

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
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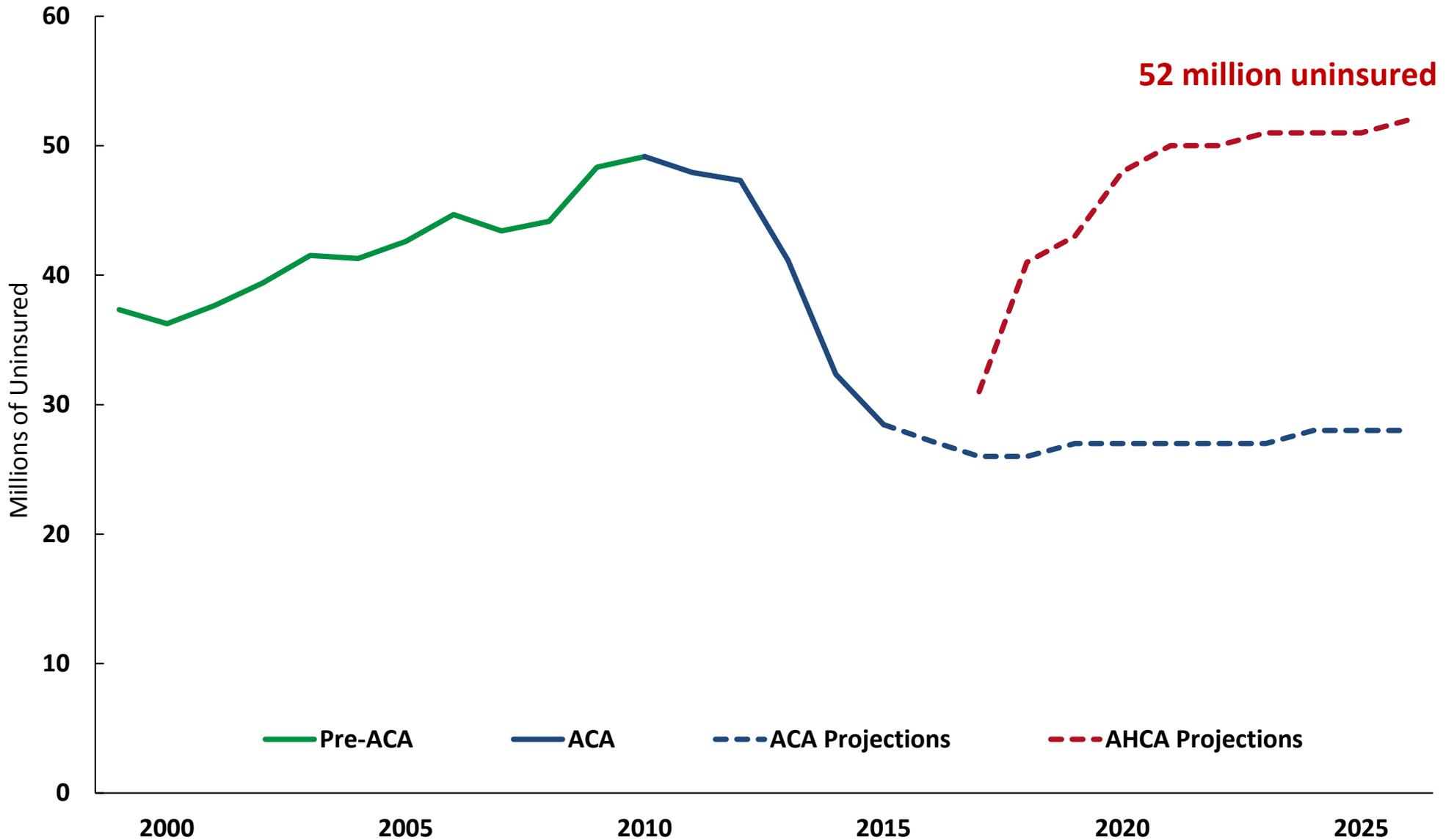


UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Republican Health Care Plan Charts Packet

