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For Kids' Sake: State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance

A State-by-State Analysis

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Executive Summary

Reducing the number of children without health insurance coverage has long been a focus of national and state health policy. This report documents recent coverage trends at the state level using data from 2008 through 2012, the most recent year available.

Several encouraging trends emerge from the data:

- Despite the Great Recession and slow recovery, the percentage of children without health insurance coverage declined from 9.7 percent in 2008 to 7.5 percent in 2012, the most recent year of data available.
- The decline in uninsurance was widespread across the nation, with 35 states experiencing statistically significant declines in uninsurance and no states showing an increase. State Medicaid and CHIP programs have played an increasingly important role in ensuring that children have health insurance coverage.
- Although there is substantial variation in health insurance coverage by income, disparities in coverage between low-income and higher-income children have narrowed over time. In 2008, children with family incomes at or below 138% of the poverty level were 5.3 times more likely to be uninsured than those with incomes above 400% of poverty; by 2012, this gap had narrowed to 4.5.
- Disparities in coverage by race and ethnicity have also been reduced. In 2012, non-white children were 1.3 times more likely to be uninsured than white children, down from a gap of 1.5 in 2008. The gap between Hispanic and white children declined by an even larger amount, from an uninsurance rate that was 2.8 times higher for Hispanic children than white children in 2008 to a ratio of 2.3 in 2012.

Some of the largest coverage gains in the past several years have been made by groups of children that have historically had the highest rates of uninsurance – low-income children and non-white and Hispanic children. However, the remaining variation across states and within

states suggests the potential for further substantial gains.

Although the health insurance coverage provisions of the Affordable Act are likely to have larger impacts for adults than for children, it is likely that children will be affected as well, through a variety of pathways. For example, children who were eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP could gain coverage if their parents become eligible and sign up for public coverage. It will be important to monitor these impacts over time, and this report provides a baseline from which these changes can begin to be measured over time and across states.

Introduction

Reducing the number of children who lack health insurance coverage has been a focus of state and federal policy since the mid-1990s. While most children who have coverage receive it through private sources, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provide access to health insurance coverage for low-income children, and the importance of Medicaid and CHIP as a source of coverage for children has grown over time.

Using the most recent data from the American Community Survey (ACS), this report documents detailed health insurance coverage trends for children in all 50 states and the District of Columbia from 2008 through 2012. It illustrates variation across states, as well as disparities within states by income and by race/ethnicity.

The American Community Survey is an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that includes questions on a wide range of topics, including health insurance (beginning in 2008). Its large sample size in every state makes it a useful tool for tracking changes in health insurance coverage at the state level and for examining disparities within states.

Overview of report

This report includes the following sections:

- National and state-level trends: descriptions of trends in children's health insurance coverage over time at the national and state levels
- Variation by income: analysis of how children's insurance coverage varied across income groups by state in 2012 and over time
- Variation by race/ethnicity: analysis of how children's insurance coverage varied by race/ethnicity by state in 2012 and over time
- Discussion and implications

Appendices:

- Data and methods
- Detailed 50-state tables that allow for easy cross-state and national comparisons of trends over time
- For the U.S. as a whole and for each state individually, a one-page "at a glance" graphic summary of trends in children's health insurance coverage¹

¹Standalone two-page summaries for each state that include the data points for all of the charts are available at www.shadac.org/kids2014.

Nationally, the rate of uninsurance among children ages 18 and under fell from 9.7% to 7.5% between 2008 and 2012 (Figure 1). Although the share of children with private health insurance coverage fell from 64.5% in 2008 to 59.0%, the increase in public sources of coverage (primarily Medicaid and CHIP) more than offset this decline, rising from 25.8% of children to 33.6%.

The decline in uninsurance rates for children seen on a national level between 2008 and 2012 is also true for most states. During this period, 35 states experienced statistically significant drops in uninsurance rates for

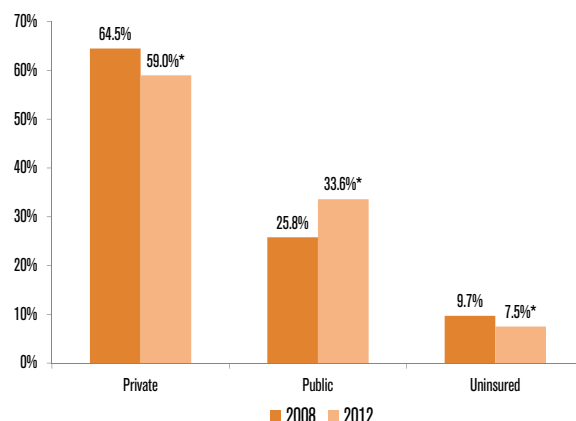
Map of the United States showing the percentage of the population aged 18 and over who are married, by state. The map uses a color scale to represent the percentage range for each state.

Legend (Percentage Range):

- 1.0% to 3.9% (Lightest Blue)
- 4.0% to 5.9% (Light Blue)
- 6.0% to 7.9% (Medium Blue)
- 8.0% to 9.9% (Dark Blue)
- 10.0% to 17.0% (Darkest Blue)

United States at 7.5%

FIGURE 1. TREND IN CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE



children, and no states showed an increase (Figure 3 and Appendix Table 1). The largest decline was seen in **Oregon**, where the rate dropped by 6.4 percentage points. Other states with large declines were **Florida** (6.1 percentage points), **Delaware** and **Mississippi** (both declined by 5.2 percentage points), and **South Dakota** (5.1 percentage points).

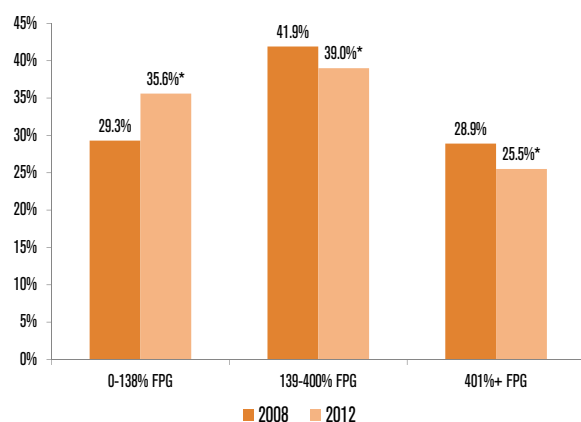
In all states, Medicaid and CHIP are important sources of insurance coverage for children. With private coverage declining, the rate of children receiving coverage through public programs increased in all but three states. From 2008 to 2012, **Montana** had the largest decline in children with private insurance (12.3 percentage points), and the largest increase in children gaining insurance through public coverage (15.7 percentage points).

Similarly, **Hawaii** had a large decline in private coverage that was about equally offset by an increase in public coverage. **Florida** and **Oregon**, two other states with major shifts in coverage, experienced large declines in private coverage that were more than offset by increases in public coverage with the result that the uninsurance rate for children declined substantially in each state (Figure 5).

Variation by Income

Although the rate of uninsurance for children declined nationally and in 35 states from 2008 to 2012, there are still substantial variations across states and within states by income level. At the national level, Figure 6 illustrates the trend in uninsurance by income level. The percentage of children with private coverage declined nationwide for both low income (0-138% FPG)² and middle income (139-400% FPG) children. This was particularly evidenced in **Rhode Island** and **New Hampshire**, where private coverage for low income children dropped by over 18 percentage points in each state (Appendix Table 2). High income children (401%+ FPG) nationally saw a modest gain in private health insurance coverage, at 0.2 percent. The percentage of children with public coverage increased nationally and in nearly all states. This trend was especially pronounced for children at low income levels;

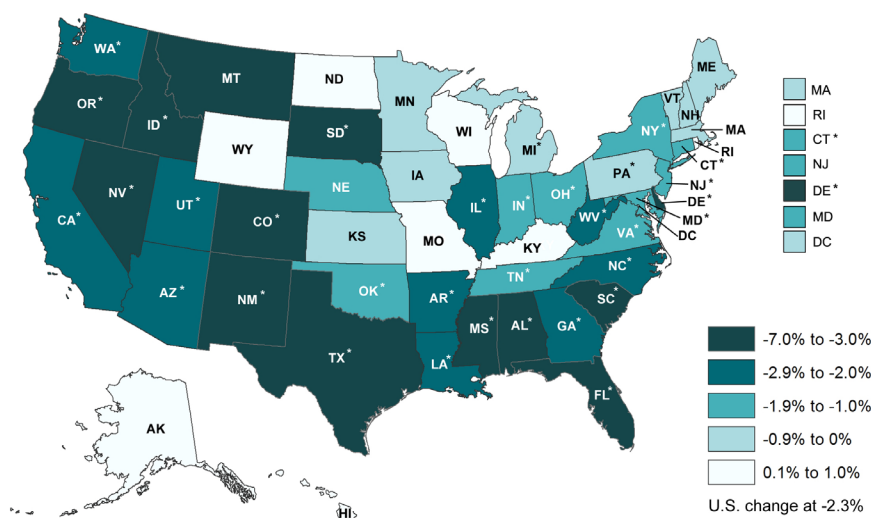
FIGURE 4. TREND IN CHILDREN'S FAMILY INCOME LEVELS



Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.
*Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

²Family income measured as a percentage of federal poverty guidelines. In 2012, the federal poverty guideline for a family of four was \$23,050.

FIGURE 3. CHANGE IN UNINSURANCE RATES BY STATE



Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.
*Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

FIGURE 5. STATES WITH LARGEST 2008-2012 CHANGES BY COVERAGE TYPE²

	Top Five States	Percentage point change
States with largest changes in private coverage	1. Montana	-12.3%
	2. Hawaii	-11.2%
	3. Rhode Island	-9.1%
	4. Florida	-7.8%
	4. Oregon	-7.8%
States with largest changes in public coverage	1. Montana	15.7%
	2. Oregon	14.1%
	3. Florida	13.9%
	4. Nevada	11.3%
	5. Hawaii	11.0%
States with largest changes in uninsurance rate	1. Oregon	-6.4%
	2. Florida	-6.1%
	3. Delaware	-5.2%
	3. Mississippi	-5.2%
	4. South Dakota	-5.1%

*States with largest statistically significant changes.

Colorado and **New Hampshire** had an 18.5 percentage point increase in the number of low income children with public coverage (Appendix Table 3).

Massachusetts had the lowest percent of uninsured children in all income categories during 2012, with uninsurance levels ranging between 0.7 percent and 2.0 percent (Figure 7). **Nevada** had the highest percentage of low income uninsured children, at 26.6 percent, and was also among the states with the highest uninsurance rates for middle income and higher income children.

Children with family incomes below 138% FPG had the highest rates of uninsurance, but also experienced the most rapid decline in uninsurance between 2008 and 2012 (Figure 8). Still, these children are far more likely than those in higher income groups to be uninsured. The good news is that the gap is narrowing – in 2008, the lowest income children were about 5.3 times more likely than children in families with incomes above 400% FPG to be uninsured, and by 2012 this gap had narrowed to 4.5. States with particularly large declines in the size of the gap between low-income and high-income children between 2008 and 2012 included **Colorado**, **Connecticut**, **Arizona**, and **Oregon** (all experienced reductions of more than 40 percent in the gap between low and high income children's coverage).

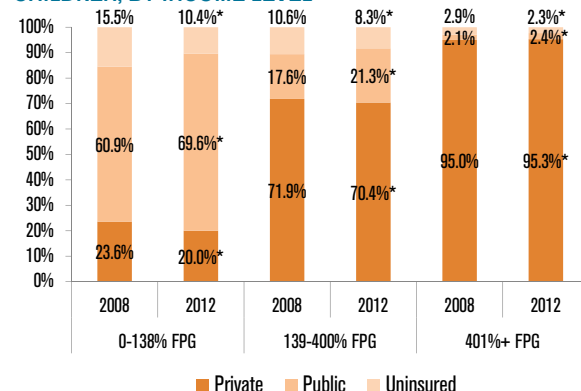
The size of the gap in uninsurance rates between low-income and higher-income children varies substantially by state (Figure 9). In **Minnesota**, a low income child is about 11.6 times more likely to be uninsured compared to a high income child. While this is a startling figure, it appears to be mainly the result of a lower than average rate of uninsurance among high income children in **Minnesota**; the percentage of low income children who are uninsured in **Minnesota** is comparable to the national average at 10.8 percent (Appendix Table 4). In contrast, a low income child is only 1.6 times more likely to be uninsured in **Arkansas** compared to a high income child (Appendix Table 4).

Variation by Race and Ethnicity

Although white³ children had far higher rates of private

³White as used here is white-alone non-hispanic, non-white is all other races or two or more races but excluding hispanic, and hispanic is any-hispanic.

FIGURE 6. TRENDS IN COVERAGE SOURCES FOR CHILDREN, BY INCOME LEVEL



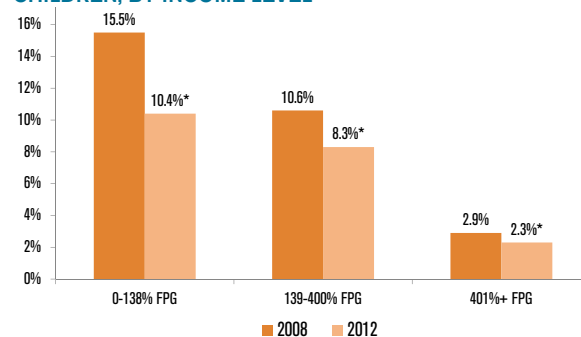
Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.
*Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNINSURED IN 2012 BY FAMILY INCOME

Top Five States			Bottom Five States		
Percent Uninsured	State	Percent	Percent Uninsured	State	Percent
0-138% FPG	1. Massachusetts	2.0%	1. Nevada	26.6%	
	2. Maine	4.0%	2. Utah	18.4%	
	3. Illinois	4.8%	3. Alaska	16.9%	
	3. West Virginia	4.8%	4. Montana	15.9%	
	5. Hawaii	5.1%	5. Arizona	15.5%	
139-400% FPG	1. Massachusetts	1.6%	1. Texas	15.9%	
	2. Hawaii	3.0%	2. Arizona	15.3%	
	3. Alabama	3.7%	3. Nevada	13.8%	
	4. Delaware	4.0%	4. Alaska	13.7%	
	5. Michigan	4.2%	5. Montana	12.9%	
401%+ FPG	1. Massachusetts	0.7%	1. Texas	5.1%	
	2. Minnesota	0.9%	2. Oklahoma	4.6%	
	3. Alabama	1.1%	3. Arizona	4.5%	
	4. Connecticut	1.3%	4. Nevada	4.2%	
	4. Illinois	1.3%	5. Louisiana	3.9%	

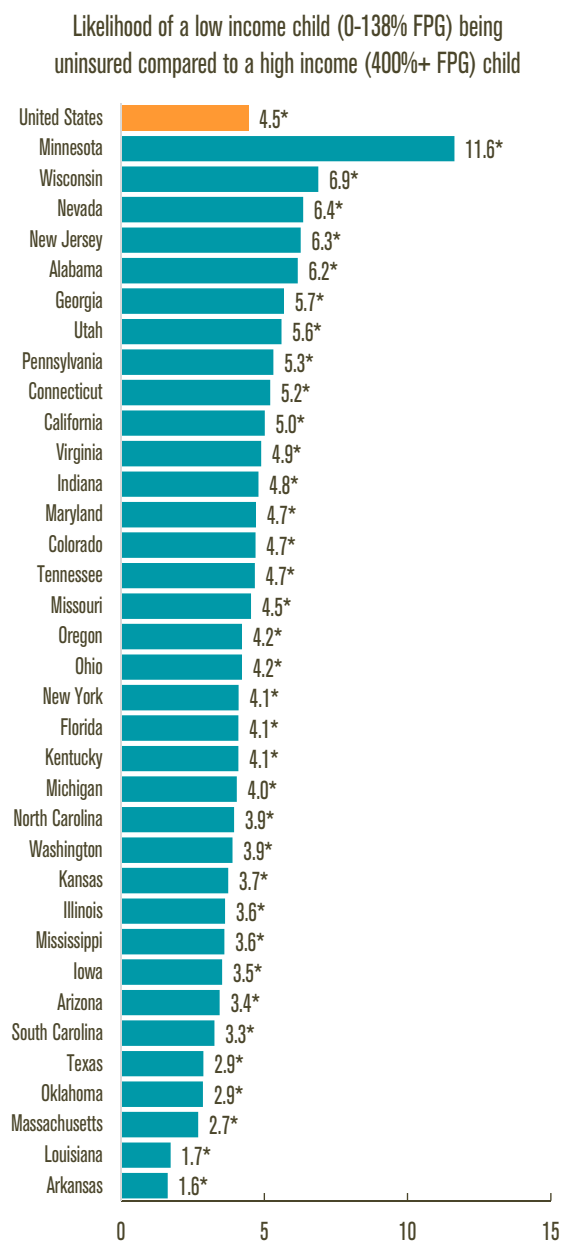
Family income measured as a percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The federal poverty guideline for a family of four in 2012 was \$23,050.

FIGURE 8. TREND IN UNINSURANCE RATE FOR CHILDREN, BY INCOME LEVEL



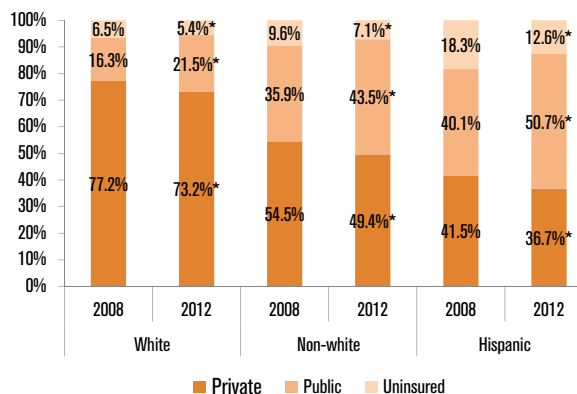
Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC. Family income measured as a percentage of federal poverty guidelines.
*Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

FIGURE 9. VARIATION IN COVERAGE GAP BETWEEN LOW-INCOME AND HIGH-INCOME CHILDREN



Source: 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), as analyzed by SHADAC.
 * Indicates ratio is significantly different from one at the 95% level. Analysis by family income is based on the income of the health insurance unit. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

FIGURE 10. TRENDS IN COVERAGE SOURCES FOR CHILDREN, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.
 *Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

FIGURE 11. PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNINSURED IN 2012 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	Top Five States		Bottom Five States	
White	1. Massachusetts	1.2%	1. Nevada	11.2%
	2. Connecticut	2.7%	2. Montana	10.0%
	3. Maryland	2.7%	3. Wyoming	9.0%
	4. Illinois	2.8%	4. Alaska	8.9%
	5. Vermont	2.9%	5. Florida	8.7%
Non-White	1. Massachusetts	1.8%	1. Montana	22.6%
	2. District of Columbia	3.3%	2. Alaska	20.9%
	3. Delaware	3.7%	3. North Dakota	19.1%
	4. Hawaii	3.9%	4. Oklahoma	15.1%
	5. Maryland	4.1%	5. New Mexico	15.0%
Hispanic	1. Illinois	4.3%	1. Utah	25.0%
	2. Alaska	5.0%	2. Nevada	24.8%
	3. New York	5.2%	3. Georgia	20.5%
	4. Connecticut	5.5%	4. South Carolina	19.1%
	5. Michigan	6.3%	4. Wyoming	19.1%

Source: 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

insurance coverage than non-white or Hispanic children, the decline in private coverage was similar across all three groups between 2008 and 2012 (Figure 10). While the percentage of children with insurance coverage of any kind rose for all three groups, Hispanic children experienced the greatest gains between 2008 and 2012, due to a large increase in public coverage.

There is substantial variation across states in uninsurance rates by race and ethnicity (Figure 11 and Appendix Table 7). **Massachusetts** had the lowest uninsurance rate for white children in 2012, at 1.2 percent, while **Nevada**

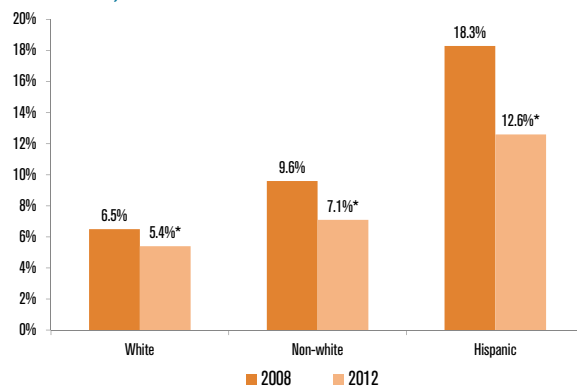
had the highest at 11.2 percent. For non-white children, the range between the highest and lowest states is even wider: from 1.8 percent in **Massachusetts** to 22.6 percent in **Montana**. Finally, in **Utah**, 25 percent of Hispanic children are uninsured, as compared to **Illinois**, where this figure is only 4.3 percent.

Although Hispanic children had the highest rates of uninsurance, they also experienced the most rapid decline in uninsurance between 2008 and 2012 (Figure 12). While the uninsurance rate for children in all three groups has declined, there remain large disparities in insurance coverage by race and ethnicity both nationally and in the states.

Nationwide, a non-white child is 1.3 times more likely to be uninsured than a white child. However, the size of this gap varies from a low of 0.8 (meaning that non-white children are more likely to have coverage) in **South Carolina** to a high of 4.0 in **North Dakota** (Figure 12). While a Hispanic child is 2.3 times more likely to be uninsured than a white child nationally, a Hispanic child in **Nebraska** is almost 4.8 times more likely to be uninsured, with those in **Utah** and **Minnesota** having a 4.2 and 4.1 times higher likelihood for uninsurance. (Figure 13).

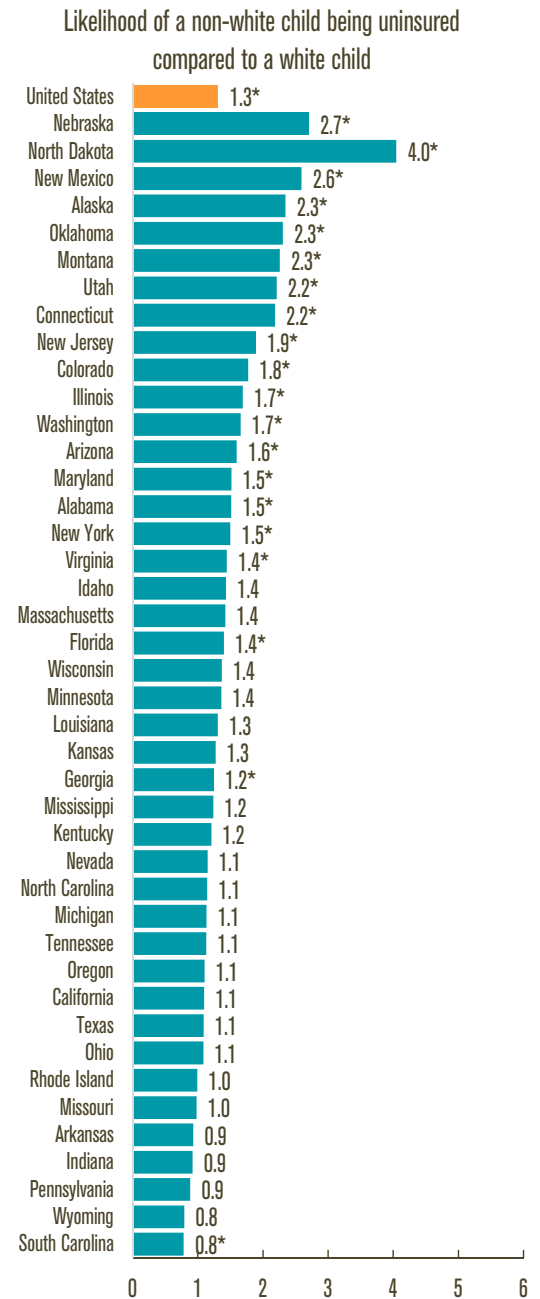
As with disparities by income, the good news is that these disparities by race and ethnicity (which are not independent of income) have also gotten smaller over

FIGURE 12. TREND IN UNINSURANCE RATE FOR CHILDREN, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



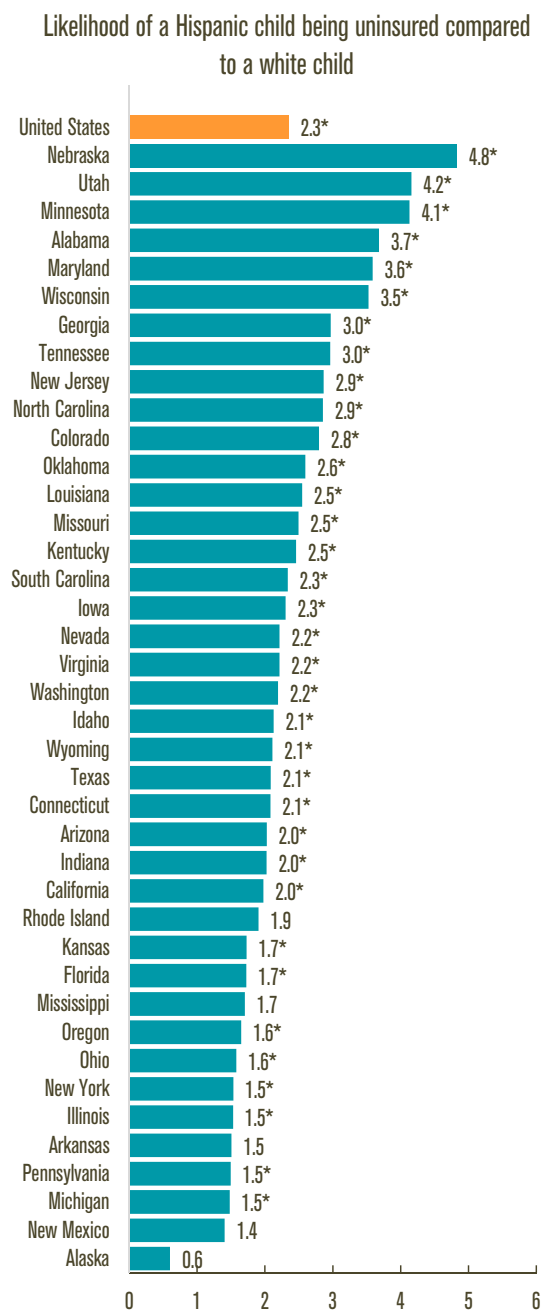
Source: 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.
*Indicates statistically significant difference from 2008 (95% level).

FIGURE 13. VARIATION IN COVERAGE GAP BETWEEN WHITE AND NON-WHITE CHILDREN



Source: 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), as analyzed by SHADAC.
*Indicates ratio is significantly different from one at the 95% level.

FIGURE 14. VARIATION IN COVERAGE GAP BETWEEN WHITE AND HISPANIC CHILDREN



Source: 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), as analyzed by SHADAC.
 * Indicates ratio is significantly different from one at the 95% level.

time, especially for Hispanic children. In 2008, Hispanic children were about 2.8 times more likely than white children to be uninsured; in 2012 this figure had declined to 2.3. States with particularly large declines in the size of the gap between Hispanic and white children between 2008 and 2012 included **New Mexico, Rhode Island, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kansas** (all experienced reductions of 40 percent or more in the coverage gap between Hispanic and white children).

The gap in coverage between non-white and white children declined by a smaller amount, from about 1.5 to 1.3. Among the states with the largest declines in the coverage gap between non-white and white children were **Wyoming, New Mexico, South Carolina, and North Dakota** (each with more than a 40 percent decline in the size of the gap).

Discussion

Over the past decade and a half, much progress has been made on ensuring access to health insurance coverage for children. Despite recent economic challenges, the rate of uninsurance for children has declined. In fact, the largest coverage gains have been made by children that have historically had the highest rates of uninsurance – low-income children and non-white and Hispanic children. As a result, disparities in coverage rates between low-income and higher-income children and across racial and ethnic groups have narrowed over time.

Still, more could be done to reduce uninsurance among children. As documented by this report, there is substantial variation across states and within states that illustrates some key opportunities for doing so. Although estimated participation rates in Medicaid and CHIP are high (Kenney et al., 2013), a large share of the remaining uninsured are likely eligible for these programs but not enrolled.

Looking ahead: Although the health insurance coverage provisions of the Affordable Act will have much larger impacts on the adult population than on children (especially for public coverage), it is likely that children will be affected as well, through a variety of pathways.

For example, children who were eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP could gain coverage if their parents become eligible and sign up for public coverage. It will be important to monitor these impacts over time, and this report provides a baseline from which these changes can begin to be measured over time and across states.

Suggested Citation

Sonier, J., Fried, B. 2014. "State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage." Minneapolis, MN: State Health Access Data Assistance Center.

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Kenney GM, Anderson N, and Lynch V. Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Among Children: An Update. Urban Institute and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. September 2013.

Appendix: Data and Methods

In this report, we analyze data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that includes questions on a wide range of topics, including demographics, income, employment, and health insurance (beginning in 2008). The ACS is a mixed-mode survey that includes responses from mail, telephone, and in-person interviews. Nationally, about 4.5 million people respond to the ACS each year. The ACS collects data in every county in the nation, and its large sample size allows for more precise state-level estimates than other 50-state surveys. The sample is restricted to the non-institutional population. The data analysis for this report was performed with the ACS public use microdata sample, which includes nearly 733,801 children in 2008, 733,196 in 2009, 732,906 in 2010, 717,561 in 2011, and 712,051 in 2012.

The ACS collects data on all sources of health insurance coverage that a person has at the time of the survey. For this report, SHADAC analyzed the ACS data on health insurance by primary source of insurance coverage. If multiple sources of coverage were reported for a child, private insurance was considered primary over public sources of insurance such as Medicaid and CHIP.

To measure family poverty, income was totaled for all individuals in the health insurance unit. The health insurance unit is a narrower definition of family that more accurately reflects whose income is included when assessing public program eligibility for the individual.¹ The income is divided by the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to calculate the income as a percentage of FPG.² Race ethnicity is defined in the report as white-alone, non-hispanic. Non-white is all other races or two or more races, but excluding Hispanic. Hispanic is defined as any-hispanic.

Standard errors are produced using the ACS replicate weights described in the ACS variance estimation methodology.³

¹ SHADAC and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Defining Family for Studies of Health Insurance Coverage. March 2012. Available at: http://www.shadac.org/files/shadac/publications/SHADAC_Brief27.pdf

² The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). The 2012 edition can be found at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml/>

³ Variance Estimation-Chapter 12. ACS Design and Methodology. Found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/survey_methodology/acs_design_methodology_ch12.pdf

**APPENDIX TABLE 1:
TREND IN COVERAGE FOR CHILDREN**

State	Private Coverage					Public Coverage					Uninsured				
	2008		2012		Percent Point	2008		2012		Percent Point	2008		2012		Percent
	Count	%	Count	%	Change	Count	%	Count	%	Change	Count	%	Count	%	Point Change
Alabama	747,465	62.7%	672,382	56.5%	-6.2% ***	348,165	29.2%	465,523	39.1%	9.9% ***	96,715	8.1%	52,118	4.4%	-3.7% ***
Alaska	124,556	66.1%	116,607	60.5%	-5.6% **	40,152	21.3%	50,473	26.2%	4.9% **	23,643	12.6%	25,624	13.3%	0.8%
Arizona	1,015,675	56.3%	897,346	52.5%	-3.8% ***	504,828	28.0%	585,634	34.3%	6.3% ***	284,037	15.7%	225,478	13.2%	-2.5% ***
Arkansas	375,707	50.5%	357,119	47.8%	-2.8% *	302,788	40.7%	346,890	46.4%	5.7% ***	65,102	8.8%	43,893	5.9%	-2.9% ***
California	5,965,353	60.0%	5,370,586	54.9%	-5.1% ***	2,913,888	29.3%	3,583,063	36.7%	7.3% ***	1,057,417	10.6%	823,812	8.4%	-2.2% ***
Colorado	877,140	68.9%	824,424	63.2%	-5.7% ***	224,490	17.6%	363,672	27.9%	10.3% ***	171,499	13.5%	116,436	8.9%	-4.5% ***
Connecticut	650,948	75.3%	575,310	67.9%	-7.4% ***	169,259	19.6%	239,045	28.2%	8.6% ***	44,105	5.1%	32,815	3.9%	-1.2% **
Delaware	152,635	69.5%	138,780	63.8%	-5.7% **	47,533	21.6%	70,866	32.6%	10.9% ***	19,509	8.9%	7,927	3.6%	-5.2% ***
District of Columbia	70,530	56.6%	65,578	54.2%	-2.4%	50,316	40.4%	52,245	43.1%	2.8%	3,807	3.1%	3,276	2.7%	-0.3%
Florida	2,490,009	58.6%	2,149,106	50.7%	-7.8% ***	1,021,342	24.0%	1,606,267	37.9%	13.9% ***	740,325	17.4%	481,321	11.4%	-6.1% ***
Georgia	1,587,813	59.0%	1,437,395	54.5%	-4.5% ***	795,033	29.5%	953,847	36.1%	6.6% ***	309,165	11.5%	247,753	9.4%	-2.1% ***
Hawaii	240,554	79.6%	218,838	68.4%	-11.2% ***	52,389	17.3%	90,669	28.3%	11.0% ***	9,242	3.1%	10,564	3.3%	0.2%
Idaho	284,469	64.9%	276,500	62.0%	-2.9%	96,926	22.1%	133,958	30.0%	7.9% ***	57,064	13.0%	35,774	8.0%	-5.0% ***
Illinois	2,258,097	66.8%	1,949,663	60.2%	-6.6% ***	931,128	27.5%	1,171,095	36.2%	8.6% ***	192,255	5.7%	117,289	3.6%	-2.1% ***
Indiana	1,128,901	67.3%	1,035,011	61.7%	-5.6% ***	387,867	23.1%	505,334	30.1%	7.0% ***	161,055	9.6%	137,342	8.2%	-1.4% ***
Iowa	559,516	74.4%	523,459	68.8%	-5.7% ***	156,218	20.8%	202,852	26.6%	5.9% ***	36,020	4.8%	35,098	4.6%	-0.2%
Kansas	525,407	71.6%	491,235	64.4%	-7.2% ***	147,562	20.1%	215,140	28.2%	8.1% ***	60,621	8.3%	56,028	7.4%	-0.9%
Kentucky	664,270	62.5%	629,975	58.7%	-3.8% ***	333,932	31.4%	374,720	34.9%	3.5% ***	64,828	6.1%	68,486	6.4%	0.3%
Louisiana	618,330	52.8%	572,019	48.4%	-4.4% ***	461,043	39.4%	542,695	45.9%	6.6% ***	92,234	7.9%	67,617	5.7%	-2.2% ***
Maine	191,860	64.9%	168,014	58.6%	-6.3% ***	87,549	29.6%	104,983	36.6%	7.0% ***	16,207	5.5%	13,817	4.8%	-0.7%
Maryland	1,056,115	74.2%	963,555	67.8%	-6.4% ***	289,134	20.3%	398,471	28.1%	7.7% ***	78,411	5.5%	58,651	4.1%	-1.4% ***
Massachusetts	1,189,728	77.7%	1,077,529	71.7%	-6.0% ***	314,289	20.5%	404,887	26.9%	6.4% ***	27,304	1.8%	20,801	1.4%	-0.4%
Michigan	1,741,633	68.1%	1,471,181	61.1%	-7.0% ***	682,322	26.7%	827,847	34.4%	7.7% ***	135,446	5.3%	108,804	4.5%	-0.8% **
Minnesota	1,042,749	78.5%	981,843	72.8%	-5.6% ***	206,911	15.6%	288,002	21.4%	5.8% ***	79,482	6.0%	78,592	5.8%	-0.2%
Mississippi	404,647	49.8%	360,984	45.2%	-4.6% ***	303,457	37.4%	376,346	47.1%	9.8% ***	104,446	12.9%	61,471	7.7%	-5.2% ***
Missouri	994,878	66.5%	905,755	61.3%	-5.3% ***	393,392	26.3%	459,557	31.1%	4.8% ***	106,800	7.1%	113,115	7.7%	0.5%
Montana	162,011	65.8%	124,340	53.4%	-12.3% ***	47,403	19.3%	81,246	34.9%	15.7% ***	36,888	15.0%	27,066	11.6%	-3.4% *
Nebraska	361,086	75.1%	339,743	68.9%	-6.2% ***	84,011	17.5%	124,151	25.2%	7.7% ***	35,609	7.4%	29,061	5.9%	-1.5% *
Nevada	470,186	67.1%	412,483	59.5%	-7.7% ***	85,596	12.2%	163,283	23.5%	11.3% ***	144,641	20.7%	117,934	17.0%	-3.7% ***
New Hampshire	240,216	76.9%	203,255	69.6%	-7.3% ***	55,292	17.7%	76,015	26.0%	8.3% ***	16,697	5.4%	12,727	4.4%	-1.0%
New Jersey	1,601,909	74.0%	1,473,358	68.9%	-5.1% ***	407,140	18.8%	549,252	25.7%	6.9% ***	155,878	7.2%	114,774	5.4%	-1.8% ***
New Mexico	252,294	47.4%	254,557	46.4%	-1.0%	208,974	39.2%	247,413	45.1%	5.8% ***	71,574	13.4%	47,238	8.6%	-4.8% ***
New York	3,137,188	66.6%	2,783,420	61.5%	-5.1% ***	1,307,750	27.8%	1,547,339	34.2%	6.4% ***	264,699	5.6%	194,089	4.3%	-1.3% ***
North Carolina	1,442,883	60.7%	1,334,981	55.1%	-5.5% ***	695,673	29.2%	903,312	37.3%	8.1% ***	240,663	10.1%	183,108	7.6%	-2.6% ***
North Dakota	115,708	78.5%	128,753	78.0%	-0.6%	20,872	14.2%	24,122	14.6%	0.5%	10,775	7.3%	12,268	7.4%	0.1%
Ohio	2,023,478	69.9%	1,776,026	63.2%	-6.7% ***	668,878	23.1%	873,559	31.1%	8.0% ***	201,984	7.0%	160,558	5.7%	-1.3% ***
Oklahoma	542,088	56.4%	514,088	51.8%	-4.6% ***	301,053	31.3%	373,059	37.6%	6.3% ***	118,799	12.4%	105,645	10.6%	-1.7% ***
Oregon	629,500	68.2%	549,384	60.5%	-7.8% ***	179,351	19.4%	305,091	33.6%	14.1% ***	113,896	12.3%	54,201	6.0%	-6.4% ***
Pennsylvania	2,091,015	70.9%	1,881,874	64.6%	-6.3% ***	676,412	22.9%	878,996	30.2%	7.3% ***	181,822	6.2%	150,972	5.2%	-1.0% ***
Rhode Island	181,336	75.1%	154,783	66.1%	-9.1% ***	46,794	19.4%	65,980	28.2%	8.8% ***	13,187	5.5%	13,559	5.8%	0.3%
South Carolina	696,183	61.2%	622,709	53.9%	-7.3% ***	309,999	27.3%	435,881	37.7%	10.5% ***	130,637	11.5%	96,782	8.4%	-3.1% ***
South Dakota	143,650	66.7%	144,323	66.8%	0.1%	51,943	24.1%	62,812	29.1%	5.0% *	19,914	9.2%	9,020	4.2%	-5.1% ***
Tennessee	995,805	64.2%	934,652	59.0%	-5.1% ***	444,783	28.7%	554,607	35.0%	6.4% ***	111,615	7.2%	93,840	5.9%	-1.3% ***
Texas	3,808,406	53.7%	3,627,779	49.3%	-4.4% ***	2,054,597	29.0%	2,782,706	37.8%	8.8% ***	1,230,475	17.4%	954,060	13.0%	-4.4% ***
Utah	674,869	75.4%	673,422	72.8%	-2.6% *	108,848	12.2%	160,805	17.4%	5.2% ***	111,209	12.4%	91,026	9.8%	-2.6% ***
Vermont	90,235	64.8%	77,781	58.3%	-6.4% **	43,673	31.3%	51,544	38.7%	7.3% **	5,438	3.9%	3,996	3.0%	-0.9%
Virginia	1,463,414	75.3%	1,408,245	71.3%	-4.0% ***	331,532	17.1%	449,541	22.8%	5.7% ***	148,450	7.6%	116,848	5.9%	-1.7% ***
Washington	1,122,575	68.3%	1,056,212	63.3%	-5.0% ***	387,853	23.6%	515,151	30.9%	7.3% ***	134,082	8.2%	98,416	5.9%	-2.3% ***
West Virginia	244,088	60.5%	246,002	60.2%	-0.4%	131,922	32.7%	144,396	35.3%	2.6%	27,191	6.7%	18,501	4.5%	-2.2% ***
Wisconsin	1,044,038	75.1%	958,630	68.3%	-6.7% ***	279,033	20.1%	375,556	26.8%	6.7% ***	67,784	4.9%	68,587	4.9%	0.0%
Wyoming	98,801	71.2%	95,246	66.0%	-5.1% *	26,852	19.3%	34,279	23.8%	4.4% *	13,216	9.5%	14,728	10.2%	0.7%
United States	50,591,947	64.5%	46,006,240	59.0%	-5.5% ***	20,218,147	25.8%	26,194,177	33.6%	7.8% ***	7,643,862	9.7%	5,832,906	7.5%	-2.3% ***

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage.
Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 2:

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF CHILDREN COVERED BY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE BY INCOME CATEGORY

State	0-138% FPG			139-400% FPG			401%+ FPG		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	23.7%	20.0%	-3.7% **	75.8%	73.2%	-2.6%	94.9%	96.1%	1.1%
Alaska	26.8%	24.9%	-1.9%	75.2%	70.1%	-5.1%	94.2%	91.9%	-2.3%
Arizona	18.2%	17.3%	-0.9%	66.0%	69.5%	3.4% **	94.4%	94.0%	-0.5%
Arkansas	14.7%	12.8%	-1.8%	62.8%	64.2%	1.4%	92.6%	92.8%	0.1%
California	22.0%	19.1%	-2.9% ***	65.0%	65.7%	0.7%	94.4%	94.8%	0.4%
Colorado	25.5%	22.0%	-3.5% *	74.1%	70.0%	-4.0% ***	95.9%	95.3%	-0.6%
Connecticut	26.0%	19.3%	-6.7% ***	72.5%	65.8%	-6.7% ***	97.7%	96.8%	-0.9% *
Delaware	27.2%	22.9%	-4.3%	74.9%	72.4%	-2.6%	93.9%	95.8%	1.9%
District of Columbia	15.9%	16.5%	0.6%	61.4%	56.0%	-5.4%	95.8%	95.5%	-0.3%
Florida	21.5%	16.5%	-5.0% ***	64.1%	62.6%	-1.5%	91.7%	93.0%	1.3% **
Georgia	22.3%	19.5%	-2.8% ***	66.7%	68.1%	1.4%	93.0%	95.4%	2.5% ***
Hawaii	51.6%	38.4%	-13.2% ***	86.2%	80.2%	-6.0% ***	96.3%	97.8%	1.6%
Idaho	29.7%	25.5%	-4.2%	74.3%	77.8%	3.4%	93.9%	93.9%	-0.1%
Illinois	22.2%	18.2%	-4.0% ***	72.9%	69.2%	-3.8% ***	95.4%	96.0%	0.6%
Indiana	25.1%	21.5%	-3.6% **	77.8%	76.4%	-1.4%	96.0%	96.4%	0.4%
Iowa	31.1%	24.7%	-6.4% ***	82.9%	77.2%	-5.7% ***	97.0%	95.3%	-1.8% *
Kansas	30.6%	22.1%	-8.5% ***	79.0%	76.5%	-2.6%	96.2%	96.4%	0.2%
Kentucky	22.6%	20.2%	-2.4%	77.8%	78.6%	0.8%	96.3%	95.4%	-0.9%
Louisiana	18.9%	15.4%	-3.6% ***	59.9%	62.1%	2.2%	92.1%	90.7%	-1.4%
Maine	24.5%	17.1%	-7.5%	73.3%	68.7%	-4.6%	94.1%	94.6%	0.5%
Maryland	28.1%	21.1%	-7.0% ***	71.3%	68.3%	-3.1% **	96.5%	96.3%	-0.2%
Massachusetts	29.8%	23.1%	-6.7% ***	79.6%	74.7%	-4.8% ***	97.7%	97.4%	-0.3%
Michigan	25.8%	20.8%	-4.9% ***	79.6%	77.2%	-2.4% **	95.9%	95.6%	-0.3%
Minnesota	32.6%	23.6%	-9.0% ***	82.6%	80.5%	-2.2%	97.5%	98.1%	0.6%
Mississippi	18.4%	14.7%	-3.7% **	64.7%	66.8%	2.1%	91.6%	90.7%	-0.9%
Missouri	24.2%	23.0%	-1.1%	77.7%	76.3%	-1.4%	96.2%	95.9%	-0.3%
Montana	26.5%	19.0%	-7.5% *	75.8%	61.2%	-14.6% ***	93.2%	94.8%	1.6%
Nebraska	30.8%	23.4%	-7.4% *	83.9%	81.3%	-2.5%	98.2%	98.6%	0.4%
Nevada	32.4%	24.9%	-7.6% ***	73.8%	76.2%	2.4%	92.0%	93.6%	1.6%
New Hampshire	41.2%	23.1%	-18.1% ***	69.0%	67.8%	-1.2%	96.5%	97.8%	1.3%
New Jersey	25.6%	22.9%	-2.7%	73.2%	68.6%	-4.5% ***	96.5%	96.5%	0.0%
New Mexico	15.4%	17.3%	1.9%	58.9%	60.4%	1.5%	89.8%	91.5%	1.7%
New York	26.6%	24.0%	-2.6% ***	72.5%	70.2%	-2.3% ***	95.4%	95.3%	-0.1%
North Carolina	20.6%	18.2%	-2.4% **	69.4%	69.9%	0.5%	94.6%	94.6%	0.0%
North Dakota	34.1%	38.6%	4.6%	88.2%	79.0%	-9.2% **	98.9%	93.7%	-5.2% ***
Ohio	24.9%	21.9%	-3.0% ***	81.5%	79.4%	-2.0% ***	96.5%	96.8%	0.3%
Oklahoma	22.8%	16.2%	-6.5% ***	66.9%	65.2%	-1.7%	93.3%	91.8%	-1.5%
Oregon	30.1%	23.5%	-6.7% ***	76.9%	72.3%	-4.6% ***	95.4%	96.8%	1.4%
Pennsylvania	28.8%	24.5%	-4.3% ***	77.4%	73.8%	-3.7% ***	96.0%	96.5%	0.5%
Rhode Island	35.7%	17.4%	-18.3% ***	76.3%	79.8%	3.6%	96.9%	96.0%	-0.9%
South Carolina	22.3%	17.8%	-4.5% ***	73.0%	71.2%	-1.8%	93.8%	93.7%	-0.1%
South Dakota	25.6%	24.9%	-0.7%	76.8%	78.4%	1.6%	97.0%	95.5%	-1.4%
Tennessee	25.9%	22.5%	-3.4% ***	77.6%	76.5%	-1.1%	95.7%	96.0%	0.3%
Texas	17.6%	14.9%	-2.7% ***	62.5%	60.9%	-1.5% **	92.2%	92.6%	0.3%
Utah	37.5%	33.3%	-4.2%	80.8%	85.9%	5.1% ***	95.9%	95.1%	-0.8%
Vermont	20.2%	24.2%	4.0%	62.6%	55.3%	-7.3% *	95.5%	94.8%	-0.6%
Virginia	31.3%	28.7%	-2.6%	80.4%	77.2%	-3.2% ***	97.0%	96.4%	-0.6%
Washington	24.8%	23.9%	-0.9%	71.2%	67.9%	-3.3% **	95.6%	95.6%	0.0%
West Virginia	20.9%	19.8%	-1.2%	75.4%	75.5%	0.0%	95.9%	94.5%	-1.4%
Wisconsin	29.2%	21.5%	-7.7% ***	81.7%	80.5%	-1.2%	97.3%	96.9%	-0.4%
Wyoming	30.9%	29.5%	-1.3%	73.9%	73.9%	0.0%	94.2%	93.5%	-0.7%
United States	23.6%	20.0%	-3.6% ***	71.9%	70.4%	-1.4% ***	95.0%	95.3%	0.2% **

