

## How GOP Megabill Would Hike ACA Marketplace Premiums in Georgia

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Georgia would pay on average **\$528** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**1,305,100** residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **152** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**259,955** residents ages 55-64

- ~**111,200** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **278,876** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

### Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Oconee County: \$900 more per year
- Greene County: \$840 more per year
- Union County: \$792 more per year
- Morgan County: \$768 more per year
- Forsyth County: \$744 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Gwinnett County: 186,500
- Fulton County: 130,900
- DeKalb County: 111,200
- Cobb County: 90,400
- Clayton County: 53,300

### Rural Counties:

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$512** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

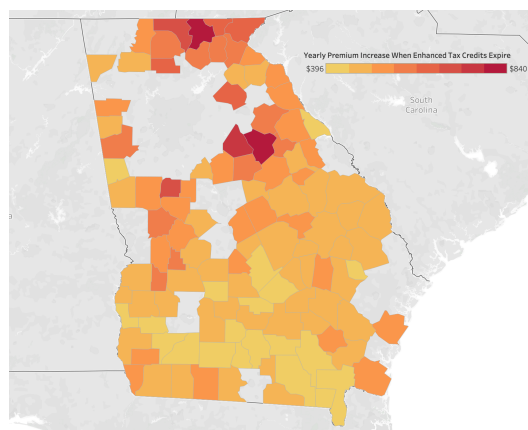
**269,100** residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **222** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**62,487** residents ages 55-64

- ~**14,367** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **60,475** enrollees in rural counties would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Uninsured Counties:

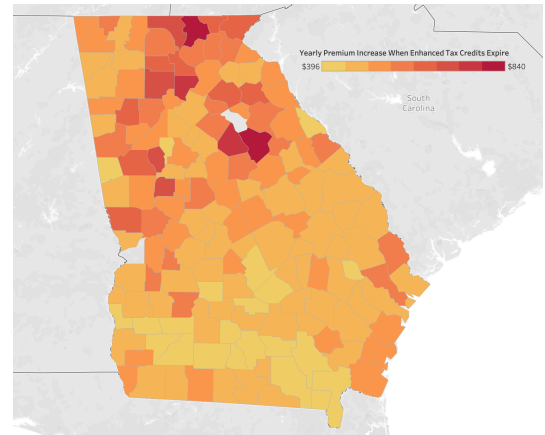
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high uninsured counties would pay on average **\$524** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**1,302,900** residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **153** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**259,335** residents ages 55-64

- ~**107,861** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **278,294** enrollees in counties with high rates of uninsurance would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Diabetes Counties:

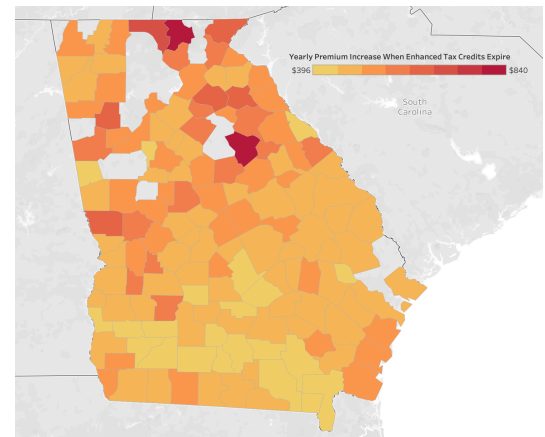
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high diabetes counties would pay on average **\$504** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**1,104,700** residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **163** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**216,953** residents ages 55-64

- ~**87,502** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **238,381** enrollees in counties with high rates of diabetes would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Primary Care Ratio Counties:

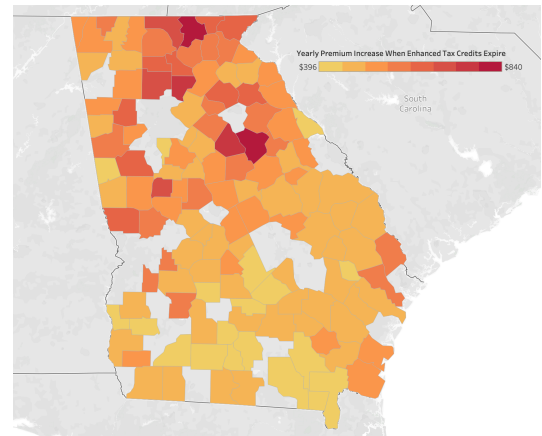
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high primary care ratio counties would pay on average **\$521** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**788,100** residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **154** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

~**162,362** residents ages 55-64

~**67,850** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **161,353** 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.