

Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

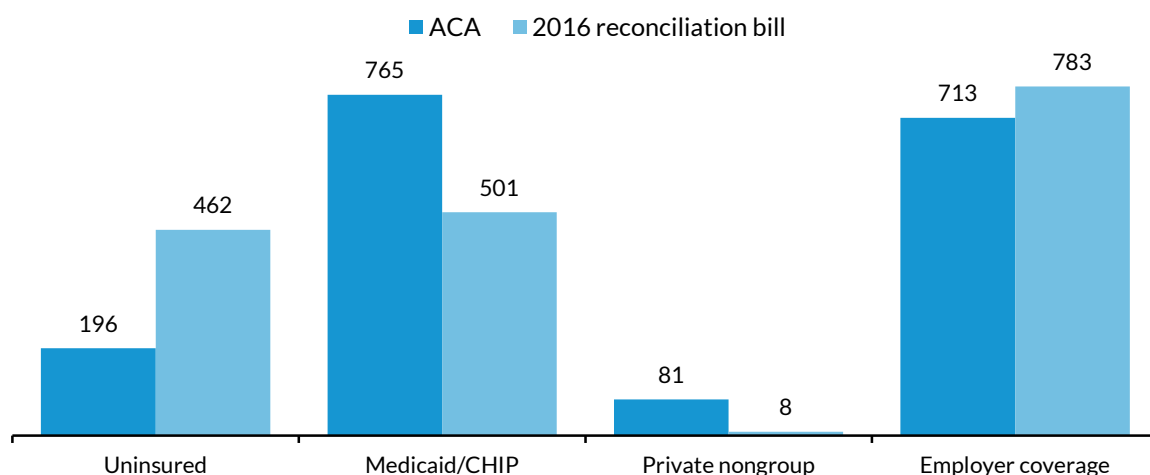
Coverage Implications for New Mexico Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in New Mexico. 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 New Mexico 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 New Mexico 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>	1,633	89%	1,367	75%	-266
Employer	713	39%	783	43%	70
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	33	2%	0	0%	-33
Nongroup (other)	47	3%	8	0%	-39
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	765	42%	501	27%	-264
Other (including Medicare)	75	4%	75	4%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	196	11%	462	25%	266
Total	1,829	100%	1,829	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of New Mexico 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	29	11%	4%	9%
18–24	48	18%	14%	38%
25–34	62	23%	17%	39%
35–44	48	18%	16%	34%
45–54	44	16%	11%	28%
55–64	37	14%	10%	23%
<i>Total</i>	266	100%	11%	25%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	113	42%	7%	29%
100–150% FPL	47	18%	5%	27%
150–200% FPL	27	10%	13%	28%
200–300% FPL	24	9%	15%	24%
300–400% FPL	17	7%	8%	17%
> 400% FPL	38	14%	16%	24%
<i>Total</i>	266	100%	11%	25%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	154	58%	10%	22%
Part-time only	49	19%	12%	36%
No worker	63	24%	12%	30%
<i>Total</i>	266	100%	11%	25%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	75	28%	7%	20%
Black, non-Hispanic	4	1%	11%	21%
Hispanic	126	48%	13%	27%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2%	8%	23%
American Indian/Alaska Native	54	20%	12%	35%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	1%	6%	16%
<i>Total</i>	266	100%	11%	25%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	42	18%	26%	51%
High school	91	39%	16%	37%
Some college	69	30%	12%	30%
College	21	9%	8%	20%
Graduate school	10	4%	6%	14%
<i>Total</i>	233	100%	14%	32%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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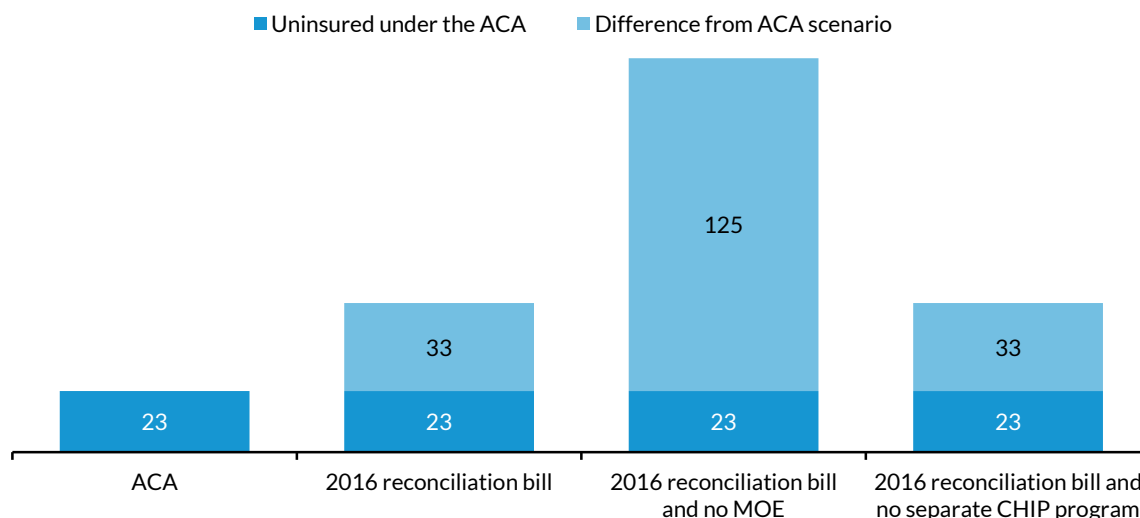
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in New Mexico, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

