



The problem of the uninsured - those eschewing the purchase of health insurance policies - cannot be fully understood with considering informal alternatives to market insurance called "self-insurance" and "self-protection", including the publicly and charitably-financed safety-net health care system. This paper tackles the problem of the uninsured by formulating a "fullinsurance" paradigm that includes all 4 measures of insurance as interacting components, and analyzing their interdependencies. We apply both a baseline and extended versions of the model through calibrated simulations to estima degree to which these non-market alternatives can account for the fraction of the non-elderly adults who are uninsured, and estimate their behavioral and policy ramifications. Our results indicate that policy analyses that do not consider the role of efforts to avoid health losses can grossly distort the success of the ACA mandate to insure the uninsured and to improve ti health and welfare outcomes of the previously uninsured.

Text: See Discussion Paper No. 6920

Discussion Papers

Research Reports

Publication Record

IZA Prize / YLE Award

Links / Resources

Policy Papers

Standpunkte

IZA Compact IZA in the Press

Journals

Teaching

Press

Events

Books



Back

© IZA Impressum Last updated: 2012-12-13 webmaster@iza.org | Bookmark this page | Print View