

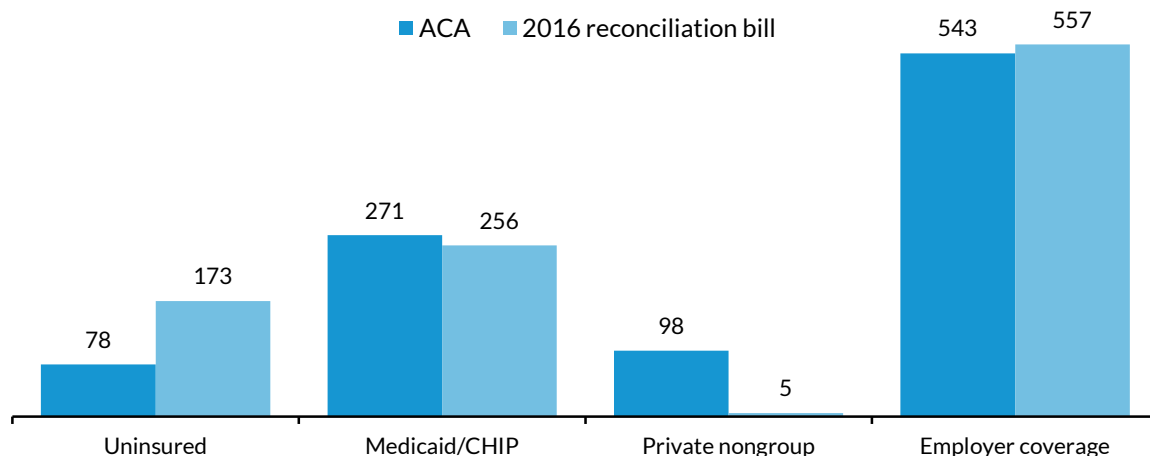
Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

Coverage Implications for Maine Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Maine. 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 Maine 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 Maine 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>	954	92%	859	83%	-95
Employer	543	53%	557	54%	13
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	67	6%	0	0%	-67
Nongroup (other)	31	3%	5	1%	-26
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	271	26%	256	25%	-15
Other (including Medicare)	41	4%	41	4%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	78	8%	173	17%	95
Total	1,032	100%	1,032	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of Maine 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	11	11%	2%	6%
18–24	15	15%	11%	24%
25–34	16	16%	13%	23%
35–44	14	15%	9%	19%
45–54	19	20%	8%	19%
55–64	22	23%	6%	17%
<i>Total</i>	95	100%	8%	17%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	11	11%	15%	20%
100–150% FPL	17	18%	6%	22%
150–200% FPL	17	18%	6%	23%
200–300% FPL	18	19%	9%	20%
300–400% FPL	12	13%	6%	15%
> 400% FPL	19	20%	3%	10%
<i>Total</i>	95	100%	8%	17%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	65	68%	6%	14%
Part-time only	16	17%	12%	26%
No worker	15	15%	12%	20%
<i>Total</i>	95	100%	8%	17%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	88	92%	7%	17%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	9%	13%
Hispanic	--	--	12%	20%
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	12%	27%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	2%	10%	21%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--	4%	17%
<i>Total</i>	95	100%	8%	17%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	5	5%	14%	25%
High school	37	45%	11%	23%
Some college	22	26%	9%	19%
College	16	19%	6%	17%
Graduate school	4	5%	5%	12%
<i>Total</i>	84	100%	9%	20%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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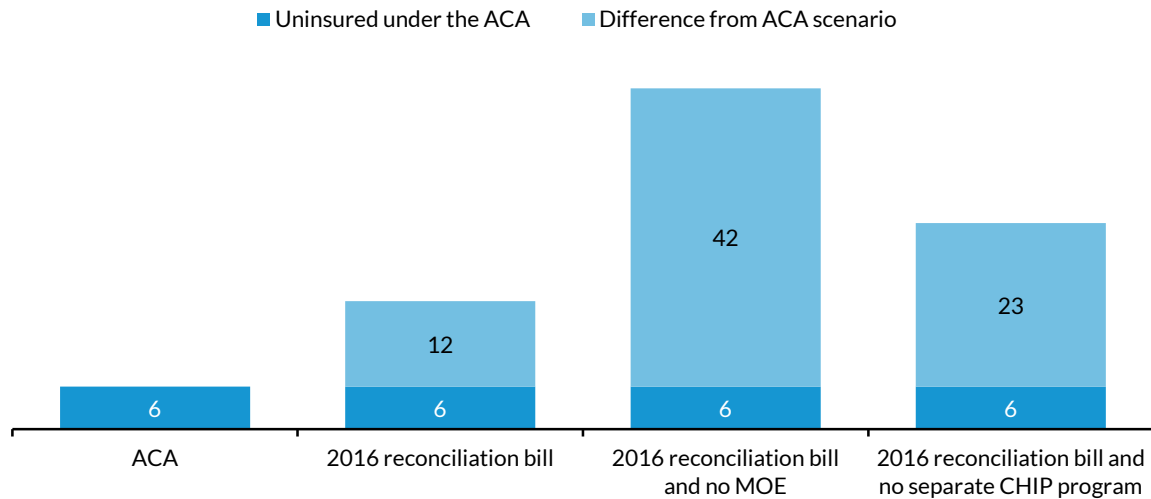
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

