



Children's Coverage at A Crossroads: Progress Slows

by Joan Alker and Alisa Chester

Key Findings

- For the first time in recent history, the rate of uninsured children nationwide did not significantly decline from the year before, remaining just above seven percent.¹
- From 2011-2013, fewer states made progress in reducing the rate of uninsured children than in previous two-year periods examined since 2008. During this period, 36 states saw no significant improvement in their rate of uninsured children and three states went backwards.
- Children in families living on the brink of poverty—from 100–199 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL)—have the highest rate of uninsurance compared to other income groups.

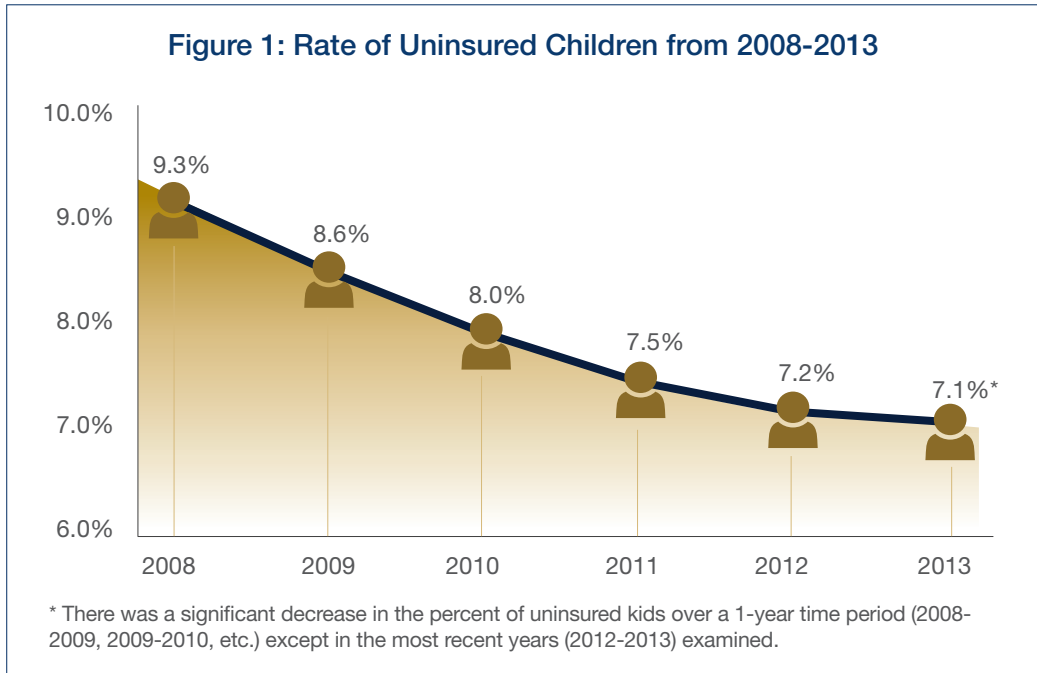
In 2013, for the first time in recent history, the uninsured rate for children did not significantly decline from the previous year, remaining just above seven percent (see Figure 1). Yet in the past five years, the number of uninsured children declined substantially from just under 6.9 million to just over 5.2 million in large part due to the success of Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in covering children. Whether this promising five-year trend in children's coverage continues, stalls, or reverses itself will be influenced by numerous factors and forthcoming policy decisions—including, most notably, whether or not Congress extends funding for CHIP in 2015.

A national look at children's health insurance rates does not reveal the many fluctuations occurring in individual states and the complex issues driving those changes. This report analyzes data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) to profile uninsured children and assess changes in children's coverage levels over a two-year period. State progress has slowed since 2008, when this new data set first became available. Between 2008 and 2010, a substantial majority of states (34 states) were showing coverage gains.² In contrast, between 2011 and 2013 only 12 states saw improved coverage rates for children.³

State progress in reducing the number of uninsured children has slowed.



Figure 1: Rate of Uninsured Children from 2008-2013



Whether or not Congress extends funding for CHIP will likely have the greatest impact on the direction of children’s coverage rates in the near future. CHIP funding is set to expire in September of 2015. Without Congressional action, two million more children could become uninsured, as a result of the “family glitch.”⁴ Current federal rules under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) prevent many families from receiving premium tax credits to purchase subsidized coverage for their children and other dependents in marketplaces. The ACA prohibits credits for anyone with access to “affordable” employer-sponsored insurance.

But this affordability test, as applied by the ACA, pertains only to employee-only coverage—not the much more expensive coverage that would extend to spouses and dependents. Without CHIP, the “family glitch” could result in growth in the number of uninsured children from 5.2 million to more than 7 million.

Children continued to be uninsured at substantially lower rates than adults from 2011 to 2013 (see Figure 2); however, implementation of the ACA is expected to lower adult’s uninsured rate considerably.

Figure 2: Uninsured Rates for Children and Other Age Groups

	2011	2012	2013
Children (under 18)	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%*
Young Adults (19-25)	28.2%	26.5%	25.5%**
Adults (18-64)	21.0%	20.6%	20.3%**
Seniors (65+)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

* Indicates that the percentage point change from 2011 to 2013 is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

** Indicates that the percentage point change from 2012 to 2013 is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Data reported here does not reflect the impact of the ACA's major provisions that took effect on January 1, 2014. The ACA has the potential to substantially reduce the number of uninsured children (and is likely to do so eventually). Research findings from early 2014 suggest that, however, while adult coverage rates are improving considerably as anticipated, children's coverage rates remain unchanged.⁵ These findings, in combination with analysis in this brief, suggest that renewed attention, commitment, and focus will be needed nationally and in states to make further progress covering children.