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage. FPG = Federal Poverty Guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Analysis by family income is based on the income of the health insurance unit.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 3:

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF CHILDREN COVERED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE BY INCOME CATEGORY

State	0-138% FPG			139-400% FPG			401%+ FPG		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	63.0%	73.3%	10.3% ***	17.1%	23.1%	6.0% ***	2.5%	2.8%	0.4%
Alaska	53.8%	58.2%	4.4%	12.4%	16.2%	3.8%			
Arizona	58.9%	67.2%	8.3% ***	17.0%	15.2%	-1.8%	2.3%	1.5%	-0.8%
Arkansas	75.2%	81.6%	6.4% ***	27.6%	28.7%	1.2%	3.1%	3.8%	0.7%
California	61.6%	69.3%	7.6% ***	23.1%	25.0%	1.9% ***	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%
Colorado	47.3%	65.8%	18.5% ***	12.3%	18.8%	6.6% ***	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%
Connecticut	65.2%	74.0%	8.8% ***	18.4%	29.1%	10.7% ***	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%
Delaware	59.3%	71.9%	12.7% **	14.8%	23.6%	8.8% ***			
District of Columbia	80.9%	80.5%	-0.4%	35.8%	41.3%	5.5%			
Florida	51.6%	69.2%	17.6% ***	17.6%	24.9%	7.3% ***	2.9%	3.5%	0.6%
Georgia	59.6%	67.0%	7.4% ***	22.2%	22.9%	0.7%	3.3%	2.2%	-1.1% ***
Hawaii	43.9%	56.5%	12.6% ***	11.0%	16.7%	5.7% ***			
Idaho	53.4%	63.6%	10.2% ***	12.1%	14.6%	2.5%			
Illinois	68.5%	77.0%	8.6% ***	21.0%	26.5%	5.4% ***	2.3%	2.7%	0.4%
Indiana	60.6%	67.8%	7.2% ***	11.8%	14.6%	2.8% ***	1.2%	1.4%	0.2%
Iowa	59.7%	68.7%	8.9% ***	12.6%	17.7%	5.2% ***	1.6%	2.8%	1.3% *
Kansas	55.0%	66.6%	11.6% ***	12.4%	16.6%	4.2% ***	1.5%		
Kentucky	69.0%	71.1%	2.1%	16.0%	15.2%	-0.7%	1.4%	2.4%	1.1% *
Louisiana	71.1%	77.9%	6.8% ***	31.6%	32.4%	0.8%	4.4%	5.4%	1.0%
Maine	71.4%	79.0%	7.6%	18.9%	25.3%	6.4% **			
Maryland	60.6%	71.9%	11.2% ***	21.8%	26.8%	5.0% ***	1.6%	2.2%	0.6%
Massachusetts	66.8%	74.9%	8.1% ***	18.1%	23.7%	5.5% ***	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%
Michigan	65.8%	72.4%	6.6% ***	15.3%	18.7%	3.4% ***	1.9%	2.7%	0.8%
Minnesota	55.1%	65.6%	10.5% ***	10.3%	12.5%	2.3% **	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%
Mississippi	65.3%	76.3%	11.0% ***	22.6%	25.7%	3.1% *	3.2%	6.8%	3.6% ***
Missouri	66.2%	65.9%	-0.3%	13.9%	16.4%	2.5% **	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%
Montana	50.7%	65.1%	14.4% ***	8.8%	26.0%	17.2% ***			
Nebraska	53.2%	65.6%	12.5% ***	9.3%	12.9%	3.6% **			
Nevada	32.8%	48.5%	15.7% ***	5.8%	10.0%	4.2% ***		2.3%	
New Hampshire	51.7%	70.1%	18.5% ***	22.7%	25.6%	2.8%			
New Jersey	61.1%	67.6%	6.6% ***	17.0%	24.4%	7.4% ***	1.2%	2.0%	0.8% ***
New Mexico	65.9%	70.8%	4.9% *	28.8%	32.2%	3.4%	5.1%	5.7%	0.6%
New York	65.2%	69.9%	4.8% ***	21.1%	25.0%	3.8% ***	2.3%	3.2%	0.9% ***
North Carolina	64.6%	72.2%	7.6% ***	19.6%	21.5%	2.0% **	2.3%	3.0%	0.7%
North Dakota	48.3%	51.1%	2.8%	5.4%	12.2%	6.8% **			
Ohio	63.8%	70.4%	6.6% ***	11.1%	14.2%	3.1% ***	1.5%	1.4%	-0.1%
Oklahoma	63.2%	70.7%	7.5% ***	18.5%	23.4%	4.9% ***	3.0%	3.6%	0.7%
Oregon	49.7%	70.2%	20.5% ***	9.9%	19.8%	9.9% ***		1.7%	
Pennsylvania	59.9%	67.4%	7.5% ***	16.5%	20.5%	4.0% ***	1.9%	2.0%	0.2%
Rhode Island	56.1%	72.8%	16.8% ***	15.8%	15.6%	-0.2%			
South Carolina	61.0%	71.1%	10.1% ***	15.2%	20.8%	5.6% ***	2.1%	2.9%	0.8%
South Dakota	63.9%	69.5%	5.5%	11.5%	17.1%	5.6% *			
Tennessee	64.4%	69.3%	4.9% ***	14.7%	17.6%	3.0% ***	1.9%	2.2%	0.3%
Texas	58.7%	70.5%	11.8% ***	18.4%	23.2%	4.7% ***	2.5%	2.3%	-0.2%
Utah	36.7%	48.4%	11.7% ***	7.7%	6.3%	-1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%
Vermont	76.9%	74.4%	-2.6%	31.4%	40.1%	8.7% *			
Virginia	54.0%	61.8%	7.8% ***	10.7%	15.6%	4.9% ***	1.0%	1.6%	0.7% **
Washington	61.9%	67.7%	5.8% ***	19.1%	25.3%	6.2% ***	1.8%	2.2%	0.4%
West Virginia	69.7%	75.4%	5.8% *	17.6%	19.1%	1.5%		3.7%	
Wisconsin	61.3%	69.1%	7.9% ***	13.2%	15.4%	2.2% *	1.5%	1.8%	0.3%
Wyoming	51.9%	59.9%	8.0%	15.2%	14.6%	-0.6%			
United States	60.9%	69.6%	8.7% ***	17.6%	21.3%	3.8% ***	2.1%	2.4%	0.3% ***

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage. FPG = Federal Poverty Guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Analysis by family income is based on the income of the health insurance unit. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 4:

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNINSURED BY INCOME CATEGORY

State	0-138% FPG			139-400% FPG			401%+ FPG		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	13.3%	6.7%	-6.6% ***	7.1%	3.7%	-3.4% ***	2.6%	1.1%	-1.5% ***
Alaska	19.4%	16.9%	-2.5%	12.4%	13.7%	1.3%	4.3%		
Arizona	22.9%	15.5%	-7.4% ***	17.0%	15.3%	-1.6%	3.3%	4.5%	1.2%
Arkansas	10.2%	5.6%	-4.6% ***	9.6%	7.1%	-2.5% **	4.3%	3.4%	-0.9%
California	16.4%	11.6%	-4.8% ***	11.9%	9.4%	-2.5% ***	3.0%	2.3%	-0.7% ***
Colorado	27.2%	12.2%	-15.0% ***	13.7%	11.2%	-2.5% **	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%
Connecticut	8.8%	6.7%	-2.1%	9.1%	5.1%	-4.0% ***	0.8%	1.3%	0.5% *
Delaware	13.6%	5.2%	-8.4% **	10.3%	4.0%	-6.2% ***			
District of Columbia									
Florida	26.9%	14.3%	-12.6% ***	18.3%	12.5%	-5.8% ***	5.4%	3.5%	-1.9% ***
Georgia	18.2%	13.5%	-4.6% ***	11.1%	9.1%	-2.0% ***	3.7%	2.4%	-1.4% ***
Hawaii	4.5%	5.1%	0.6%	2.7%	3.0%	0.3%			
Idaho	17.0%	10.9%	-6.0% ***	13.6%	7.7%	-6.0% ***	4.0%		
Illinois	9.4%	4.8%	-4.6% ***	6.0%	4.4%	-1.7% ***	2.3%	1.3%	-1.0% ***
Indiana	14.3%	10.8%	-3.6% ***	10.5%	9.0%	-1.4%	2.8%	2.2%	-0.6%
Iowa	9.2%	6.7%	-2.5%	4.6%	5.1%	0.5%		1.9%	
Kansas	14.4%	11.3%	-3.1%	8.5%	6.9%	-1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	0.8%
Kentucky	8.5%	8.7%	0.3%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	-0.2%
Louisiana	10.0%	6.8%	-3.2% ***	8.5%	5.5%	-3.0% ***	3.6%	3.9%	0.4%
Maine	4.1%	4.0%	-0.1%	7.9%	6.1%	-1.8%			
Maryland	11.2%	7.0%	-4.2% ***	6.9%	4.9%	-1.9% ***	1.9%	1.5%	-0.4%
Massachusetts	3.4%	2.0%	-1.5% *	2.3%	1.6%	-0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%
Michigan	8.4%	6.8%	-1.7% **	5.2%	4.2%	-1.0% *	2.2%	1.7%	-0.5%
Minnesota	12.3%	10.8%	-1.5%	7.1%	7.0%	-0.1%	1.7%	0.9%	-0.8% *
Mississippi	16.3%	9.0%	-7.3% ***	12.7%	7.5%	-5.2% ***	5.3%	2.5%	-2.8% ***
Missouri	9.6%	11.1%	1.5%	8.4%	7.3%	-1.1%	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%
Montana	22.8%	15.9%	-6.9% **	15.5%	12.9%	-2.6%	5.4%		
Nebraska	16.0%	10.9%	-5.1% *	6.9%	5.8%	-1.1%	1.1%		
Nevada	34.7%	26.6%	-8.1% ***	20.4%	13.8%	-6.6% ***	6.5%	4.2%	-2.3% *
New Hampshire	7.2%	6.8%	-0.4%	8.2%	6.6%	-1.6%			
New Jersey	13.4%	9.5%	-3.9% ***	9.9%	7.0%	-2.9% ***	2.3%	1.5%	-0.8% ***
New Mexico	18.7%	11.9%	-6.8% ***	12.3%	7.4%	-4.9% ***	5.1%		
New York	8.2%	6.0%	-2.2% ***	6.4%	4.9%	-1.5% ***	2.3%	1.5%	-0.8% ***
North Carolina	14.8%	9.6%	-5.2% ***	11.1%	8.6%	-2.5% ***	3.1%	2.4%	-0.7%
North Dakota	17.6%	10.3%	-7.3%		8.8%				
Ohio	11.3%	7.6%	-3.6% ***	7.4%	6.4%	-1.0% *	2.0%	1.8%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	14.1%	13.1%	-1.0%	14.6%	11.4%	-3.2% ***	3.7%	4.6%	0.8%
Oregon	20.2%	6.4%	-13.8% ***	13.2%	8.0%	-5.2% ***	2.8%	1.5%	-1.3% **
Pennsylvania	11.3%	8.0%	-3.3% ***	6.1%	5.7%	-0.4%	2.2%	1.5%	-0.7% *
Rhode Island	8.3%	9.8%	1.5%	8.0%	4.6%	-3.3% *			
South Carolina	16.7%	11.1%	-5.6% ***	11.9%	8.1%	-3.8% ***	4.0%	3.4%	-0.7%
South Dakota	10.5%	5.6%	-4.9% *	11.7%	4.6%	-7.1% ***			
Tennessee	9.7%	8.2%	-1.5%	7.7%	5.9%	-1.8% ***	2.4%	1.8%	-0.6%
Texas	23.7%	14.7%	-9.1% ***	19.1%	15.9%	-3.2% ***	5.2%	5.1%	-0.1%
Utah	25.8%	18.4%	-7.5% ***	11.5%	7.8%	-3.7% ***	3.2%	3.3%	0.1%
Vermont				6.0%					
Virginia	14.7%	9.5%	-5.2% ***	8.9%	7.3%	-1.6% **	2.0%	1.9%	-0.1%
Washington	13.3%	8.4%	-4.9% ***	9.7%	6.8%	-2.9% ***	2.6%	2.2%	-0.4%
West Virginia	9.4%	4.8%	-4.6% ***	7.0%	5.4%	-1.6%			
Wisconsin	9.5%	9.4%	-0.2%	5.1%	4.2%	-0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.1%
Wyoming	17.2%	10.6%	-6.6%	10.9%	11.6%	0.6%			
United States	15.5%	10.4%	-5.1% ***	10.6%	8.3%	-2.3% ***	2.9%	2.3%	-0.5% ***

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage. FPG = Federal Poverty Guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Analysis by family income is based on the income of the health insurance unit. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 5:

TREND IN PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH PRIVATE COVERAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

State	White			Non-White			Hispanic		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	73.2%	70.2%	-3.0% **	47.8%	38.4%	-9.4% ***	32.5%	27.7%	-4.8%
Alaska	80.5%	77.8%	-2.7%	47.3%	38.5%	-8.8% *	53.9%	56.0%	2.1%
Arizona	76.9%	72.0%	-4.8% ***	49.1%	47.6%	-1.5%	38.2%	35.7%	-2.5%
Arkansas	60.7%	55.1%	-5.6% ***	32.7%	36.3%	3.6%	25.2%	29.4%	4.2%
California	81.7%	77.9%	-3.7% ***	68.2%	65.1%	-3.1% ***	43.2%	38.8%	-4.5% ***
Colorado	81.9%	78.5%	-3.5% ***	68.1%	55.4%	-12.7% ***	42.1%	37.9%	-4.2% **
Connecticut	86.4%	82.7%	-3.7% ***	63.6%	56.8%	-6.9% **	45.9%	35.8%	-10.1% ***
Delaware	83.1%	75.8%	-7.4% **	54.6%	57.3%	2.7%	44.1%	35.1%	-9.0%
District of Columbia	93.7%	99.7%	6.0% *	46.1%	43.2%	-2.9%	53.0%	39.7%	-13.3%
Florida	70.7%	66.4%	-4.4% ***	48.0%	39.9%	-8.1% ***	45.4%	36.4%	-9.0% ***
Georgia	72.4%	69.8%	-2.6% ***	49.2%	45.3%	-3.9% ***	32.4%	29.3%	-3.0%
Hawaii	87.3%	83.3%	-4.0%	79.8%	68.1%	-11.8% ***	68.6%	56.6%	-11.9% **
Idaho	71.7%	67.6%	-4.2% **	58.1%	62.1%	4.0%	34.3%	36.9%	2.6%
Illinois	81.5%	77.1%	-4.4% ***	51.4%	44.8%	-6.7% ***	45.9%	38.1%	-7.8% ***
Indiana	73.3%	69.8%	-3.5% ***	48.5%	40.5%	-8.0% ***	43.3%	37.1%	-6.1% *
Iowa	78.5%	73.6%	-4.9% ***	50.6%	47.8%	-2.8%	56.3%	48.3%	-8.0%
Kansas	79.8%	74.1%	-5.7% ***	56.0%	53.0%	-3.0%	46.5%	35.4%	-11.2% ***
Kentucky	65.5%	62.5%	-3.0% ***	48.4%	44.9%	-3.5%	45.7%	35.9%	-9.7% *
Louisiana	66.9%	63.7%	-3.2% **	35.3%	30.8%	-4.5% ***	44.9%	38.5%	-6.4%
Maine	65.5%	60.3%	-5.3% **	57.0%	35.9%	-21.1% ***	62.2%	65.5%	3.3%
Maryland	84.9%	81.9%	-3.1% ***	66.7%	60.0%	-6.7% ***	46.8%	42.2%	-4.6%
Massachusetts	86.8%	83.3%	-3.5% ***	65.6%	60.1%	-5.4% ***	42.6%	35.6%	-7.0% ***
Michigan	75.9%	69.7%	-6.2% ***	49.7%	43.1%	-6.6% ***	46.4%	41.2%	-5.2% *
Minnesota	85.4%	83.2%	-2.3% ***	56.0%	46.3%	-9.7% ***	48.7%	42.4%	-6.3%
Mississippi	65.4%	62.0%	-3.3% *	33.9%	28.5%	-5.4% ***	40.8%	33.2%	-7.6%
Missouri	71.9%	68.2%	-3.6% ***	49.2%	42.9%	-6.3% ***	47.3%	34.8%	-12.5% ***
Montana	72.9%	59.1%	-13.8% ***	31.2%	25.4%	-5.8%	49.6%	45.7%	-3.9%
Nebraska	83.7%	79.6%	-4.1% ***	55.3%	46.0%	-9.2% *	45.3%	39.5%	-5.8%
Nevada	78.9%	73.4%	-5.5% ***	70.9%	61.3%	-9.6% ***	51.5%	45.1%	-6.4% ***
New Hampshire	77.6%	71.2%	-6.4% ***	73.8%	65.0%	-8.9%	69.9%	50.2%	-19.6% *
New Jersey	87.2%	84.8%	-2.4% ***	64.5%	63.4%	-1.1%	50.6%	41.3%	-9.3% ***
New Mexico	70.0%	70.7%	0.6%	33.6%	33.4%	-0.2%	39.6%	39.0%	-0.6%
New York	80.3%	76.4%	-3.9% ***	56.2%	51.2%	-4.9% ***	45.0%	41.2%	-3.8% ***
North Carolina	73.8%	69.9%	-3.9% ***	48.2%	44.2%	-3.9% ***	26.6%	22.7%	-3.9% **
North Dakota	85.1%	85.4%	0.2%	46.3%	43.8%	-2.5%		50.6%	
Ohio	76.3%	70.7%	-5.6% ***	49.2%	41.4%	-7.7% ***	49.1%	43.7%	-5.5% *
Oklahoma	65.3%	65.1%	-0.3%	45.1%	40.3%	-4.7% **	35.1%	25.3%	-9.8% ***
Oregon	75.3%	68.6%	-6.7% ***	69.0%	61.7%	-7.3% ***	41.3%	34.5%	-6.8% **
Pennsylvania	78.1%	73.9%	-4.2% ***	54.1%	47.1%	-7.0% ***	42.6%	34.0%	-8.6% ***
Rhode Island	86.2%	80.4%	-5.8% ***	64.1%	58.0%	-6.1%	44.2%	30.9%	-13.3% ***
South Carolina	73.5%	67.6%	-5.9% ***	47.0%	37.7%	-9.3% ***	34.9%	35.1%	0.2%
South Dakota	78.6%	79.7%	1.2%	24.3%	25.4%	1.1%	44.8%	40.4%	-4.3%
Tennessee	71.6%	67.5%	-4.1% ***	51.1%	45.4%	-5.7% ***	31.7%	30.5%	-1.2%
Texas	77.7%	74.2%	-3.5% ***	54.9%	52.0%	-3.0% ***	33.7%	31.4%	-2.4% ***
Utah	82.0%	80.7%	-1.4%	66.7%	65.4%	-1.3%	46.1%	41.6%	-4.5%
Vermont	65.8%	60.2%	-5.6% *	54.1%	36.6%	-17.5%		44.8%	
Virginia	83.9%	80.7%	-3.2% ***	63.7%	60.1%	-3.6% ***	58.1%	57.0%	-1.1%
Washington	76.4%	72.6%	-3.8% ***	64.5%	62.8%	-1.8%	39.6%	35.7%	-3.9%
West Virginia	61.7%	61.6%	-0.1%	47.1%	44.3%	-2.9%	53.2%	58.7%	5.6%
Wisconsin	82.4%	78.2%	-4.2% ***	49.1%	42.7%	-6.4% **	52.9%	40.1%	-12.9% ***
Wyoming	75.3%	70.9%	-4.4%	48.0%	47.0%	-1.0%	59.1%	49.9%	-9.2%
United States	77.2%	73.2%	-4.0% ***	54.5%	49.4%	-5.1% ***	41.5%	36.7%	-4.8% ***

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 6:

TREND IN PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH PUBLIC COVERAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

State	White			Non-White			Hispanic		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	20.0%	26.6%	6.6% ***	43.6%	56.7%	13.1% ***	44.9%	60.3%	15.4% ***
Alaska	12.3%	13.3%	1.0%	32.5%	40.6%	8.2% *	32.3%	39.0%	6.7%
Arizona	14.0%	19.4%	5.4% ***	32.8%	38.7%	5.8% ***	40.3%	46.9%	6.6% ***
Arkansas	31.7%	39.2%	7.5% ***	59.4%	58.5%	-0.9%	56.0%	62.1%	6.1%
California	12.7%	16.5%	3.9% ***	24.4%	28.8%	4.4% ***	41.7%	50.3%	8.6% ***
Colorado	10.2%	16.1%	6.0% ***	21.4%	35.0%	13.6% ***	31.7%	47.0%	15.2% ***
Connecticut	9.7%	14.6%	4.9% ***	30.6%	37.4%	6.8% **	45.1%	58.6%	13.5% ***
Delaware	11.4%	21.5%	10.1% ***	35.6%	39.0%	3.5%	33.3%	58.0%	24.7% ***
District of Columbia				51.2%	53.5%	2.4%	38.3%	56.7%	18.4% *
Florida	16.4%	25.0%	8.6% ***	33.8%	48.0%	14.2% ***	29.2%	48.7%	19.6% ***
Georgia	19.7%	23.3%	3.6% ***	39.9%	46.1%	6.3% ***	38.5%	50.2%	11.7% ***
Hawaii	8.3%	15.3%	7.0% **	17.4%	28.1%	10.7% ***	28.9%	41.1%	12.2% **
Idaho	19.1%	25.9%	6.8% ***	24.9%	28.5%	3.7%	35.8%	49.1%	13.4% ***
Illinois	14.9%	20.1%	5.2% ***	41.5%	50.5%	9.0% ***	44.5%	57.6%	13.0% ***
Indiana	17.6%	22.7%	5.0% ***	41.7%	52.6%	10.8% ***	42.0%	47.6%	5.7%
Iowa	17.4%	22.3%	4.9% ***	41.0%	48.2%	7.2%	35.8%	42.1%	6.3%
Kansas	14.0%	19.6%	5.6% ***	35.7%	38.9%	3.2%	35.5%	53.7%	18.2% ***
Kentucky	28.9%	31.7%	2.8% ***	45.5%	48.1%	2.5%	38.1%	49.8%	11.7% *
Louisiana	26.7%	31.6%	4.8% ***	55.8%	63.0%	7.3% ***	38.6%	49.5%	10.9% **
Maine	29.0%	35.1%	6.1% ***	37.1%	56.9%	19.8% ***	34.2%	31.2%	-3.0%
Maryland	11.3%	15.4%	4.1% ***	27.5%	35.9%	8.4% ***	39.1%	48.1%	9.0% ***
Massachusetts	11.6%	15.4%	3.9% ***	32.1%	38.1%	6.0% ***	55.4%	62.8%	7.5% ***
Michigan	19.5%	26.1%	6.6% ***	43.9%	52.1%	8.2% ***	45.2%	52.5%	7.3% ***
Minnesota	9.9%	12.5%	2.5% ***	37.4%	47.7%	10.3% ***	30.9%	39.4%	8.5% *
Mississippi	23.6%	31.2%	7.5% ***	52.2%	63.1%	10.9% ***	28.4%	55.2%	26.8% ***
Missouri	21.7%	24.7%	3.0% ***	43.5%	50.1%	6.6% ***	34.3%	47.5%	13.2% ***
Montana	14.8%	30.9%	16.1% ***	36.2%	52.0%	15.8% ***	38.7%	49.5%	10.9%
Nebraska	11.6%	17.2%	5.6% ***	35.5%	45.2%	9.7%	34.1%	44.9%	10.7% **
Nevada	7.7%	15.4%	7.7% ***	15.5%	25.9%	10.4% ***	15.8%	30.1%	14.4% ***
New Hampshire	17.3%	24.4%	7.1% ***	17.8%	31.1%	13.3% **	24.8%	45.7%	20.9% **
New Jersey	8.8%	12.0%	3.2% ***	26.8%	30.5%	3.7% ***	35.7%	49.5%	13.8% ***
New Mexico	25.0%	23.5%	-1.5%	41.1%	51.6%	10.5% ***	46.1%	52.9%	6.8% ***
New York	15.7%	20.2%	4.5% ***	37.1%	43.7%	6.5% ***	46.7%	53.6%	6.8% ***
North Carolina	18.7%	24.3%	5.6% ***	42.7%	49.2%	6.4% ***	47.3%	60.8%	13.5% ***
North Dakota	10.8%	9.9%	-0.9%	25.0%	37.1%	12.2%	52.5%	28.4%	-24.1%
Ohio	17.2%	23.9%	6.7% ***	43.4%	52.7%	9.3% ***	38.5%	47.7%	9.2% ***
Oklahoma	24.5%	28.4%	3.9% ***	40.2%	44.6%	4.4% *	46.8%	57.7%	10.9% ***
Oregon	14.1%	26.2%	12.1% ***	20.2%	32.6%	12.4% ***	38.8%	57.0%	18.1% ***
Pennsylvania	16.5%	21.1%	4.6% ***	39.2%	48.5%	9.3% ***	46.1%	58.5%	12.3% ***
Rhode Island	10.8%	14.8%	4.0% **	27.8%	37.2%	9.4% *	43.8%	59.9%	16.0% ***
South Carolina	17.6%	24.2%	6.7% ***	40.5%	55.9%	15.4% ***	36.1%	45.8%	9.8% **
South Dakota	15.7%	17.5%	1.8%	54.5%	65.7%	11.2%		54.0%	
Tennessee	23.0%	27.5%	4.5% ***	41.8%	48.9%	7.2% ***	40.5%	54.7%	14.2% ***
Texas	12.4%	17.4%	5.0% ***	31.1%	38.9%	7.8% ***	41.6%	51.2%	9.6% ***
Utah	10.1%	13.3%	3.2% ***	17.4%	21.3%	3.9%	19.9%	33.4%	13.5% ***
Vermont	31.0%	36.9%	5.9% *	33.0%	59.6%	26.6% **		50.0%	
Virginia	10.6%	14.7%	4.0% ***	28.2%	33.2%	5.1% ***	22.0%	32.8%	10.9% ***
Washington	17.6%	23.1%	5.5% ***	26.3%	30.1%	3.9% **	44.8%	54.9%	10.1% ***
West Virginia	31.7%	33.8%	2.1%	49.2%	51.8%	2.7%		37.9%	
Wisconsin	13.5%	18.1%	4.6% ***	46.2%	52.3%	6.0% *	33.9%	47.0%	13.1% ***
Wyoming	16.1%	20.1%	4.0%	30.3%	45.9%	15.6%	33.7%	31.1%	-2.6%
United States	16.3%	21.5%	5.2% ***	35.9%	43.5%	7.6% ***	40.1%	50.7%	10.5% ***

Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates reflect the primary source of coverage. Estimates with relative

standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

APPENDIX TABLE 7:

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNINSURED BY RACE/ETHNICITY

State	White			Non-White			Hispanic		
	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point	2008	2012	Percent Point
	%	%	Change	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Alabama	6.8%	3.3%	-3.6% ***	8.6%	4.9%	-3.7% ***	22.6%	12.0%	-10.7% ***
Alaska	7.2%	8.9%	1.7%	20.2%	20.9%	0.7%		5.0%	
Arizona	9.2%	8.6%	-0.6%	18.0%	13.7%	-4.4% ***	21.5%	17.4%	-4.1% ***
Arkansas	7.6%	5.7%	-2.0% **	8.0%	5.3%	-2.7% **	18.9%	8.5%	-10.4% ***
California	5.7%	5.5%	-0.2%	7.4%	6.1%	-1.4% ***	15.1%	10.9%	-4.1% ***
Colorado	7.9%	5.4%	-2.5% ***	10.5%	9.6%	-0.8%	26.2%	15.2%	-11.0% ***
Connecticut	3.9%	2.7%	-1.2% *	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%	9.0%	5.5%	-3.4% **
Delaware	5.5%			9.8%	3.7%	-6.1%	22.6%		
District of Columbia					3.3%				
Florida	12.9%	8.7%	-4.3% ***	18.2%	12.1%	-6.1% ***	25.5%	14.9%	-10.5% ***
Georgia	7.9%	6.9%	-1.0% *	11.0%	8.6%	-2.4% ***	29.1%	20.5%	-8.6% ***
Hawaii				2.8%	3.9%	1.1%			
Idaho	9.2%	6.6%	-2.6% **	17.0%	9.4%	-7.6% *	30.0%	14.0%	-16.0% ***
Illinois	3.6%	2.8%	-0.8% **	7.1%	4.8%	-2.4% ***	9.6%	4.3%	-5.3% ***
Indiana	9.0%	7.5%	-1.5% **	9.8%	6.9%	-2.9% ***	14.8%	15.2%	0.5%
Iowa	4.2%	4.1%	0.0%				7.9%	9.5%	1.7%
Kansas	6.3%	6.3%	0.1%	8.2%	8.0%	-0.2%	18.0%	10.9%	-7.0% ***
Kentucky	5.6%	5.8%	0.2%	6.1%	7.0%	0.9%	16.2%	14.3%	-2.0%
Louisiana	6.4%	4.7%	-1.7% **	8.9%	6.2%	-2.8% ***	16.5%	12.0%	-4.5%
Maine	5.5%	4.7%	-0.8%	5.9%					
Maryland	3.7%	2.7%	-1.0% **	5.8%	4.1%	-1.7% ***	14.1%	9.7%	-4.4% **
Massachusetts	1.6%	1.2%	-0.4%	2.3%	1.8%	-0.6%	2.1%		
Michigan	4.6%	4.2%	-0.4%	6.5%	4.8%	-1.7% ***	8.4%	6.3%	-2.1%
Minnesota	4.6%	4.4%	-0.2%	6.6%	6.0%	-0.7%	20.4%	18.2%	-2.3%
Mississippi	11.0%	6.8%	-4.2% ***	13.9%	8.4%	-5.5% ***	30.8%	11.6%	-19.2% ***
Missouri	6.4%	7.1%	0.7%	7.3%	7.0%	-0.3%	18.4%	17.7%	-0.7%
Montana	12.3%	10.0%	-2.3%	32.6%	22.6%	-10.0% *			
Nebraska	4.7%	3.2%	-1.5% **	9.2%	8.8%	-0.4%	20.6%	15.7%	-4.9%
Nevada	13.4%	11.2%	-2.2%	13.7%	12.9%	-0.8%	32.7%	24.8%	-7.9% ***
New Hampshire	5.1%	4.4%	-0.7%						
New Jersey	4.1%	3.2%	-0.9% **	8.7%	6.1%	-2.6% ***	13.7%	9.2%	-4.5% ***
New Mexico	4.9%	5.8%	0.9%	25.3%	15.0%	-10.3% ***	14.3%	8.2%	-6.2% ***
New York	4.0%	3.4%	-0.6% **	6.7%	5.1%	-1.6% ***	8.3%	5.2%	-3.0% ***
North Carolina	7.5%	5.8%	-1.7% ***	9.1%	6.6%	-2.5% ***	26.2%	16.5%	-9.6% ***
North Dakota	4.0%	4.7%	0.7%	28.7%	19.1%	-9.6%			
Ohio	6.6%	5.5%	-1.1% ***	7.5%	5.9%	-1.5% *	12.4%	8.6%	-3.8% **
Oklahoma	10.2%	6.5%	-3.7% ***	14.7%	15.1%	0.3%	18.1%	17.0%	-1.1%
Oregon	10.6%	5.2%	-5.4% ***	10.8%	5.7%	-5.1% ***	19.9%	8.5%	-11.4% ***
Pennsylvania	5.5%	5.1%	-0.4%	6.7%	4.5%	-2.3% ***	11.3%	7.6%	-3.7% **
Rhode Island	3.1%	4.8%	1.8% *		4.8%		12.0%	9.2%	-2.8%
South Carolina	8.9%	8.2%	-0.7%	12.5%	6.4%	-6.1% ***	29.0%	19.1%	-9.9% **
South Dakota	5.7%			21.3%	9.0%	-12.3% **			
Tennessee	5.4%	5.0%	-0.4%	7.1%	5.7%	-1.5%	27.8%	14.8%	-13.0% ***
Texas	9.9%	8.4%	-1.6% ***	13.9%	9.1%	-4.8% ***	24.7%	17.5%	-7.2% ***
Utah	7.9%	6.0%	-1.9% **	15.9%	13.3%	-2.6%	34.0%	25.0%	-8.9% ***
Vermont	3.2%	2.9%	-0.4%						
Virginia	5.4%	4.6%	-0.8%	8.2%	6.6%	-1.5% *	19.9%	10.2%	-9.8% ***
Washington	6.0%	4.3%	-1.7% ***	9.2%	7.1%	-2.1% *	15.6%	9.4%	-6.2% ***
West Virginia	6.6%	4.6%	-2.0% **						
Wisconsin	4.0%	3.7%	-0.3%	4.6%	5.0%	0.4%	13.2%	13.0%	-0.2%
Wyoming	8.6%	9.0%	0.4%	21.8%	7.1%	-14.7% **		19.1%	
United States	6.5%	5.4%	-1.2% ***	9.6%	7.1%	-2.5% ***	18.3%	12.6%	-5.7% ***

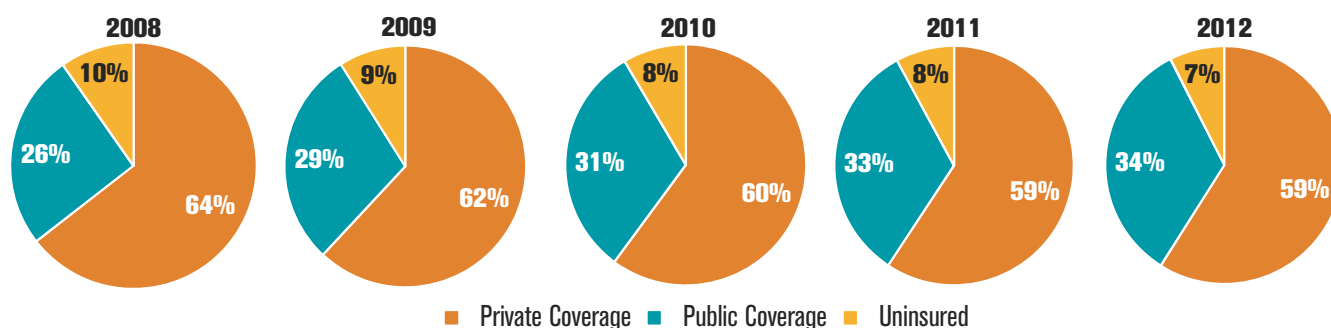
Notes: Significant difference between periods is indicated by confidence levels of: * = 90%, ** = 95%, *** = 99%. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are excluded.

Source: 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys as analyzed by SHADAC.

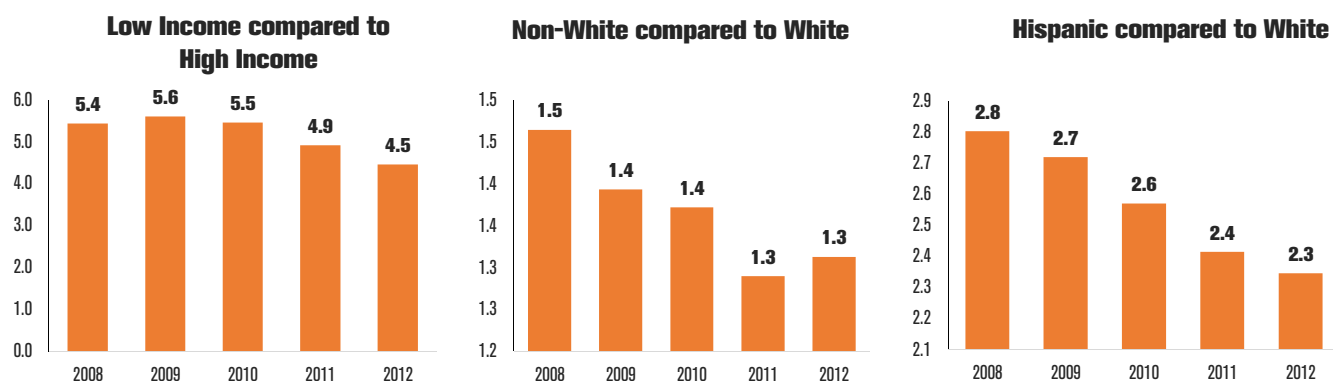
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

United States

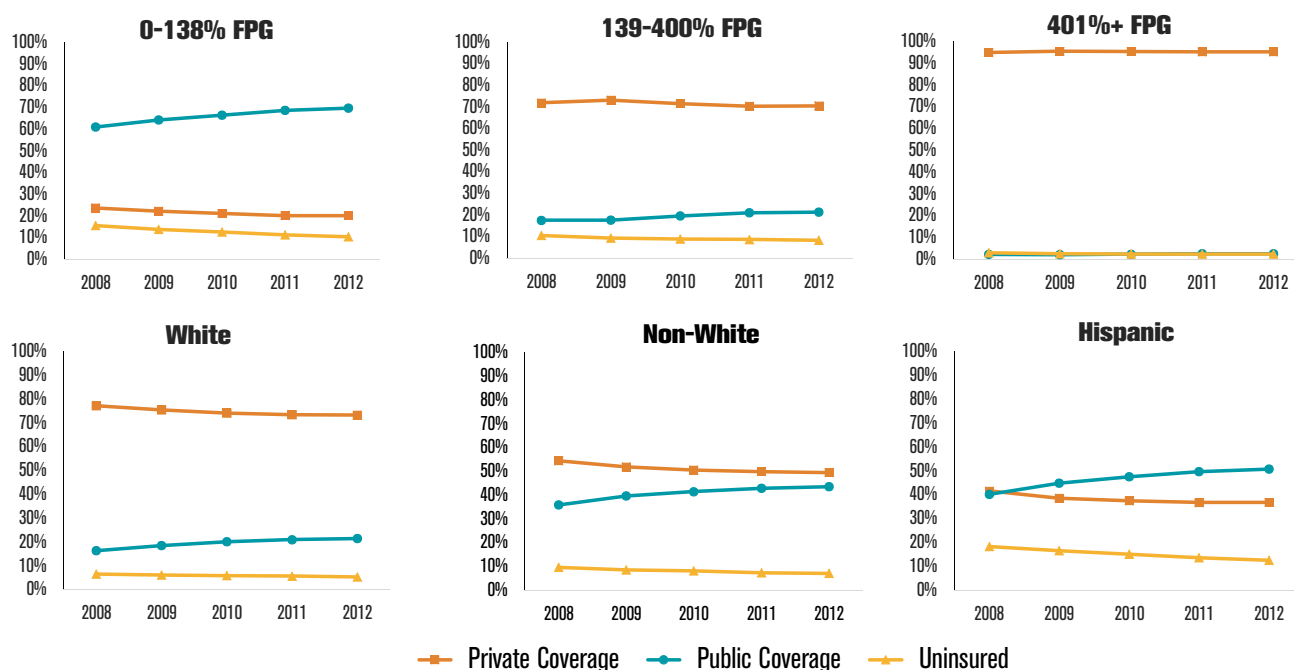
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

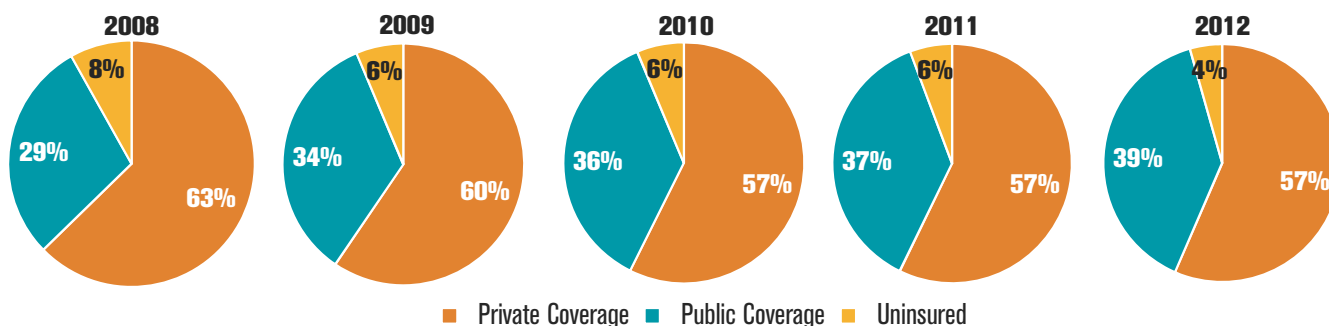


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

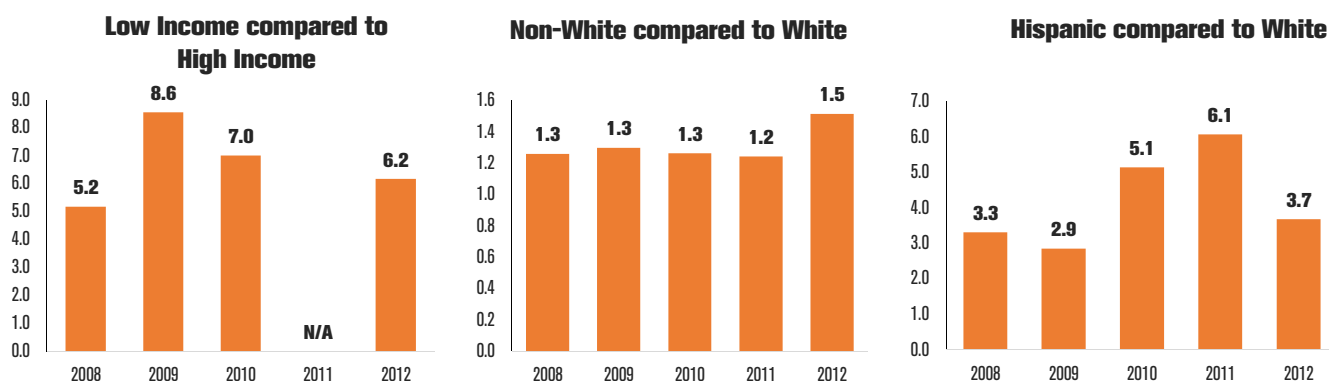
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Alabama

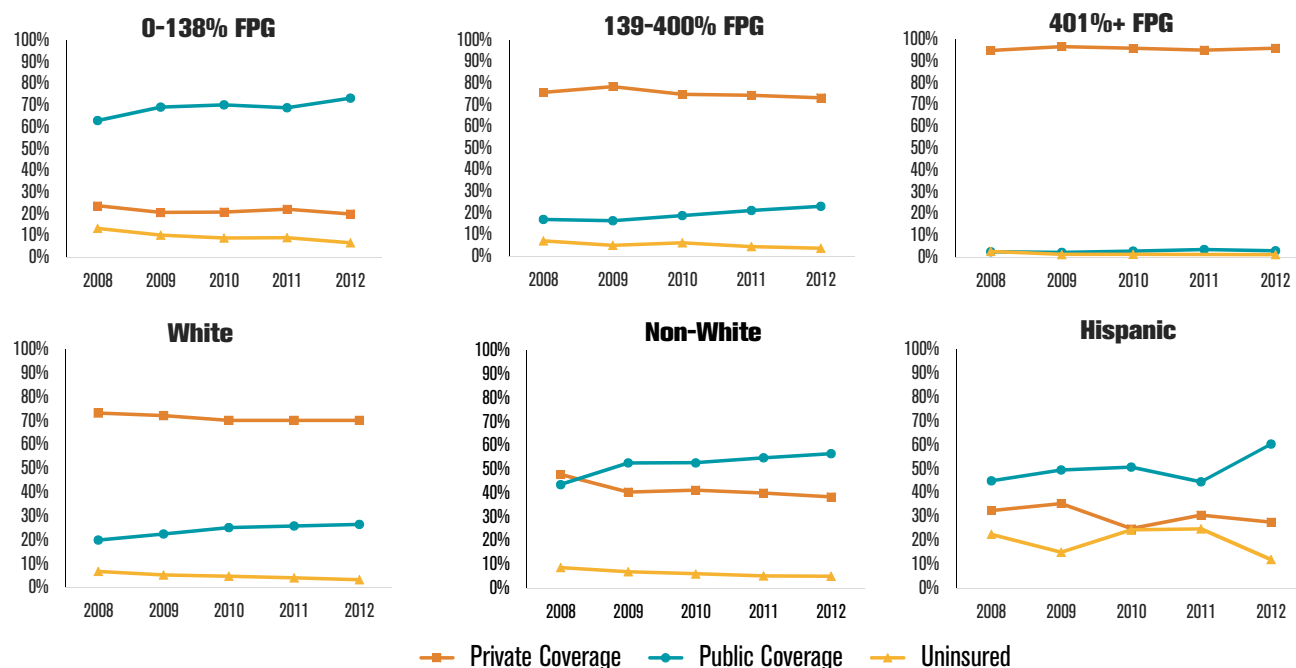
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

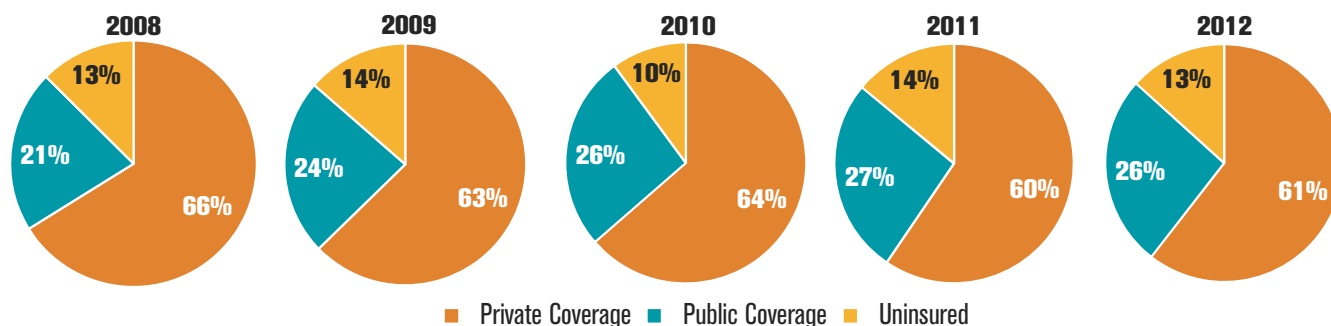


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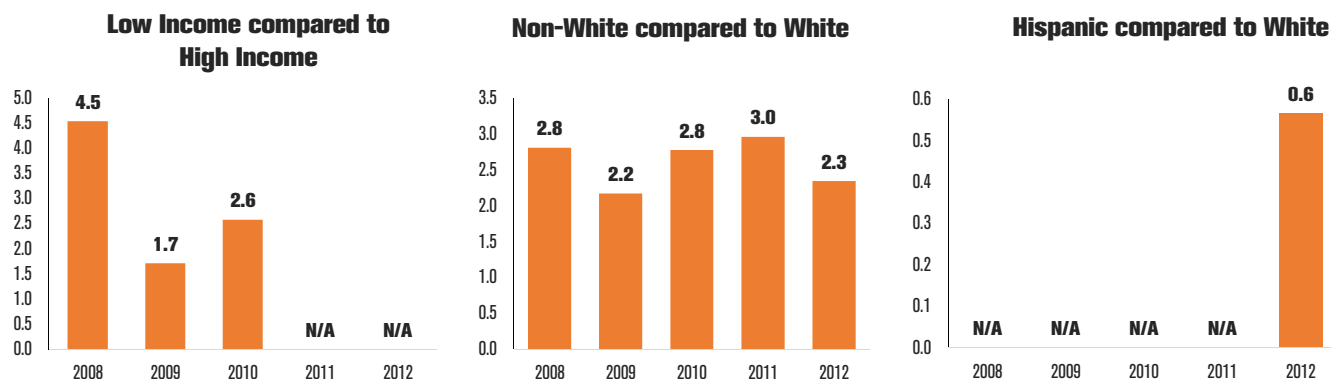
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Alaska

