



Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act

by Martha Heberlein, Michael Huntress, Genevieve Kenney, Joan Alker, Victoria Lynch, and Tara Mancini

Introduction

While much progress has been made in lowering the number of uninsured children, the number of uninsured parents remains significantly higher. In 2010, 11.5 million parents were uninsured (18.2 percent) and 6.3 million children were uninsured (8.0 percent) (see Figure 1).¹ The primary reason for these very different coverage levels is that while employer-based coverage has eroded for both children and their parents, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) have been able to compensate for the decline among children.

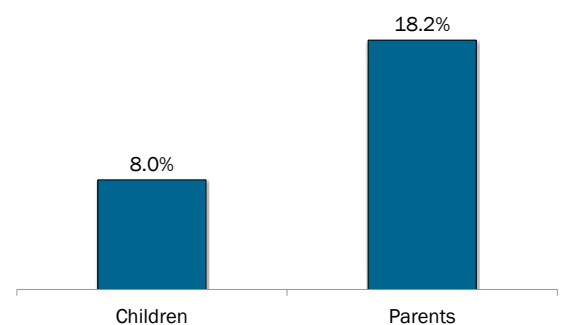
All states cover some parents through Medicaid, but the eligibility threshold is often very low. As of January 1, 2012, the median Medicaid eligibility threshold for parents was only 63 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), whereas the median threshold for children was 250 percent of the FPL. Only 18 states, including DC, extended Medicaid eligibility to parents at or above the FPL.² In 2014, when the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is fully implemented, Medicaid eligibility will be extended to most adults, including parents, with income up to 133 percent of the FPL.³ The Congressional Budget Office estimates that 17 million more people will be covered by Medicaid as a result of the ACA.⁴

Increasing coverage among parents is expected to have a number of positive impacts. Covering parents is expected to improve their own health status while also likely promoting the well-being of their children. Uninsured parents have more difficulty accessing needed care, potentially compromising their ability to work, support their families, and care for their children.⁵ For example, untreated maternal depression may have implications for children's ability to learn, as well as for their later physical and mental health.⁶ Parent coverage

also appears to increase children's coverage, as studies and state experience have consistently shown that covering parents improves their children's coverage rates.⁷ Recent estimates suggest that low-income families with uninsured parents are three times as likely to have uninsured children compared to parents with private coverage or Medicaid.⁸

This issue brief presents national estimates of the number and characteristics of uninsured parents who would be eligible for Medicaid in 2014 according to whether they have child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP coverage or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled.⁹ We also provide state-specific data on the ten states with the largest number of these uninsured parents and their characteristics. These data provide important information for state and federal policymakers and other stakeholders seeking to implement the ACA Medicaid coverage expansion, as well as for those interested in enrolling parents who are already eligible.

Figure 1: Uninsurance Rate, 2010



National Estimates of Uninsured Parents

In 2010, of the 11.5 million uninsured parents in the United States, an estimated 4.9 million (or just over 40 percent) could gain Medicaid coverage under the ACA expansion.¹⁰ Of these 4.9 million uninsured parents, 4.7 million already have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP coverage or have an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP (see Table 1). The following describes the composition of these uninsured parents.

Family Income: Almost three-quarters of these parents have incomes that fall below the poverty line. The greatest share (38 percent) is living in deep poverty, with income of less than 51 percent of the FPL (\$9,736 for a family of three in 2012). Thirty-six percent of these parents have income between 51 and 100 percent of the FPL and 26 percent have income between 101 and 138 percent of the FPL.

Work Status: The majority of these parents work (54 percent), with more working full time (31 percent), than part time (23 percent). However, a substantial percentage of these parents (46 percent) are either unemployed or not in the labor force.

