Latino Children's Coverage Reaches Historic High, But Too Many Remain Uninsured

by Sonya Schwartz, Alisa Chester, Steven Lopez, and Samantha Vargas Poppe

Key Findings

- **Latino children's coverage rates improved to a historic high of 92.5 percent in the second year after the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) coverage provisions took effect.** The number of uninsured Latino children declined by approximately 676,000, from 2 million in 2013 to 1.4 million in 2015. In this same time period, the uninsurance rate for Latino children dropped from 11.5 percent to 7.5 percent.

- **Despite these gains, health coverage inequities remain.** In 2015, the uninsurance rate for Latino children (7.5 percent) was higher than the rate for all children (4.8 percent). Latino children also made up a disproportionate share of the children who remained uninsured, representing about 25 percent of all children, but 39 percent of uninsured children.

- **More than two-thirds of all uninsured Latino children lived in just six states.** More than 800,000 uninsured Latino children reside in Texas, California, Florida, Arizona, Georgia, and New Jersey. Yet, all of these states had a statistically significant decline in both the number and rate of uninsured Latino children from 2013 to 2015.*

* Unless otherwise indicated, this report analyzes national and state data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) to profile uninsured Latino children in the United States. Additional information can be found in the methodology section.

National Trends

Uninsurance rates for all children declined at record levels in the first two years that the ACA's coverage provisions took effect.

Recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau examining health insurance coverage rates in 2015 found that, during the 2013-2015 period, the U.S. experienced the largest two-year decline in uninsurance rates for *all* children on record. The uninsurance rate for all children declined from 7.1 percent in 2013 to 4.8 percent in 2015.[1] The number of uninsured children in the U.S. has been cut almost in half since 2008.[2] Children who are insured, as opposed to those who are uninsured, are more likely to obtain needed primary and preventive care, have better educational and health outcomes, and achieve greater economic success as adults.[3]

Latino children's uninsurance rates also experienced the largest two-year decline on record in the first two years of ACA coverage.[4]

During the two-year period from 2013-2015, Latino children's uninsurance rates experienced the largest two-year decline on record; this decline coincided with
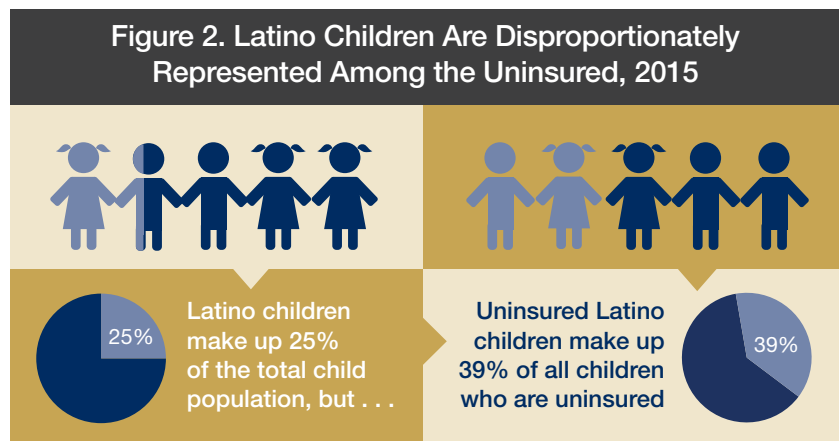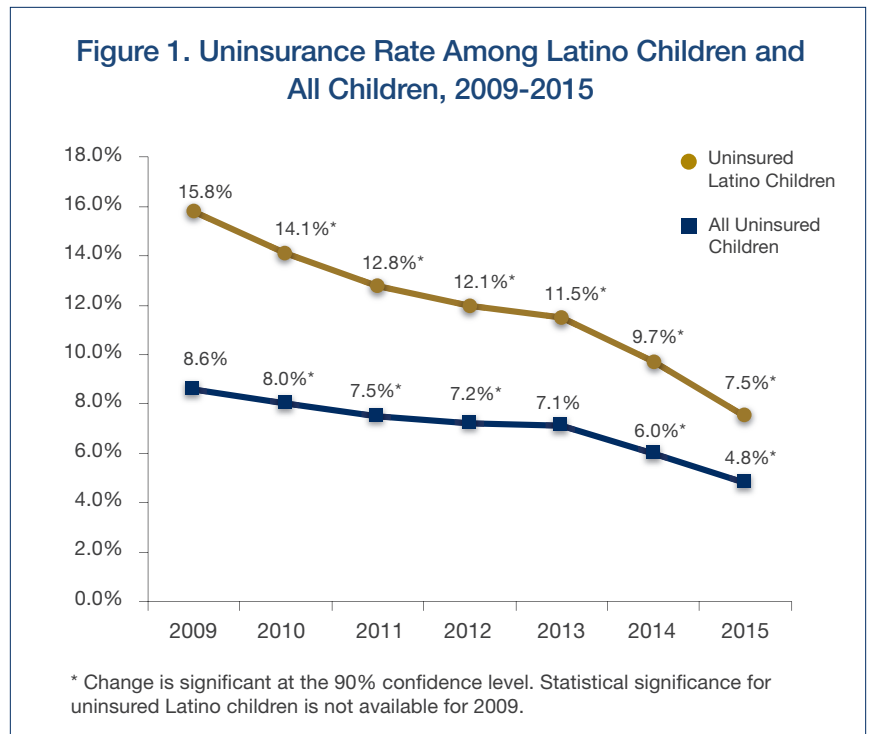
the implementation of most of the coverage provisions of the ACA. These provisions included a requirement that states maintain their Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) eligibility levels for children. The uninsurance rate for Latino children declined from 11.5 percent to 7.5 percent during this time period, a faster rate of decline than that experienced by all children. (See Figure 1.) Approximately 676,000 Latino children gained health insurance coverage during the time period 2013 to 2015.