Children with insurance are more likely to have access to needed care. Ongoing implementation of the ACA will affect the number of uninsured children going forward. State decisions on whether or not to expand Medicaid to cover low-income parents and other uninsured adults could have a major impact on children's coverage. Research shows that when parents become eligible for public coverage, more eligible but uninsured children are enrolled in coverage as well.⁶ In addition, ongoing efforts to streamline eligibility and enrollment and improve linkages between federal and state coverage programs could make a crucial difference in the rate of

uninsured children. A renewed focus on children with respect to system improvements has the potential to ensure that far fewer children fall through the cracks.

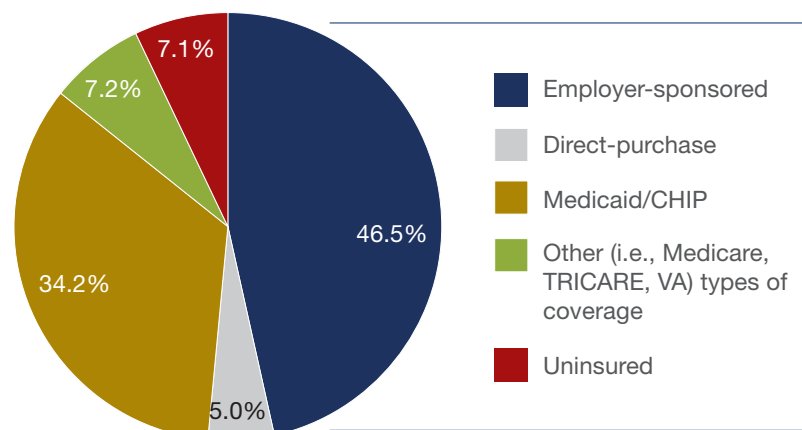
Which Children Are More Likely to be Uninsured?

While the national rate of uninsurance for children hovers just above seven percent, the uninsured rate among children varies based on demographic factors, including socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, age, and geographic location. School-aged children, Black and Hispanic children, and children living in the South are disproportionately represented among the uninsured.

Coverage Source by Income

Nearly half of all children (46.5 percent) are covered through employer-sponsored health insurance while more than one-third (34.2 percent) rely on Medicaid and CHIP coverage (see Figure 3). Low-income children are more likely to be covered by Medicaid/CHIP, while children at higher income levels are more likely to rely on employer-sponsored insurance (see Figure 4).

Figure 3: Sources of Children's Coverage, 2013





Children in families living on the brink of poverty are disproportionately uninsured and underscore the importance of a robust CHIP program to reduce the rate of uninsured children.

Despite a significant drop in the rate of child poverty in 2013, more than one in five (22.2 percent), or nearly 16.1 million children, live in poverty. Children below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL, \$19,530 for a family of three) are more likely to be uninsured than children above 200 percent of the FPL (\$39,060 for a family of three). Notably, however, it is the children between these two income groups (100 to 199 percent of the FPL)—those at the brink of poverty—with the highest rates of uninsurance at 10.7 percent.

Children living in poverty saw the largest percentage point decrease in their uninsured rate, falling two percentage points from 10.9 percent in 2011 to 8.9 percent in 2013. Children in families above 200 percent of the FPL have the lowest rates of uninsurance, yet children between 200 and 299 percent of the FPL have an uninsurance rate higher than the national average (8.1 percent).

Only children with incomes above 300 percent of the FPL have uninsurance rates lower than the national average (3.6 percent). While this group of children has the lowest rate of uninsurance, it is the only socioeconomic group to see a significant increase in uninsured kids.

Children at Risk

Children in families living on the brink of poverty (100 to 199 percent of FPL) are disproportionately uninsured and saw no significant improvement in their health care coverage rates. Children in this income range have higher than national rates of uninsurance (10.7 percent). Despite the fact that children in this income range constitute 22.4 percent of the child population, they represent 33.7 percent of the uninsured child population. Many of these children may be eligible for public coverage but remain uninsured, underscoring the importance of a robust CHIP program to reduce the rate of uninsured children.

Figure 4: Children’s Coverage Source by Income

Percent of Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Source of Coverage					
	Medicaid/CHIP		ESI		Uninsured	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Under 100% FPL	78.8%	79.8%	10.0%	10.9%	10.9%	8.9%*
100-199% FPL	53.5%	55.5%	33.2%	31.9%*	11.4%	10.7%*
100-137% FPL	64.1%	66.5%*	23.5%	22.0%*	11.8%	10.7%*
138-199% FPL	46.1%	47.7%	40.0%	39.0%*	11.2%	10.6%
200-299% FPL	24.2%	25.8%*	61.6%	60.2%*	8.6%	8.1%
300% FPL and above	7.1%	7.8%*	82.6%	81.2%	3.1%	3.6%*

* Indicates that the percentage point change from 2011 to 2013 is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