Race, Ethnicity, Immigration Status: Forty-seven percent of these parents are white, 29 percent are Hispanic, and 17 percent are African American (see Figure 2). One-third of families speak a language other

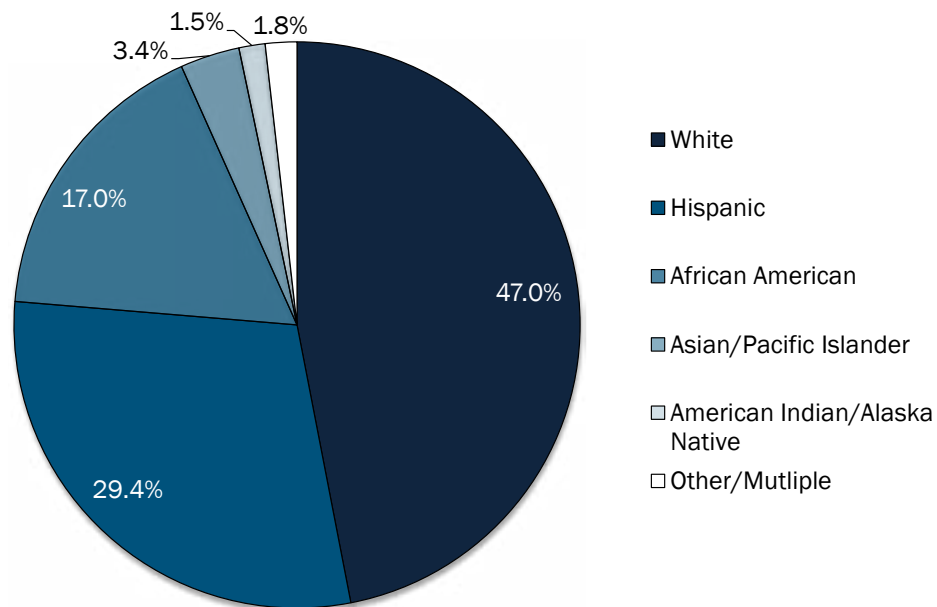
than English at home, while 18 percent of these parents reside in a family with mixed-immigration status, both factors that may complicate outreach and enrollment efforts.

Public Benefit Receipt and Eligibility: A significant number of these uninsured parents may already be known to state human services agencies. Seventy-four percent have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, while 43 percent of these parents received benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP - formerly known as food stamps). A substantial share of parents (47 percent) appears to be eligible for Medicaid coverage under existing rules, although this varies greatly by state depending on current eligibility thresholds and participation rates.

State Estimates of Uninsured Parents

Nationally, parents who are eligible for Medicaid under the expansion, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP, represent 41 percent of all uninsured parents. However, in 15 states – Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and West Virginia – they constitute at least half of all uninsured parents (see Table 2). At the other end of the range, these parents

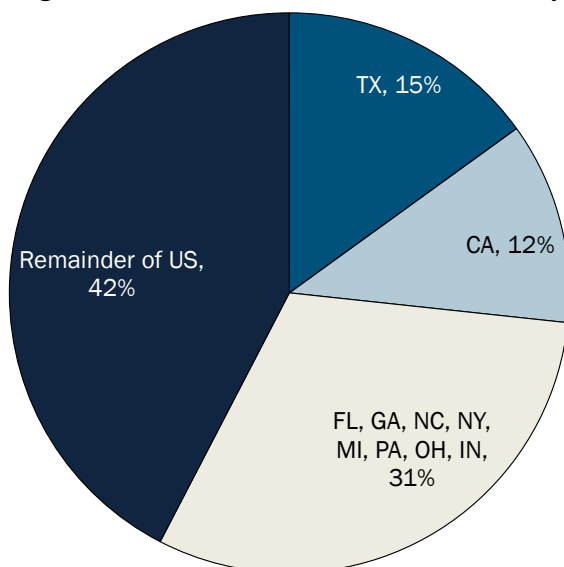
Figure 2: Uninsured Parents by Race/Ethnicity



represent fewer than 30 percent of uninsured parents in seven states – Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Vermont – all with more generous Medicaid coverage today relative to the typical state.

More than a quarter (26.7 percent) of these parents live in just two states – 710,000 in Texas and 551,000 live in California. Almost 60 percent live in ten states (Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana) (See Figure 3). Wide variation exists between states in terms of the number of parents who are eligible for Medicaid under health reform and their characteristics. Detailed data on these ten states are available in the Appendix.