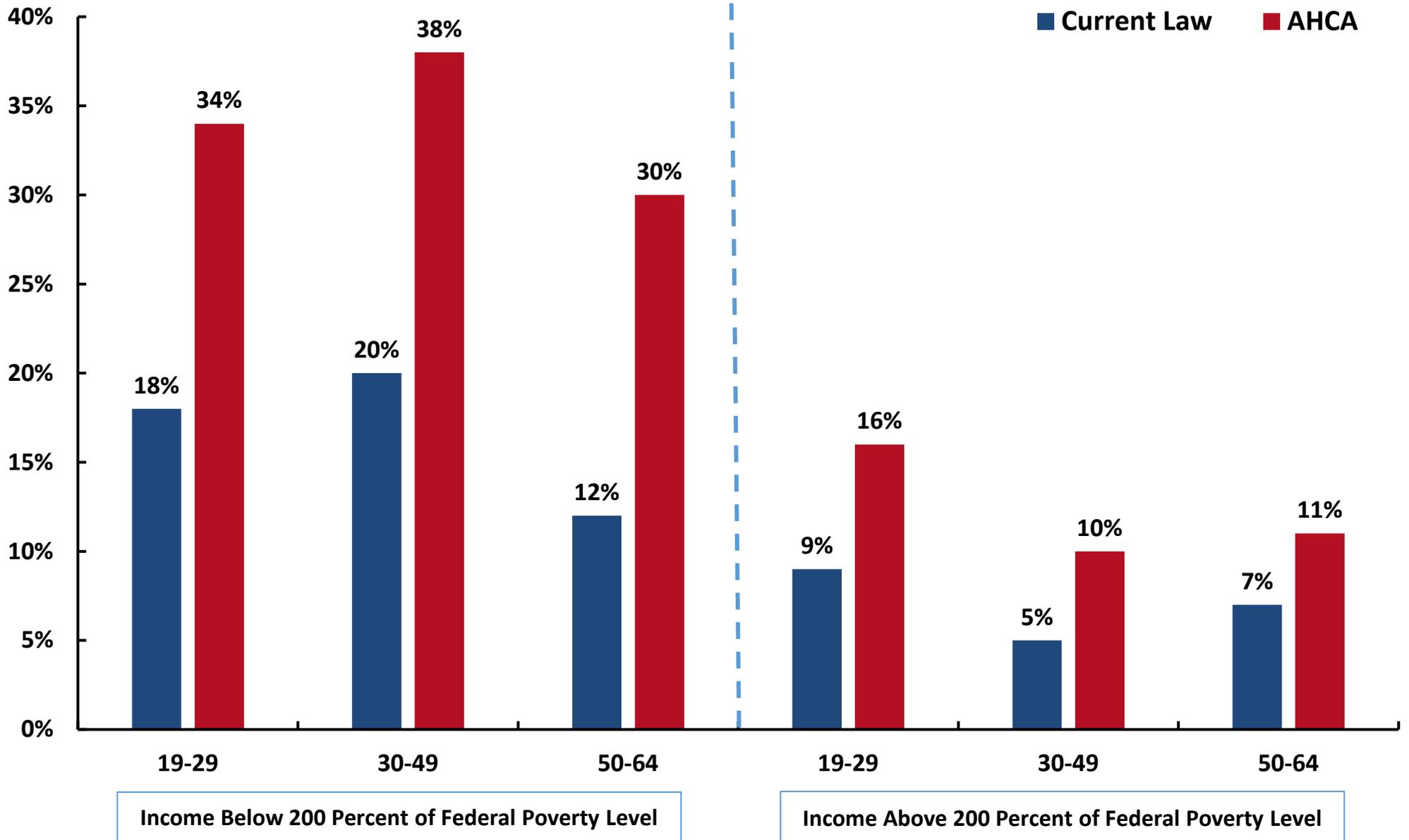
March 2017

Number of Uninsured Projected to Skyrocket to Above Pre-ACA Levels Under Republican Plan



Source: Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Kaiser Family Foundation and Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement
Note: Number of individuals without health coverage under age 65; 1999-2015 data from Current Population Survey; 2016 data from Kaiser Family Foundation estimate; 2017-2026 data from 2017 CBO projections; AHCA refers to Republican House Plan and ACA refers to Affordable Care Act

Republican Plan Drastically Raises Uninsured Rate Across Age Groups and Income Levels

