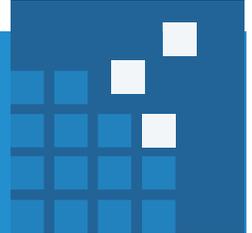


REPORT

Medical Debt among People with Health Insurance

January 2014





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INTRODUCTION

An estimated 1 in 3 Americans report having difficulty paying their medical bills – that is, they have had problems affording medical bills within the past year, or they are gradually paying past bills over time, or they have bills they can't afford to pay at all.¹ Medical debt – and a host of related problems – can result when people can't afford to pay their medical bills. While the chances of falling into medical debt are greater for people who are uninsured, most people who experience difficulty paying medical bills have health insurance. Medical debt can arise when people must pay out-of-pocket for care not covered by health insurance or to which cost-sharing (such as deductibles) applies. Medical debt might also result from health insurance premiums that individuals find difficult to afford.² The consequences of medical debt can be severe. People with unaffordable medical bills report higher rates of other problems – including difficulty affording housing and other basic necessities, credit card debt, bankruptcy, and barriers accessing health care.

This report examines medical debt through case studies of nearly two dozen people who recently experienced such problems, and reviews their experiences in light of other studies and surveys about medical debt. It focuses primarily on problems of medical debt among insured individuals and families. Most of the case studies feature people who struggled with medical debt while covered under health plans that would be considered typical and mainstream today. The report concludes with a discussion of how provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) may influence the factors that contribute to medical debt.

STUDY APPROACH

In order to gain more detailed insights into the problems and causes of medical debt, we collaborated with a national, non-profit credit counseling agency to identify individuals struggling with medical bills and study their experiences. We partnered with CredAbility, a non-profit consumer credit counseling agency based in Atlanta, Georgia, that provided counseling and debt management services to over 200,000 people nationwide in 2011. Most CredAbility clients self-refer when they are in financial distress, for example, when they can no longer make minimum payments on loans and debts or when they're contacted by debt collectors. Others are referred for recommended or required counseling, for example, when they apply for mortgage foreclosure relief or file for bankruptcy. In 2011, roughly 12 percent of CredAbility clients identified medical bills as the first or second leading cause of their financial difficulties.

We developed an online screening survey to send to clients who had recent difficulty paying medical bills and for whom email addresses were available. The survey requested information not already collected by CredAbility, such as insurance status and coverage changes, the total amount and types of medical bills, and whether illness triggered other problems, such as job loss or missed rent or mortgage payments. It was also used to identify individuals with medical debt who were willing to participate in in-depth interviews. Of the 129 respondents to the screener survey, 23 completed hour-long interviews providing detailed information about their medical bills, insurance coverage and financial status. While neither CredAbility clients – nor survey respondents or interview subjects – can be considered representative of the broader population, their circumstances are consistent with findings of other studies of medical debt. This report examines the case studies in light of these other, broader studies.

A brief overview of each case study is displayed in Table 1. Stories of the 23 people interviewed appear in the Appendix. Several key characteristics of these individuals and their circumstances are summarized in Table 2.

Table 1: Case Study Overview

Name *	Age	Occupation	Income (% FPL)	Insurance Source	Amount Bills	Bill Timeline	Whose Bills?
Ben	59	Trucker	\$68,000 (590%)	Large employer	\$5,000	2012	Self
Kris	56	Construction	\$38,000 (330%)	Large employer	\$6,000	2011	Self
Kieran	43	Car dealer	\$75,000 (240%)	Large employer	\$20,000	2007–2011	Spouse, children
Sonya	49	Homemaker	\$85,000 (360%)	Large employer	\$60,000	1994–2011	Self, son
Stuart	48	Sales manager	\$74,000 (315%)	Large employer	\$6,000	2010–2011	Spouse
Duncan	45	Teacher	\$50,000 (255%)	Large employer	\$10,000	2010–present	Spouse
Maisy	51	Librarian	\$66,000 (280%)	Large employer	\$30,000	2004–2011	Spouse
Richard	36	Financial adviser	\$130,000 (550%)	Large employer	\$30,000	2007–2011	Self, daughter
Dorothy	59	Teacher	\$34,000 (300%)	Large employer	\$4,500	2011–2012	Self
Gwen	57	Medical transcriptionist	\$22,000 (140%)	Large employer	\$40,000	2011	Spouse
Dillon	48	Repairman	\$59,000 (529%)	Large employer	\$19,000	2003–2010	Self
Jeanne	64	Retired	\$24,000 (220%)	Large employer	\$2,000	2010–2011	Self
Safiya	22	Restaurant worker	\$10,000 (90%)	Large employer	\$5,000	2011	Self
Connie	47	Nurse	\$50,000 (210%)	Small employer	\$36,000	1996–present	Spouse, children
Elsie	37	Writer	\$60,000 (310%)	Small employer	\$20,000	2007–2009	Self, child
Katherine	46	Customer service rep	\$19,200 (167%)	Small employer	\$35,000	2006–2009	Self
Morgan	51	Entertainer	\$51,000 (220%)	Non-group	\$35,000	2008–2012	Self
Millie	52	Realtor	\$65,000 (340%)	Non-group	\$20,000	2007–present	Self
Louise	58	Unemployed	N/A	Interrupted	\$50,000	2005	Self
Gillian	59	Artist	\$10,000 (90%)	Interrupted	\$10,000	2009–2010	Self
Claire	44	Unemployed	N/A	Uninsured	\$50,000	2008–2011	Self
Tanisha	47	Unemployed	N/A	Uninsured	\$7,000	2008	Self
Charlene	51	Teller	\$38,000 (195%)	Uninsured	\$23,000	2010–2011	Self, daughter

* Names and certain other characteristics of individuals have been changed to protect their identity.

KEY INTERVIEW THEMES

Together, these cases reveal cross cutting themes and insights into the problem of medical debt, its causes and potential solutions.

Medical debt can affect almost

anyone. People we interviewed ranged in age from 20s to 60s and lived in various states. Some were single, others headed families. Their annual incomes ranged from less than \$10,000 to more than \$100,000. Most were insured continuously in job-based group plans; a few were covered in non-group policies. Two others were insured at the outset of illness, and then lost coverage. Three were uninsured the entire time. For most in our study, this instance of medical debt was the first time they had experienced serious financial or credit problems. The onset of an illness, accident, or pregnancy generated expenses that they did not anticipate and which they were unprepared to pay. Some faced tens of thousands of dollars in medical debt. For others, just a few thousand dollars of bills proved unaffordable, particularly when a chronic illness meant bills would continue year after year.

Among insured individuals, unaffordable medical debts resulted primarily from cost-sharing for care covered by their insurance. Some insured people faced exceedingly high levels of health plan cost-sharing (e.g., \$10,000 or more per person per year). For most, though, much smaller amounts

proved unaffordable. Some with limited incomes and/or cash savings had trouble paying even a few thousand dollars. Others might have been able to handle a single year of cost-sharing liability for one person, but when

Table 2: Case Study Highlights

Characteristic		Number of Cases
Age	< 30	1
	31-40	2
	41-50	9
	51-64	11
Amount of medical bills/ medical debt	≤ \$5,000	4
	\$5,001 - \$10,000	5
	\$10,001 - \$20,000	4
	\$20,001 - \$50,000	9
	> \$50,000	1
Time period bills incurred	≤ 1 year	6
	1-2 years	4
	> 2 years	13
Whose bills?	Self or one family member	17
	Multiple family members	6
Household income	< \$20,000	6
	\$20,000 - \$50,000	7
	\$51,000 - \$75,000	8
	\$76,000 - \$100,000	1
	> \$100,000	1
Illness triggered income loss?	Yes	18
	No	5
Health insurance source	Large employer	13
	Small employer	3
	Non-group	2
	Uninsured	3
	Coverage interrupted	2
Health plan deductible (per person)*	≤ \$500	3
	\$501 - \$1,000	5
	\$1,001 - \$2,500	3
	> \$2,500	6
Significant out-of-network costs*	Yes	7
	No	11
Other medical debt impacts	Damaged credit	21
	Lost home/home equity	6
	Deplete retirement, other savings	13
	Other financial deprivation	9
	Bankruptcy	15
Access to care barriers	5	

* Insured cases only

treatment spanned two plan years or when more than one family member made significant claims, cost-sharing expenses multiplied and became unaffordable.

Out-of-network charges also proved burdensome. Typically health plan coverage is less for care rendered by non-network providers. Many people inadvertently received non-network care while hospitalized. Though they had selected a network facility, other hospital-based professionals whom they did not and could not select – such as anesthesiologists and emergency physicians – were not in network. As a result, patients owed much more out-of-pocket than expected.

Coverage limits and exclusions and unaffordable premiums also caused problems. In some cases, patients were left to pay bills for care their policy simply didn't cover. Some also fell into debt trying to pay health insurance premiums they couldn't afford.

Related problems can often exacerbate medical debt. Often significant health events triggered loss of income, rendering unaffordable bills that might otherwise have been manageable. For the vast majority of those interviewed, the medical event associated with the debt also left the patient unable to work or prompted a working family member to quit or reduce hours in order to become a caregiver. Significant health events can also compromise a person's ability to manage the paperwork of medical bills. Nearly all those interviewed emphasized how the sheer volume of bills during a major health event was overwhelming. They had trouble tracking what had been paid, what was owed, and what had been transferred to collections. Their task was made more difficult by confusing provider bills and insurance company statements that lacked key information. Most didn't know where to seek help, and the burdens of illness made it harder to resolve problems on their own.

Once it starts, medical debt can be hard to stop. Most of those interviewed struggled for years to climb out of medical debt, and for some, new debts arose even after prior ones had been resolved. This was the case for people with chronic health conditions as well as for people with high medical bills from a single health event. Fifteen of those interviewed used credit cards to pay at least some of their outstanding medical bills, and resulting finance charges increased their debt.

Medical debt can trigger other severe consequences. The economic and personal impact of medical debt can be devastating. Most of those interviewed ended up declaring bankruptcy as a direct result of high medical bills. Others depleted retirement or college savings, lost homes to foreclosure, or did without basics such as home heat. Almost all suffered damage to their credit rating. Some eventually bounced back from medical debt problems while others permanently reduced their standard of living. Some people experienced barriers to care. Nearly all expressed a strong ethic to pay their bills and deep regret, even shame, to be in medical debt.

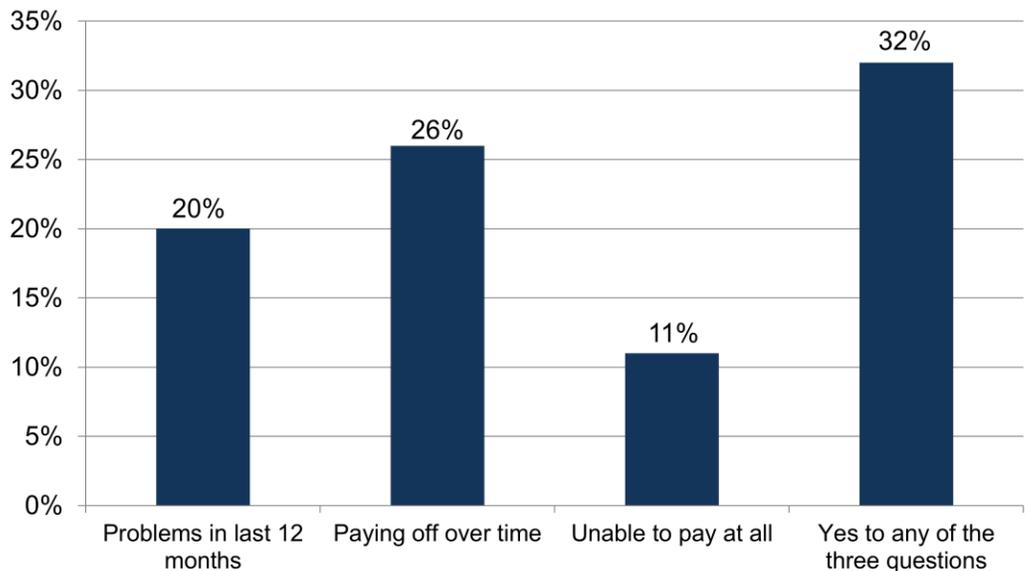
INCIDENCE OF MEDICAL DEBT

Our analysis of 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data, presented below as context for our case studies, finds the problem of medical debt is widespread. This survey finds that 20 percent of non-elderly adults reported difficulty paying medical bills in the previous year. When the question is broadened to include problems paying medical bills over a longer period of time, or inability to pay some medical bills at all, nearly one in three non-elderly adults (32 percent) report having medical bill problems.