Figure 3: Distribution of Uninsured Parents, by



Connecting Parents to Coverage

Enrolling these parents in Medicaid will lead to substantial gains in coverage. If all these Medicaid eligible parents secured Medicaid coverage in 2014, the number of uninsured parents would decline by 41 percent. However, currently, Medicaid participation rates are substantially lower among parents than children, suggesting that full participation will be difficult to achieve.¹¹ Additionally, some of these parents have access to employer-based coverage, so may not enroll in Medicaid or may use Medicaid as wrap-around coverage. The numbers are likely low, given that only 29 percent of those with income below 138 percent of the FPL had employer-based coverage and that rate has declined by

24 percent over the last decade.¹²

In addition to participation rates, Medicaid spending on parents under the ACA depends on a number of factors, including their health risks. While only limited information is available from the ACS on the health status of these parents, 93 percent have no functional limitation – suggesting they may be relatively inexpensive to cover. This is consistent with prior research that found that adults with incomes below the new Medicaid eligibility threshold are healthier on average than those who are currently enrolled in Medicaid.¹³

Great strides have been made in enrolling eligible children in Medicaid/CHIP, with a national participation rate of 85 percent.¹⁴ Whether states will make comparable progress for adults is uncertain. Seventy-four percent (3.5 million) of these parents have a child who is already enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP; targeted outreach efforts could allow states to enroll these parents more easily. Additionally, by creating the simple, streamlined eligibility systems envisioned under the ACA, more families could find it easier to enroll in coverage.

Conclusion

The Medicaid expansion under the ACA has the potential to dramatically increase coverage among parents, enhancing their access to care. A recent study looking an expansion to adults in Oregon found that enrollment in Medicaid substantially increased health care usage, including primary and preventive care, lowered out-of-pocket medical expenditures and medical debt, and improved self-reported health and well-being.¹⁵ Providing parents with Medicaid will also likely lead to improvements in the coverage, health, and well-being of their children.

Methodology

Data Source. These estimates are derived from the 2010 ACS, an annual survey fielded by the U.S. Census Bureau as augmented by the University of Minnesota Population Center to contain edits for family relationships and other variables. In 2008, a question was added to the ACS to ask the respondent about coverage of each individual in the household by a number of coverage types at the time of the survey. Multiple types of coverage can be identified for each person, and people not identified as having coverage under the designated categories are considered uninsured.^{16, 17} Since the data are collected continuously over a 12-month period, the coverage estimates represent an average day in the calendar year. We applied a set of logical coverage edits if other information collected in the ACS imply that coverage for a sample case is misclassified.^{18, 19} These edits have the effect of increasing the number of children and adults classified as having Medicaid/CHIP coverage on the ACS. All the estimates use weights provided by the Census Bureau. Standard errors are calculated using replicate weights that take into account the complex nature of the sample design.

Documentation Status Edits. Because the ACS does not contain sufficient information to determine whether an individual is an authorized immigrant and therefore potentially eligible for Medicaid coverage, we impute documentation status for non-citizens based on a model used in the CPS-ASEC. Documentation status is imputed to non-citizen adults in two stages using individual and family characteristics, based on an imputation methodology that was developed by Passel.²⁰ The approach is designed to produce imputations that match, in the aggregate, published summary estimates of the U.S. undocumented population, nationally and in a subset of large states.²¹ In this paper, the imputed documentation status of parents is taken into account when assigning a status to children.

Linking of Parents and Children. Parents are defined as adults between the ages of 19 and 64 who are non-institutionalized civilians and have an own civilian child (not in the military) under 19 years old living in their household. We use the parent locators from IPUMS to match parents and children and identify which parents have at least one child enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for coverage, but not enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.²²

Medicaid Eligible Parents Under the ACA. Our primary estimates focus on the estimated number of parents in

families with incomes below 138 percent of the FPL^{23, 24} who are either citizens or documented non-citizens who have been in the United States for more than five years who 1) have a child covered by Medicaid/CHIP or 2) do not have a child covered by Medicaid/CHIP but have an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled.

Medicaid Eligibility Under Current Rules. We also include estimates of whether this subgroup of parents appears to be eligible for Medicaid under current rules.²⁵ It should be noted that there is considerable measurement error involved with modeling current eligibility for parents under Medicaid. One particular concern is that it is extremely difficult to account for assets tests on the ACS. Thus, our adult eligibility simulation is more likely to overstate eligibility in states that have assets tests. Current eligibility threshold vary widely among states, with the impacts of the Medicaid eligibility expansion under the ACA are generally expected to be larger/smaller in states that currently have lower/higher eligibility thresholds for parents under Medicaid.

Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics. Estimates are presented by the following socioeconomic, health, and demographic variables for parents and their families: income level of the family, work status, race/ethnicity, language spoken at home, citizenship status, household receipt of Food Stamps (i.e., Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, or SNAP) at some point in the prior 12 months, and report of functional limitations (experiencing cognitive difficulties, trouble performing tasks outside the home, physical limitations, difficulty caring for oneself, or vision or hearing difficulties). All of these variables are defined using the information reported on the IPUMS and do not include adjustments to address possible measurement problems, such as underreporting of Food Stamp/SNAP receipt or income.

Endnotes

1. Urban Institute Analysis of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).
2. M. Heberlein, et al., "Performing Under Pressure: Annual Findings of a 50-State Survey of Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost-Sharing Policies in Medicaid and CHIP, 2011-2012," Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (January 2012).
3. The ACA extends Medicaid eligibility to 133 percent of the FPL, with a standard five percentage point of the FPL disregard, bringing the effective eligibility level to 138 percent of the FPL. This analysis takes into account this standard disregard.
4. Congressional Budget Office, "Updated Estimates for the Insurance Coverage Provisions of the Affordable Care Act" (March 2012).
5. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, "Fact Sheet: Health Coverage for Low-Income Parents," (February 2007).
6. Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, "Maternal Depression Can Undermine the Development of Young Children: Working Paper No. 8" (December 2009).
7. S. Rosenbaum & R. Perez Trevino Whittington, "Parental Health Insurance Coverage as Child Health Policy: Evidence from the Literature," First Focus (June 2007); and L. Ku & M. Broaddus, "Coverage of Parents Helps Children, Too," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (October 20, 2006)
8. K. Schwartz, "Spotlight on Uninsured Parents: How a Lack of Coverage Affects Parents and Their Families," Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (June 2007).
9. These estimates focus on the estimated number of parents in families with modified adjusted gross incomes (MAGI) below 133 percent of the FPL (plus the five percentage point disregard), who are either citizens or documented non-citizens who have been in the United States for more than five years who 1) have a child covered by Medicaid/CHIP and 2) have an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled.
10. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents below 138 percent FPL who meet the immigration requirements, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these uninsured parents have a child with private coverage.
11. B. Sommers, et al., "Reasons for the Wide Variation in Medicaid Participation Rates Among States Hold Lessons for Coverage Expansion in 2014," *Health Affairs*, 31(5): 909-919 (May 2012); and G. Kenney, et al., "Variation in Medicaid Eligibility and Participation Among Adults: Implications for the Affordable Care Act," Urban Institute (forthcoming).
12. J. Holahan & V. Chen, "Declining Health Insurance in Low-Income Working Families," Urban Institute (April 2012).
13. J. Holahan, G. Kenney, & J. Pelletier, "Health Status of New Medicaid Enrollees Under Health Reform," Urban Institute (August 25, 2010).
14. G. Kenney, et al., "Gains for Children: Increased Participation in Medicaid and CHIP in 2009," Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & Urban Institute (August 2011).
15. A. Finkelstein, et al., "The Oregon Health Insurance Experiment: Evidence from the First Year," National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 17190 (July 2011).
16. J. Turner & M. Boudreaux. "Health Insurance Coverage in the American Community Survey: A Comparison to Two Other Federal Surveys" in *Databases for Estimating Insurance Coverage for Children: A Workshop Summary*, (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2010), 83-108.
17. The Indian Health Service (IHS) is not typically counted as health insurance coverage because of limitations in the scope of available services and geographic reach of IHS facilities.
18. V. Lynch, et al., "Improving the Validity of the Medicaid/CHIP Estimates on the American Community Survey: The Role of Logical Coverage Edits," (working paper for the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011).
19. V. Lynch & G. Kenney, "Improving the American Community Survey for Studying Health Insurance Reform," Urban Institute (presentation, Atlanta, GA, April 2011).