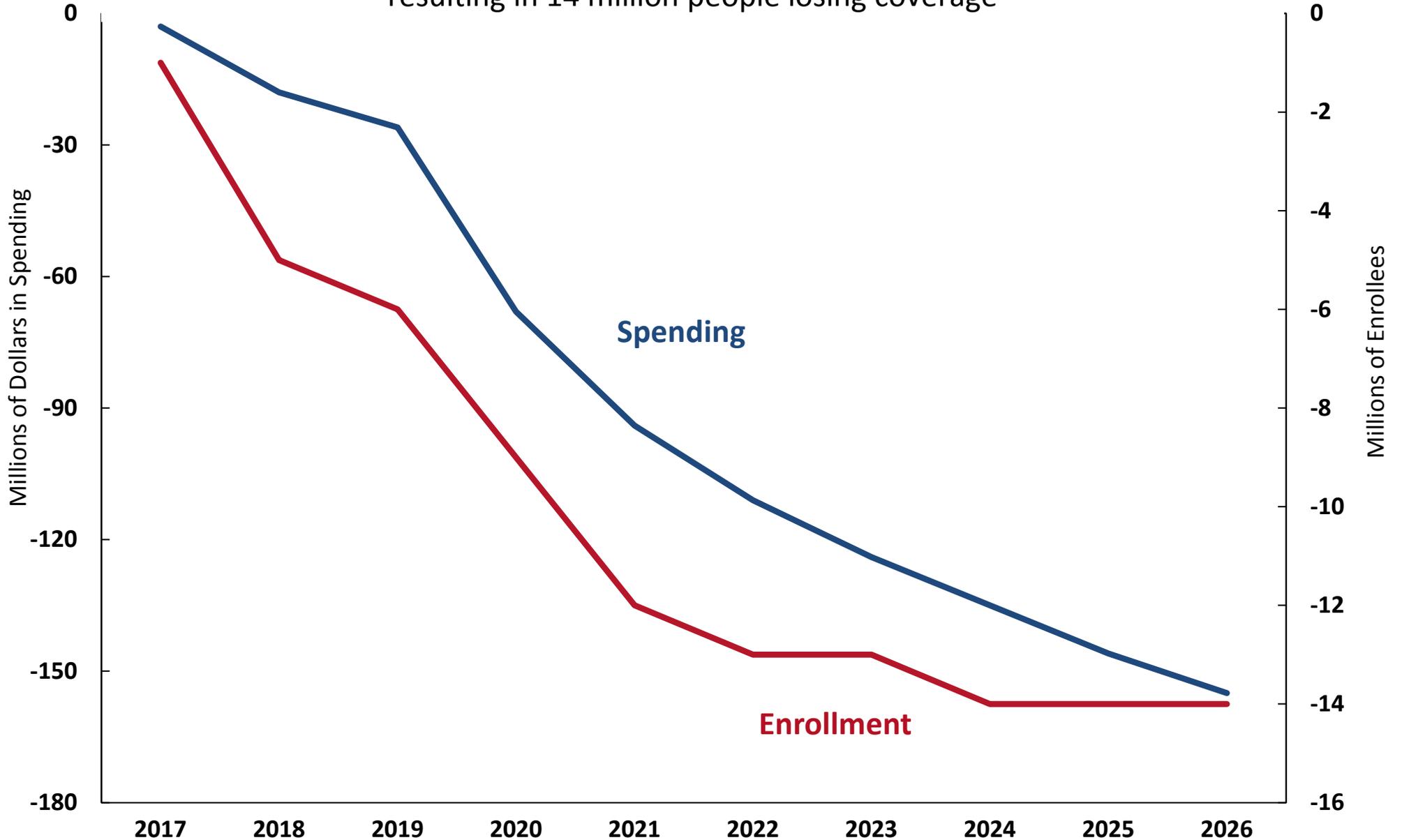


Source: Congressional Budget Office

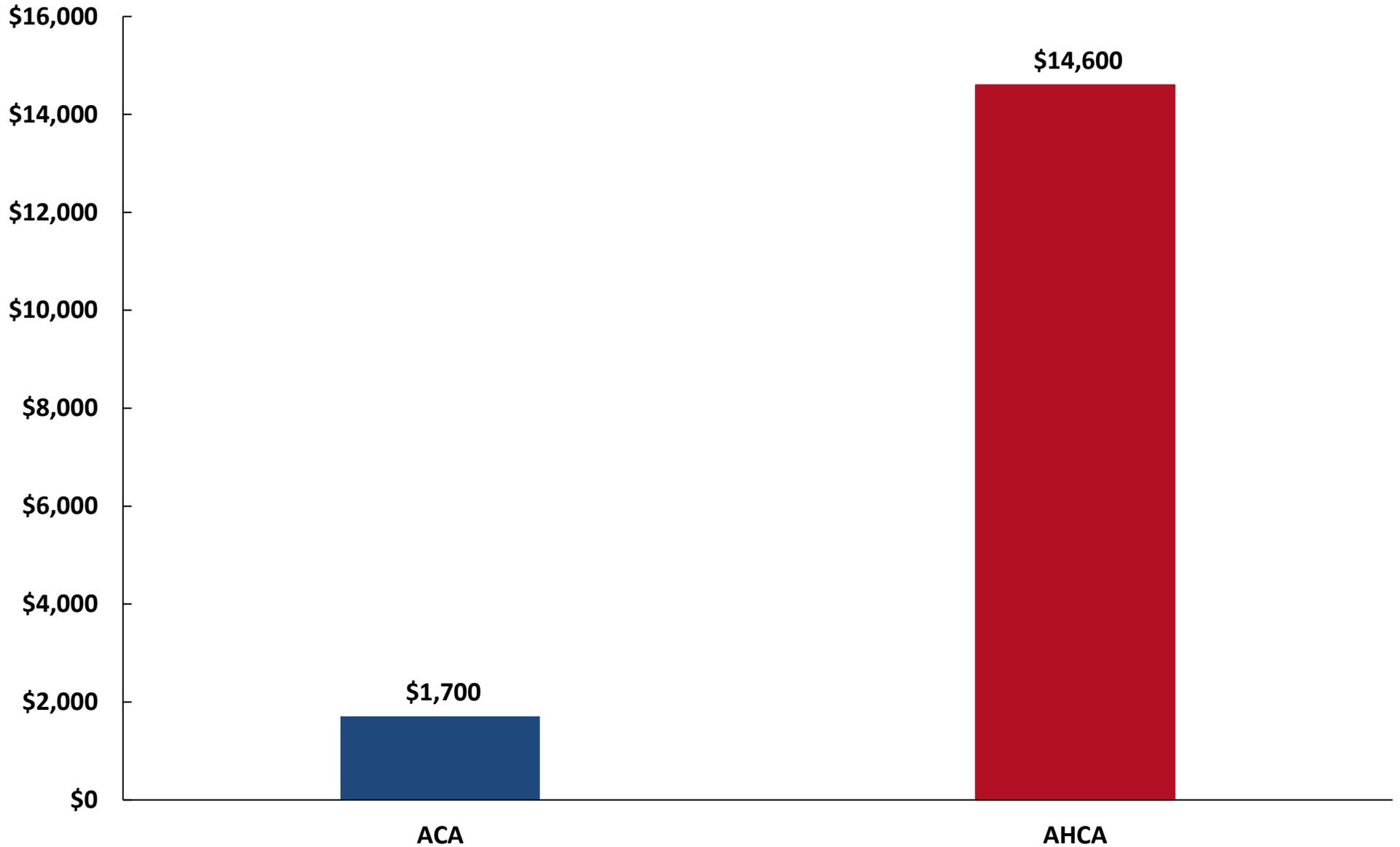
Note: AHCA refers to Republican House Plan titled American Health Care Act and current law refers to Affordable Care Act

Projected Republican Medicaid "Savings" Are Due to Drastic Cuts in Enrollment

Republicans would slash \$880 million from Medicaid over 10 years, resulting in 14 million people losing coverage



Net Premiums Will Increase for Older, Poor Americans by 9 Times Under Republican Plan