In our survey of CredAbility clients, we identified people who had faced unaffordable medical bills during the prior year. Many who answered yes, however, had incurred medical bills much longer ago and were still struggling to pay them, or had only recently paid them or discharged old debts through bankruptcy.

The total dollar amount of medical debt held in the U.S. is difficult to measure. Medical debt may be masked as other forms of debt, for example, when someone uses a credit card to pay a doctor bill, the amount reflected on a credit report will indicate credit card debt, not medical debt. Similarly, when a person skips a mortgage payment in order to pay a medical bill, the resulting bank debt typically would not be counted as medical debt.

Percent of Non-elderly Adults with Difficulty Paying Medical Bills, 2012



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data. Non-elderly adults includes all adults age 18 through 64.



Characteristics of people interviewed for our case studies fall within the range of what broader survey data tell us about medical debt. Our analysis of NHIS data finds that individuals and families across a range of household incomes, ages, employment, family, and insurance statuses report difficulty paying medical bills.

Income – Difficulties with medical bills are more pronounced among the poor and near poor – approximately 4 in 10 nonelderly adults with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level reported problems affording medical bills – but people with incomes at or above 400% of the federal poverty level also struggle with medical debt.³ People we interviewed had incomes ranging from 75% to over 560% of the federal poverty level.

Employment– People who are unemployed report somewhat higher rates of medical bill problems (35%) compared to people who work full time (30%). Twenty of the people we interviewed worked full time or their spouse worked full time.

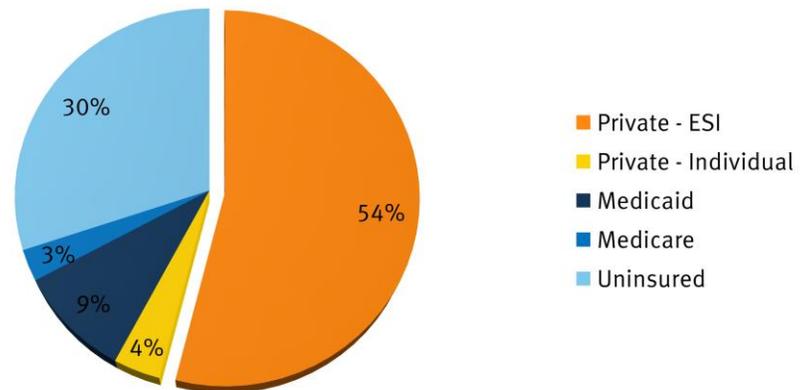
Age and Family Size – Medical bill problems affect people regardless of age. Among the non-elderly, medical bill problems are more likely as family size increases; 37 percent of households with 4 or more members experienced medical bill problems in 2012, compared to 25 percent of single person households. People we interviewed ranged in age from their 20s to their 60s. Nine were non-married adults; four were in two-person households; ten were in households of three or more.

Health Insurance Status –

Among non-elderly adults, nearly half (45%) of the uninsured report problems paying medical bills, compared to roughly one-in-four privately insured individuals. The vast majority of people with medical debt (70%) are insured. People with employer-sponsored coverage make up the bulk (54%) of medical debt cases. Of the people we interviewed, 16 were covered under job-based group health plans. Two were covered by individual policies. Five were uninsured for most or all of the time they were incurring unaffordable medical bills (including one who became uninsured when her individual policy was rescinded.)

Characteristics of People with Difficulty Paying Medical Bills

In 2012, the majority of people with difficulty paying medical bills had employer-sponsored private insurance (ESI)



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data. Includes all people who reported problems affording medical bills within the past year, and/or gradually paying past bills over time, and/or having medical bills they cannot afford to pay at all.



HOW DOES MEDICAL DEBT BECOME A PROBLEM FOR PEOPLE WITH HEALTH INSURANCE?

Similar to the overall population, most of those we interviewed were insured as they incurred medical debt – most of them under job-based group health plans. All expected that health insurance would protect them from financial ruin if they would ever face a serious illness or injury, but that turned out not to be the case. Various features of their coverage contributed to medical debt problems, and are examined in more detail below.

IN-NETWORK COST-SHARING

By far, the leading contributor to medical debt among people interviewed was cost-sharing for covered services received by in-network providers and facilities. Of the 23 people interviewed 17 reported high cost-sharing burdens. To some extent, “high” can be measured objectively, but affordability also depended on an individual’s income and other characteristics.

Case studies illustrated that cost-sharing need not be extremely high to be unaffordable. However, other research confirms that medical debt problems among the insured increase with higher levels of cost-sharing. For example, NHIS data show people in higher-deductible health plans are more likely (34%) to have difficulty paying medical bills compared to people in lower-deductible health plans (24%).

The amount of cost-sharing required under health insurance plans has risen steadily for years. As recently as 2006, only 10 percent of covered workers in group health plans faced an annual deductible \$1,000 per person or more; today it 38 percent.⁴ For nine of our interviewees, the health plan annual deductible was \$1,000 per person or less.

This trend in rising cost-sharing reflects a tradeoff in affordability of premiums and level of protection

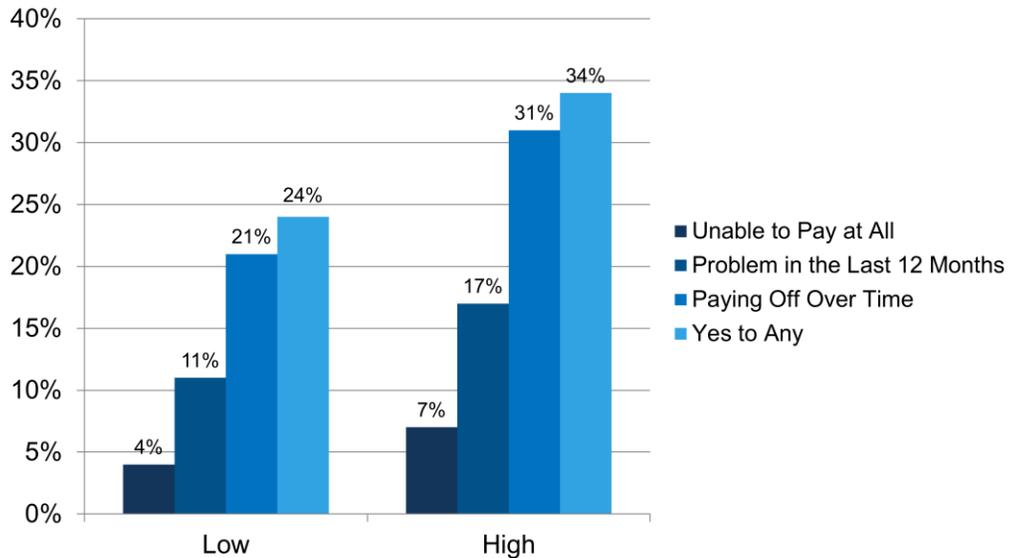
provided by a plan. However premium savings to an individual or family can be more than offset if they must satisfy the annual deductible or out-of-pocket limit on cost-sharing. Studies find that among people reporting problems paying medical bills, the average medical debt for the family was \$6,500 in 2010.⁵ While many of the people we interviewed had medical bills in excess of that amount, six had unaffordable medical bills that totaled \$5,200 or less. From their experiences, we observed several reasons why even a few thousand dollars in annual, in-network cost-sharing proved problematic:

Medical bills high relative to income and savings

Studies of medical bill burdens often use as a benchmark bills that exceed 10 percent of household income, though this level was selected somewhat arbitrarily.⁶ Twenty of the people we interviewed had medical bills exceeding this threshold. For those with limited incomes, even modest amounts of cost-sharing were unaffordable. Prescription drug copays were a struggle for Dorothy, for example. She earned \$34,000 annually. The copays for her drugs totaled \$150 each month, or more than five percent of her annual income. Then, when she was unexpectedly hospitalized and had to pay a \$2,000 deductible in addition, the bills were simply more than she could manage.

None of the individuals interviewed had sufficient savings to pay their portion of covered, in-network medical bills. In this respect, they were similar to most Americans. According to the 2010 Survey of Consumer Finances, most U.S. households have very limited liquid assets (checking, savings, and money market account balances). See Table 3. The amount of liquid assets declines sharply as income declines. For those with incomes below 400% of the federal poverty level (two-thirds of the U.S. population), most have far less than \$3,000 cash on hand. Taking into account other unsecured consumer debt (e.g., credit card and medical debt, but not mortgage or auto loans), most households with incomes below 400% of FPL have net negative financial assets. That is, their consumer debt exceeds their cash on hand. As a result, even modest deductibles and

Percent of Privately Insured Adults with Difficulty Paying Medical Bills by Deductible, 2012



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data. Low deductible is defined as less than \$1,200 for a single policy or less than \$2,400 for a family policy. All differences between low and high deductible are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.



copays could pose affordability problems, particularly if cost-sharing expenses recur, as for chronic health conditions.

Among households with higher incomes – greater than 400% FPL – liquid assets are higher. The median amount of cash on hand for this income group is \$12,000. Taking into account other unsecured consumer debt, however, most have net liquid assets of \$5,200 or less.

Table 3. Median Household Liquid Assets and Net Financial Assets by Household Poverty Level

Income (% Poverty Level)	Liquid Assets	Net Financial Assets
<100%	\$100	\$0
100% – 250%	\$670	-\$488
250% – 400%	\$2,740	-\$3,000
>400%	\$12,000	\$5,200

Source: KFF Analysis of Survey of Consumer Finances data, 2010.

Typical group health plan cost-sharing levels today exceed the amount of liquid cash balances most households have on hand. In group health plans, the average annual deductible in 2013 is \$1,135 for single coverage; then additional cost-sharing expenses applied until the annual OOP maximum is reached. In 56% of group health plans today, the annual OOP maximum is less than \$3,000 for a single person.⁷ Thus cost-sharing resulting from a single surgery could rapidly deplete liquid cash assets for most people. As high-deductible health plans become more prevalent, potential problems compound. In 2013 38% of workers have annual deductibles in excess of \$1000 (single) and 43% have annual OOP maximums greater than \$3,000. For many people covered under these plans, even with income above 400% FPL, an extended illness or chronic condition could easily result in unaffordable medical bills.

Cost-sharing “multipliers”

Many health plans are identified by the level of their annual deductible – for example, the “PPO 500.” The number signifies a single person’s potential deductible expense for a single plan year. In evaluating the protection offered by a policy, people may tend to focus on a single number – the annual deductible or annual limit on out-of-pocket cost-sharing (the OOP limit) – without realizing that this does not necessarily represent the extent of possible cost-sharing liability. In fact, individuals and families can incur multiples of these expense amounts, as several people we interviewed experienced.

Some examples of cost-sharing “multipliers” are listed below.

Treatments spanning two plan years – Several people interviewed had treatment that began toward the end of one plan year and continued into the next, effectively doubling their cost-sharing liability for a single treatment episode. George, for example, had surgery scheduled for the last month of a plan year; the following month he experienced post-operative complications, necessitating a second surgery. As a result he satisfied two annual deductibles and one and one-half annual OOP limits within a period of 4 months. Some health plans (though not George’s) include a carry-over feature that credits care received in the final months of a plan year toward the next plan year’s annual deductible.⁸

Family-level cost-sharing – Under family policies, cost-sharing expenses can also double if more than one person makes significant claims in a year. Elsie, for example, was covered by a health plan with \$1,000 deductible per person. Once her son was born, his expenses were subject to a separate \$1,000 deductible. Beyond the deductible, both mother and son were liable for additional cost-sharing

expenses, up to an annual OOP limit. The year after giving birth, Elsie required surgery and her son was hospitalized twice before he turned three. By then, the family cost-sharing bills reached \$20,000.

