Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

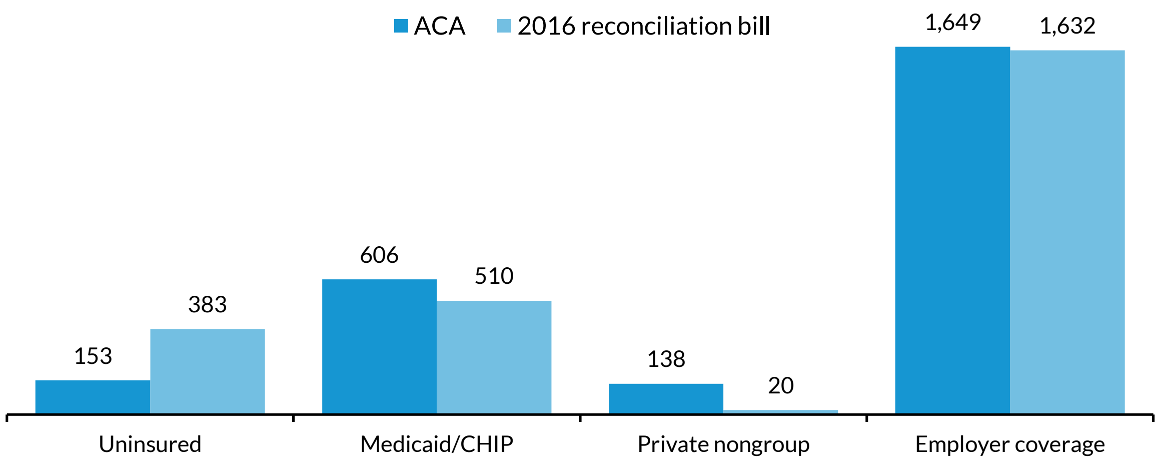
Coverage Implications for Iowa Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Iowa. 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 Iowa Residents under Age 65, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

TABLE 1

Distribution of Health Insurance Coverage among Iowa 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	
Insured	*2,445*	*94%*	*2,215*	*85%*	*-230*
Employer	1,649	63%	1,632	63%	-17
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	42	2%	0	0%	-42
Nongroup (other)	96	4%	20	1%	-76
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	606	23%	510	20%	-95
Other (including Medicare)	53	2%	53	2%	0
Uninsured	*153*	*6%*	*383*	*15%*	*230*
Total	**2,599**	**100%**	**2,599**	**100%**	**0**

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

TABLE 2

Characteristics of Iowa 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	22	10%	3%	6%
18–24	42	18%	7%	21%
25–34	55	24%	10%	23%
35–44	38	16%	8%	18%
45–54	36	16%	6%	16%
55–64	38	16%	4%	13%
Total	*230*	*100%*	*6%*	*15%*
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	59	26%	7%	21%
100–150% FPL	32	14%	6%	21%
150–200% FPL	22	9%	9%	18%
200–300% FPL	34	15%	8%	15%
300–400% FPL	27	12%	4%	10%
> 400% FPL	57	25%	4%	11%
Total	*230*	*100%*	*6%*	*15%*
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	161	70%	5%	13%
Part-time only	36	16%	10%	25%
No worker	34	15%	9%	22%
Total	*230*	*100%*	*9%*	*22%*
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	192	83%	5%	14%
Black, non-Hispanic	11	5%	6%	15%
Hispanic	18	8%	15%	24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2%	9%	18%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	1%	12%	23%
Other, non-Hispanic	3	1%	4%	13%
Total	*230*	*100%*	*6%*	*15%*
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	18	9%	18%	34%
High school	88	43%	9%	22%
Some college	63	31%	6%	18%
College	28	13%	3%	11%
Graduate school	9	4%	2%	8%
Total	*206*	*100%*	*7%*	*18%*

