

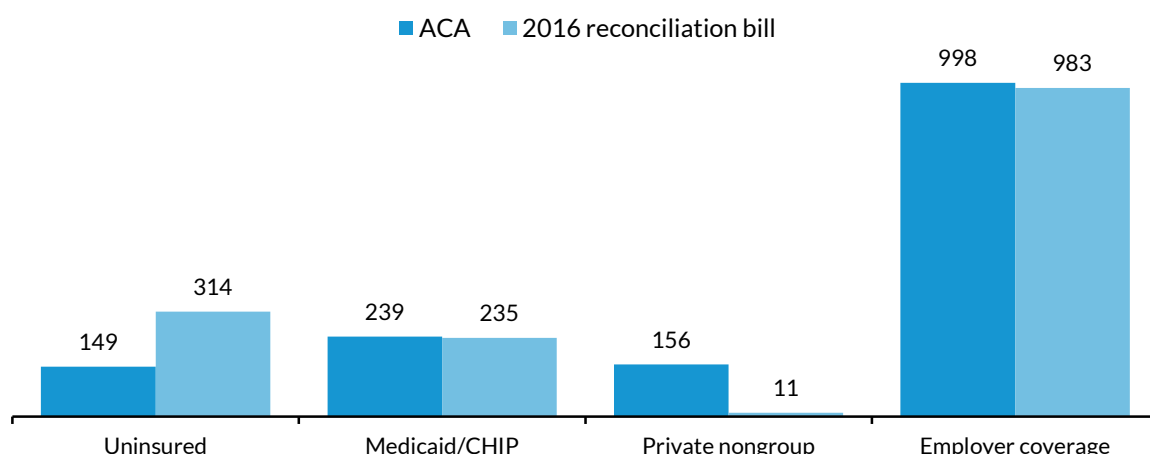
## Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

### Coverage Implications for Nebraska Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Nebraska. 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 Nebraska 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 Nebraska 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>	1,444	91%	1,279	80%	-165
Employer	998	63%	983	62%	-15
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	70	4%	0	0%	-70
Nongroup (other)	86	5%	11	1%	-75
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	239	15%	235	15%	-4
Other (including Medicare)	51	3%	51	3%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	149	9%	314	20%	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

## Characteristics of Nebraska 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	27	17%	4%	9%
18–24	28	17%	13%	29%
25–34	29	18%	17%	29%
35–44	27	17%	12%	24%
45–54	25	15%	9%	21%
55–64	28	17%	6%	18%
<i>Total</i>	165	100%	9%	20%
<b>Family income level</b>				
< 100% FPL	18	11%	20%	27%
100–150% FPL	28	17%	10%	28%
150–200% FPL	21	13%	10%	25%
200–300% FPL	31	19%	7%	18%
300–400% FPL	22	13%	3%	13%
> 400% FPL	45	27%	7%	16%
<i>Total</i>	165	100%	9%	20%
<b>Family employment status</b>				
At least one full-time worker	132	80%	8%	17%
Part-time only	18	11%	19%	32%
No worker	16	10%	18%	29%
<i>Total</i>	165	100%	9%	20%
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	133	80%	6%	17%
Black, non-Hispanic	6	4%	15%	22%
Hispanic	16	9%	23%	30%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2%	10%	20%
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	3%	17%	33%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	1%	9%	17%
<i>Total</i>	165	100%	9%	20%
<b>Adult education attainment</b>				
Less than high school	10	8%	36%	48%
High school	48	35%	14%	28%
Some college	48	35%	10%	24%
College	22	16%	5%	14%
Graduate school	7	6%	4%	12%
<i>Total</i>	135	100%	12%	24%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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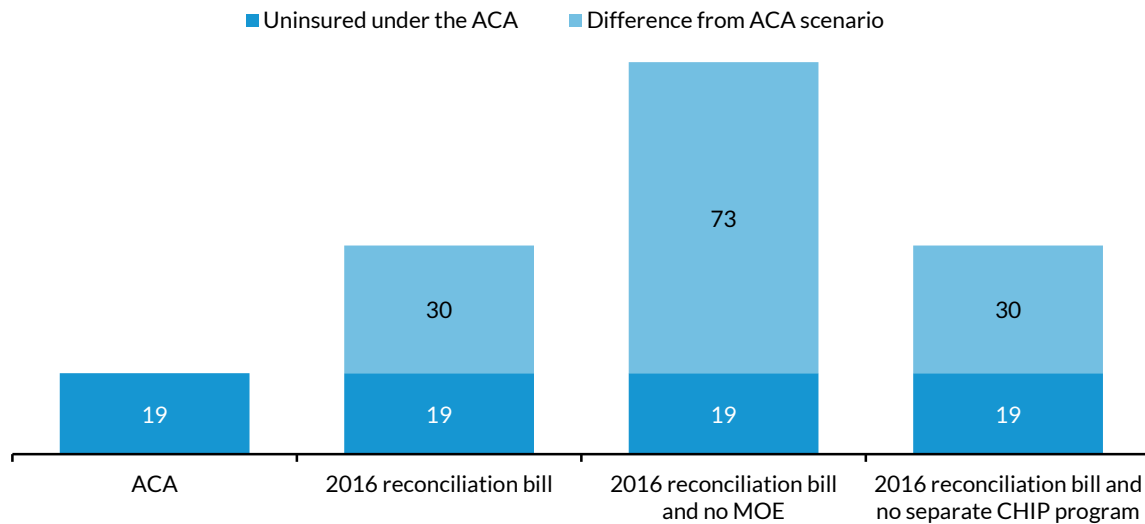
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