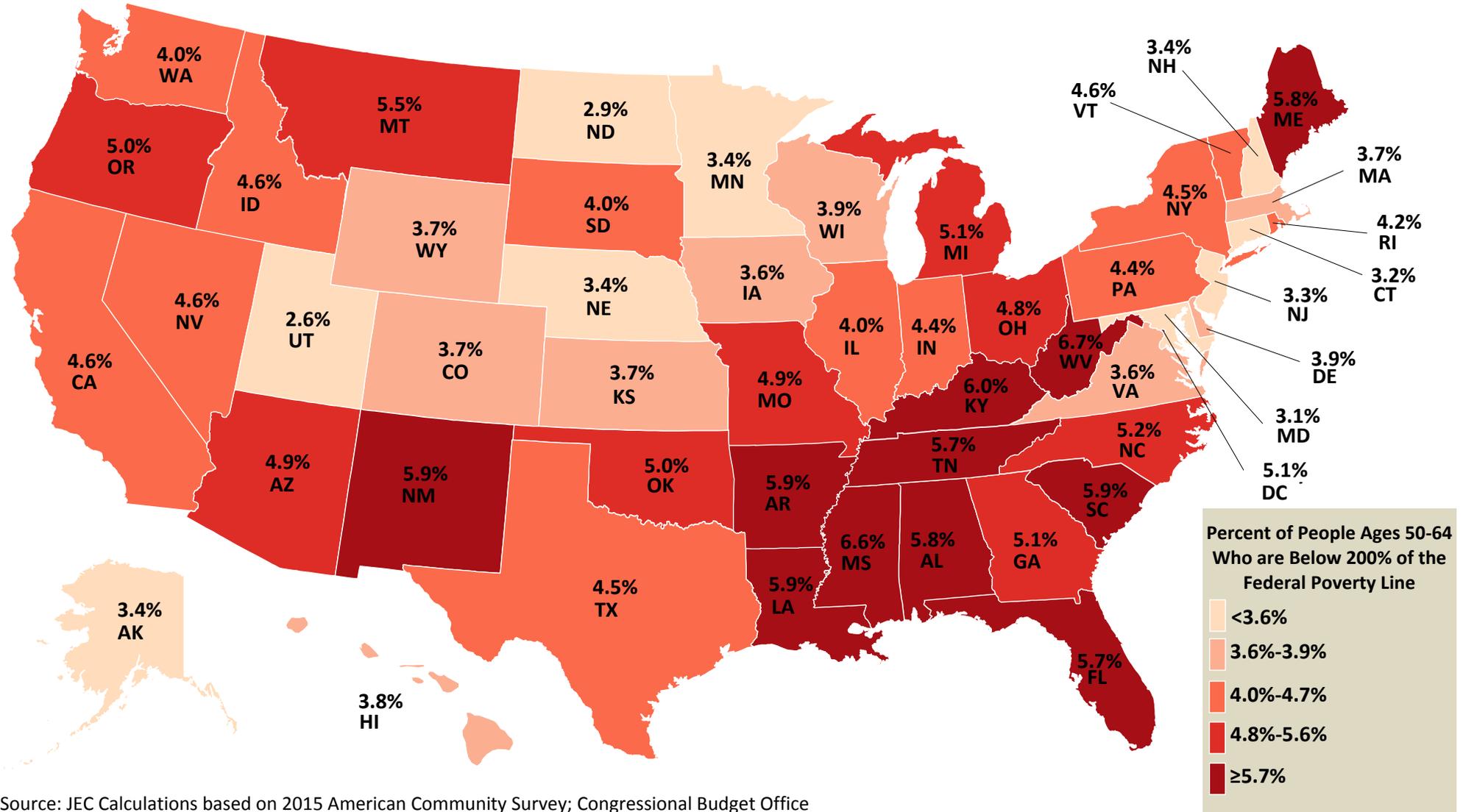


Source: Congressional Budget Office

Note: Illustrative example of a 64-year-old single individual with annual income of \$26,500 (175 percent of the federal poverty line) in 2026; AHCA refers to Republican House Plan titled American Health Care Act and ACA refers to Affordable Care Act