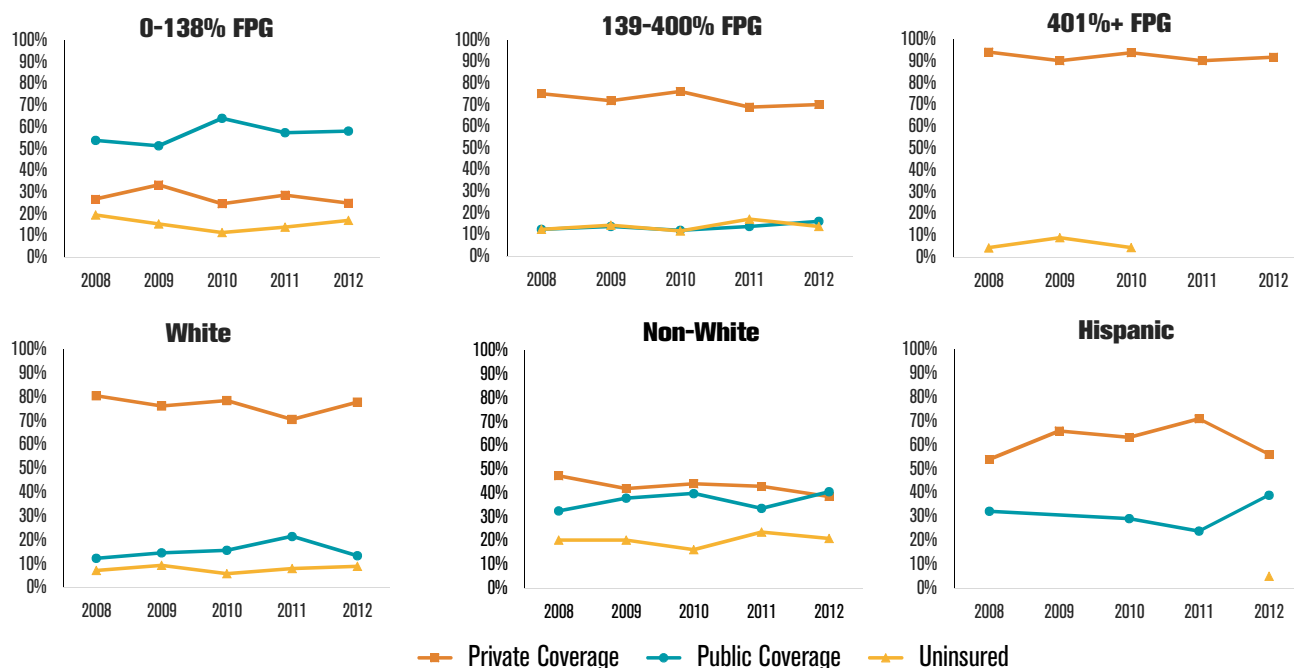
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

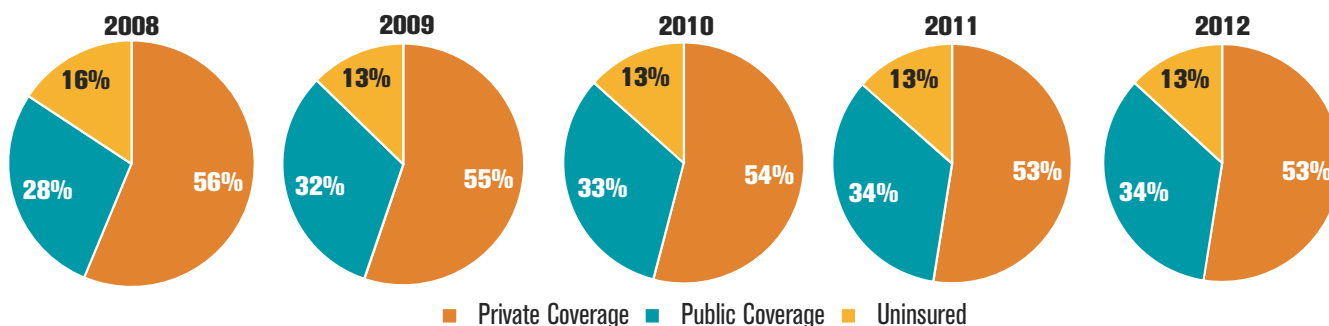


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

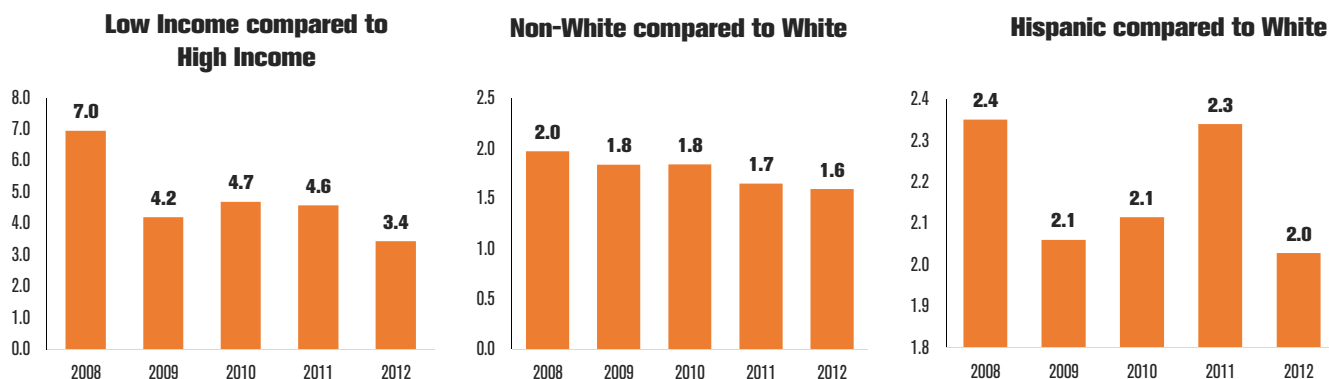
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Arizona

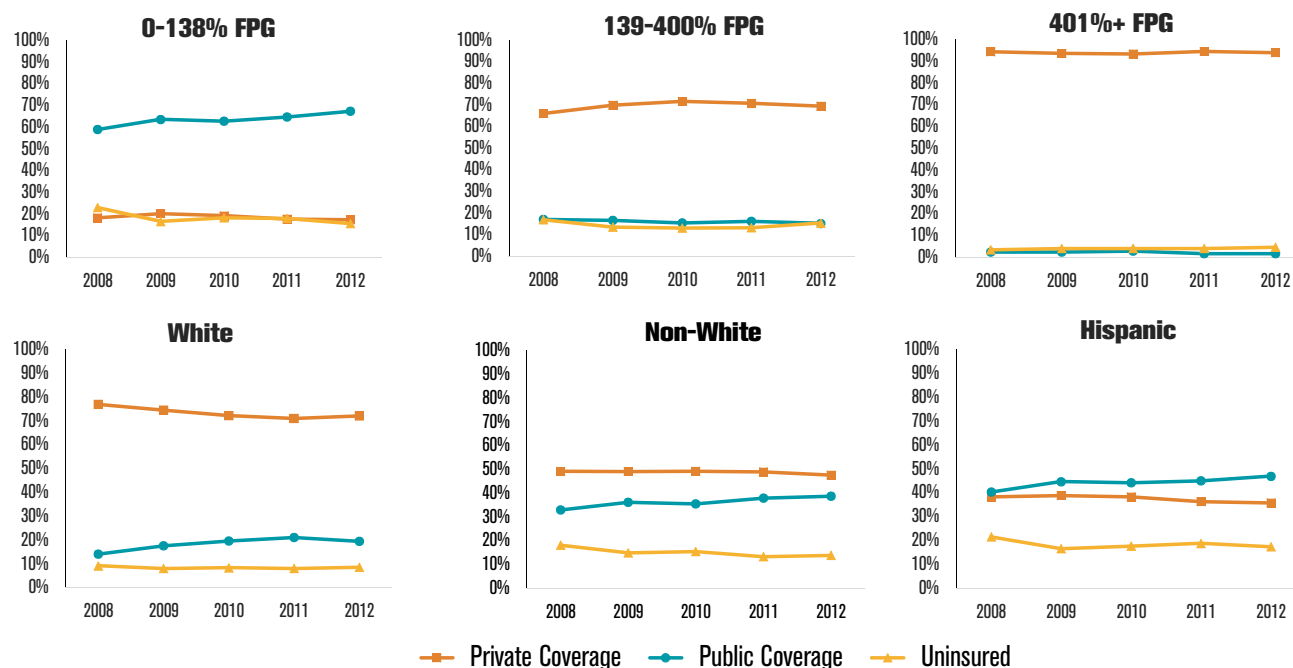
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

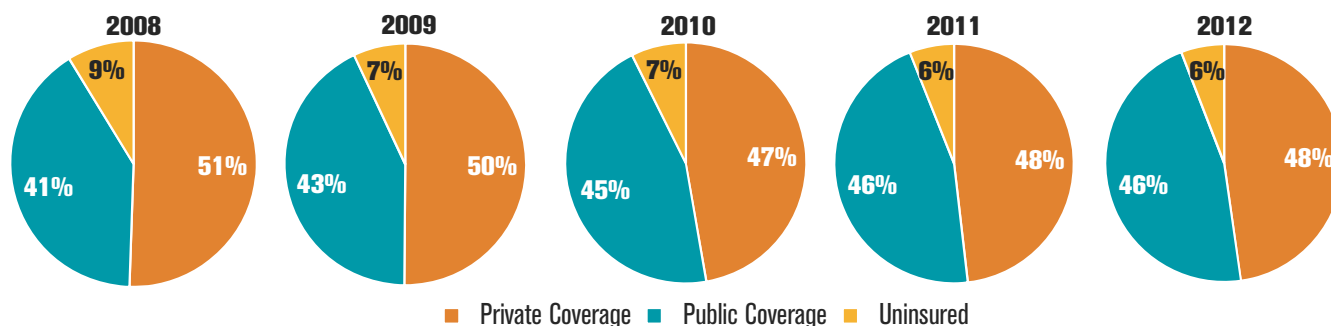


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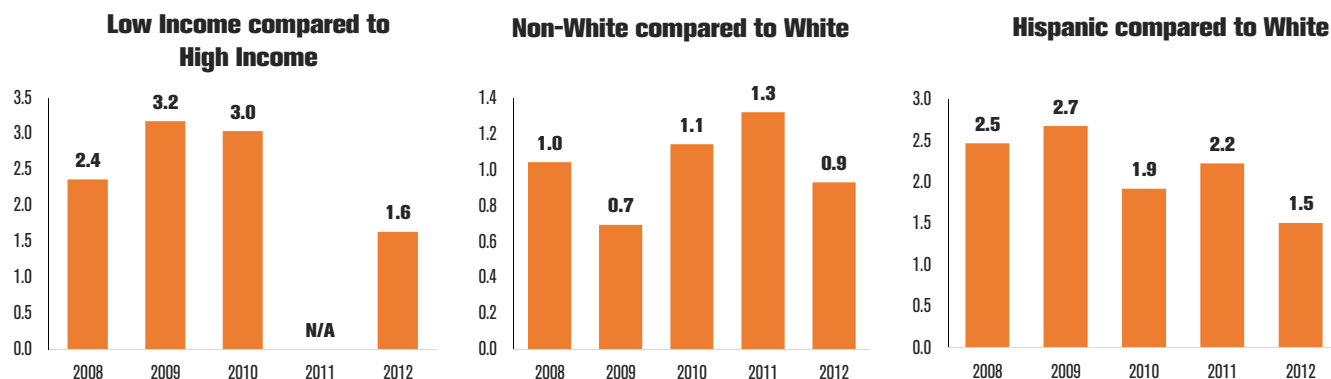
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Arkansas

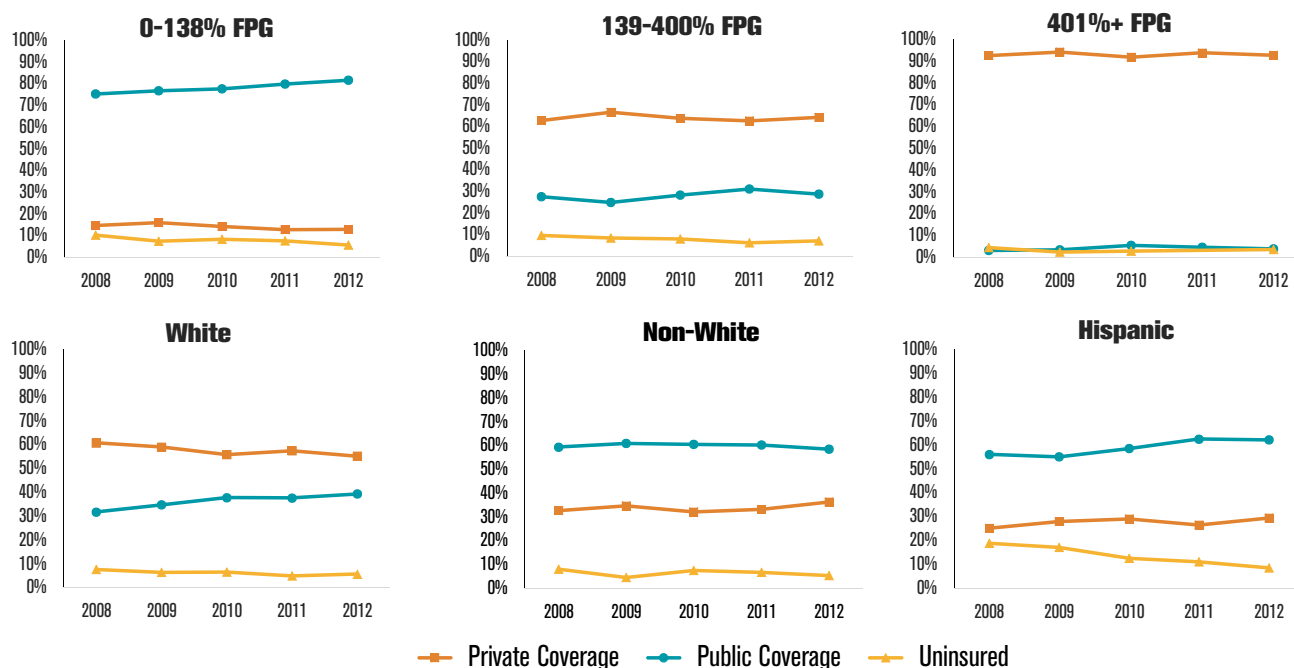
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

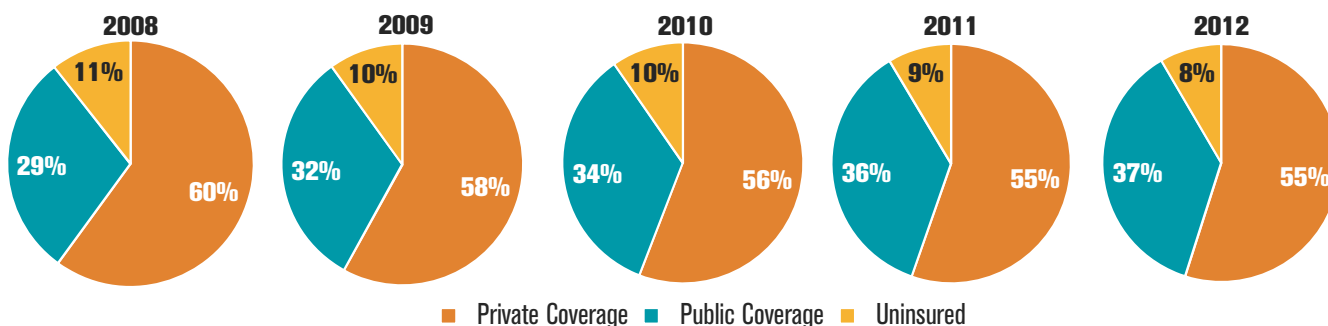


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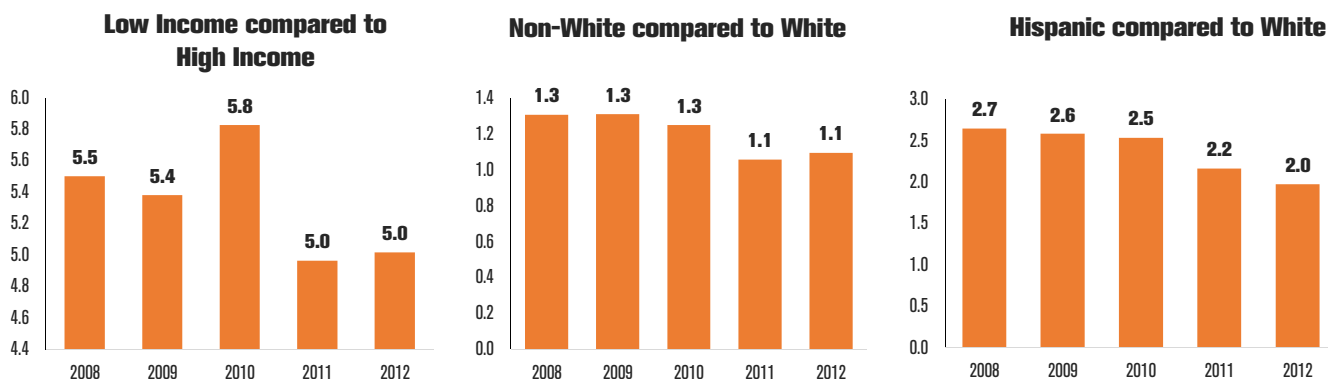
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

California

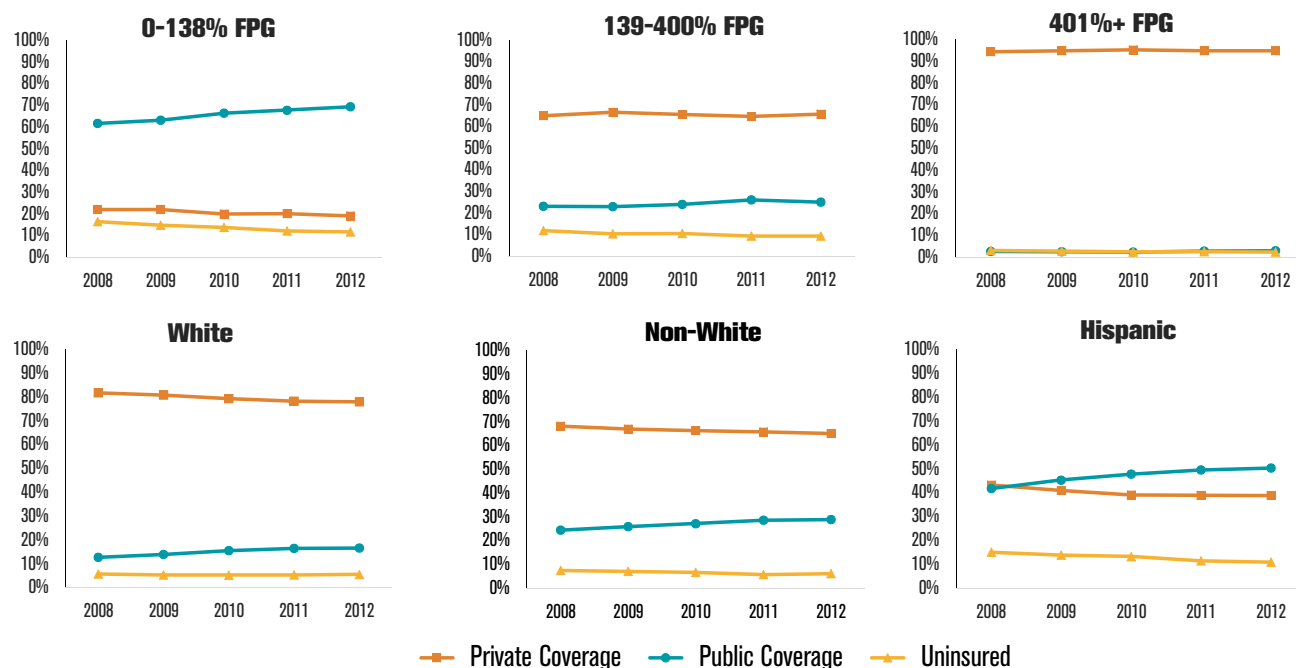
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

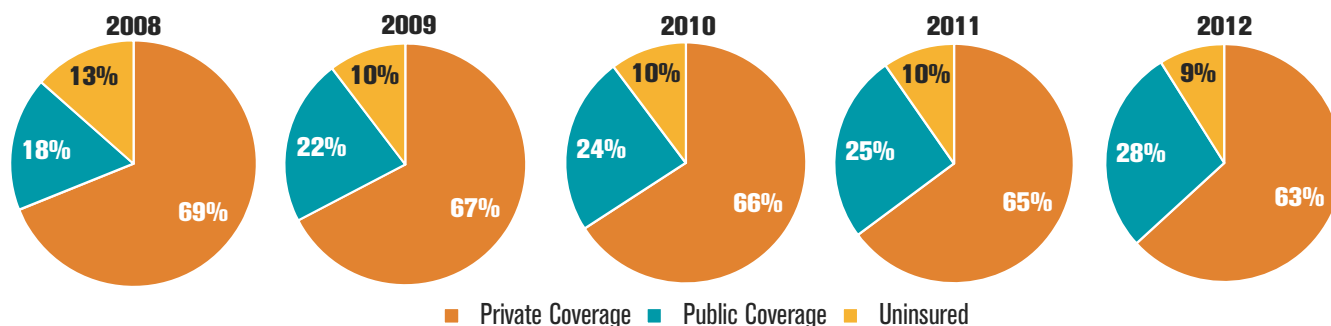


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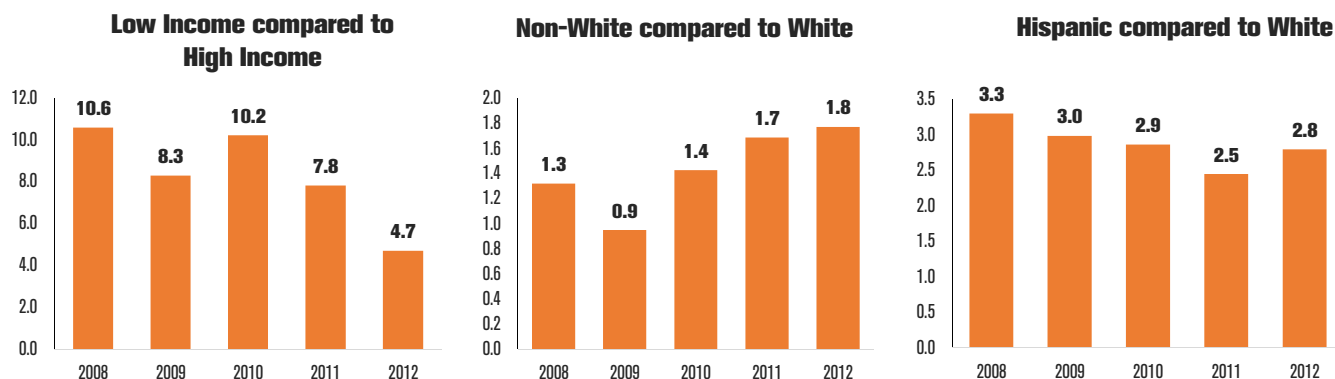
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Colorado

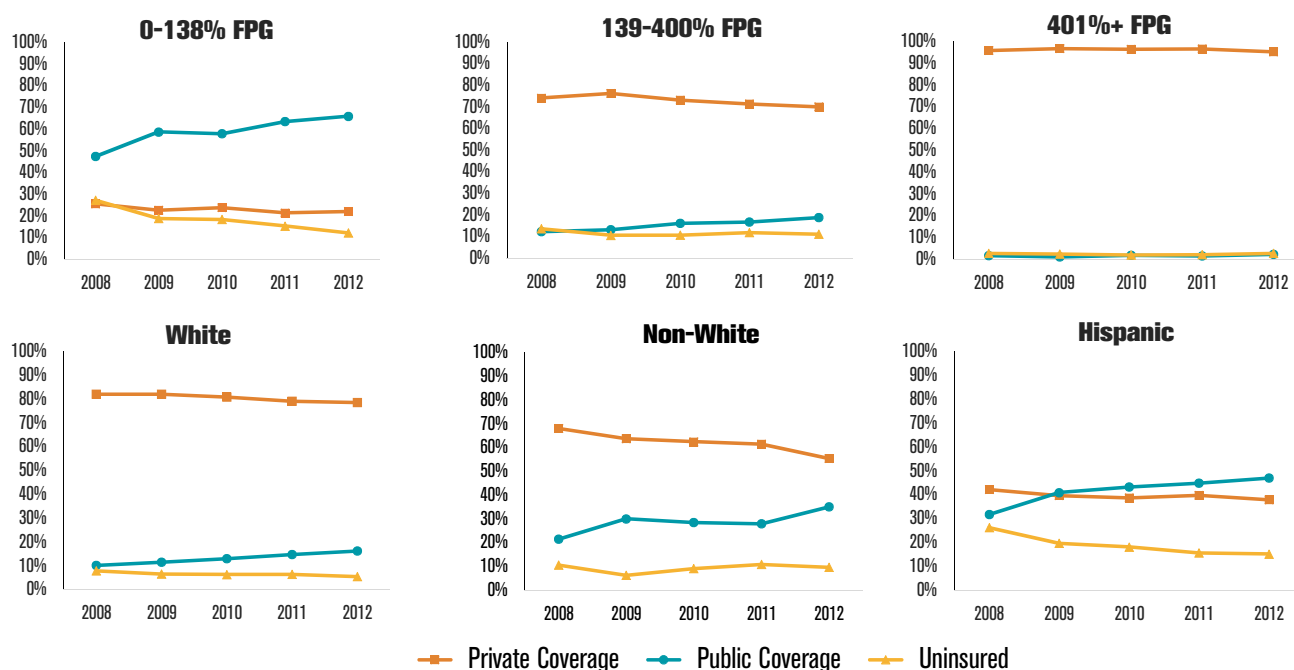
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

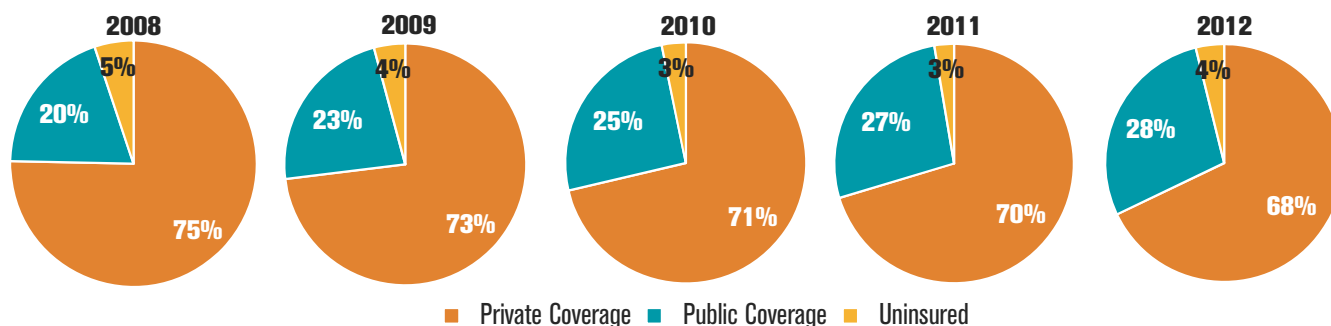


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

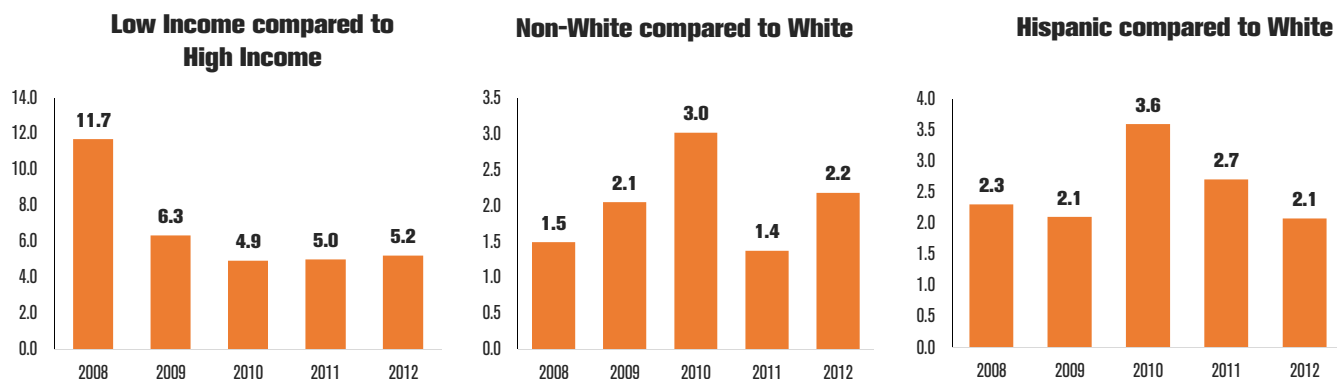
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Connecticut

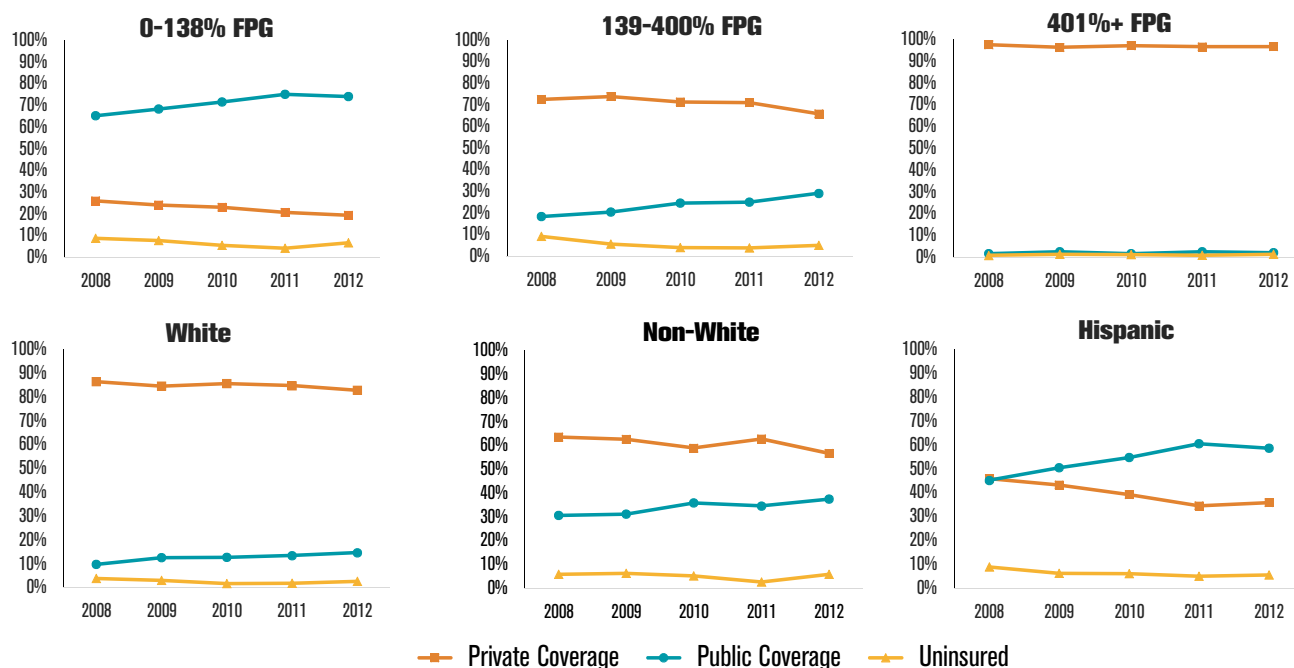
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

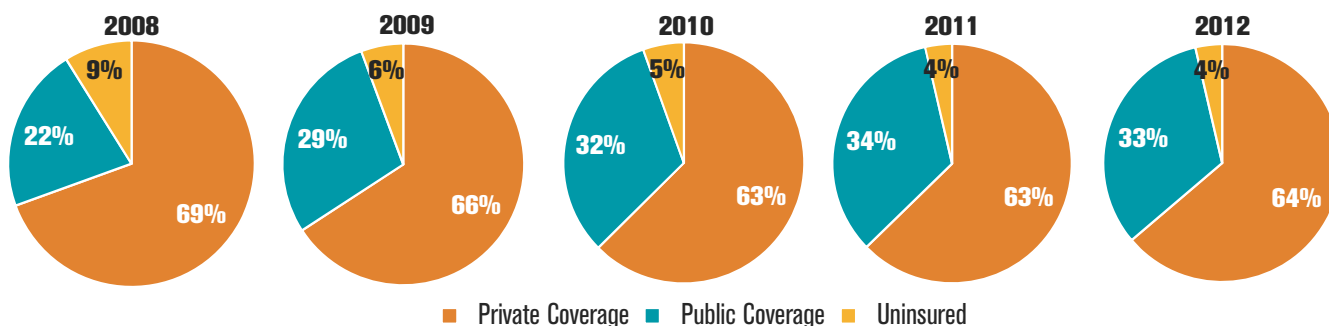


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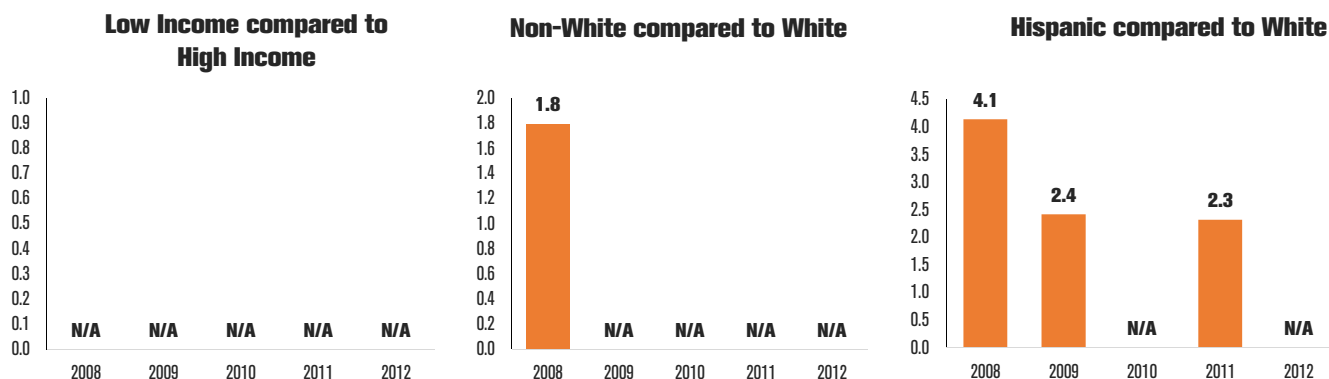
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Delaware

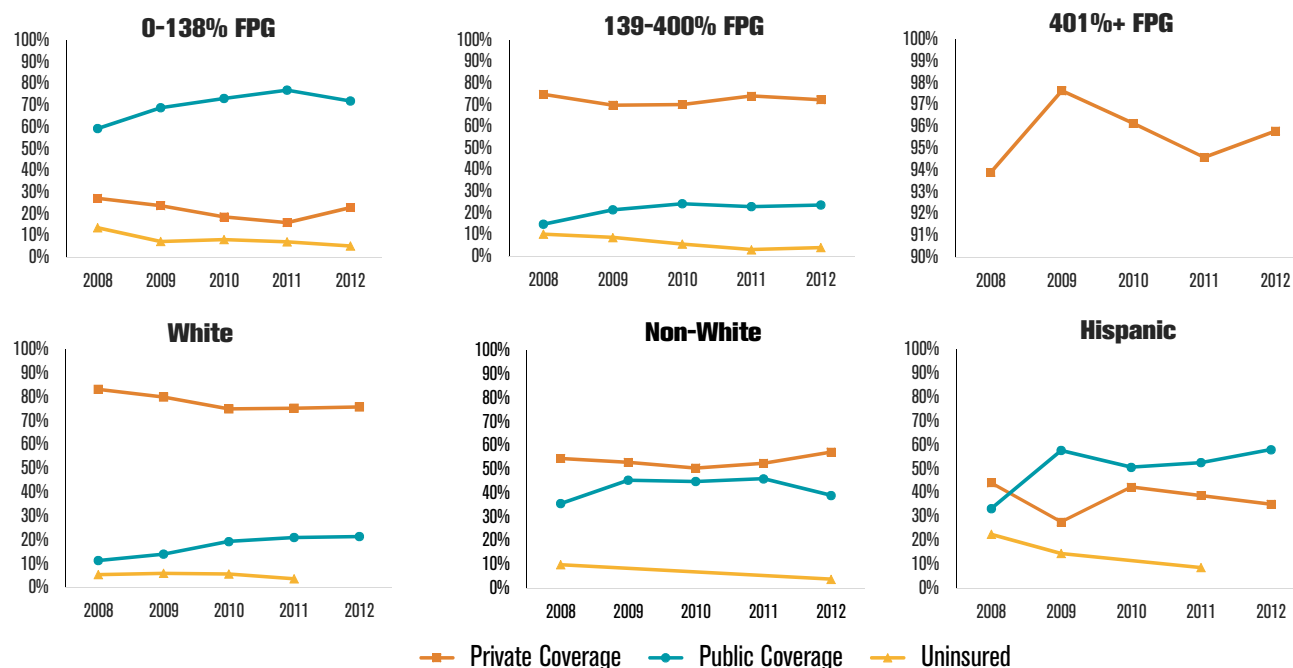
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

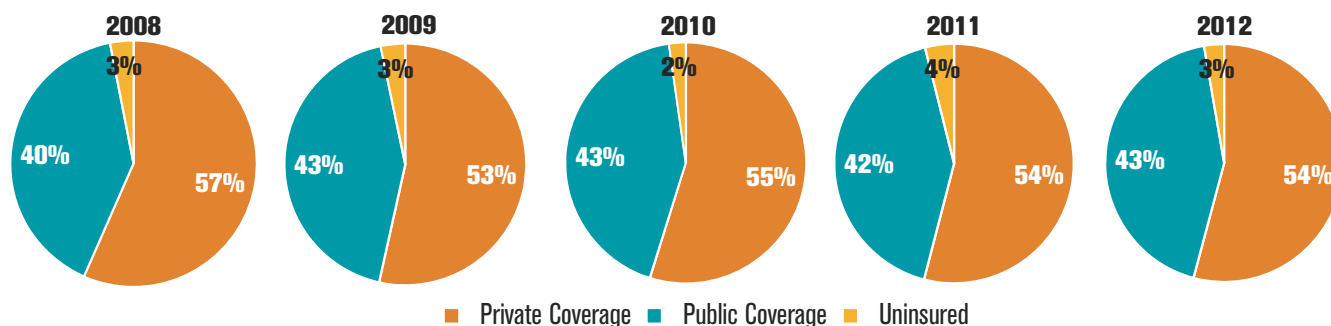


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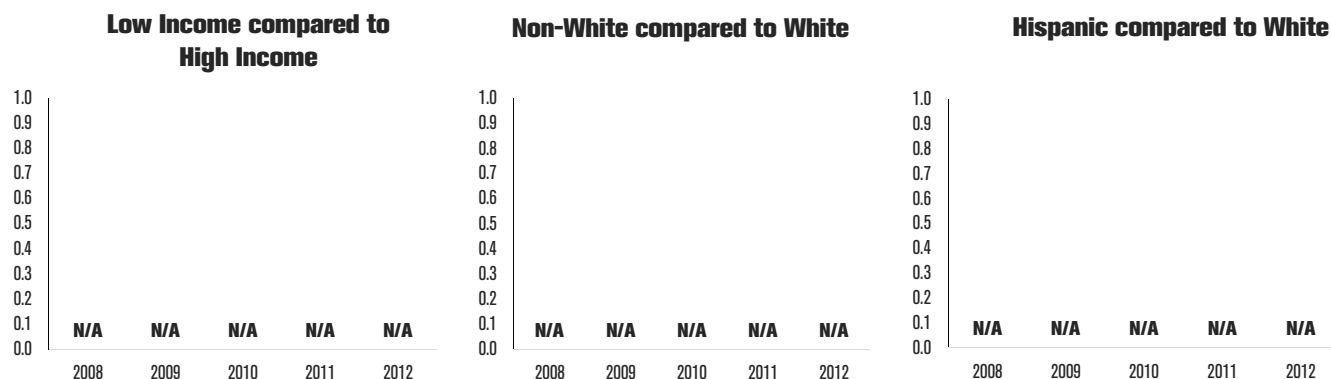
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

District of Columbia

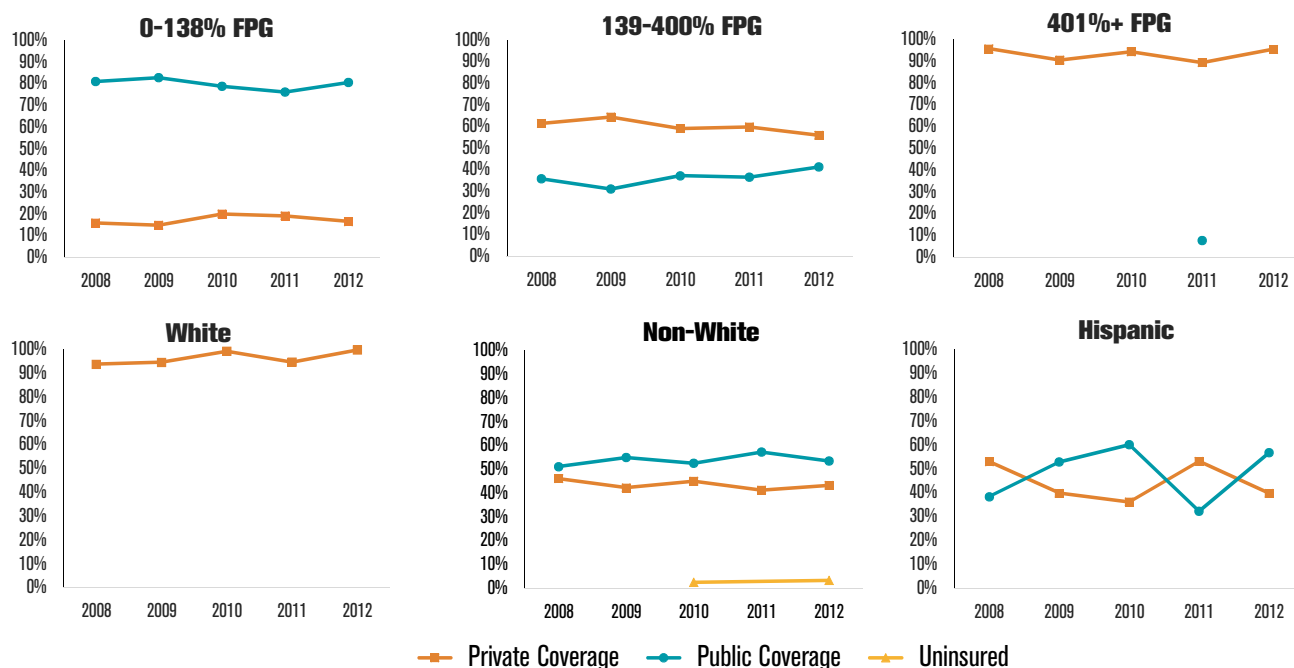
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

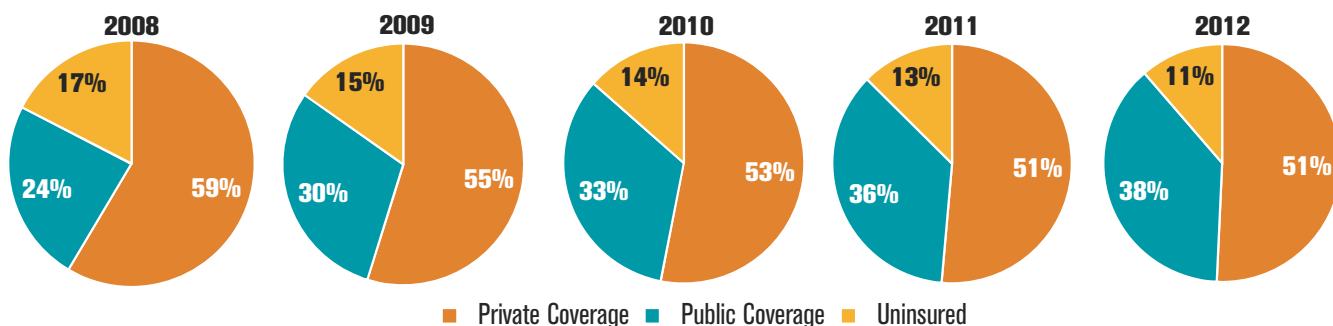


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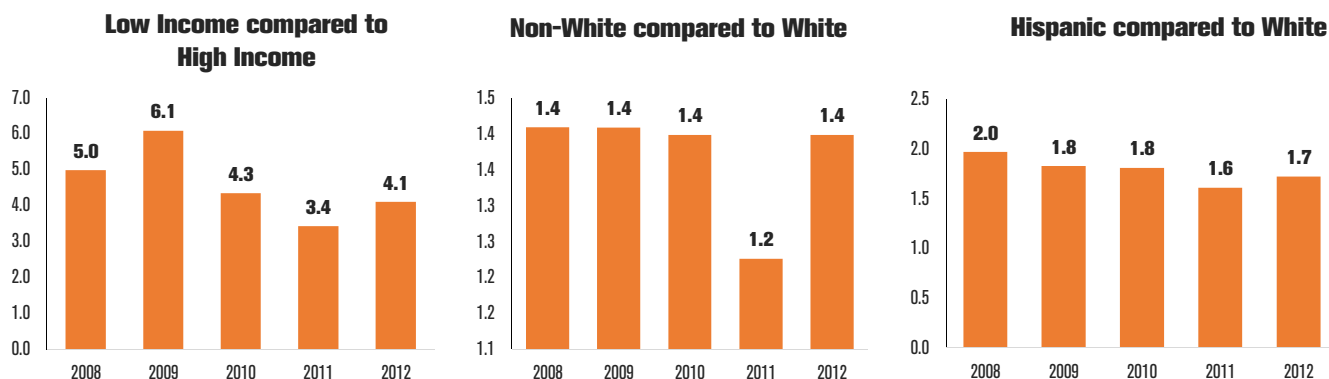
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Florida

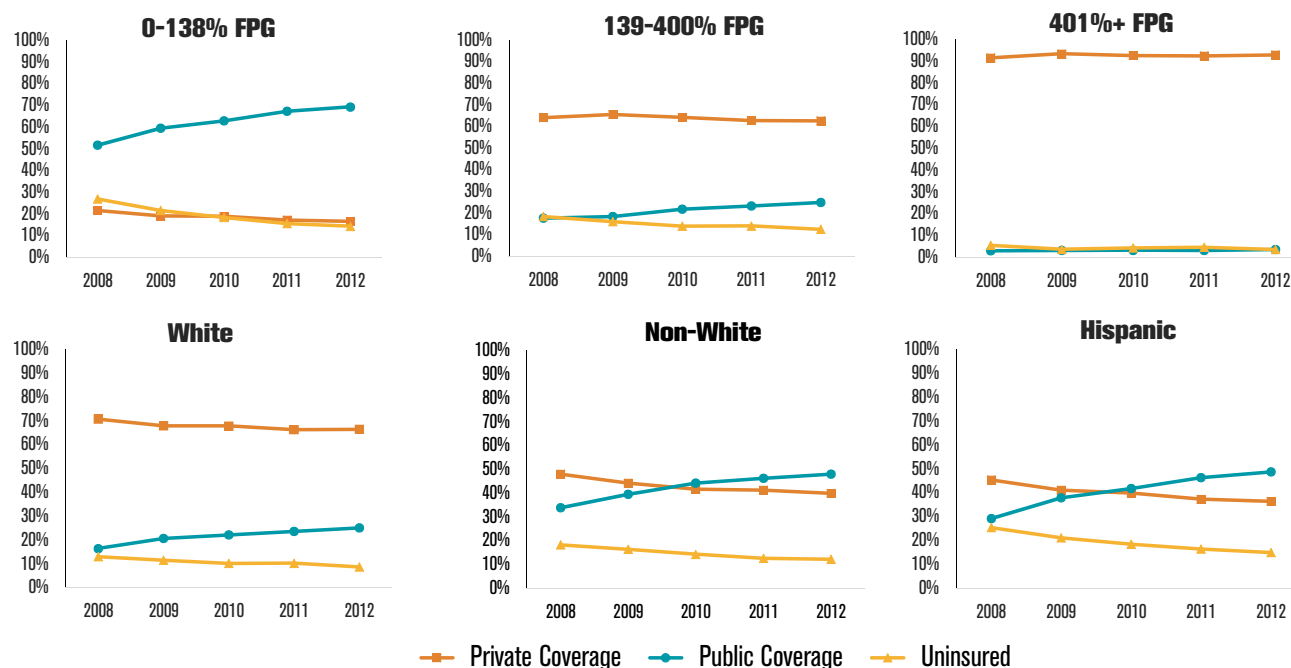
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

