

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

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Utah would pay on average **\$672** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**366,900** residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **76** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**45,635** residents ages 55-64

- ~**104,234** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **59,764** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

### Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Grand County: \$1,092 more per year
- Uintah County: \$1,056 more per year
- Washington County: \$1,020 more per year
- Wayne County: \$1,008 more per year
- Summit County: \$936 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Salt Lake County: 134,500
- Utah County: 95,500
- Davis County: 28,600
- Washington County: 25,700
- Weber County: 18,400

### Rural Counties:

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$797** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

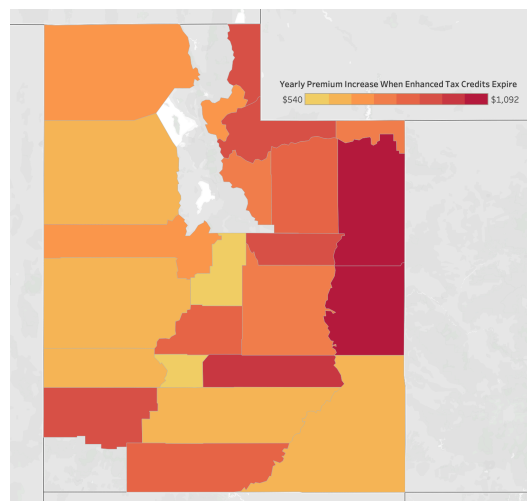
**51,286** residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **58** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**8,539** residents ages 55-64

- ~**14,683** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **9,215** enrollees in rural counties would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Uninsured Counties:

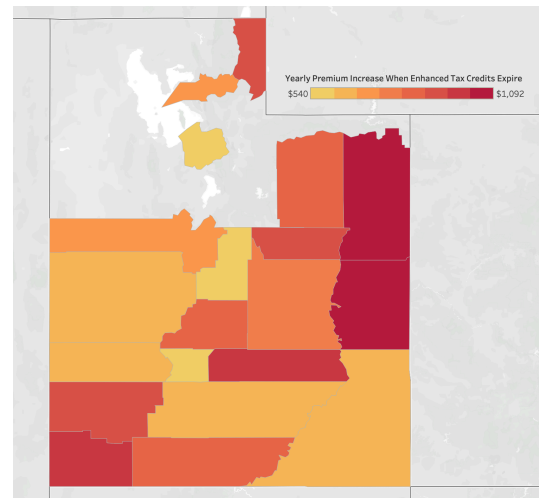
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high uninsured counties would pay on average **\$695** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**207,100** residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **81** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**28,319** residents ages 55-64

- ~**54,065** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **34,332** 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 **\$797** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

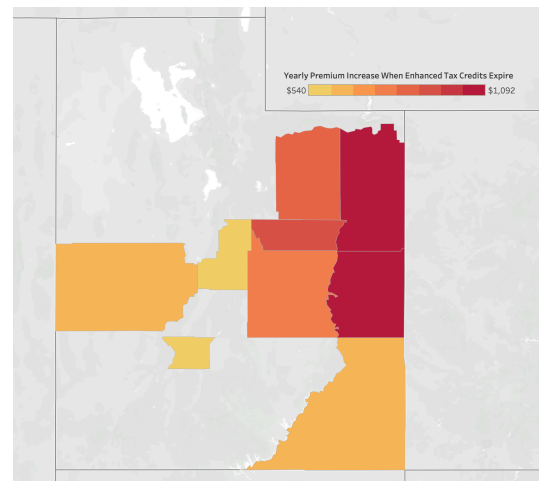
**14,100** residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **62** percent more than in 2021.

This includes:

- ~**2,594** residents ages 55-64

- ~**3,884** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **2,592** enrollees in counties with high rates of diabetes would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Primary Care Ratio Counties:

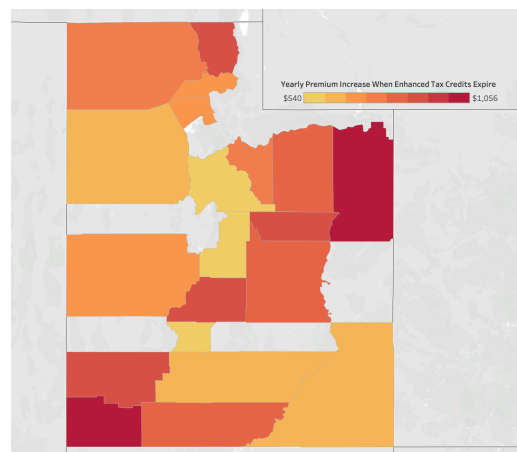
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high primary care ratio counties would pay on average **\$699** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**220,700** residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **69** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

~**26,611** residents ages 55-64

~**67,609** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **37,006** enrollees in counties with a high primary care counties 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.