

How GOP Megabill Would Hike ACA Marketplace Premiums in Ohio

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Ohio would pay on average **\$804** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

477,800 residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **138** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**139,058** residents ages 55-64

- ~**44,881** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **116,533** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Putnam County: \$1,188 more per year
- Ottawa County: \$1,104 more per year
- Geauga County: \$1,068 more per year
- Auglaize and Monroe Counties: \$1,044 more per year
- Tuscarawas County: \$1,032 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Franklin County: 64,900
- Cuyahoga County: 56,800
- Hamilton County: 38,800
- Montgomery County: 23,800
- Summit County: 22,200

Rural Counties:

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$870** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

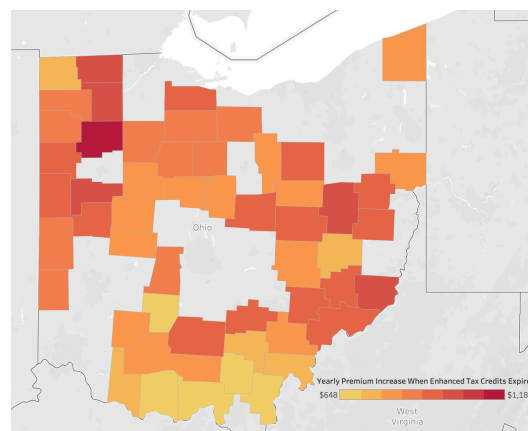
86,200 residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **136** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**29,856** residents ages 55-64

- ~**7,636** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **20,929** 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 **\$836** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

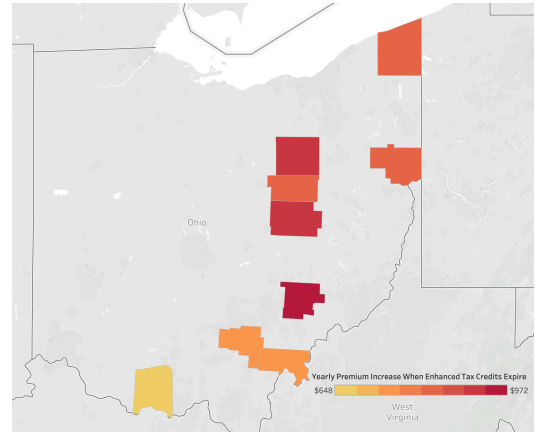
15,300 residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **143** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**5,320** residents ages 55-64

- ~**1,138** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **4,036** 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 **\$794** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

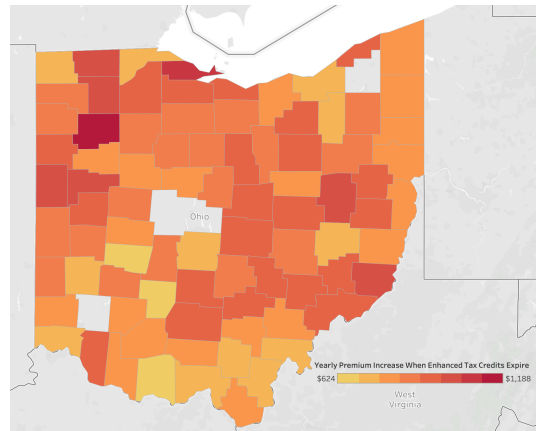
452,900 residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **142** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**131,626** residents ages 55-64

- ~**40,477** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **110,512** 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 **\$868** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

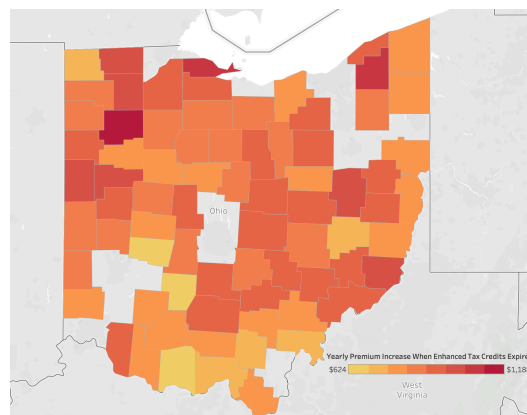
201,100 residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **124** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

~**66,453** residents ages 55-64

~**19,073** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **50,009**

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.