Cost-sharing for chronic conditions – Finally, it was common for cost-sharing bills to accumulate year after year when people had chronic conditions. While some could manage bills for a while, over time financial burdens compounded and became too great. Sonya, for example, struggled with repeated deductibles and copays over 16 years as she sought treatment for her child’s autism. Seventy-two million working age Americans have at least one chronic health condition.⁹ People with chronic conditions are much more likely to have high financial burdens for two consecutive years (29% to 56%, depending on the chronic condition) compared to those with no conditions or acute conditions (14% to 15%).¹⁰

Extremely high cost-sharing

Some people were covered by health plans that required very high cost-sharing for covered services, beyond what is required under typical health plans or what would be allowed under private plans starting in 2014 under the Affordable Care Act. For example, three of the people interviewed were covered by health plans with an annual out-of-pocket (OOP) limit on cost-sharing liability in network of \$10,000 per person. One of these was a non-group plan; the other two were job-based group plans.

The health plan OOP maximum generally limits the amount of cost-sharing a person is responsible for in a year for in-network care. However, in at least two cases, the OOP limit was not, in fact, the maximum amount of cost-sharing that could apply. Under Gwen’s plan, for example, the OOP limit was in addition to her \$3,000 annual deductible, not inclusive of that amount. Under Richard’s plan, the OOP limit did not apply to outpatient copays. His \$40-per-visit-copay for physical therapy (three times per week for an extended period) added almost another \$500 per month (\$6,000 per year) to his medical bills.

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation 2013 Employer Health Benefits Survey, most employer sponsored health plans have an annual OOP maximum on cost-sharing. For most plans, the annual OOP maximum is less than \$3,000 per person; only 4 percent of covered workers are in plans with an OOP maximum of \$6,000 or more. Under job-based plans today, however, most OOP limits are not all-inclusive. For about one-in-three workers enrolled in PPO plans with an OOP limit, the annual deductible does not count toward the OOP limit. And for most workers in plans with OOP limits today, cost-sharing for prescription drugs does not count toward the OOP limit.¹¹

OUT-OF-NETWORK CARE

Another common problem observed in the case studies involved medical bills arising from care received out-of-network. Seven of those interviewed had unaffordable medical bills for out-of-network care. These bills proved particularly problematic for several reasons:

Fewer cost-sharing protections

Some health plans – usually HMOs – require all care to be received by network providers in order to be covered. Most others will cover out-of-network care, but at a lower level. Gwen and George’s case offered an example: Under their plan, a \$3,000 annual deductible and \$10,000 OOP maximum (in addition to the

deductible) applied for in-network care; but amounts doubled for out-of-network care. With these high limits, George incurred \$26,000 in out-of-network cost-sharing in less than one year.

“Inadvertent” out-of-network care

Often people received out-of-network medical bills from providers whom they never met or did not choose. This happened frequently among those who were hospitalized. Ben, for example, incurred unexpectedly high medical bills from a surgery, and almost one-third of what he owed was to the anesthesiologist, whom he met for the first time the day of the operation. Ben had been careful to select a surgeon and a hospital in his plan network; it didn't occur to him that other doctors practicing within the hospital might not also be in network. “I found out one thing. Anesthesiologists are not part of the medical group. They're not with anybody's network. I guess they figured out if you need surgery, hey, you're stuck with us! That was a surprising thing to me. It was only later I realized they're not in any network.” Kris was another person who chose an in-network facility, but was billed by doctors working in the hospital who weren't in the same network. “Most of what I owe is to doctors who treated me while I was hospitalized and I never saw them again out of the hospital. One allergist's bill was close to \$1,200 – that was my portion. I wish I knew why he was so expensive. He just came in the room twice and gave me a sheet saying what I should and shouldn't do – he didn't even write me a prescription. The doctor who was treating me in the hospital wanted to consult with this allergist. I didn't contact him directly or select him.”

Gwen and George faced a somewhat different situation. Following surgery, George was so frail his doctor recommended recovery in the inpatient rehabilitation unit of the hospital. However, that unit was independently owned and operated by a separate company that did not participate in the plan network. Gwen was told the unit was out-of-network, but in light of her husband's frail condition (and in light of substandard care they believed he had received previously from another in-network rehab facility) she felt she had no other choice. George's share of the inpatient rehab bill alone was \$23,000.

In general, hospitals do not require physicians to participate in the same plan networks as a condition of receiving hospital privileges, and health plans do not require hospitals to have such agreements with hospital-based physicians, though most plans acknowledge these specialties are critical to an adequate network precisely because patients have no choice in selecting them.¹² Health plans report difficulty negotiating network agreements with hospital-based physicians (such as anesthesiologists, radiologists, and emergency physicians) and note these specialties are the most aggressive in seeking higher fees and typically have exclusive agreements with one or more hospitals in an area.¹³

Balance billing

In addition to Ben and Kris, Kieran had difficulty paying unexpected high medical bills that included balance billing. His wife, Jenna, experienced complications during her pregnancy and was hospitalized several times. Several doctors who treated her and the baby were out-of-network and billed the family more than insurance determined was reasonable. Out-of-network providers are not required to limit charges to the amount allowed by a health plan. When they don't, patients can be liable for the balance of the charge above what their health plan allows in addition to higher cost-sharing. U.S. consumers pay an estimated \$1 billion annually in balance billing charges.¹⁴ A study of Californians covered under job-based group plans found 11 percent experienced balance billing; among those who were hospitalized, 17% received at least some out-of-network care.¹⁵

Interestingly, though George owed thousands of dollars for his non-network care, he incurred very few balance billing charges. The couple's health plan participated in a "Multiplan" agreement – essentially an independently organized provider network that supplemented the regular plan network. Nearly all of the non-network providers who cared for George participated in the Multiplan network. As a result, George's health plan agreed to reimburse based on that network's fee schedule and the providers agreed to refrain from billing above that amount.¹⁶

Another interviewee, Morgan, also escaped balance billing from non-participating providers. Morgan also chose an in-network hospital for his surgery, and then inadvertently received out-of-network care from doctors who practiced in that hospital. However, Morgan's insurance policy included a feature that protected him from balance billing from non-network providers while in a network hospital. His insurance simply paid the entire billed charge of the non-network doctors. Morgan didn't realize his policy included this feature until the bills arrived, though was thankful for it. Health insurers generally are not required to include such coverage of non-network balance billing.

HEALTH PLAN COVERAGE LIMITS OR EXCLUSIONS

For several people interviewed, medical debt arose when health insurance simply did not cover the care they needed. Dillon, for example, was hit by an uninsured motorist in 2003. The accident totaled his truck and left him with chronic back pain and depression. His insurance, through a large employer health plan, didn't cover the extensive physical therapy he needed; nor did it cover dental care needs – which, although unrelated to the accident, were also extensive. Dillon estimates his unpaid medical bills over several years reached \$10,000-\$20,000.

Maisy's medical debt related to her husband's mental health conditions. He suffered from panic attacks, depression and addiction, requiring extensive inpatient treatment and rehab over a period of six years starting in 2002. Claims following a suicide attempt weren't covered by her large employer health plan, which excluded treatment for self-inflicted injuries. Maisy also expressed concern that under her policy, other inpatient stays were subject to strict utilization review and her husband was rarely allowed to remain inpatient for more than a few days. She worried this limited the effectiveness of treatment, prolonging his illnesses. By 2010 his medical bills reached nearly \$30,000 and Maisy had to declare bankruptcy. Mental health parity regulations issued in 2010 prohibited separate day and visit limits on mental health care different from those applied to other covered benefits. Final regulations issued in 2013 also prohibit exclusions for treatment related to mental illness, such as attempted suicide.¹⁷

Safiya's medical debt resulted when she reached the annual limit of coverage under her job-based health plan. Her employer, a fast food chain, provided a so-called "mini med" plan that limited coverage to just a few thousand dollars per year. When she found a breast lump and needed a biopsy, she quickly reached her plan limits and was left to pay \$5,200 out-of-pocket. Another woman, Katherine, reached the lifetime limit on her policy in 2006 after she had been in extensive treatment for breast cancer. She spent several years trying to pay the non-covered medical bills, which totaled \$35,000, but ultimately had to file for bankruptcy.

Sonya's child was diagnosed with autism at age four. She said her family has "lived medical bills ever since." She sought care from various specialists, speech therapists, and alternative medicine practitioners. In a number of cases treatments were simply not covered by her health plan provided through her husband's large

employer. Her medical bills for the autism treatment, in addition to those incurred by other family members, reached \$60,000 over 16 years, leading her to file for bankruptcy.

UNAFFORDABLE PREMIUMS

Two people we interviewed amassed substantial medical debt as a result of their non-group health insurance premiums.

One was Morgan, 51, a self-employed artist in Tennessee. Since 2005, he has been covered by a non-group policy he purchased for himself and his family. Initially he found both the premiums and cost-sharing affordable. But over the years, premiums increased steeply and Morgan tried to offset increases by raising the annual deductible. By 2009 his monthly premium for family coverage had reached \$1,200 and his annual deductible was up to \$5,000 per person. That year Morgan learned he had prostate cancer. Surgery was scheduled late in the year, so he had to satisfy two annual deductibles within a few months. He used credit card cash advances to pay the insurance premiums, but finance charges quickly inflated what he owed. They used nearly all of his retirement savings (about \$10,000) to catch up, and then fell behind again. In mid-2010, he made the difficult decision to drop his wife from the policy, which cut the premium in half. By that time, though, their debts had reached \$35,000. A few months later, the family filed for bankruptcy. Morgan describes his situation this way,

“Some people just drop coverage and go to the ER and pay nothing. But I was trying to do the right thing and stay insured. It’s so frustrating that I came close to ruining myself financially to do that. I spent thousands keeping my family insured. I have friends in Canada. They’re shocked to hear I pay more for health insurance than for my mortgage. It’s unnerving at times to look at the numbers. When I do my taxes and enter my health insurance costs, my tax software says ‘Are you sure? This seems high.’ Like a slap in the face. One year my health expenses were over \$20,000 and my adjusted gross income was \$25,000.”

OTHER FACTORS UNRELATED TO INSURANCE

Case studies revealed other factors that contributed significantly to medical debt. Serious illness can often be associated with a decline in income, making it harder for people to afford medical bills. In addition, people faced with serious illness were hampered in their ability to track medical expenses, challenge denials and correct mistakes, adding to what they owed. Finally, provider collections practices, as well as patients’ personal desire to pay their providers, led many people to rely on credit card financing or other drastic financial measures that had the effect of compounding their debt problems.

Income loss due to illness

In 18 of the 23 case studies, a significant reduction in household income resulted when the patient was too sick to work or a working family member had to quit or reduce hours to care for the patient. This frequently happens when a serious illness or injury occurs. For example, research finds that between 40 and 85 percent of cancer patients stop work during initial treatment, with absences ranging from 45 days to six months.¹⁸ Another study found that breast cancer survivors’ income fell on average by \$3,600 five years after diagnosis; by contrast, a typical worker’s earnings increase over a five-year period, on average by \$1,800.¹⁹ People

interviewed for this report cited income loss as a key factor making it harder to afford the sudden onset of medical bills.

Kieran and Jenna's struggled to pay more than \$20,000 in medical bills from her illness and complicated pregnancy, and struggled even more when she had to quit her job due to illness. That cut the income for this family of six from \$90,000 to \$70,000 annually. Kieran emphasized what the loss of that second income meant. "With four kids, there's always something – lunch money, something – and we couldn't make it without her pay. Then when the medical bills started, things got out of control." He took a part time job at CarMax and he and his son mowed lawns on weekends, but they had to cut back on a lot. "When my son broke his glasses, he had to wait a year before we could afford to get new ones. None of us went to the dentist for two years. We let one of the cars go." Eventually Kieran and Jenna had to declare bankruptcy.

For Richard and his family, the income drop wasn't as great, but the end result was similar. Richard suffered a traumatic leg fracture during a sporting event in 2007. At the time his \$130,000 annual income provided a comfortable living for his family of four. But the leg injury required repeated surgeries, some with complications, and extensive physical therapy over the next four years. During extended treatments Richard had to go on short term disability, reducing his income to just \$500 per week. He estimates he lost \$12,000 in earnings in 2007, \$6,000 in 2010, and almost \$5,000 in 2012. Over those years, his medical bills reached \$30,000, and he had to file for Chapter 13 bankruptcy. Under the court order, Richard must pay \$1,000 per month to his creditors for five years.