20. J. Passel & D. Cohen, "A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States," Pew Hispanic Center (April 2009).
21. These states are California, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Illinois, and Texas.
22. There were 2.4 million civilian noninstitutionalized children enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP and another 0.5 million who were eligible but uninsured who did not have a parent to match to.
23. Health Insurance Units (HIUs) are used to define income and citizenship status for the family. A HIU includes members of a nuclear family who can be covered under one health insurance policy: the policyholder, spouse, all children under 19, and children under 26 who are full-time students. The HIU used for defining income is based on the family unit used in determining eligibility for the Medicaid.
24. Poverty thresholds adjust for family size and inflation and are based on the eligibility cutoffs for the Medicaid expansion under the ACA. To be consistent with provisions of the ACA, we also use income relative to poverty based on the modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) concept, which will be used to determine Medicaid eligibility across the nation.
25. Current eligibility is defined as eligible for full-benefit Medicaid based on simulated eligibility as determined by a model developed for the ACS that simulates eligibility for Medicaid using available information on eligibility guidelines, including income thresholds for the appropriate family size, asset tests, parent/family status, and the amount and extent of income disregards, for each program and state in place as of the middle of 2010. For non-citizens, as in some prior studies, the model also takes into account length of residency in the United States in states where this is a factor in eligibility. Further information about the simulation model can be found in G. Kenney, et al., "Variation in Medicaid Eligibility and Participation Among Adults: Implications for the Affordable Care Act," Urban Institute (forthcoming).

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The Center for Children and Families (CCF) is an independent, nonpartisan policy and research center whose mission is to expand and improve health coverage for America's children and families. CCF is based at Georgetown University's Health Policy Institute.

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Table 1.

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid under the ACA Nationally¹

	Number Uninsured	Share of US Uninsured
United States	11,462,000	---
Uninsured Parents < 133% FPL	4,724,000	41.2%
Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL		
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	2,196,000	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	3,517,000	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	1,207,000	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	1,792,000	37.9%
51% to 100% FPL	1,702,000	36.0%
101% to 138% FPL	1,230,000	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-Time Worker	1,441,000	30.5%
Part-Time Worker	1,090,000	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	2,193,000	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race		
Hispanic	1,387,000	29.4%
White	2,219,000	47.0%
African American	803,000	17.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	159,000	3.4%
American Ind./ Alaskan Native	72,000	1.5%
Other/ Multiple	84,000	1.8%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	3,825,000	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	847,000	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	52,000	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home		
English	3,160,000	66.9%
Spanish	1,222,000	25.9%
Other Languages	341,000	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e. Food Stamps)		
Received Food Stamps	2,043,000	43.3%
Did Not Receive Food Stamps	2,681,000	56.7%
Functional Limitation		
Has a Limitation	336,000	7.1%
No Limitation	4,388,000	92.9%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/ CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.
Uninsurance of Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, by State¹

States	Number Uninsured	Percent of Uninsured
United States	4,724,000	41.2%
Alabama	113,000	62.3%
Alaska	8,000	40.7%
Arizona	76,000	30.1%
Arkansas	80,000	56.1%
California	551,000	32.9%
Colorado	68,000	35.5%
Connecticut	17,000	28.7%
Delaware	6,000	32.6%
District of Columbia	#	11.8% *
Florida	355,000	40.2%
Georgia	237,000	48.0%
Hawaii	5,000	35.7%
Idaho	44,000	52.2%
Illinois	108,000	28.6%
Indiana	120,000	50.3%
Iowa	34,000	50.0%
Kansas	48,000	48.4%
Kentucky	97,000	60.2%
Louisiana	108,000	54.5%
Maine	8,000	39.7%
Maryland	42,000	29.3%
Massachusetts	14,000	31.8%
Michigan	144,000	54.2%
Minnesota	28,000	29.6%
Mississippi	84,000	59.5%
Missouri	107,000	55.5%
Montana	24,000	55.1%
Nebraska	26,000	48.4%
Nevada	50,000	35.5%
New Hampshire	14,000	40.4%
New Jersey	65,000	27.5%
New Mexico	43,000	39.3%
New York	159,000	33.9%
North Carolina	192,000	44.8%
North Dakota	7,000	51.8%
Ohio	123,000	48.8%
Oklahoma	98,000	48.9%
Oregon	62,000	40.3%
Pennsylvania	131,000	47.7%
Rhode Island	7,000	31.6%
South Carolina	86,000	50.2%
South Dakota	14,000	55.2%
Tennessee	92,000	46.5%
Texas	710,000	39.9%
Utah	43,000	34.7%
Vermont	2,000	24.8%
Virginia	98,000	40.9%
Washington	89,000	36.8%
West Virginia	44,000	65.3%
Wisconsin	34,000	38.8%
Wyoming	9,000	40.5%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/ CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

