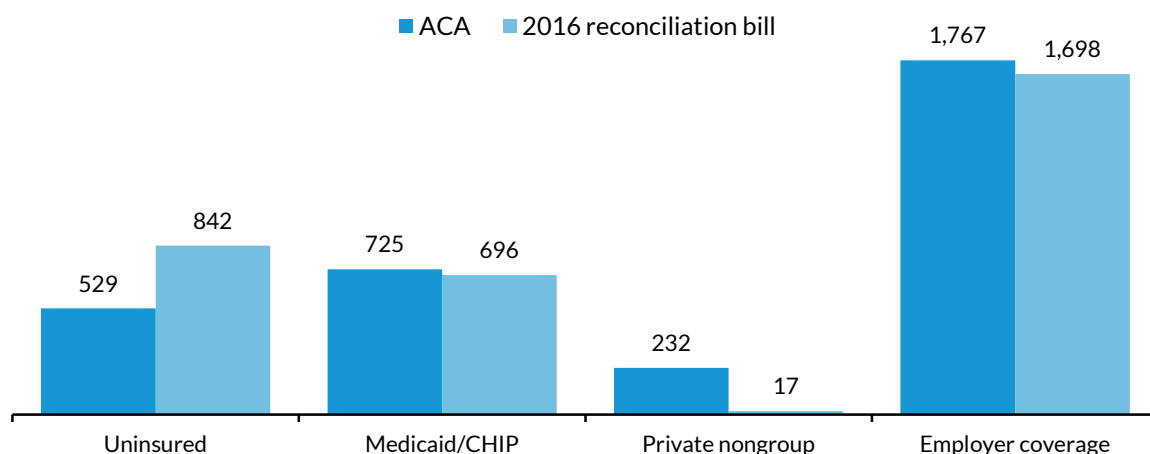


Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation Coverage Implications for Oklahoma Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Oklahoma. 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 Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma 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>	2,861	84%	2,549	75%	-313
Employer	1,767	52%	1,698	50%	-69
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	110	3%	0	0%	-110
Nongroup (other)	122	4%	17	0%	-105
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	725	21%	696	21%	-29
Other (including Medicare)	138	4%	138	4%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	529	16%	842	25%	313
Total	3,390	100%	3,390	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of Oklahoma 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	55	18%	6%	12%
18-24	51	16%	24%	37%
25-34	58	18%	25%	36%
35-44	54	17%	22%	32%
45-54	49	16%	16%	27%
55-64	46	15%	11%	20%
<i>Total</i>	313	100%	16%	25%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	50	16%	25%	32%
100-150% FPL	66	21%	12%	30%
150-200% FPL	40	13%	16%	27%
200-300% FPL	49	16%	15%	24%
300-400% FPL	34	11%	8%	16%
> 400% FPL	74	24%	13%	21%
<i>Total</i>	313	100%	16%	25%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	239	76%	13%	22%
Part-time only	33	10%	26%	39%
No worker	42	13%	24%	32%
<i>Total</i>	313	100%	16%	25%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	196	63%	11%	21%
Black, non-Hispanic	20	6%	16%	23%
Hispanic	33	11%	32%	40%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	2%	16%	27%
American Indian/Alaska Native	54	17%	20%	31%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	1%	10%	15%
<i>Total</i>	313	100%	16%	25%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	31	12%	41%	53%
High school	108	43%	23%	35%
Some college	71	28%	16%	28%
College	30	12%	8%	16%
Graduate school	12	5%	5%	13%
<i>Total</i>	251	100%	20%	30%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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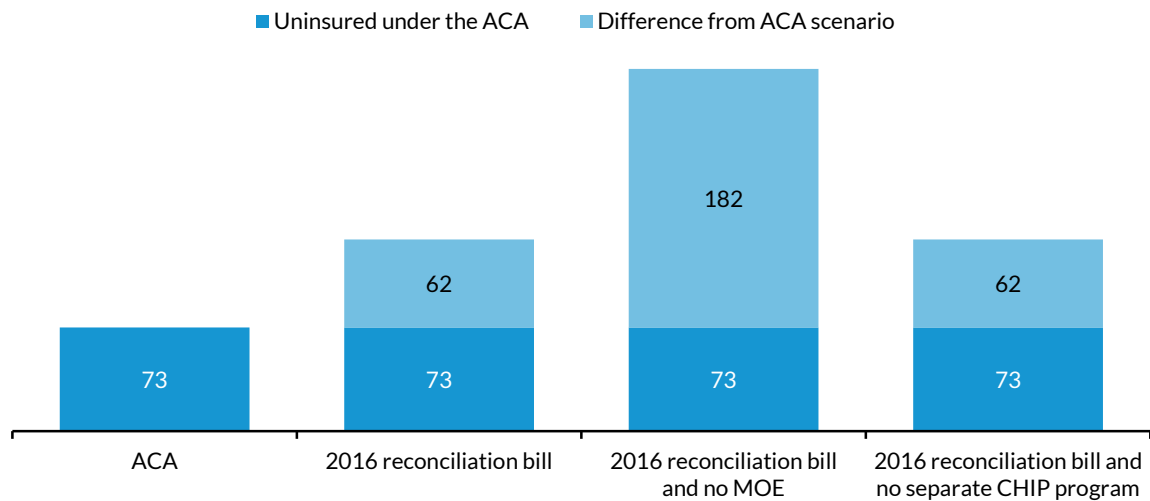
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Oklahoma, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