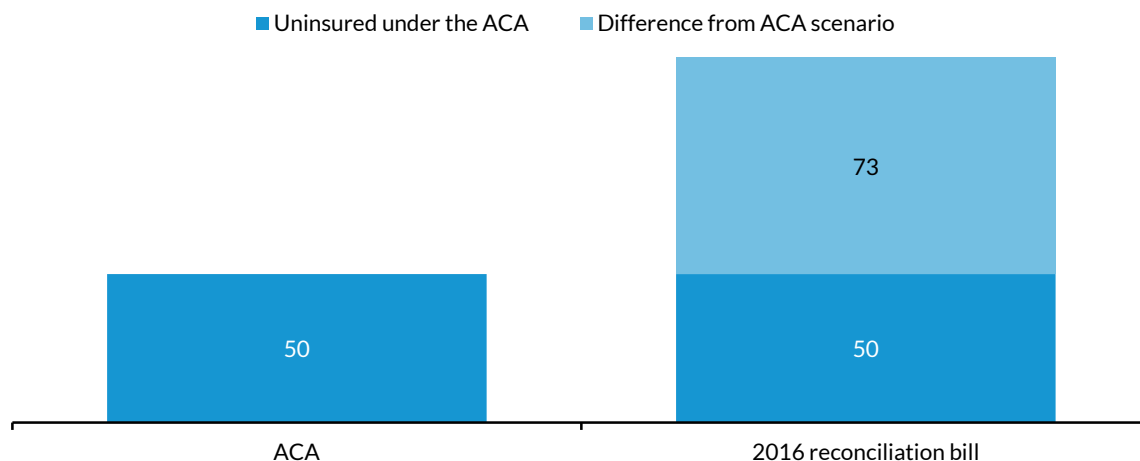
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the "no MOE" scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation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

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

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TABLE 3

Characteristics of New Mexico 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	6	17%	21	23%
5–18	27	83%	71	77%
<i>Total</i>	33	100%	92	100%
Family income				
< 100% FPL	9	26%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	5	17%	38	41%
150–200% FPL	4	12%	33	35%
200–300% FPL	4	11%	22	23%
300–400% FPL	3	10%	<1	1%
> 400% FPL	8	25%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	33	100%	92	100%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	9	28%	15	17%
Black, non-Hispanic	<1	0%	<1	1%
Hispanic	14	41%	60	65%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	1%	<1	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	9	29%	14	15%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	2%	2	2%
<i>Total</i>	33	100%	92	100%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	23	69%	72	77%
Part-time only	4	13%	7	8%
No worker	3	9%	9	9%
No parent at home	3	8%	5	6%
<i>Total</i>	33	100%	92	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 New Mexico Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19–24	7	9%
25–34	26	35%
35–44	25	35%
45–54	12	17%
55–64	3	4%
<i>Total</i>	72	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	29	41%
100–150% FPL	20	27%
150–200% FPL	7	9%
200–300% FPL	5	7%
300–400% FPL	3	4%
> 400% FPL	8	12%
<i>Total</i>	72	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	17	23%
Black, non-Hispanic	<1	1%
Hispanic	43	59%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	11	15%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	1%
<i>Total</i>	72	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	49	67%
Part-time only	11	15%
No worker	13	18%
<i>Total</i>	72	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 2, 2017, to correct the transposition of rows in table 2.