



# Children's Health Coverage on the Eve of the Affordable Care Act

by Tara Mancini and Joan Alker

## Key Findings

- 1.** *The number of uninsured children continues to decline, and although children are covered at much higher rates than adults (92.8 percent vs. 79.4 percent) they still lag behind seniors (99.0 percent).<sup>1</sup>*
- 2.** *Fifteen states have significantly higher rates of uninsured children than the national average, while thirty-one states have significantly lower rates than the national average.*
- 3.** *Children are more likely to be uninsured if they live in the South or the West. Latino children are also disproportionately uninsured.*

On the eve of implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) coverage expansions, important lessons can be learned from the success the U.S. has had in covering children. Since passage of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997 and its reauthorization in 2009, the nation has made steady progress in reducing the number of uninsured children. A combination of income eligibility expansions through Medicaid and CHIP, as well as a sustained effort to simplify and streamline enrollment in both programs, has contributed to a downward trend in the number of uninsured children.

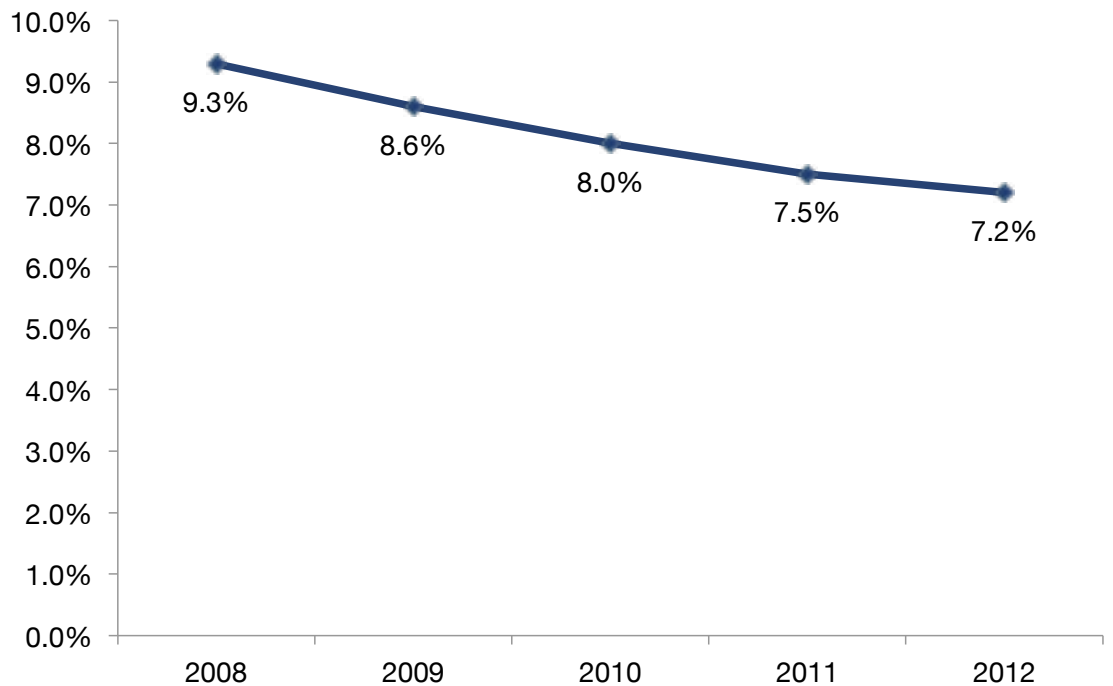
Since 2008, the first year the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) began collecting data on health insurance coverage, the uninsured rate for children has declined 2.1 percentage points.<sup>2</sup> In 2012, the number of uninsured children declined to 5.3 million and the children's coverage rate rose to 92.8 percent (see Figure 1). This report uses data from the ACS to examine the changes to children's coverage levels over the most recent two-year period (2010-2012) at the national and state levels.

The ongoing progress in reducing the number of uninsured children underscores that a strong commitment to advancing coverage at the federal and state level can work. Despite the persistently high poverty rate for children (22.6 percent in 2012) and a weak economic recovery, children's access to health coverage is improving steadily, thanks in large part to Medicaid and CHIP. In contrast, even though the uninsured rate among nonelderly adults has declined since 2010, it is still almost three times the rate for children (see Figure 2). The higher uninsured rate among adults is due in part to the more restrictive eligibility guideline for adults in Medicaid; it will improve in 2014 as some states expand Medicaid and federal tax credits become available nationwide for the purchase of insurance coverage as a result of the ACA.

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**Figure 1: Children's Uninsured Rate Declines from 2008-2012**



*Full implementation of the ACA will improve coverage rates for both adults and children.*

The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) of 2009 included adequate funding, new incentives for states to streamline eligibility procedures and improve enrollment rates (the performance bonus fund), funding for outreach grants, and new options to extend eligibility to lawfully residing immigrant children. Also, as part of the ACA, states have been required to preserve coverage levels for children. These features, and a concerted effort by federal and state officials, along with stakeholders in the children's health community, have contributed to the ongoing positive trend for children's coverage.