Indicates that the sample size is less than 50 observations, and should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix

Texas: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. Seven hundred, ten thousand, or 15.0 percent, of these parents live in Texas. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Texas as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Texas	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	1,780,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	710,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	39.9%	41.2%
Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	710,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	22.7%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	75.4%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	24.6%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	38.7%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	37.5%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	23.8%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	34.9%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	20.9%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	44.1%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	58.7%	29.4%
White	24.9%	47.0%
African American	12.6%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	71.8%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	27.0%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	1.2%	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	45.3%	66.9%
Spanish	50.9%	25.9%
Other Languages	3.6%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	51.4%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	48.6%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

California: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. Five hundred, fifty-one thousand, or 11.7 percent, of these parents live in California. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in California as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	California	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	1,675,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	551,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	32.9%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	551,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	70.9%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	70.2%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	29.8%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	33.8%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	36.0%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	30.2%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	29.1%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	21.9%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	49.0%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	66.4%	29.4%
White	19.4%	47.0%
African American	4.3%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.9%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	55.4%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	42.6%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	2.0%	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	29.8%	66.9%
Spanish	60.2%	25.9%
Other Languages	10.0%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	20.3%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	79.7%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Florida: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. Three hundred, fifty-five thousand, or 7.5 percent, of these parents live in Florida. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Florida as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Florida	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	883,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	355,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	40.2%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	355,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	40.7%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	68.2%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	31.8%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	38.5%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	35.9%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	25.7%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	29.7%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	23.1%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	47.1%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	36.2%	29.4%
White	36.9%	47.0%
African American	22.2%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.9%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	75.6%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	21.9%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	2.5%	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	56.5%	66.9%
Spanish	33.5%	25.9%
Other Languages	9.4%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	41.2%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	58.8%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Georgia: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. Two hundred, thirty-seven thousand, or 5.0 percent, of these parents live in Georgia. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Georgia as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Georgia	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	494,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	237,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	48.0%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	237,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	37.0%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	78.0%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	22.0%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	39.9%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	35.2%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	24.9%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	27.9%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	24.7%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	47.3%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	10.7%	29.4%
White	46.0%	47.0%
African American	39.2%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	89.6%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	9.9%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	0.5% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	83.5%	66.9%
Spanish	10.5%	25.9%
Other Languages	5.1%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	49.9%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	50.1%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

North Carolina: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, ninety-two thousand, or 4.1 percent, of these parents live in North Carolina. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in North Carolina as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	North Carolina	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	429,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	192,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	44.8%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	192,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	34.3%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	80.3%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	19.7%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	37.9%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	36.6%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	25.5%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	29.9%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	21.6%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	48.6%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	12.6%	29.4%
White	53.7%	47.0%
African American	28.2%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.8%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	88.5%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	11.2%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	0.3% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	84.0%	66.9%
Spanish	12.2%	25.9%
Other Languages	2.6%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	48.1%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	51.9%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