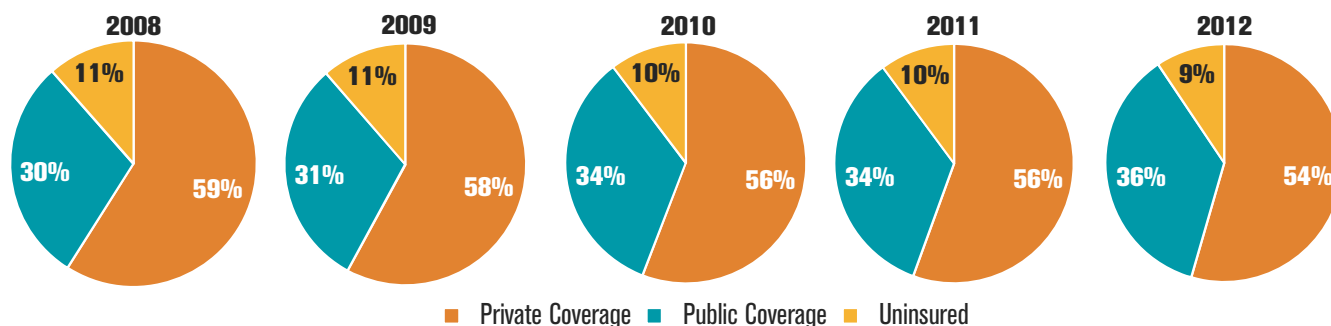


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

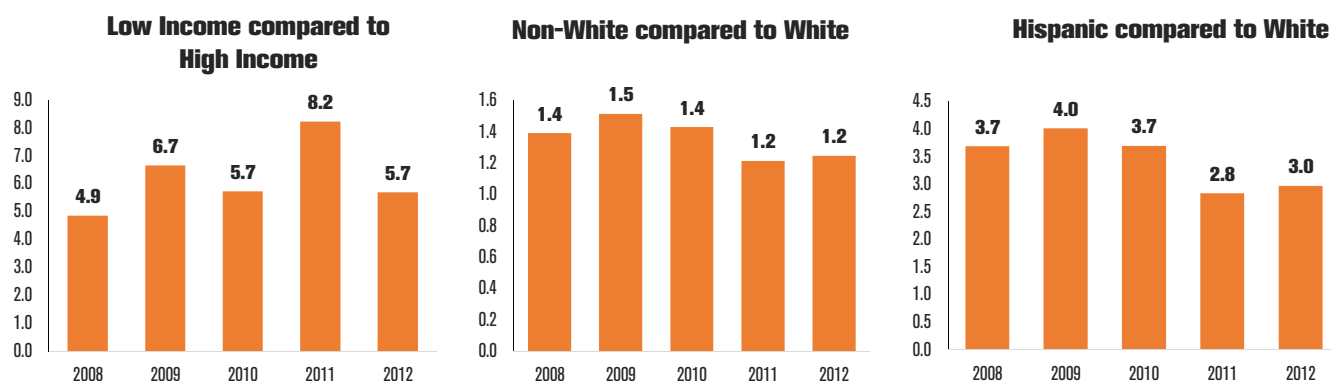
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Georgia

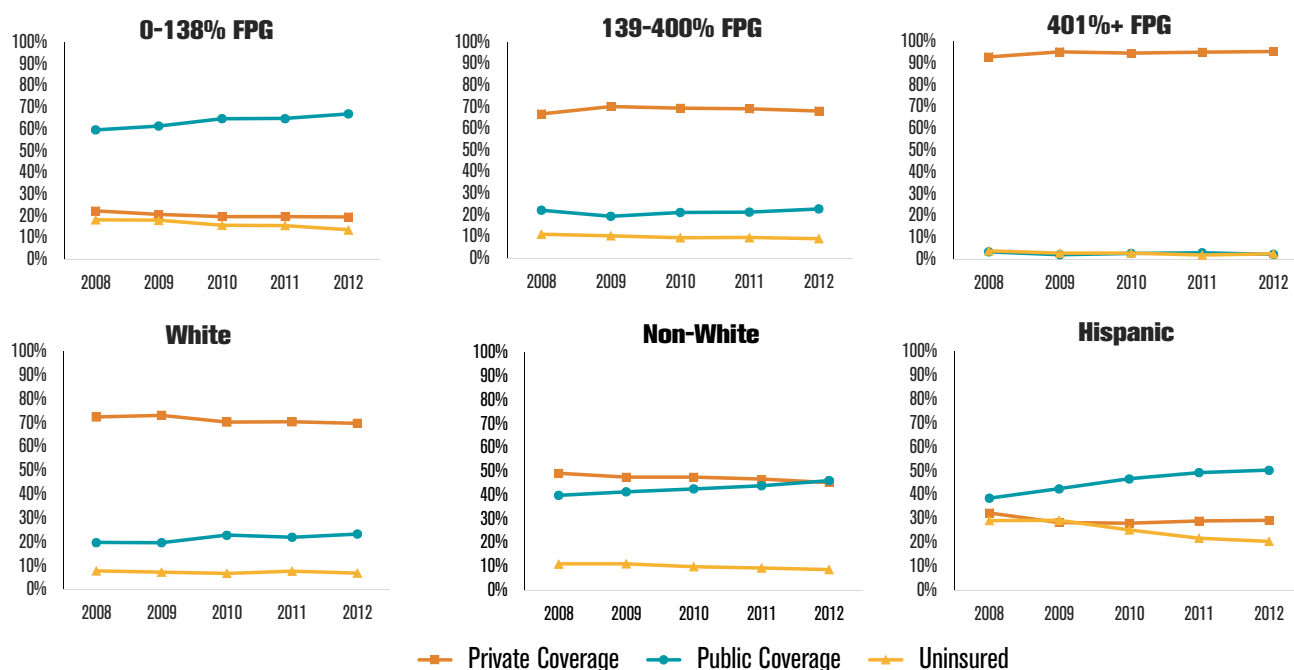
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

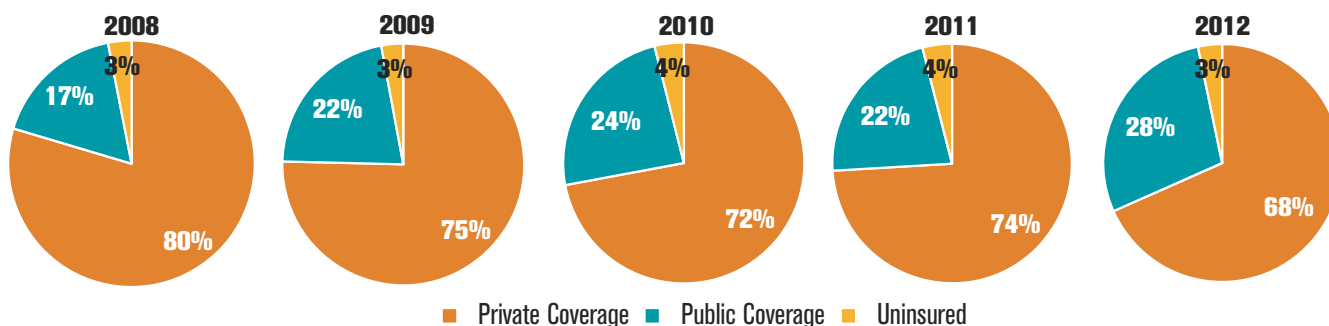


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

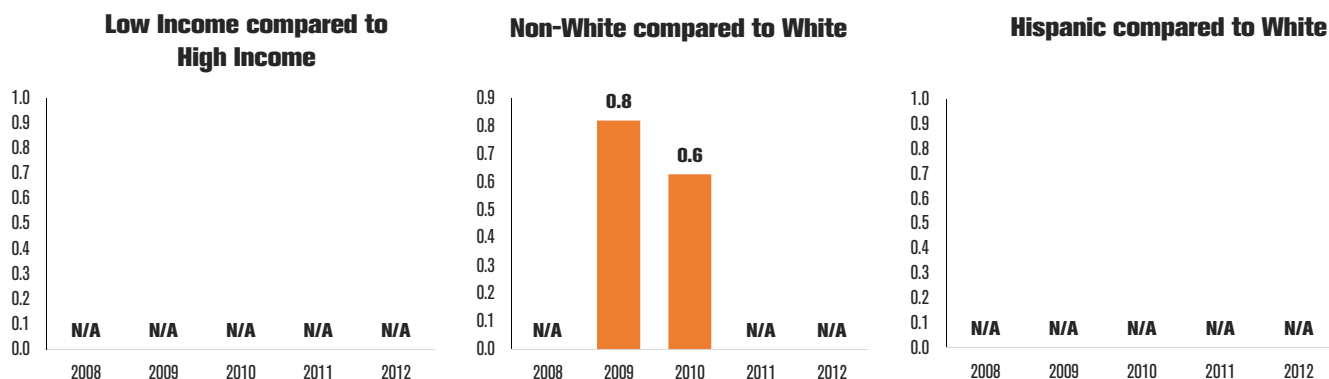
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Hawaii

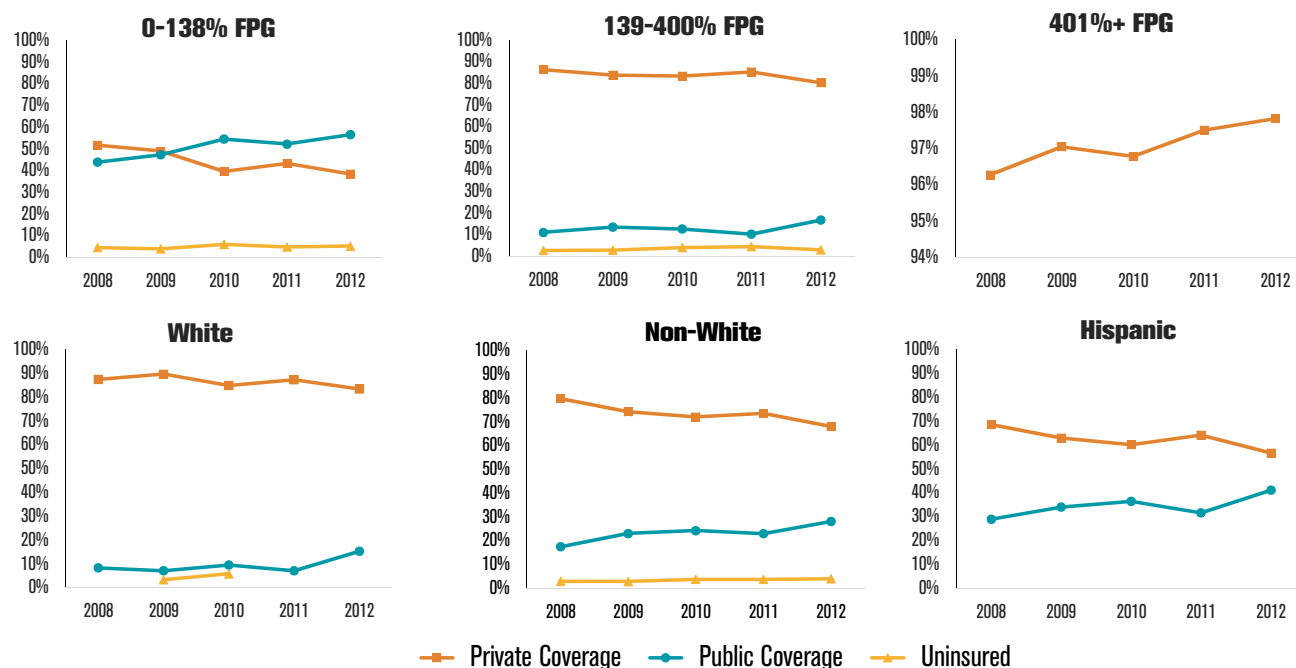
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

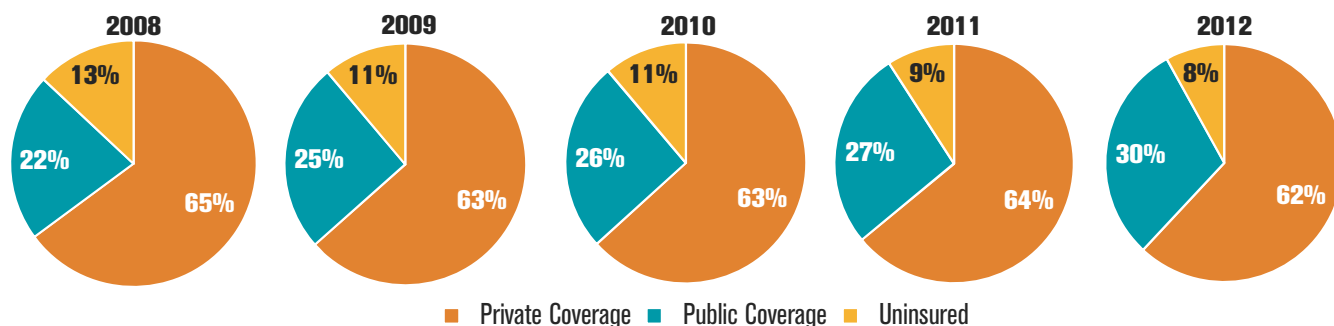


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

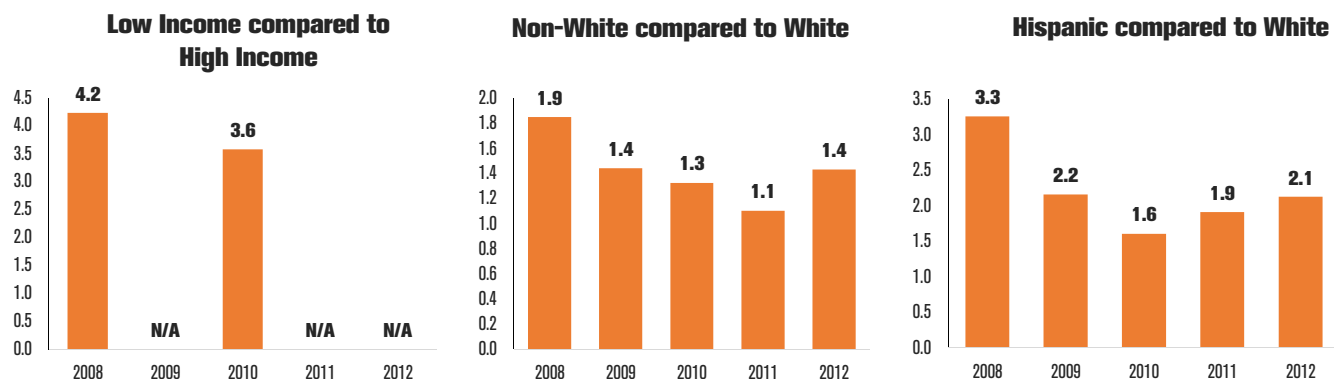
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Idaho

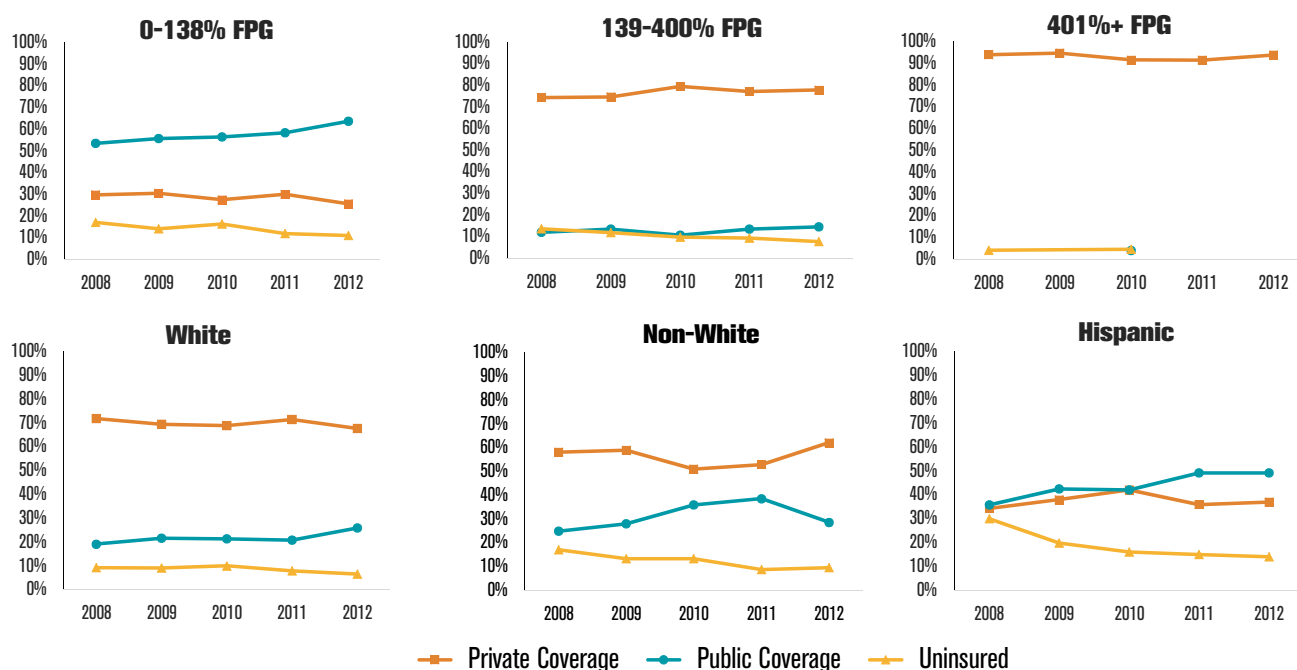
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

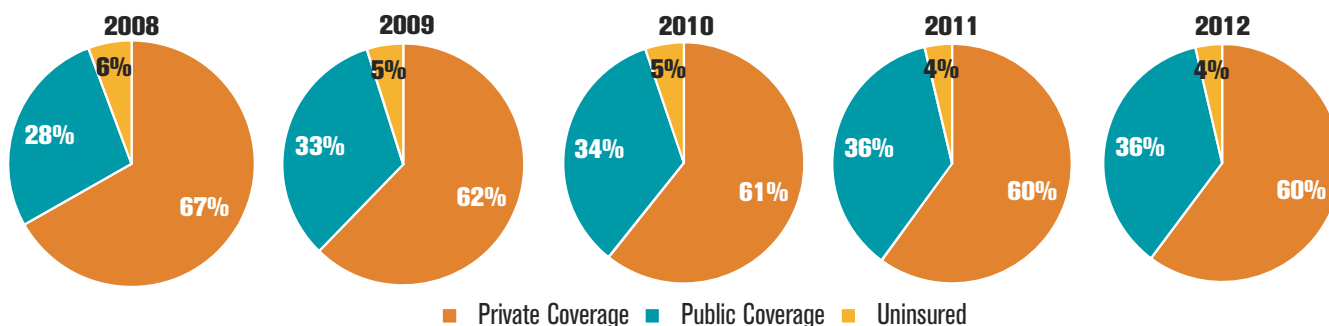


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

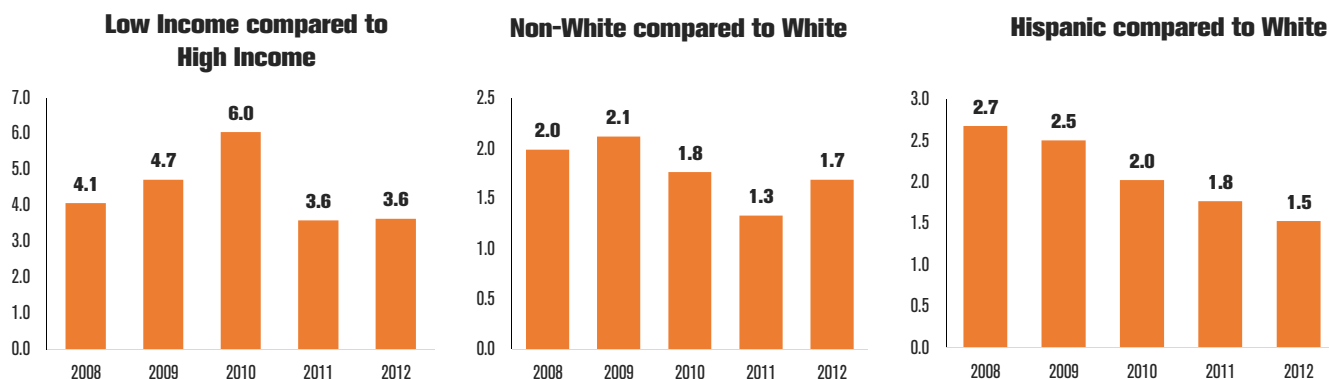
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Illinois

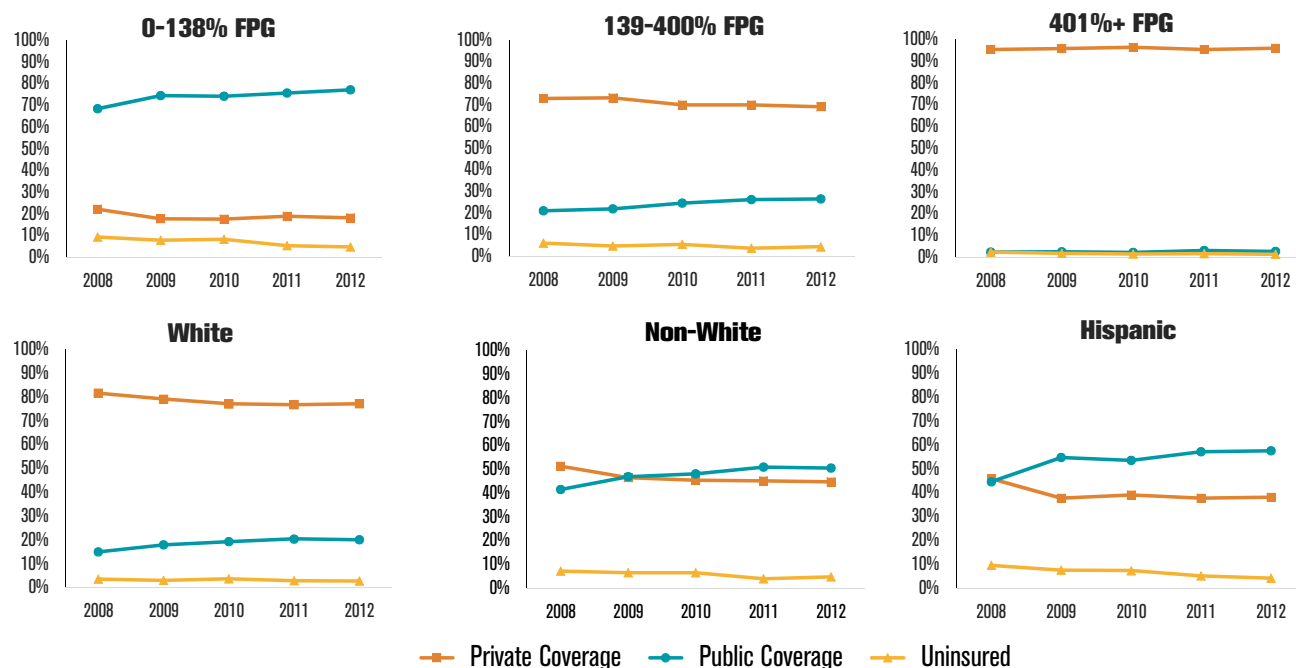
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

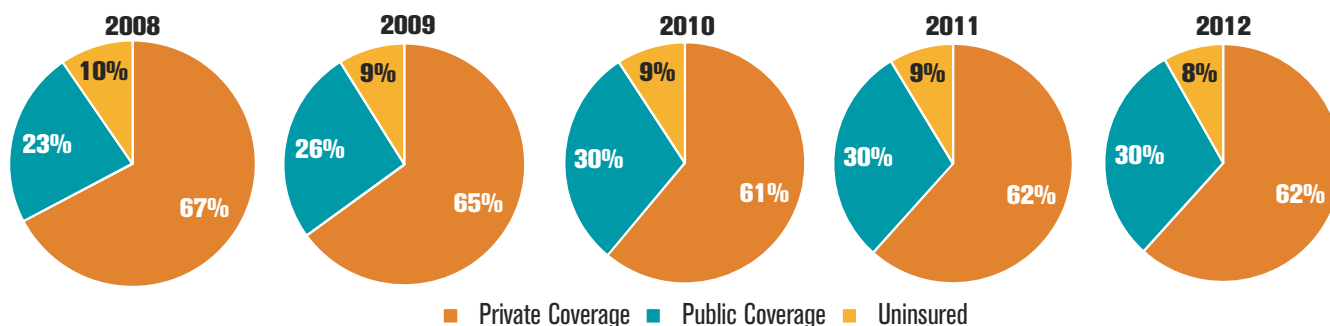


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

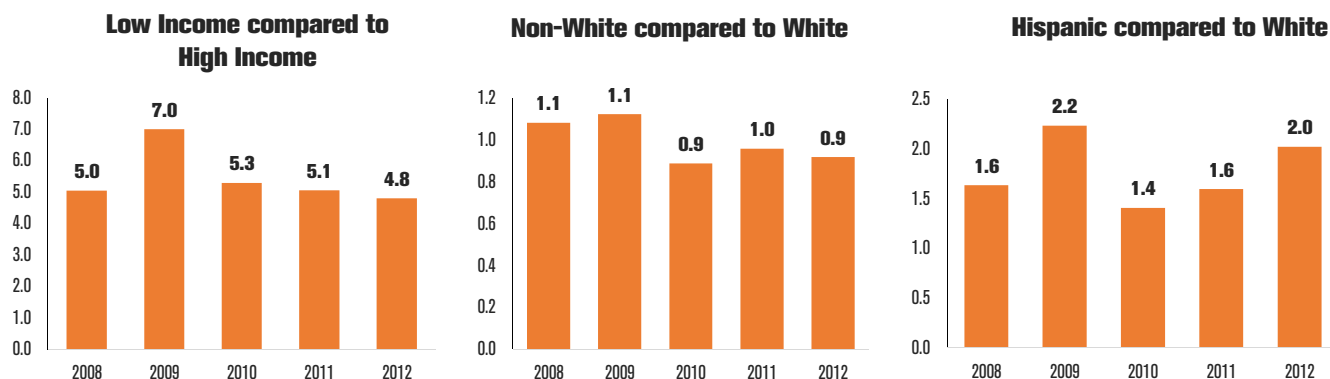
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Indiana

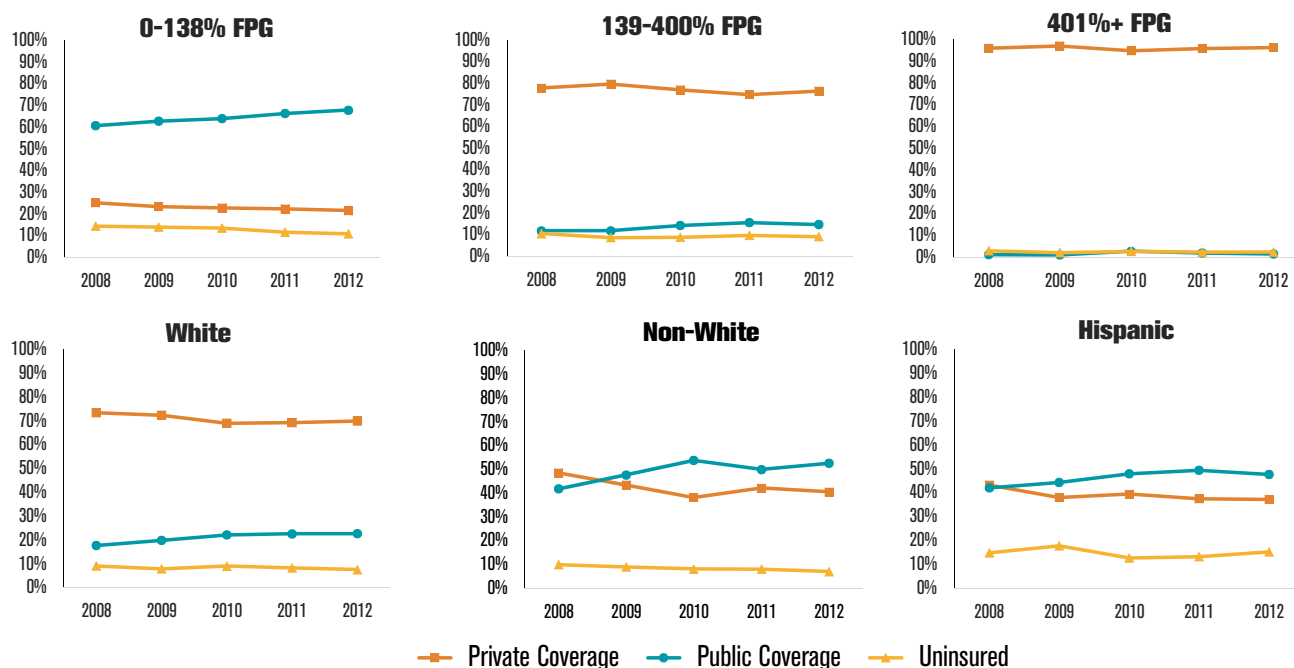
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

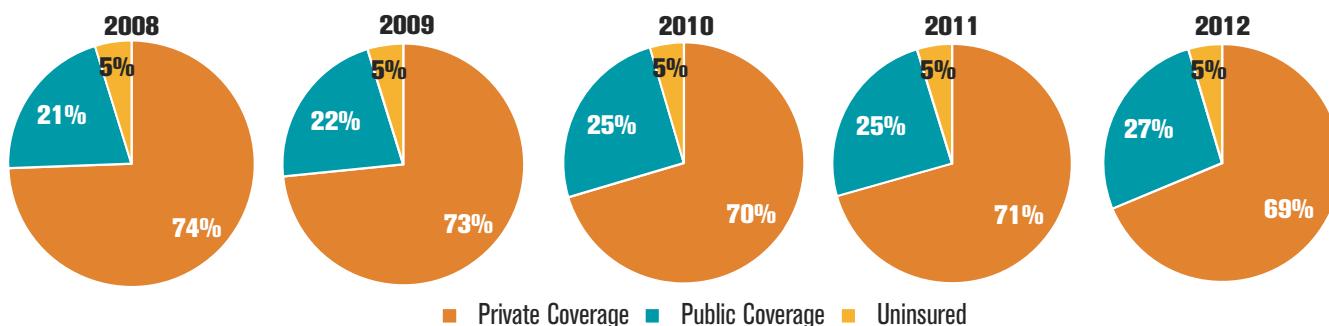


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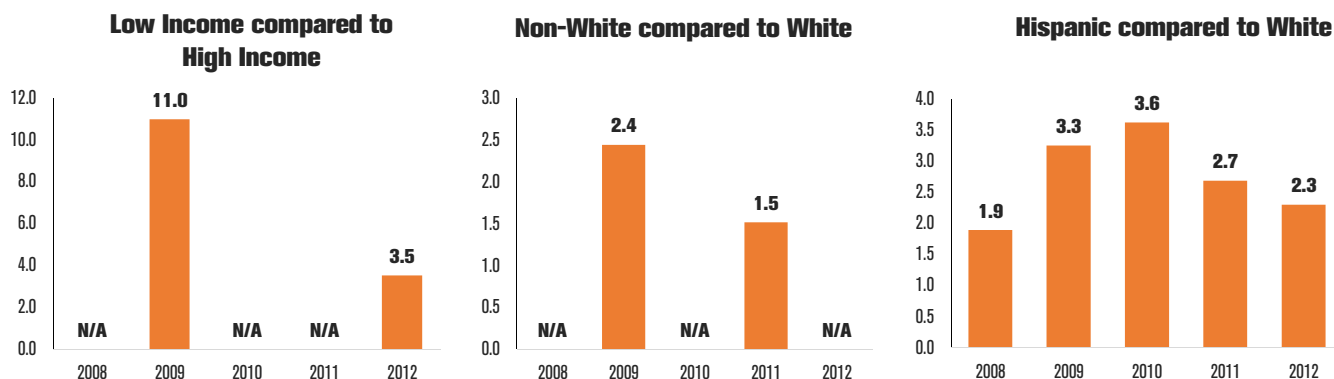
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Iowa

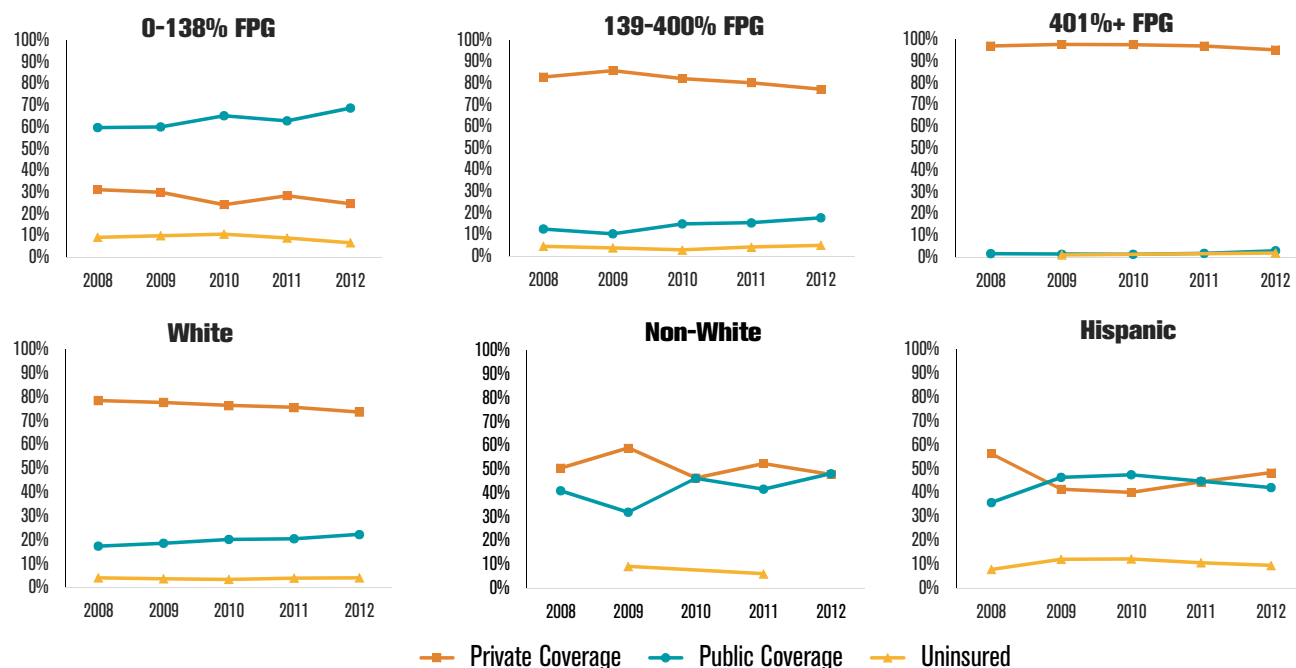
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

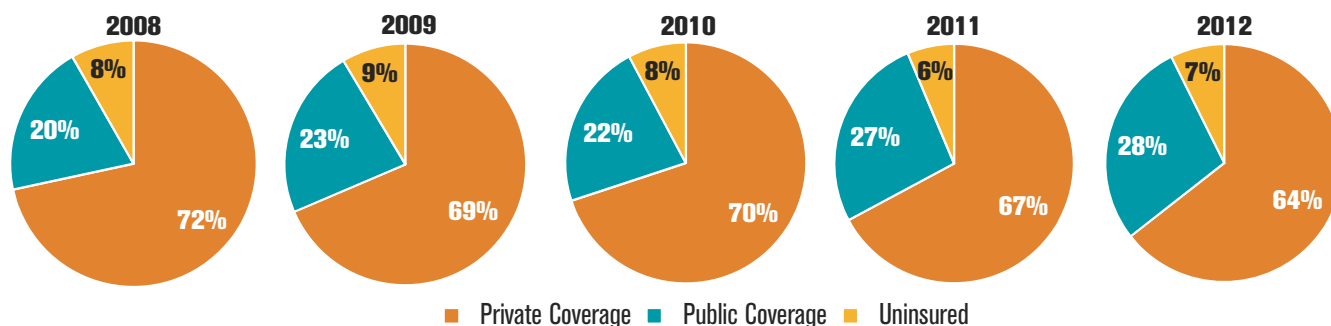


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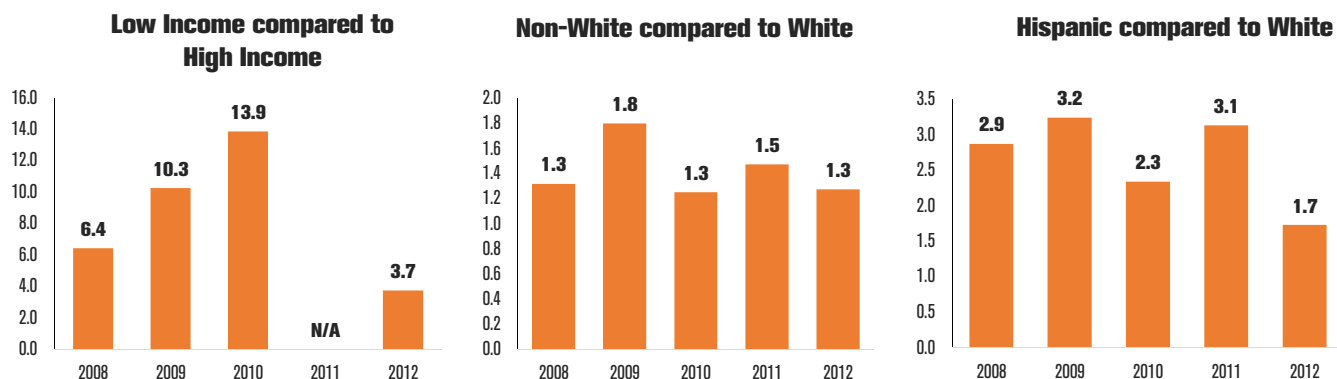
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Kansas

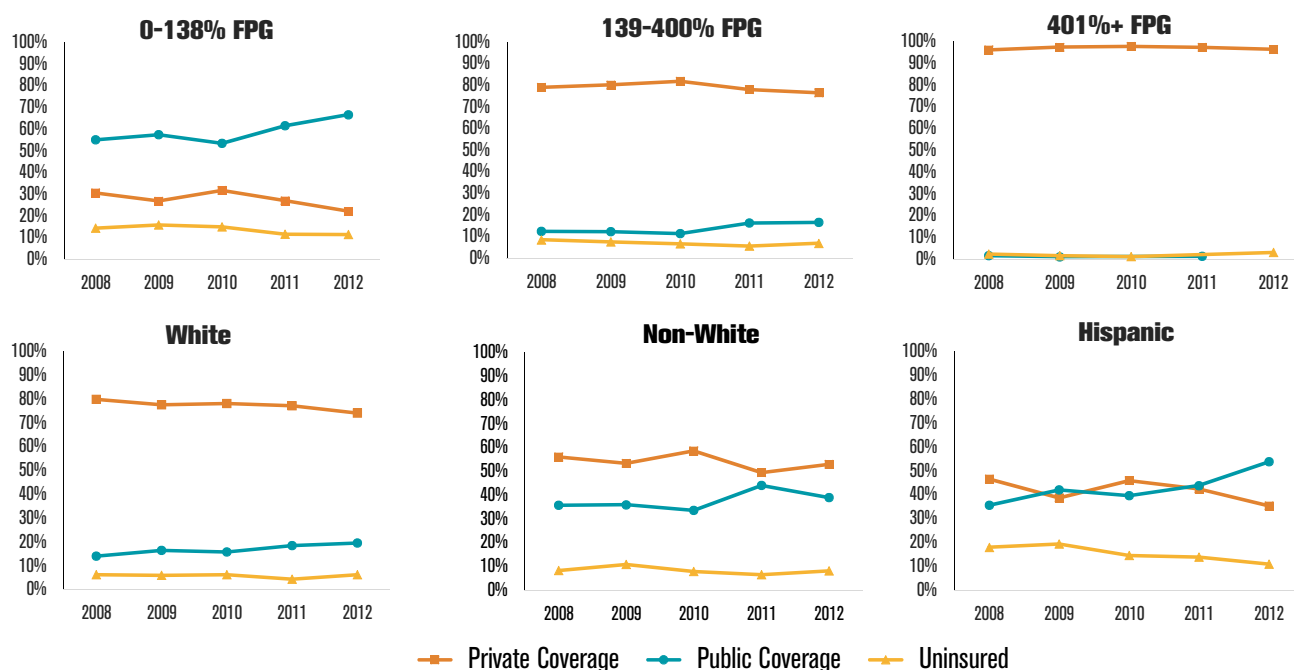
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

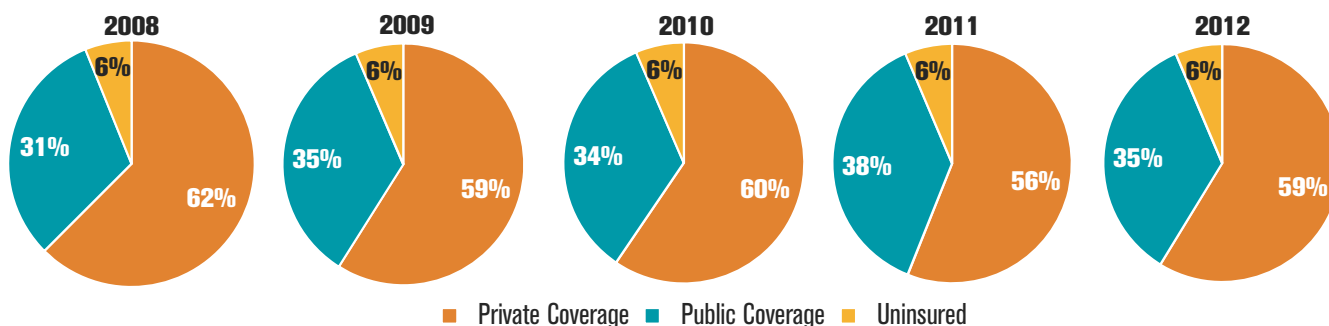


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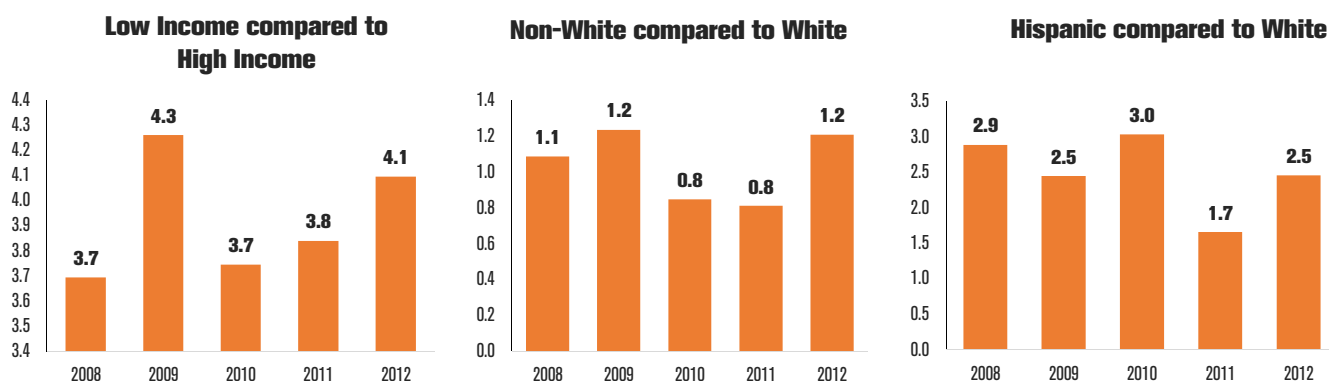
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Kentucky

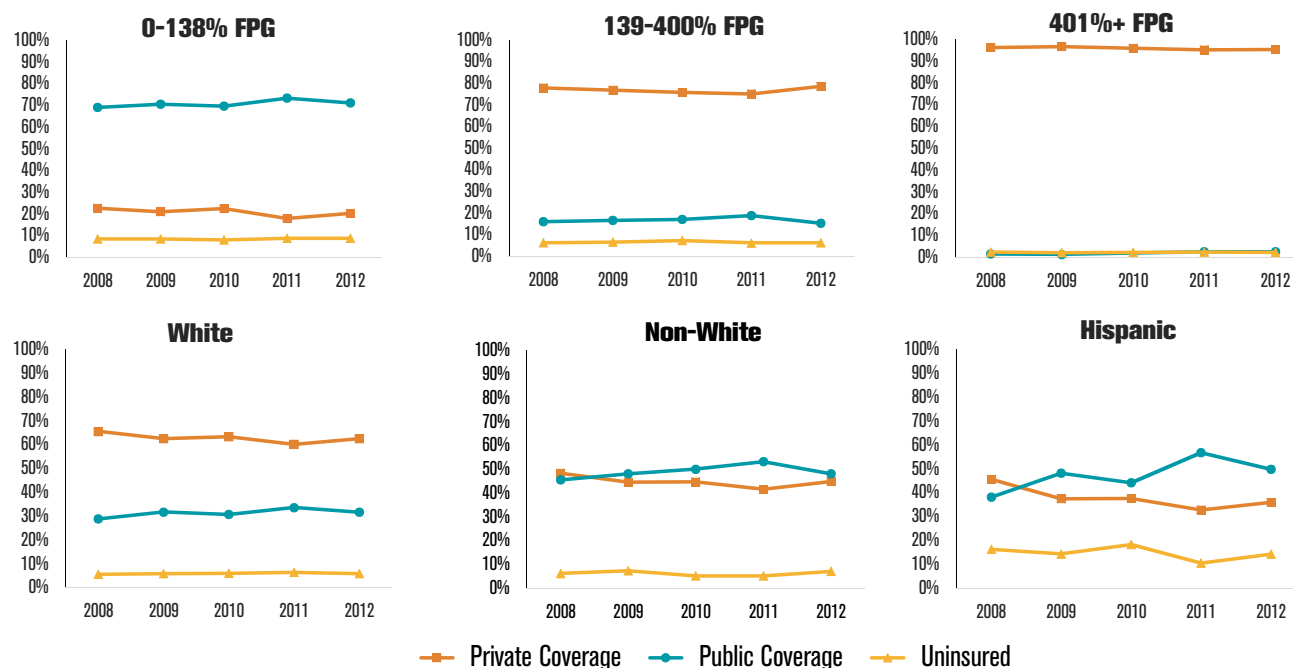
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