Almost 70 percent of uninsured children are eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, so there is still much work to be done to connect these children to coverage.<sup>3</sup> Prior research suggests that the ACA has the potential to reduce the number of uninsured children by almost 40 percent.<sup>4</sup> The experience of Massachusetts supports this hypothesis – after the state implemented its version of health reform in 2006, the number of uninsured children dropped by 50 percent, even though the majority of those children were already

eligible for coverage as is the case today nationally.<sup>5</sup> Research based on other states' experience also shows that covering parents increases coverage rates for children.<sup>6</sup>

Full implementation of the ACA will improve coverage rates for both adults and children. Some children will become eligible for new tax credits that can be used to purchase insurance coverage in federal and state marketplaces. Those who are already eligible for Medicaid or CHIP coverage today are likely to become insured as a result of a "welcome mat" effect – more families enroll in coverage as awareness of new coverage options grows and the expectation exists that everyone should be covered.

### **Which Children Are More Likely to be Uninsured?<sup>7</sup>**

School-age children, American Indian/Alaska Native children, and children living in rural areas have some of the highest uninsured rates. While the majority of uninsured children are white, Hispanic children (who may be of any race), and children living in the South and West are dispro-



**Figure 2: Uninsured Rates for Children and Nonelderly Adults**

	2010	2011	2012
Children (under 18)	8.0%	7.5%	7.2%
Adults (18-64)	21.4%	21.0%	20.6%

**Figure 3: Children's Coverage Source by Income**

Percent of federal poverty line (FPL)	Medicaid		ESI		Uninsured	
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
<b>Under 100% FPL</b>	77.3%	80.0%*	11.2%	10.9%*	11.0%	9.0%*
<b>100-199% FPL</b>	52.3%	54.6%*	33.4%	32.6%*	12.3%	11.0%*
<b>200-399% FPL</b>	18.6%	19.7%*	67.9%	67.5%*	7.3%	6.8%*
<b>400% FPL and above</b>	4.8%	4.9%	85.6%	85.2%*	2.3%	2.4%

Note: \* Indicates that the percentage point change from 2010 to 2012 is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

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portionately represented among the uninsured.

### What Kind of Coverage do Children Have and How Does it Relate to Income?

The uninsured rate declined for most children, except for those with the highest income (above 400 percent of the federal poverty level, or FPL), for whom the decline was not statistically significant. Children living in poverty experienced a 2.0 percentage point decline in their rate of uninsurance, greater than the decline seen for children in other income groups (see Figure 3).

Although the uninsured rate decreased for low-income children (those below 200 percent of the FPL), they are still disproportionately uninsured. In 2012, they constituted 45.1 percent of the nation's child population, yet were almost two-thirds (63.5 percent) of the uninsured.

All children experienced a statistically significant increase in Medicaid coverage, except for those with the highest incomes.<sup>8</sup> Conversely, employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) declined slightly for all income groups. However, the gains in Medicaid coverage offset the declines in ESI for children in lower income groups, which likely prevented more

children from joining the ranks of the uninsured.

### A Look at Race and Ethnicity

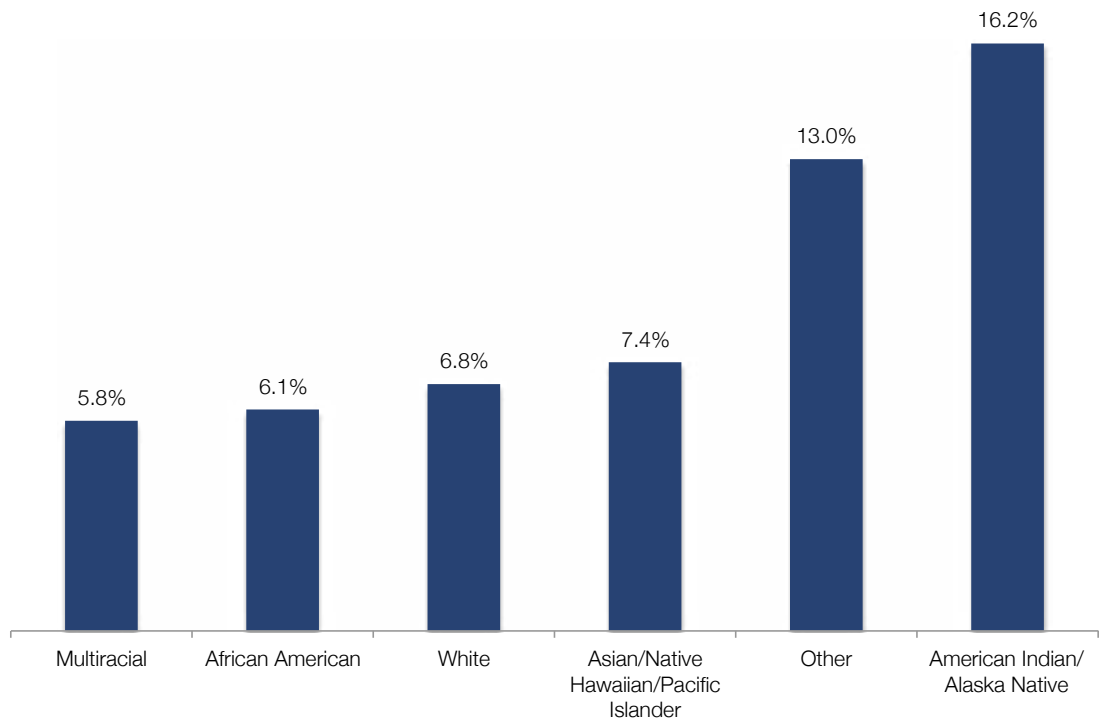
Between 2010 and 2012, the uninsured rate declined for children of all racial and ethnic groups. (See Figures 4 and 5 for 2012 rates by race and ethnicity). The uninsured rate for Hispanic children declined by 2.0 percentage points, which equated to approximately 300,000 more children gaining coverage. The decline in the uninsured rate for Hispanic children was substantial compared to white, non-Hispanic children whose uninsured rate (which was the lowest in 2012) declined by just four-tenths (0.4) of a percentage point.<sup>9</sup>

