

PROTECT OUR CARE

ACA At 10: Impact of the Affordable Care Act in Mississippi

Ten years ago, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) became the law of the land and millions of Americans gained coverage and critical protections as a result. Today, the ACA is more popular than ever and Mississippians are benefitting every day from the health care law. Meanwhile, the Trump administration and its Republican allies are trying to take those benefits away by fighting the law in Congress and in the courts. It's no surprise that Democrats are [trusted](#) far more than Republicans to continue to protect people's care and lower costs. While Democrats continue to put forth measures to strengthen the ACA, Republicans want to rip away coverage and raise costs across the board.

Here is how the Affordable Care Act is working in Mississippi:

Approximately 88,542 Mississippians gained health coverage. In 2019, 88,542 Mississippians were [enrolled](#) in comprehensive health coverage through the ACA marketplaces. Mississippi has [rejected](#) Medicaid expansion, preventing an additional 266,000 residents from gaining coverage.

Insurers can no longer deny or drop coverage because of a pre-existing condition. Because of the ACA, insurers in the individual market can no longer drop or deny coverage, or charge you more, because of a pre-existing condition. Roughly 1,186,400 Mississippians [have](#) a pre-existing health condition, including 170,500 Mississippi [children](#), 619,000 Mississippi [women](#), and 269,100 Mississippians between ages 55 and 64.

Women are no longer charged more than men. Because of the ACA, insurers can no longer charge women more than men for the same care.

Ended annual and lifetime limits. Because of the ACA, insurers can no longer put annual or lifetime limits on the care you receive.

Insurers can no longer overcharge Mississippians. Insurance companies are required to issue rebates when they overcharge Mississippians. In 2018, insurance companies [returned](#) a total of \$35,078,651 to policyholders in Mississippi.

Young adults can stay on their parents' plan until age 26. Because of the ACA, roughly 22,000 in Mississippi have coverage because they can stay on their parents' plans until age 26.

Free preventive care. Because of the ACA, health plans must cover preventive services — like flu shots, cancer screenings, contraception, and mammograms — at no cost to consumers. This [includes](#) more than 1,160,553 Mississippians, most of whom have employer coverage.

Comprehensive coverage. Because of the ACA, insurers have to cover what are known as “essential health benefits,” such as maternity care, prescription drugs, and substance abuse and mental health treatment.

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Tax credits are available to help people afford coverage. Because of the ACA, most people getting coverage on the marketplace qualify for tax credits to help pay for their premiums. Nearly 77,107 people in Mississippi [receive](#) these tax credits to pay for coverage.

Helping seniors afford prescription drugs. Thanks to the ACA, the Medicare prescription drug “donut hole” is closed. From 2010 and 2016, 38,902 Mississippi seniors [saved](#) an average of \$952 per beneficiary.

Children gained coverage. Almost [three million children](#) nationwide gained coverage thanks to the ACA. If the law is overturned, 36,000 Mississippi children could lose their coverage.