Protect Patients First



The AHCA would erode health protections for millions of Americans and expose them to increased costs and health risks.



- It threatens to drive up costs for people with pre-existing conditions, including cancer, diabetes and heart disease, and limits their access to health insurance.
- It places an "age tax"
 on older Americans by
 charging them more for
 insurance than other people
 and reducing the subsidies
 they get.
- It hurts low-income children and working adults, pregnant women, seniors and people with disabilities who rely on Medicaid for health coverage.
- It exposes those with employer-sponsored health insurance to increased costs.

















Sources: AARP Public Policy Institute, Centers for Disease Control, Gallup, Kaiser Family Foundation.

What's at Stake in U.S.?

Since 2013, the number of uninsured Americans has dropped from 18% to 11%. Under the AHCA, 23 million people are projected to lose coverage nationwide.

Under the AHCA, people with pre-existing conditions could face unaffordable coverage from insurance companies.

- More than 52 million Americans (27% of the under-65 population) have a pre-existing condition.
 - More than 29 million people have diabetes.
 - More than 1.6 million are diagnosed with cancer annually.
 - More than 15 million adults have cardiovascular disease.

Costs of health insurance could go up for many and essential health benefits eroded.

- Americans with pre-existing conditions could face premiums of \$25,477 through high-risk pools.
- Because of an "age tax" in AHCA, older Americans could see annual insurance premiums rise dramatically:
 - A 64-year-old earning \$25,000 a year could see premiums increases by \$7,000.
 - In 2015, half of Americans ages 50-64 buying insurance in the individual market have incomes of \$23,500 or less a year.
- Benefits covered under current law, such as substance abuse treatment, could be eliminated. In 2015, 47,055 Americans died from a drug overdose.

The AHCA would cut \$839 billion from Medicaid over 10 years – and have a dramatic impact on people nationwide.

- In 2017, more than 74 million low-income Americans got health coverage through Medicaid and CHIP, including:
 - More than 6 million people over 65.
 - More than 10 million people with disabilities.
 - More than 37 million children.
- Medicaid and CHIP cover 3 in 5 nursing home residents and 2 of 5 people with disabilities in the U.S.
- 77% of Medicaid enrollees in the U.S. are in working families.

People with insurance through an employer are not immune to the changes proposed by the AHCA.

- It would weaken caps on employees' out-of-pocket costs and rules preventing insurance companies from limiting what they pay annually or over a lifetime.
- More than 155 million adults and children have health insurance through an employer.
- Every year, 7.4 million Americans who work for a large employer leave or lose their jobs, could have to purchase health coverage on the individual market under AHCA.