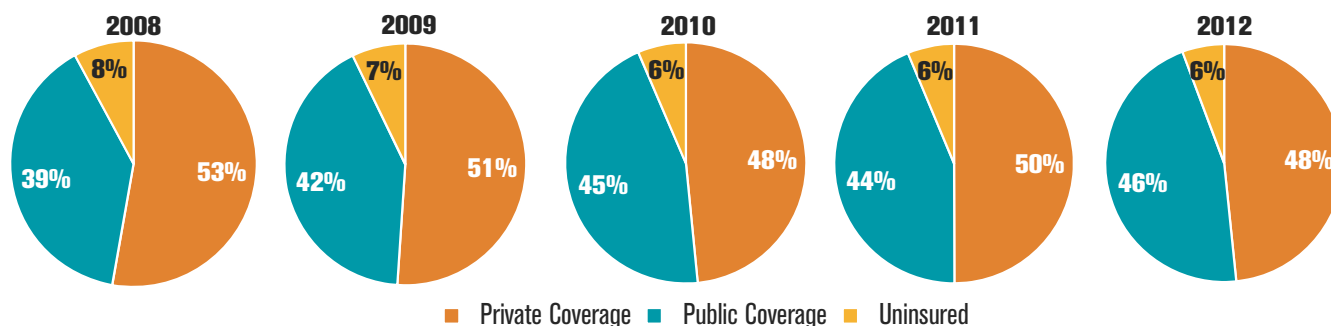


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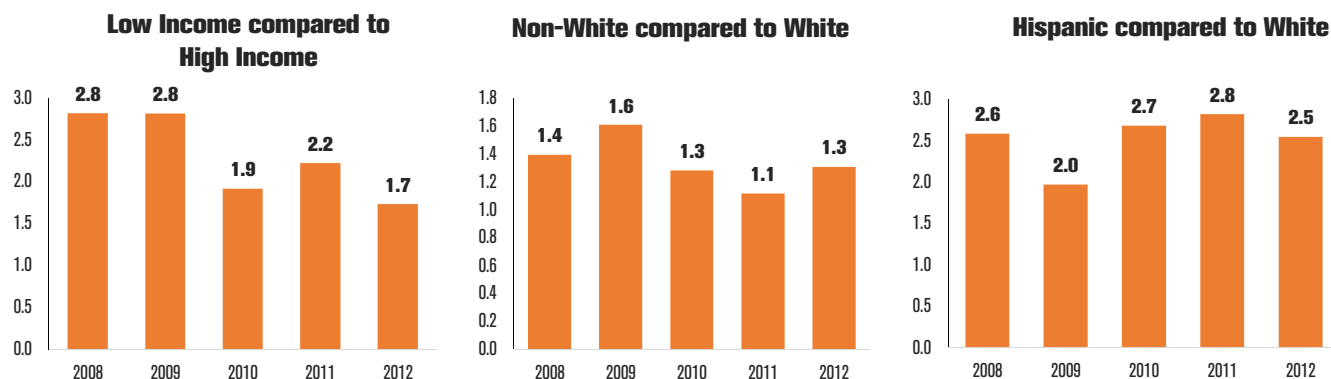
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Louisiana

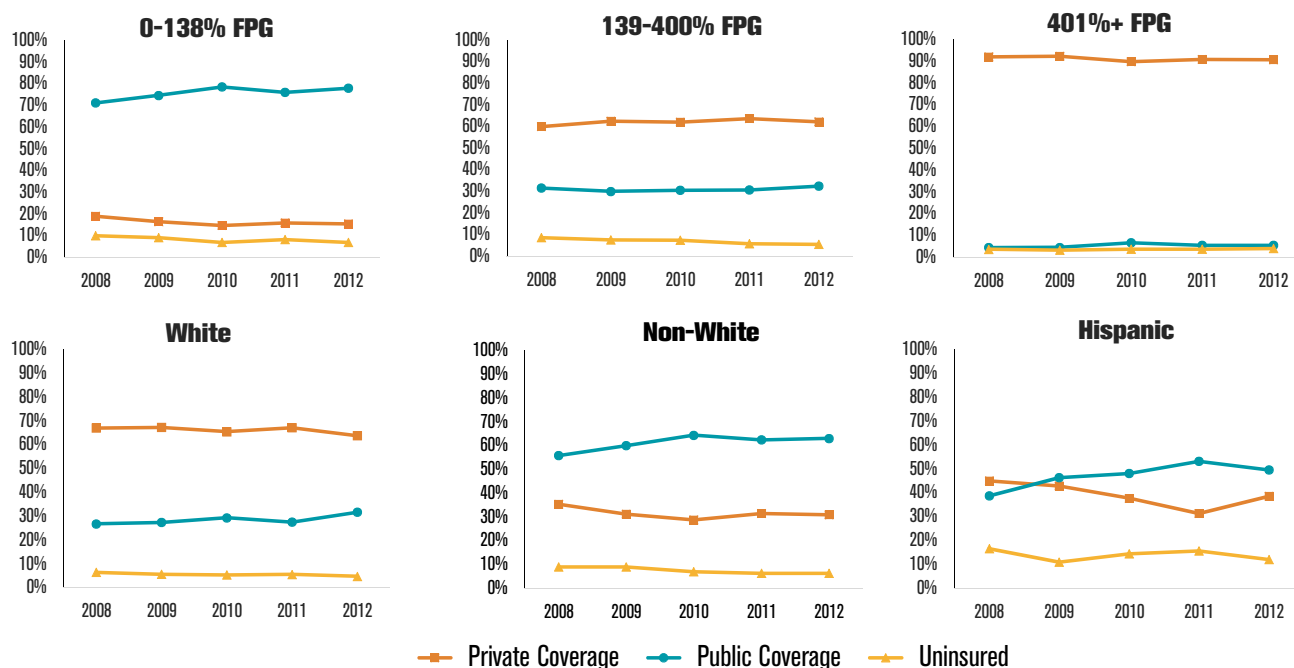
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

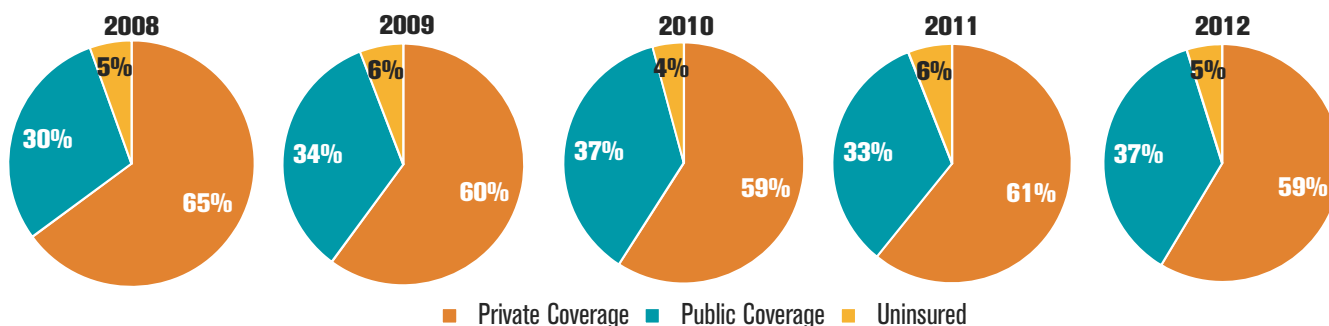


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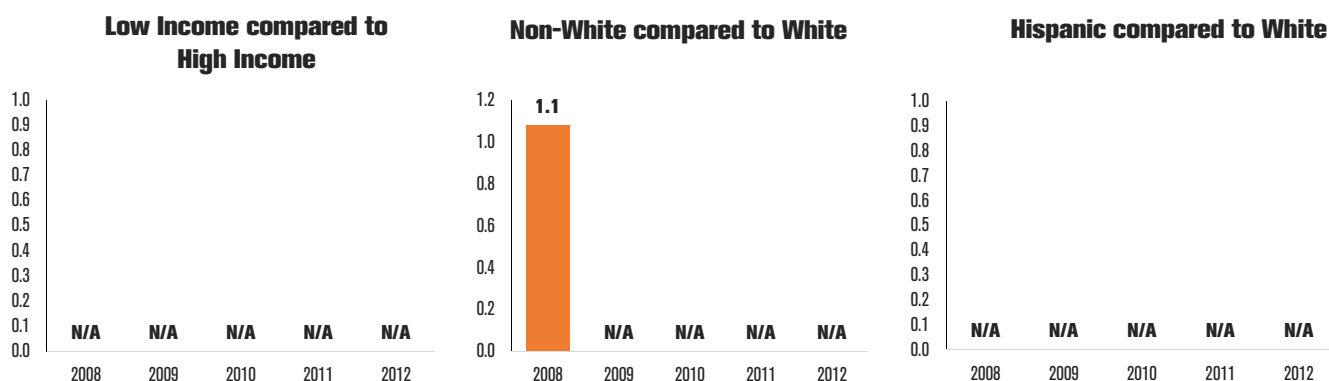
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Maine

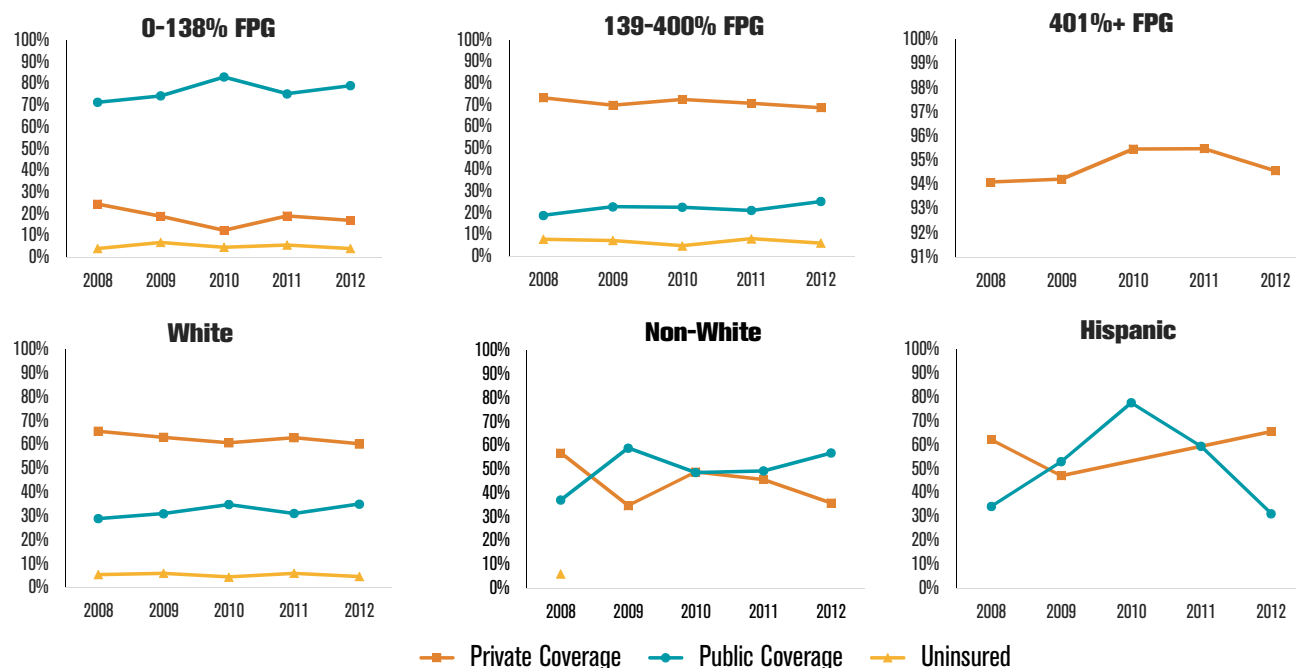
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

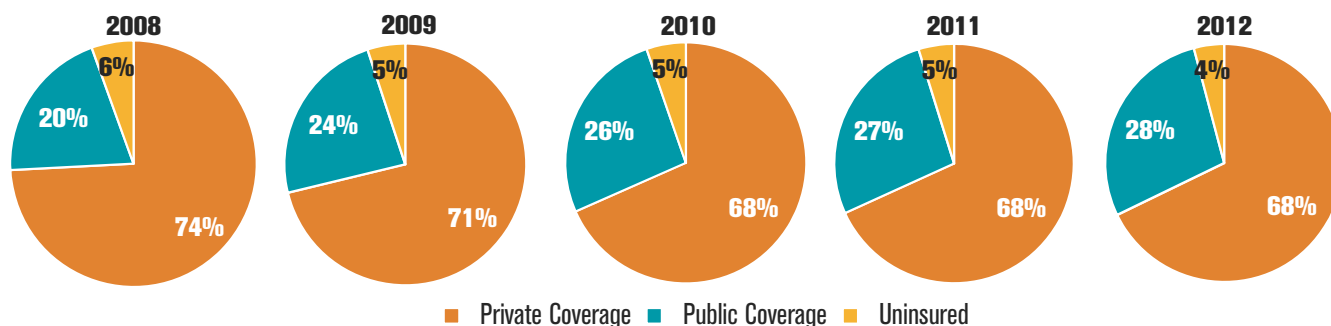


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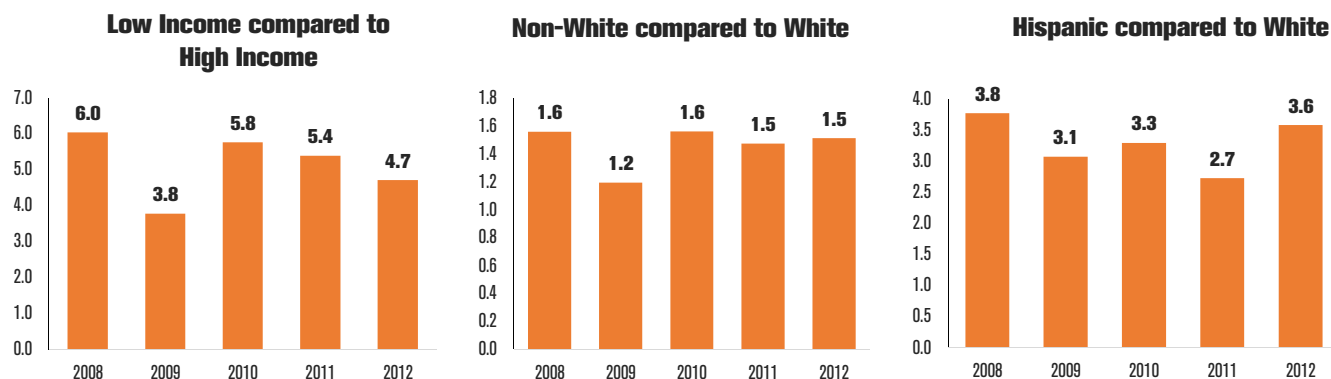
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Maryland

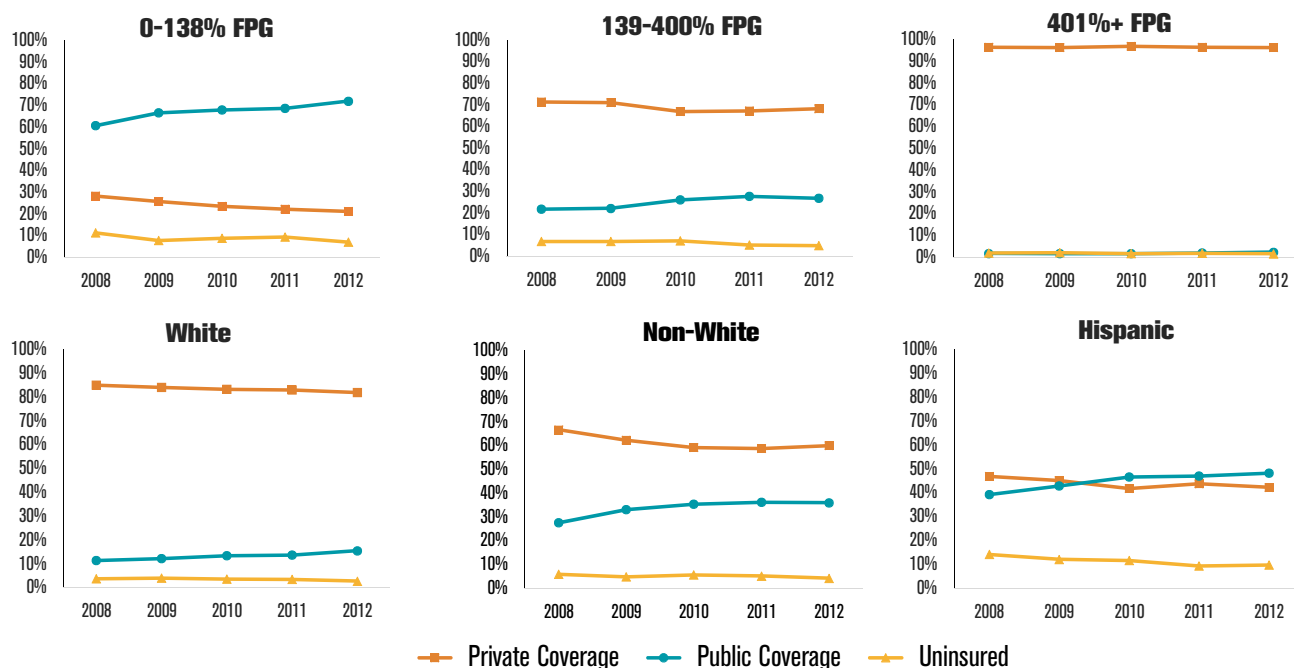
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

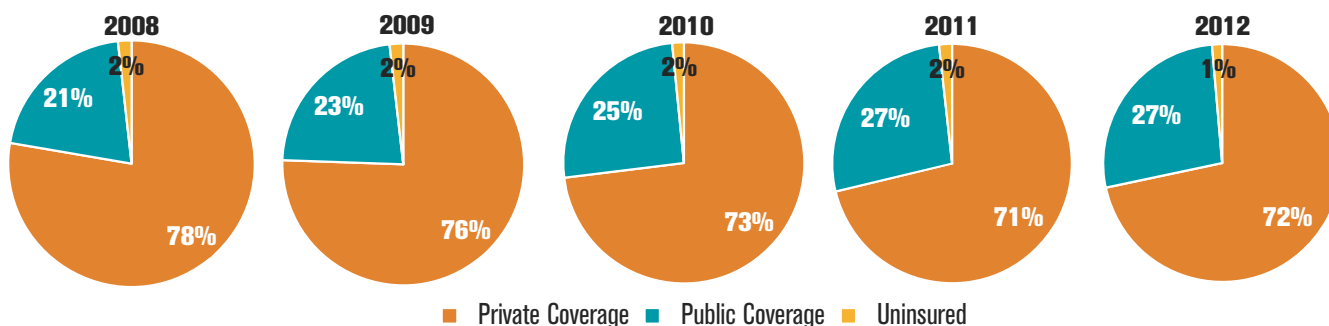


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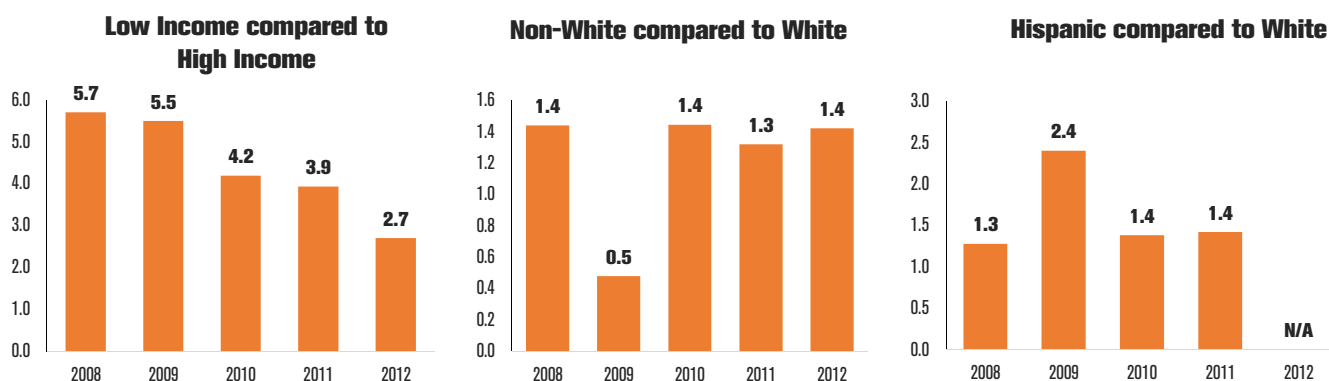
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Massachusetts

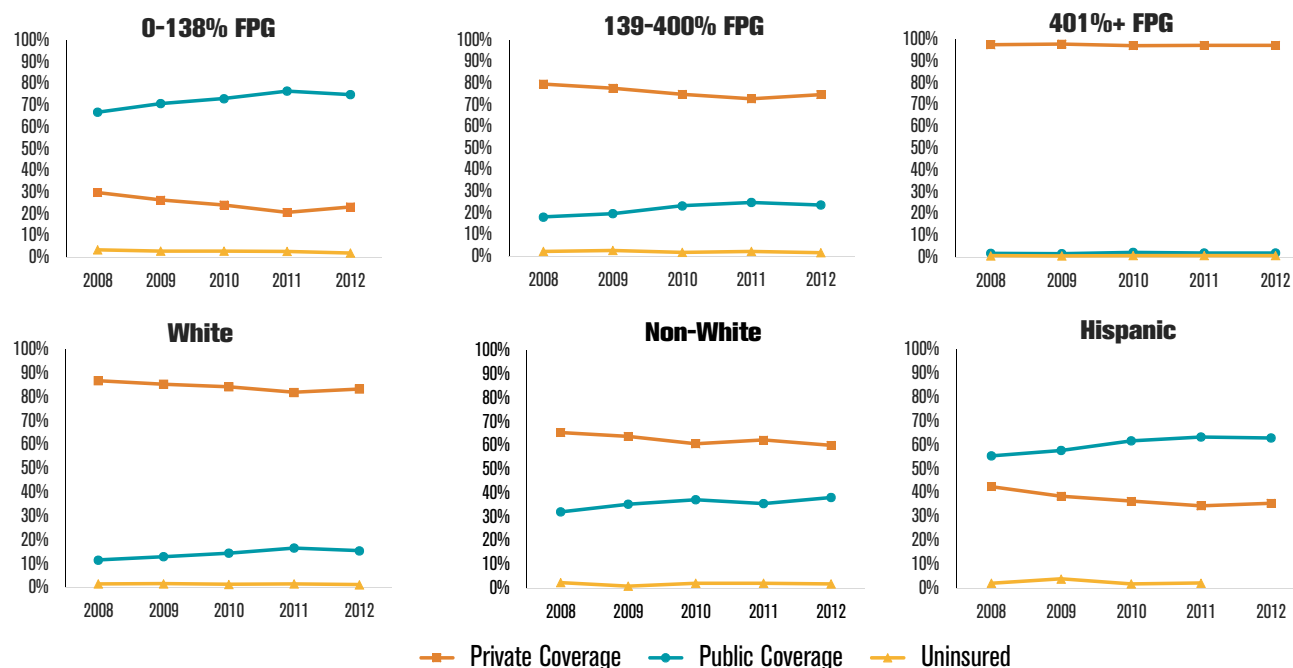
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

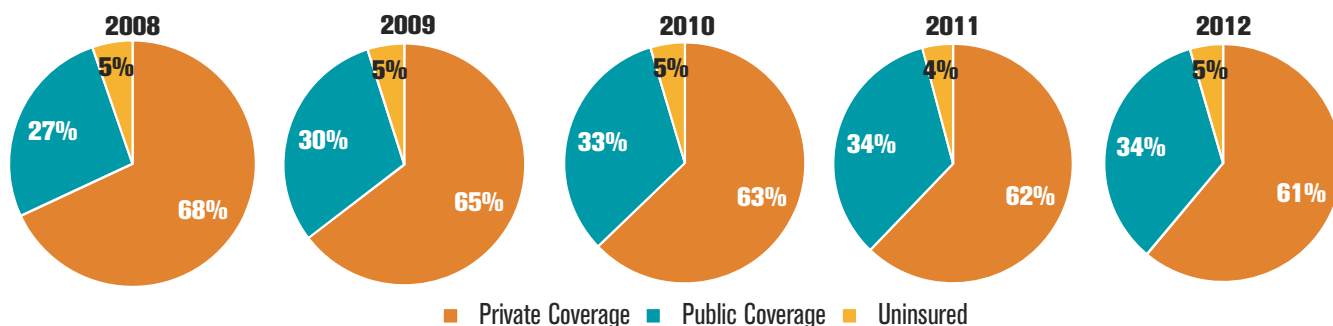


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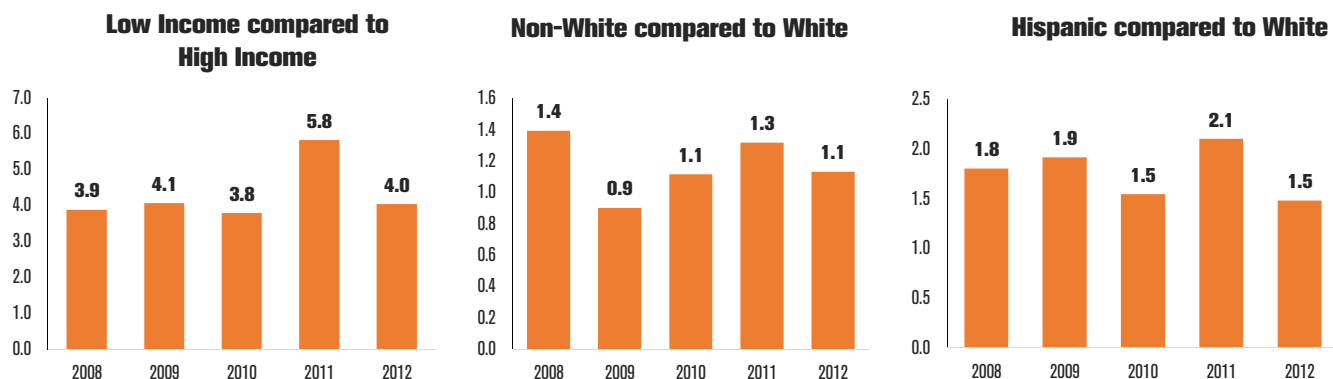
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Michigan

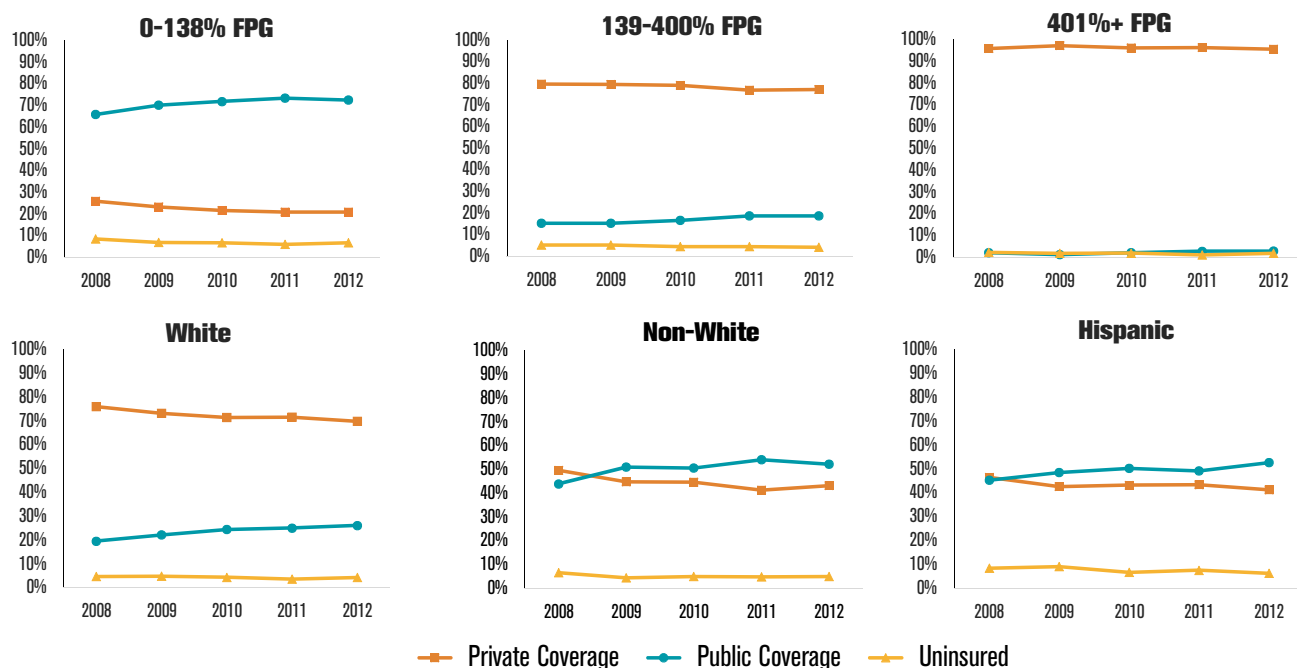
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

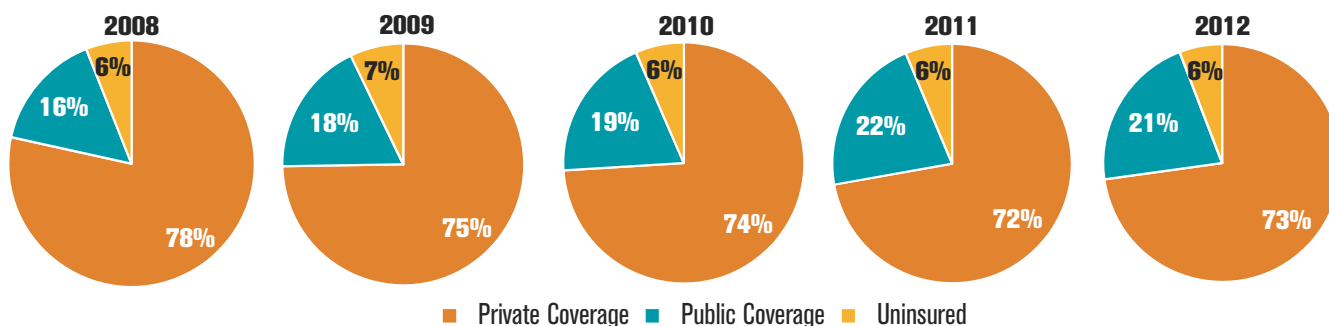


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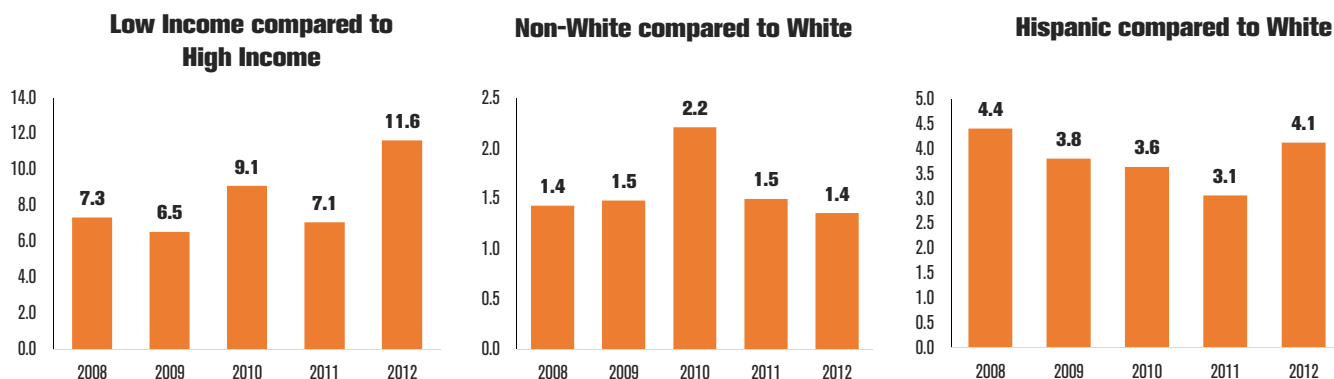
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Minnesota

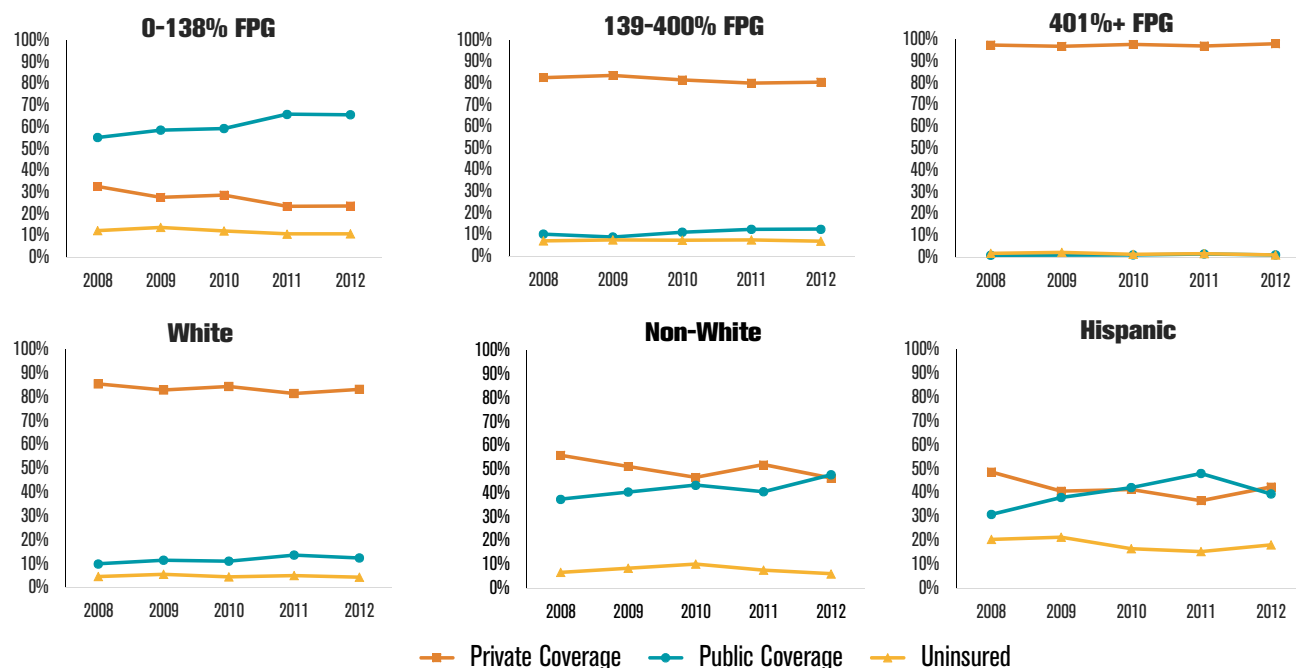
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

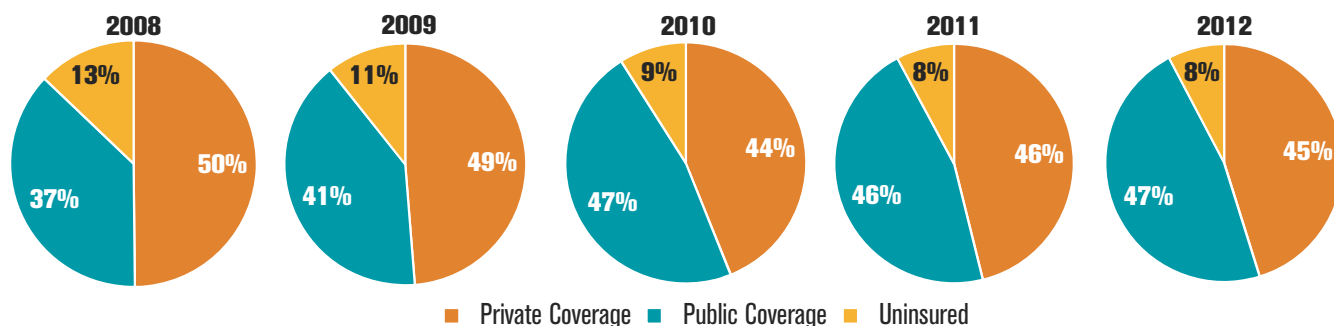


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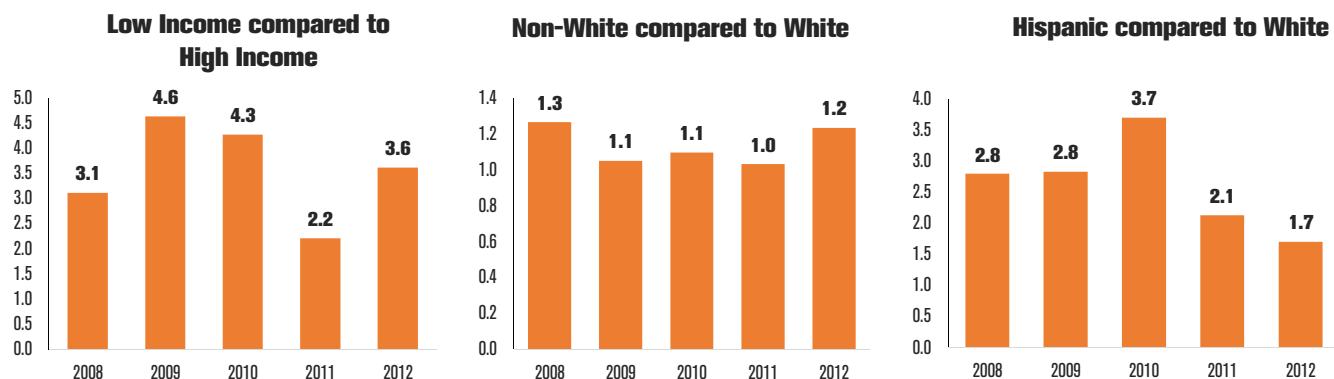
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Mississippi

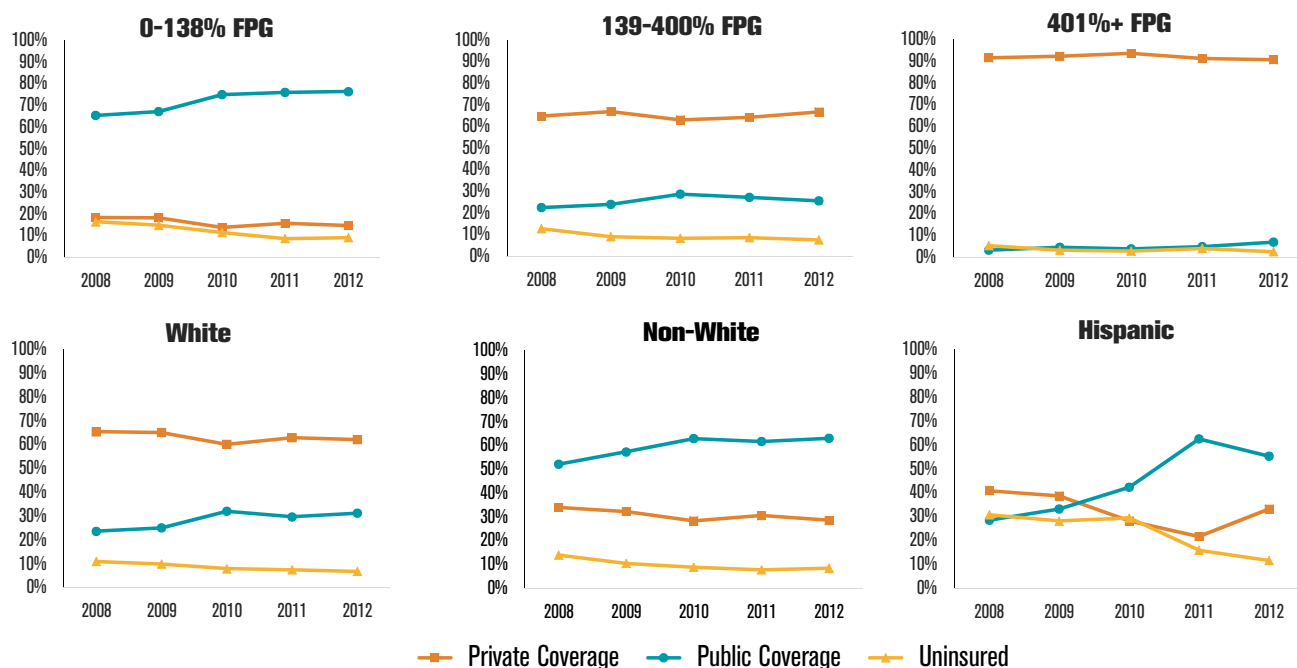
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

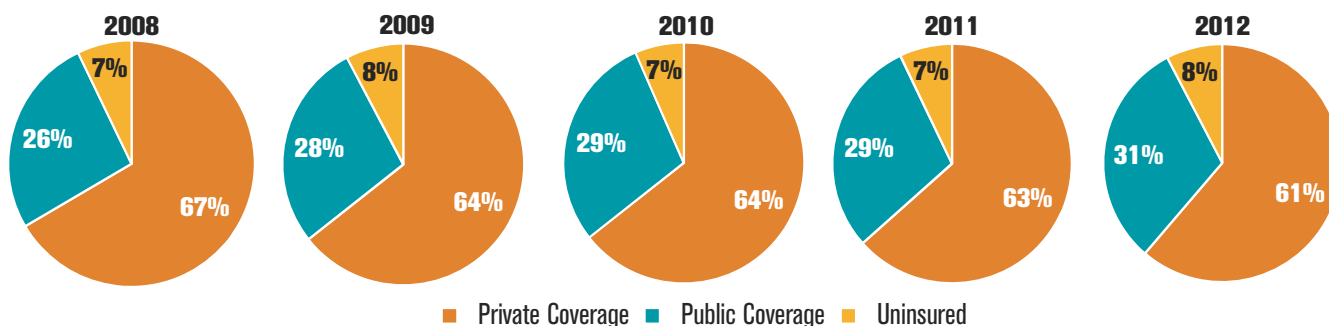


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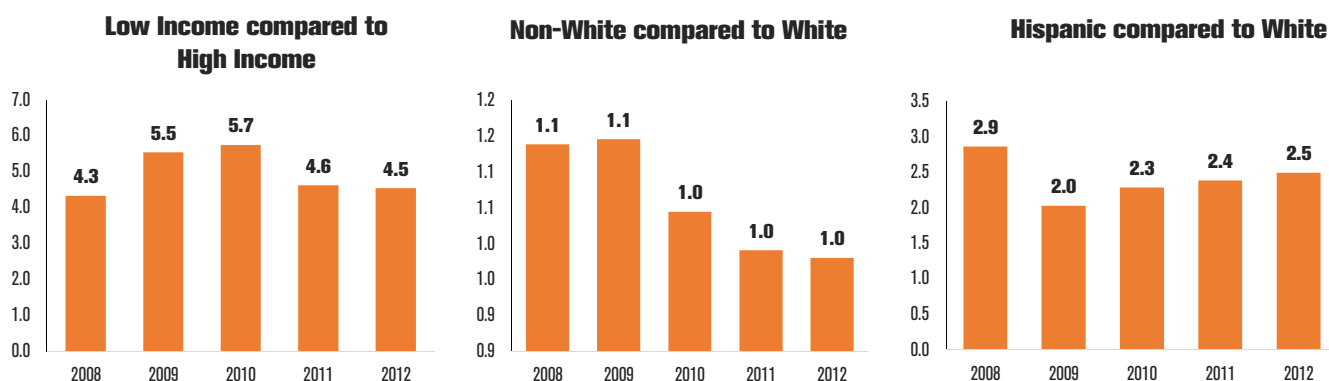
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Missouri

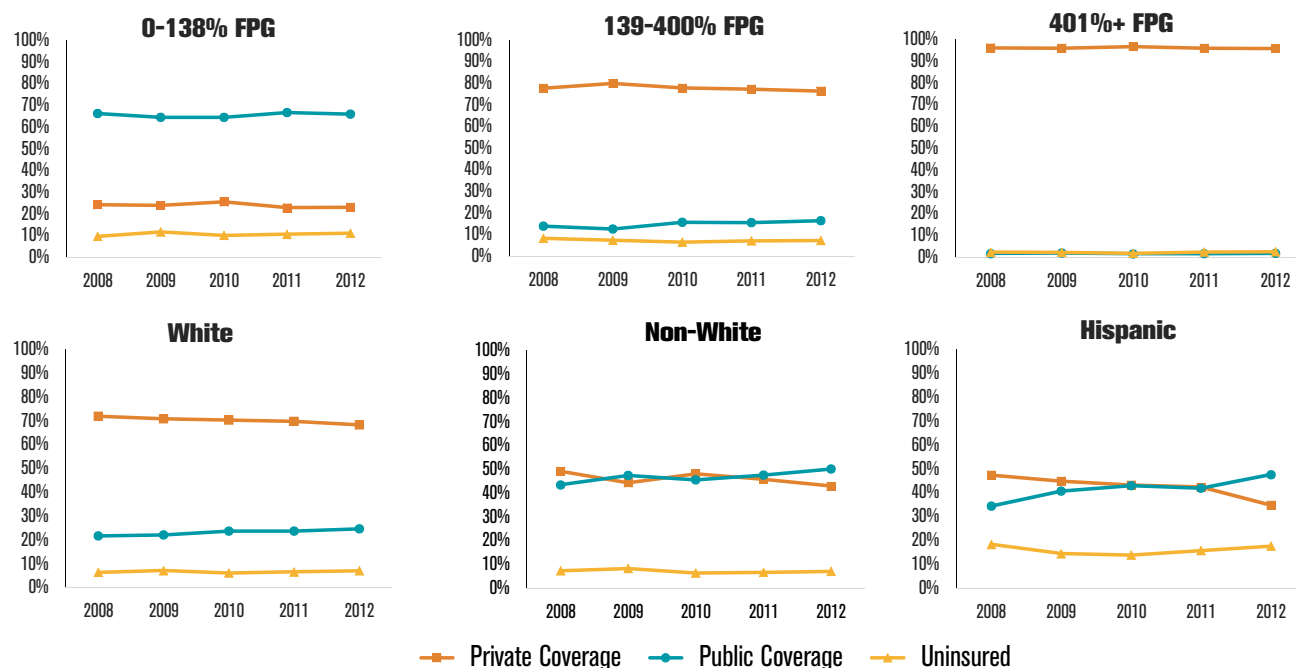
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

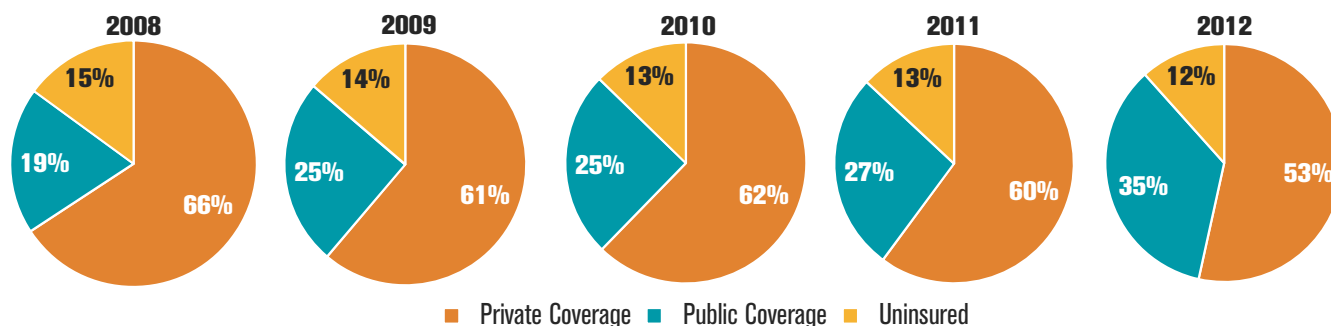


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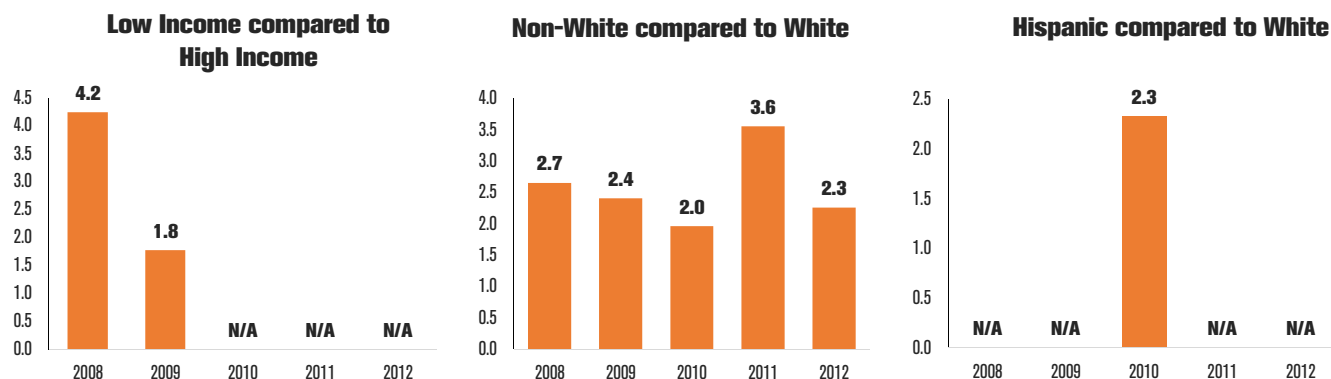
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Montana

