Health Care Policy Assessment

Submitted by

Affiliation

Date

**The Affordable Care Act 2010**

Healthcare Program/Policy Evaluation Analysis

**Description**

The Affordable Care Act or Obamacare approved by Congress on 2010. This program is to extend the insurance for those who do not have existing insurance under Medicare or Medicaid. It also cover employee’s health care insurance till job ends and must be in USA. e purpose of this legislation is to provide all US citizens , especially the poorest, with health coverage . To do this, this law requires all citizens to take out health insurance with a private insurer. Individuals who were already covered individually but whose police did not meet the requirements of Obamacare were invited to change their insurer at the end of 2014. Financial assistance was also granted to Americans with more modest income. Citizens who have not taken out any insurance have to pay a penalty since 2015

**How was the success of the program or policy measured?**

“The ACA is the most significant and complete health care reform endorsed since Medicare. The ACA has grew a net rise in the number of individuals with insurance, mainly through Medicaid expansion” (Center, Woods, Manchikanti, & Purdue , 2017).

According to Tate (2013) through the assessment, the association focused on the target group imagined under the Obamacare program for example workers in work place to acquire replies from them(Tate,2013).

**How many people were reached by the program or policy selected? How much of an impact was realized with the program or policy selected**?

According to research by Tate (2012) it is estimated that nearly 2.3 million people enrolled in this program.(Tate,2012). “Therefore, the ACA hasn't functioned well for the working and middle class who obtain much less funding, mainly those who earn more than 400% of the federal poverty level, who establish 40% of the populace and don't obtain any help”(Center, Woods, Manchikanti, & Purdue , 2017).

 **What data was used to conduct the program or policy evaluation?**

The data from survey series completed in different US states give the evaluation of this program

**What specific information on unintended consequences were identified?**

Data on such significances involved the presence of support for the Obamacare program from most employees across the US due to the detrimental nature of the statute on this group of people (Tate, 2012). President Obama stated that the ACA if significant cost restraint, in that expenses would have been even much elevated if the ACA was not ratified(Center, Woods, Manchikanti, & Purdue , 2017).

**What stakeholders were identified in the evaluation of the program or policy? Who would benefit most from the results and reporting of the program or policy evaluation? Be specific and provide examples.**

It include employees (target group) having coverage through ACA2010 along with those directed to manage matters of workers’ welfare in the USA (Milstead & Short, 2019).

Other type of stakeholders contain the insurance service providers who help in the implementation of this program (Patton et al., 2015). However , the employees are the major beneficiaries of ACA2010.

**Did the program or policy meet the original intent and objectives? Why or why not?**

Yes, ACA2010 accomplished its projected aims of providing health insurance over 2.3 million individuals. The health reform published in The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act aims to increase the number of Americans who have access to affordable health insurance. This is achieved by expanding Medicaid to the poorest in America, by providing tax credits to small employers covering their employees, by providing tax credits to people who need help paying for their insurance, by reforming health care, by taxing health care and setting up regulated and competitive online health insurance exchanges (AKA marketplace) where individuals can buy insurance and receive financial support. (Barnett & Vornovitsky, 2016).

**Would you recommend implementing this program or policy in your place of work? Why or why not?**

Yes, I would recommend it to my work place instead of different insurance coverage because most workers are not able to get insurance coverage. The law obliges all taxpayers to subscribe to health insurance covering a minimum basket of services. People who do not have insurance provided by their employer must register for an exchange where they buy insurance. The government subsidizes some of the costs for the less fortunate. Those who do not do so must pay a penalty, which in 2016 was $ 695 or 2.5% of gross income (whichever is greater).

**Identify at least two ways that you, as a nurse advocate, could become involved in evaluating a program or policy after one year of implementation. Be specific and provide examples. Did the program or policy meet the original intent and objectives? Why or why not?**

As a nursing practitioner, I would like to make a report on the basis of my data collected under journal of Health Affairs.in this way I can contact my co-workers, who changed from insurance to ACA2010. I would also like to make a comprehensive report on recommendations on the basis of my data and interviews so that our organization or government agencies may improve program

 References

Barnett, J. C., & Vornovitsky, M. S. (2016). Health insurance coverage in the United

States: 2015. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.

Center, H., Woods, C. A., Manchikanti, L., & Purdue Pharma, L. P. (2017). A critical

analysis of Obamacare: affordable care or insurance for many and coverage for few? Pain physician, 20, 111-138.

Tate, N. J. (2012). ObamaCare Survival Guide: The Affordable Care Act and What it

Means for You and Your Healthcare. Humanix Books.