Chapter 1 : Florida Department of Children and Families

The State of Alabama provides equal access to high-quality instruction to improve student achievement through distance learning. Overview ACCESS Plan News Archive.

Back to Top Emerging Issues in Access to Health Services Over the first half of this decade, as a result of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of , 20 million adults have gained health insurance coverage. In addition, data from the Healthy People Midcourse Review demonstrate that there are significant disparities in access to care by sex, age, race, ethnicity, education, and family income. These disparities exist with all levels of access to care, including health and dental insurance, having an ongoing source of care, and access to primary care. Disparities also exist by geography, as millions of Americans living in rural areas lack access to primary care services due to workforce shortages. Future efforts will need to focus on the deployment of a primary care workforce that is better geographically distributed and trained to provide culturally competent care to diverse populations. Specific issues that should be monitored over the next decade include: Increasing and measuring insurance coverage and access to the entire care continuum from clinical preventive services to oral health care to long-term and palliative care Addressing disparities that affect access to health care e. Access to Health Care in America. National Academies Press; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; May Insurance coverage, medical care use, and short-term health changes following an unintentional injury or the onset of a chronic condition. Self-assessed health status and selected behavioral risk factors among persons with and without healthcare coverageâ€"United States, The medical home, access to care, and insurance. Provider continuity in family medicine: Does it make a difference for total health care costs? The importance of having health insurance and a usual source of care. The timing of preventive services for women and children; the effect of having a usual source of care. Am J Pub Health. Evidence from primary care in the United States and the United Kingdom. Balancing health needs, services and technology. Oxford University Press; Contribution of primary care to health systems and health. A national profile on use, disparities, and health benefits. Partnership for Prevention; Aug. Data needed to assess use of high-value preventive care: A brief report from the National Commission on Prevention Priorities. Future of emergency care series: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; April The increasing weight of increasing waits. Trends Affecting Hospitals and Health Systems. American Heart Association; Department of Health and Human Services; Mar 3.

Welcome to Florida Department of Children and Families Automated Community Connection to Economic Self Sufficiency (ACCESS.

All eligible recipients including those recipients enrolled in a MCO will have a permanent plastic identification card that identifies their eligibility for covered MA services. However, you should not assume that a patient is eligible whether they are able to present a valid identification card or not. Payment will not be made for ineligible recipients. Why does this happen? The information returned from EVS is consistent across all methods of submission; however, depending upon the information submitted on the inquiry, the results may be different. For example, if you perform an inquiry using the digit recipient ID number and the two-digit card issue number, and either one of those data elements is incorrect most likely the card issue number, as you must use the most current card issue number , you will receive an ineligible response. It is important to verify and submit accurate recipient information when checking eligibility via the EVS. We are having difficulty reading the EVS printout. Is there a manual available on how to read the printout and actually use it via modem submission? Both formats may also be referenced by the 3-digit transaction number, and Providers and other approved agencies that submit electronic requests in the format will receive an EVS response with eligibility information in the format. How many types of Medical Assistance cards are there and what is the difference between them? Recipient information is listed on the front of the card and includes the full name of the recipient, a digit recipient number, and a 2-digit card issue number. Recipient information is listed on the front of the card and includes the full name of the recipient, a six-digit bank code number followed by a digit recipient number, then a two-digit card issue number, and, a bank verification number. The card issue number is voided to prevent misuse when the new card is issued. A replacement card should be received in a maximum of seven days. If a card is needed immediately, an interim paper card can be issued by the CAO. This ensures recipients of uninterrupted medical services. If the old card is found or returned after a new card is obtained, the old card should be destroyed by the recipient, as it is no longer usable. In the event that a recipient is eligible for health benefits associated with other programs, the recipient will be authorized for those services under a separate healthcare benefit package. How can I determine if the recipient has exceeded their 18 office visits for the fiscal year? The Eligibility Verification System EVS has been enhanced to inform providers when a recipient has exceeded the 18 visit limit. If not, EVS indicates the number of countable office visits, clinic and home visits remaining within the scope of benefits for adult MA and adult GA recipients. This is pursuant to the 18 visit limit, during the July 1 through June 30 state fiscal year service period. EVS will provide timely validation of the number of countable visits remaining based on actual claims paid at the time of the inquiry. The recipient is showing eligible for Healthcare Benefit package HCB 15, what services are they covered for? This program provides coverage of selected family planning services, pharmaceuticals and devices for women who are not otherwise eligible for MA.

Chapter 3 : Access to Health Services | Healthy People

State of the Market: Access Control was a very strong year for the access control industry, with many market forces working in its favor; and beyond looks even more promising PSA's Bill Bozeman says high-end integrators in particular are doing well with access control sales, a change for the better.