Among uninsured children, Hispanic children and American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) children are disproportionately represented. Hispanic children comprise 40.2 percent of uninsured children, but only 23.8 percent of the child population (see Figure 6). AIAN children account for 2.2 percent of uninsured children, which is twice their share (1.0 percent) of the child population. In contrast, white non-Hispanic children account for more than half (52.6) of the child



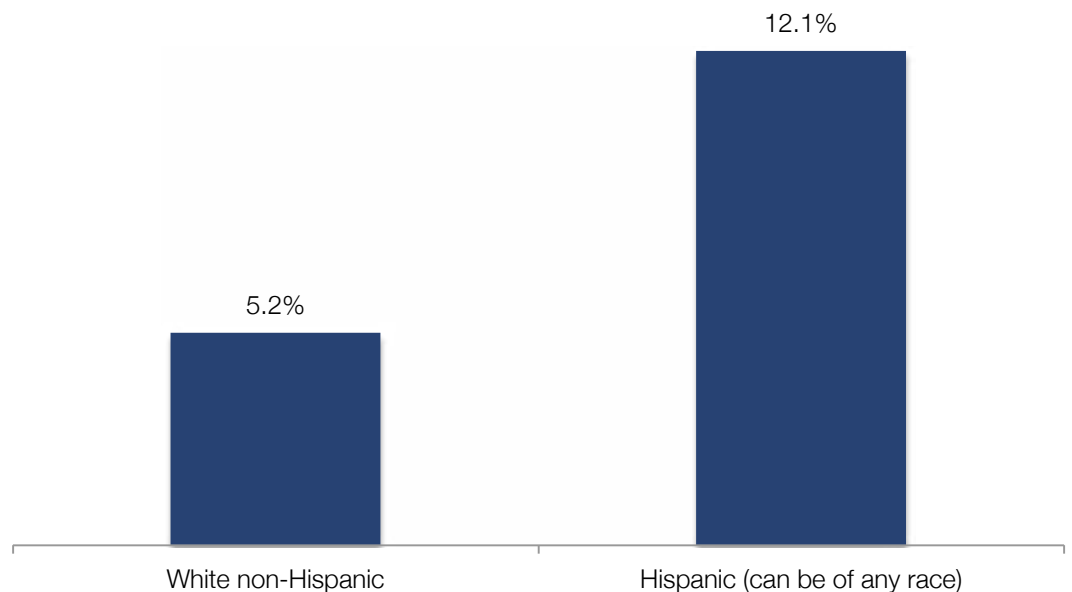
**Figure 4: Children's Uninsured Rate by Race, 2012**

*Children living in the Northeast (4.1 percent) and Midwest (5.2 percent) have lower uninsured rates than the national average while children living in the South (8.6 percent) and West (8.7 percent) have higher than average rates.*



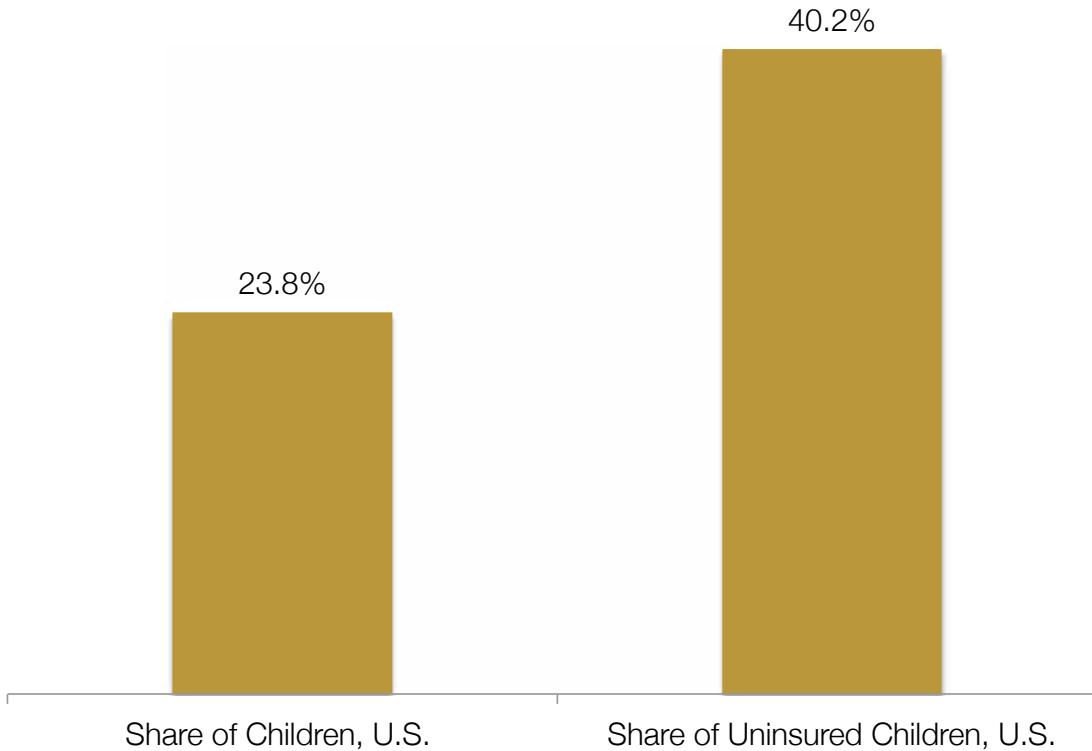
Note: Except for Multiracial, all other categories refer to individuals who identify as one race alone. "Other" includes individuals who identify as one race alone, but who are not included in the Black, White, Asian/NHPI, or AIAN categories above. See the methodology section for more information.