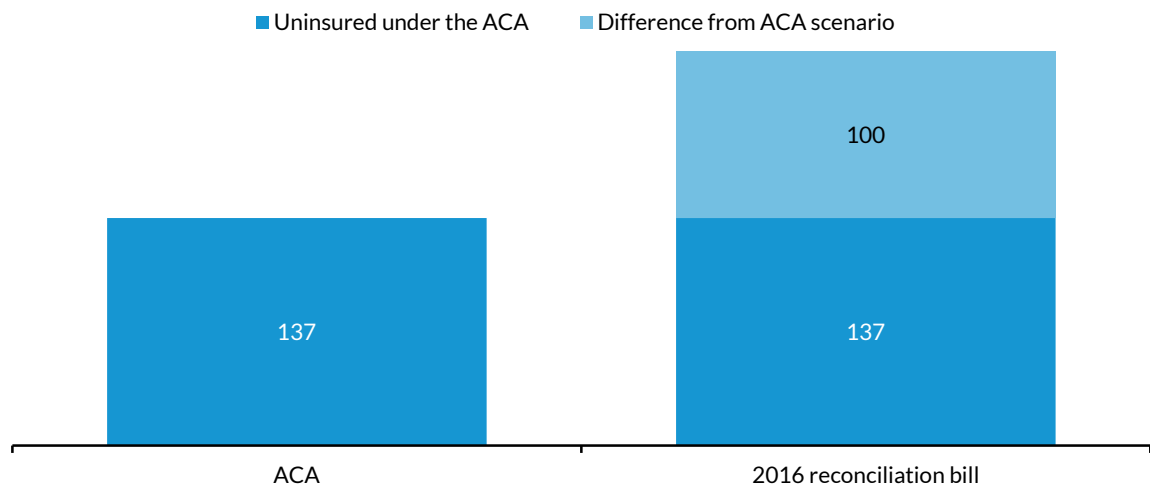
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the "no MOE" scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation 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 Oklahoma, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

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TABLE 3

Characteristics of Oklahoma 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	14	22%	25	20%
5–18	48	78%	96	80%
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family income				
< 100% FPL	6	9%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	4	7%	61	51%
150–200% FPL	8	13%	54	45%
200–300% FPL	16	26%	5	5%
300–400% FPL	10	16%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	18	28%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>100%</i>
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	34	55%	56	46%
Black, non-Hispanic	3	5%	11	9%
Hispanic	6	10%	27	23%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	1%	2	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	17	27%	22	18%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	1%	3	2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	54	87%	101	83%
Part-time only	2	3%	7	6%
No worker	3	5%	7	6%
No parent at home	3	5%	6	5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>100%</i>

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 Oklahoma Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19–24	8	8%
25–34	34	34%
35–44	38	38%
45–54	16	16%
55–64	4	4%
<i>Total</i>	99	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	21	21%
100–150% FPL	32	32%
150–200% FPL	10	10%
200–300% FPL	11	11%
300–400% FPL	8	8%
> 400% FPL	17	17%
<i>Total</i>	99	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	61	61%
Black, non-Hispanic	5	6%
Hispanic	14	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	17	17%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	1%
<i>Total</i>	99	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	78	79%
Part-time only	8	9%
No worker	13	13%
<i>Total</i>	99	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using
HPSM 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.