Challenges to effective self-advocacy

Nearly all of those interviewed commented on the difficulty of managing medical bills. Most described the sheer number and frequency of bills and statements they received as "overwhelming." Most also found bills and insurance statements were confusing or failed to provide sufficient information to describe a claim, what had been paid, what was still owed, and why. Several commented on how difficult it was to distinguish between new bills and repeated invoices for older, unpaid bills. Others observed that while the initial provider invoice would list and describe each billed service, subsequent invoices for unpaid balances usually didn't itemize, instead just showing the total dollar amount owed.

Of those we interviewed, Stuart was one of the most meticulous in managing medical bills. His wife required several specialized surgeries over two years that had to be performed at a university hospital, 60 miles from their home. Between worrying about his wife and money and driving 120 miles per day, Stuart said managing the bills was a struggle. He described receiving multiple bills from the same provider. One bill, from a radiologist for a scan, appeared to be a duplicate of one Stuart had already paid so he set it aside. Only when he heard from a collections agent several months later did he realize the bill was for a separate scan. During that period, Stuart also needed a screening colonoscopy for himself. The ACA requires this screening service to be covered in full, but when the insurance statement came, the deductible had been incorrectly applied.²⁰ When he called the insurer he was told it was his responsibility to work with his doctor to resubmit the claim with additional documentation in order for cost-sharing to be waived. Eventually Stuart got this sorted out, too, but with everything else going on it took effort. As he put it, "I'm a pretty easy going person, but I can understand how some people go postal over this stuff." Stuart's state operates a Consumer Assistance Program that will help residents resolve disputes and appeal denied claims, but he was not aware of this program.

Most others interviewed were not able to effectively track bills and resolve mistakes, including Gwen, who works in the health care industry and considers herself knowledgeable about health claims. But between caring for her frail husband and working full time as the sole breadwinner, she simply couldn't manage. According to records Gwen provided, she received 125 different bills over a four-month period. Two claims were for ambulance transportation, one of which was denied. Gwen doesn't know why. The insurance statement says non-emergency ambulance services are not covered, though an earlier ambulance claim was covered; it would appear the second claim was coded differently, but the statement doesn't provide sufficient information to know for sure. Gwen could have appealed this denial, but didn't pursue the matter. She also could have appealed her health plan's decision to cover George's inpatient rehab care out-of-network on the grounds that no other in-network facility was able to provide the level of care George needed, but she simply lacked the time and energy.

Studies show that consumers often don't – or can't – effectively resolve disputes with health plans or other payment errors. A Kaiser Family Foundation national survey of consumer experiences with health plans found a majority (51%) of insured, non-elderly adults reported some type of problem with their health plan, such as claims denials or difficulty obtaining referrals. Most consumers experiencing a problem had to try for a month or longer to fix it or they couldn't satisfactorily resolve it at all.²¹ Especially when people are sick, managing insurance problems can be a challenge and many give up. Another study found that even when problems generated out-of-pocket costs to the patient of more than \$1,000 or led to a serious decline in health, fewer than 40 percent of individuals complained to their health plan, and only rarely (3%) did they file complaints with state regulators.²² Consumers report they want and need help, but many don't know where to turn. In the Kaiser survey, 89% of consumers didn't know the agency that regulates health insurance in their state; 84% wanted an independent entity where they could seek help.

Medical debt collections

Most of the people we interviewed ended up in debt collections. Typically hospitals and other health care providers expected to be paid within 90 days of invoice. After that, it is common for unpaid bills to be referred to collections.²³ Of the 23 people interviewed, 21 reported that at least some providers referred their debt to collections. Medical bills account for the majority of debts that are referred to third-party collection agents²⁴ and for 17 percent of debts that are re-sold in the debt buying industry.²⁵

Some bills may be referred to collections mistakenly. One study estimates that in 2010, 9.2 million Americans were contacted by a collections agency due to a billing mistake.²⁶ Stuart was amazed at how quickly and automatically providers sent debts to collections. Though he had negotiated a payment plan with the hospital and had paid every installment on time, after 90 days the balance due was nonetheless referred to a collections agency. When he called the hospital to ask why, he was told it was an automatic practice and advised to ignore the collections notices and continue making payments directly to the hospital. Another bill that Stuart had paid in full was mistakenly sent to collections. It was up to Stuart to document the mistake in order to clear up this dispute.

For most we interviewed, being contacted by a debt collector was a new and unpleasant experience. A few people reported aggressive and harassing practices, such as late-night calls. Collections actions prompted many to take drastic steps to pay; sometimes these actions compounded their problems.

Credit card financing of medical debt

Most of those interviewed used credit cards to finance at least a portion of their medical debt. A 2007 study indicates that among low- and middle-income households with credit card debt, 29% report that medical expenses contribute to that debt. These so-called “medically indebted” individuals generally have much higher levels of credit card debt compared to consumers who have no medical bills on their credit card balances (“non-medically indebted.”) They are also twice as likely to have been called by bill collectors.

Charlene’s family became uninsured in 2009 when her husband lost his vision, job, and health benefits. The following year, their teenage daughter was hospitalized after an accident and in 2011, Charlene needed surgery. Hospital bills totaled \$23,000. Though the hospital’s web site notes a charity care program, the only relief offered Charlene was a two-year payment plan with \$800 monthly installments. When she said she couldn’t afford payments, the billing office urged her to pay with a credit card. She put several thousand dollars on the card, but then stopped when she saw how finance charges were adding to the total. Finally, Charlene took most of her retirement savings and emptied her daughter’s college fund to pay some of her debts.

Several others were encouraged to use special medical credit cards that can be used to pay bills for participating providers and that waive finance charges if bills are paid off within a specified period, such as 6-18 months.²⁷ Other people elected to use credit cards on their own out of a sense of duty to pay providers who were caring for them. Still others relied on credit cards to finance day-to-day household expenses in order to free up cash to pay medical bills. In the end, however, most expressed regret over credit card financing because interest charges and late fees added significantly to what they owed.

CONSEQUENCES OF MEDICAL DEBT

Across the board, medical debt triggered other hardships and financial instability among every one of the individuals interviewed. Studies of the broader population also find that medical debt can have devastating consequences. People who have difficulty paying medical bills are more likely to forego needed care, for example, by cancelling routine doctor’s appointments, delaying recommended follow-up care, or failing to fill prescriptions.²⁸ In addition, they are significantly more vulnerable to other financial hardship and are also more likely to deplete savings, borrow from relatives, suffer damaged credit, or file for bankruptcy.²⁹

Through case studies, we observed people experienced severe consequences when medical bills became unmanageable:

DAMAGED CREDIT

Virtually everyone interviewed had experienced substantial damage to their credit rating as a result of medical debt. Generally, when bills are referred for collections, this action can be reported to credit rating agencies. According to industry experts, “If you have an account go into collections and reported on your credit, your credit score will drop by a substantial amount.”³⁰

Most of those interviewed had not experienced credit problems before the medical bills. Once damaged, though, they learned it can take years to restore one’s credit rating. With poor credit, people face difficulty qualifying for mortgages, auto loans, and other consumer credit, or faced higher interest rates. Bad credit can

also complicate transactions with new employers, utility companies, insurers, even cell phone companies, who commonly run credit checks on applicants.³¹

Table 4. Description and Implications of Credit Rating Scores

FICO Score	Score Description	# Case studies*
850-740	<p><i>Excellent</i> Insurance companies are more likely to give you absolutely the best deals, because you are less likely to commit fraud. Thanks to your amazing credit responsibility, you are attractive to prospective employers, too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Mortgage Interest Rates: 3.034% - Average Auto Loan Interest Rates: 3.321% 	0
740-700	<p><i>Good</i> The majority of credit cards (including those with rewards) are available to you. Rates will be very low or close to zero. Getting an insurance policy should be an easy task, too. Your monthly insurance premiums will be somewhat higher than for those with top scores, however, you should have no problems with getting an insurance policy for literally anything you want.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Mortgage Interest Rates: 3.256% - Average Auto Loan Interest Rates: 4.754% 	1
699-641	<p><i>Average</i> This score is an absolute minimum to get a fair mortgage and auto loan terms. Insurance policies will be up by a significant amount for people in this range due to the potential risk for non-payment of premiums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Mortgage Interest Rates: 3.647% - Average Auto Loan Interest Rates: 6.795% 	2
640-500	<p><i>Bad</i> You represent a very high credit risk to the lenders and you won't be able to get a mortgage at all (in most cases). You will be able to get an auto loan, but your interest rates will be around 15%. Insurance policy and car insurance will be very limited for you and cost significantly more than for those with good scores. Also, your choice of credit card is very limited if you fall in this range. However, if you still want a credit card, consider choosing a secured credit card.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Mortgage Interest Rates: very hard or impossible - Average Auto Loan Interest Rates: 15.608% 	14
500-300	<p><i>Very Bad</i> Getting a mortgage with this score is almost impossible. You still may get an auto loan, but expect almost double interest rates. Many banks may not even let you open a checking account with this score. Unfortunately, most insurance companies will refuse to work with you, based on the risks you pose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Mortgage Interest Rates: very hard or impossible - Average Auto Loan Interest Rates: 17% or impossible 	6

Source: <http://creditscoreranger.org/>

* Case study credit scores reflect status at time they sought counseling from CredAbility. Many clients experience further decline in scores before debt problems are resolved.

EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

Virtually everyone interviewed expressed feeling shame or embarrassment to be in medical debt. Most had not had any serious financial difficulties or debt problems before medical bills began. Most voiced a strong personal ethic to always pay their bills and were distressed to find themselves in debt. Sonya talked about how juggling bills made her feel “way outside my comfort zone.” She described being in debt as a “nightmare” and filing for bankruptcy was a blow to her pride. Retelling her experiences, she said, was like “opening up a wound.” One person ended up divorced at the end of her ordeal, and said the stress of medical debt was a contributing factor. Another couple stayed together, though debt problems strained their marriage for months.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

Our analysis of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) finds that privately insured people with out-of-pocket medical expenses that exceed five percent of their income are about twice as likely to have difficulties paying their rent and utilities, affording food, and to face barriers accessing medical care, compared to those with OOP costs less than five percent of their income.

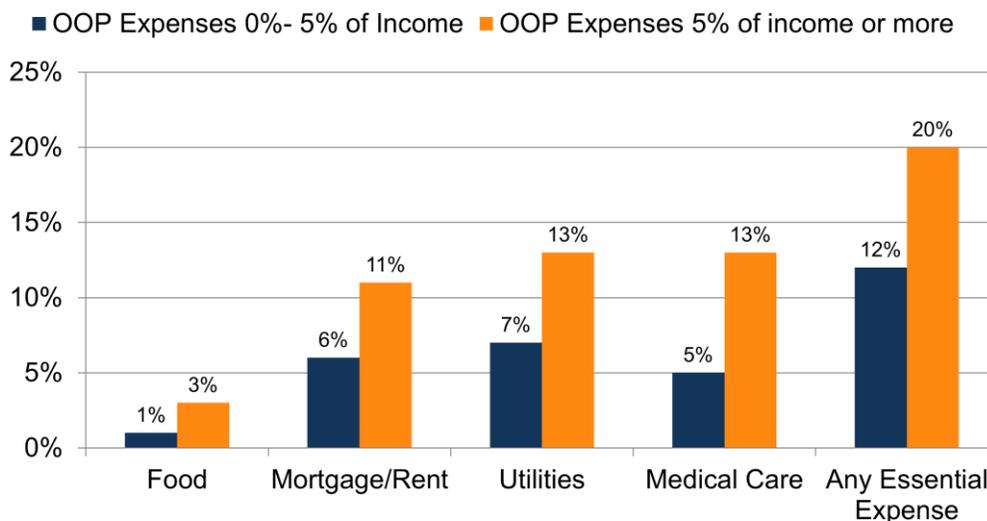
Most people we interviewed drastically reined in household spending in the face of medical debt. They did without heating oil, groceries, even glasses for their children. A few sold their cars; others took on second part time jobs. Maisy noted, “I’m a pretty notorious penny pincher, and we haven’t bought anything that wasn’t from a thrift store in years, but those sorts of medical debts you just can’t penny-pinch your way out of.” Several people we interviewed were able to consolidate their bills through debt

management programs (DMPs) that CredAbility helped arrange. Stuart expects to pay off all the bills eventually – he’s been paying creditors \$1,000 per month under his DMP for the past two years and has one more year to go. Duncan is also paying \$1,000 under his DMP to clear up bills from his wife’s cancer treatment that date back to 2010. The DMP installment takes one-third of his take home pay, the mortgage takes another \$1000, leaving the family of three just \$1,000 per month for everything else. For some, austerity measures were temporary, for others it became their new way of life. As Dorothy put it, “once I thought I was headed toward being middle class, but not now.”

