

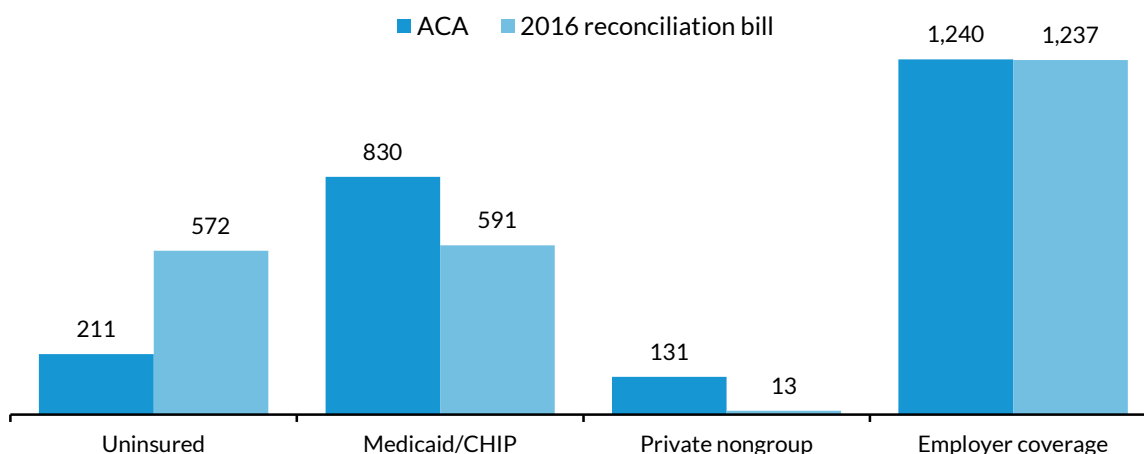
Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

Coverage Implications for Arkansas Residents

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



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

URBAN INSTITUTE

TABLE 1

Distribution of Health Insurance Coverage among Arkansas 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>	2,327	92%	1,966	77%	-361
Employer	1,240	49%	1,237	49%	-3
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	55	2%	0	0%	-55
Nongroup (other)	76	3%	13	1%	-63
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	830	33%	591	23%	-239
Other (including Medicare)	125	5%	125	5%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	211	8%	572	23%	361
Total	2,538	100%	2,538	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

URBAN INSTITUTE

TABLE 2

Characteristics of Arkansas 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	31	8%	3%	7%
18-24	63	17%	13%	35%
25-34	93	26%	13%	36%
35-44	67	18%	12%	30%
45-54	58	16%	9%	25%
55-64	49	14%	6%	19%
<i>Total</i>	361	100%	8%	23%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	143	39%	7%	29%
100-150% FPL	60	17%	5%	25%
150-200% FPL	42	12%	11%	26%
200-300% FPL	41	11%	10%	20%
300-400% FPL	25	7%	6%	14%
> 400% FPL	51	14%	10%	18%
<i>Total</i>	361	100%	8%	23%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	221	61%	8%	19%
Part-time only	53	15%	11%	36%
No worker	87	24%	10%	29%
<i>Total</i>	361	100%	8%	23%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	255	70%	6%	21%
Black, non-Hispanic	61	17%	7%	21%
Hispanic	32	9%	22%	34%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	2%	11%	25%
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	2%	10%	23%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	1%	6%	15%
<i>Total</i>	361	100%	8%	23%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	51	16%	20%	44%
High school	159	48%	12%	33%
Some college	81	25%	8%	26%
College	26	8%	5%	16%
Graduate school	11	3%	4%	13%
<i>Total</i>	327	100%	10%	29%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSMS 2016.

· · · · · U R B A N · I N S T I T U T E ·

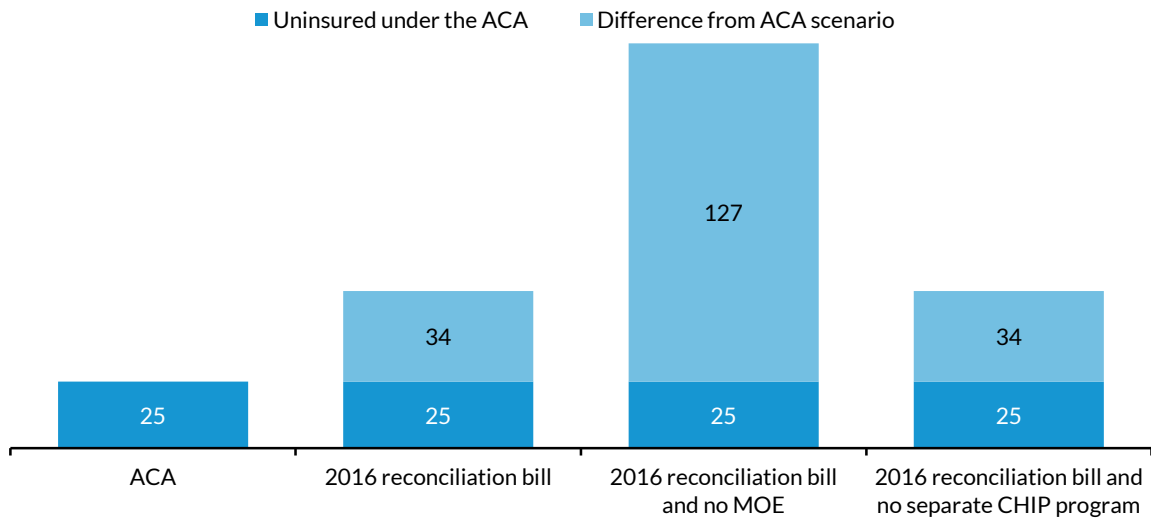
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Arkansas, 2019

