

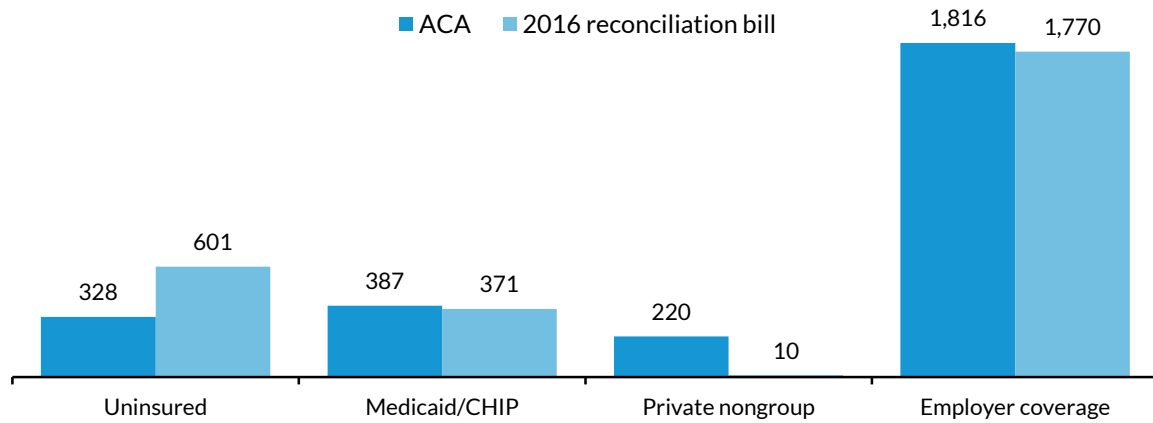
## Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

### Coverage Implications for Utah Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Utah. 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 Utah Residents under Age 65, 2019**  
Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 1

**Distribution of Health Insurance Coverage among Utah 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>	2,489	88%	2,216	79%	-273
Employer	1,816	64%	1,770	63%	-46
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	83	3%	0	0%	-83
Nongroup (other)	137	5%	10	0%	-127
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	387	14%	371	13%	-17
Other (including Medicare)	65	2%	65	2%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	328	12%	601	21%	273
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

## Characteristics of Utah 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
<b>Age (years)</b>				
< 18	67	25%	6%	13%
18-24	47	17%	15%	29%
25-34	52	19%	20%	31%
35-44	45	16%	14%	24%
45-54	35	13%	11%	22%
55-64	27	10%	10%	19%
<i>Total</i>	273	100%	12%	21%
<b>Family income level</b>				
< 100% FPL	38	14%	23%	31%
100-150% FPL	43	16%	13%	28%
150-200% FPL	27	10%	13%	22%
200-300% FPL	56	21%	8%	18%
300-400% FPL	36	13%	4%	13%
> 400% FPL	73	27%	11%	20%
<i>Total</i>	273	100%	12%	21%
<b>Family employment status</b>				
At least one full-time worker	206	76%	9%	18%
Part-time only	40	15%	22%	36%
No worker	27	10%	24%	34%
<i>Total</i>	273	100%	24%	34%
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	214	78%	8%	18%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	11%	19%
Hispanic	37	13%	30%	38%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	3%	13%	23%
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	2%	19%	29%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--	9%	19%
<i>Total</i>	273	100%	12%	21%
<b>Adult education attainment</b>				
Less than high school	14	7%	41%	52%
High school	63	32%	18%	29%
Some college	70	35%	11%	23%
College	39	19%	8%	19%
Graduate school	14	7%	4%	14%
<i>Total</i>	200	100%	15%	26%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

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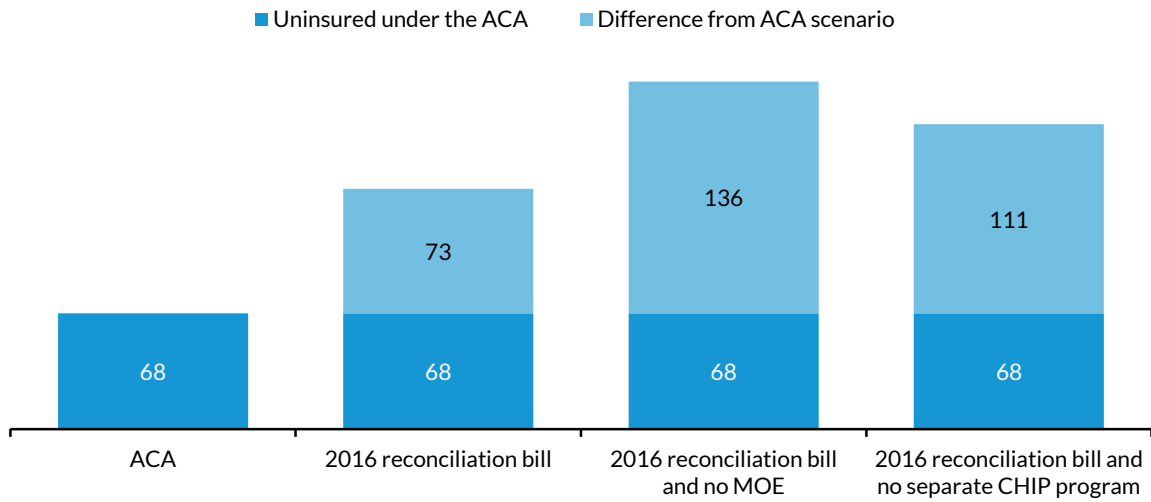
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

