



National Women's Law Center & State Partners

Women and the Health Care Law in Hawaii

The health care law, also known as the Affordable Care Act, protects women from discriminatory health insurance practices, makes health coverage more affordable and easier to obtain, and improves access to many of the health services women need. Approximately 13 million women will gain coverage because of the Affordable Care Act by 2016.¹ Millions of women already benefit from the new law, and all women will gain important protections when the law is fully implemented in 2014.

Why Women Need the Health Care Law

Women face unfair and discriminatory insurance practices, such as being denied coverage or paying more for health insurance than men. At the same time, individual market health plans often exclude coverage for services that only women need like maternity care. In most states, women are routinely denied coverage because of pre-existing conditions such as having had a C-section, breast or cervical cancer, or receiving medical treatment for domestic or sexual violence.

- In Hawaii, too many women are uninsured, especially in communities of color. Approximately 41,000 women, over 9% of Hawaii women were uninsured. In Hawaii, 9.5% of black women and 11.5% of Hispanic women were uninsured compared to 8.2% of white women.²
- Women who are able to buy health insurance on the individual market often have to pay more than men for the same coverage, a practice known as gender rating. In Hawaii, all plans practice gender rating.³

The Health Care Law is Already Helping Women and Their Families

Access to Health Coverage when families need it the most

- The law allows young adults to remain on their parents' health insurance until age 26. Over 3.1 million young people across the country have gained insurance coverage through this part of the health care law. Approximately 6,000 young Hawaiians have gained coverage thanks to the law.⁴
- Children with pre-existing conditions can no longer be denied health coverage. This provision is already helping 14,000 kids in Hawaii with pre-existing conditions access health care.⁵
- The law also guarantees that people who have coverage will be able to rely on it when they need it most. Health plans are no longer allowed to cancel health insurance policies or drop coverage when people become sick.
- The law prohibits lifetime limits on most benefits, ensuring that coverage doesn't run out during a time of need. 173,000 million women in Hawaii no longer have a lifetime limit on their health coverage.⁶

With the law on your side, great things are possible.

11 Dupont Circle NW ■ Suite 800 ■ Washington, DC 20036 ■ 202.588.5180 ■ 202.588.5185 Fax ■ www.nwlc.org

Access to Preventive Care Without Cost-Sharing

- Health plans must now cover certain preventive services such as mammograms, flu shots, and colon cancer screenings at no additional out-of-pocket-costs such as co-payments.
- All new health plans must also cover certain women's preventive services with no co-payments;⁷ these include the full range of FDA-approved contraception methods and contraceptive counseling, well-woman visits, screening for gestational diabetes, breastfeeding support, supplies, and counseling and domestic violence screening and counseling.⁸ An estimated 122,000 women in Hawaii received preventive services without a co-payment in 2011 and 2012.⁹

Insurance Reforms that Help Control Costs

- Health plans must offer an explanation when they increase premiums by more than 10%. Plans must post all explanations online and consumers must have a chance to comment on the rate increase.¹⁰
- The health care law also reduces what women and families will have to pay for health care by capping out-of-pocket expenses.
- 357,000 people in Hawaii are already seeing the effects of a federal requirement that insurance companies must spend 80-85% of premiums on health care, instead of on administrative costs and profits. Insurance companies that have not met this standard are required to provide rebates to consumers which totaled \$195,000 in Hawaii in 2011, with an average family rebate of \$15.¹¹

New Benefits for Women with Medicare Coverage

- More than 69,000 women with Medicare in Hawaii have received preventive services at no additional cost in 2011.¹²
- In 2012, roughly 18,000 Medicare beneficiaries in Hawaii have saved an average of \$375 on prescription drugs as the new law has begun closing the so-called doughnut-hole in Medicare's prescription drug benefit.¹³

More Benefits and Protections are on the Way

Access to Coverage through Insurance Marketplaces

- By 2014, there will be a health insurance exchange up and running in Hawaii, where women can easily compare plans and shop for affordable, comprehensive health insurance coverage for themselves and their families. Almost 12,000 women in Hawaii can access tax credits to help them purchase coverage through the exchange.¹⁴

Access to Coverage through Medicaid

Starting in 2014, states will have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to individuals earning less than about \$15,000 a year, and families earning less than about \$30,000 a year (133% of the federal poverty line). The federal government will cover 100% of the cost of this eligibility expansion in the first three years, phasing down to 90% in subsequent years.

- 14,000 women in Hawaii will be newly covered because Hawaii has decided to accept the federal money to expand Medicaid eligibility.¹⁵
- When combined with other reforms in the ACA, this coverage expansion would reduce uninsurance in Hawaii by nearly 50%.¹⁶
 - Women covered through Medicaid will receive a comprehensive set of health benefits, such as mammograms, preventive health screenings, and treatment for

- chronic conditions. Women and their families will have greater economic security—people with Medicaid coverage are less likely to ignore other bills or borrow money to pay medical expenses than people without health coverage.
- Estimates show that accepting the federal money and covering more people could save Hawaii \$101 million dollars in uncompensated care costs over the next ten years.¹⁷
 - Covering more people through Medicaid will also bring in almost \$2.7 billion of federal funding into Hawaii, helping to keep hospitals open and available in local communities.¹⁸

Services Hawaii Women Need

Starting in 2014, all new health plans must cover a list essential health benefits including maternity and newborn care, mental health treatment, and pediatric services such as vision and dental care.