Looking back more than a decade, the decline in Latino children's uninsurance rates is even greater. In 2000, more than one-fourth (26.1 percent) of Latino children lacked health insurance coverage, more than three times the uninsurance rate in 2015.[5]
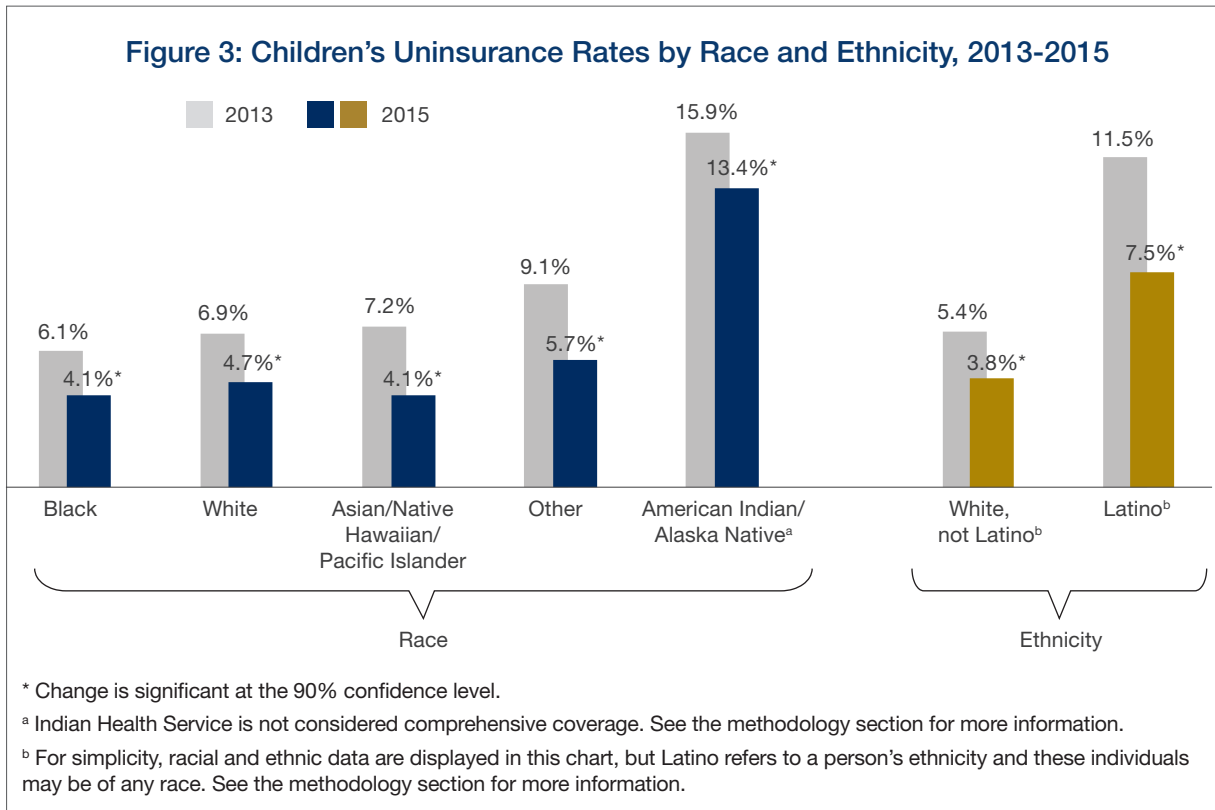
This improvement was especially impressive given that the number and proportion of Latino children in the U.S. are growing. The number of Latino children increased from 17.7 million to 18.1 million during the two-year period.