Uninsurance Rates for Poorer, Older Americans Will More than Double

Percent of People Ages 50-64, Below 200 Percent of the Poverty Line

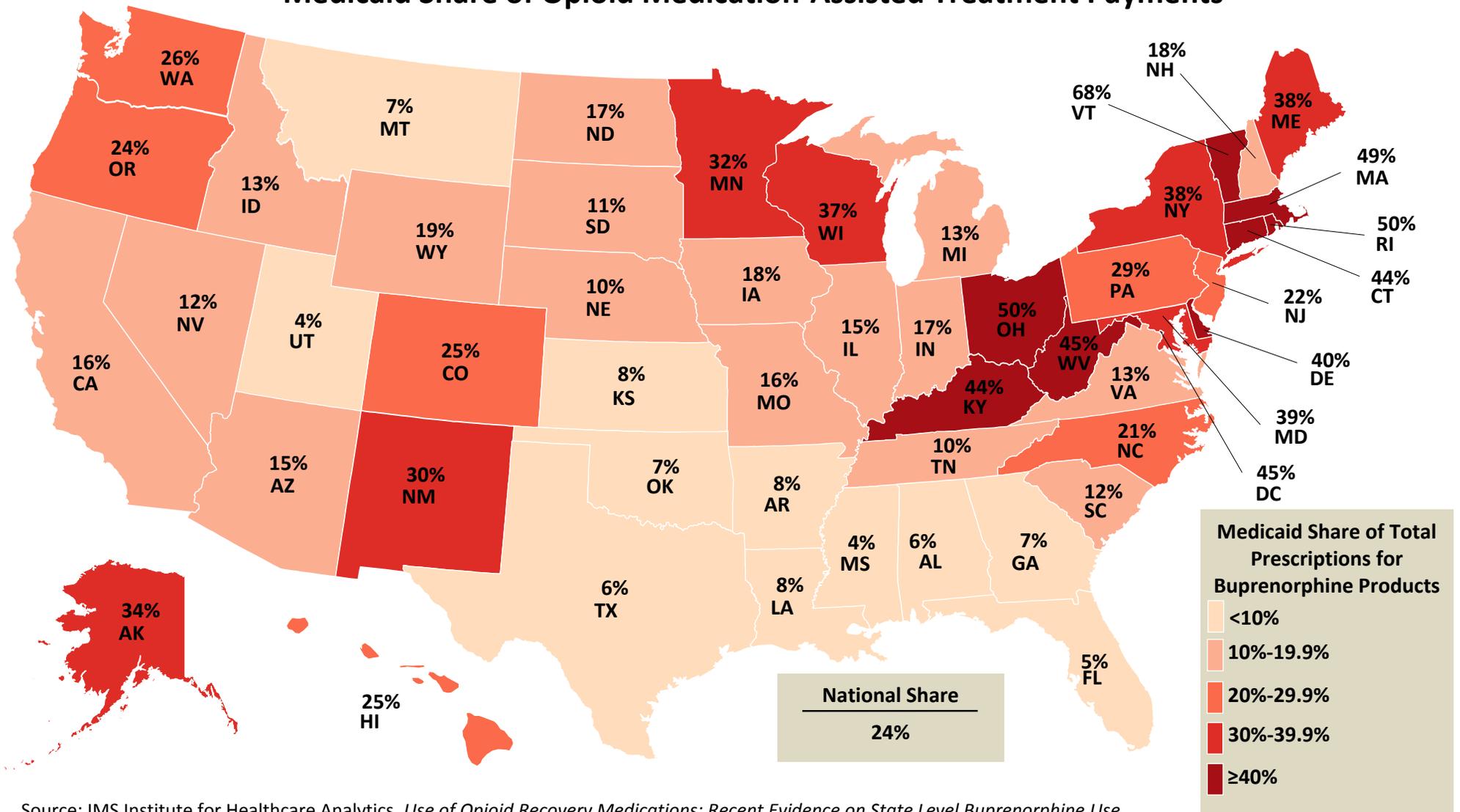


Source: JEC Calculations based on 2015 American Community Survey; Congressional Budget Office

Note: Data on rounded to nearest tenth of a percentage point

Thanks to ACA Medicaid Expansion, More People Can Get Treatment for Opioid Addiction