-- Numbers suppressed because of small sample size. Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

**Uninsured Children in Utah, 2019**

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

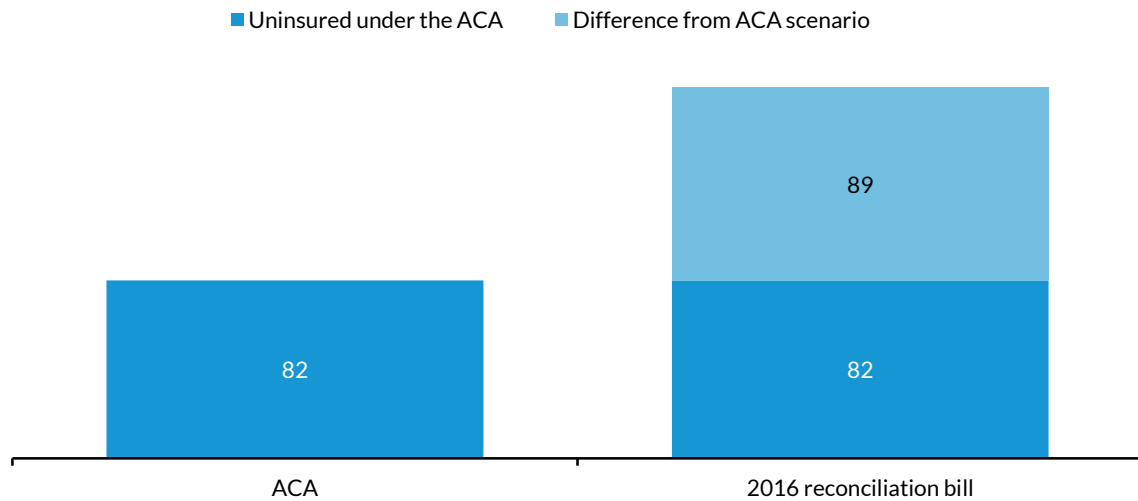
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Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children’s Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the “no MOE” scenario is at federal 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.

FIGURE 3

**Uninsured Parents in Utah, 2019**

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

TABLE 3

## Characteristics of Utah 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
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	19	26%	15	23%
5-18	54	74%	48	77%
<i>Total</i>	73	100%	63	100%
<b>Family income</b>				
< 100% FPL	4	5%	<1	0%
100-150% FPL	4	5%	35	55%
150-200% FPL	5	7%	27	43%
200-300% FPL	24	33%	1	2%
300-400% FPL	13	18%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	23	31%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	73	100%	63	100%
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	58	79%	38	60%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	--	--
Hispanic	10	13%	18	29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	3%	3	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	1%	1	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--	--	--
<i>Total</i>	73	100%	63	100%
<b>Family employment status</b>				
At least one full-time worker	64	88%	48	77%
Part-time only	4	6%	7	10%
No worker	2	3%	7	11%
No parent at home	2	3%	<1	2%
<i>Total</i>	73	100.0%	63	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. -- Numbers suppressed because of small sample size. 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 Utah Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
<b>Age</b>		
19-24	3	4%
25-34	30	34%
35-44	36	41%
45-54	17	19%
55-64	2	3%
<i>Total</i>	89	100%
<b>Family income</b>		
< 100% FPL	14	15%
100-150% FPL	27	31%
150-200% FPL	8	9%
200-300% FPL	13	14%
300-400% FPL	9	10%
> 400% FPL	18	20%
<i>Total</i>	89	100%
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	69	78%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--
Hispanic	14	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	1	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--
<i>Total</i>	89	100%
<b>Employment status</b>		
At least one full-time worker	72	81%
Part-time only	10	11%
No worker	8	8%
<i>Total</i>	89	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using  
HIPSIM 2016.

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Note: FPL = federal poverty level. -- Numbers suppressed because of small sample size.

## Acknowledgments

This fact sheet was prepared by Linda J. Blumberg, Matthew Buettgens, John Holahan, Genevieve M. Kenney, and Clare Pan. These estimates were funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Funders do not determine research findings or the insights and recommendations of Urban experts. Further information on the Urban Institute's funding principles is available at <http://www.urban.org/support>.

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