Note that suppression and statistical significance tests are tied to median income, not tuition which is a published sticker figure as a share of estimated median income. Some people in the "Black" category may also identify as "Hispanic," so these categories are not necessarily exclusive. College Board estimates public four-year in-state tuition and fees by determining the price charged by each institution in a state and weighting the price by the number of full-time undergraduate students enrolled. Even as federal immigration policy is in turmoil, states can take an inclusive approach to in-state tuition and financial aid that will benefit all residents regardless of immigration status. In Maryland and New Jersey, where eligible students who are undocumented could already pay in-state tuition rates at state colleges and universities, lawmakers in voted to let them apply for need-based state financial aid as well. Connecticut opened access to institutional financial aid to all students who are eligible to pay in-state tuition, including those who are undocumented, and lawmakers in Oregon and Washington strengthened existing laws enabling students to receive state financial aid or scholarships regardless of status. Meanwhile, Colorado this spring allowed refugees as well as Afghans and Iraqis who received special immigrant visas to qualify for in-state tuition rates immediately. These counts include Hawaii and Michigan, where access to in-state rates and aid â€" extended by Boards of Regents rather than state lawmakers â€" is limited to major state universities. Undocumented families have lower average incomes than other families, and a college education â€" even at in-state tuition rates â€" is out of reach for many without financial assistance. States already guarantee all children, no matter their immigration status, a place in K schools to help them reach their potential and develop the educated workers of tomorrow. Cost Shift Harms Students and Families, Especially Those With Low Incomes Higher tuition combined with weakly rising or stagnant incomes has damaging consequences for families, students, and communities. Tuition costs deter some students from enrolling in college. While the recession encouraged many students to enroll in higher education, the large tuition increases of the past few years may have prevented further enrollment gains. College price increases result in declining enrollment, research consistently finds. Rising tuition may harm students of color and reduce campus diversity. While more students of color are enrolling in college, rising tuition and fees is a headwind to this trend as students of color are less likely to enroll as the cost of tuition goes up. In a recently published study, researchers found that tuition increases reduced campus diversity, particularly at non-selective institutions. College cost increases have the biggest impact on students from low-income families, research shows. Students from families that struggle to get by â€" including those who live in communities with lower shares of college-educated adults and attend high schools that have higher student-to-counselor ratios â€" tend to overestimate the true cost of higher education more than students from wealthier households, in part because they are less aware of the financial aid for which they are eligible. In , 63 percent of recent high school graduates from families with income in the lowest 20 percent enrolled in some form of postsecondary education, compared to over 83 percent of students from the top 20 percent. Tuition increases may push lower-income students toward less-selective public institutions, reducing their future earnings. A large share of high-achieving students from struggling families fail to apply to any selective colleges or universities, a Brookings Institution study found. Students with less-educated parents, as well as black and Hispanic students, benefit especially from attending more elite colleges by experiencing higher postgraduate earnings, a study by Princeton University and Mathematica Policy Research found. Between the and school years, the share of students graduating with debt from a public four-year institution rose from 55 percent to 59 percent. By contrast, the average level of debt incurred rose only about 1 percent in the six years prior to the recession. In , borrowers entering repayment on student loans from for-profit and two-year institutions made up roughly 30 percent of all borrowers overall, a study from the U. Treasury Department and Stanford University researchers found. By , that share had risen to nearly half. For-profit institutions were such