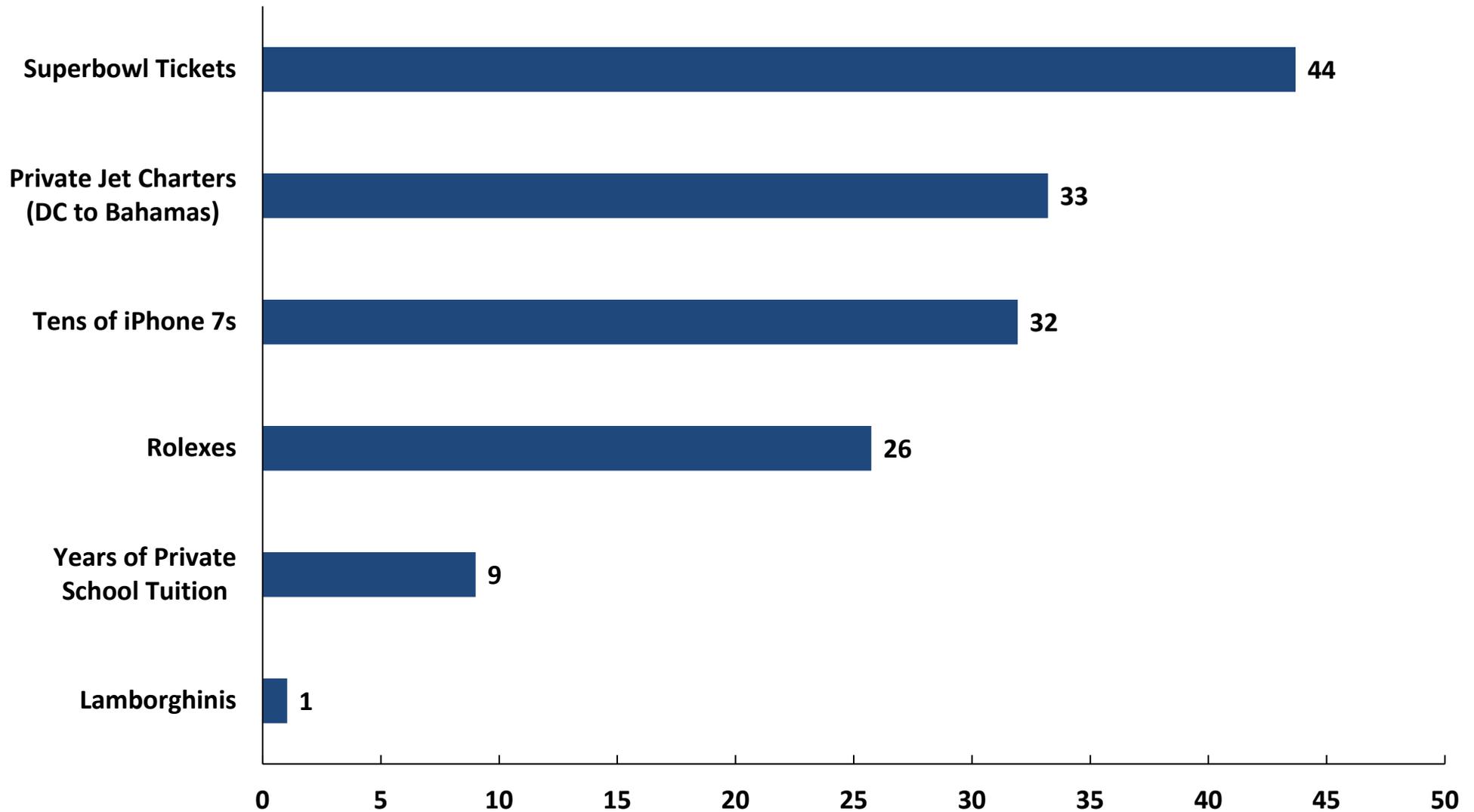
Medicaid Share of Opioid Medication-Assisted Treatment Payments



Source: IMS Institute for Healthcare Analytics, *Use of Opioid Recovery Medications: Recent Evidence on State Level Buprenorphine Use and Payment Types*, September 2016

Note: Buprenorphine is a commonly-used drug for treatment of prescription opioid and heroin addiction; data as of June 2016; data rounded to nearest percentage point

What the Super Rich Can Buy With their Tax Cut from the Republican Health Plan



Source: Tax Policy Center, TrueCar, National Center for Education Statistics, Amazon, New Flight Charters, Travelmath, Apple Store and TicketCity

Note: Tax Policy Center estimates that the average tax cut for top 0.1 percent of Americans is \$207,390; Item prices are for the price of a Lamborghini, average 2012-13 tuition for a nonsectarian private school (indexed to February 2017 dollars using CPI-U), cost of a Rolex Submariner 116610LN, average cost of chartering a light jet for 2.5 hours, price of a 32GB iPhone 7 and the average cost of a Superbowl ticket on January 26, 2017