New York: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, fifty-nine thousand, or 3.4 percent, of these parents live in New York. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in New York as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	New York	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	468,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	159,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	33.9%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	159,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	97.4%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	72.5%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	27.5%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	38.5%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	36.1%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	25.4%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	32.5%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	20.3%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	47.1%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	37.5%	29.4%
White	32.4%	47.0%
African American	18.5%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.5%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	59.1%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	37.7%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	3.2%	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	47.4%	66.9%
Spanish	35.5%	25.9%
Other Languages	15.6%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	31.1%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	68.9%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Michigan: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, forty-four thousand, or 3.1 percent, of these parents live in Michigan. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Michigan as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Michigan	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	266,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	144,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	54.2%	41.2%
Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	144,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	40.5%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	81.7%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	18.3%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	35.8%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	35.2%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	29.0%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	26.8%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	24.1%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	49.0%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	8.3%	29.4%
White	73.5%	47.0%
African American	13.9%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	92.6%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	6.8%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	0.7% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	86.1%	66.9%
Spanish	5.1%	25.9%
Other Languages	7.0%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	50.7%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	49.3%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Pennsylvania: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, thirty-one thousand, or 2.8 percent, of these parents live in Pennsylvania. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Pennsylvania as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Pennsylvania	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	274,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	131,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	47.7%	41.2%
Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	131,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	37.3%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	74.7%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	25.3%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	31.8%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	41.3%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	26.9%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	30.1%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	23.4%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	46.4%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	9.5%	29.4%
White	70.7%	47.0%
African American	14.7%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0%	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	93.1%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	5.8%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	1.2% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	77.9%	66.9%
Spanish	8.9%	25.9%
Other Languages	10.5%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	37.2%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	62.8%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Ohio: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, twenty-three thousand, or 2.6 percent, of these parents live in Ohio. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Ohio as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Ohio	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	251,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	123,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	48.8%	41.2%
Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	123,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	55.0%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	67.3%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	32.7%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	33.9%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	35.9%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	30.3%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	29.1%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	23.7%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	47.2%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	5.0%	29.4%
White	74.3%	47.0%
African American	17.2%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4% *	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	96.0%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	3.3%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	0.7% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	85.3%	66.9%
Spanish	3.7%	25.9%
Other Languages	10.3%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	35.8%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	64.2%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.

Appendix

Indiana: Uninsured Parents Potentially Eligible for Medicaid Under the ACA¹

There are an estimated 4.7 million uninsured parents nationwide who will be eligible for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act on January 1, 2014, who have a child who is currently enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or an uninsured child who is eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but not enrolled. One hundred, twenty thousand, or 2.5 percent, of these parents live in Indiana. Below is a snapshot of the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these parents in Indiana as compared to the United States.

Uninsured Parents	Indiana	United States
Total Uninsured Parents	238,000	11,460,000
Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	120,000	4,724,000
As a Share of All Uninsured Parents	50.3%	41.2%

Characteristics of Uninsured Parents <133% FPL	120,000	4,724,000
Medicaid Eligibility		
Parent Currently Eligible for Medicaid	28.2%	46.5%
Parent with a Child Enrolled in Medicaid	70.7%	74.5%
Parent with a Child Eligible for Medicaid, but Uninsured	29.3%	25.5%
Family Income		
<51% FPL	37.4%	37.9%
51-100% FPL	38.9%	36.0%
101-138 % FPL	23.7%	26.0%
Work Status		
Full-time Workers	27.5%	30.5%
Part-time Workers	26.2%	23.1%
Unemployed/Not in Workforce	46.3%	46.4%
Ethnicity/Race²		
Hispanic	9.0%	29.4%
White	77.9%	47.0%
African American	11.6%	17.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6% *	3.4%
Family Citizenship Status		
All Citizens	93.8%	81.0%
Mixed Citizenship	5.5%	17.9%
All Non-Citizens	0.7% *	1.1%
Language Spoken at Home³		
English	86.0%	66.9%
Spanish	7.8%	25.9%
Other Languages	6.0%	7.2%
SNAP Usage (i.e., Food Stamps)		
Received SNAP Benefits	46.2%	43.3%
Did Not Receive SNAP Benefits	53.8%	56.7%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). See Georgetown CCF's "Medicaid Coverage for Parents under the Affordable Care Act" for complete methodological notes.

Notes: Eligible parents are aged 19-64 with income below 133% FPL (plus a five percentage point disregard) who are citizens or immigrants with more than five years of US residency. Documentation status is imputed for non-citizens. Estimates reflect an adjustment for misreporting of coverage on the ACS. Due to rounding, percentages in a category may not add to 100 percent.

* Indicates that the standard error is greater than 30 percent of the estimate and should be interpreted with caution.

1. Of the 4.91 million uninsured parents potentially eligible for Medicaid under the ACA, an estimated 190,000 uninsured parents do not have a child who is enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP or eligible for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured. Most of these parents have a child with private coverage.

2. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the ethnicity/race category does not sum to 100 percent.

3. Due to the exclusion of groups with small numbers of observations, the language spoken at home category does not sum to 100 percent.

--- Indicates no observations in that category.