

How GOP Megabill Would Hike ACA Marketplace Premiums in Louisiana

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Louisiana would pay on average **\$780** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

212,500 residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **156** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

~**53,671** residents ages 55-64

~**16,268** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **62,841** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Sabine Parish: \$1,248 more per year
- West Feliciana Parish: \$1,224 more per year
- Avoyelles and Lafourche Parish: \$1,056 more per year
- Terrebonne Parish: \$1,032 more per year
- De Soto Parish: \$1,020 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Orleans Parish: 24,600
- East Baton Rouge Parish: 24,500
- Jefferson Parish: 22,800
- Lafayette Parish: 12,300
- St. Tammany Parish: 12,000

Rural Counties:

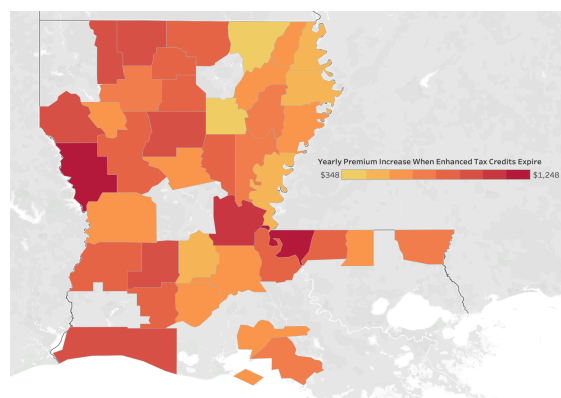
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$732** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

41,700 residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **173** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

~**12,065** residents ages 55-64

~**2,062** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **12,029** enrollees in rural counties would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



High Uninsured Counties:

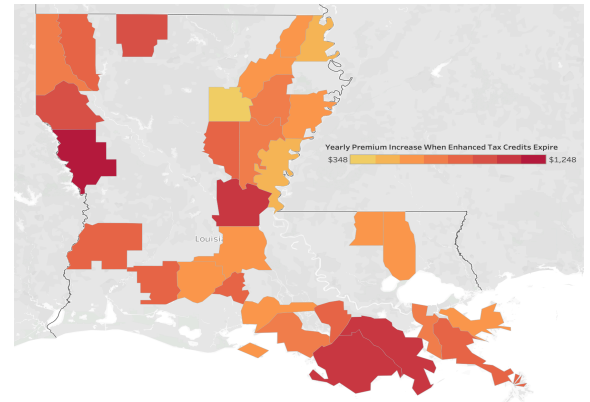
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high uninsured counties would pay on average **\$772** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

90,500 residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **153** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**23,936** residents ages 55-64

- ~**7,117** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **27,242** enrollees in counties with high rates of uninsurance would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



High Diabetes Counties:

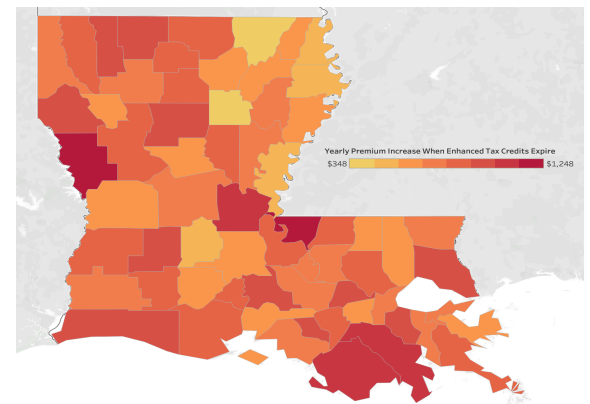
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high diabetes counties would pay on average **\$773** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

212,400 residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **155** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**53,671** residents ages 55-64

- ~**15,394** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **62,841** enrollees in counties with high rates of diabetes would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



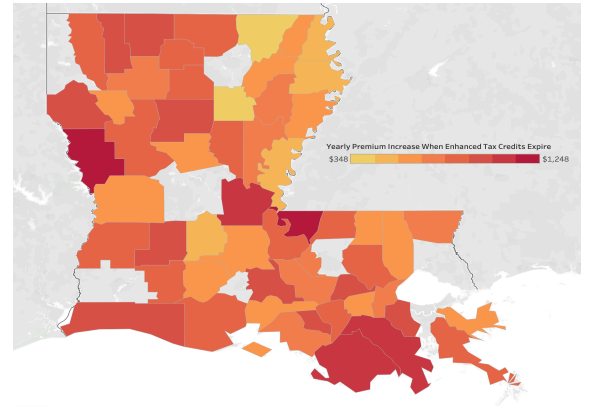
High Primary Care Ratio Counties:

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high primary care ratio counties would pay on average **\$784** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

84,600 residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **149** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**24,241** residents ages 55-64
- ~**5,431** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **24,773** enrollees in counties with a high primary care ratio would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



County Characteristics Definitions:

- **Rural:** Counties are classified as rural if they meet the definition of “Fully FORHP Rural Counties” by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) [Federal Office of Rural Health Policy](#).
- **High Uninsured:** Counties are classified as a high uninsured county if the number of people without health insurance is above the national average.
- **High Diabetes:** Counties are classified as a high diabetes county if their diabetes rate is above the national average.
- **High Primary Care Physician Ratio:** Counties are classified as a high primary care physician ratio county if the ratio of the county’s population to primary care physicians is above the national average.