Despite strong coverage gains, inequities remain for Latino children.

While a higher rate of Latino children have coverage than ever before, gaps remain. As Figure 2 shows, Latino children are overrepresented among uninsured children relative to their share in the overall child population.

Figure 1. Uninsurance Rate Among Latino Children and All Children, 2009-2015

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level. Statistical significance for uninsured Latino children is not available for 2009.

Figure 2. Latino Children Are Disproportionately Represented Among the Uninsured, 2015

Latino children make up 25% of the total child population, but . . . 25%

Uninsured Latino children make up 39% of all children who are uninsured 39%

Furthermore, compared to their peers, Latino children continue to have higher uninsurance rates (7.5 percent) than all other children (4.8 percent).[6] With the exception of American Indian/Alaska Native children, Latino children have the highest uninsurance rates. (See Figure 3.)

Figure 3: Children's Uninsurance Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2013-2015

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a] Indian Health Service is not considered comprehensive coverage. See the methodology section for more information.

[b] For simplicity, racial and ethnic data are displayed in this chart, but Latino refers to a person's ethnicity and these individuals may be of any race. See the methodology section for more information.

The majority of uninsured Latino children are eligible for Medicaid and CHIP, but are not enrolled.

A large share of uninsured Latino children are currently eligible for Medicaid/CHIP coverage. Many Latino children are eligible for public coverage because the majority (95 percent) of Latino children are U.S. citizens. In 2014, one million uninsured Latino children (or 57 percent of uninsured Latino children) were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, but were not enrolled.[7] Despite outreach and enrollment efforts, families with Latino children face barriers to enrollment including the application process, language access challenges, and worries about immigration-related consequences for family members.

State Trends

More than 20 states experienced significant coverage gains for Latino children.

Coverage gains for Latino children at the state level varied, but nearly half of the states experienced a decline in both the number and rate of uninsured Latino children. (See Appendix Tables 1 and 3.) Specifically, 22 states had statistically significant declines in both the rate and the number of uninsured Latino children between 2013 and 2015. (See Appendix Table 5.) One state, Louisiana, had a statistically significant decline in the rate—but not the number—of uninsured Latino children. Two states, Nebraska and the District of Columbia, had statistically significant increases in the rate and the number of uninsured Latino children.

Among the ten states with the largest decline in the number of uninsured Latino children from 2013 to 2015, the following trends emerged (See Figure 4):

- California, Colorado, and Washington cut the number and the rate of uninsured Latino children by more than half.

- Texas, Florida, Arizona, and Nevada made significant headway but still have uninsurance rates for Latino children above the national average (7.5 percent).

- New York, New Jersey, and Illinois also made progress and have uninsurance rates for Latino children below the national average (7.5 percent).

Figure 4: Ten States with Largest Decline in Number of Uninsured Latino Children, 2013-2015

State	Change in Number of Uninsured Latino Children			Rate of Uninsurance for Latino Children, 2015
	2013	2015	Change in Uninsured	
California	455,000	197,000	-258,000*	4.2
Texas	585,000	456,000	-130,000*	12.9
Florida	168,000	104,000	-64,000*	8.5
Arizona	105,000	74,000	-31,000*	10.6
Colorado	51,000	24,000	-27,000*	6.0
Nevada	53,000	29,000	-24,000*	10.7
New York	47,000	27,000	-21,000*	2.6
New Jersey	48,000	33,000	-15,000*	6.5
Illinois	37,000	23,000	-14,000*	3.2
Washington	25,000	11,000	-14,000*	3.3

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Change in number of uninsured may not sum to total due to rounding.

The majority of uninsured Latino children are concentrated in six states, with nearly half living in California and Texas.

Since 2013, the top ten states with the largest number of uninsured Latino children have remained relatively unchanged. Utah has joined the list of the ten states with the largest population of uninsured Latino children, replacing Colorado.

- Two-thirds of uninsured Latino children live in the following six states: Texas, California, Florida, Arizona, Georgia, and New Jersey.

Almost half of uninsured Latino children live in either Texas or California, and the uninsurance rate has sharply declined in both states. (See Figure 5 for the number of uninsured Latino children in each of these ten states, and the state's share of the total number of uninsured Latino children.)

- Texas' uninsurance rate for Latino children of 12.9 percent is three times higher than California's rate of 4.2 percent.

- Both states saw sharp declines in their uninsurance rate for Latino children between 2013 and 2015, but California's percentage point change went from 9.6 percent to 4.2 percent, while Texas's dropped from 17 percent to 12.9 percent.