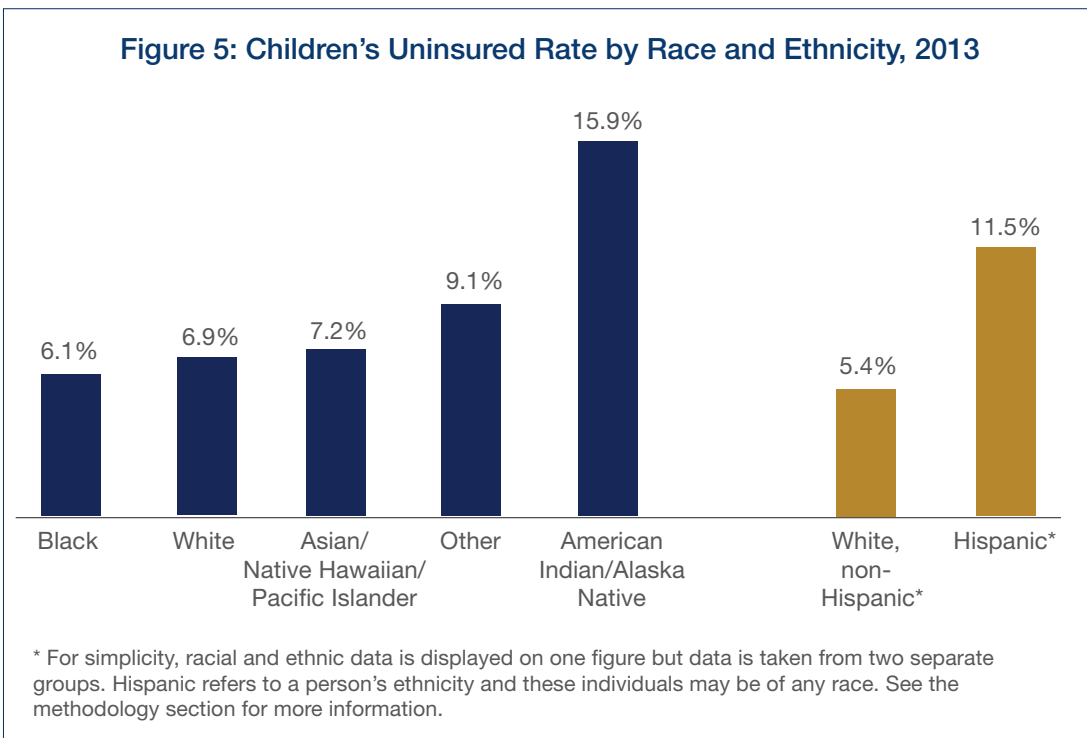


Race and Ethnicity

Except for white non-Hispanic children, all racial and ethnic groups experienced significant gains in health insurance coverage. Still, disparities persist (see Figure 5). American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) children have the highest rate of uninsurance (15.9 percent), followed by Hispanic children (11.5 percent). Despite improvements since 2011, both groups are disproportionately represented among uninsured children. AIAN children

account for 2.1 percent of uninsured children, which is twice their share (1 percent) of the child population. Hispanic children comprise less than a quarter (24.1 percent) of the total child population, but almost two-fifths (38.9 percent) of uninsured children are Hispanic. An analysis of trends among Hispanic children is forthcoming from Georgetown CCF and the National Council of La Raza.

Figure 5: Children's Uninsured Rate by Race and Ethnicity, 2013



Children's Health Coverage by Age Group

School-aged children (ages 6-17) are more likely than younger children (under 6) to be uninsured. Among children ages 6 to 17 years old, the uninsurance rate was 7.8 percent while the uninsurance rate for children under 6 years

old was 5.7 percent. Both age groups saw a significant decline in percent uninsured since 2011, but school-aged children account for nearly three out of four uninsured children in the nation.



Where Do Uninsured Children Live?

Urban/Rural Areas

Compared to their urban counterparts, children living in rural areas are disproportionately uninsured. Nationally, 18.1 percent of children live in rural areas but uninsured children that live in rural areas comprise more than one fifth (20.2 percent) of all uninsured children. Since 2011, both urban and rural populations have seen significant reductions in the percent of uninsured children. Increasing access to health care coverage is particularly important for children in rural regions, where there are fewer practicing physicians, higher rates of poverty, and other unique healthcare delivery challenges.⁷

Almost half (46.4 percent) of the nation's uninsured children live in the South.

Geographic Region

Children living in the Northeast (4.4 percent) and Midwest (5.4 percent) have lower uninsured rates than the national average while children living in the South (8.7 percent) and West (8.1 percent) have higher than average rates (see Appendix Table 6).

Uninsured children are disproportionately represented in southern states. The South only accounts for 38 percent of the child population

yet almost half (46.4 percent) of the nation's uninsured children live in the region. While some southern states are doing better than the national average (Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana), the high uninsurance rates in large states, including Texas and Florida, continue to drive this regional result. On the other hand, the Northeast accounts for 16.3 percent of the child population, but only 10 percent of the nation's uninsured children.

How are states doing?

In 2013, 32 states had uninsured rates for children that were better than the national rate, five states had rates similar to the U.S., and 14 states had uninsured rates that were worse than the U.S. (see Figure 6). In general, as expected from the discussion above, states in the Northeast and the Midwest have lower rates of uninsured children, while states in the South and West—particularly the Mountain West—have much higher rates. But there are some important exceptions to this trend. For example, Alabama continues to have a very low rate of uninsured children (4.3 percent), and Indiana is the only state in the Midwest doing worse than the U.S. (8.2 percent).