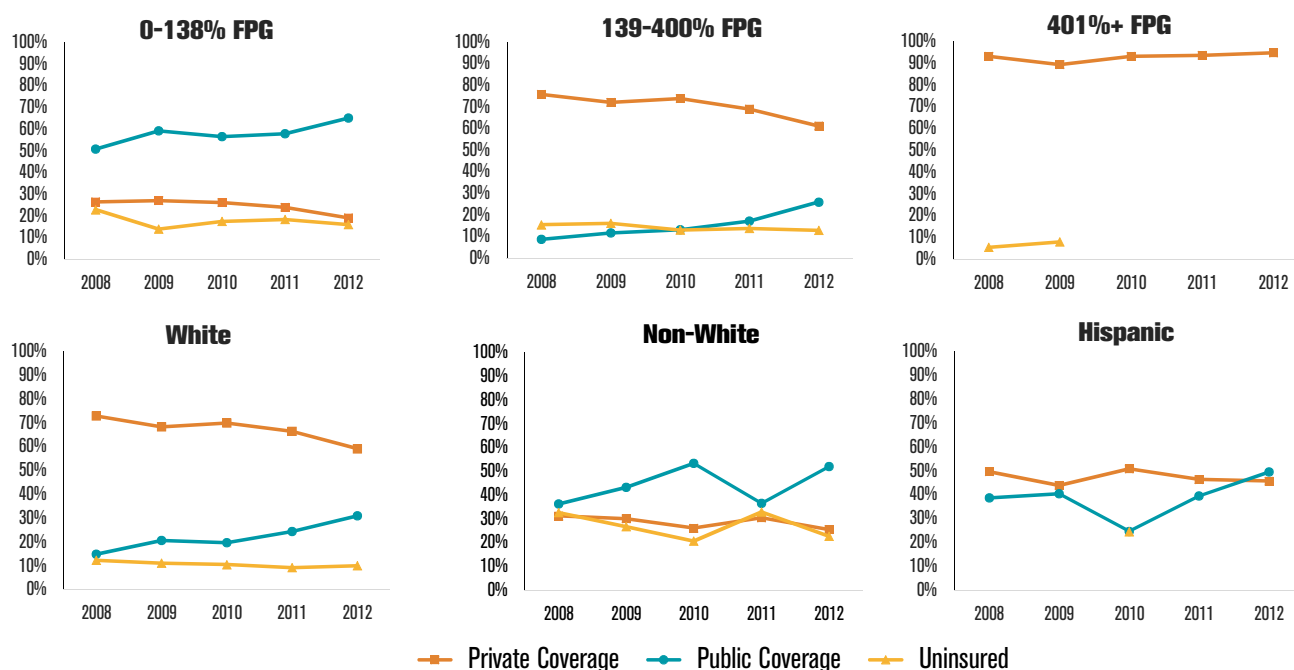
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

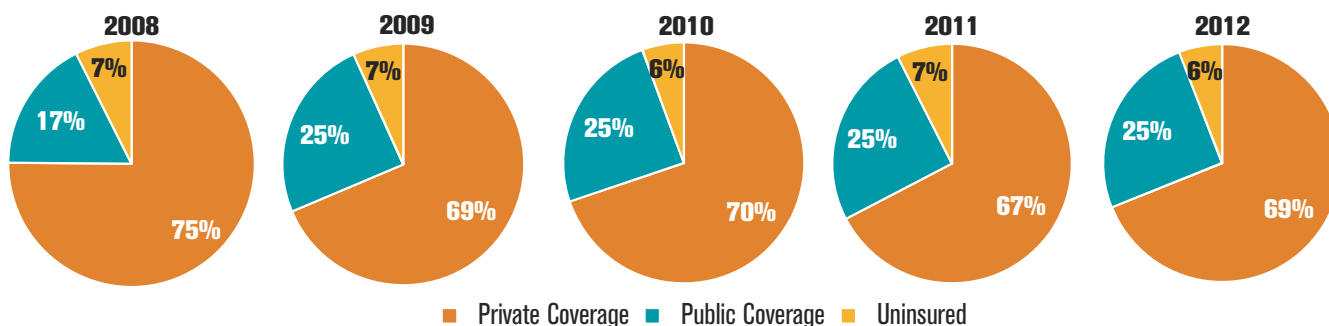


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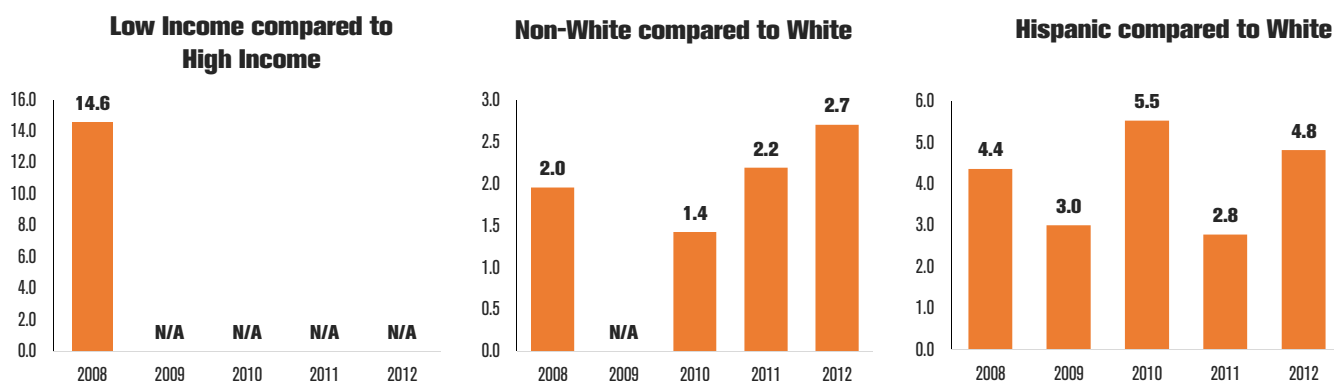
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Nebraska

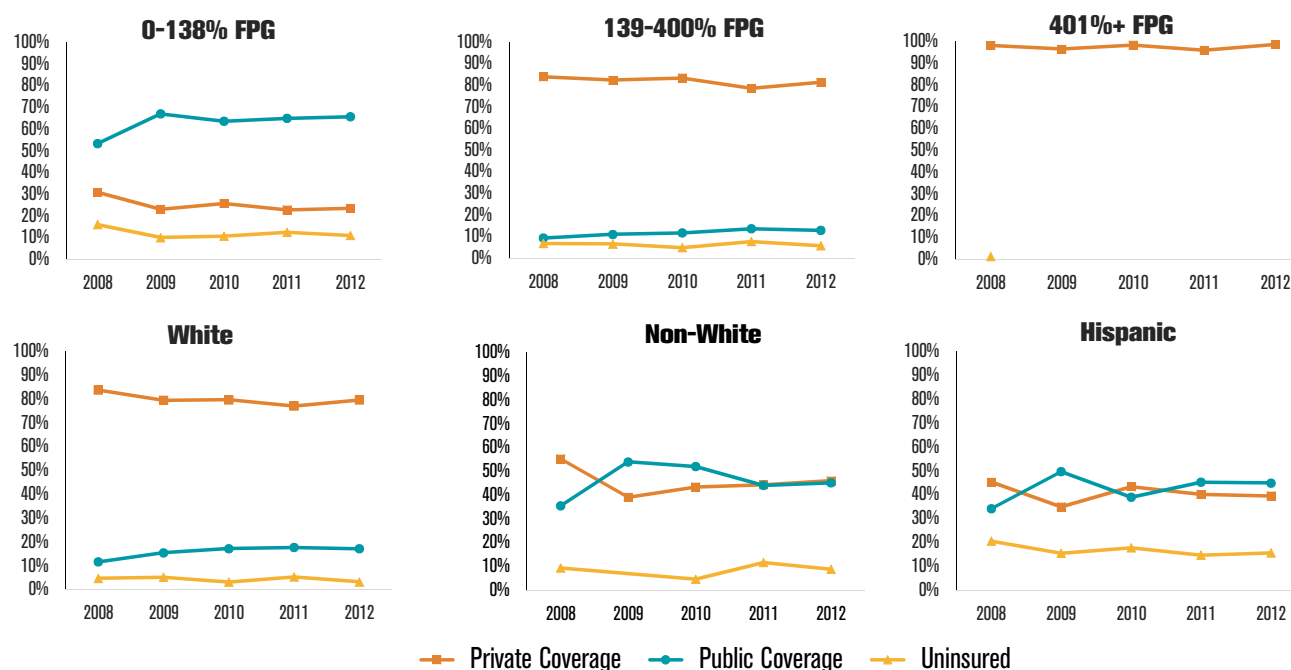
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

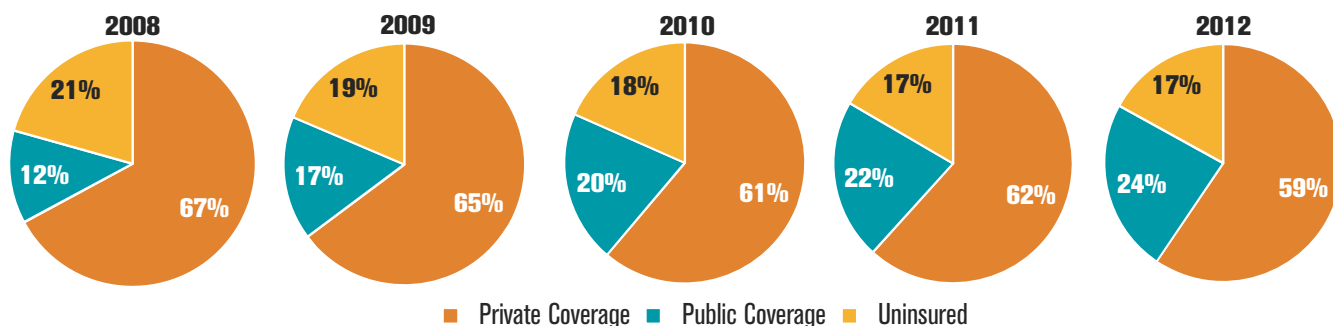


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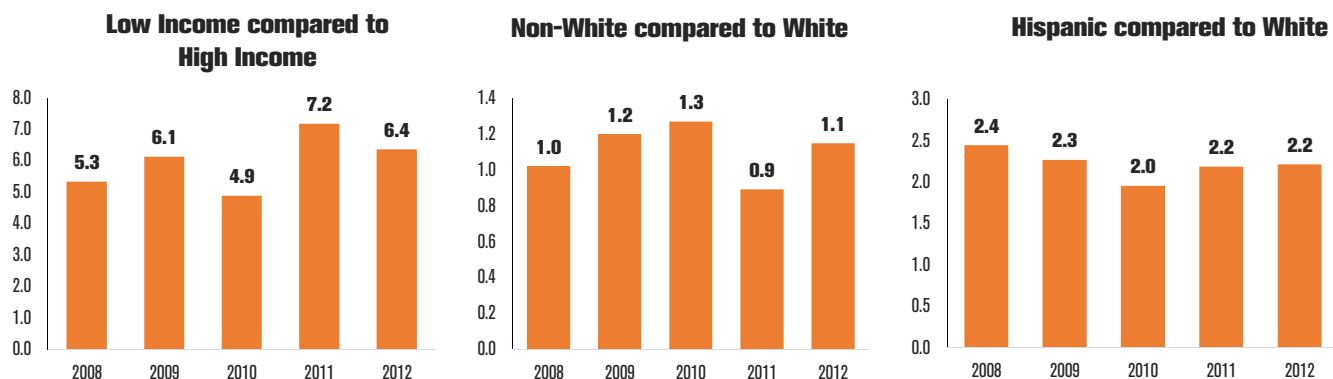
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Nevada

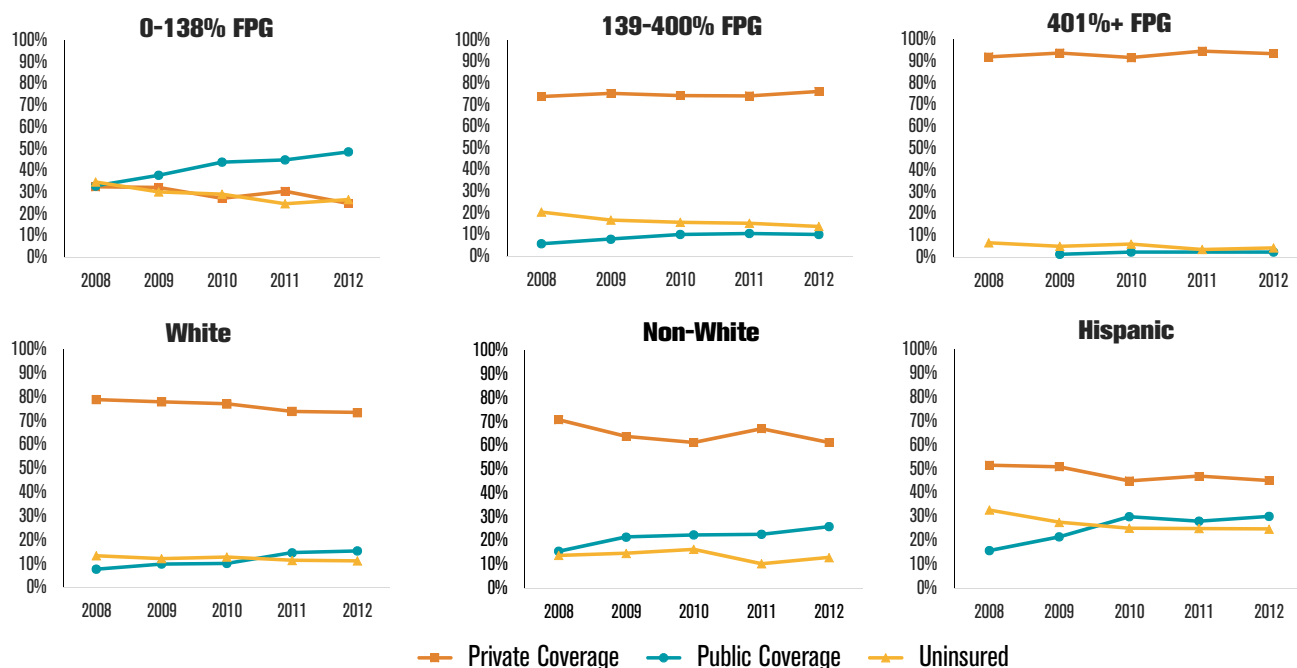
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

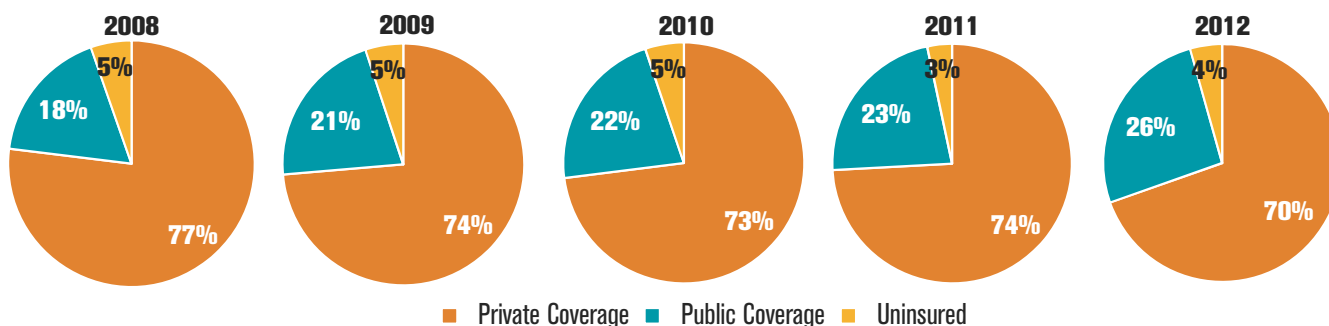


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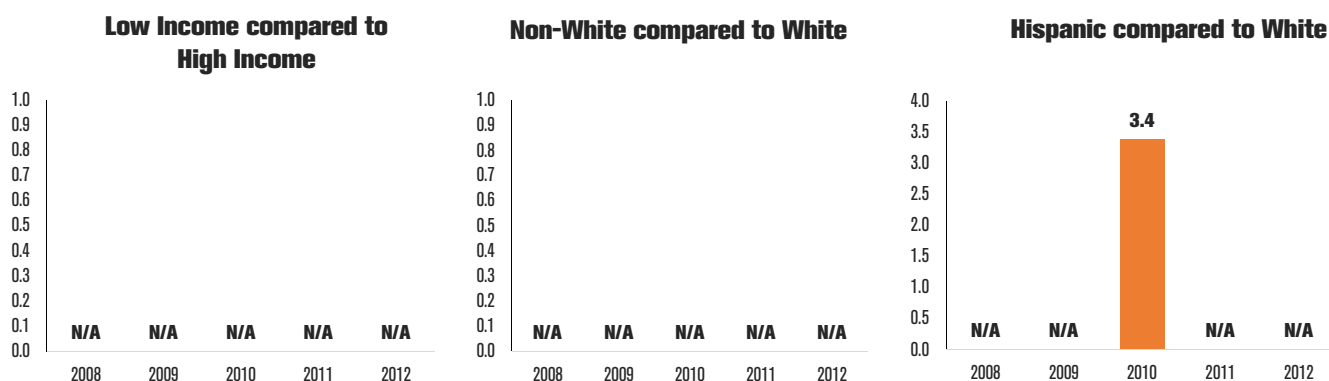
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

New Hampshire

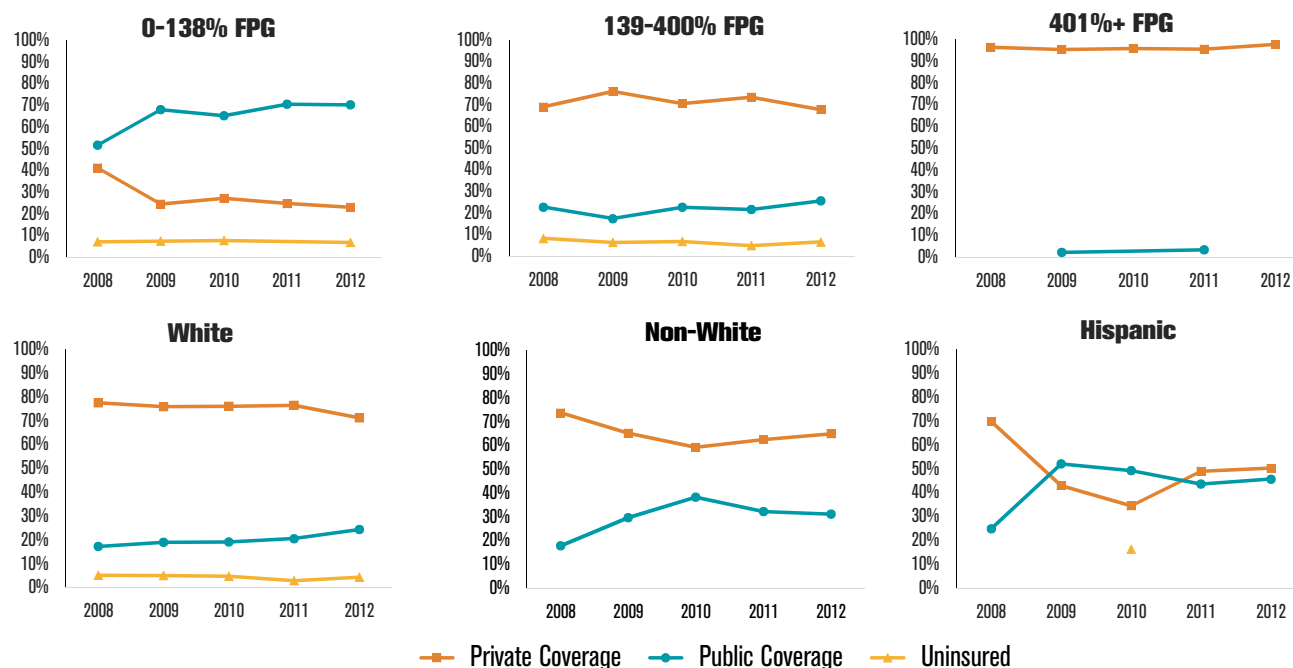
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

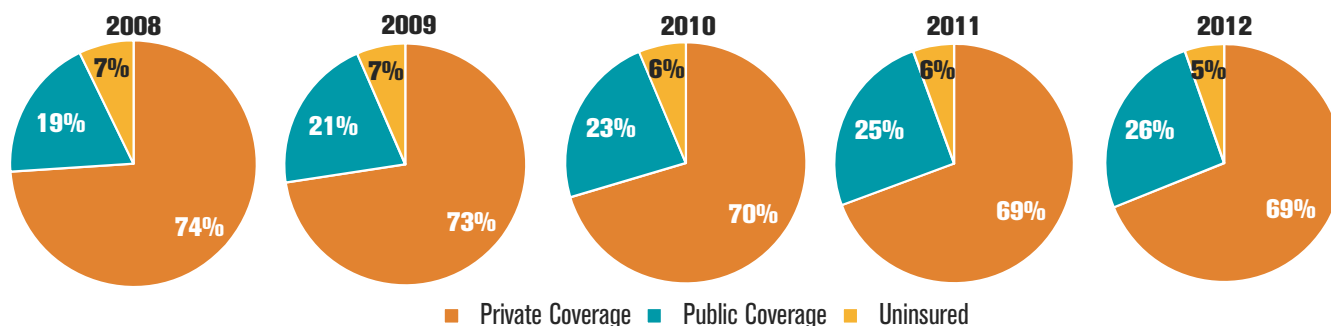


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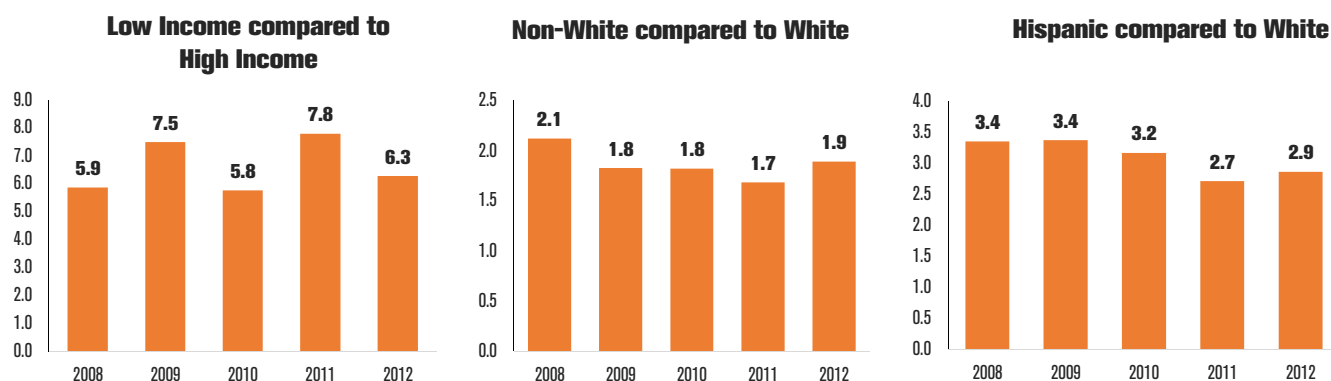
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

New Jersey

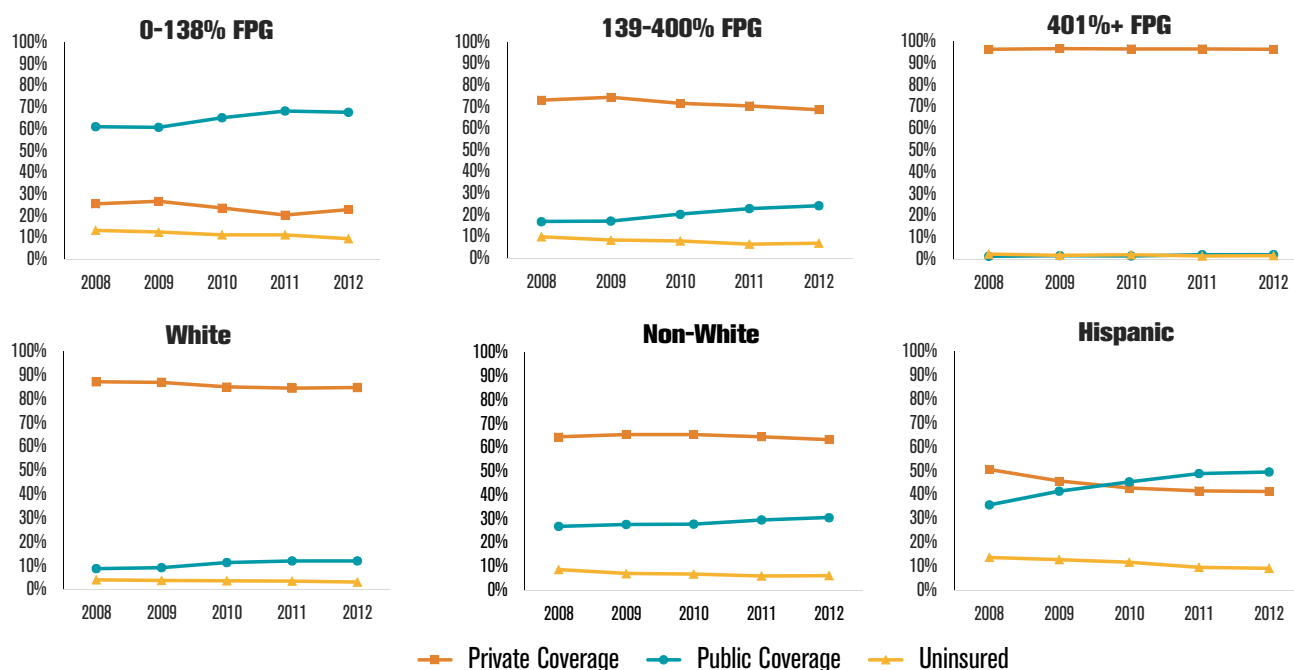
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

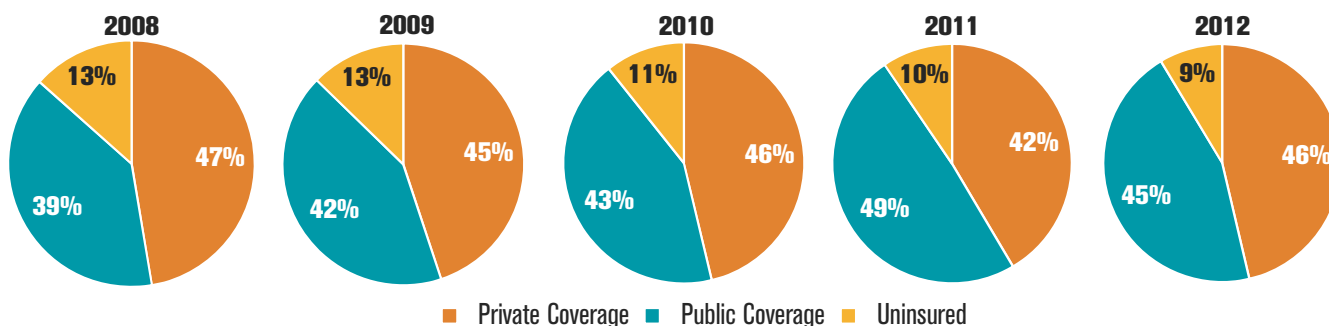


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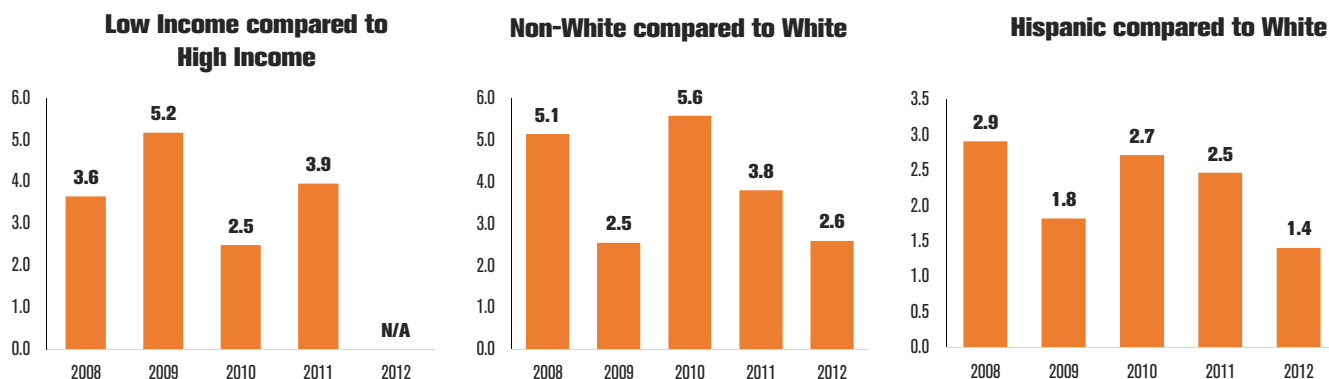
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

New Mexico

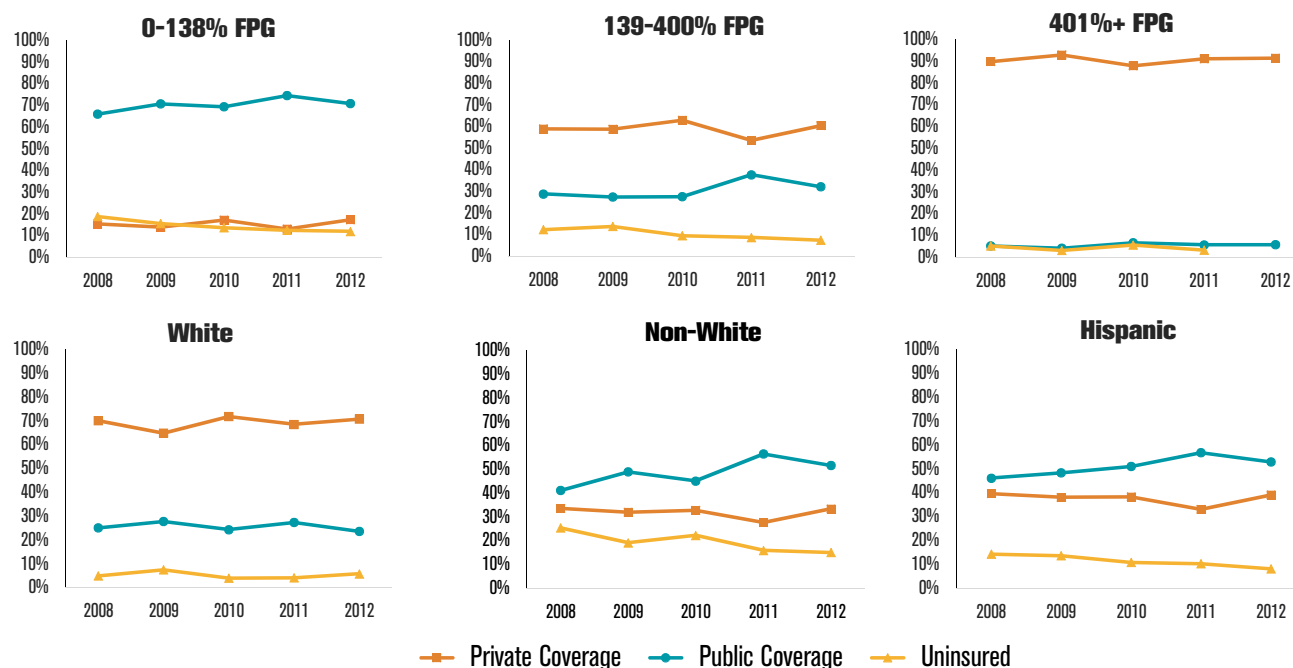
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

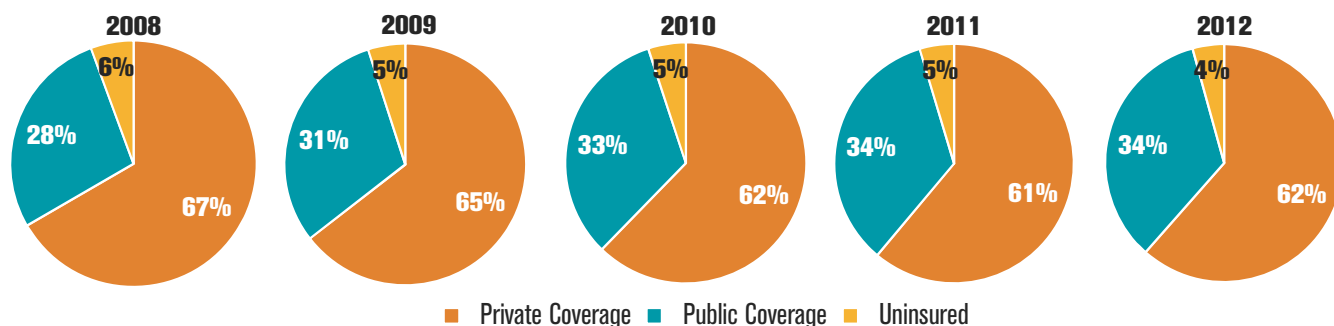


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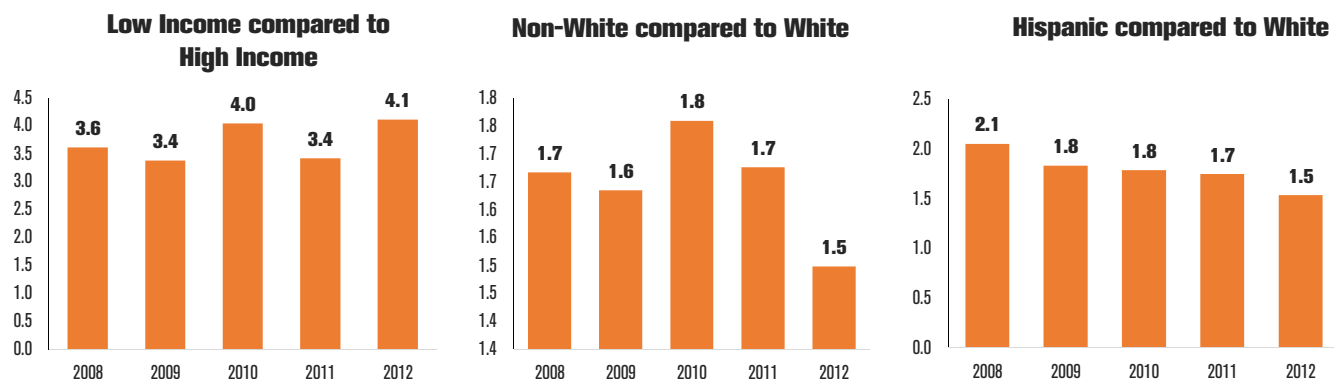
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

New York

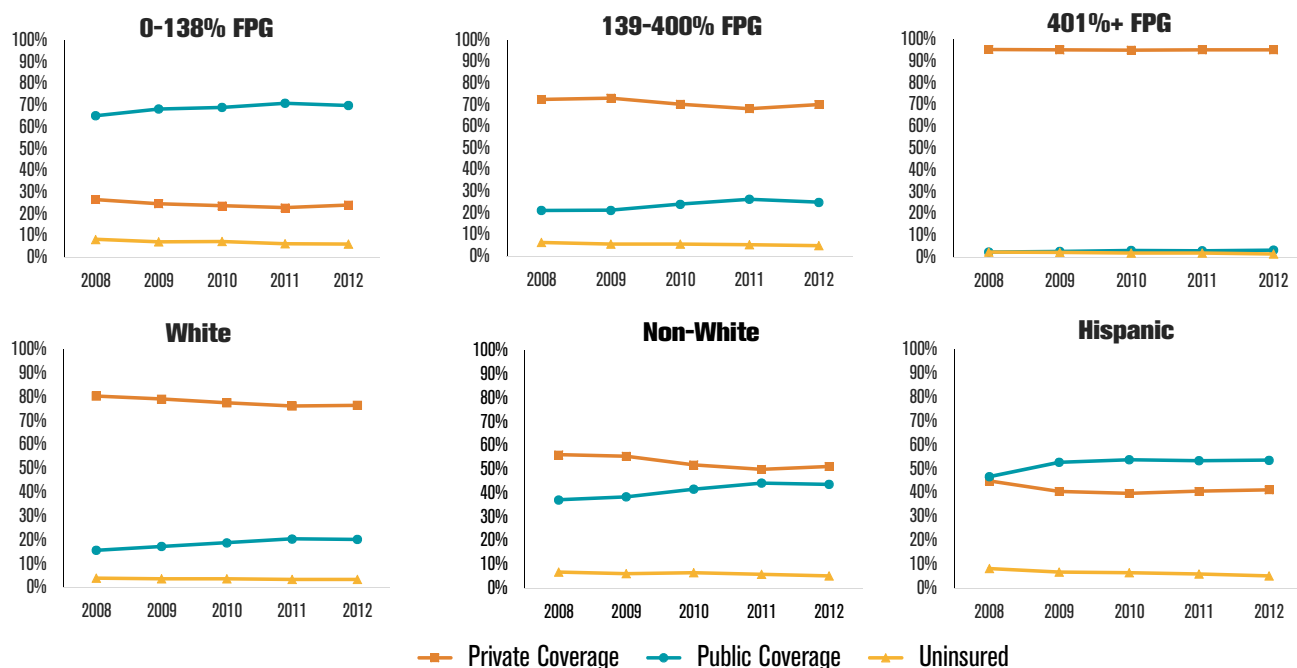
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

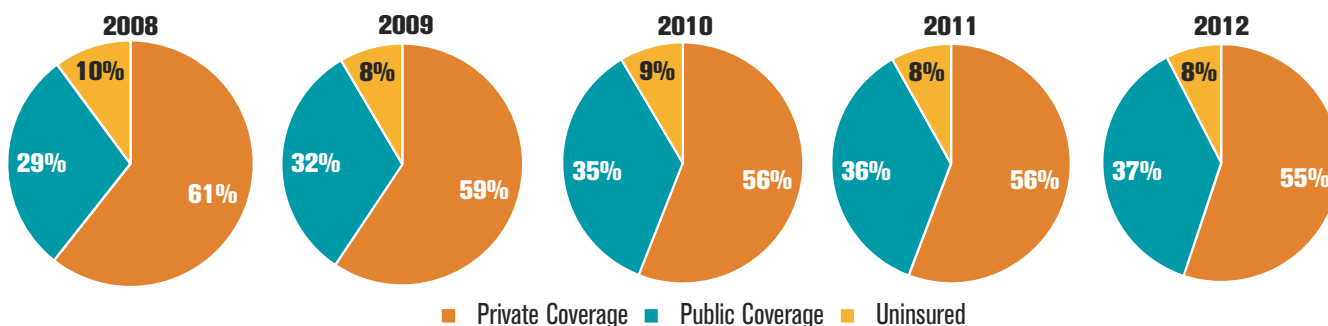


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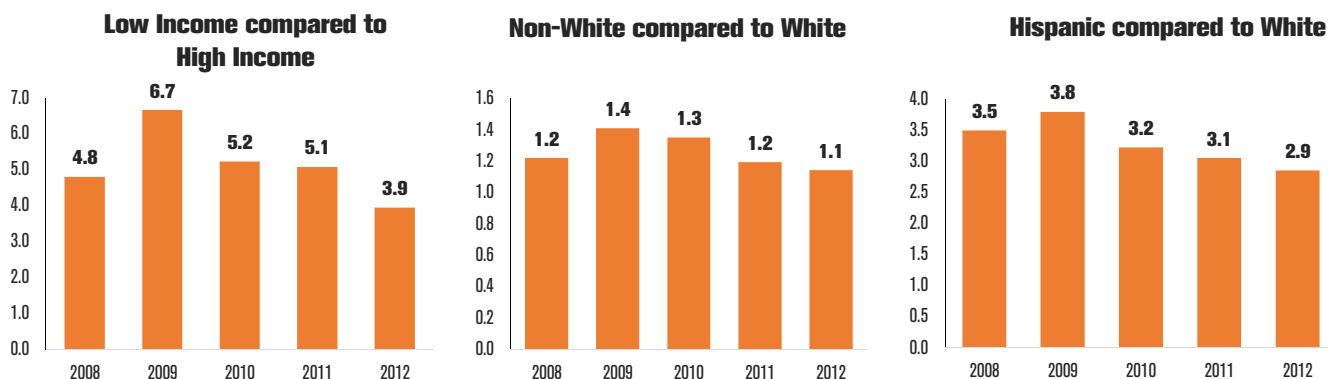
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

North Carolina

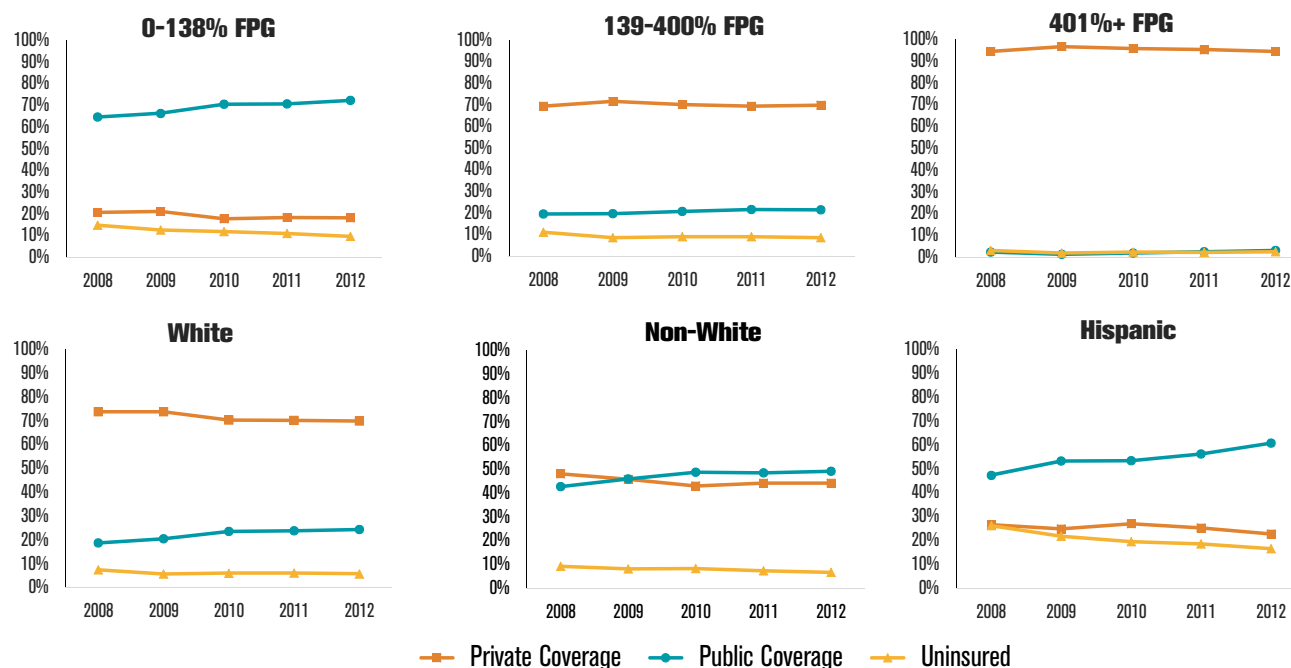
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

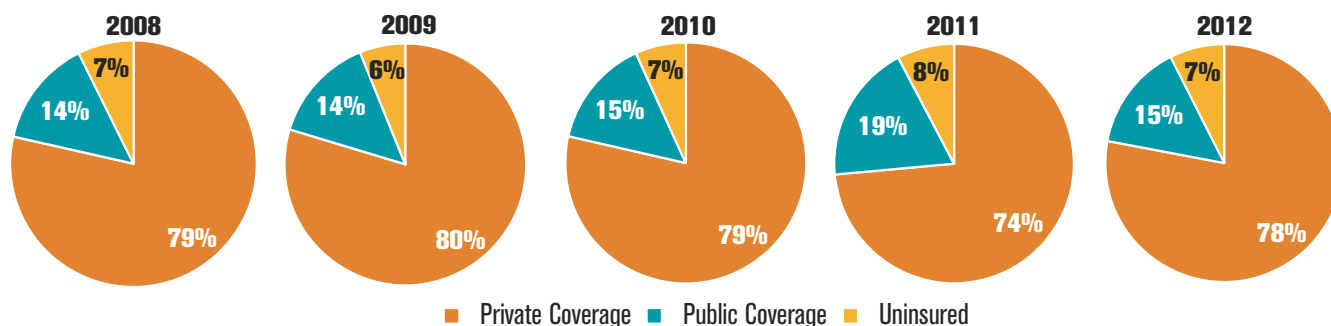


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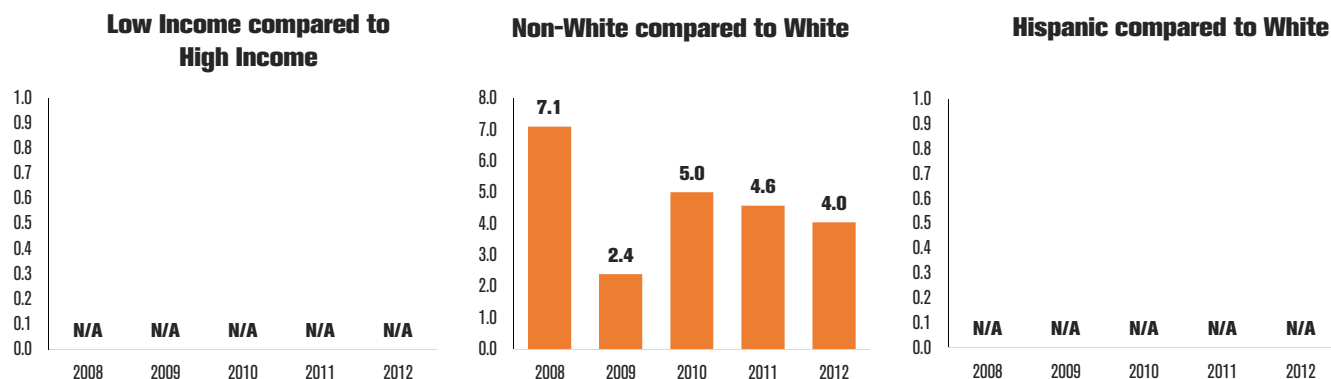
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

