

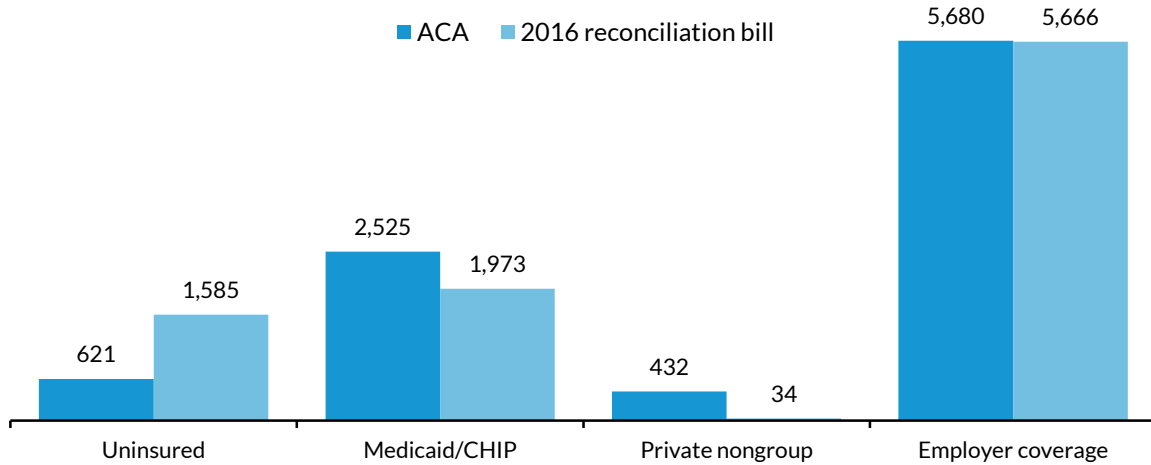
Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

Coverage Implications for Ohio Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Ohio. 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 Ohio 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 Ohio 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>	8,881	93%	7,917	83%	-964
Employer	5,680	60%	5,666	60%	-14
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	155	2%	0	0%	-155
Nongroup (other)	277	3%	34	0%	-243
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	2,525	27%	1,973	21%	-551
Other (including Medicare)	243	3%	243	3%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	621	7%	1,585	17%	964
Total	9,502	100%	9,502	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of Ohio 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	108	11%	3%	7%
18-24	165	17%	7%	23%
25-34	226	23%	10%	26%
35-44	154	16%	8%	20%
45-54	169	18%	7%	19%
55-64	142	15%	6%	15%
<i>Total</i>	964	100%	7%	17%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	326	34%	7%	23%
100-150% FPL	154	16%	7%	24%
150-200% FPL	101	10%	12%	23%
200-300% FPL	122	13%	9%	17%
300-400% FPL	84	9%	5%	11%
> 400% FPL	178	19%	4%	10%
<i>Total</i>	964	100%	7%	17%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	573	59%	5%	14%
Part-time only	176	18%	9%	27%
No worker	215	22%	10%	24%
<i>Total</i>	964	100%	10%	24%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	745	77%	6%	16%
Black, non-Hispanic	139	14%	7%	18%
Hispanic	39	4%	16%	25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	2%	10%	24%
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	1%	8%	18%
Other, non-Hispanic	12	1%	5%	14%
<i>Total</i>	964	100%	7%	17%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	95	11%	17%	36%
High school	392	46%	9%	24%
Some college	216	25%	7%	19%
College	102	12%	4%	13%
Graduate school	42	5%	3%	10%
<i>Total</i>	847	100%	8%	20%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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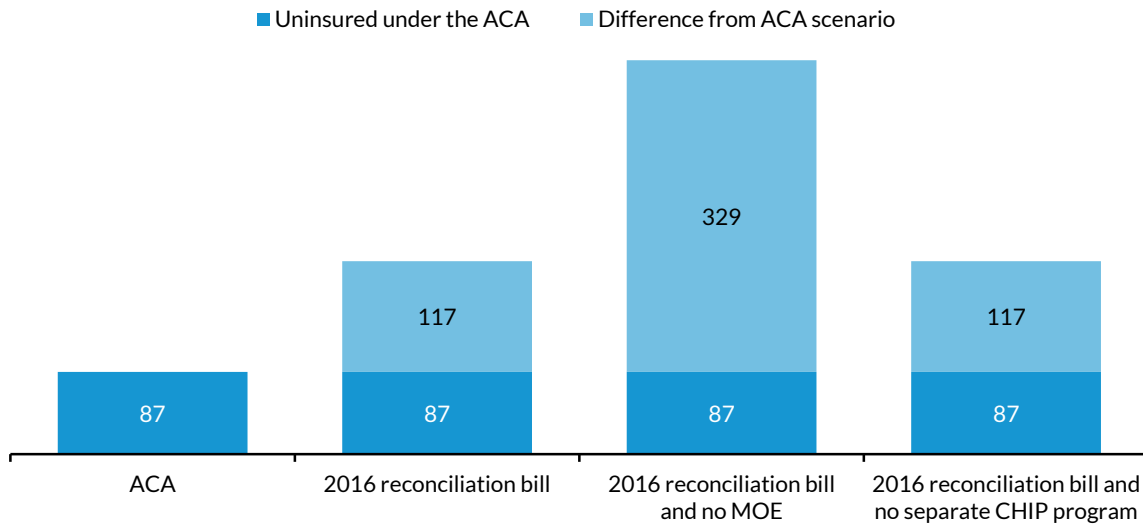
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Ohio, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