DEPLETED LONG TERM ASSETS

Eight people we interviewed severely depleted long term assets to pay medical bills. Gwen, 57, took \$10,000 out of her 401(k) – one-fifth of the balance – to pay some of the medical bills she owes. She doesn’t expect to retire anytime soon. Charlene, 52, took \$23,000 out of retirement savings – it had taken her 14 years to put away that amount – and also cashed out her daughter’s \$5,000 college fund to pay medical bills. Stuart didn’t have to tap retirement savings, but, during the period when he incurred large medical bills, he had to reduce what he was paying toward his two sons’ college expenses by several hundred dollars per month. The boys made up the difference by taking out student loans. Kris took out a home equity line of credit to pay about \$5,000 in medical bills. His medical bills are paid, but now his mortgage payment is much higher.

Difficulty Affording Various Household Expenses Among Privately Insured Non-Elderly Adults, by OOP Costs



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2008 Panel Topical Modules. Survey questions relating to income and OOP medical expenses were asked in 2010. Income refers to the health insurance unit (HIU) and OOP medical expenses do not include premiums. People who answered yes to any time in the past 12 months: sometimes or often had not enough food to eat, missed or underpaid mortgage or rent; went without needed medical care; or did not meet all of essential expenses.



Medical bills often trigger such difficult decisions. According to one study, 11 percent of Americans have taken money out of retirement savings to pay medical bills. Described as a “retirement derailer,” such action can significantly delay retirement plans or lead to financial insecurity during retirement.³² Derailers can be particularly problematic for people over age 40, who won’t have as many years to make up for early withdrawals and lost contributions. Another study found that among medically indebted individuals, one fifth used retirement funds and nearly one-quarter withdrew equity from their homes to pay debts.³³

HOUSING INSTABILITY

Medical debt has also been shown to contribute to housing instability, including missed mortgage or rent payments, property tax liens, difficulty qualifying for loans, eviction, disruptive moves to less expensive housing, rental applications denied and in extreme circumstances, homelessness. According to one study, 27 percent of people with medical debt also experienced such housing-related problems.³⁴

Several whom we interviewed found their homes threatened by medical bills. Some fell behind on rent or mortgage payments for a few months, then were able to get caught up; others never recovered and lost their homes. Gwen was determined to pay the \$40,000 in her husband’s medical bills that insurance wouldn’t cover. When she asked her mortgage company if they would revise her loan and lower the monthly payment, she was told such programs were only for clients who were in arrears, so she skipped a few payments. The bank still refused to modify her loan, however, and a few months later started foreclosure proceedings. Gwen decided she would be better able to pay past debts, as well as new bills for her husband’s ongoing care, if she didn’t pay the mortgage so, as she put it, “I let them take the house.” A friend found a less expensive, smaller place that Gwen and George now rent. Connie and her family of four lost their home to foreclosure, as well. Her husband was injured in an auto accident and for several years she tried to juggle bills, including the mortgage, to keep pace with medical bills. The bank foreclosed in 2010, and Connie and her family moved back to Oklahoma to live in a relative’s home.

BANKRUPTCY

Medical bills are a leading cause of personal bankruptcy in the U.S., contributing to 62 percent of personal bankruptcies in 2007. Most who filed for medical bankruptcy that year were well educated, owned homes, and had middle-class occupations. Three quarters had health insurance.³⁵

Of the 23 persons interviewed for this report, 15 had filed for bankruptcy. Most filed under Chapter 7 – meaning their debts were discharged. A few filed under Chapter 13, and so agreed to pay most or all of their unsecured debts over a period of time, typically three to five years, under a court-ordered payment plan. While these individuals expressed some relief at the protection afforded them; most did not want to resort to bankruptcy and many resisted filing as long as they could. Seven filed only after tapping retirement or college savings to pay medical bills or losing their home to foreclosure – assets that would have been protected under a bankruptcy filing. Two others either lost their home or borrowed against their home in lieu of filing for bankruptcy. And, though bankruptcy is considered a last-resort solution, nine of those who filed for bankruptcy have since incurred significant new medical bills and worry what will happen if they can’t pay those since they won’t be allowed to file for bankruptcy protection again for many years.

DIFFICULTY ACCESSING CARE

Finally, many studies have documented that that people with unaffordable medical bills also tend to experience difficulties accessing care.³⁶ In some cases, providers may refuse to treat patients who cannot pay their bills. Kieran, for example, reported that one hospital to which he owed money refused to pre-register his wife for a hospitalization until overdue bills were paid. More often, people we interviewed decided to forego care in order to avoid incurring even more bills they could not afford. Dillon, for example, put off needed dental care because he already was struggling to pay thousands of dollars in medical debts to other providers. Jeanne, a cancer survivor, delayed recommended follow up visits until she could assemble the cash to pay for them.

DISCUSSION

People rely on health insurance to protect against catastrophic medical expenses. When insurance protection falls short, medical debt can result. The high prevalence of medical debt is an indication that health insurance does not always shield people from an unaffordable level of expenses. Most insured people have cost-sharing liability that puts them at risk for medical debt. The median household income in the U.S. in 2012 was \$51,017.³⁷ When medical bills exceed five percent of income (roughly \$2,500 or less for most households), people are twice as likely to have trouble making ends meet. Cost-sharing liability under most private health insurance plans today exceeds this level. Most Americans don't have sufficient cash on hand to pay bills of this level and are just one hospitalization away from the bill collector.

The Affordable Care Act will bring about significant improvements in the health coverage system that may prevent or lessen some of the medical debt problems experienced by our interviewees and others:

Subsidies and Market Reforms for Non-group Coverage – The ACA changes market rules for non-group coverage, prohibiting insurers from turning people down or charging them more based on health status. The ACA also limits premium age adjustments to 3:1. And, importantly, under the ACA, sliding scale tax credit subsidies will be available to individuals with incomes between 100% and 400% of FPL. For people who buy non-group coverage today, on average, tax credit subsidies will finance about one-third of the premium.³⁸ As a result, people like Morgan won't be stranded in policies whose premiums spiral once they get sick and can no longer pass medical underwriting. In addition, under the ACA, Morgan (whose income is only about 220% of the FPL for a family of four) and his family will be eligible for both premium and cost-sharing subsidies. His premium contribution will likely be less than \$300 per month for a family policy – one-quarter of what he had been paying. At this income level, Morgan would also qualify for modest cost-sharing subsidies, which will be offered to people with incomes between 100% and 250% FPL.³⁹

Cost-Sharing Limits under Private Health Plans – Starting in 2014, the ACA requires that a \$6,350 annual limit per person will apply to all types of cost-sharing for in-network care under all non-grandfathered private health plans – both group and non-group. This change could prove beneficial to people like Gwen and Richard whose deductibles and copays did not count toward their annual OOP limits.

End of Annual Dollar Limits – Starting in 2014, the ACA requires that all health plans remove annual dollar limits on covered benefits. As a result, people like Safiya will not encounter dollar limits under so-called “mini-med” policies that leave them effectively uninsured when coverage runs out.

Essential Health Benefit Standards – Starting in 2014, health insurance policies sold in the small group and non-group markets must cover ten categories of essential health benefits (EHB) – including hospitalization, ambulatory care, rehabilitative and habilitative services, mental health care, and prescription drugs. Mental health parity rules will apply to these and large group health plans as well, so higher cost-sharing or stricter visit limits will not be permitted for these services and exclusions based on self-inflicted injury, as happened to Maisy’s husband, will not be allowed.

Consumer Assistance – Under the ACA, Consumer Assistance Programs (CAP) can be established in states to help all residents – regardless of the source of coverage – answer questions, resolve disputes and appeal claims denials. In the first year of operation, 35 state programs were established. In that year CAPs provided assistance to more than 200,000 consumers, and helped more than 25,000 consumers appeal insurer denials and recover \$18 million in reimbursements.⁴⁰

These changes notwithstanding, the ACA will not address all of the underlying causes of medical debt. For example:

High Cost-Sharing will Persist under Many Plans – The ACA establishes an affordability standard for health insurance premiums, but not for out-of-pocket medical expenses.⁴¹ Even with limits on cost-sharing established under the ACA, deductibles and other cost-sharing will continue at a level above what many people could afford if a significant illness or injury strikes. In the Exchanges, people with incomes between 250% and 400% FPL will likely face deductibles of up to \$2,000 or more in silver plans – much higher levels under bronze plans – and OOP limits of \$6,350, so would be at risk for having cost-sharing expenses in excess of 10 percent of gross income. People will have the option of enrolling in Gold plans with lower cost-sharing, but with higher premiums.

Some people in large group plans may face cost-sharing in excess of \$6,350 next year. The federal government announced it will delay enforcement of the maximum OOP limit for group health plans until 2015. As a result next year, group health plans may require people to satisfy more than one \$6,350 OOP limit if the plan uses multiple claims administrators – for example, a pharmacy benefit manager that just administers the prescription drug benefit, separate from other covered medical benefits.⁴²

Limited Protections for Out-of-Network Care – When patients do receive non-emergency care out-of-network, the ACA does not limit the cost-sharing that plans can apply. Nor does the ACA limit balance billing that non-network providers can charge. When people inadvertently receive out-of-network care, such as from an anesthesiologist who doesn’t participate in the same plan network as the hospital and surgeon, some health plans voluntarily undertake measures to limit the consumer’s cost exposure – by covering the non-network service at the in-network level, and/or by basing reimbursement levels on the provider’s billed charge to limit balance billing. The ACA does not require plans to adopt such measures, however.

The ACA does require all health plans to cover emergency services as though they were provided in network, even when patients can’t get to an in-network facility for such care. The ACA also requires health plans to offer an adequate provider network. Another provision of the ACA gives the Secretary authority to require plans to

report data on out-of-network cost-sharing so this requirement can be monitored. This data reporting provision has not yet been implemented.

Limits on Essential Health Benefit Standards – The ACA requirement to cover essential health benefits applies only to non-group health plans and fully-insured small group health plans. As a result, Dillon’s large group health plan may continue to not cover the physical therapy that he needs. In plans that are subject to the EHB, federal standards do not precisely define EHB services and leave some flexibility for insurers to substitute services within categories. As a result, for example, autism treatments like those that Sonya’s child received might continue to be uncovered under qualified health plans in many states. In addition, federal standards rely on existing “benchmark” plans that may, today, include non-dollar limits on covered services. Many state benchmark plans, for example, limit the number of covered inpatient days or outpatient visits for rehabilitative care, such as the extended physical therapy that Richard needed. Such benefit limits can continue after 2014.

Lack of Resources for Consumer Assistance – Consumer assistance programs authorized under the ACA have struggled with limited resources. The law authorizes “such sums as may be necessary” to support CAPs, but only appropriated \$30 million. The last funding opportunity for CAPs took place in 2012, and no further funding has been announced since then. CAPs are the only entities required, by federal law, to help privately insured people resolve health plan complaints and claims disputes and file appeals. Absent this help, as case studies illustrate, some people may continue to be overwhelmed by insurance paperwork they cannot understand and even incur debt for bills insurance should have paid.

The ACA will provide health insurance to millions of Americans who are currently uninsured, which may also improve access to health care and lower their out-of-pocket expenses and exposure to medical debt. People who are insured will also see improvements in the protection that health coverage offers. However, in light of the limited assets many people have, the problem of medical debt is likely to persist and lead to continued debate over the tradeoffs inherent in providing more comprehensive coverage and limiting federal costs for premium and cost-sharing subsidies.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL DEBT CASE STUDIES

Ben, 59, Trucker

Income: \$68,000 (590% FPL)

Medical bills: \$5,000

Bills incurred by: Self

Timing of bills: 2012 (2nd time in medical debt)

Insurance status during bills: Employer Sponsored Insurance (ESI)

Ben has good health insurance through his job with a trucking firm. The policy has a \$250 deductible, with 20% coinsurance to an OOP limit of \$3,000 annually per person. He and his wife are covered under the plan. She takes medications and requires regular physician visits for a chronic condition. He has diabetes and suffers chronic back pain following a fall. Last year he needed surgery, with a brief readmission following a complication. His share of expenses came to more than \$5,000 – mostly from in-network cost-sharing, but a significant amount of balance billing.