North Dakota

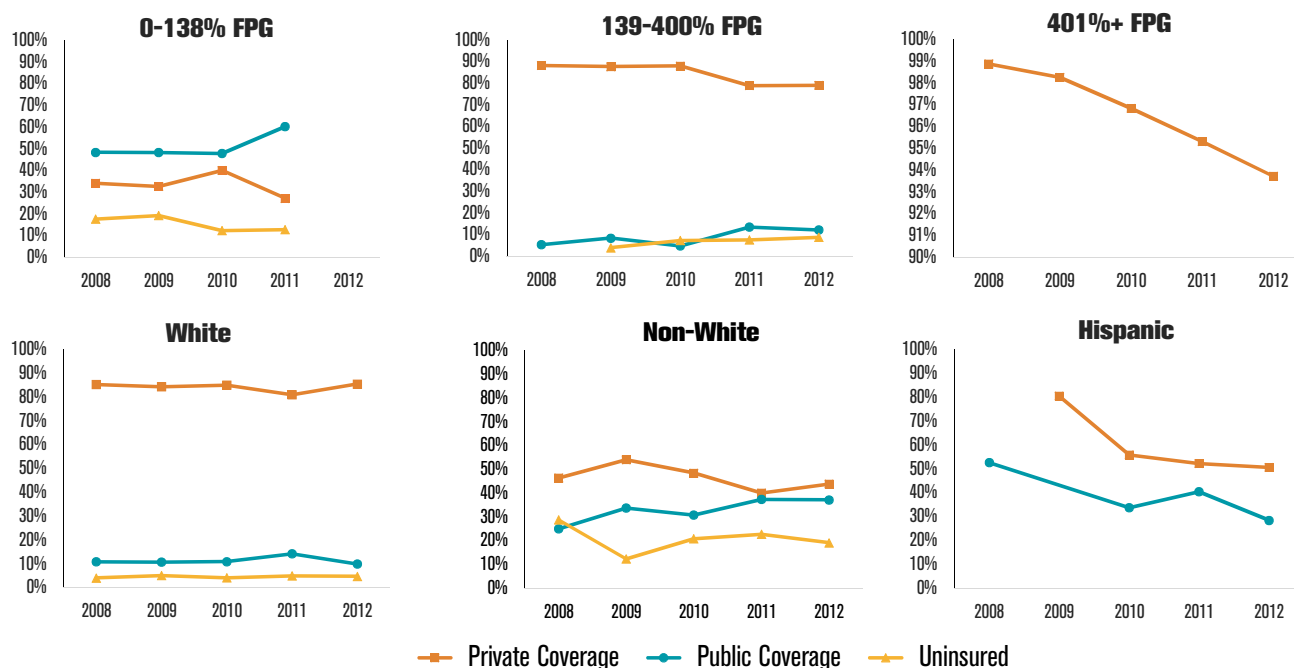
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

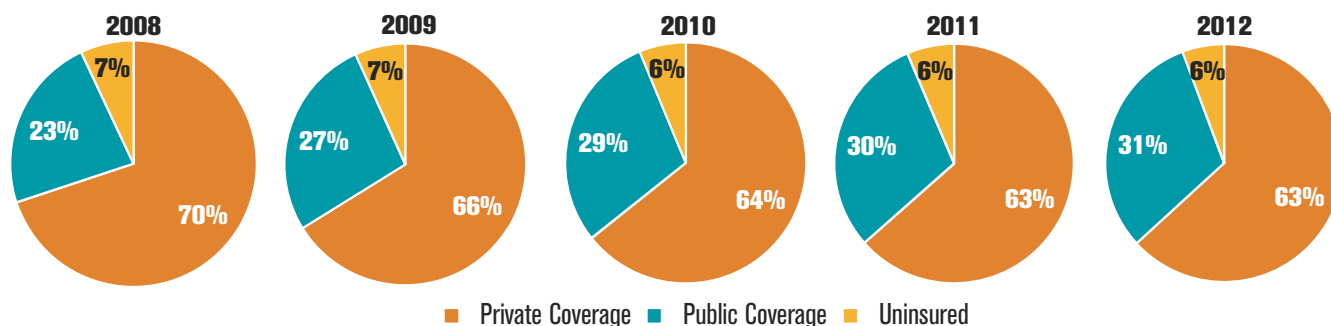


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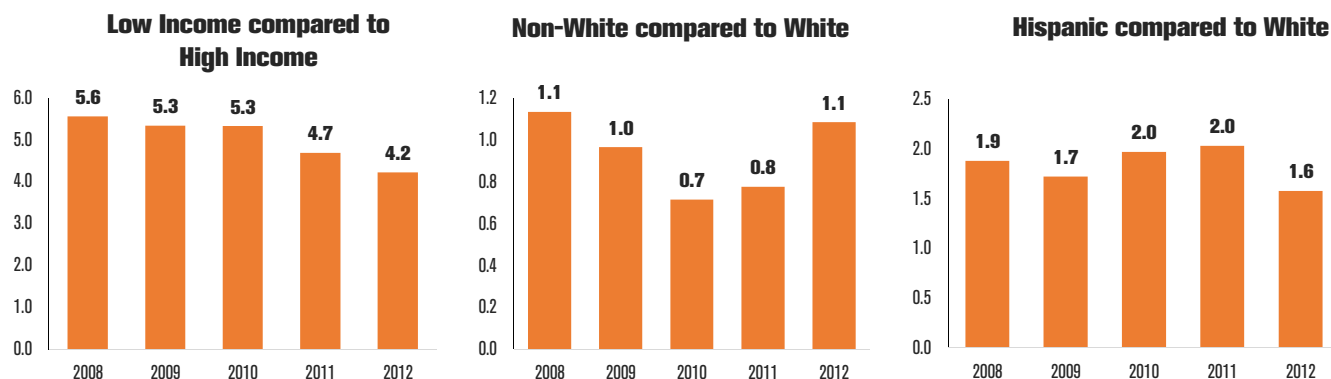
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Ohio

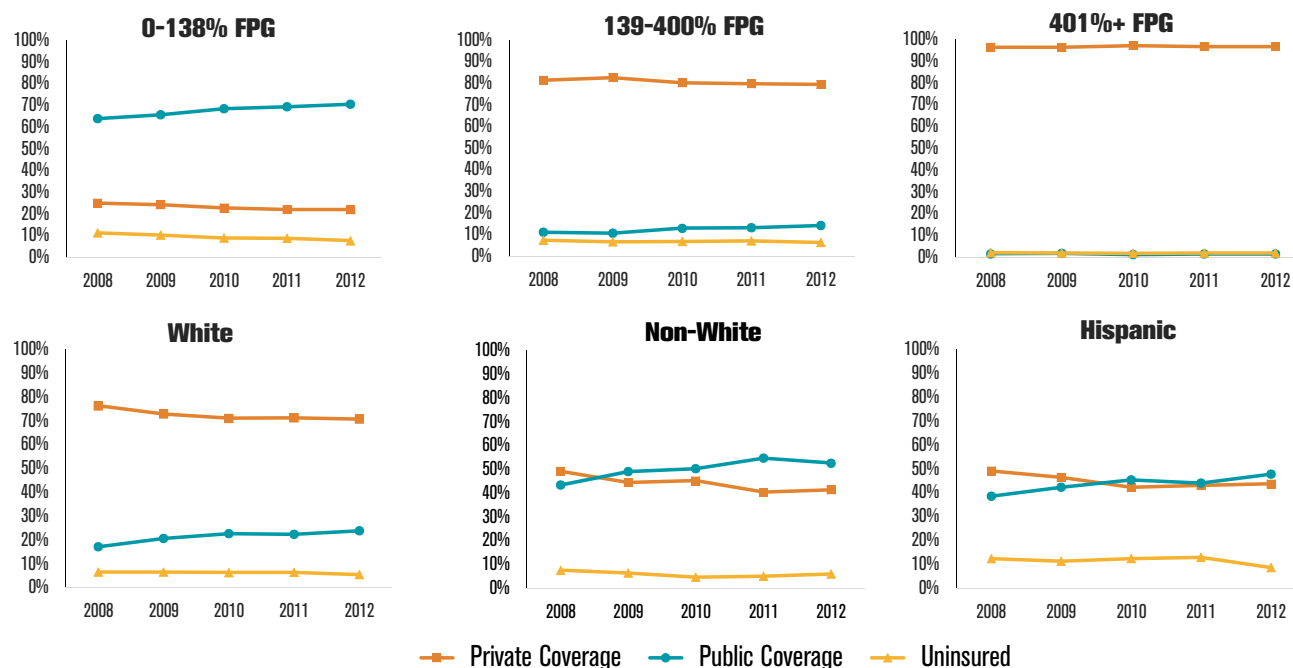
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

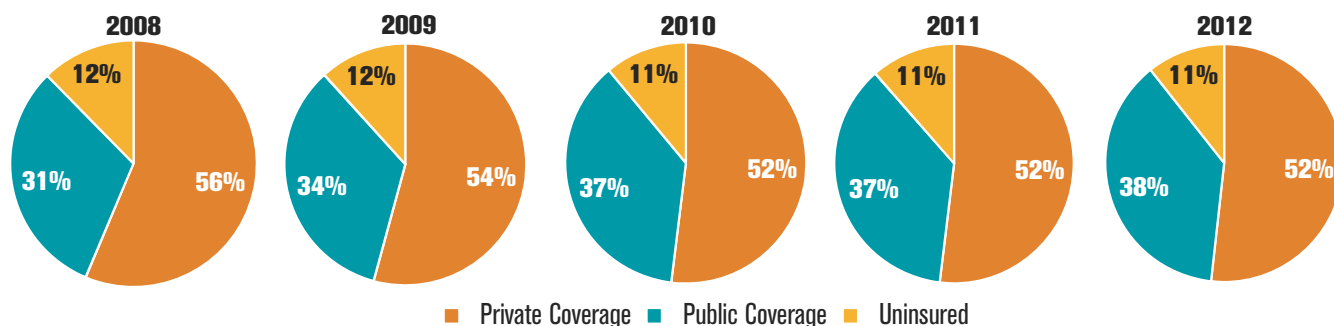


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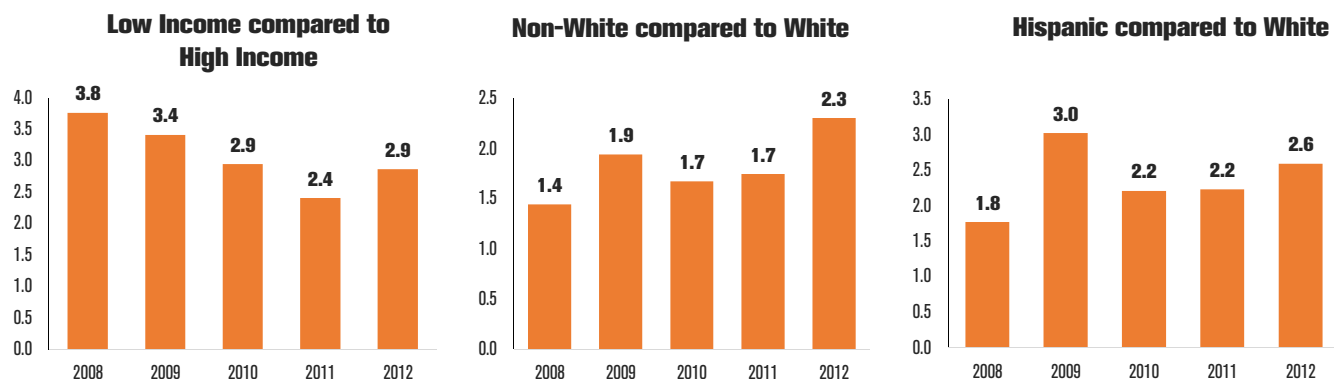
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Oklahoma

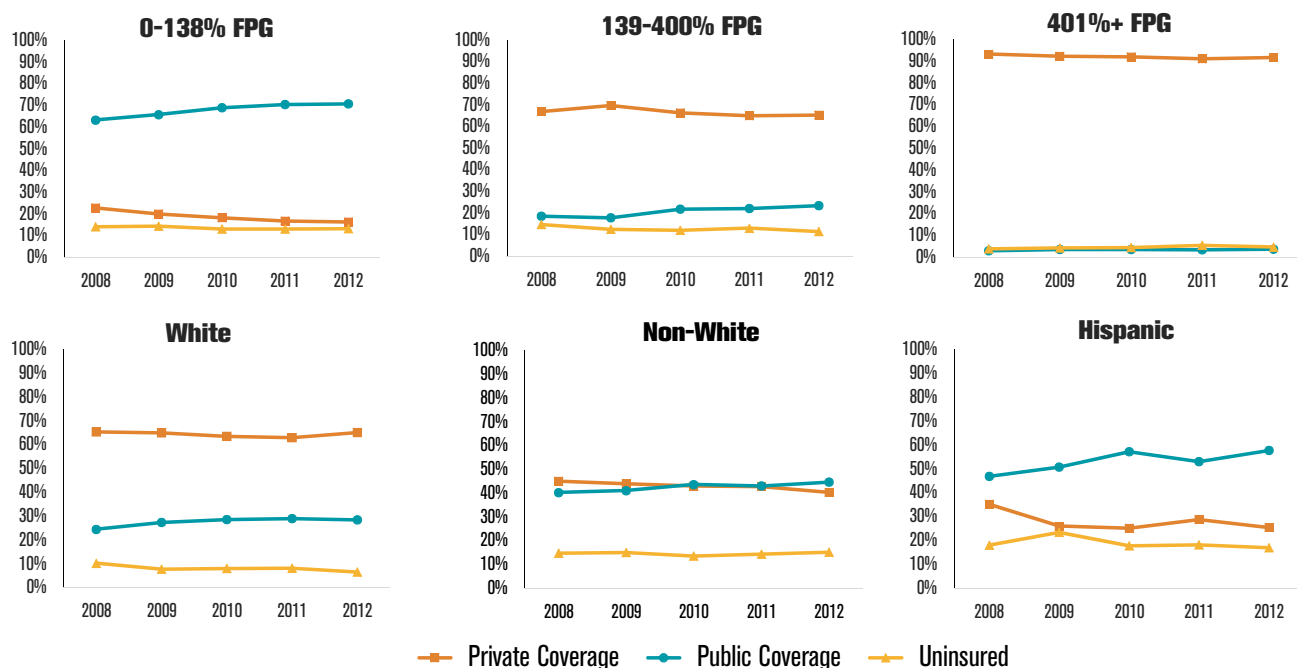
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

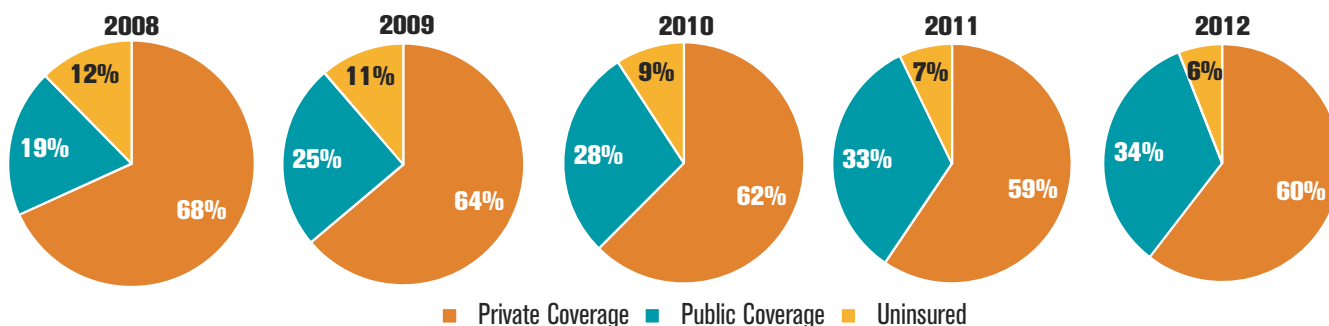


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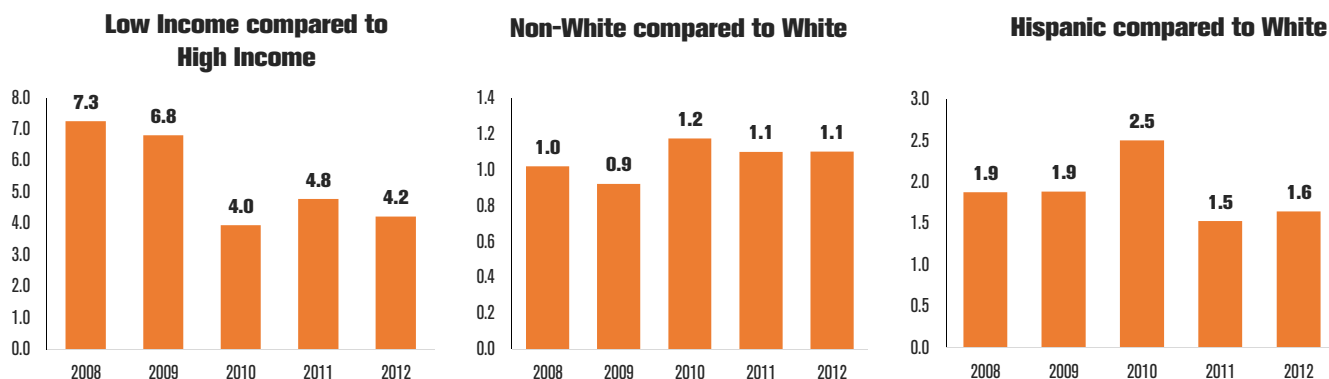
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Oregon

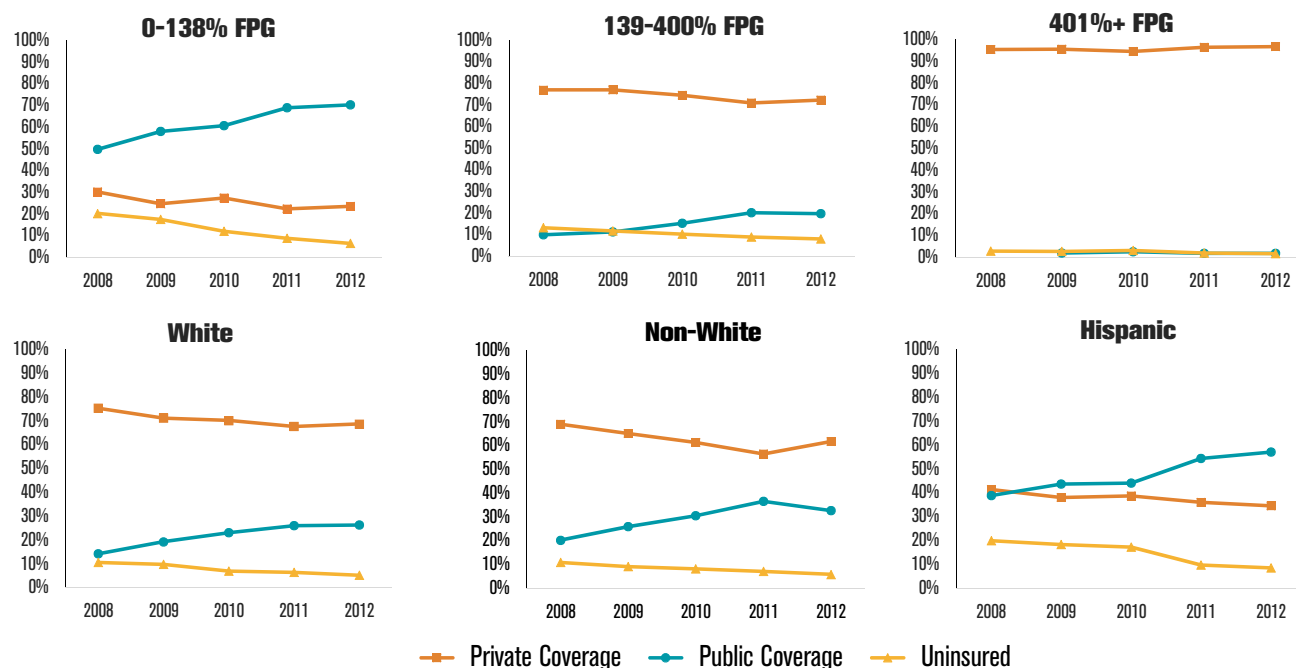
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

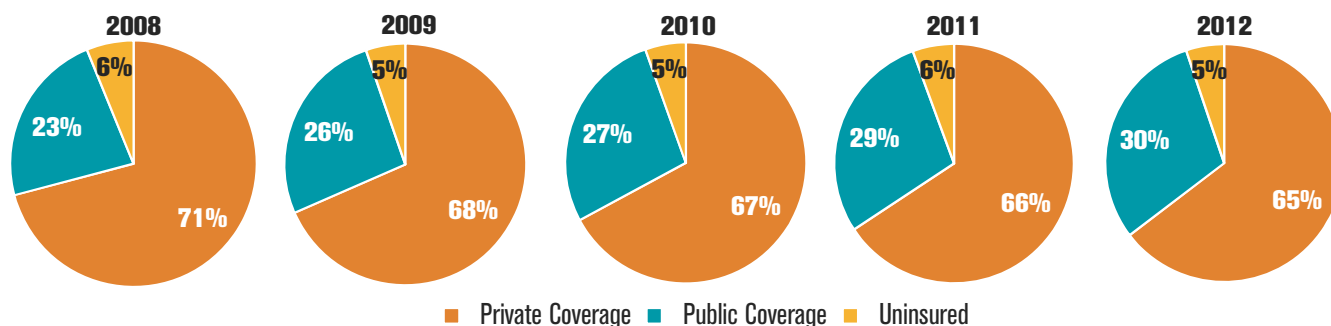


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

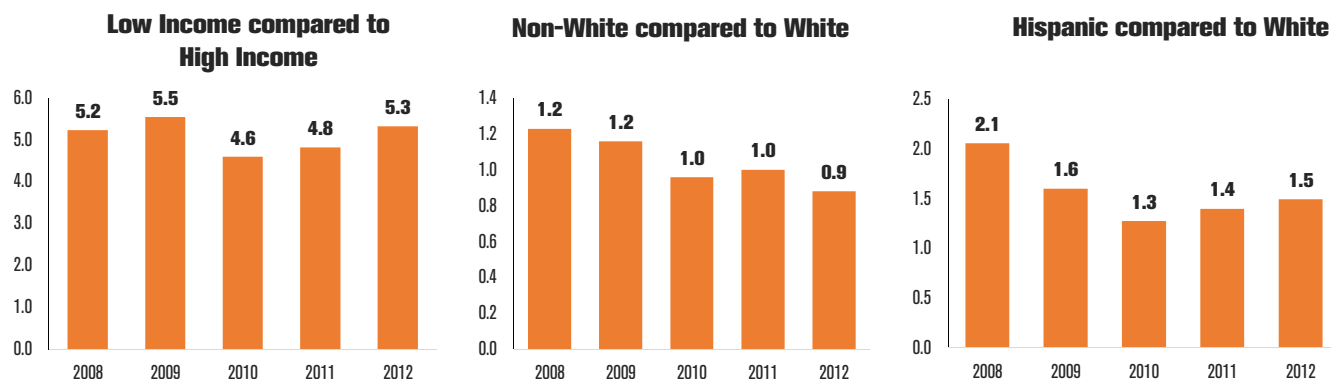
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Pennsylvania

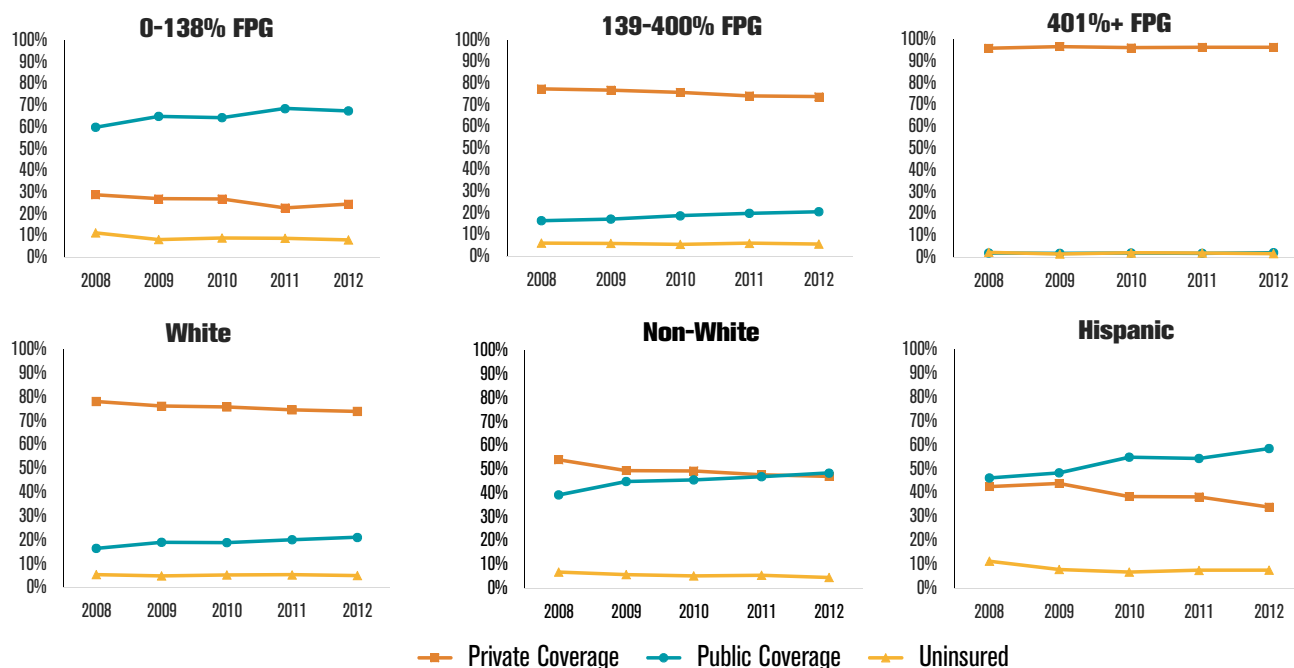
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

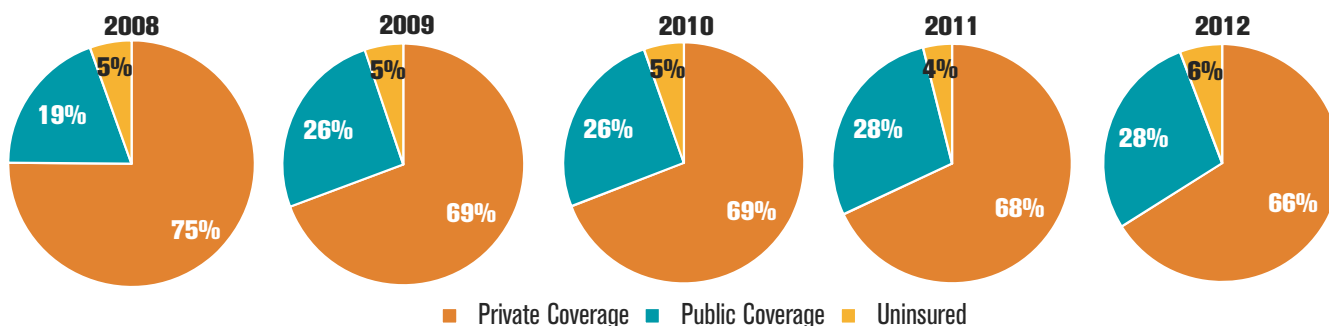


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

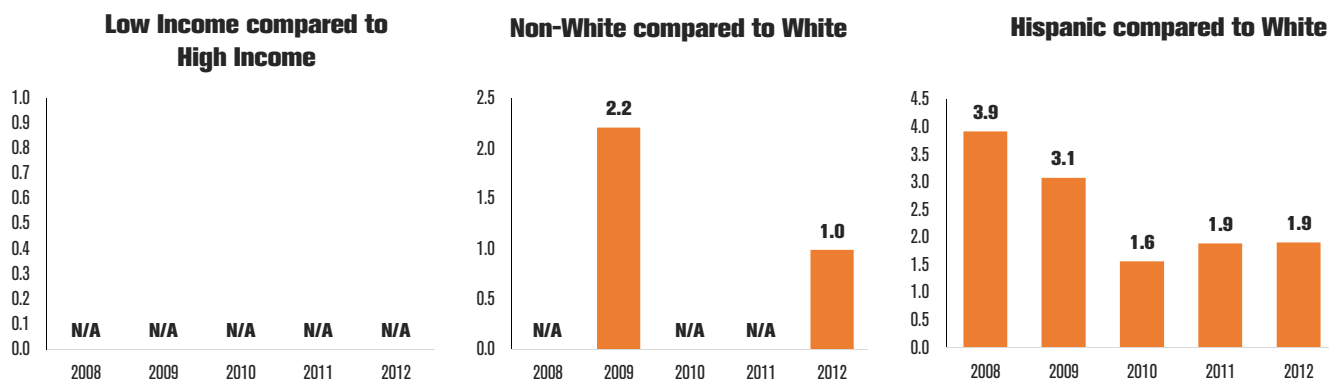
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Rhode Island

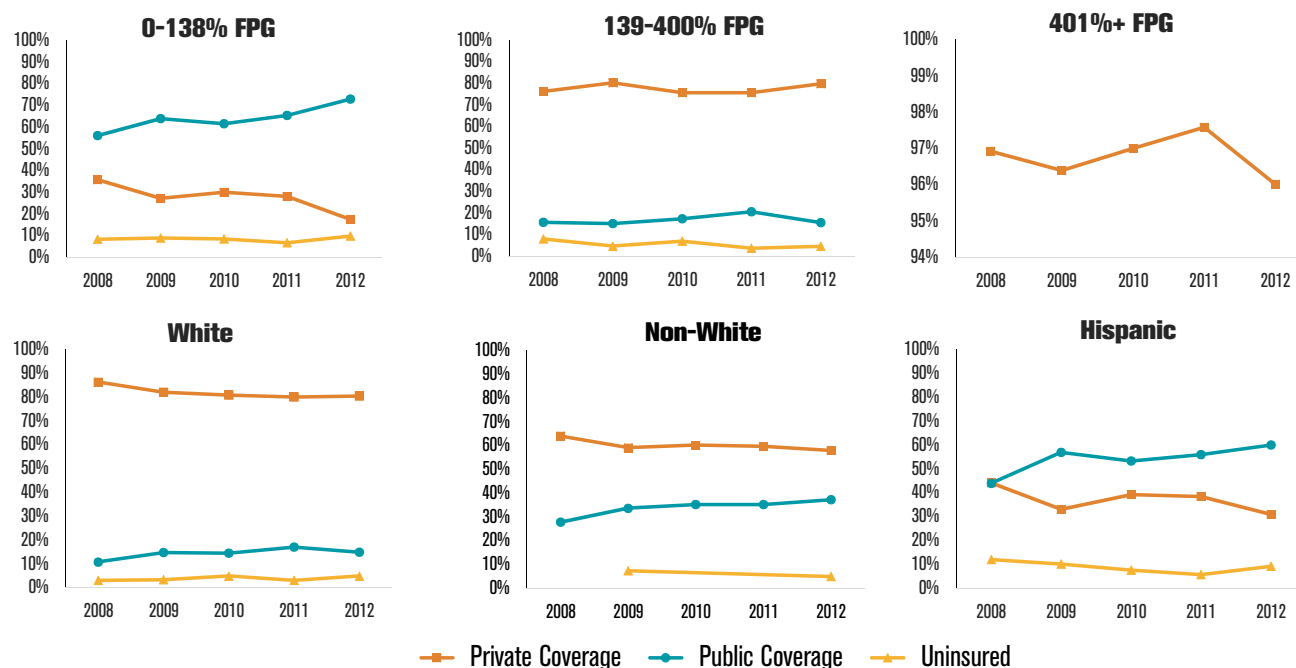
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

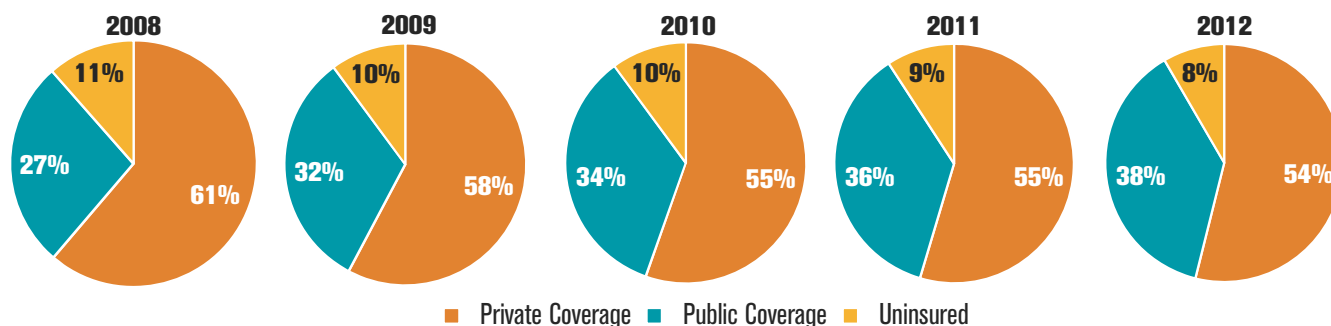


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

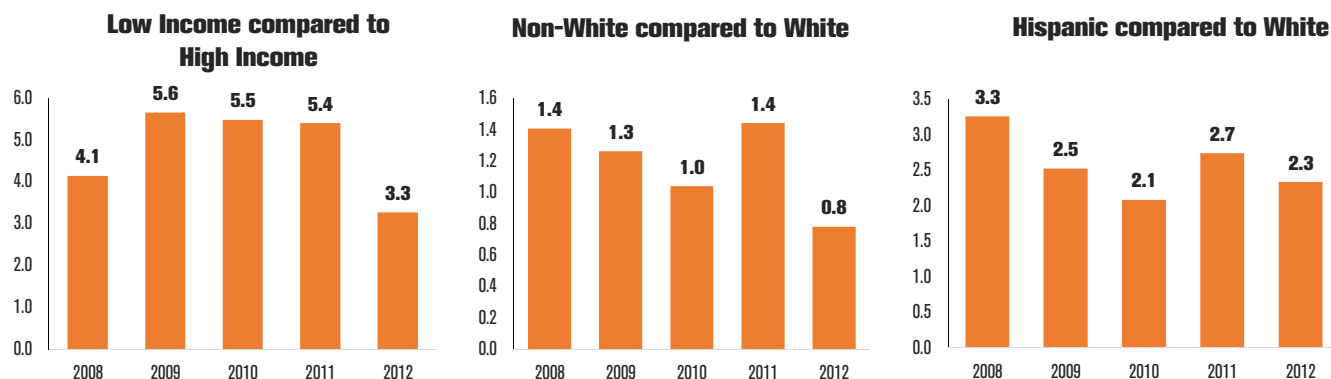
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

South Carolina

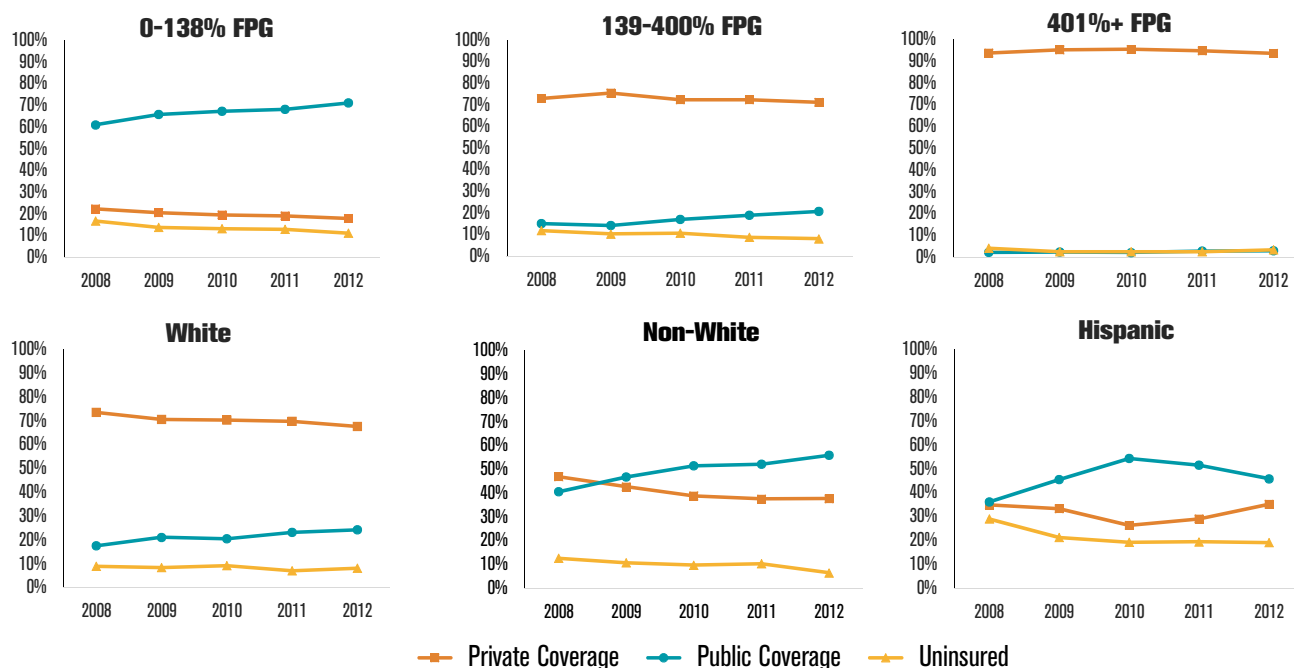
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

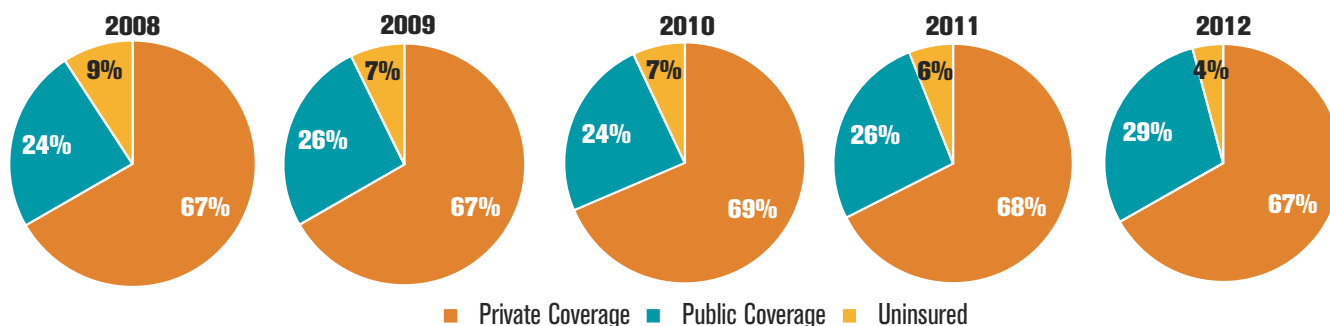


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

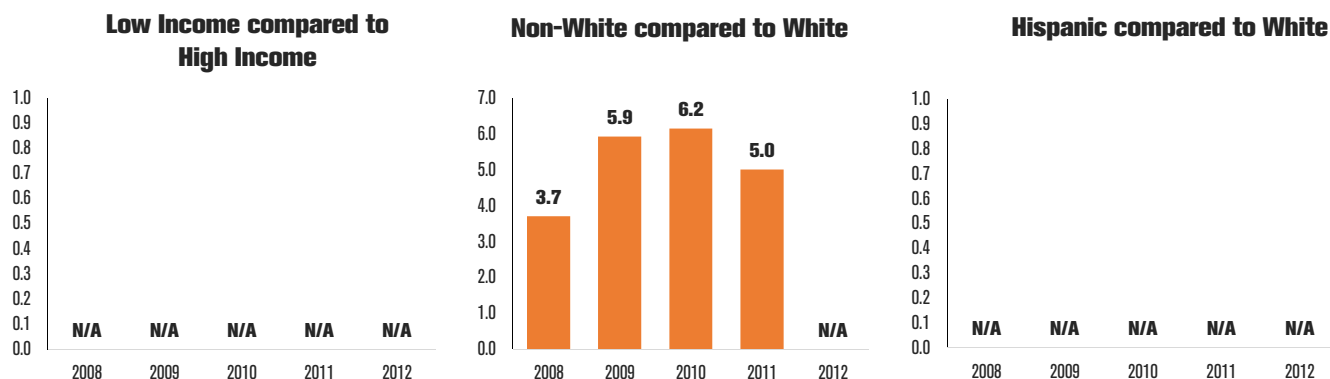
State-Level Trends in Childrens' Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

South Dakota

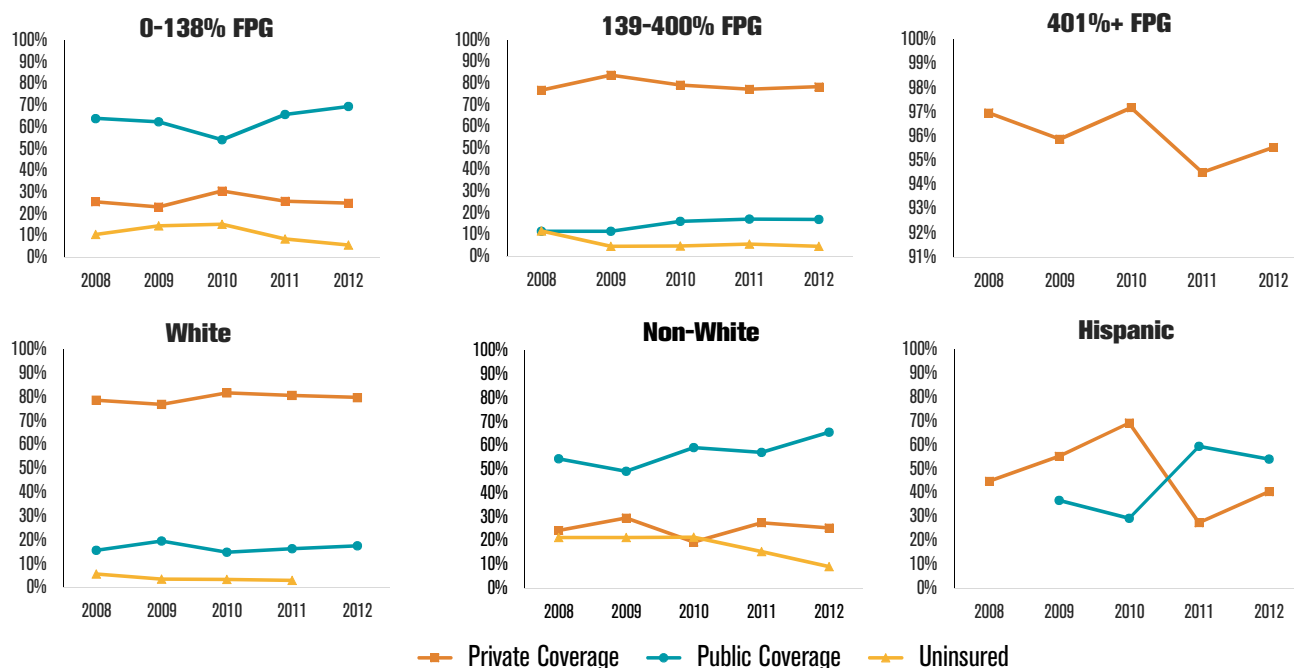
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

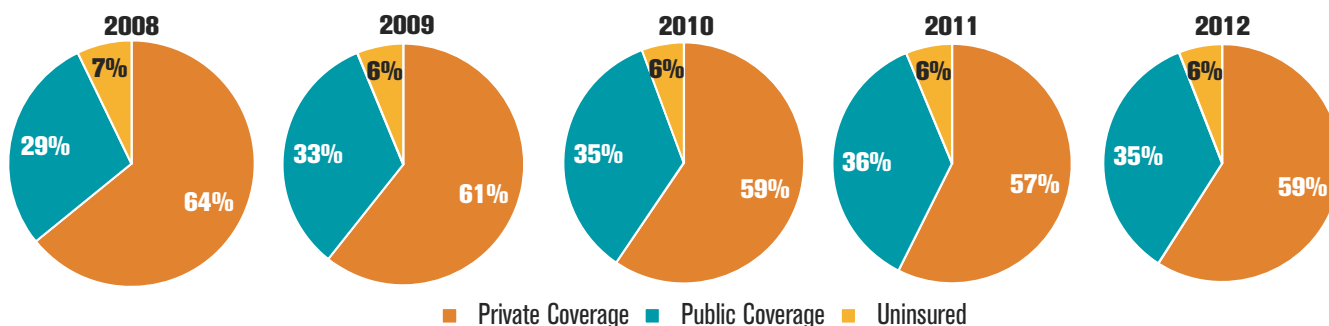


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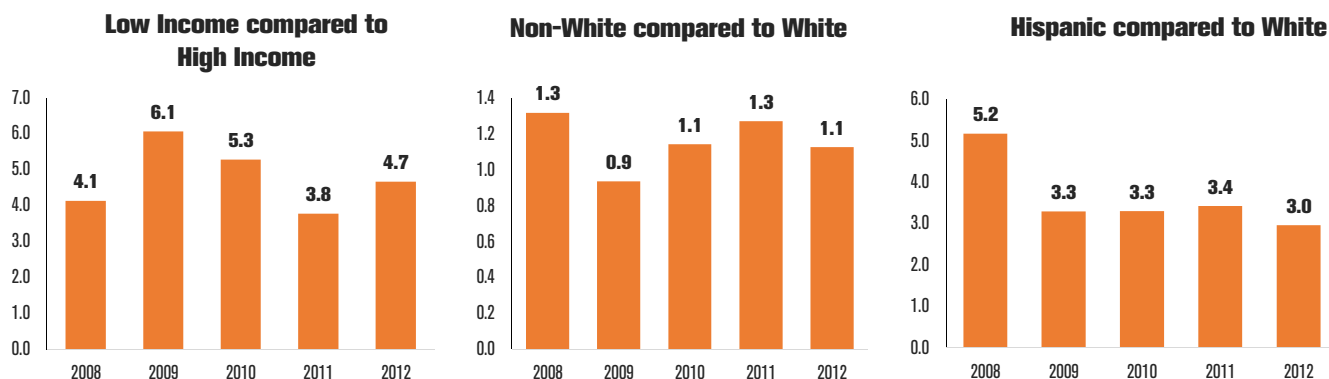
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Tennessee

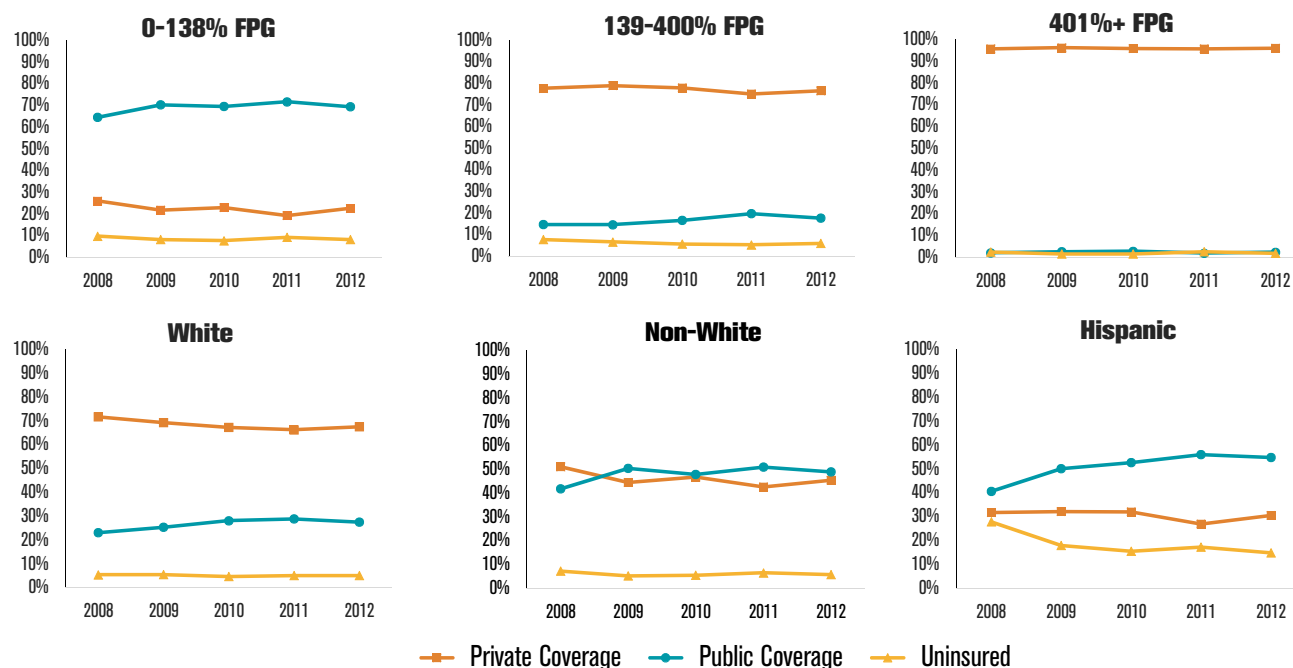
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