**Figure 5: Children's Uninsured Rate by Ethnicity, 2012**





**Figure 6: Hispanic Children are Disproportionately Represented Among the Uninsured**



*Children living in rural areas have a higher uninsured rate (7.8 percent) than the national average, and saw no improvement in their uninsured rate.*

population but slightly less than two-fifths (38.2 percent) of the population of uninsured children. In terms of race, however, white children remain the single largest group of uninsured children.

### Age

The uninsured rate for children declined for children under age six as well as for older children (ages 6-17). However, school-age children still have a considerably higher uninsured rate (7.9 percent) than children under six (5.7 percent) and account for almost three-quarters of the nation's uninsured children.

### Where Do Uninsured Children Live?

Although the uninsured rate declined for children in all regions, children living in the Northeast (4.1 percent) and Midwest (5.2 percent) have lower uninsured rates than the national average while children living in the South (8.6 percent) and West (8.7 percent) have higher than average rates.

Almost half (45.5 percent) of the nation's uninsured children live in the South, although the South only accounts for 37.8 percent of the child population. The difference is striking when contrasted with the Northeast, which accounts for 16.4 percent of the child population, but only 9.4 percent of the nation's uninsured children. (See Table 6 on page 14).

The uninsured rate for children living in urban areas had a statistically significant decline from 8.0 percent to 7.0 percent, making it lower than the national average. Children living in rural areas have a higher uninsured rate (7.8 percent) than the national average and saw no improvement in their uninsured rate.

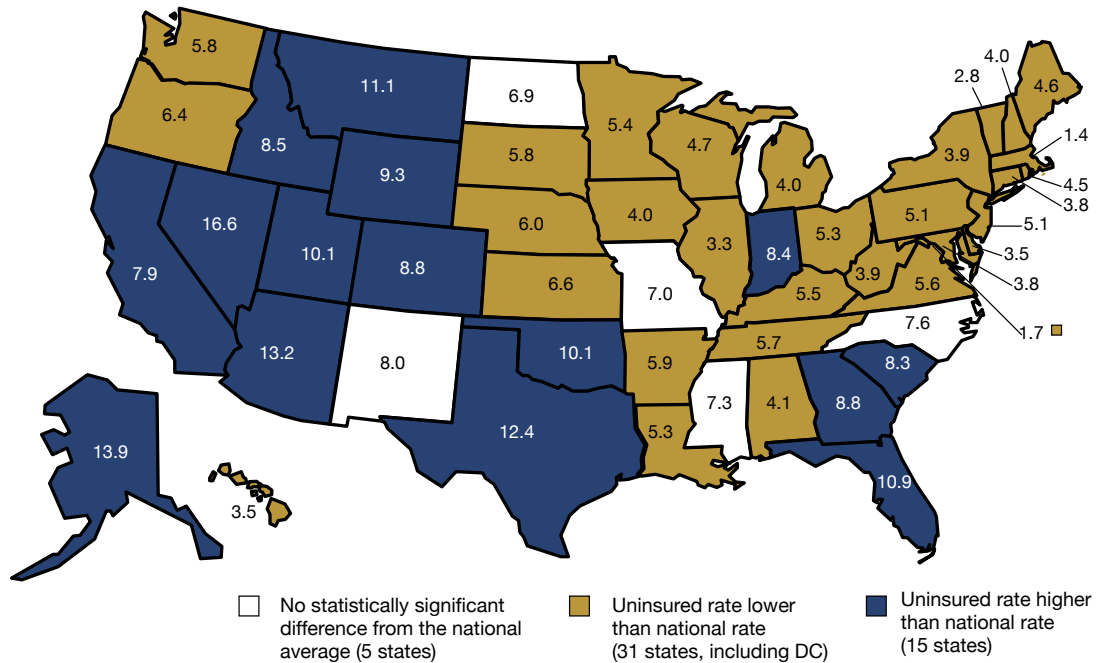
### How are states doing?

While the country continues to make progress as a whole, it is essential to monitor state-by-state trends given that states have enormous



**Figure 7: 15 States Had Lower Uninsured Rates for Children than the National Average**

*South Dakota, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas and Idaho showed the most improvement in their coverage rates.*



flexibility to make changes that could improve or worsen coverage rates. In 2012, fifteen states had uninsured rates that were worse than the national average; 31 states performed better than the national average (see Figure 7).<sup>10</sup>

Nevada remains the state with the highest rate of uninsured children at 16.6 percent, while Massachusetts has the lowest rate at just 1.4 percent. (See Figure 8 below. Table 2 on page 11 lists the rankings for all 50 states and D.C.).

