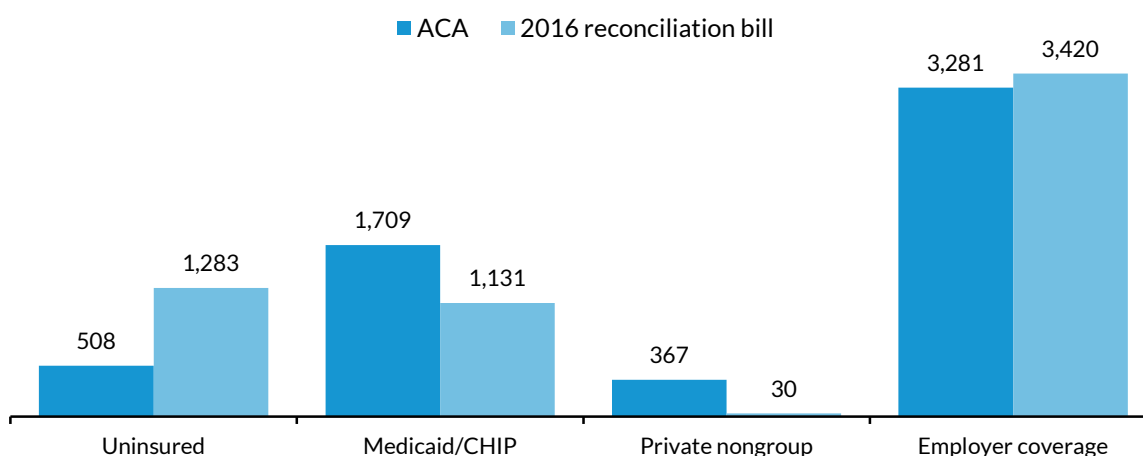


Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation Coverage Implications for Washington Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Washington. The estimates supplement two Health Policy Center reports: *Implications of Partial Appeal of the ACA through Reconciliation* (Linda J. Blumberg, Matthew Buettgens, and John Holahan) and *Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation: Coverage Implications for Parents and Children* (Buettgens, Genevieve M. Kenney, and Clare Pan). Information on data and methods is available in those reports.

FIGURE 1

Health Insurance Coverage for Washington Residents under Age 65, 2019
Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

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TABLE 1

Distribution of Health Insurance Coverage among Washington Residents under Age 65, with the Affordable Care Act and under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	ACA		Reconciliation Bill		Difference (thousands of people)
	Thousands of people	Share of state total	Thousands of people	Share of state total	
<i>Insured</i>	5,595	92%	4,820	79%	-775
Employer	3,281	54%	3,420	56%	139
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	142	2%	0	0%	-142
Nongroup (other)	225	4%	30	0%	-195
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	1,709	28%	1,131	19%	-578
Other (including Medicare)	238	4%	238	4%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	508	8%	1,283	21%	775
Total	6,103	100%	6,103	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of Washington Residents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of people	Share of state total	Uninsurance rate under ACA	Uninsurance rate under reconciliation bill
Age (years)				
< 18	98	13%	2%	8%
18-24	120	15%	13%	32%
25-34	170	22%	16%	33%
35-44	138	18%	11%	25%
45-54	139	18%	8%	23%
55-64	112	14%	7%	19%
<i>Total</i>	775	100%	8%	21%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	230	30%	7%	28%
100-150% FPL	115	15%	6%	29%
150-200% FPL	89	12%	10%	27%
200-300% FPL	92	12%	11%	21%
300-400% FPL	67	9%	7%	16%
> 400% FPL	183	24%	9%	16%
<i>Total</i>	775	100%	8%	21%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	459	59%	7%	17%
Part-time only	146	19%	12%	34%
No worker	171	22%	12%	31%
<i>Total</i>	775	100%	8%	21%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	492	63%	6%	18%
Black, non-Hispanic	29	4%	9%	20%
Hispanic	127	16%	19%	33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	10%	8%	22%
American Indian/Alaska Native	33	4%	9%	25%
Other, non-Hispanic	21	3%	4%	14%
<i>Total</i>	775	100%	8%	21%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	79	12%	30%	52%
High school	263	39%	13%	31%
Some college	188	28%	9%	24%
College	97	14%	6%	17%
Graduate school	42	6%	4%	13%
<i>Total</i>	668	100%	11%	26%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

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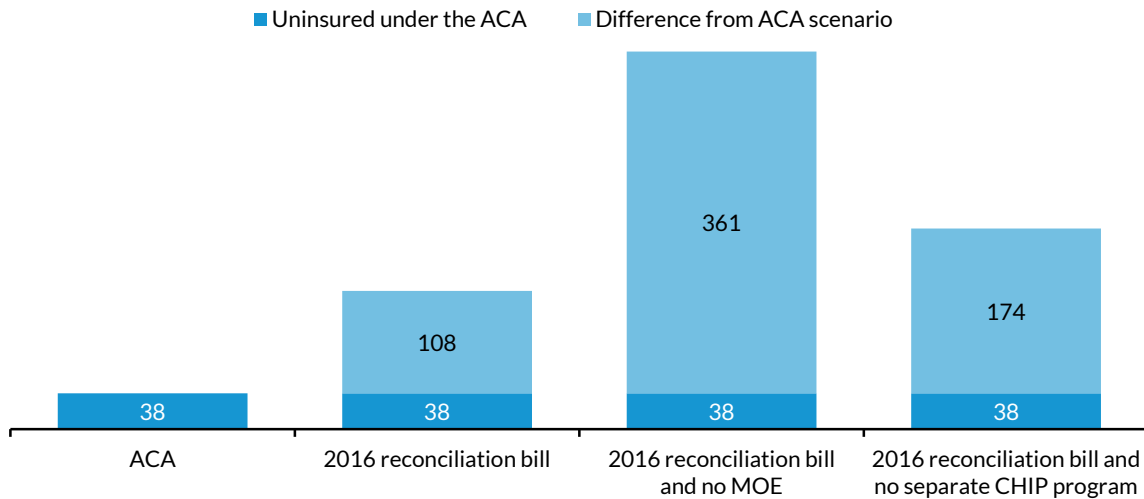
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Washington, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