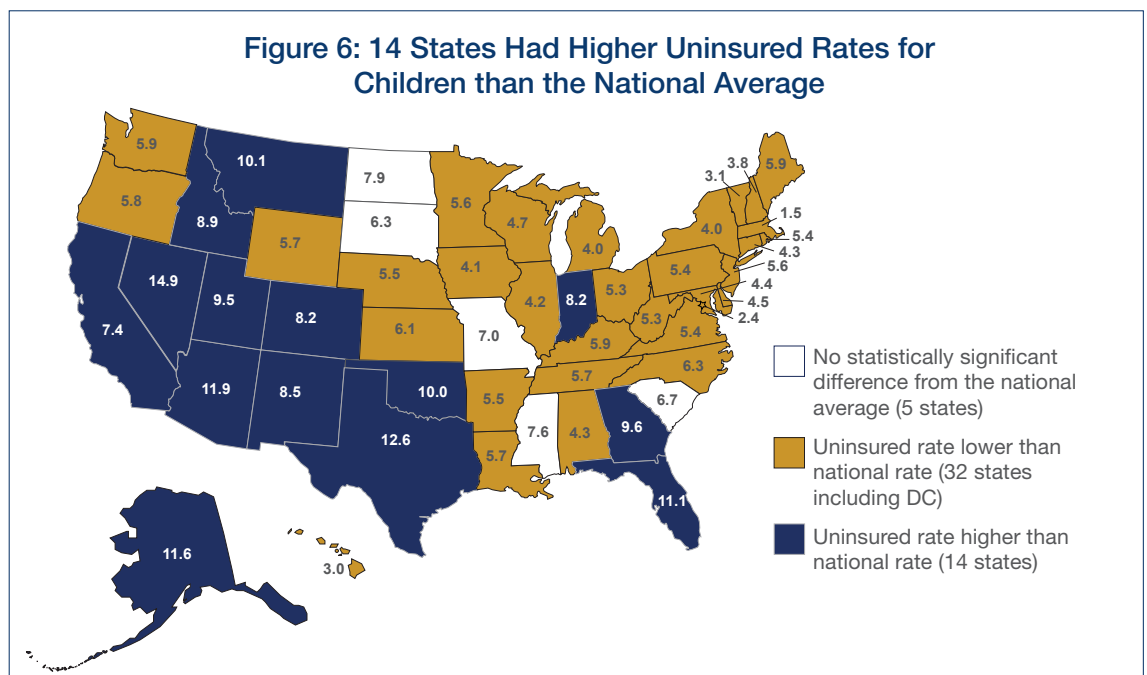




Figure 7: States with the Lowest and Highest Rates of Uninsured Children, 2013

States with Lowest Uninsured Rates		States with Highest Uninsured Rates	
Massachusetts	1.5	Nevada	14.9
District of Columbia	2.4	Texas	12.6
Hawaii	3.0	Arizona	11.9
Vermont	3.1	Alaska	11.6
New Hampshire	3.8	Florida	11.1

While its rate of uninsured children has come down considerably since 2011, Nevada continues to have the highest rate of uninsured children in the country at 14.9 percent. In contrast, at 1.5 percent, Massachusetts remains the state with the lowest rate of uninsured children (see Figure 7 and Appendix Table 2).

Because of differences in state size, demographics, and policy choices, a large share of the nation’s uninsured children are clustered in a small number of states. As

Figure 8 demonstrates, half (49.8 percent) of uninsured children live in six states—Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, Arizona and New York—while only two fifths (38.9 percent) of all children live in these states.

Within these states, uninsured children are concentrated in certain counties. Twenty-six percent of the nation’s uninsured children live in 20 counties. Of the 20 counties with the greatest number of uninsured children, 15 are in California, Texas and Florida (see Appendix Table 5).

Figure 8: Half of the Nation’s Uninsured Children Reside in Six States*

State	2013 Number of Uninsured Children	As a Share of Total Uninsured Children
Texas	888,305	17.0%
California	673,208	12.9%
Florida	445,035	8.5%
Georgia	238,051	4.5%
Arizona	191,760	3.7%
New York	170,783	3.3%
Six State Total	2,607,142	49.8%
National Total	5,234,332	

