

PROTECT OUR CARE

Trump-Backed Texas Lawsuit Would Devastate Mississippians

The future of our health care is at stake. On November 10, 2020 — one week after the election — the U.S. Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in *California v. Texas*, a case that could overturn the entire Affordable Care Act (ACA), ending its protections for 135 million Americans with pre-existing conditions and ripping health care away from more than 20 million Americans, all during a raging pandemic. As Senate Republicans continue to rush the confirmation of anti-ACA Judge Amy Coney Barrett, it has never been more clear that Americans' health care is on the ballot.

If Trump Gets His Way, Mississippians Would Lose Their Coverage

- **77,000 Mississippians Could Lose Coverage.** According to the Urban Institute, 77,000 Mississippians would lose coverage by repealing the Affordable Care Act, leading to a 21% [increase in the uninsured rate](#).
- **22,000 Mississippi Young Adults With Their Parents' Coverage Could Lose Care.** Because of the Affordable Care Act, millions of young adults are able to stay on their parents' care until age 26.
- **36,000 Mississippi Children Could Lose Their Coverage.** Almost [three million children](#) nationwide gained coverage thanks to the ACA. If the law is overturned, many of these children will lose their insurance.
- **7,700 Mississippi Latinos Could Lose Coverage.** The percentage of people gaining health insurance under the ACA was higher for Latinos than for any other racial or ethnic group in the country. According to a study from [Families USA](#), 5.4 million Latinos nationwide would lose coverage if the lawsuit succeeds in overturning the ACA.
- **Mississippians Would Lose Important Federal Health Care Funding — An Estimated Reduction Of \$712 million In The First Year.** The Urban Institute [estimates](#) that a full repeal of the ACA would reduce federal spending on Mississippians' Medicaid/CHIP care and Marketplace subsidies by \$712 million.

If Trump Gets His Way, Insurance Companies Would Be Put Back In Charge, Ending Protections For The 135 Million People Nationwide With A Pre-Existing Condition

- According to a recent [analysis](#) by the Center for American Progress, roughly half of nonelderly Americans, or as many as 135 million people, have a pre-existing condition. This includes:
 - 44 million people who have high blood pressure
 - 45 million people who have behavioral health disorders
 - 44 million people who have high cholesterol
 - 34 million people who have asthma and chronic lung disease
 - 34 million people who have osteoarthritis and other joint disorders
- **1,186,400 Mississippians [have](#) a pre-existing condition**, including 170,500 Mississippi [children](#), 619,000 Mississippi [women](#), and 269,100 Mississippians between ages 55 and 64.

If Trump Gets His Way, Insurance Companies Would Have The Power To Deny, Drop Coverage, And Charge More Because Of A Pre-Existing Condition

Before the Affordable Care Act, insurance companies routinely denied people coverage because of a pre-existing condition or canceled coverage when a person got sick. If the Trump-GOP lawsuit is successful, insurance companies will be able to do this again.

- A 2010 congressional report found that the top four health insurance companies [denied coverage to one in seven consumers](#) on the individual market over a three year period. A 2009 congressional report found that the largest insurance companies had retroactively canceled coverage for [20,000 people](#) over the previous five year period
- The Kaiser Family Foundation estimates that [54 million people](#), or 27% of adults aged 18 to 64, have a condition that would have been grounds for coverage denial in the pre-ACA marketplace.

If Trump Gets His Way, Insurance Companies Would Have The Power To Charge You More, While Their Profits Soar

- **Insurance Companies Could Charge Premium Surcharges In The Six Figures.** If the Trump-GOP lawsuit is successful, insurance companies would be able to charge people more because of a pre-existing condition. The health care repeal bill the House passed in 2017 had a similar provision, and an analysis by the Center for American Progress found that insurers could charge up to [\\$4,270 more for asthma](#), [\\$17,060 more for pregnancy](#), [\\$26,180 more for rheumatoid arthritis](#) and [\\$140,510 more for metastatic cancer](#).
- **Women Could Be Charged More Than Men for the Same Coverage.** Prior to the ACA, women were often charged premiums on the nongroup market [up to 50 percent higher](#) than men were charged for the same coverage
- **People Over The Age Of 50 Could Face A \$4,000 “Age Tax,” Including \$3,314 In Mississippi.** Because Judge O'Connor sided with Republican lawmakers, insurance companies would be able to charge people over 50 more than younger people. The Affordable Care Act limited the amount older people could be charged to three times more than younger people. If insurers were to charge five times more, as was proposed in the Republican repeal bills, that would add an average “age tax” of [\\$4,124](#) for a 60-year-old in the individual market, including \$3,314 in Mississippi, according to the AARP.
- **72,918 Mississippians In The Marketplaces Would Pay More For Coverage.** If the Trump-GOP lawsuit is successful, consumers would no longer have access to tax credits that help them pay their marketplace premiums, meaning roughly [nine million people](#) who receive these tax credits to pay for coverage will have to pay more, including 72,918 in Mississippi.
- **38,902 Mississippians Seniors Could Have To Pay More For Prescription Drugs.** If the Trump-GOP lawsuit is successful, seniors could have to pay more for prescription drugs because the Medicare “donut” hole would be reopened. From 2010 to 2016, “More than 11.8 million Medicare beneficiaries have received discounts over \$26.8 billion on prescription drugs – an average of \$2,272 per beneficiary,” according to a [January 2017 CMS report](#). In Mississippi, 38,902 seniors each saved an average of Mississippians \$952.
- **Insurance Companies Do Not Have To Provide The Coverage You Need.** The Affordable Care Act made comprehensive coverage more available by requiring insurance companies to include “essential health benefits” in their plans, such as maternity care, hospitalization, substance abuse care and prescription drug coverage. Before the ACA, people had to pay extra for separate coverage for these benefits. For example, in 2013, [75 percent](#) of non-group plans did not cover maternity care, [45 percent](#) did not cover substance abuse disorder services, and [38 percent](#) did not cover mental health services. [Six percent](#) did not even cover generic drugs.

If Trump Gets His Way, Insurance Companies Would Have the Power to Limit the Care You Get, Even If You Have Insurance Through Your Employer

- **Reinstate Lifetime And Annual Limits On 844,000 Privately Insured Mississippians.** Repealing the Affordable Care Act means insurance companies would be able to impose [annual and lifetime limits](#) on coverage for those insured through their employer or on the individual market.
- **1,160,553 Mississippians Could Once Again Have To Pay For 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 nearly](#) 1,160,553 Mississippians, most of whom have employer coverage.
- **Employers Could Eliminate Out-Of-Pocket Caps, Forcing Employees To Pay More For Care.** Under the ACA, health insurers and employer group plans must cap the amount enrollees pay for health care each year. If the law is overturned, these cost-sharing protections would be eliminated. The ACA also [barred](#) employer plans from imposing waiting periods for benefits that last longer than three months.

If Trump Gets His Way, Medicaid Expansion Would Be Repealed

- **266,000 Mississippians Who Could Gain Coverage If Mississippi Were To Expand Medicaid Will Be Denied That Possibility.** By not fully expanding Medicaid, Mississippi has [restricted](#) its Medicaid program, preventing 266,000 residents from gaining coverage.
- **Access To Treatment Would Be In Jeopardy For 800,000 People With Opioid Use Disorder.** Roughly four in ten, or 800,000 people with an opioid use disorder are enrolled in Medicaid. Many became eligible through Medicaid expansion.
- **Key Support For Rural Hospitals Would Disappear,** [leaving](#) Mississippi hospitals with \$257 million more in uncompensated care.