Because of differences in state size and policy choices, a large share of the nation's uninsured children are clustered in a handful of states. Texas and California account for 30.3 percent of

uninsured children in the U.S. Half (50.1 percent) of the nation's uninsured children live in just six states, which account for only 36.1 percent of the nation's total child population. (See Figure 10. Table 1 on page 10 lists all 50 states and D.C.).

Even within these states, uninsured families cluster in certain counties. Of the 20 counties with the highest number of uninsured children, 16 can be found in the three states with the highest numbers of uninsured children-- California (5), Florida (5), and Texas (6). Overall, a little more than a quarter (26.5 percent) of the nation's uninsured children reside in these 20 counties. Targeting outreach and enrollment efforts to these areas could dramatically reduce the number of unin-

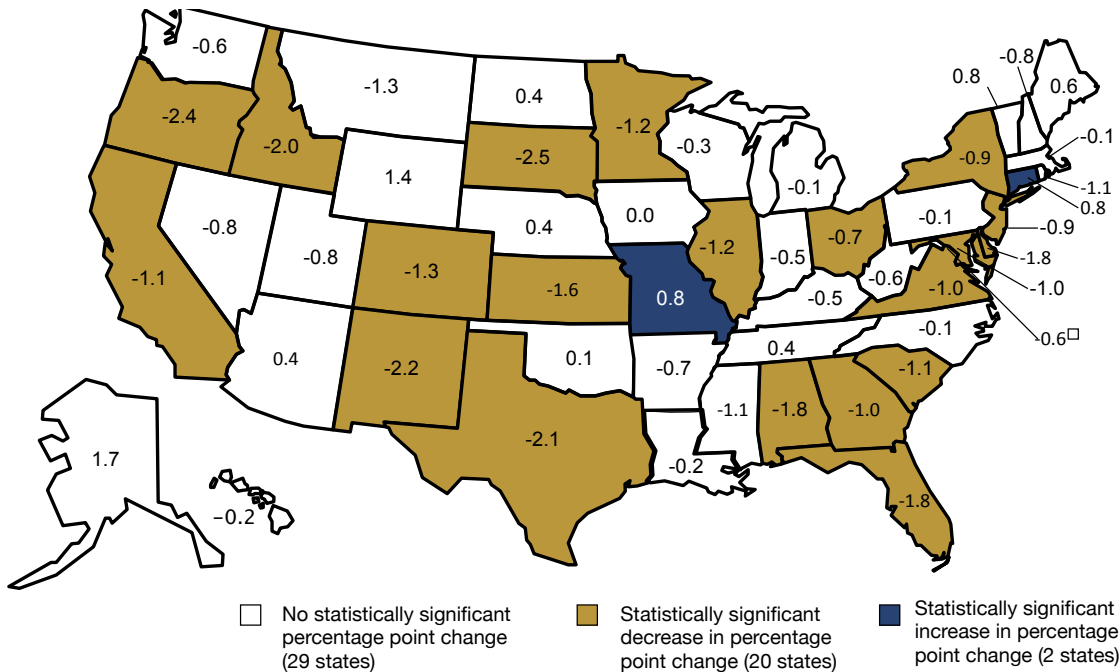
**Figure 8: States with the Lowest and Highest Rates of Uninsured Children**

States with Lowest Uninsured Rates		States with Highest Uninsured Rates	
Massachusetts	1.4%	Nevada	16.6%
District of Columbia	1.7%	Alaska	13.9%
Vermont	2.8%	Arizona	13.2%
Illinois	3.3%	Texas	12.4%
Delaware, Hawaii*	3.5%	Montana	11.1%

\*Note: Delaware and Hawaii both rank #5 for a rate of uninsured children at 3.5%.



**Figure 9: Percentage Point Change in Children's Uninsured Rate**



**Figure 10: Half of the Nation's Uninsured Children Reside in Six States; 36.1 Percent of All Children Live in These States**

State	2012 Number of Uninsured Children	As a Share of Total Uninsured Children
Texas	863,290	16.4%
California	730,092	13.9%
Florida	436,166	8.3%
Georgia	219,961	4.2%
Arizona	213,962	4.1%
North Carolina	172,961	3.3%
<b>Six State Total</b>	<b>2,636,432</b>	<b>50.1%</b>
<b>National Total</b>	<b>5,263,807</b>	

sured children. (See Table 5 on page 14).

### Which states are making progress?

Twenty states had a significant decline in their uninsured rate for children between 2010 and 2012 (see Figure 9). Two states – Connecticut and Missouri – saw small, but significant increases (both by 0.8 percentage points) in their rates of uninsured children. Previously, Connecticut ranked as the state with the third best rate of coverage for children; the state is now tied for seventh. Despite

this step backward, Connecticut's uninsured rate of 3.8 percent is still low and below the national average. Missouri's uninsured rate for children increased to 7.0 percent and its rank dropped from 32nd to 33rd.

South Dakota, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas and Idaho showed the most improvement in their coverage rates. Even with this continued progress, the rate of uninsured children in Texas remains considerably higher than the national



average at 12.4 percent and ranks 48th in the country. (See Table 4 on page 13).