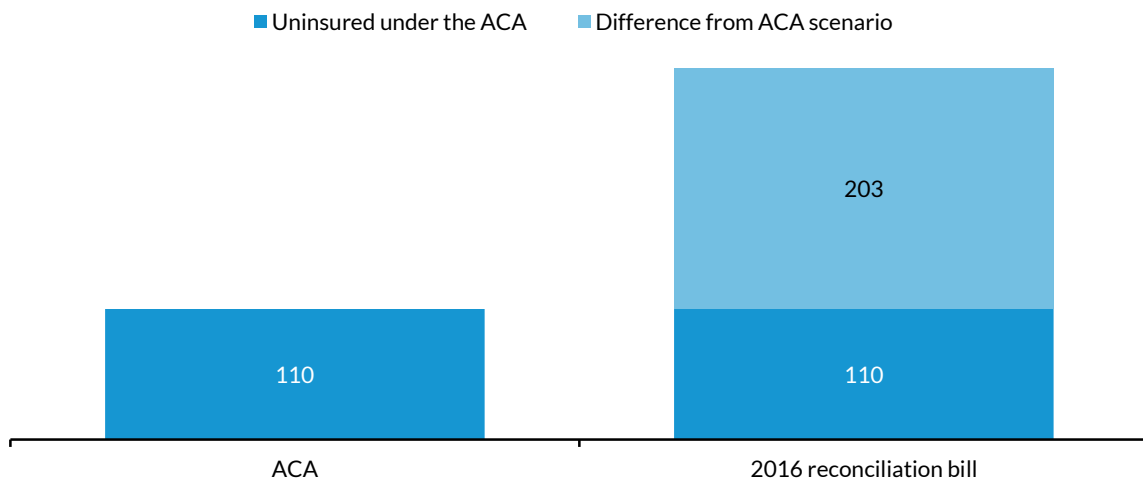
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Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children’s Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the “no MOE” scenario is at federal 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 Ohio, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

TABLE 3

Characteristics of Ohio 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	25	21%	41	19%
5-18	93	79%	171	81%
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family income				
< 100% FPL	11	9%	<1	0%
100-150% FPL	10	9%	118	56%
150-200% FPL	13	11%	82	39%
200-300% FPL	29	24%	12	6%
300-400% FPL	18	15%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	36	31%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100%</i>
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	97	83%	137	65%
Black, non-Hispanic	10	9%	47	22%
Hispanic	5	4%	19	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2%	<1	0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	0%	1	1%
Other, non-Hispanic	3	2%	6	3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	100	85%	156	74%
Part-time only	7	6%	19	9%
No worker	6	5%	23	11%
No parent at home	5	4%	13	6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>212</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 Ohio Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19-24	10	5%
25-34	69	34%
35-44	75	37%
45-54	43	21%
55-64	7	3%
<i>Total</i>	203	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	57	28%
100-150% FPL	55	27%
150-200% FPL	16	8%
200-300% FPL	24	12%
300-400% FPL	16	8%
> 400% FPL	35	17%
<i>Total</i>	203	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	163	80%
Black, non-Hispanic	23	12%
Hispanic	9	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	1	1%
Other, non-Hispanic	3	1%
<i>Total</i>	203	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	150	73%
Part-time only	26	13%
No worker	28	14%
<i>Total</i>	203	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using
HIPSM 2016.

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Notes: FPL = federal poverty level. Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Acknowledgments

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