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

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Maine, 2019

Thousands of children



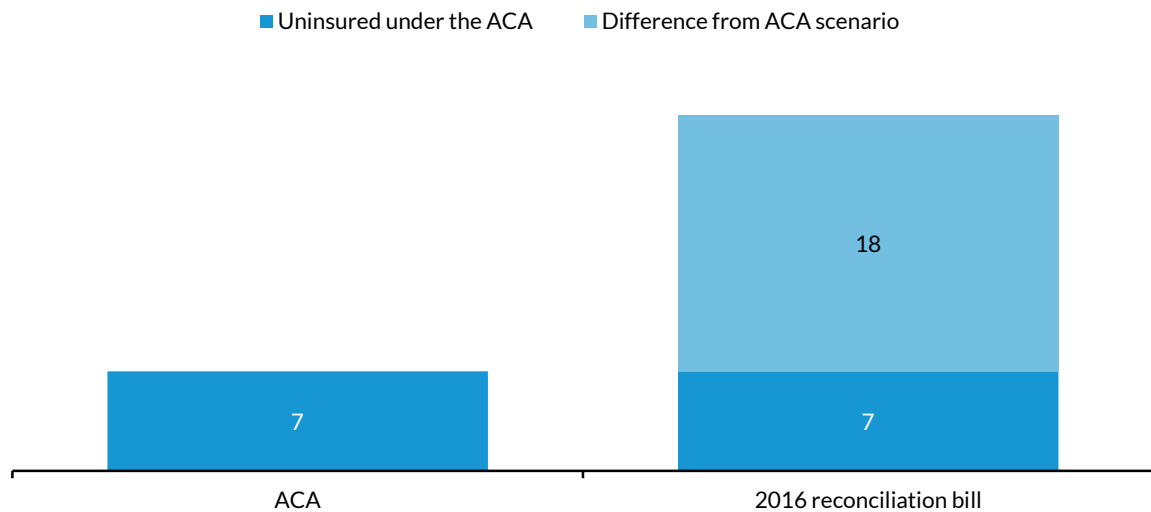
Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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.

FIGURE 3

Uninsured Parents in Maine, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

TABLE 3

Characteristics of Maine 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	2	14%	4	15%
5–18	10	86%	26	85%
<i>Total</i>	12	100%	30	100%
Family income				
< 100% FPL	<1	6%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	<1	5%	16	53%
150–200% FPL	<1	6%	13	43%
200–300% FPL	4	36%	1	5%
300–400% FPL	2	17%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	4	30%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	12	100%	30	100%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	11	90%	27	90%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	--	--
Hispanic	--	--	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	2%	<1	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--	--	--
<i>Total</i>	12	100%	30	100%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	10	82%	21	70%
Part-time only	<1	6%	3	12%
No worker	1	8%	4	13%
No parent at home	<1	4%	2	6%
<i>Total</i>	12	100%	30	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 Maine Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19–24	<1	2%
25–34	5	26%
35–44	7	40%
45–54	5	27%
55–64	<1	4%
<i>Total</i>	19	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	4	23%
100–150% FPL	3	16%
150–200% FPL	2	11%
200–300% FPL	5	25%
300–400% FPL	2	11%
> 400% FPL	3	14%
<i>Total</i>	19	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	17	94%
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--
Hispanic	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
American Indian/Alaska Natives	<1	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	--	--
<i>Total</i>	19	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	14	76%
Part-time only	3	14%
No worker	2	10%
<i>Total</i>	19	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using
HPSM 2016.

Notes: 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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Errata: This brief was updated on February 2, 2017, to correct typographical errors in table 2.