## Conclusion

With the potential to further reduce the number of uninsured children by approximately 40 percent, there is much at stake for children as implementation of the ACA moves forward.<sup>11</sup> Experience in reducing the number of uninsured children over the past decade and the remaining regional differences in coverage levels demonstrate that when states commit themselves to this goal along with a strong federal partner, enormous progress can be made. But, as is clear from the success with children to date, progress will not happen overnight and requires a sustained commitment. In light of the enormous policy changes brought about by the ACA and the intense politicization of health reform, it will be critically important to monitor children's coverage rates going forward.

## Endnotes

1. U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data, 2012 single year estimates.
2. The decline is statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
3. G. M. Kenney et al., "Medicaid/CHIP Participation Among Children and Parents," Urban Institute (December 2012).
4. G. M. Kenney et al., "Improving Coverage for Children Under Health Reform Will Require Maintaining Current Eligibility Standards for Medicaid and CHIP," *Health Affairs* 30 (12): 2371-2381(December 2011).
5. G. M. Kenney, S. K. Long, and A. Luque, "Health Reform in Massachusetts Cut the Uninsurance Rate Among Children in Half," *Health Affairs* 29(6): 1245-1247(June 2010).
6. S. Rosenbaum & R. Perez Trevino Whittington, "Parental Health Insurance Coverage as Child Health Policy: Evidence from the Literature," *First Focus* (June 2007); and L. Ku & M. Broadus, "Coverage of Parents Helps Children, Too," *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities* (October 20, 2006).
7. Except where noted, reported differences for estimates (between groups, coverage sources, or years) are statistically significant at the 90% confidence interval.
8. Note: The Medicaid category includes Medicaid and other means tested public insurance i.e. CHIP.
9. The uninsured rate for white, non-Hispanic children was statistically different from all other race and ethnic groups in 2012.
10. In some instances this represents a step backwards for states that were outperforming the national average. See the methodology section for more information on the analysis of geographic data.
11. *op.cit.*(3)

## Methodology

This brief analyzes single year estimates of summary data from the 2010 and 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) published on American Fact Finder by the U.S. Census Bureau. 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 and "adults" refer to those between the ages of 18 and 64.

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 814 county and county equivalents. We report regional data for the U.S. as defined by the Census Bureau.

Data on sources of health insurance coverage by poverty level include only those individuals for whom the poverty status can be determined. Therefore, this population is slightly smaller than the total non-institutionalized population of the US (the universe used to calculate all other data in the brief). 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. However, we merge the data for “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.” In addition, we report the ACS category “some other race alone” as “Other” and “two or more races” as “Multiracial.” Except for “Multiracial,” all other race categories refer to respondents who indicated belonging to only one race.

We report “Hispanic or Latino,” as “Latino.” 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 later category refers to children who reported their race as white and their ethnicity as not of Hispanic or Latino origin. For more detail on how the ACS defines racial and ethnic groups see “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions.”

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The Center for Children and Families (CCF) is an independent, nonpartisan policy and research center whose mission is to expand and improve health coverage for America’s children and families. CCF is based at Georgetown University’s Health Policy Institute. For additional information, contact (202) 687-0880 or [child-health@georgetown.edu](mailto:child-health@georgetown.edu).

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**Table 1. Number of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2010 and 2012**

STATE	2010 NUMBER UNINSURED	2010 STATE RANKING IN NUMBER OF UNINSURED	2012 NUMBER UNINSURED	2012 STATE RANKING IN NUMBER OF UNINSURED
<b>United States</b>	<b>5,918,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,263,807</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	66,958	26	45,610	21
Alaska	22,843	13	25,957	14
Arizona	207,967	46	213,962	47
Arkansas	46,495	19	42,150	20
California	832,752	50	730,092	50
Colorado	124,128	40	108,695	40
Connecticut	24,114	14	29,928	17
Delaware	11,012	6	7,165	3
District of Columbia	2,309	1	1,870	1
Florida	506,934	49	436,166	49
Georgia	244,004	48	219,961	48
Hawaii	11,116	7	10,463	5
Idaho	45,004	18	36,029	18
Illinois	140,105	41	101,466	37
Indiana	142,672	42	133,920	42
Iowa	29,046	17	28,692	16
Kansas	59,783	21	47,858	22
Kentucky	61,180	22	56,358	26
Louisiana	61,718	23	59,071	27
Maine	10,935	5	12,240	9
Maryland	64,298	25	51,451	23
Massachusetts	21,682	12	20,206	12
Michigan	95,103	34	90,045	33
Minnesota	84,165	30	68,485	29
Mississippi	63,502	24	54,741	25
Missouri	88,145	31	98,033	36
Montana	27,558	16	24,402	13
Nebraska	25,734	15	27,806	15
Nevada	115,339	37	110,147	41
New Hampshire	13,679	9	10,898	7
New Jersey	123,456	39	102,816	38
New Mexico	52,891	20	41,435	19
New York	208,461	47	167,667	45
North Carolina	176,700	45	172,961	46
North Dakota	9,703	3	10,549	6
Ohio	161,954	44	140,666	44
Oklahoma	92,521	32	94,209	35
Oregon	75,751	28	54,630	24
Pennsylvania	144,184	43	138,954	43
Rhode Island	12,490	8	9,790	4
South Carolina	101,857	36	89,114	31
South Dakota	16,695	10	11,835	8
Tennessee	79,244	29	84,530	30
Texas	996,493	51	863,290	51
Utah	94,691	33	89,691	32
Vermont	2,627	2	3,491	2
Virginia	121,380	38	103,938	39
Washington	101,614	35	91,079	34
West Virginia	17,518	11	15,023	11
Wisconsin	67,110	27	61,557	28
Wyoming	10,768	4	12,715	10



