

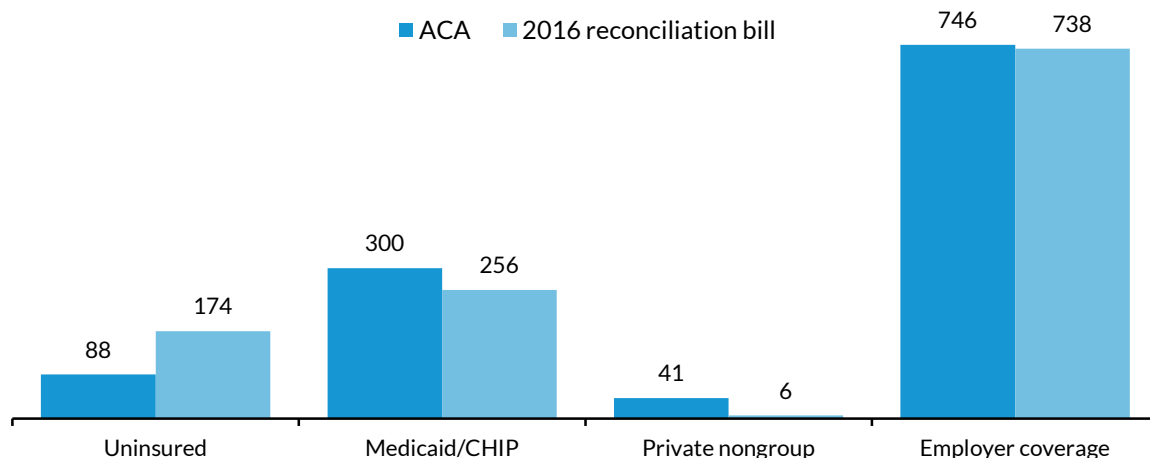
Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation

Coverage Implications for Hawaii Residents

This fact sheet examines how a reconciliation bill similar to the one vetoed in January 2016 will affect health care coverage in Hawaii. 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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii 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>	1,185	93%	1,099	86%	-86
Employer	746	59%	738	58%	-8
Nongroup (eligible for tax credit)	11	1%	0	0%	-11
Nongroup (other)	30	2%	6	0%	-24
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program	300	24%	256	20%	-44
Other (including Medicare)	98	8%	98	8%	0
<i>Uninsured</i>	88	7%	174	14%	86
Total	1,273	100%	1,273	100%	0

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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TABLE 2

Characteristics of Hawaii 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	9	10%	2%	4%
18–24	18	21%	12%	26%
25–34	16	18%	13%	21%
35–44	14	17%	10%	17%
45–54	13	16%	6%	13%
55–64	16	19%	5%	13%
<i>Total</i>	86	100%	7%	14%
Family income level				
< 100% FPL	28	32%	6%	17%
100–150% FPL	14	16%	6%	17%
150–200% FPL	7	8%	11%	16%
200–300% FPL	9	10%	8%	12%
300–400% FPL	8	10%	5%	10%
> 400% FPL	20	23%	6%	12%
<i>Total</i>	86	100%	7%	14%
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	53	61%	6%	12%
Part-time only	16	18%	9%	20%
No worker	18	21%	10%	22%
<i>Total</i>	86	100%	7%	14%
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	27	31%	12%	21%
Black, non-Hispanic	1	2%	20%	25%
Hispanic	8	9%	7%	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	40%	5%	11%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	4%	9%	19%
Other, non-Hispanic	13	16%	3%	9%
<i>Total</i>	86	100%	7%	14%
Adult education attainment				
Less than high school	5	6%	9%	19%
High school	29	39%	10%	20%
Some college	25	33%	10%	19%
College	13	17%	8%	15%
Graduate school	4	5%	8%	13%
<i>Total</i>	76	100%	9%	18%

Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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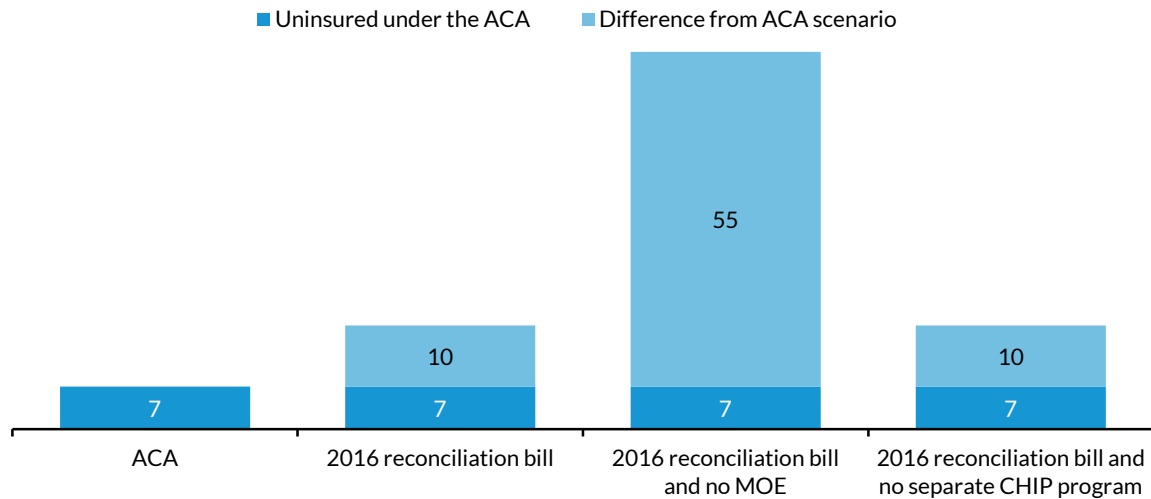
Notes: ACA = Affordable Care Act; FPL = federal poverty level.

