

How GOP Megabill Would Hike ACA Marketplace Premiums in Nebraska

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Nebraska would pay on average **\$1,092** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

117,900 residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **33** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**28,357** residents ages 55-64

- ~**20,821** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **20,710** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- McPherson County: \$2,280 more per year
- Chase County: \$1,608 more per year
- Hayes and Hitchcock Counties: \$1,560 more per year
- Gosper and Perkins Counties: \$1,500 more per year
- Thayer and Thomas Counties: \$1,452 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Douglas County: 30,300
- Lancaster County: 15,900
- Sarpy County: 7,000
- Hall County: 3,900
- Buffalo County: 3,700

Rural Counties:

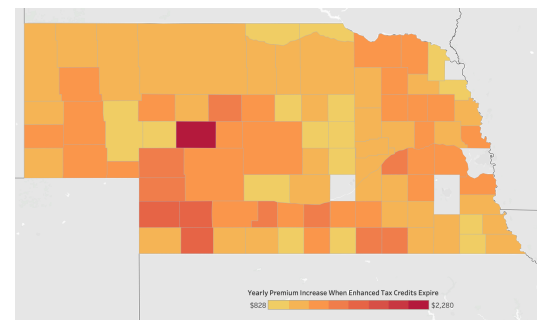
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$1,186** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

59,829 residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **22** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**15,717** residents ages 55-64

- ~**11,707** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **8,900** enrollees in rural counties would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



High Uninsured Counties:

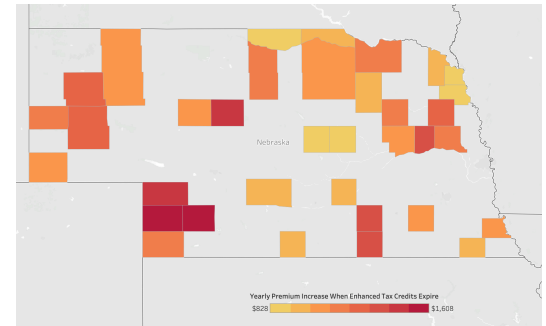
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high uninsured counties would pay on average **\$1,114** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

28,700 residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **24** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**7,288** residents ages 55-64

- ~**5,720** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **4,233** enrollees in counties with high rates of uninsurance would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



High Diabetes Counties:

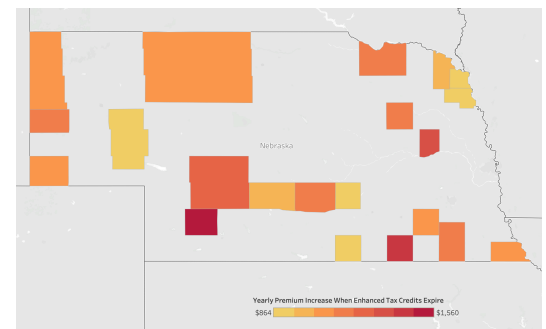
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high diabetes counties would pay on average **\$1,116** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

24,100 residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **29** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**6,075** residents ages 55-64

- ~**4,379** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **3,826** enrollees in counties with high rates of diabetes would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



High Primary Care Ratio Counties:

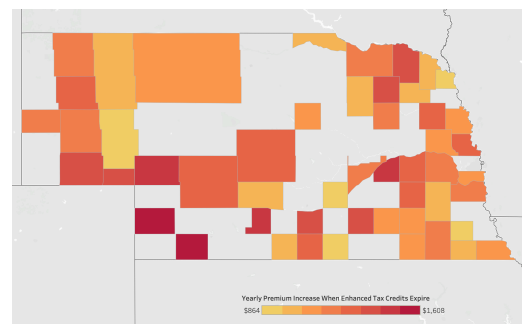
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high primary care ratio counties would pay on average **\$1,129** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

64,800 residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **26** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**16,087** residents ages 55-64

- ~**11,613** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **11,271** 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.