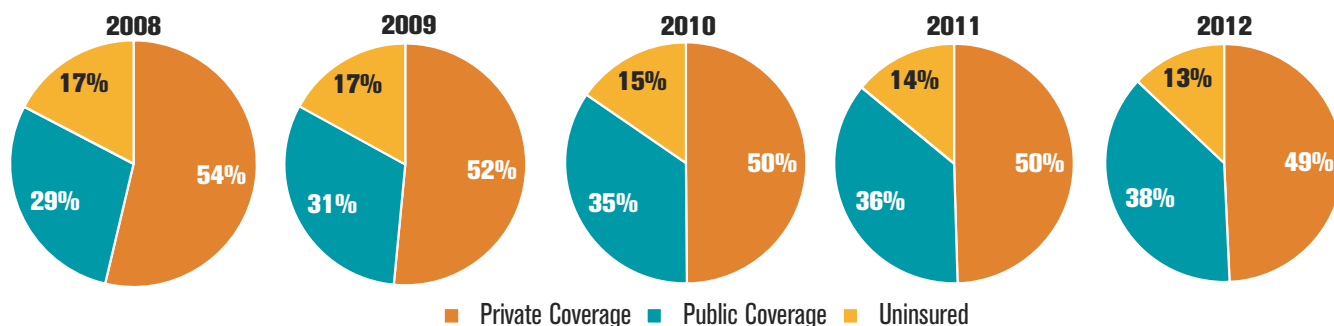


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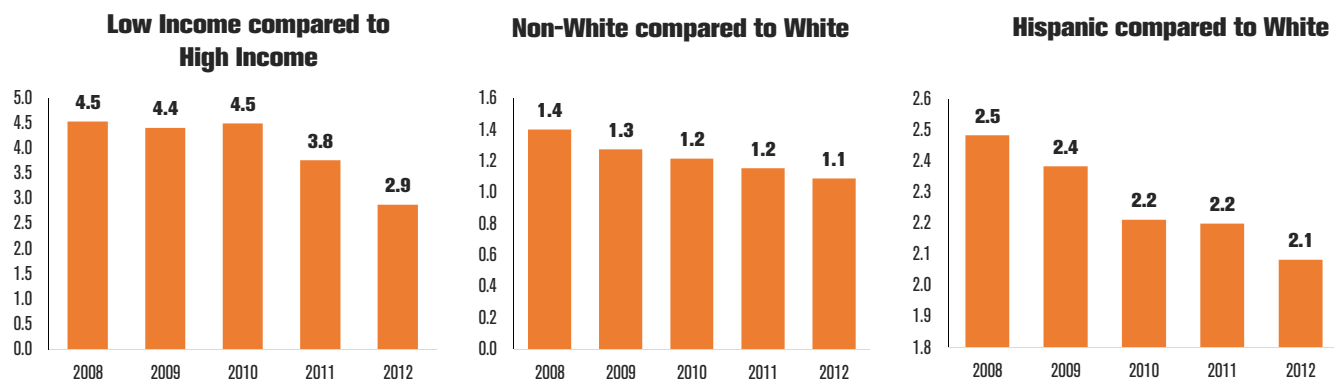
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Texas

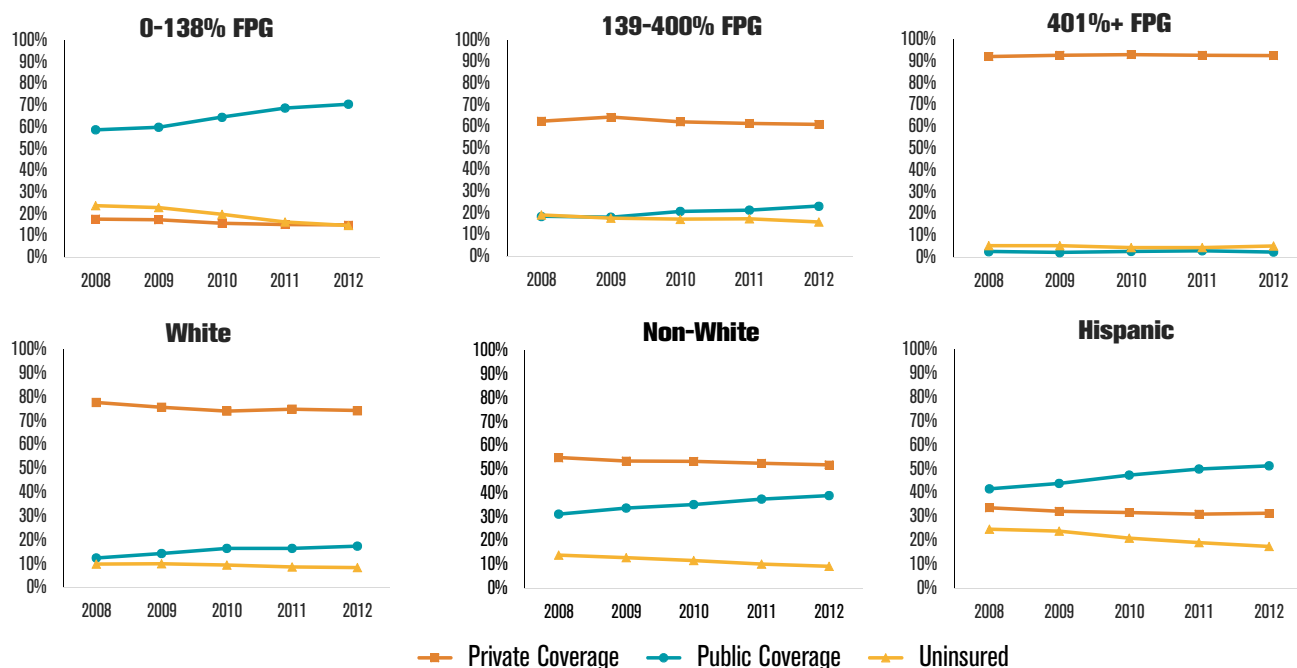
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

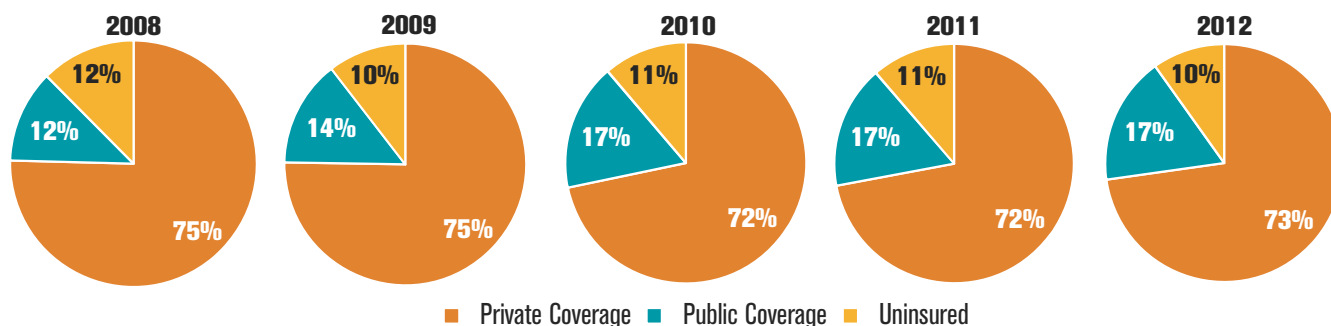


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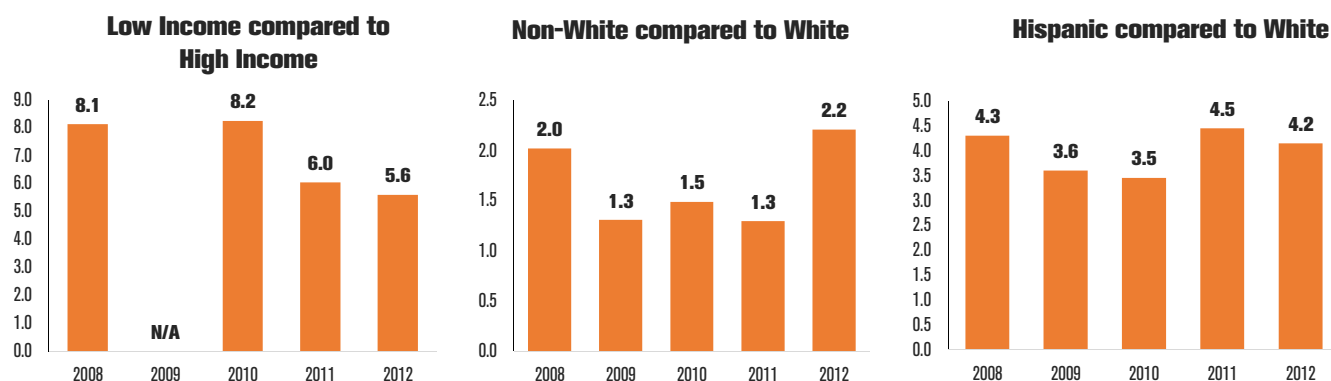
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Utah

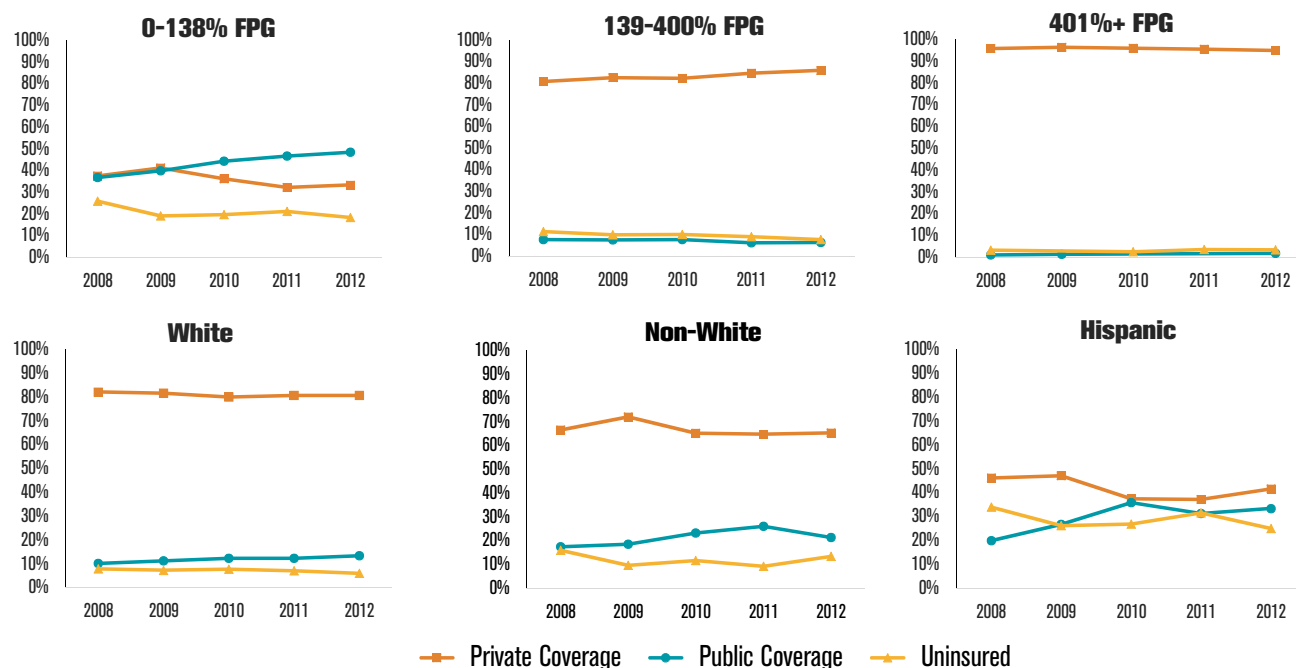
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

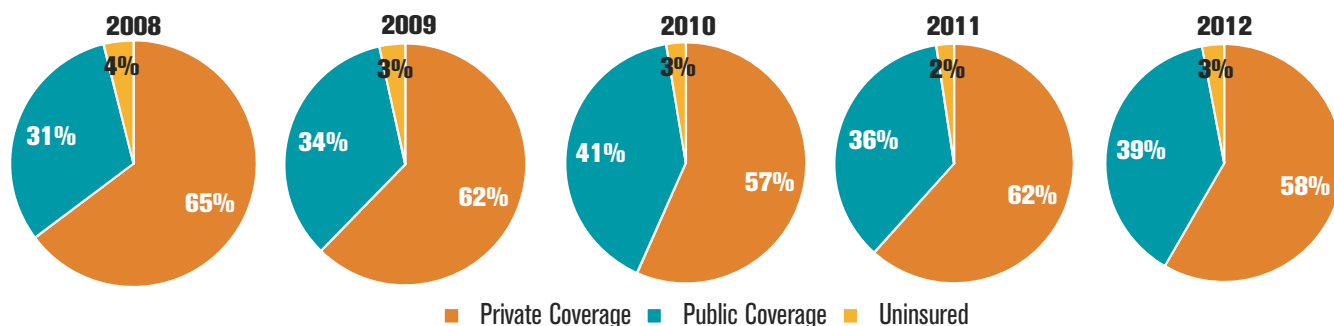


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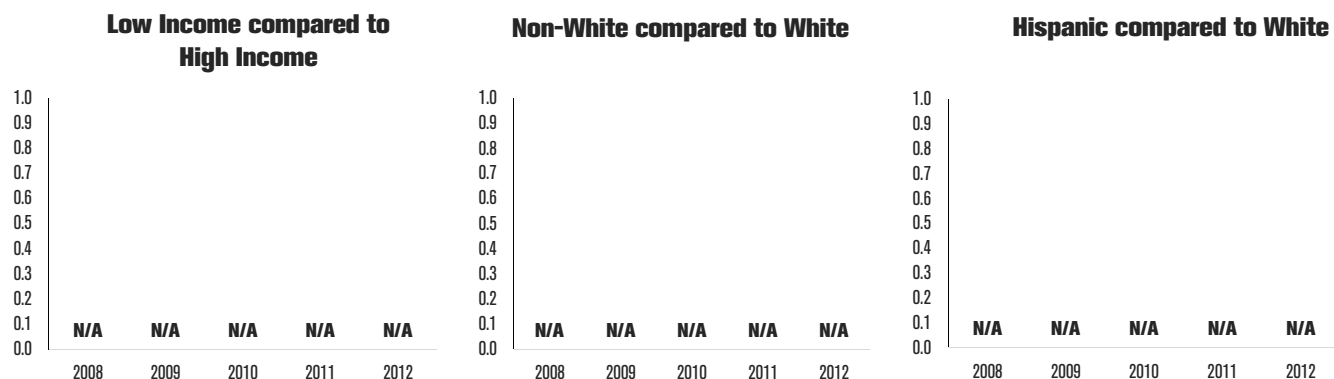
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Vermont

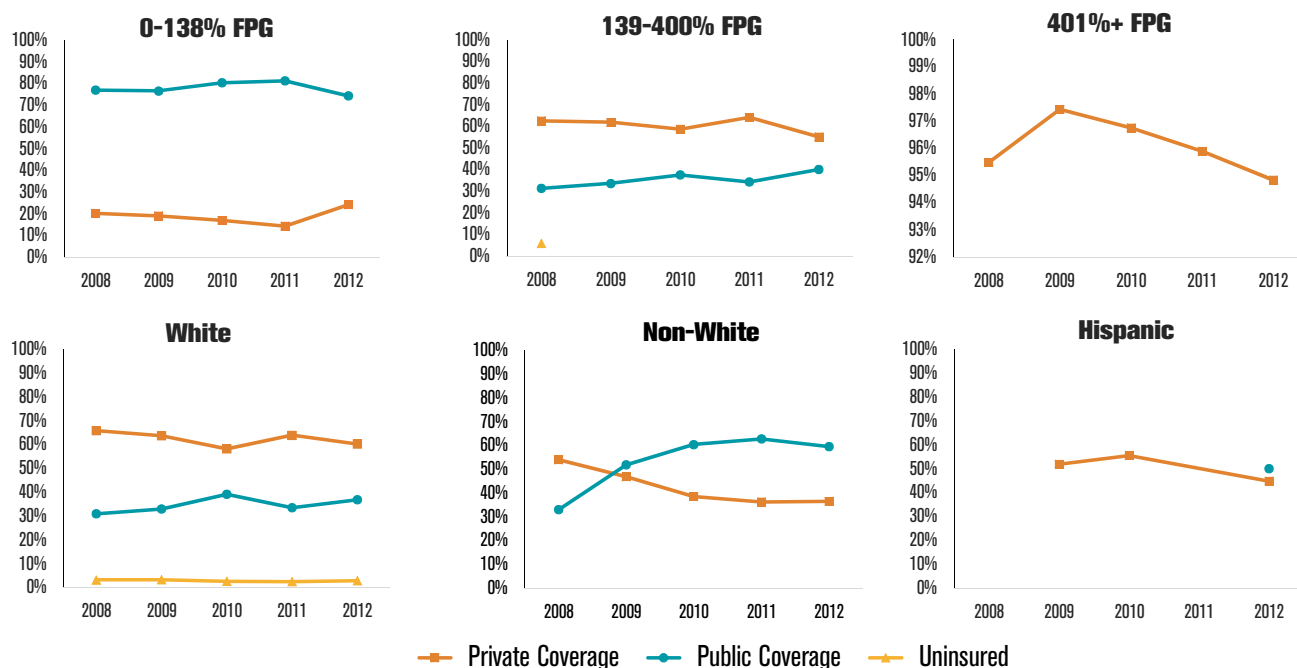
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

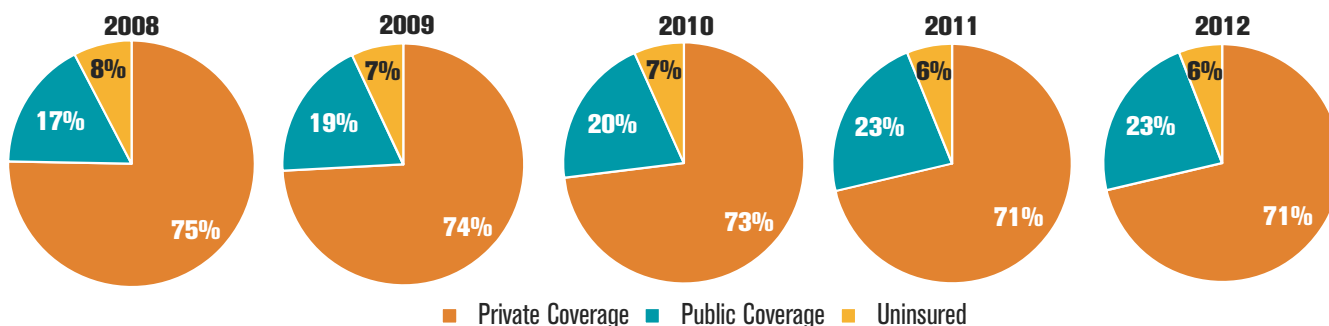


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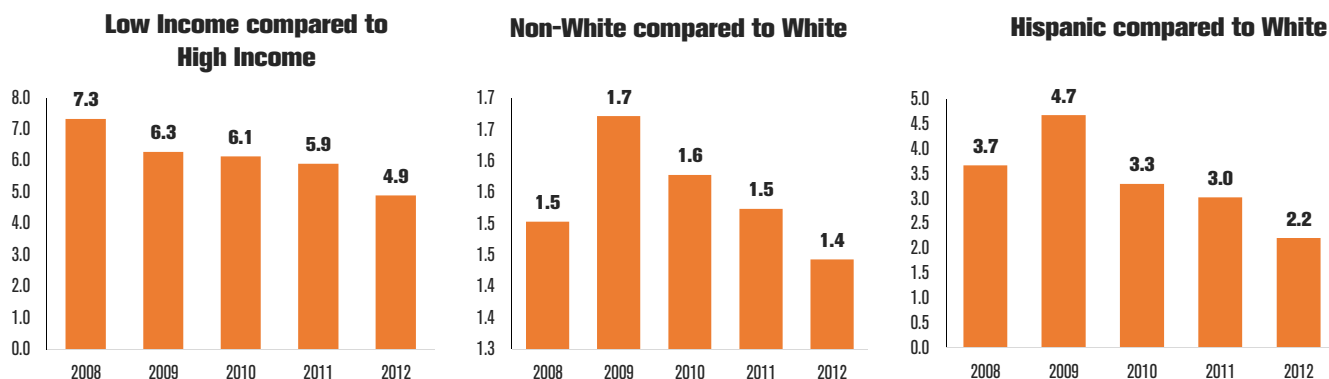
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Virginia

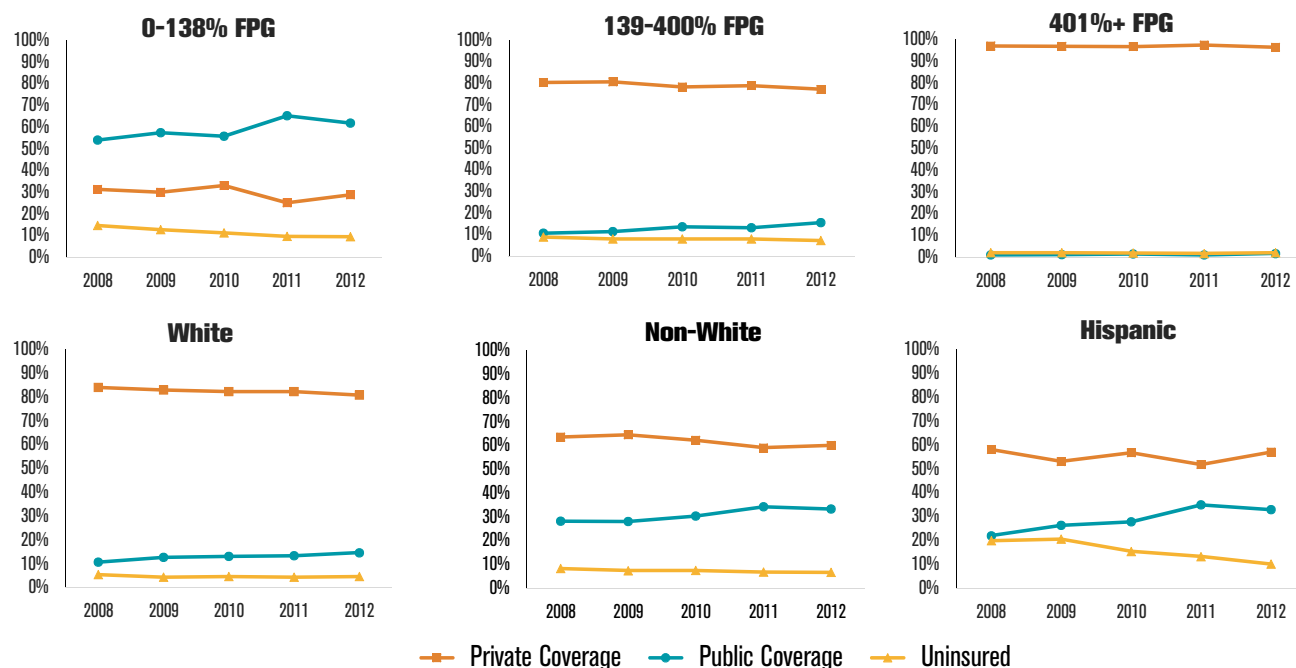
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

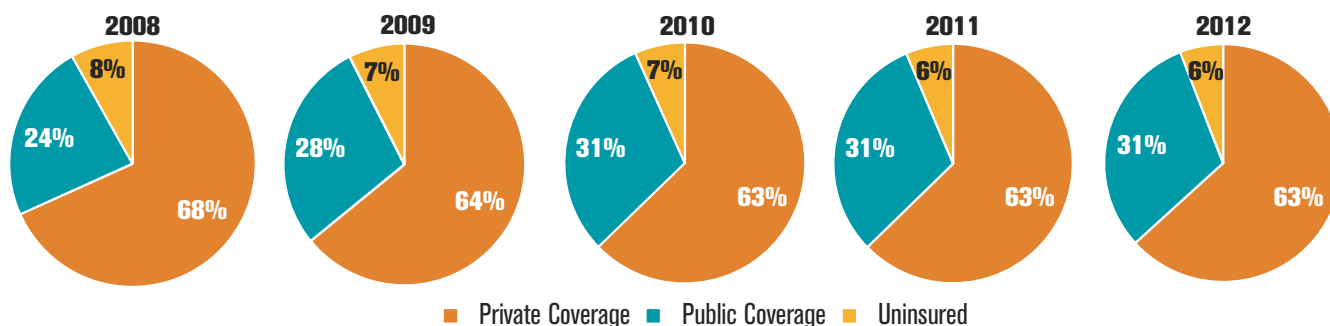


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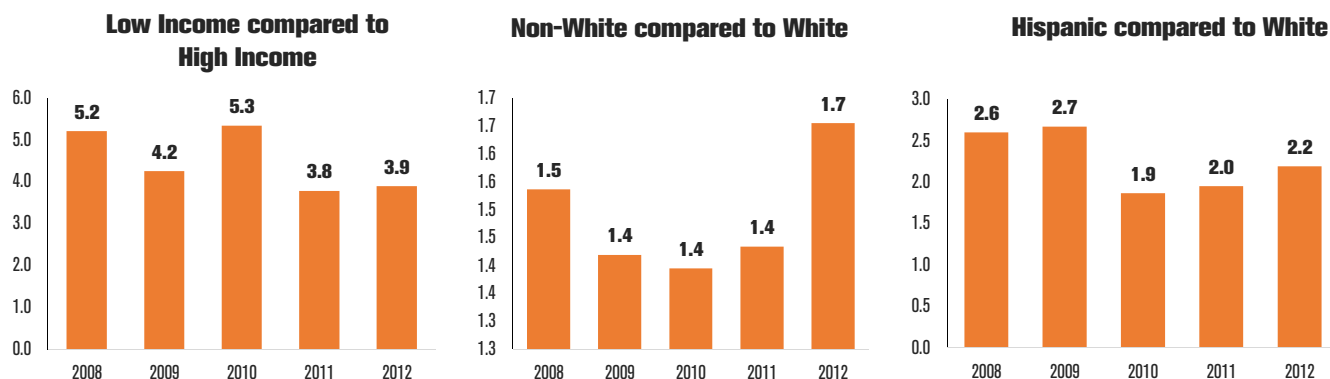
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Washington

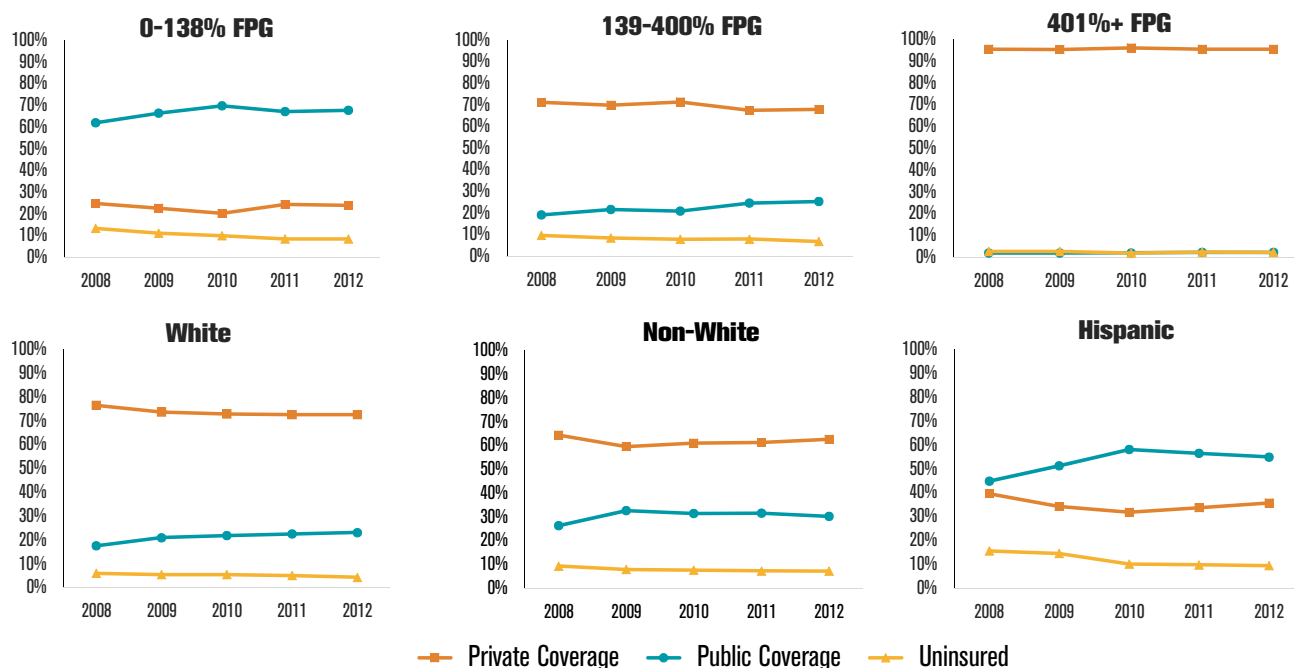
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

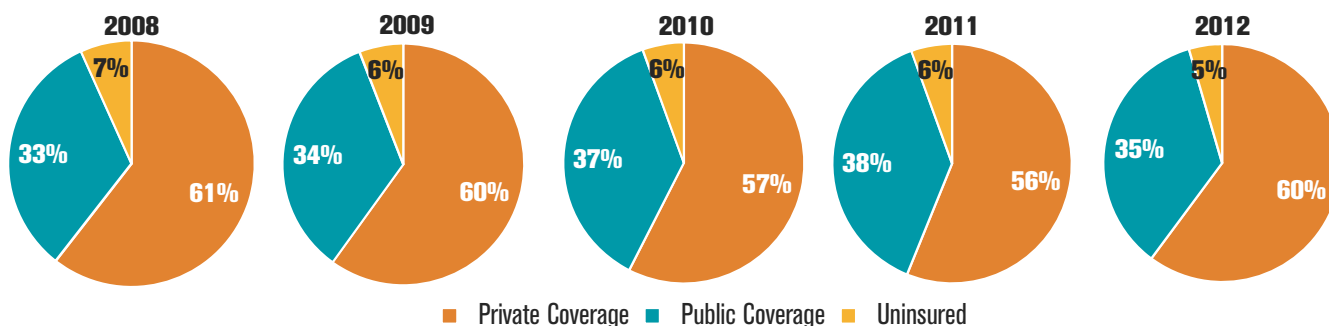


Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

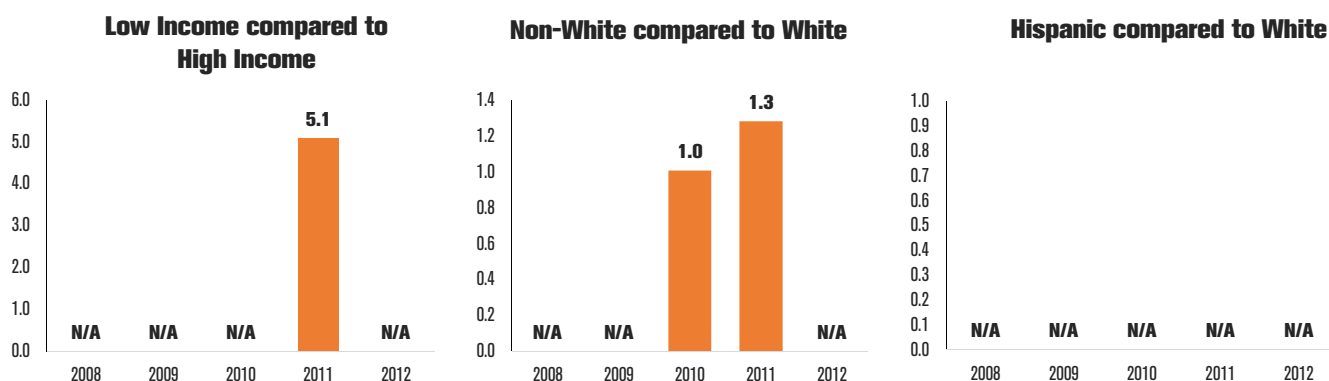
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

West Virginia

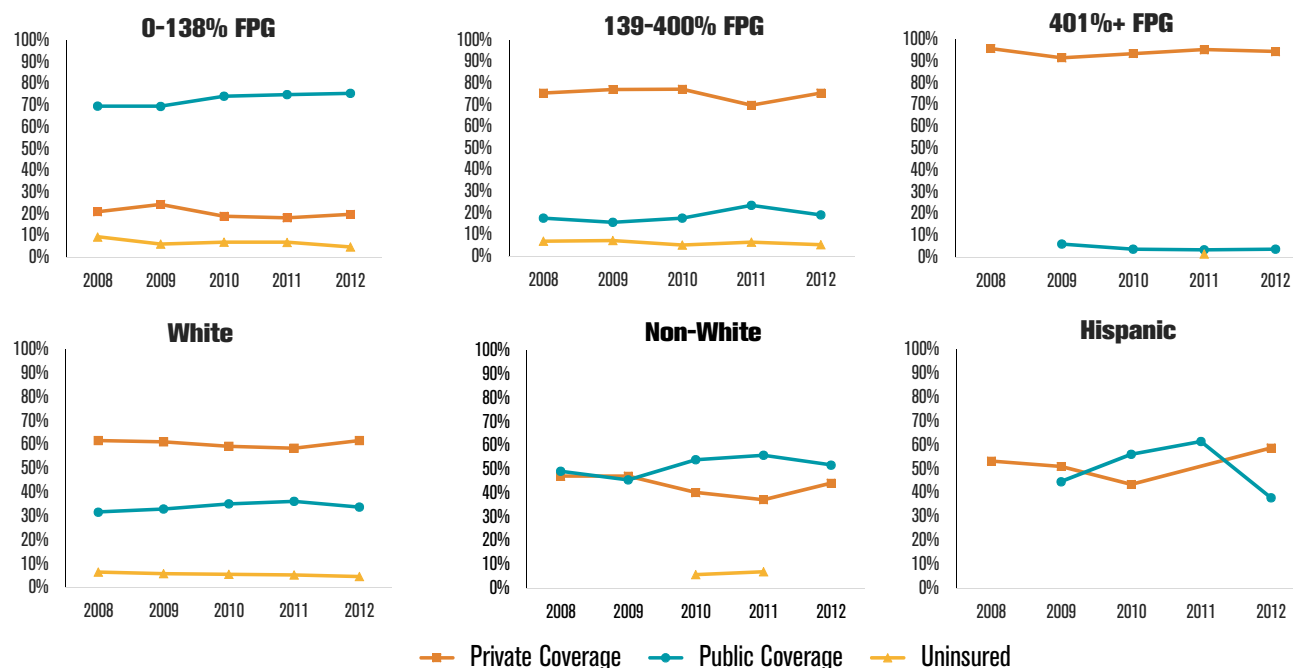
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

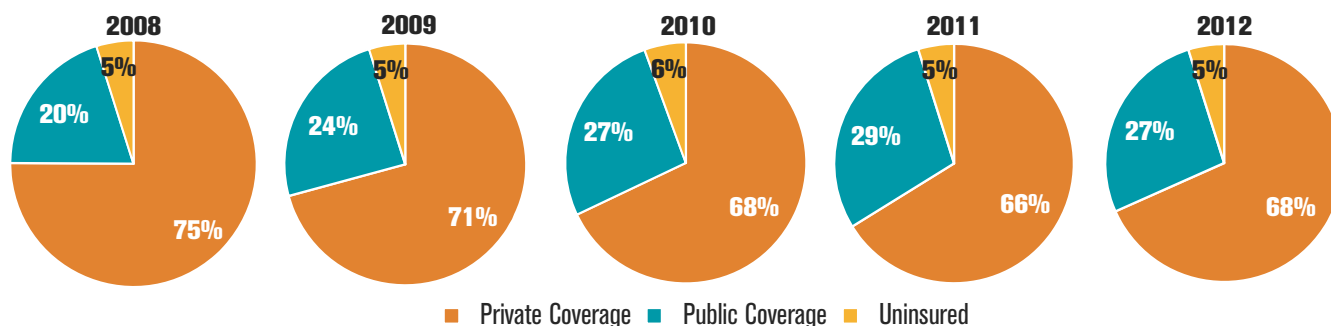


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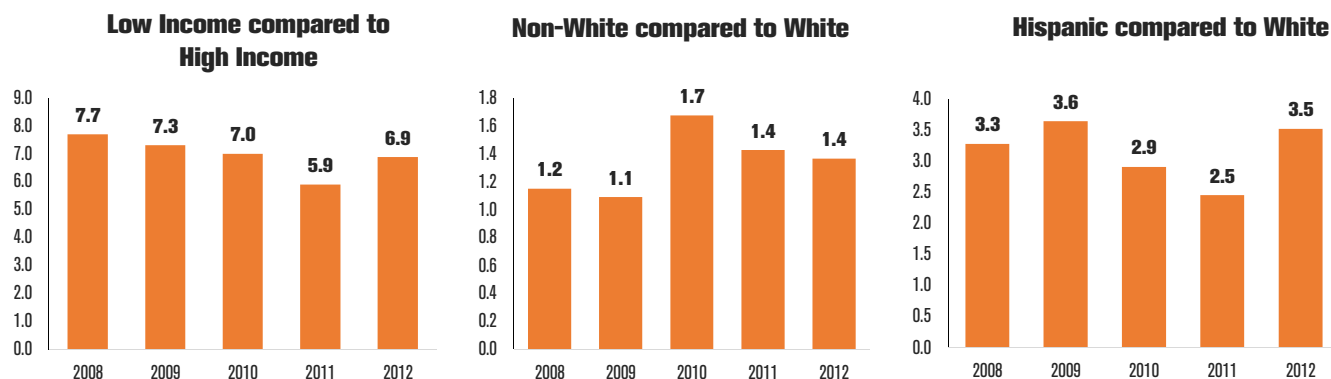
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Wisconsin

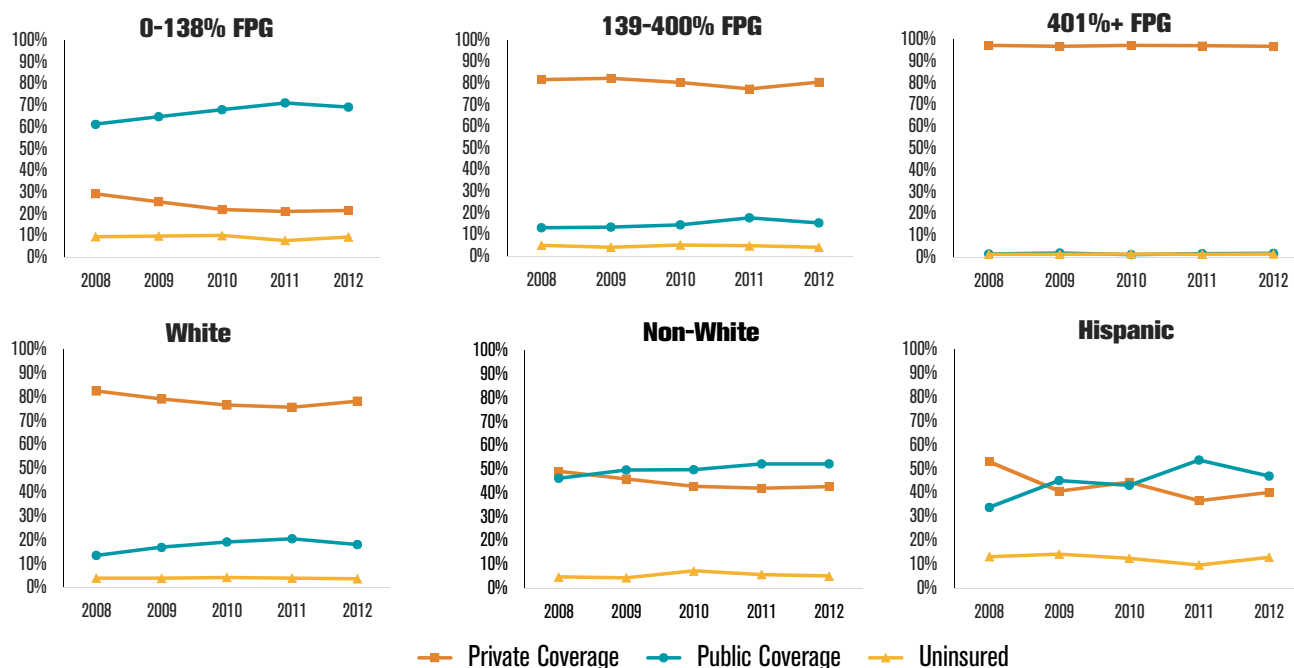
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity

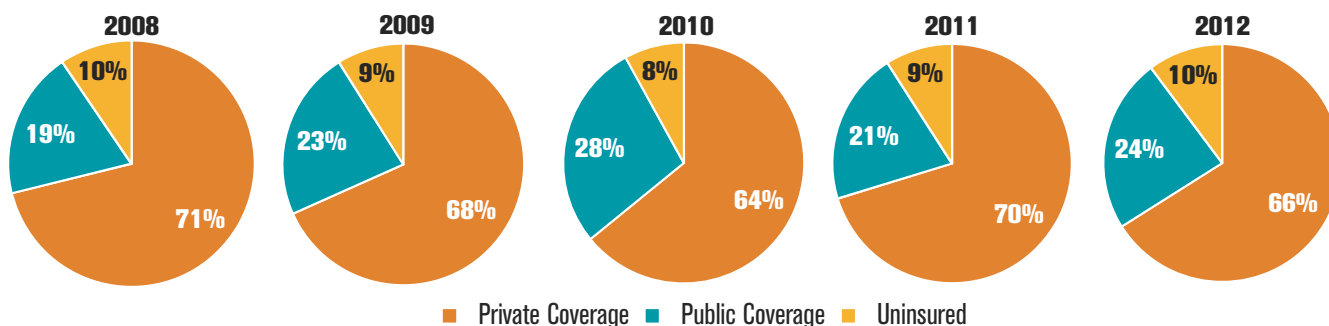


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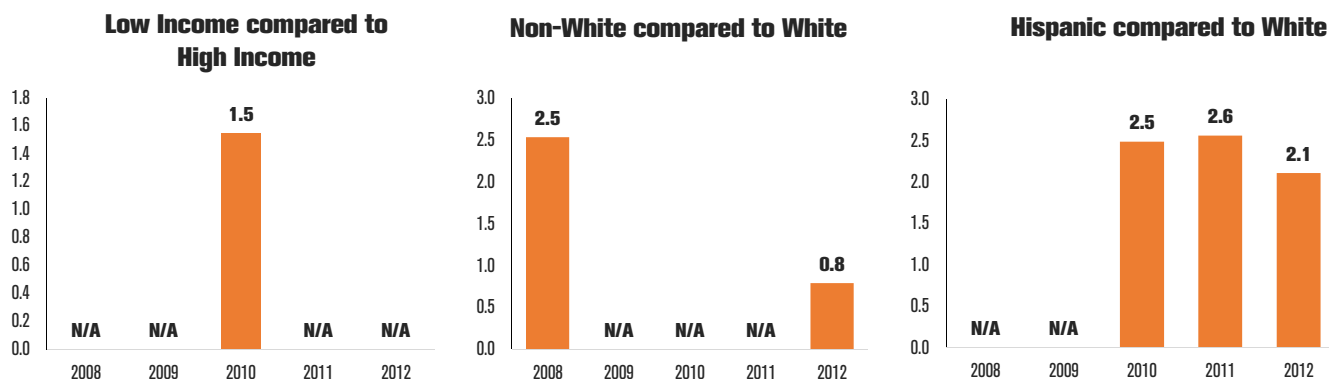
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2012

Wyoming

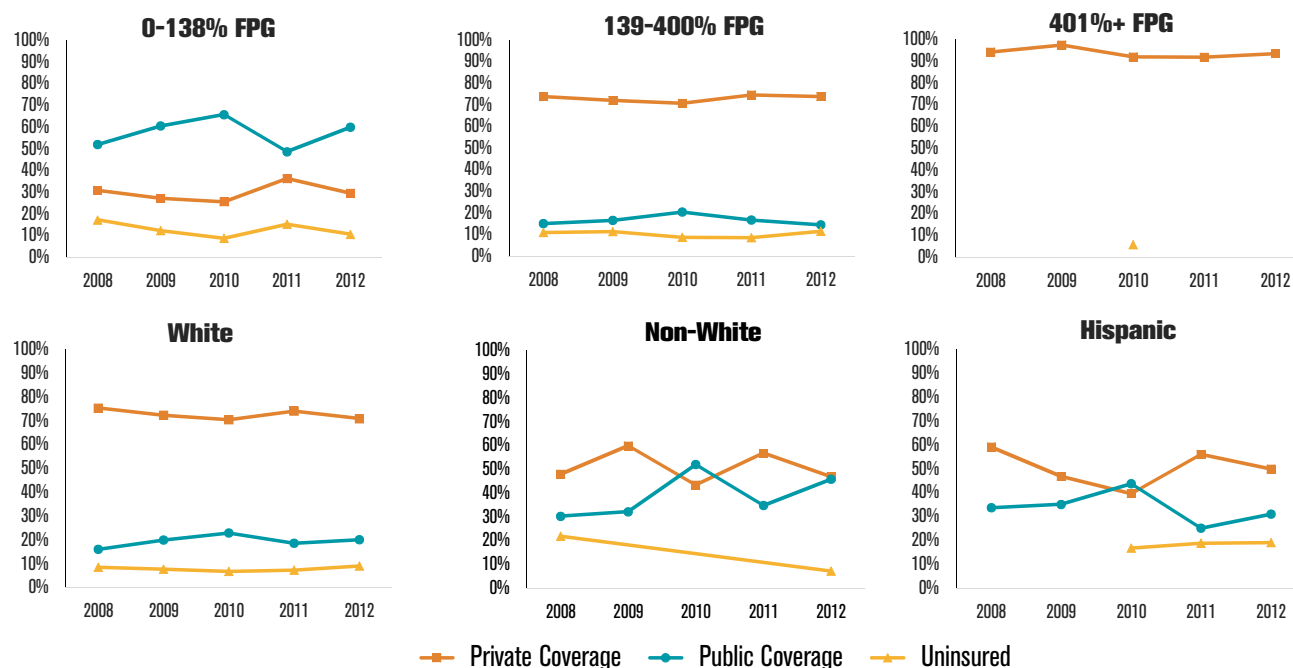
Sources of Insurance Coverage



Uninsurance by Income and Race (Ratio of Uninsurance Rates Between Groups)



Trend in Children's Coverage by Income and by Race/Ethnicity



Note: If the relative standard error of an estimate exceeds 30% then it is not included in the graphs.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF)



For more than 40 years the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has worked to improve the health and health care of all Americans. We are striving to build a national culture of health that will enable all Americans to live longer, healthier lives now and for generations to come. For more information, visit www.rwjf.org. Follow the Foundation on Twitter at [www.rwjf.org/twitter](https://twitter.com/rwjf) or on Facebook at [www.rwjf.org/facebook](https://www.facebook.com/rwjf).

State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC)



The State Health Access Data Assistance Center is an independent health policy research center located at the University of Minnesota School of Public Health. SHADAC is a resource for helping states collect and use data for health policy, with a particular focus on monitoring rates of health insurance coverage and understanding factors associated with uninsurance. For more information, please contact us at shadac@umn.edu, or call 612-624-4802.

Report Authors



Julie Sonier, Deputy Director

Julie has over 15 years of experience in the development and implementation of state-level health reforms, with a particular focus on using data to understand state-level trends and to inform policy decisions that improve health care cost, access, and quality. She assists states with modeling the state-level impacts of health care reforms, designing and implementing multipayer health care payment reform initiatives, creating frameworks for measuring the impacts of reforms, and implementing Medicaid-related provisions of the Affordable Care Act.



Brett Fried, Senior Research Fellow

Brett has spent the last 15 years in research at the Senior Researcher level. Prior to joining SHADAC he worked as a Senior Research Economist at the Health Economics Program at the Minnesota Department of Health. Mr. Fried acted as the lead MDH analyst for all aspects of the Minnesota Health Access Survey, including sampling, form design, data collection, cleaning, weighting and the production and dissemination of results.

Other Contributors:

Amy Potthoff Anderson, Writing
Bree Allen, Design and Layout
Andrea Stronghart, Design and Layout

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