* 38.9 percent of all children live in these states

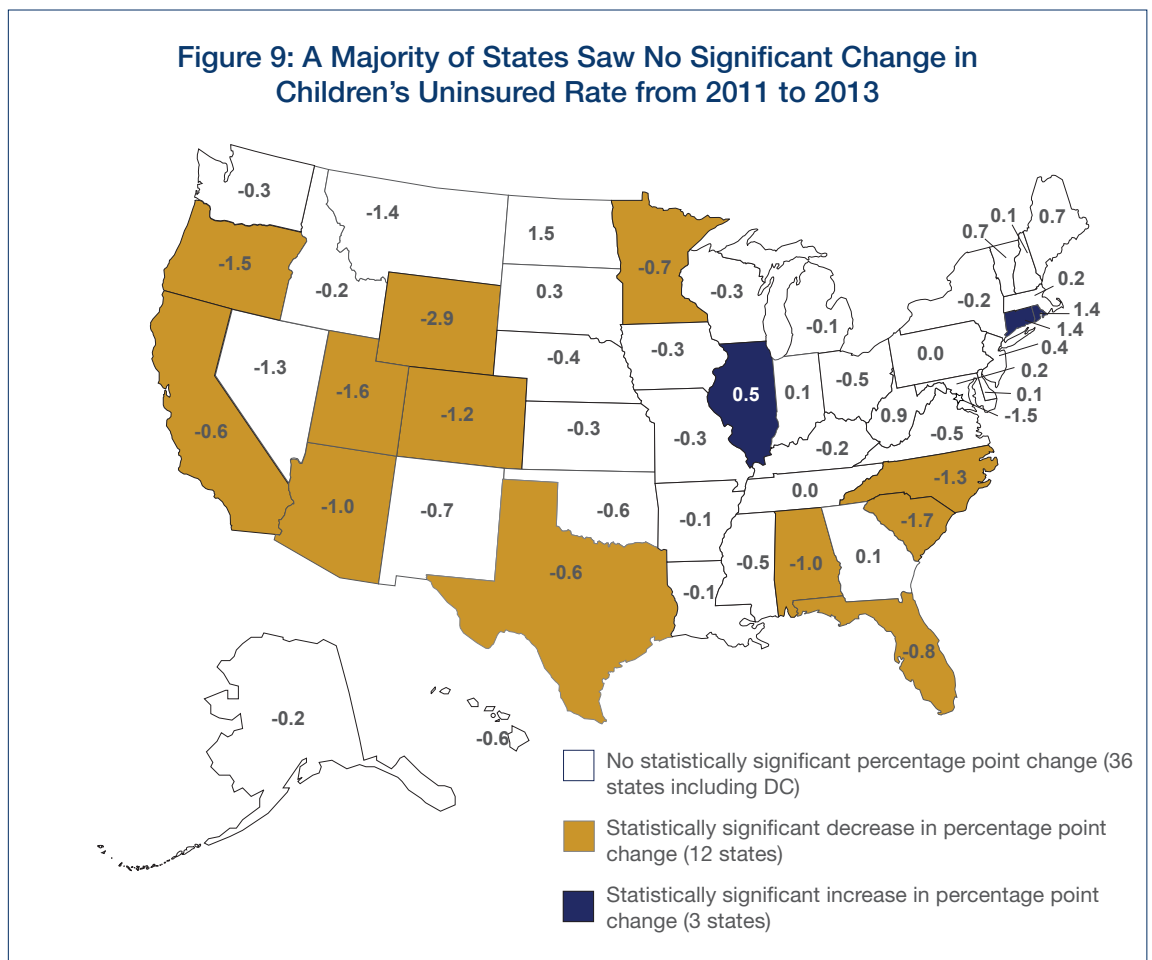


Which states are making progress?

This analysis shows that improvements in the uninsured rate for children have slowed down. For the two-year period (2011-2013) examined for this report, 12 states saw a significant decline in the number of uninsured children but three states (Connecticut, Illinois, and North Dakota) saw the number of uninsured children rise. Two of these states, Illinois and Connecticut, also saw a significant increase in the rate of uninsured children, as did Rhode Island. The remainder saw no significant change (see Figure 9). Tables 3 and 4 in the Appendix provide a complete listing of states' change in

number and percent of uninsured children from 2011 to 2013.

The 12 states with significant declines in their rate of uninsured children from 2011-2013 were, in order of greatest decline, Wyoming, South Carolina, Utah, Oregon, North Carolina, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama, Florida, Minnesota, California, and Texas. It is worth noting that states with higher rates of uninsured children, like Florida (11.1 percent) and Texas (12.6 percent), have an easier time showing progress but still continue to rank near the bottom of states nationwide.





Georgetown CCF has examined children’s health insurance rates for two-year periods since 2008. Compared to previous reports in this series, this analysis finds that fewer states have been making progress while more states have been stagnating or going backward. Between 2011 and 2013, 36 states showed no

significant decrease in the rate of uninsured children. In contrast, between 2008 to 2010, most states (33) had significant coverage gains, well under half of states (17) stagnated, and only one state went backwards (see Figure 10). As the number of uninsured children declines, it will be harder for states to make progress

Figure 10: States’ Progress in Two-Year Periods, 2008-2013

	States Improving (significant decrease in percent uninsured children)	States Stagnating (no significant change in percent uninsured children)	States Moving Backwards (significant increase in percent uninsured children)
2008-2010*	33	17	1
2009-2011*	20	30	1
2010-2012*	20	29	2
2011-2013	12	36	3

* See endnotes 8, 9, and 10 on page 12.

Conclusion

Our nation’s commitment to covering kids through CHIP and Medicaid has cut the rate of uninsured children to historic lows. Yet this substantial progress in reducing the number of uninsured children in the U.S. appears to have slowed down in the most recent two-year period. While it is likely that further implementation of the Affordable Care Act will

jumpstart a more positive trend in the coming years, these findings suggest that states must renew their commitment to children’s coverage in order to continue the historic progress that has been made in covering uninsured children. Preserving CHIP in the coming years is crucial to ensuring that our nation does not lose ground on children’s health coverage.

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Methodology

This brief analyzes single year estimates of summary data from the 2011 and 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The U.S. Census Bureau publishes ACS summary data on American Fact Finder. Where only number estimates are available, percent estimates and their standard errors were computed based on formulas provided in the ACS's "Instructions for Applying Statistical Testing to ACS 1-Year Data." All tests for statistical significance use 90 percent confidence intervals. Except where noted, reported differences of rate or number estimates (either between groups, coverage sources, or years) are statistically significant.