Insurance Reforms that End Discriminatory Practices

- Starting in 2014, plans can no longer deny coverage to adults with pre-existing conditions. This means women will no longer be treated as a pre-existing condition and be denied insurance coverage for a history of pregnancy; having had a C-section; being a survivor of breast, or cervical cancer; or having received medical treatment for domestic or sexual violence.
- Starting no later than 2014, insurance companies will no longer be allowed to charge women and small employers with a predominantly-female workforce more for coverage, a practice known as gender rating. In Hawaii, all plans practice gender rating, and all plans also charge non-smoking women more for coverage than male smokers.¹⁹

¹ Allison Cuellar et. al., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ASPE Issue Brief, *The Affordable Care Act and Women* (March 2012), available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2012/ACA&Women/rb.shtml>.

² National Women's Law Center analysis of 2011 health insurance data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey's (CPS) 2012 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplements, available at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html.

³ Danielle Garrett, National Women's Law Center, *Turning to Fairness: Insurance Discrimination against Women Today and the Affordable Care Act*, (March 2012).

⁴ Healthcare.gov, *State-Level Estimates of Gains in Insurance Coverage among Young Adults* (June 2012), available at: <http://www.healthcare.gov/news/factsheets/2012/06/young-adults06192012a.html>.

⁵ Families USA, *Worry No More: Americans with Pre-Existing Conditions are Protected by the Health Care Law*, (July-Aug. 2012), <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/publications/reports/health-reform/worry-no-more-states.html>.

⁶ Thomas D. Musco, and Benjamin D. Sommers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ASPE Issue Brief, Under The Affordable Care Act, 105 Million Americans No Longer Face Lifetime Limits on Health Benefits (March 2012), available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2012/LifetimeLimits/ib.shtml>.

⁷ Grandfathered plans do not have to cover the list of preventive services. Grandfathered plans are group plans that were created or individual plans that were purchased before March 23, 2010. A plan becomes “un-grandfathered” if it significantly cuts benefits, increases co-insurance, increases co-payments by the greater of medical inflation plus 15 percentage points or medical inflation plus \$5, increases deductibles or out-of-pocket limits by greater than medical inflation plus 15 percentage points, decreases premium contributions by more than 5 percentage points, or adding or lowering annual limits. If a plan becomes “un-grandfathered” it will be required to cover the preventive services with no cost sharing. It is expected that most plans will lose their grandfathered status by 2019.

⁸ Coverage of Preventive Health Services, 47 CFR § 147.130 (2011), and Women's Preventive Services: Required Health Plan Coverage Guidelines (Aug. 1, 2011), <http://www.hrsa.gov/womensguidelines/>.

⁹ Laura Skopec and Benjamin D. Sommers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ASPE Issue Brief, *Seventy-one million additional Americans are receiving preventive services coverage without cost-sharing under the Affordable Care Act* (March 2013), available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2013/PreventiveServices/ib_prevention.cfm

¹⁰ Rate Review Works: Early Achievements of Health Insurance Rate Review Grants (Sept. 20, 2011), available at <http://www.healthcare.gov/law/resources/reports/rate-review09202011a.pdf>.

¹¹ Healthcare.gov, *The 80/20 Rule: Providing Value and Rebates to Millions of Consumers*

(June 2012), available at: <http://www.healthcare.gov/law/resources/reports/mlr-rebates06212012a.html>.

¹² Lambrew, Jeanne, New Data: The Affordable Care Act in Your State (March 5, 2012), available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/03/05/new-data-affordable-care-act-your-state>.

¹³ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *The Affordable Care Act: A Stronger Medicare Program*, (Feb. 2013), available at: <http://www.cms.gov/apps/files/MedicareReport2012.pdf>

¹⁴ Supra note 3

¹⁵ Genevieve M. Kenney et. al., The Urban Institute, *Opting in to the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Who Are the Uninsured Adults Who Could Gain Health Insurance Coverage*, (August 2012), available at: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412630-opting-in-medicaid.pdf>.

¹⁶ John Holahan et. al, The Urban Institute, *The Cost and Coverage Implications of the ACA Medicaid Expansion: National and State-by-State Analysis*, November 2012, available at: <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/8384.pdf>.

¹⁷ ibid

¹⁸ ibid

¹⁹ Danielle Garrett, National Women's Law Center, *Turning to Fairness: Insurance Discrimination against Women Today and the Affordable Care Act*, (March 2012).