Next Year Under the Republican Health Care Plan

State	2018 Increase in Premiums	Number Losing Private-Coverage	Increased Cost of Uncompensated Care to Hospitals	Rank: Most Increased Premiums (1) to Least (51)	Rank: Highest Increase (1) to Lowest Increase (51) in Uninsured
Alabama	\$886-\$1181	108,708	\$97,837,550	5	25
Alaska	\$1627-\$2170	10,706	\$9,635,412	1	51
Arizona	\$913-\$1217	113,175	\$101,857,274	3	24
Arkansas	\$565-\$754	72,319	\$65,087,286	28	33
California	\$464-\$619	1,176,129	\$1,058,515,933	45	1
Colorado	\$563-\$751	130,653	\$117,587,355	29	20
Connecticut	\$727-\$970	105,871	\$95,283,777	15	26
Delaware	\$761-\$1015	19,669	\$17,701,819	11	47
DC	\$536-\$715	19,074	\$17,166,647	35	48
Florida	\$551-\$734	634,883	\$571,394,619	33	3
Georgia	\$515-\$686	222,697	\$200,427,463	40	11
Hawaii	\$625-\$833	19,687	\$17,718,413	25	46
Idaho	\$626-\$835	45,068	\$40,561,356	24	37
Illinois	\$524-\$698	310,939	\$279,845,360	38	5
Indiana	\$515-\$686	129,620	\$116,657,929	40	21
Iowa	\$542-\$722	90,822	\$81,739,769	34	30
Kansas	\$650-\$866	76,092	\$68,482,903	21	32
Kentucky	\$412-\$550	131,367	\$118,230,402	50	19
Louisiana	\$671-\$895	114,012	\$102,610,441	18	23
Maine	\$614-\$818	27,113	\$24,401,591	26	42
Maryland	\$556-\$742	146,819	\$132,137,150	32	18
Massachusetts	\$445-\$593	147,616	\$132,854,730	47	17
Michigan	\$427-\$569	222,957	\$200,661,748	49	10
Minnesota	\$659-\$878	155,109	\$139,597,729	20	14
Mississippi	\$634-\$845	60,324	\$54,292,033	23	35
Missouri	\$558-\$744	152,716	\$137,444,149	31	16
Montana	\$765-\$1020	24,217	\$21,795,085	10	44
Nebraska	\$662-\$883	49,794	\$44,814,810	19	36
Nevada	\$508-\$677	71,303	\$64,173,045	42	34
New Hampshire	\$481-\$641	28,098	\$25,288,644	43	40
New Jersey	\$635-\$847	202,696	\$182,426,714	22	12
New Mexico	\$464-\$619	36,083	\$32,474,391	45	38
New York	\$821-\$1094	519,487	\$467,538,371	8	4
North Carolina	\$1030-\$1373	256,001	\$230,400,520	2	7
North Dakota	\$596-\$794	22,592	\$20,332,787	27	45
Ohio	\$412-\$550	238,918	\$215,026,413	50	8
Oklahoma	\$887-\$1183	95,784	\$86,205,688	4	29
Oregon	\$562-\$749	98,889	\$89,000,212	30	28
Pennsylvania	\$752-\$1003	270,560	\$243,504,337	14	6
Rhode Island	\$470-\$626	27,418	\$24,676,544	44	41
South Carolina	\$727-\$970	104,954	\$94,458,664	15	27
South Dakota	\$806-\$1075	25,620	\$23,057,757	9	43
Tennessee	\$754-\$1006	153,408	\$138,066,857	12	15
Texas	\$518-\$691	665,962	\$599,365,444	39	2
Utah	\$526-\$701	80,562	\$72,506,192	37	31
Vermont	\$886-\$1181	16,161	\$14,545,040	5	49
Virginia	\$533-\$710	232,788	\$209,509,452	36	9
Washington	\$428-\$571	159,036	\$143,132,002	48	13
West Virginia	\$754-\$1006	31,275	\$28,147,281	12	39
Wisconsin	\$682-\$910	129,215	\$116,293,513	17	22
Wyoming	\$835-\$1114	14,981	\$13,482,675	7	50

Joint Economic Committee Democratic staff calculations based on Congressional Budget Office projections (<https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/115th-congress-2017-2018/costestimate/americanhealthcareact.pdf>) and data from the Kaiser Family Foundation (<http://kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/2017-premium-changes-and-insurer-participation-in-the-affordable-care-acts-health-insurance-marketplaces/> and <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/nonelderly-0-64/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>). Premium increases are based on the second lowest cost silver benchmark health plan for a 40-year-old non-smoker making \$30,000 a year and CBO projections. Premiums are before tax credits. Premiums for each state are based on the premium for a major city in each state. Decreases in coverage assume that the projected decreases in coverage are divided proportionally along with the current size of the insured population for each category. Number losing private coverage just looks at those losing coverage on the individual market and through their employers. Increased cost in uncompensated care uses the estimate that each additional uninsured person costs local hospitals \$900 per year (<https://insight.kellogg.northwestern.edu/article/who-bears-the-cost-of-the-uninsured-nonprofit-hospitals>).