"Children" are defined as those under the age of 18.

We report regional data for the U.S. as defined by the Census Bureau. The ACS produces single year estimates for all geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more, which includes all regions, states (including D.C.), and county and county equivalents. Urban areas are territories with a population greater than 50,000 people or densely developed territories with 2,500 to 50,000 people. Rural areas are all those territories outside urban areas.

Data on poverty levels include only those individuals for whom the poverty status can be determined for the last year. Therefore, this population is slightly smaller than the total non-institutionalized population of the U.S. (the universe used to calculate all other data in the brief).

Data on sources of health insurance coverage are point in time estimates that convey whether a person has coverage at the time of the survey. Individuals can report more than one source of coverage, as such totals may add

to more than 100 percent. Additionally, the estimates are not adjusted to address the Medicaid undercount often found in surveys, which may be accentuated by the absence of state-specific health insurance program names in the ACS.

In the brief we report data for all seven race categories and two ethnicity categories for which the ACS provides one-year health insurance coverage estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and reports race and Hispanic origin (i.e., ethnicity) as separate and distinct concepts.

To report on an individual's race, we merge the data for "Asian alone" and "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone." In addition, we report the ACS category "some other race alone" and "two or more races" as "Other." Except for "Other," all other racial categories refer to respondents who indicated belonging to only one race.

We report "Hispanic or Latino," as "Hispanic." As this refers to a person's ethnicity, these individuals may be of any race. We report data for both "white" children and "white non-Hispanic children." The former refers to all children whose race is reported as white, without regard to their ethnicity; the latter category refers to children who reported their race as white and do not report their ethnicity as Hispanic. For more detail on how the ACS defines racial and ethnic groups see "American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions."



Endnotes

1. Unless otherwise indicated, all data is from a Georgetown CCF analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data, 2013 single year estimates. Except where noted, reported differences for estimates (between groups, coverage sources, or years) are statistically significant at the 90% confidence interval.
2. T. Mancini, M. Heberlein, and J. Alker, "Despite Economic Challenges, Progress Continues: Children's Health Insurance Coverage in the United States from 2008-2010," Georgetown University Center for Children and Families (November 2011).
3. T. Mancini and J. Alker, "Children's Health Coverage on the Eve of the Affordable Care Act," Georgetown University Center for Children and Families (November 2013).
4. For examples, please see C. Ryan, and S. Kim, "Who Still Needs CHIP?," American Action Forum (September 15, 2014); United States Government Accountability Office, "Children's Health Insurance Opportunities Exist for Improved Access to Affordable Insurance," (June 2012).
5. G. Kenney, et al., "A First Look at Children's Health Insurance Coverage under the ACA in 2014," Urban Institute (September 9, 2014).
6. L. Blewett, "Medicaid Expansion: Out of the Woodwork or onto the Welcome Mat?" State Health Access Data Assistance Center Blog (October 12, 2012).
7. L. Gamm, et al., "Rural Healthy People 2010: A Companion Document to Healthy People 2010," Southwest Rural Health Research Center School of Rural Public Health, the Texas A&M University System Health Science Center (2003).
8. *op.cit.*(3)
9. J. Alker, T. Mancini, and M. Herberlein, "Uninsured Children 2009-2011: Charting the Nation's Progress," Georgetown University Center for Children and Families (October 2012).
10. *op.cit.*(4)



Appendix Table 1. Number of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2011 and 2013

State	2011 Number Uninsured	2011 State Ranking in Number of Uninsured	2013 Number Uninsured	2013 State Ranking in Number of Uninsured
United States	5,527,657		5,234,332	
Alabama	59,061	23	48,181	22
Alaska	22,109	12	21,842	13
Arizona	208,419	47	191,760	47
Arkansas	39,950	19	39,259	19
California	744,797	50	673,208	50
Colorado	115,726	41	102,149	39
Connecticut	23,377	13	33,655	17
Delaware	9,379	4	9,088	4
District of Columbia	4,133	2	2,630	1
Florida	475,112	49	445,035	49
Georgia	236,568	48	238,051	48
Hawaii	10,980	7	9,335	5
Idaho	38,968	18	38,017	18
Illinois	113,311	40	125,351	41
Indiana	128,725	42	130,004	42
Iowa	31,741	17	29,755	16
Kansas	46,345	20	44,130	21
Kentucky	62,444	26	59,530	26
Louisiana	64,635	28	63,312	28
Maine	14,165	10	15,386	10
Maryland	61,486	25	59,285	25
Massachusetts	24,099	14	21,079	12
Michigan	93,810	32	89,941	33
Minnesota	79,824	29	71,982	29
Mississippi	60,983	24	56,149	24
Missouri	94,934	33	97,546	36
Montana	25,562	15	22,495	14
Nebraska	26,892	16	25,379	15
Nevada	107,404	38	98,509	37
New Hampshire	10,192	6	10,261	6
New Jersey	105,165	37	112,117	40
New Mexico	47,469	21	43,105	20
New York	180,834	46	170,783	46
North Carolina	174,572	45	144,194	44
North Dakota	9,615	5	12,725	8
Ohio	157,202	44	141,368	43
Oklahoma	99,384	36	95,042	35
Oregon	62,887	27	50,172	23
Pennsylvania	149,227	43	147,303	45
Rhode Island	8,672	3	11,564	7
South Carolina	91,191	31	72,595	30
South Dakota	12,039	9	13,122	9
Tennessee	84,927	30	85,287	32
Texas	916,522	51	888,305	51
Utah	97,242	35	84,891	31
Vermont	3,019	1	3,882	2
Virginia	108,483	39	101,251	38
Washington	97,208	34	94,795	34
West Virginia	16,994	11	20,305	11
Wisconsin	58,236	22	61,288	27
Wyoming	11,638	8	7,934	3