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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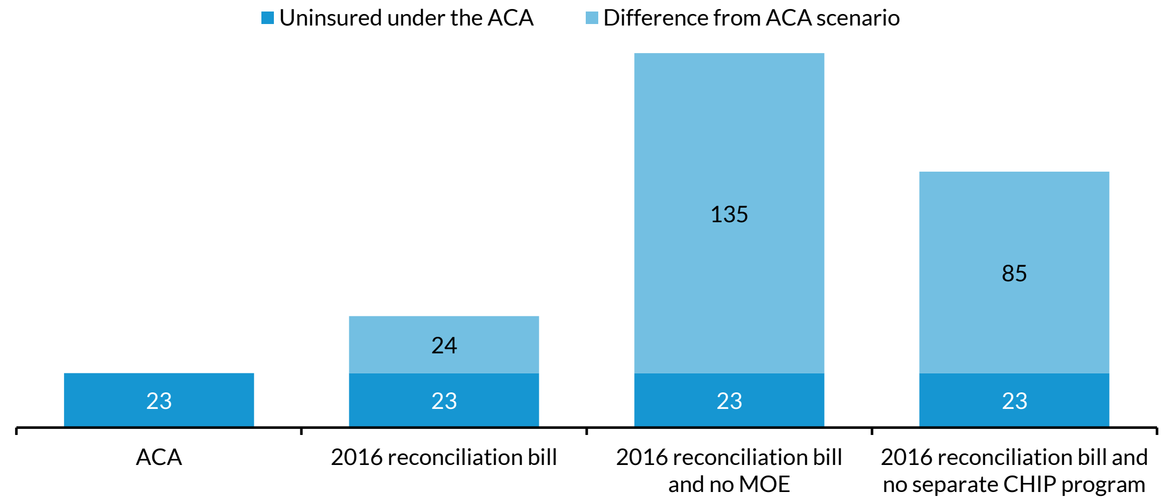
FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Iowa, 2019

Thousands of children



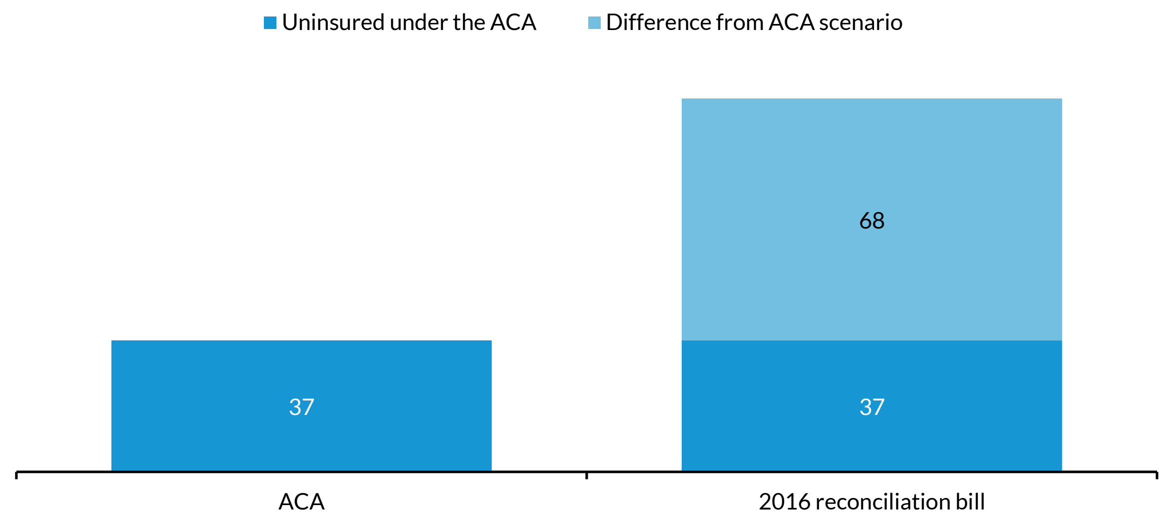
Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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 Iowa, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

TABLE 3

Characteristics of Iowa 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	24%	25	23%
5–18	19	76%	85	77%
Total	*25*	*100%*	*110*	*100%*
Family income				
< 100% FPL	2	6%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	1	5%	33	30%
150–200% FPL	3	10%	36	33%
200–300% FPL	4	16%	38	35%
300–400% FPL	3	13%	2	2%
> 400% FPL	12	49%	<1	0%
Total	*25*	*100%*	*110*	*100%*
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	19	77%	82	75%
Black, non-Hispanic	2	6%	6	5%
Hispanic	3	12%	14	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	1%	2	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	2%	2	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	2%	4	4%
Total	*25*	*100%*	*110*	*100%*
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	22	88%	98	89%
Part-time only	<1	4%	6	6%
No worker	1	4%	3	3%
No parent at home	1	5%	3	3%
Total	*25*	*100%*	*110*	*100%*

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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 Iowa Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19–24	3	5%
25–34	24	35%
35–44	24	36%
45–54	14	21%
55–64	2	3%
Total	*68*	*100%*
Family income		
< 100% FPL	17	24%
100–150% FPL	14	20%
150–200% FPL	6	8%
200–300% FPL	11	16%
300–400% FPL	8	12%
> 400% FPL	13	19%
Total	*68*	*100%*
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	55	80%
Black, non-Hispanic	4	6%
Hispanic	7	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	<1	1%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	1%
Total	*68*	*100%*
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	56	82%
Part-time only	7	10%
No worker	5	8%
Total	*68*	*100%*

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.
Note: FPL = federal poverty level.

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Acknowledgments

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