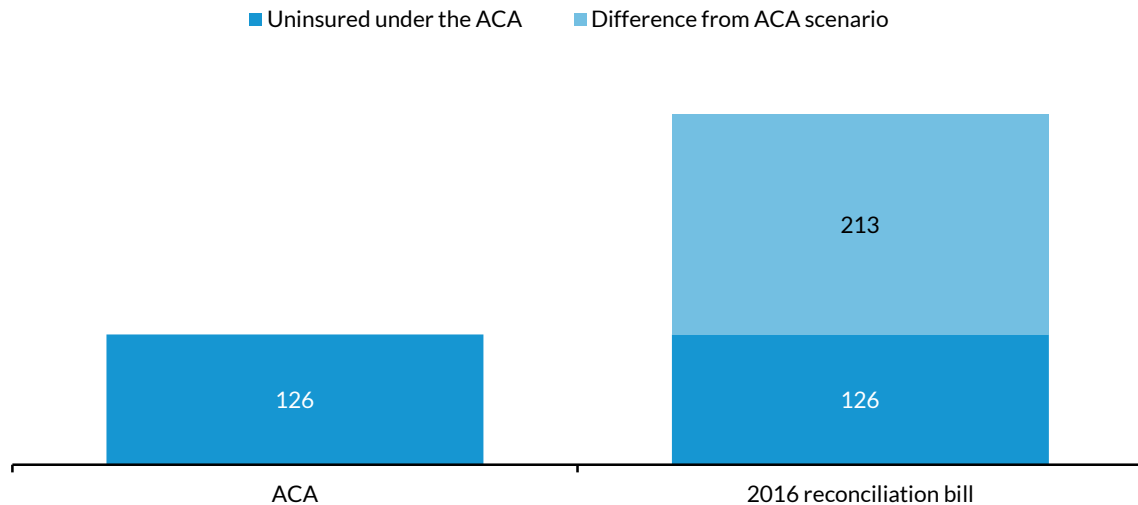
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children’s Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the “no MOE” scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation bill: 138 percent of the federal poverty level for children younger than 6 and 100 percent of the federal poverty level for children ages 6 to 18. If the MOE provision is eliminated, states would decide whether to reduce eligibility levels for children.

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FIGURE 3

Uninsured Parents in Washington, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

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TABLE 3

Characteristics of Washington Children Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Losses under Reconciliation		Additional Coverage at Risk under No MOE	
	Thousands of children	Share of state total	Thousands of children	Share of state total
Age				
0-4	22	21%	62	24%
5-18	85	79%	192	76%
<i>Total</i>	108	100%	253	100%
Family income				
< 100% FPL	15	13%	<1	0%
100-150% FPL	12	12%	89	35%
150-200% FPL	12	12%	85	33%
200-300% FPL	15	14%	74	29%
300-400% FPL	14	13%	5	2%
> 400% FPL	40	37%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	108	100%	253	100%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	61	57%	122	48%
Black, non-Hispanic	3	2%	11	4%
Hispanic	20	19%	81	32%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	10%	15	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	6%	13	5%
Other, non-Hispanic	6	6%	12	5%
<i>Total</i>	108	100%	253	100%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	81	75%	198	78%
Part-time only	11	10%	26	10%
No worker	9	9%	20	8%
No parent at home	6	6%	10	4%
<i>Total</i>	108	100%	253	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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Notes: CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; FPL = federal poverty level; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the "No MOE" scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation bill: 138 percent of FPL for children younger than 6 and 100 percent of FPL for children ages 6 to 18. If the MOE provision is eliminated, states would decide whether to reduce eligibility levels for children.

TABLE 4

Characteristics of Washington Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19-24	12	6%
25-34	62	29%
35-44	83	39%
45-54	49	23%
55-64	9	4%
<i>Total</i>	213	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	65	30%
100-150% FPL	56	26%
150-200% FPL	18	8%
200-300% FPL	19	9%
300-400% FPL	13	6%
> 400% FPL	42	20%
<i>Total</i>	213	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	128	60%
Black, non-Hispanic	7	3%
Hispanic	50	23%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	8%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	8	4%
Other, non-Hispanic	4	2%
<i>Total</i>	213	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	148	69%
Part-time only	36	17%
No worker	30	14%
<i>Total</i>	213	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using
HIPSM 2016.

Note: FPL = federal poverty level.

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Acknowledgments

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Errata: This brief was updated on February 1, 2017, to correct the transposition of rows in table 2.