a driving force that in , eight of the top ten and 13 of the top 25 institutions whose students owed collectively the most in federal student loan debt were for-profit institutions. In , only one for-profit made the top High debt burdens have been especially damaging for black and Latino communities. One study, which followed first-time college entrants starting in , found that over 37 percent of all black first-time college students across public, private non-profit, and for-profit institutions had defaulted on their student loans within 12 years. For Hispanic students, the default rate over the same period was 20 percent. For their white counterparts, the rate was just 12 percent. The same study projected default rates into the future and predicted that as many as 70 percent of black borrowers in the cohort would default on their loans by Wages can be garnished to repay the defaulted loan and older borrowers may lose a portion of their Social Security payments. Black and Hispanic college graduates still earn substantially less than their white peers, studies show. A body of research has emerged to understand the impact discrimination plays in hiring and wages. In one study, researchers created resumes of hypothetical applicants from elite, highly selective colleges and less-prestigious state schools. After submitting the resumes to over 1, job listings, researchers found that black job applicants who had graduated from highly prestigious private institutions received responses from employers at a rate nearly a third lower than their comparable white counterparts. In fact, white students who had attended significantly less prestigious state schools had about the same response rates from potential employers as did black students applying from elite institutions. States Can Do More to Ensure College Affordability and Accessibility Long-term cuts to per-student higher education funding threaten affordability, access, and quality at public two- and four-year colleges across the states. Not only should states direct additional resources into supporting public colleges and universities and reverse the long-term trend of disinvestment, but they can also implement smarter state financial aid policies and ensure that dollars go to the schools that need it most. They awarded the remaining 24 percent based on merit to high-achieving students typically measured by high school GPA or college entry exam scores , regardless of household income. For low-income students, financial aid can make a significant difference in not only affording the cost of college but in being able to graduate. Lawmakers hope that by rewarding academic achievement, they can lure talented students to remain in state for college and in their working years afterwards. While studies do show that offering merit-based aid can encourage certain students who would have attended college elsewhere to remain in state, some of the aid goes to students who would have stayed in state anyway. One study from the early s analyzed the Georgia HOPE scholarship program, one of the largest and oldest state merit-based programs in the country. Researchers found that while the HOPE program â€" which had no income limit on eligibility and required high schoolers to have graduated with at least a 3. Lawmakers in states across the country have implemented funding formulas, commonly referred to as performance funding, that evaluate two- and four-year colleges on their ability to meet goals in areas such as degree completion, student retention, and job placement rates. In recent years, states have implemented performance funding schemes while continuing to cut overall state funding, hoping to encourage colleges to produce better outcomes with fewer resources. Currently, 32 states operate with performance-based funding policies for their public two- and four-year colleges. Of the 23 states that reported using performance funding formulas to allocate resources to four-year colleges, 13 reported allocating more than 10 percent of their funding via performance metrics. One is that after years of cuts to baseline funding, public colleges â€" especially two-year colleges and regional institutions with smaller endowments and more modest enrollment numbers â€" lack the basic resources needed meet the goals laid out by performance-based metrics. Given the inputs required to improve performance metrics, even small penalties or withholding of funds can harm less-resourced institutions without giving them the tools they would need to improve. States implementing performance funding also often use measures that are poorly tailored to identify institutions that produce better outcomes for their students â€" especially institutions with larger shares of low-income students, students from non-traditional backgrounds, and students of color. One study noted that performance funding arrangements typically fail to account for the unique challenges that smaller regional institutions face, putting them at a significant disadvantage when measured against larger flagship institutions with more selective admission policies. End Notes [1] Complete appropriations data for Illinois is only available through Unless noted, all figures in this paper are adjusted for inflation. Since enrollment data are available only

through the school year, enrollment for the school year is estimated using data from past years. Since enrollment data are only available through the school year, we have estimated enrollment for the school year using data from past years. Average tuition and fee prices are weighted by full-time enrollment. See appendix for fiscal years change in average tuition at public four-year colleges. A survey by the American Association of Community Colleges AACC indicated that increases in Fall enrollment at community colleges were, in part, due to workforce training opportunities; see Christopher M. This table was prepared March Hemelt and Dave E. Cabrera, and Elena M. Dillon and Jeffrey A. Additionally, other studies have found that undermatching is more likely to occur for students of color. In William G. Chingos, and Michael S. McPherson found that undermatching was more prevalent for black students â€" especially black women â€" than for comparable white students. Hispanic or Latino students generally borrow at levels equal to the national average. African American students are also more likely to take on student debt to finance education at two-year colleges. See also David L. Sjoquist and John V. The same study did find, however, that merit-based programs in other states that employed less stringent requirements did not have this same effect on widening enrollment gaps â€" further indicating that how merit-aid program are structured matters significantly.

States can expand access and affordability for more students by improving immigrants' access to higher education. Even as federal immigration policy is in turmoil, states can take an inclusive approach to in-state tuition and financial aid that will benefit all residents regardless of immigration status.

