

Recent Changes Will Increase Health Costs and Decrease Coverage in Alaska

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in Alaska will pay on average **\$1,836** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family. These costs could even be higher, given [preliminary projected increases](#) in premiums for 2026 of **15 percent**.

27,500 residents had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **51** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**6,591** residents ages 55-64
- ~**4,335** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **5,886** enrollees to file new paperwork to stay covered.

Counties Hardest Hit

Highest average loss of premium tax credits:

- Northwest Arctic Borough: \$3,792 more per year
- Bristol Bay Borough: \$3,420 more per year
- Lake and Peninsula Borough: \$3,276 more per year
- Kusilvak Census Area: \$3,108 more per year
- Nome Census Area: \$2,736 more per year

Highest number of enrollees that could be affected:

- Anchorage Municipality: 11,300
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough: 4,600
- Fairbanks North Star and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs: 3,100
- Juneau City and Borough: 1,200
- Kodiak Island Borough: 700

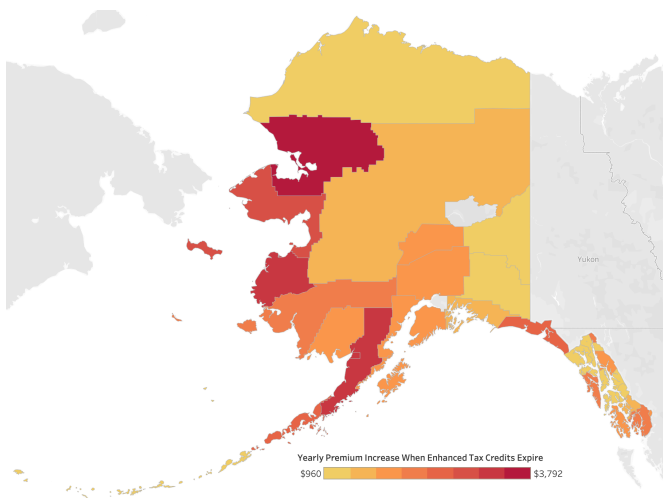
Rural Counties:

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in rural counties will pay on average **\$1,835** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family.

12,859 residents in rural counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **55** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**3,267** residents ages 55-64
- ~**2,052** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **2,691** enrollees in rural counties to file new paperwork to stay covered.



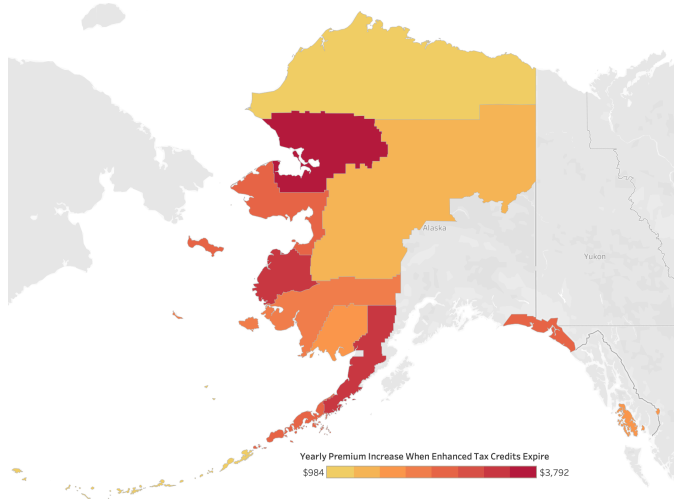
High Diabetes Rate Counties:

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in high diabetes rate counties will pay on average **\$2,136** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family.

637 residents in high diabetes rate counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **67** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**182** residents ages 55-64
- ~**67** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **115** enrollees in high diabetes rate counties to file new paperwork to stay covered.