Columns may not sum to totals because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

Uninsured Children in Hawaii, 2019

Thousands of children



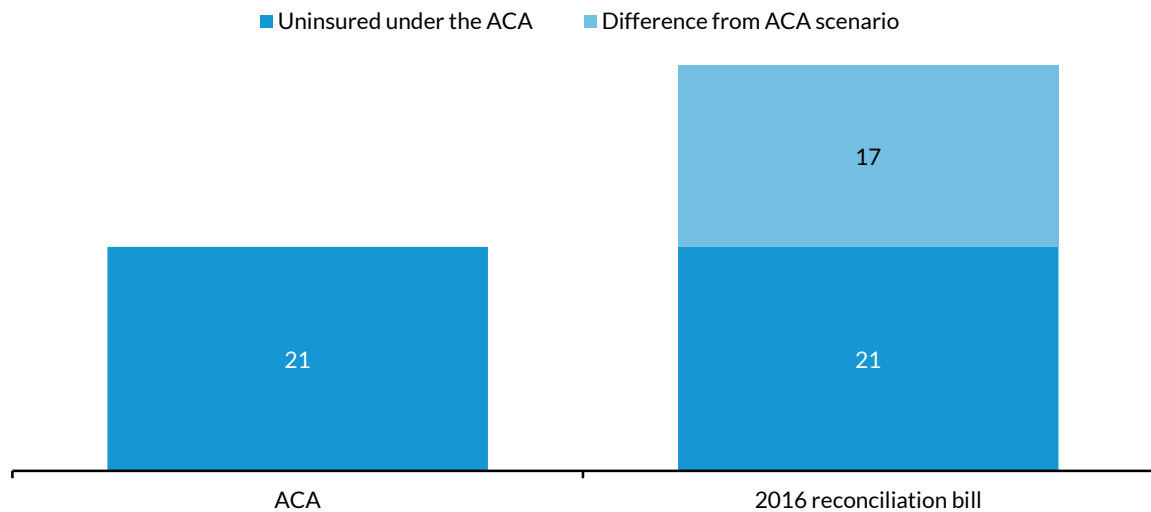
Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

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 Hawaii, 2019

Thousands of people



Source: Urban Institute analysis using HIPSM 2016.

Note: ACA = Affordable Care Act.

TABLE 3

Characteristics of Hawaii 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	21%	12	27%
5–18	8	79%	33	73%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family income				
< 100% FPL	2	15%	<1	0%
100–150% FPL	1	13%	14	32%
150–200% FPL	<1	7%	14	31%
200–300% FPL	<1	8%	15	34%
300–400% FPL	2	16%	1	3%
> 400% FPL	4	42%	<1	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	2	22%	5	11%
Black, non-Hispanic	<1	0%	<1	1%
Hispanic	1	10%	8	17%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	43%	16	37%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1	2%	1	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	23%	14	30%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>
Family employment status				
At least one full-time worker	7	70%	30	67%
Part-time only	<1	8%	5	12%
No worker	1	10%	7	15%
No parent at home	1	12%	3	6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>100%</i>

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 Hawaii Parents Losing Coverage under the 2016 Reconciliation Bill, 2019

	Thousands of parents	Share of state total
Age		
19–24	1	8%
25–34	4	23%
35–44	6	36%
45–54	4	25%
55–64	1	8%
<i>Total</i>	17	100%
Family income		
< 100% FPL	5	27%
100–150% FPL	4	23%
150–200% FPL	1	7%
200–300% FPL	2	9%
300–400% FPL	1	8%
> 400% FPL	4	25%
<i>Total</i>	17	100%
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7	39%
Black, non-Hispanic	<1	3%
Hispanic	2	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	33%
American Indian/Alaska Natives	<1	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	12%
<i>Total</i>	17	100%
Employment status		
At least one full-time worker	13	74%
Part-time only	3	15%
No worker	2	11%
<i>Total</i>	17	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 a typographical error in table 2.