Ben was surprised at the “truckload” of bills, not only from the hospital and surgeon, but anesthesiologist, radiologist, labs, imaging facilities, and other providers, many of whom he did not select and were not in his plan’s network. “I found out one thing. Anesthesiologists aren’t with anyone’s network. That was a surprising thing to me. I only learned this after the bills came.” Ben’s share of the anesthesia bill alone came to \$900. This was Ben’s second bout with medical debt. Ten years ago, his wife was seriously ill and needed surgery. Bills from that event were much higher, eventually causing the couple to file for bankruptcy.

Charlene, 51, Teller

Income: \$38,000 (195% FPL)

Medical bills: \$23,000

Bills incurred by: Self and daughter

Timing of bills: 2010-2011

Insurance status during bills: Uninsured

Charlene, her husband Craig, and their teenage daughter had health insurance until 2009, when Craig lost his sight, job, and health benefits. Before they lost coverage, the family had accumulated about \$8,000 in unpaid medical bills from Craig’s treatments, mostly due to cost-sharing. Then after losing coverage, Charlene’s daughter was hospitalized in 2010 after an accident, and Charlene needed surgery in 2011.

The hospital bills, alone, totaled \$23,000. Though the hospital web site notes a charity care program, the only relief offered to Charlene was a payment plan with monthly installments of \$800, which she could not afford. The billing office recommended she take out a loan or use credit cards. Charlene charged about \$5,000 in bills to a credit card, and then stopped when she realized how finance charges increased the debt.

The debt was turned over to collections; Charlene described the calls as harassing, often early morning or late at night. She took \$20,000 out of retirement savings to pay some of the bills, as well as living expenses – it had

taken her 14 years to save that much – and also cashed in her daughter’s college savings of \$5,000. With more bills to pay, she finally filed for bankruptcy, and all remaining debts were discharged in 2012. Charlene has a new job with health insurance and her daughter is in college on a scholarship. For now the family feels okay.

Dorothy, 59, Teacher

Income: \$34,000 (300% FPL)
Medical bills: \$4,500
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2011-12, and ongoing
Insurance status during bills: ESI

Dorothy has worked for the public schools for 20 years and has been covered under her job-based plan. Her premium contribution of \$190 is deducted from her monthly paycheck. Originally, she was offered an HMO plan with very comprehensive coverage; in 2000, she was diagnosed with cancer and recalls paying almost nothing out-of-pocket for her care. Since then, the school district changed to a PPO plan with a \$2,000 deductible with 20% coinsurance to an OOP limit and tiered copays for prescription drugs that range from \$17 to \$100 for the drugs Dorothy takes for several chronic conditions. Her monthly drug copays come to \$150 each month and on her income and crowd out other expenses. She needs to replace her furnace but can’t afford it, so uses a space heater during the winter instead. She used to work a second part time job at a department store, earning an additional \$600-700 per month, but had to quit when her condition worsened.

In 2011 she was hospitalized for a few days with an infection. Her share of the bills came to \$4,500 of which she still owes \$3,000. The hospital offered a \$250 monthly payment plan, which Dorothy couldn’t afford, then reduced the monthly payment to \$50. Dorothy also owes money to the doctors who treated her while in the hospital. She was surprised to receive so many doctor bills from that brief stay. Initially she tried to pay them with credit cards, but realized this just increased what she owed. The doctors turned unpaid bills over to collections. Dorothy says those calls (though polite) are overwhelming, as are the bills. She’s determined to pay and avoid bankruptcy at all costs, but the best she can do is “stack up the bills and just pay what I can when I can.”

Recently Dorothy went for her annual mammogram; the deductible applied so she owes another \$208 for that. She wasn’t aware that preventive mammograms are supposed to be covered 100% or that she could appeal the plan’s decision to apply the deductible. She did not know her state has a Consumer Assistance Program that would help her file an appeal.

Dorothy is stunned to be in this position, even though she works full time and has health insurance. She assumed her coverage would keep care affordable. Now she’s worried to owe so much in medical bills that she just can’t afford to pay. “Once I thought I was headed toward being middle class,” she said, but not now. She gets up at 5:00 each morning to get to school by 7:00 and most days works another three hours after the kids are dismissed to prepare for the following day. She said that’s just what’s expected of teachers, and she doesn’t really mind, but notes “when I call the bank or the hospital and tell them I’m a teacher, I still have to pay just like anybody else.”

Gwen, 57, Medical Transcriptionist

Income: \$22,000 (140% FPL)

Medical bills: \$40,000

Bills incurred by: Husband

Timing of bills: 2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Gwen and her husband, George (64) have health coverage through her full time job. It's a high cost-sharing plan with a \$3,000 deductible per person, then 30% coinsurance to an annual OOP limit of \$10,000, not including the deductible. For out-of-network coverage the deductible and OOP limit are twice as high. Their plan year begins in June. George suffers from diabetes and other chronic conditions, and was laid off a few years ago. In May 2011, he had a cardiac emergency requiring surgery. He lost eligibility for his unemployment benefits while sick because he was no longer actively working.

Because his hospitalization occurred at the end of the plan year, he had to satisfy two in-network deductibles and one in-network OOP within just a few months. In addition, there were extensive non-network claims from hospital based physicians, none of whom George chose. Even worse, George received poor care in an in-network rehab facility following his initial surgery. Complications led to re-hospitalization and second surgery. Following that his doctor recommended rehab within the hospital. The rehab unit was independently owned and not in plan network, but Gwen agreed because George was too fragile to move. George's share of the cost of his 3-week stay was \$23,000. By August 2011, they owed \$40,000 in medical bills. Interestingly, almost no balance billing charges arose from the nonparticipating providers. Most were party to a "MultiPlan agreement" with an independently established fee schedule. Gwen's insurance paid based on that fee schedule amount and providers agreed to not bill in excess of that amount.

Another ambulance claim for \$1,000 was denied. Gwen wasn't sure why; an earlier ambulance claim had been covered. The "explanation of benefits" did not provide a clear reason, though an earlier ambulance claim had been covered. It did not occur to Gwen to appeal the denial or out-of-network charges, and in any case, she doesn't know where she would have found the time. As the sole breadwinner, she must continue to work full time to maintain income and insurance, plus she must care for her sick husband.

Gwen said as the bills streamed in, she just "set them aside" because she had no money to pay them. The nonprofit hospital offered to cut what they owed by 40% as part of the charity care program, but other providers, including the independent rehab unit within the hospital, just turned them over to collections. Gwen took \$10k out of retirement to pay some of the bills. Without George's income, she also fell behind on the mortgage. The bank would not agree to modify the loan, and Gwen needed to keep up with George's ongoing care needs as well as basics like groceries, so "I let them take the house."

Once the house went into foreclosure, Gwen was able to pay down more of the medical debt, though she still owes about \$9,000. Fortunately a friend helped them find a less expensive house to rent. This year George turns 65 and will enroll in Medicare, further reducing the couple's insurance premiums and cost-sharing expenses.

Kieran, 43, Car Dealer

Income: \$75,000 (240% FPL)

Medical bills: \$20,000

Bills incurred by: Spouse, children

Timing of bills: 2007-2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Kieran has health insurance through his job with a large employer that also covers his wife and their four kids. They contribute \$137 bi-weekly toward the premium. The PPO plan has a \$1,000 deductible per person (\$3,000 for family), then 20% coinsurance for most inpatient care, though a \$300 per admission copay applies for hospitalization. The ER copay is \$150; doctor visits have a \$25 copay. Under a tiered drug benefit, Kieran pays \$200 monthly for one drug. An annual OOP limit of \$3,000 per person doesn't cover all copays. Kieran's wife, Jenna worked part time until a few years ago, earning about \$18,000.

Jenna has had a series of health problems that generate significant medical bills, but were manageable until 2007. She developed blood clots in her leg and had to start taking clot thinning medications and stop taking birth control pills. Not long after she got pregnant with complications (preeclampsia) which led to a series of short hospitalizations (10-11 for mom and baby, combined) and medical bills from dozens of providers. The following year Jenna developed diverticulitis, requiring more ongoing care. The family also incurred significant expenses from copays for routine care for the kids, such as doctor visits for minor illnesses and trips to the ER for football injuries. Kieran estimates his unpaid medical bills reached \$20,000 over five years. About half of his bills were for hospital stays, a quarter for physician visits, and a quarter for prescription drugs. Several doctors who treated his wife and daughter in the hospital were out-of-network, though Kieran didn't know that ahead of time. That meant he owed higher, 30% coinsurance, plus balance billing. He recalls his share of one anesthesia bill alone was \$500.

He emphasized what the second income meant to his family finances. "With four kids, there's always something – lunch money, something – and we couldn't make it without her pay. Then when the medical bills started, things got out of control." He took a second, part time job and he and his son mowed lawns on weekends, but they had to cut back on a lot. "When my son broke his glasses, he had to wait a year before we could afford to get new ones. None of us went to the dentist for two years. We let one of the cars go."

Some of his wife's insurance claims were denied by the insurer and he did a lot of research to try to have these decisions overturned. He wrote to his congressman and others for help. In some cases he was able to have the charges covered and in other cases not. He wasn't aware his state had a Consumer Assistance Program that could have helped him with the appeals.

Kieran negotiated with providers to reduce what he owed. One hospital did reduce his bill by about 30 percent if he agreed to pay the balance immediately – he put the \$6,000 payment on a credit card. Others said Kieran earned too much to qualify for their charity care programs. One hospital refused to pre-register his wife for a hospitalization until past bills were paid. Fortunately, about then Kieran received his annual bonus of \$1,600 and gave that to the hospital so his wife could be admitted.

Kieran managed the bills himself using a spread sheet, but the sheer number was overwhelming. "There were so many coming in, I didn't even want to check my mail," he said. The payment plans he'd negotiated mounted up; during 2010-2011 he was paying \$200 per month across six different payment plans. When he couldn't

afford the entire monthly payment he always paid something, though the more he paid to providers the less he could pay toward credit card debt (which included thousands in medical expenses) where finance charges were compounding. Some providers accepted partial payment, but three turned him over to collections. He pulled about \$13,000 out of his 401(k) to pay some bills. The financial burdens started to strain their marriage. Kieran emphasized how important it was to him to pay what he owed, he prayed over what to do. Finally his pastor referred him to an attorney who advised filing for bankruptcy.

In 2011 the family filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy, discharging their medical and credit card debts. Kieran says he's in much better financial shape now. His wife's feeling better, though she hasn't yet returned to work so the family continues to economize on everything from groceries to the water bill. They still get by on one car. He has one small credit card for emergencies and his credit score is improving – at the height of the medical bill problems it fell below 500 but is up in the 600s.

Kris, 56, Construction Worker

Income: \$38,000 (330% FPL)

Medical bills: \$6,000

Bills incurred by: Self

Timing of bills: 2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Kris works full time for large employer and has health insurance through his job. The plan has a \$500 deductible, then 80/20 coinsurance and \$35 copays for outpatient visits. He's not sure what the OOP limit is. His premium contribution for the plan is \$48 per month. Kris was sick for most of 2011 with complications from a severe allergic reaction and hospitalized three times that year. His out-of-pocket expenses that year reached almost \$6,000. He couldn't work while he was sick. He drew vacation pay the first three months, and then had to go on long term disability which paid just 60% of his salary.

Most of his debts are due to cost-sharing. The hospital was in his plan network, but not all of the doctors who treated him were, including one consulting allergist who billed Kris \$1,200 for two bedside visits. Kris never asked to see this doctor and said he didn't even treat him – “just gave me a sheet of paper about what to do to avoid allergic reactions; he never even wrote me a prescription. Kris got “nasty letters” from that doctor's lawyer demanding payment. “To be honest, I didn't challenge or appeal this bill. I was so exhausted at this point. They were threatening to send to collections and not being nice at all, so I took an advance on my credit card and paid it. It was the only source of cash I had available.” Kris was unaware that a consumer assistance program in his state might have helped with appeals. His church raised about \$500 to help pay some other expenses.