### Uninsured Children in Nebraska, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

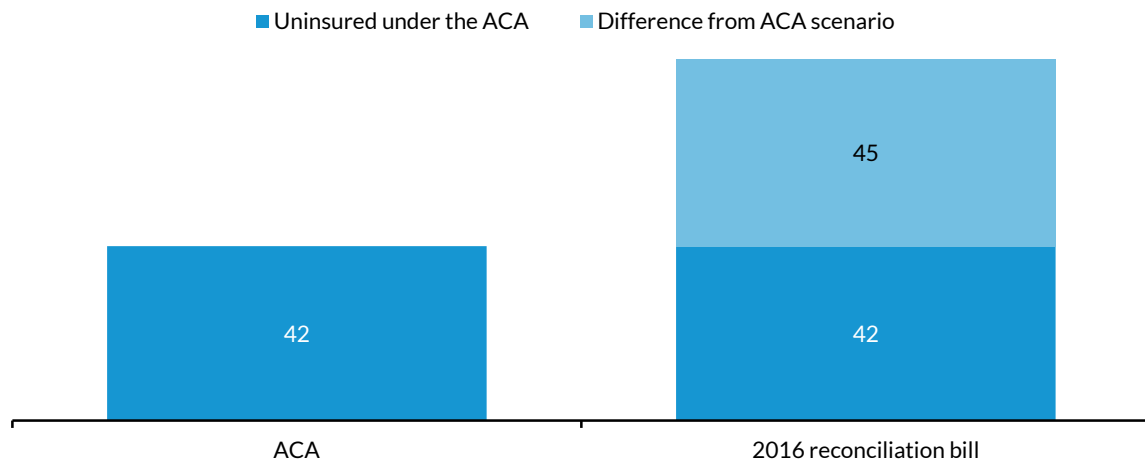
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the "no MOE" scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation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

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

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TABLE 3

## Characteristics of Nebraska 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	7	22%	8	18%
5–18	23	78%	35	82%
<i>Total</i>	30	100%	43	100%
<b>Family income</b>				
< 100% FPL	2	7%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	2	7%	25	59%
150–200% FPL	2	7%	15	35%
200–300% FPL	8	28%	3	6%
300–400% FPL	5	17%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	10	34%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	30	100%	43	100%
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	24	78%	21	49%
Black, non-Hispanic	<1	1%	4	10%
Hispanic	4	12%	14	33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	1%	<1	2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	5%	1	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	3%	1	3%
<i>Total</i>	30	100%	43	100%
<b>Family employment status</b>				
At least one full-time worker	28	91%	37	86%
Part-time only	1	5%	3	6%
No worker	<1	2%	1	2%
No parent at home	<1	2%	2	5%
<i>Total</i>	30	100%	43	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 Nebraska Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
<b>Age</b>		
19–24	3	6%
25–34	14	31%
35–44	18	41%
45–54	8	18%
55–64	2	4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
<b>Family income</b>		
< 100% FPL	5	10%
100–150% FPL	13	30%
150–200% FPL	6	12%
200–300% FPL	8	17%
300–400% FPL	5	10%
> 400% FPL	9	20%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	35	78%
Black, non-Hispanic	2	4%
Hispanic	5	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	2%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	2	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
<b>Employment status</b>		
At least one full-time worker	39	88%
Part-time only	3	7%
No worker	2	5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>

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 a typographical error in table 2.*