Appendix Table 2. Percent of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2011 and 2013

State	2011 Percent Uninsured	2011 State Ranking in Percent of Uninsured	2013 Percent Uninsured	2013 State Ranking in Percent of Uninsured
United States	7.5		7.1	
Alabama	5.3	18	4.3	10
Alaska	11.8	47	11.6	48
Arizona	12.9	49	11.9	49
Arkansas	5.6	20	5.5	20
California	8.0	35	7.4	36
Colorado	9.4	42	8.2	39
Connecticut	2.9	3	4.3	10
Delaware	4.6	14	4.5	13
District of Columbia	3.9	7	2.4	2
Florida	11.9	48	11.1	47
Georgia	9.5	43	9.6	44
Hawaii	3.6	4	3.0	3
Idaho	9.1	40	8.9	42
Illinois	3.7	5	4.2	9
Indiana	8.1	36	8.2	39
Iowa	4.4	11	4.1	8
Kansas	6.4	30	6.1	31
Kentucky	6.1	27	5.9	28
Louisiana	5.8	22	5.7	24
Maine	5.2	16	5.9	28
Maryland	4.6	14	4.4	12
Massachusetts	1.7	1	1.5	1
Michigan	4.1	9	4.0	6
Minnesota	6.3	29	5.6	22
Mississippi	8.1	36	7.6	37
Missouri	6.7	32	7.0	35
Montana	11.5	46	10.1	46
Nebraska	5.9	24	5.5	20
Nevada	16.2	51	14.9	51
New Hampshire	3.7	5	3.8	5
New Jersey	5.2	16	5.6	22
New Mexico	9.2	41	8.5	41
New York	4.2	10	4.0	6
North Carolina	7.6	34	6.3	32
North Dakota	6.4	30	7.9	38
Ohio	5.8	22	5.3	15
Oklahoma	10.6	44	10.0	45
Oregon	7.3	33	5.8	27
Pennsylvania	5.4	19	5.4	17
Rhode Island	4.0	8	5.4	17
South Carolina	8.4	38	6.7	34
South Dakota	6.0	26	6.3	32
Tennessee	5.7	21	5.7	24
Texas	13.2	50	12.6	50
Utah	11.1	45	9.5	43
Vermont	2.4	2	3.1	4
Virginia	5.9	24	5.4	17
Washington	6.2	28	5.9	28
West Virginia	4.4	11	5.3	15
Wisconsin	4.4	11	4.7	14
Wyoming	8.6	39	5.7	24



Appendix Table 3. Change in the Number of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2011 and 2013

State	2011 Number Uninsured	2013 Number Uninsured	2013 Change in Number of Uninsured	Ranking 2011-2013 Change in Number of Uninsured
United States	5,527,657	5,234,332	-293,325*	-
California	744,797	673,208	-71,589*	1
North Carolina	174,572	144,194	-30,378*	2
Florida	475,112	445,035	-30,077*	3
Texas	916,522	888,305	-28,217	4
South Carolina	91,191	72,595	-18,596*	5
Arizona	208,419	191,760	-16,659*	6
Ohio	157,202	141,368	-15,834*	7
Colorado	115,726	102,149	-13,577*	8
Oregon	62,887	50,172	-12,715*	9
Utah	97,242	84,891	-12,351*	10
Alabama	59,061	48,181	-10,880*	11
New York	180,834	170,783	-10,051	12
Nevada	107,404	98,509	-8,895	13
Minnesota	79,824	71,982	-7,842	14
Virginia	108,483	101,251	-7,232	15
Mississippi	60,983	56,149	-4,834	16
New Mexico	47,469	43,105	-4,364	17
Oklahoma	99,384	95,042	-4,342	18
Michigan	93,810	89,941	-3,869	19
Wyoming	11,638	7,934	-3,704*	20
Montana	25,562	22,495	-3,067	21
Massachusetts	24,099	21,079	-3,020	22
Kentucky	62,444	59,530	-2,914	23
Washington	97,208	94,795	-2,413	24
Kansas	46,345	44,130	-2,215	25
Maryland	61,486	59,285	-2,201	26
Iowa	31,741	29,755	-1,986	27
Pennsylvania	149,227	147,303	-1,924	28
Hawaii	10,980	9,335	-1,645	29
Nebraska	26,892	25,379	-1,513	30
District of Columbia	4,133	2,630	-1,503	31
Louisiana	64,635	63,312	-1,323	32
Idaho	38,968	38,017	-951	33
Arkansas	39,950	39,259	-691	34
Delaware	9,379	9,088	-291	35
Alaska	22,109	21,842	-267	36
New Hampshire	10,192	10,261	69	37
Tennessee	84,927	85,287	360	38
Vermont	3,019	3,882	863	39
South Dakota	12,039	13,122	1,083	40
Maine	14,165	15,386	1,221	41
Indiana	128,725	130,004	1,279	42
Georgia	236,568	238,051	1,483	43
Missouri	94,934	97,546	2,612	44
Rhode Island	8,672	11,564	2,892	45
Wisconsin	58,236	61,288	3,052	46
North Dakota	9,615	12,725	3,110*	47
West Virginia	16,994	20,305	3,311	48
New Jersey	105,165	112,117	6,952	49
Connecticut	23,377	33,655	10,278*	50
Illinois	113,311	125,351	12,040*	51

