

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

If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in Wisconsin would pay on average **\$1,200** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**266,300** residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **39** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**106,526** residents ages 55-64

- ~**17,426** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **57,285** enrollees would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.

### Counties Hardest Hit:

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Sawyer County: \$1,968 more per year
- Barron County: \$1,920 more per year
- Pepin County: \$1,908 more per year
- Chippewa County: \$1,896 more per year
- Vilas County: \$1,848 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Milwaukee County: 39,500
- Dane County: 21,300
- Waukesha County: 16,800
- Brown County: 11,800
- Outagamie County: 9,600

### Rural Counties:

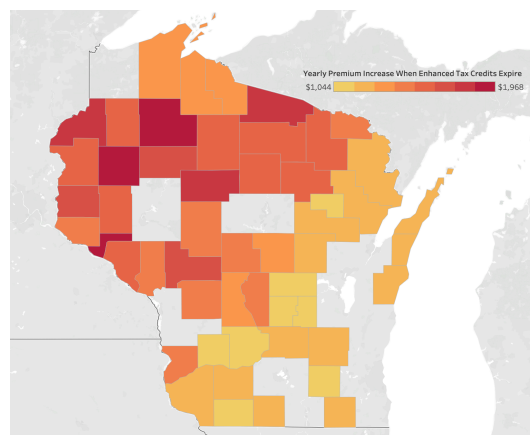
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in rural counties would pay on average **\$1,387** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**93,500** residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **31** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**43,661** residents ages 55-64

- ~**3,826** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **20,120** enrollees in rural counties would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Uninsured Counties:

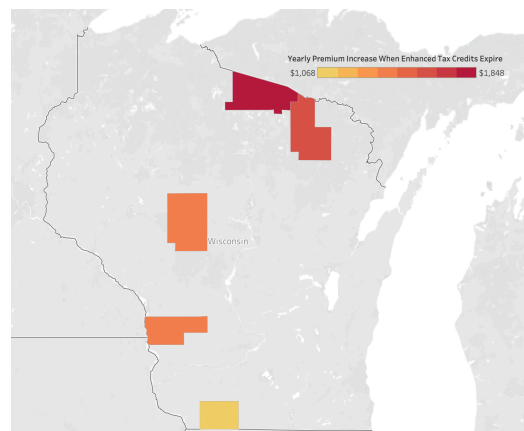
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high uninsured counties would pay on average **\$1,527** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**6,700** residents in high uninsured counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **34** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**3,174** residents ages 55-64

- ~**116** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **1,574** enrollees in counties with high rates of uninsurance would have to file new paperwork to stay covered.



## High Diabetes Counties:

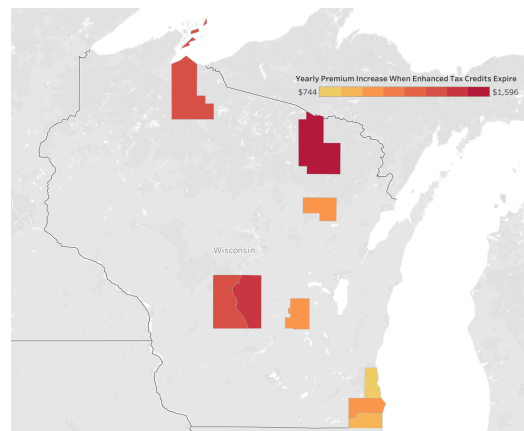
If Congress ends marketplace premium tax credit improvements, eligible enrollees in high diabetes counties would pay on average **\$846** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

**58,300** residents in high diabetes counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **52** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**17,961** residents ages 55-64

- ~**3,141** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **13,331** 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 **\$1,275** more per year for marketplace health coverage—multiple times more per family.

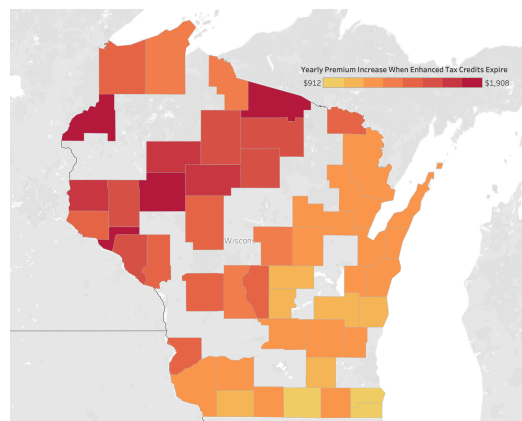
**129,500** residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **36** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**57,270** residents ages 55-64

- ~**6,912** residents who are children

If Congress enacts the House-passed reconciliation bill, **27,804**

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.