But the reality is that many individuals living in or around some of the wealthiest jurisdictions in the United States, with some of the most sophisticated drinking water and wastewater systems and infrastructure, suffer from significant access challenges as well. In the fall of , the Environmental Finance Center was asked by representatives from the Global Water Challenge to draft a report on water and sanitation access issues in the United States, which could be used as a framing document for a later workshop to try to create a roadmap for the US to use to work toward Sustainable Development Goal Six [1]. The report and subsequent workshop provided the EFC at UNC with an opportunity to highlight some of the nuanced access challenges we work on regularly, such as affordability issues, infrastructure needs, and the declining capacity of community systems, while also highlighting many of the access challenges regularly in the news, such as contaminated water supplies or drought. The Report The report, An Overview of Clean Water Access Challenges in the United States , identifies six diverse access challenges that might affect a US family, characterized as either household or community level challenges. One access challenge is a lack of basic indoor plumbing. According to data from the American Community Survey, as of , 1. One community that provides a stark example of this challenge is Sandbranch, Texas. Located 14 miles from Dallas, Sandbranch has never had running water in the years since it was established. The residents, only 80 of which have remained, are 97 percent minority and all live below the federal poverty threshold. These types of snapshots help to illustrate the challenges, and spawn discussion on the appropriate solutions. In the early stages of this project, the research team was originally asked to try to link the challenges to specific regions of the country. However, while there are certainly hot spots for very specific access challenges, our research proved that the ten access challenges identified in the report are not limited to any specific regions. Communities and individuals all over the country are affected by one or more of these challenges. In addition to the six diverse challenges highlighted above, the report also identifies four future or emerging challenges. These challenges highlight systems vulnerable to natural disasters, systems with declining populations, small systems with limited capacity, and overarching costs of degradation of infrastructure affecting all systems. These emerging challenges are very relevant to our work at the EFC, especially our work with small water systems. The report also addresses the question of how to approach these challenges from a general standpoint, while also pointing out some of the great work that is currently going on to address each challenge. Evaluating the root causes of a specific access challenge helps to identify what interventions are possible to comprehensively work toward a solution. For example, many customers are struggling to pay for water or wastewater services. In some cases, the struggle may stem from the income level of the individual, while in other cases it is a result of exorbitantly high rates at a particular utility. Addressing either of those root problems may start with a utility level solution, such as a customer assistance program that helps to lower rates for low-income customers. Or, where utilities are limited in their ability to implement such programs, the solution might be better addressed at a state policy level through legislation that would allow for rate revenue to be used to fund customer assistance programs. Alternatively, there may be a federal solution, similar to LIHEAP that would help an even broader base of customers with affording rates nationwide. Whatever the approach taken, solving access challenges requires multiple interventions and the participation of many different parties. The workshop included participants from nonprofits, community organizations, private industry, academia, and all levels of government agencies. The EFC at UNC was invited to participate in the workshop and to present the findings from our report to kick off the discussion. After our report was presented, many ideas for solutions were discussed, and many initiatives currently underway were highlighted. Representatives from UNICEF discussed how they are using data to measure and track progress toward SDG 6; organizations working on access challenges on the ground, such as DIGDEEP and the Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project, discussed their approaches and the

difficulties and needs of their organizations; representatives from private businesses such as IBM and Kohler discussed the corporate policies and practices they have incorporated to address access challenges; and representatives from government agencies, such as the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Valley Authority, explained how the government is working to help craft solutions, both nationwide and regionally. The workshop provided a helpful forum for representatives from all over the country, in many sectors, to offer their input on how they are currently working toward improving access to water and adequate sanitation for more people, and also to think about how they could be collaborating and better refining their role. A roadmap was created to begin the collaboration and to continue the discussion. Stay tuned for what happens next with respect to this important work toward achieving SDG 6. The Takeaways Writing the report for this project and presenting at and participating in the workshop at Stanford was a great opportunity for us at the EFC to reevaluate the state of water and sanitation access challenges in the US. Understanding the state of access challenges helps us to craft our work to be more useful as we support state and local institutions in implementing financial policies and practices that will help them better address such challenges. Ultimately, we identified four key takeaways based on our work and the specific research for the report: Customize Your Solutions The nature of access challenges is as fragmented and diverse as the water service provision models. What water and sanitation access challenges are you facing in your community or organization, and how are you working to help eradicate those challenges?

Chapter 5 : FastStats - Access to Health Care

The report, An Overview of Clean Water Access Challenges in the United States, identifies six diverse access challenges that might affect a US family, characterized as either household or community level challenges. One access challenge is a lack of basic indoor plumbing.

Chapter 6 : PA DHS - ACCESS Cards, EVS, Eligibility Questions and Answers

A number of Midwestern states - North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Missouri - also make the top 10 Best States for internet access. Montana, which is the 27th state overall.

Chapter 7 : Clean Water Access Challenges in the United States - Environmental Finance Blog

The California Student Opportunity and Access Program (Cal-SOAP) was established by the state legislature in Today, Cal-SOAP is instrumental in improving the flow of information about postsecondary education and financial aid while raising the achievement levels of low-income, elementary and secondary school students or geographic regions with documented low-eligibility or college.

Chapter 8 : The State of Care: Patient Access & Affordability | PhRMA

The Access Board is responsible for developing and updating design guidelines known as the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). These guidelines are used by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) in setting enforceable standards that the public must follow.

Chapter 9 : ACCESS Virtual Learning | ACCESS Virtual Learning

Access to information and communication technology (ICT) is addressed by Board standards and guidelines issued under Section of the Rehabilitation Act and Section of the Communications Act. The Board jointly updated its Section Standards and Section Guidelines in January