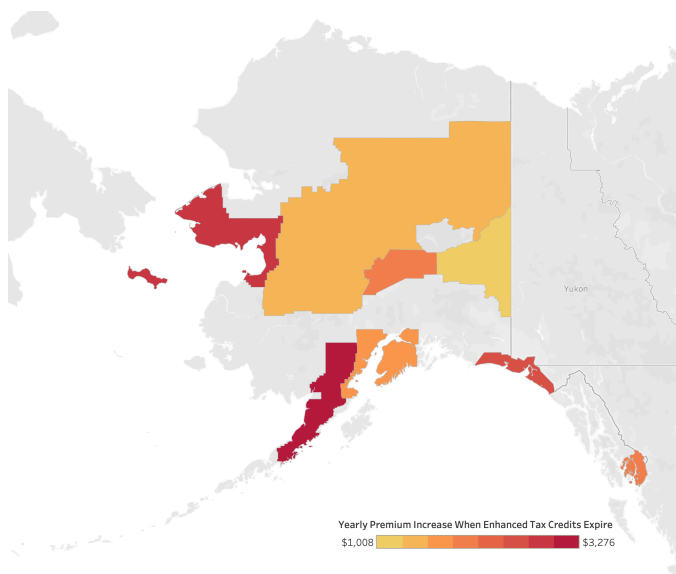
High Cancer Rate Counties:

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in high cancer rate counties will pay on average **\$1,832** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family.

15,558 residents in high cancer rate counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **51** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**3,803** residents ages 55-64
- ~**2,310** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **3,422** enrollees in high cancer rate counties to file new paperwork to stay covered.



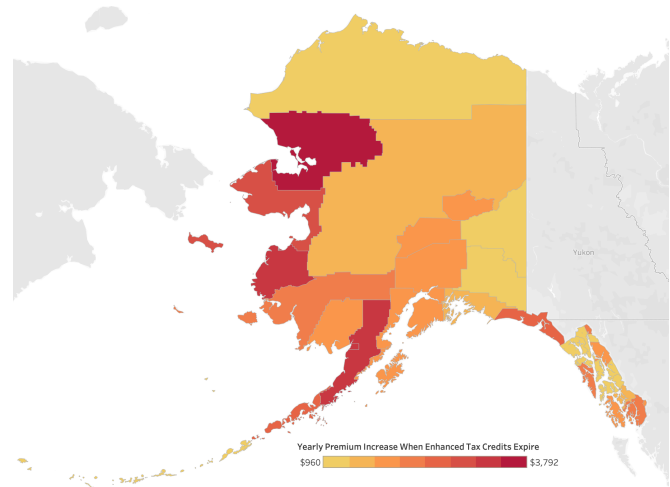
High Uninsured Rate Counties:

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in high uninsured rate counties will pay on average **\$1,840** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family.

27,259 residents in high uninsured rate counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **53** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**6,570** residents ages 55-64
- ~**4,277** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **5,842** enrollees in high uninsured rate counties to file new paperwork to stay covered.



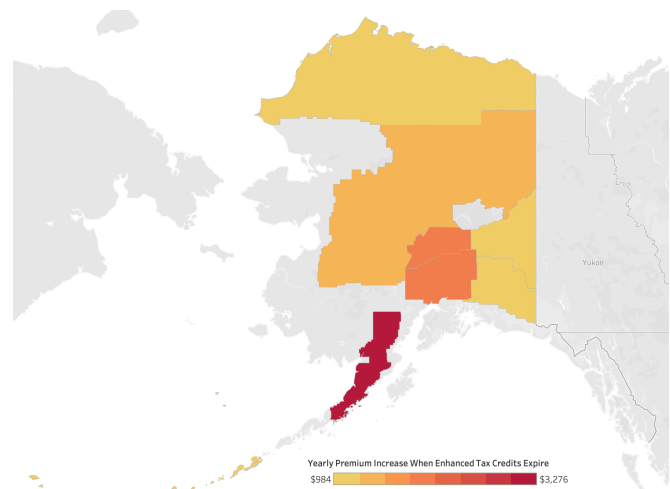
High Primary Care Ratio Counties:

Without Congressional action, eligible enrollees in high primary care ratio counties will pay on average **\$1,864** more per year for marketplace health coverage—and multiple times more per family.

5,222 residents in high primary care ratio counties had health insurance marketplace coverage in 2024, **61** percent more than in 2021. This includes:

- ~**1,263** residents ages 55-64
- ~**938** residents who are children

Additionally, the new reconciliation law will require **1,071** enrollees in high primary care ratio counties 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 Diabetes:** Counties with higher than the national average rates of diabetes.
- **Higher Cancer Prevalence:** Counties with higher than the national average prevalence rate of cancer.
- **High Uninsured:** Counties with a rate of people without health insurance above the national average.
- **High Primary Care Ratio:** Counties whose population to primary care physician ratio is above the national average, meaning fewer primary care providers per capita.