Before he got sick, Kris had lived paycheck to paycheck; he didn't earn enough to afford many extras. With the income loss and medical bills combined, he had to rely on a home equity line of credit to make ends meet. Eventually he paid the rest of the hospital and doctor bills with the home equity loan, so now that debt is much higher. Still, it was important for Kris not to fall behind, not to declare bankruptcy, and to protect his good credit rating, which is over 700. He lives with his father, who's only income is Social Security.

Maisy, 51, Librarian

Income: \$66,000 (280% FPL)

Medical bills: \$30,000

Bills incurred by: Husband

Timing of bills: 2004-2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Maisy and her family have had coverage through her job at a public university. The plan had a \$1,900 deductible, then 80/20 coinsurance to an OOP limit, which Maisy can't recall. Her medical bill problems related to her husband's mental health care needs. For years he suffered from anxiety attacks, addiction to alcohol and prescription drugs and other disorders including one suicide attempt. He was hospitalized several times from 2004-2010. He also lost his job in 2003, significantly reducing the family's income.

Maisy recalls most of his treatments were covered by insurance but some expenses were excluded, including some claims following the suicide attempt, denied because the injury was self-inflicted. Maisy also worried that time limits on coverage for inpatient care, including detox/rehab, may have made these interventions less effective than longer term treatment might have been. Over the years, her husband's share of the medical bills mounted to nearly \$30,000.

Maisy tried to pay these debts by economizing. "I'm a pretty notorious penny pincher, and we haven't bought anything that wasn't from a thrift store in years, but those sorts of medical debts you just can't penny-pinch your way out of." She found the collections process overwhelming – their debts were transferred to collections agencies, some of whom later re-sold the debt to different agencies Maisy described as a "maze of credit industry players." Ultimately, Maisy and her husband divorced in 2011 and she filed for bankruptcy that year. Last year, she was laid off from her job. Today, she struggles to maintain her own insurance coverage through COBRA at a premium of \$582/month.

Morgan, 51, Entertainer

Income: \$51,000 (220% FPL)

Medical bills: \$35,000

Bills incurred by: Self

Timing of bills: 2008-2012

Insurance status during bills: Non-group policy

Morgan is self-employed and since 2005, has purchased an individual market policy to cover himself, his wife, and their two kids. Initially he found the premium and cost-sharing affordable, but over the years rates increased steeply and he tried to offset increases by agreeing to a higher deductible. By 2009 the monthly family premium was over \$1,200 and the annual deductible \$5,000 per person.

Morgan had a bout with gastritis in 2008, generating significant cost-sharing. He had worked out payment plans with providers and was still paying those bills in late 2009, when he was diagnosed with prostate cancer. Surgery was scheduled for January 2010, so he satisfied two annual deductibles within a few months. After the surgery, Morgan had to stop working, cutting the family income, and making medical bills and high insurance premiums even harder to afford. They took \$10,000 out of his wife's retirement fund, leaving just enough in it to keep it open, then, for a while they used cash advances on their credit card to keep up with premiums and

the mortgage, but that wasn't sustainable. He and his wife made a difficult decision – she dropped off the family health insurance policy, cutting the premium by \$600/month, even though she has health problems, including diabetes. A few months after that, Morgan filed for bankruptcy, discharging \$35,000 in debt, mostly due to medical bills and insurance premiums.

A few months after the bankruptcy, Morgan went to ER with chest pains. More than a year later, he's paying the hospital \$75/month for that bill. His wife self-monitors her diabetes, mostly without testing since the test strips are so expensive. Morgan sums up his experience this way: "Some people just drop coverage and go to the ER and pay nothing. But I was trying to do the right thing and stay insured. It's so frustrating that I came close to ruining myself financially to do that. I spent thousands keeping my family insured. I have friends in Canada. They're shocked to hear I pay more for health insurance than for my mortgage. It's unnerving at times to look at the numbers. When I do my taxes and enter my health insurance costs, my tax software says 'Are you sure? This seems high.' Like a slap in the face. One year my health expenses were over \$20,000 and my AGI was \$25,000."

Richard, 36, Financial Adviser

Income: \$130,000 (550% FPL)

Medical bills: \$30,000

Bills incurred by: Self, daughter

Timing of bills: 2007-2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Richard works full time for a large employer and gets health coverage for his family of four. He contributes \$250 each month toward the premium. The policy has an annual deductible of \$2,000 per person, with 20% coinsurance to an OOP limit of \$4,000 per person. Copays of \$40 apply to most office visits, and tiered copays apply to prescriptions, up to \$75 for specialty drugs. The copays don't count toward the OOP limit.

Richard's wife also works. The family never had financial problems until the medical bills started. In 2007, Richard suffered a traumatic leg fracture at a sporting event. He's had 5 surgeries on his leg since then, plus extensive physical therapy and other treatments following complications from one of the surgeries. In addition, in 2008 his daughter was born with respiratory problems and was in the NICU for two weeks. Following each surgery, Richard needed physical therapy three times per week for as long as 18 months at a time. That added another \$500/month to his costs. In 2010 alone, even with the OOP limit, Richard's cost-sharing reached \$12,000.

In addition, several times over the past five years, Richard has had to go on short term disability. Benefits are about \$1,500/week lower than his regular salary. The couple had less than \$5,000 in cash savings when the medical bills started. They also had college accounts and retirement savings, which they did not disturb because "those are sacrosanct."

The couple started charging medical bills and other living expenses to credit cards, then fell behind on payments and were referred to collections. In 2011, Richard filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy. His credit card and medical debts, totaling \$60,000, were consolidated and he agreed to pay creditors \$905/month for five years. In 2012, Richard had two more surgeries and so has new medical debts of \$2,000, which he is also

paying off gradually. He hopes he won't need any more costly care for a while; he's not eligible to file for bankruptcy again for at least five years.

Safiya, 22, Restaurant Worker

Income: \$10,000 (90% FPL)
Medical bills: \$5,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2011
Insurance status during bills: ESI

Safiya is a high school graduate who works at a fast food restaurant. In 2010 she signed up for health benefits through that job. She didn't really understand much about the coverage, though she knew it was expensive (\$90 was withheld from her paycheck every two weeks for her share of the premium) and she assumed it would pay her medical bills. In 2011 she had several costly health claims related to a biopsy for a breast lump and some other health care services. She reports her insurance wouldn't pay these claims – when she called to ask why she was told she had exceeded the limit on her coverage – which appears to have been \$5,000 annually.

Her pay fluctuates during the year. She works nearly full time in the summer but fewer hours in the winter when business is slower. In the winter her payroll deduction consumed most of her take home pay. Safiya decided she couldn't afford to pay that much for insurance that wouldn't pay claims so she dropped the coverage. She was left with \$5,200 in hospital bills which she is paying off gradually (\$90 per month.) She still owes about \$2,000 and moved in with her boyfriend to save on rent. She knows it's important to have health insurance, but doesn't really understand how it works. Recently she learned she is pregnant, so for now she has Medicaid coverage.

Sonya, 49, Homemaker

Income: \$85,000 (360% FPL)
Medical bills: \$60,000
Bills incurred by: Child, self
Timing of bills: 1994-2019
Insurance status during bills: ESI

Sonya and her husband have two kids, age 22 and 18. He is the sole breadwinner and the family is covered under his large employer health plan, for which they pay about \$400/month. Their policy has a \$1,000 deductible per person, then 80/20 coinsurance to an OOP limit. Sonya wasn't sure exactly the amount. Office visits are subject to a \$50 copay.

Sonya used to work as a teacher but quit when their first child was diagnosed with autism at age four. She says the family has "lived medical bills" ever since. They've sought help from various pediatric specialists, speech therapists, and alternative medicine practitioners. In addition, during three of those years, Sonya needed a hysterectomy, then treatment for an ulcerated colon, then foot surgery for bone spurs. During the worst year their share of medical expenses reached \$10,000. Over 16 years they accumulated \$60,000 in medical debt.

She describes the bills as overwhelming. The year their out-of-pocket expenses reached \$10,000, she didn't realize it was that high until she did their taxes. She said the bills and insurance statements were confusing – she knows some treatments for her son's autism were simply not covered though she doesn't know why. She never formally appealed any denials. Some care was from out-of-network providers which generated balance billing expenses. Even copays added up to significant amounts. The local hospital agreed to a payment plan but Sonya says the doctors wanted payment up front. The pediatric group recommended "Care Credits" a medical credit card. It imposed no finance charge if the balance was paid within 18 months, but when she couldn't manage that, 22 percent interest applied. Another practitioner, not covered by the plan, offered Sonya a 20% discount if she would pay up front with a credit card. So she started using other commercial credit cards to pay medical bills. Her parents also helped to pay some of the bills.

Sonya said owing that much money was "way outside my comfort zone." She heard about CredAbility on a talk show and called to see if they could arrange an affordable debt consolidation program. They recommended she talk to an attorney who counseled bankruptcy. They filed and their medical debts were discharged a year ago. Sonya describes it as a nightmare and said talking about it was like "opening up a wound." She never imagined she'd file for bankruptcy. Her oldest child continues to live at home and remains covered under the family policy. Care needs are less intensive now and with the old debts cleared away, Sonya feels like she can manage.

Stuart, 48, Sales Manager

Income: \$74,000 (315% FPL)

Medical bills: \$6,000

Bills incurred by: Wife

Timing of bills: 2010-2011

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Stuart and his wife and two kids have insurance through his job with a large employer. The HMO plan covers all charges in network; out-of-network a \$1000 deductible applies, then 80/20 coinsurance. Stuart's wife has Chron's disease, a chronic condition that flares periodically. About three years ago, her condition became so severe she had to stop working, cutting the couple's income by about \$30,000. She required several specialized surgeries over three years. Local surgeons were not experienced in the procedure, so they drove 60 miles each way to a university hospital for care. In all, Stuart estimates their out-of-pocket medical bills reached \$6,000 over two years. In addition, he missed a lot of work driving back and forth when his wife was hospitalized. Once her income was lost they put other living expenses on credit cards.

Stuart noted other stresses of the medical bills, dealing with insurance and collectors – the bills were so numerous that it was hard to keep track. In one case he received what he thought was a duplicate bill from a radiologist for scans so set it aside. Later he learned the bill was for a separate scan, and when it went unpaid for 90 days the radiologist turned it over to collections. He was amazed at how quickly bills would be referred to collections – he described it as "flipping" because it seemed automatic. The hospital agreed to let Stuart pay his bill over time, but 90 days later, even though he'd missed no payments, the unpaid balance was referred to collections. Stuart called to ask why and was told it was an automatic practice, just ignore the collections notices and continue making payments directly to the hospital. Stuart said another time a provider referred to collections a bill that had been paid in full. But it was up to Stuart to do the research to clear up this dispute.

Stuart also noted that, due to his family history of colon cancer, he went for his first colonoscopy before the age of 50. He expected it to be covered 100%, but cost-sharing applied. When he called the plan, they said he would have to get the doctor to provide additional documentation in order for cost-sharing to be waived. Eventually, Stuart got that done, too, but it was one more chore when he was already under stress. “I’m a pretty easy going person,” he said, “but I can understand how some people go postal over this stuff.” Stuart was not aware that his state has a consumer assistance program that can help consumers resolve claims problems.

CredAbility helped Stuart set up a DMP and he has been paying down the medical and credit card debts at the rate of about \$1,000 monthly. He expects to pay off all of his debts by the end of this year. His next priority is to pay off the mortgage, which he also expects to do within a few years. His family has had to cut back on just about every other expense. Two of his kids are in college and, during the medical bills, Stuart had to reduce what he paid toward their tuition and books by several hundred dollars per month; the kids had to increase student loans to make up the difference. Stuart is grateful he was able to work out all of the medical bills and other financial problems arising from his wife’s illness, but he wonders how well others might manage if they aren’t as vigilant as he was.