**Table 2. Percent of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2010 and 2012**

STATE	2010 PERCENT UNINSURED	2010 STATE RANKING IN PERCENT OF UNINSURED	2012 PERCENT UNINSURED	2012 STATE RANKING IN PERCENT OF UNINSURED
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	5.9	21	4.1	14
Alaska	12.2	46	13.9	50
Arizona	12.8	49	13.2	49
Arkansas	6.6	28	5.9	28
California	9.0	38	7.9	36
Colorado	10.1	42	8.8	41
Connecticut	3.0	4	3.8	7
Delaware	5.3	16	3.5	5
District of Columbia	2.3	3	1.7	2
Florida	12.7	48	10.9	46
Georgia	9.8	40	8.8	41
Hawaii	3.7	5	3.5	5
Idaho	10.5	44	8.5	40
Illinois	4.5	9	3.3	4
Indiana	8.9	37	8.4	39
Iowa	4.0	6	4.0	11
Kansas	8.2	33	6.6	31
Kentucky	6.0	22	5.5	23
Louisiana	5.5	18	5.3	20
Maine	4.0	6	4.6	16
Maryland	4.8	11	3.8	7
Massachusetts	1.5	1	1.4	1
Michigan	4.1	8	4.0	11
Minnesota	6.6	28	5.4	22
Mississippi	8.4	35	7.3	34
Missouri	6.2	25	7.0	33
Montana	12.4	47	11.1	47
Nebraska	5.6	19	6.0	29
Nevada	17.4	51	16.6	51
New Hampshire	4.8	11	4.0	11
New Jersey	6.0	22	5.1	18
New Mexico	10.2	43	8.0	37
New York	4.8	11	3.9	9
North Carolina	7.7	31	7.6	35
North Dakota	6.5	27	6.9	32
Ohio	6.0	22	5.3	20
Oklahoma	10.0	41	10.1	44
Oregon	8.8	36	6.4	30
Pennsylvania	5.2	15	5.1	18
Rhode Island	5.6	19	4.5	15
South Carolina	9.4	39	8.3	38
South Dakota	8.3	34	5.8	26
Tennessee	5.3	16	5.7	25
Texas	14.5	50	12.4	48
Utah	10.9	45	10.1	44
Vermont	2.0	2	2.8	3
Virginia	6.6	28	5.6	24
Washington	6.4	26	5.8	26
West Virginia	4.5	9	3.9	9
Wisconsin	5.0	14	4.7	17
Wyoming	7.9	32	9.3	43



**Table 3. Change in the Number of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2010 and 2012**

STATE	2010 NUMBER UNINSURED	2012 NUMBER UNINSURED	2010-2012 NUMBER OF UNINSURED CHANGE	RANK 2010-2012 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF UNINSURED
<b>United States</b>	<b>5,918,388</b>	<b>5,263,807</b>	<b>-654,581*</b>	<b>-</b>
Texas	996,493	863,290	-133,203*	1
California	832,752	730,092	-102,660*	2
Florida	506,934	436,166	-70,768*	3
New York	208,461	167,667	-40,794*	4
Illinois	140,105	101,466	-38,639*	5
Georgia	244,004	219,961	-24,043*	6
Alabama	66,958	45,610	-21,348*	7
Ohio	161,954	140,666	-21,288*	8
Oregon	75,751	54,630	-21,121*	9
New Jersey	123,456	102,816	-20,640*	10
Virginia	121,380	103,938	-17,442*	11
Minnesota	84,165	68,485	-15,680*	12
Colorado	124,128	108,695	-15,433*	13
Maryland	64,298	51,451	-12,847*	14
South Carolina	101,857	89,114	-12,743*	15
Kansas	59,783	47,858	-11,925*	16
New Mexico	52,891	41,435	-11,456*	17
Washington	101,614	91,079	-10,535	18
Idaho	45,004	36,029	-8,975*	19
Mississippi	63,502	54,741	-8,761*	20
Indiana	142,672	133,920	-8,752	21
Wisconsin	67,110	61,557	-5,553	22
Pennsylvania	144,184	138,954	-5,230	23
Nevada	115,339	110,147	-5,192	24
Michigan	95,103	90,045	-5,058	25
Utah	94,691	89,691	-5,000	26
South Dakota	16,695	11,835	-4,860*	27
Kentucky	61,180	56,358	-4,822	28
Arkansas	46,495	42,150	-4,345	29
Delaware	11,012	7,165	-3,847*	30
North Carolina	176,700	172,961	-3,739	31
Montana	27,558	24,402	-3,156	32
New Hampshire	13,679	10,898	-2,781	33
Rhode Island	12,490	9,790	-2,700	34
Louisiana	61,718	59,071	-2,647	35
West Virginia	17,518	15,023	-2,495	36
Massachusetts	21,682	20,206	-1,476	37
Hawaii	11,116	10,463	-653	38
District of Columbia	2,309	1,870	-439	39
Iowa	29,046	28,692	-354	40
North Dakota	9,703	10,549	846	41
Vermont	2,627	3,491	864	42
Maine	10,935	12,240	1,305	43
Oklahoma	92,521	94,209	1,688	44
Wyoming	10,768	12,715	1,947	45
Nebraska	25,734	27,806	2,072	46
Alaska	22,843	25,957	3,114	47
Tennessee	79,244	84,530	5,286	48
Connecticut	24,114	29,928	5,814*	49
Arizona	207,967	213,962	5,995	50
Missouri	88,145	98,033	9,888	51