* indicates that the number change is significant at the 90% confidence level



Appendix Table 4. Change in the Percent of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2011 and 2013

State	2011 Percent Uninsured	2013 Percent Uninsured	2011-2013 Percentage Point Change	Ranking 2011-2013 Percentage Point Change
United States	7.5	7.1	-0.4*	-
Wyoming	8.6	5.7	-2.9*	1
South Carolina	8.4	6.7	-1.7*	2
Utah	11.1	9.5	-1.6*	3
District of Columbia	3.9	2.4	-1.5	4
Oregon	7.3	5.8	-1.5*	4
Montana	11.5	10.1	-1.4	6
Nevada	16.2	14.9	-1.3	7
North Carolina	7.6	6.3	-1.3*	7
Colorado	9.4	8.2	-1.2*	9
Alabama	5.3	4.3	-1.0*	10
Arizona	12.9	11.9	-1.0*	10
Florida	11.9	11.1	-0.8*	12
Minnesota	6.3	5.6	-0.7*	13
New Mexico	9.2	8.5	-0.7	13
California	8.0	7.4	-0.6*	15
Hawaii	3.6	3.0	-0.6	15
Oklahoma	10.6	10.0	-0.6	15
Texas	13.2	12.6	-0.6*	15
Mississippi	8.1	7.6	-0.5	19
Ohio	5.8	5.3	-0.5	19
Virginia	5.9	5.4	-0.5	19
Nebraska	5.9	5.5	-0.4	22
Iowa	4.4	4.1	-0.3	23
Kansas	6.4	6.1	-0.3	23
Washington	6.2	5.9	-0.3	23
Alaska	11.8	11.6	-0.2	26
Idaho	9.1	8.9	-0.2	26
Kentucky	6.1	5.9	-0.2	26
Maryland	4.6	4.4	-0.2	26
Massachusetts	1.7	1.5	-0.2	26
New York	4.2	4.0	-0.2	26
Arkansas	5.6	5.5	-0.1	32
Delaware	4.6	4.5	-0.1	32
Louisiana	5.8	5.7	-0.1	32
Michigan	4.1	4.0	-0.1	32
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.4	0.0	36
Tennessee	5.7	5.7	0.0	36
Georgia	9.5	9.6	0.1	38
Indiana	8.1	8.2	0.1	38
New Hampshire	3.7	3.8	0.1	38
Missouri	6.7	7.0	0.3	41
South Dakota	6.0	6.3	0.3	41
Wisconsin	4.4	4.7	0.3	41
New Jersey	5.2	5.6	0.4	44
Illinois	3.7	4.2	0.5*	45
Maine	5.2	5.9	0.7	46
Vermont	2.4	3.1	0.7	46
West Virginia	4.4	5.3	0.9	48
Connecticut	2.9	4.3	1.4*	49
Rhode Island	4.0	5.4	1.4*	49
North Dakota	6.4	7.9	1.5	51

* indicates that the percentage point change is significant at the 90% confidence level



Appendix Table 5: Twenty Counties with the Highest Number of Uninsured Children*

Geographic Region	Total Child Population	Number of Uninsured Children	County Rank by Highest Number of Uninsured Children
United States	73,446,062	5,234,332	
Los Angeles County, California	2,318,055	183,398	1
Harris County, Texas	1,186,606	166,665	2
Maricopa County, Arizona	1,015,177	113,279	3
Dallas County, Texas	670,955	101,568	4
Clark County, Nevada	489,278	74,987	5
Riverside County, California	614,583	64,973	6
Miami-Dade County, Florida	544,974	64,806	7
Tarrant County, Texas	522,052	59,107	8
Cook County, Illinois	1,196,750	58,990	9
San Diego County, California	724,622	58,693	10
Orange County, California	726,062	55,338	11
Hidalgo County, Texas	277,518	49,878	12
San Bernardino County, California	577,639	49,733	13
Broward County, Florida	400,693	48,217	14
Bexar County, Texas	477,333	44,668	15
Salt Lake County, Utah	307,539	36,235	16
Orange County, Florida	280,157	35,429	17
El Paso County, Texas	238,993	33,398	18
Palm Beach County, Florida	270,230	33,233	19
Gwinnett County, Georgia	241,750	30,397	20

* 26.0 percent of all uninsured children live in these 20 counties.

Appendix Table 6: Share of Uninsured Children by Region

Region	Child Population	Share of the Population	Number of Uninsured Children	Share of Nation's Uninsured Children
Midwest	15,737,064	21.4%	842,591	16.1%
Northeast	11,997,565	16.3%	526,030	10.0%
South	27,903,272	38.0%	2,427,499	46.4%
West	17,808,161	24.2%	1,438,212	27.5%
Total	73,446,062	100.0%	5,234,332	100.0%

Midwest - IA, IN, IL, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI

Northeast - CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT

South - AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV

West - AZ, AK, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY



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