Claire, 44, Unemployed

Income: N/A

Medical bills: \$50,000

Bills incurred by: Self

Timing of bills: 2008-2011

Insurance status during bills: Uninsured

Claire had always been insured and never experienced financial problems until she was diagnosed with an auto-immune disorder in 2008. She lost her job and health coverage when she became too sick to work. Though offered COBRA, at \$400 per month it was unaffordable. Before she got sick, Claire earned a good income and had healthy savings. She always elected the maximum retirement savings contribution, plus had compiled a savings nest egg sufficient to cover her living expenses for six months. All of that was lost to medical bills once she lost coverage. In the face of ongoing medical bills, she finally declared bankruptcy. Today Claire collects disability income benefits and has coverage again under Medicare.

Connie, 47, Nurse

Income: \$50,000 (210% FPL)

Medical bills: \$36,000

Bills incurred by: Spouse, children

Timing of bills: 1996 - present

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Connie works as a nurse and her husband, Will, owns a small remodeling business. Until recently, they and their two children were covered under a small group policy through Will’s job. Their monthly premium for family coverage was \$1,050. The policy had a \$5,400 annual deductible, and then paid 100% of covered expenses for the rest of the year. Prescription drug coverage under the policy was limited. An auto accident in

1996 left Will with chronic back pain requiring ongoing care. In 2006 he had a heart attack and surgery, then, in 2010 he underwent surgery again.

For years the family struggled to pay the monthly premium and deductible, plus \$600/month for prescription drugs that insurance didn't cover. The insurance company contested claims for Will's second surgery. Connie hired a lawyer and eventually the insurer agreed to pay, but in the interim the hospital pressed for payment, so Connie used her retirement savings, then a credit card to pay.

They also fell behind on their mortgage; the bank foreclosed in 2010. The family moved to another home owned by Connie's relatives. They declared bankruptcy in 2011, discharging medical and credit card debts amassed to that time. Connie has since qualified for health benefits through her job. The premium is lower (\$700/month) as the deductible (\$1,400). Will has had to stop working but his medical needs continue. So medical debts are resuming; currently they are making monthly payments of \$20 to one doctor and \$150 to another.

Dillon, 48, Repairman

Income: \$59,000 (529% FPL)

Medical bills: \$19,000

Bills incurred by: Self

Timing of bills: 2003-2010

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Dillon's medical bill problems date back to 2003, when an uninsured driver hit him, injuring his back and totaling his car. Dillon has health coverage through his large employer. The plan has a \$3,000 annual deductible. It doesn't cover chiropractic or physical therapy. Tiered prescription copays apply and there are no dental benefits. The accident left Dillon with chronic back pain and severe depression. Last year he paid \$2,000 out-of-pocket alone for dental care. His drug copays are another \$170 per month. Before the accident he worked a second part time job, but he's been unable to work extra hours so his income fell by about 30 percent.

As medical bills piled up, Dillon borrowed some money from friends and used "Care Credit" and other credit cards. Later he concluded the credit cards were adding to his debts. In 2010 Dillon filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy. His debts were consolidated and he's required to make payments of \$530 per month. He says he "lives like a college student" now, very frugally, clipping coupons and doing without many purchases in order to make the bankruptcy payment. On his budget there's no room for surprises – his truck needs a \$1000 repair and he's not sure how he'll afford that. As for his ongoing medical needs, Dillon puts off all care he can't afford to pay in full. He needs 4 crowns replaced but is going without for now. He can't afford all of his prescriptions, so only refills those he needs most urgently for back pain and the rescue inhaler for his asthma. He recently bartered with one of his doctors to provide free care in return for Dillon providing some office repairs.

Duncan, 45, Teacher

Income: \$50,000 (255% FPL)

Medical bills: \$10,000

Bills incurred by: Spouse

Timing of bills: 2010-present

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Duncan (a teacher), his wife Cara, and their child are covered under his plan at work. Their monthly contribution for health coverage is \$400. The plan has an annual deductible of \$1,000 per person, then 80/20 coinsurance to an OOP limit of \$4,000 per person, which doesn't include pharmacy cost-sharing. It's an HMO so all care must be received in network. Late in 2010 Cara was diagnosed with breast cancer. She had surgery in November, followed by chemotherapy and radiation therapy. So she satisfied the annual deductible and OOP limit twice within a few months. Her cost-sharing expenses came to just over \$10,000. Some providers were willing to set up payment plans, but others turned debt over to collections. Cara also had to quit her part time job; she had been earning another 20,000 annually. The couple had accumulated credit card debt even before Cara got sick. Without her income they couldn't keep up with the credit card payments or the new medical bills. Duncan and Cara enroll in a debt management plan through CredAbility. All of their credit card debts and medical bills were rolled into a single payment plan. They pay \$1,000 each month (or one-third of Duncan's take home pay) to the DMP; another \$1,000 goes to the mortgage payment, leaving the family just \$1,000 per month for all other expenses. They are determined to pay their bills and so economize however they can, for example, using space heaters instead of filling the propane tank. Cara's cancer treatment has concluded, though she continues to need periodic checkups and scans. Each year as the annual deductible resets, this means more worrisome expenses.

Elsie, 37, Writer

Income: \$60,000 (310% FPL)

Medical bills: \$20,000

Bills incurred by: Self, child

Timing of bills: 2007-2009

Insurance status during bills: ESI

Elsie and her husband work for a small business and have health insurance through work. Together they earn about \$60,000 per year. Until recently, their health plan the annual deductible was \$1,000 per person, then 70/30 to an OOP limit of \$10,000 per person. They contribute about \$325/month toward the family premium. Last year their employer switched to a new plan that pays 100% after a \$2,500 deductible per person. Elsie vastly prefers this new plan.

Before their son was born in 2007, they never had any significant financial or medical bill problems. But that year, their share of costs for the maternity care and delivery came to almost \$8,000. The following year Elsie developed severe mastitis requiring surgery and six weeks of nursing care. Their son also suffered from chronic ear infections and was hospitalized twice before he was three. All told the family's share of bills reached \$20,000.

Elsie was shocked that so many bills could result from a single hospitalization. When her son was born she received bills from the hospital, obstetrician, pediatrician, anesthesiologist, radiologist, and others. Generally

each provider expected her to pay what was owed within 24 months, but she couldn't afford those installment payments (some as high as \$200.) When she tried to pay smaller amounts, she was turned over to collections. Elsie negotiated payment plans with some of the collectors, too. But she owed dozens of creditors so monthly payments came to \$800 per month, and sometimes she fell behind. The stress of medical bills took its toll on Elsie and her husband; currently they are separated. Elsie said it also ruined her credit rating.

At the end of 2009, Elsie entered a debt management program with CredAbility that consolidated her bills and reduce monthly payments to \$475. She also took \$2,000 out of retirement savings (one-third of all she'd saved.) She's on track to pay off her remaining debt this year. Today her credit rating is getting better and Elsie's proud she avoided bankruptcy. Still she says something is really wrong with the system when such financial burdens can result for a young family who has always worked and always been insured.

Gillian, 59, Artist

Income: \$10,000 (90% FPL)
Medical bills: \$10,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2009-2010
Insurance status during bills: ESI/uninsured

Gillian lives with her domestic partner, Candace, who works for a large employer. Gillian is a self-employed artist. Initially, the couple had health coverage through Candace's job. It was a high-deductible health plan. In 2009, Gillian suffered severe diverticulitis and was hospitalized. Her share of medical bills approached \$5,000. While sick, Gillian also couldn't work; she lost many of her clients so the income loss has been long-term. About a year later, Candace was laid off from her job. Gillian didn't qualify for COBRA under federal law and couldn't buy a policy on her own due to pre-existing conditions, so became uninsured. By then, the medical bills had mounted to about \$10,000. The couple emptied retirement savings to pay medical bills and living expenses and then started using credit cards. In 2010 they filed for bankruptcy and discharged the medical debt. Since then they've fallen behind on their mortgage and are fighting foreclosure. Recently Candace got a new job with health benefits.

Jeanne, 64, Retired

Income: \$24,000 (220% FPL)
Medical bills: \$2,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2010-2011
Insurance status during bills: ESI

A series of events caused Jeanne's financial difficulties, only a small portion of which were due to medical bills. As a retired state employee, Jeanne had good health benefits. The plan was comprehensive, requiring only \$10 copays for most in-network treatment. She also had a good income. After retiring from government, Jeanne worked as a contract nurse, earning about \$70,000 annually. She is divorced and a cancer survivor. She also has chronic back pain from an accident a few years ago and fibromyalgia. In 2010, her daughter-in-law died suddenly, so Jeanne moved to California to help care for her son and grandson. Jeanne closed her nursing

practice and began collecting social security, reducing her income to \$24,000/year. When she submitted claims for follow up care for cancer and her other conditions from California providers, she learned her plan wouldn't reimburse providers out of state. She appealed but the denials were upheld, and Jeanne was left with \$2,000 in medical bills that she couldn't afford. She started paying cash for ongoing care as often as she could, cut down on visits and sought some care from a local hospital. She paid about \$50/month toward the debt she'd accrued, even so, the hospital turned her bills over to collections.

In 2011 Jeanne learned that her ex-husband, who had been living in her house, failed to make mortgage payments and damaged the property. Jeanne returned home to sort this out. She ended up filing for bankruptcy to discharge all of her debts, including unpaid medical bills.

Katherine, 46, Customer Service Representative

Income: \$19,200 (167% FPL)
Medical bills: \$35,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2006-2009
Insurance status during bills: ESI

Katherine worked full time for a small employer who offered limited health benefits. In late 2006, she was diagnosed with breast cancer. Treatment and reconstruction continued into 2009, and costs exceeded the limits under her policy, leaving Katherine with \$35,000 in bills to pay on her own. She negotiated payment plans with the hospital and doctors, but the monthly installments were more than she could afford and when she fell behind, she was turned over to collections. Katherine says the collections calls were aggressive and upsetting. She applied to a charity to pay some of the bills, borrowed from friends and family, and used credit cards to pay others. She also moved in with her mother to save on rent. In 2012 Katherine filed for bankruptcy and her medical debts were discharged. She's changed jobs and has new, better health benefits. She's not proud of the bankruptcy, saying "I was raised that you pay your bills."

Louise, 58, Accountant/Unemployed

Income: N/A
Medical bills: \$50,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2005
Insurance status during bills: Individual policy (rescinded)

Louise is self-employed and had been covered under an individual policy. In 2005, she was hospitalized with heart problems and shortly thereafter her insurer discovered an omission in her application and rescinded the policy. Louise contacted her state insurance regulator, but ultimately the rescission was upheld. The hospitalization therefore was not covered, leaving Louise with \$50,000 in unpaid bills. A few years later she filed for bankruptcy to discharge the debts. Today she is unemployed and uninsured.

Millie, 52, Realtor

Income: \$65,000 (340% FPL)
Medical bills: \$20,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2007-present
Insurance status during bills: Non-group policy

Millie's health and medical debt problems coincided with the downturn in the economy. She and her husband had both worked for a large employer, but decided to quit in 2007 to start their own real estate business, investing most of their personal savings in the new company. They elected COBRA, and then converted to an individual policy. The monthly premium was \$1,200 and the annual OOP maximum under the plan was \$10,000. Shortly after they started the new business, Millie was diagnosed with melanoma. Her treatment costs were extensive and she reached the OOP limit two years in a row. In 2008, when the real estate market crashed, their income also plummeted. They used up what was left of their retirement savings, then relied on credit cards to pay premiums and medical bills. In 2011 they filed for bankruptcy, discharging the medical debts. That year Millie's husband got a new job with more affordable health benefits, though cost-sharing is still high (\$4,000 annual OOP limit per person.) She is still in treatment, and her unpaid medical bills are back to up \$1,000 and still climbing.

Tanisha, 47, Unemployed

Income: N/A
Medical bills: \$9,000
Bills incurred by: Self
Timing of bills: 2008
Insurance status during bills: Uninsured

Tanisha is divorced and was out of work and uninsured in 2008 when she had to be hospitalized. According to Tanisha the hospital social worker applied for Medicaid on her behalf and she was under the impression that would cover her expenses. She never received a card, however, and was billed \$7,000 in expenses. Years later, she is still in dispute with the hospital and doctors over these debts and says the collections calls are unpleasant and rude.

ENDNOTES

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