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



**Table 4. Change in the Percent of Uninsured Children Under 18, 2010 and 2012**

STATE	2010 PERCENT UNINSURED	2012 PERCENT UNINSURED	2010-2012 PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE	RANK 2010-2012 PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-0.8*</b>	<b>-</b>
South Dakota	8.3	5.8	-2.5*	1
Oregon	8.8	6.4	-2.4*	2
New Mexico	10.2	8.0	-2.2*	3
Texas	14.5	12.4	-2.1*	4
Idaho	10.5	8.5	-2.0*	5
Alabama	5.9	4.1	-1.8*	6
Delaware	5.3	3.5	-1.8*	6
Florida	12.7	10.9	-1.8*	6
Kansas	8.2	6.6	-1.6*	9
Colorado	10.1	8.8	-1.3*	10
Montana	12.4	11.1	-1.3	10
Illinois	4.5	3.3	-1.2*	12
Minnesota	6.6	5.4	-1.2*	12
California	9.0	7.9	-1.1*	14
Mississippi	8.4	7.3	-1.1	14
Rhode Island	5.6	4.5	-1.1	14
South Carolina	9.4	8.3	-1.1*	14
Georgia	9.8	8.8	-1.0*	18
Maryland	4.8	3.8	-1.0*	18
Virginia	6.6	5.6	-1.0*	18
New Jersey	6.0	5.1	-0.9*	21
New York	4.8	3.9	-0.9*	21
Nevada	17.4	16.6	-0.8	23
New Hampshire	4.8	4.0	-0.8	23
Utah	10.9	10.1	-0.8	23
Arkansas	6.6	5.9	-0.7	26
Ohio	6.0	5.3	-0.7*	26
District of Columbia	2.3	1.7	-0.6	28
Washington	6.4	5.8	-0.6	28
West Virginia	4.5	3.9	-0.6	28
Indiana	8.9	8.4	-0.5	31
Kentucky	6.0	5.5	-0.5	31
Wisconsin	5.0	4.7	-0.3	33
Hawaii	3.7	3.5	-0.2	34
Louisiana	5.5	5.3	-0.2	34
Massachusetts	1.5	1.4	-0.1	36
Michigan	4.1	4.0	-0.1	36
North Carolina	7.7	7.6	-0.1	36
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.1	-0.1	36
Iowa	4.0	4.0	0.0	40
Oklahoma	10.0	10.1	0.1	41
Arizona	12.8	13.2	0.4	42
Nebraska	5.6	6.0	0.4	42
North Dakota	6.5	6.9	0.4	42
Tennessee	5.3	5.7	0.4	42
Maine	4.0	4.6	0.6	46
Connecticut	3.0	3.8	0.8*	47
Missouri	6.2	7.0	0.8*	47
Vermont	2.0	2.8	0.8	47
Wyoming	7.9	9.3	1.4	50
Alaska	12.2	13.9	1.7	51

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



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

STATE	TOTAL CHILD POPULATION	NUMBER OF UNINSURED CHILDREN	CUMULATIVE SHARE OF NATION'S UNINSURED CHILDREN
<b>United States</b>	<b>73,577,504</b>	<b>5,263,807</b>	<b>100%</b>
Los Angeles County, California	2,355,969	214,653	4.1%
Harris County, Texas	1,171,091	165,152	7.2%
Maricopa County, Arizona	1,010,679	119,870	9.5%
Dallas County, Texas	669,766	90,004	11.2%
Clark County, Nevada	489,999	81,027	12.7%
Miami-Dade County, Florida	544,959	73,575	14.1%
Tarrant County, Texas	517,043	69,980	15.5%
San Diego County, California	724,211	65,103	16.7%
Riverside County, California	620,147	62,517	17.9%
San Bernardino County, California	585,834	54,433	18.9%
Orange County, California	733,801	50,884	19.9%
Broward County, Florida	391,670	48,697	20.8%
Cook County, Illinois	1,214,137	47,574	21.7%
Hidalgo County, Texas	275,175	47,548	22.6%
Bexar County, Texas	472,541	42,536	23.4%
Salt Lake County, Utah	306,048	36,352	24.1%
Palm Beach County, Florida	272,406	35,217	24.8%
El Paso County, Texas	242,301	32,077	25.4%
Orange County, Florida	277,083	30,708	26.0%
Hillsborough County, Florida	297,073	26,540	26.5%

**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	15,813,711	21.5%	820,912	15.6%
Northeast	12,078,053	16.4%	495,990	9.4%
South	27,840,696	37.8%	2,397,608	45.5%
West	17,845,044	24.3%	1,549,297	29.4%
Total	73,577,504	100.0%	5,263,807	100.0%

The U.S. Census Bureau defines regions as the following:

- 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