Thousands of children



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

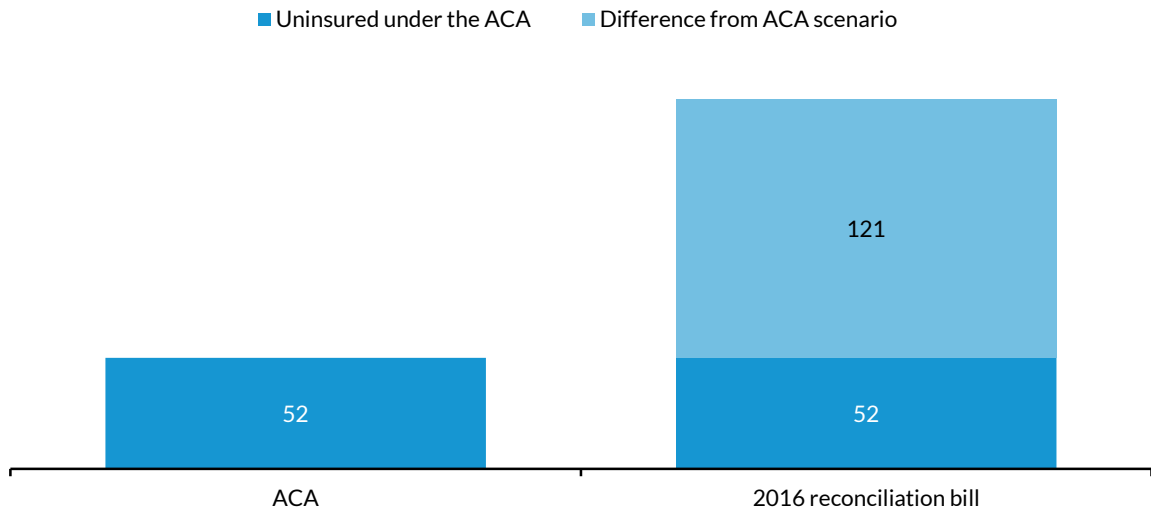
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; CHIP = Children’s Health Insurance Program; MOE = maintenance of eligibility. Children are ages 18 and younger, following Medicaid/CHIP guidelines. Medicaid/CHIP eligibility under the “no MOE” scenario is at federal minima for all states under the 2016 reconciliation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

• • • • U R B A N • I N S T I T U T E •

FIGURE 3

Uninsured Parents in Arkansas, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

• • • • U R B A N • I N S T I T U T E •

TABLE 3

Characteristics of Arkansas 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	7	21%	16	17%
5-18	27	79%	77	83%
<i>Total</i>	34	100%	93	100%
Family income				
< 100% FPL	3	10%	<1	0%
100-150% FPL	3	8%	49	53%
150-200% FPL	4	13%	38	41%
200-300% FPL	9	26%	6	6%
300-400% FPL	5	14%	<1	0%
> 400% FPL	10	30%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	34	100%	93	100%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	24	71%	53	57%
Black, non-Hispanic	3	9%	16	18%
Hispanic	4	13%	19	21%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2%	1	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	1%	1	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	1	3%	1	2%
<i>Total</i>	34	100%	93	100%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	29	85%	77	83%
Part-time only	2	6%	5	5%
No worker	1	3%	6	7%
No parent at home	2	6%	5	5%
<i>Total</i>	34	100%	93	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

· · · · U R B A N · I N S T I T U T E ·

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 Arkansas Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19-24	12	10%
25-34	52	42%
35-44	39	32%
45-54	16	13%
55-64	3	2%
<i>Total</i>	121	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	55	45%
100-150% FPL	30	25%
150-200% FPL	11	9%
200-300% FPL	9	7%
300-400% FPL	5	4%
> 400% FPL	12	10%
<i>Total</i>	121	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	83	69%
Black, non-Hispanic	20	16%
Hispanic	13	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	2	2%
Other, non-Hispanic	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	121	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	83	68%
Part-time only	14	12%
No worker	24	20%
<i>Total</i>	121	100%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using
HIPSM 2016.

Note: FPL = federal poverty level.

• • • • U R B A N • I N S T I T U T E •

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>.

Copyright © January 2017. Urban Institute. Permission is granted for reproduction of this file, with attribution to the Urban Institute.

Errata: This brief was updated on February 3, 2017, to correct a typographical error in table 2.