Figure 5: Ten States with Largest Population of Uninsured Latino Children, 2015

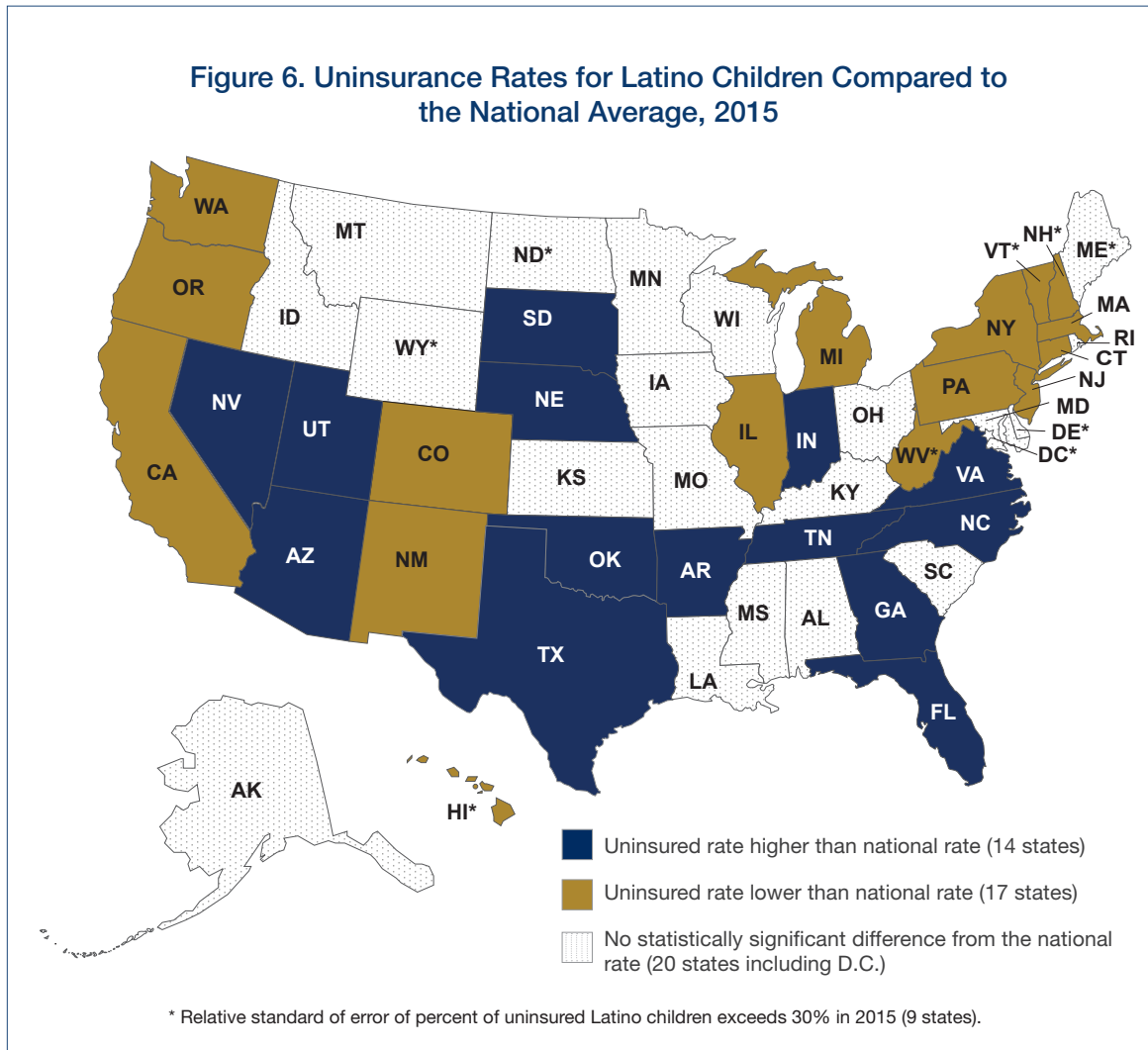| State	Number of Uninsured Latino Children	As a Share of All Uninsured Latino Children
Texas	456,000	33.5
California	197,000	14.5
Florida	104,000	7.7
Arizona	74,000	5.5
Georgia	51,000	3.7
New Jersey	33,000	2.4
North Carolina	33,000	2.4
Nevada	29,000	2.1
New York	27,000	1.9
Utah	26,000	1.9

Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

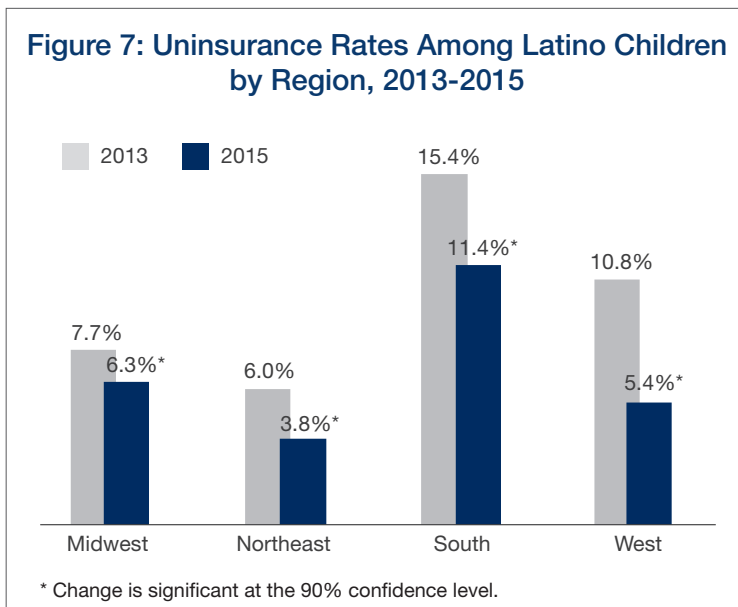## Most states have uninsurance rates at or below the national average.

While fourteen states have uninsurance rates for Latino children that are higher than the national average of 7.5 percent, seventeen states have uninsurance rates for Latino children lower than the national average. Moreover, 20 states are on par with the national average. (See Figure 6 and Appendix Table 2.)

Figure 6. Uninsurance Rates for Latino Children Compared to the National Average, 2015

■ Uninsured rate higher than national rate (14 states)

■ Uninsured rate lower than national rate (17 states)

▦ No statistically significant difference from the national rate (20 states including D.C.)

* Relative standard of error of percent of uninsured Latino children exceeds 30% in 2015 (9 states).

The South has the highest uninsurance rate for Latino children and is home to more than half of the nation's uninsured Latino children.

The South has the highest uninsurance rate among Latino children (11.4 percent), compared to the Northeast, which has the lowest uninsurance rate among Latino children (3.8 percent). The South is also home to more than half (56 percent) of all *uninsured* Latino children, but only 37 percent of *all* Latino children. (See Figure 7 and Appendix Table 6.)

Figure 7: Uninsurance Rates Among Latino Children by Region, 2013-2015

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Conclusion

All children should have the opportunity to lead long, healthy lives. Having health insurance coverage is an essential building block to a child's overall well-being in the present and long-term. While more Latino children than ever have health insurance coverage, too many remain uninsured. Latino children and their families will continue to bear the brunt of health and financial risks associated with uninsurance absent improvement. While recent trends are promising, continued efforts to protect and expand these gains, engage the Latino community, and maximize enrollment and retention are vital to continued success.

Building on Success: Ways to Improve Coverage for Latino Children

► Keep health coverage programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and the marketplace strong by continuing to invest in them at the federal and state level.

► Maintain investments in robust, community-based, culturally sensitive outreach and enrollment to eligible but unenrolled Latino children and families.

► Remove systemic barriers to participation that prevent families from enrolling their children in health coverage programs.

Methodology

Data Source

This brief analyzes single-year estimates of summary data from the 2013 and 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The U.S. Census Bureau publishes ACS summary data on American Fact Finder. Where only number estimates are available, percent estimates and their standard errors were computed based on formulas provided in the 2015 ACS's "Instructions for Applying Statistical Testing to ACS 1-Year Data."

Margin of Error

The published Census Bureau data provide a 90 percent margin of error (potential error bounds for any given data point). Except where noted, reported differences of rate or number estimates (either between groups, coverage sources, or years) are statistically significant within a 90 percent margin of error. Georgetown CCF does not take the 90 percent margin of error into account when ranking states by the number and rate of uninsured Latino children by state. Minor differences in state rankings may not be statistically significant.

Geographic Location

We report regional data for the U.S. as defined by the Census Bureau. The ACS produces single-year estimates for all geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more, which includes all regions, states (including DC), and county and county equivalents.

Health Coverage

Data on sources of health insurance coverage are point-in-time estimates that convey whether a person has coverage at the time of the survey. People who indicate Indian Health Service as their only source of health coverage do not have comprehensive coverage and are considered to be uninsured.

Demographic Characteristics

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

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

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

We report "Hispanic or Latino," as "Latino." As this refers to a person's ethnicity, Latino and non-Latino individuals may be of any race. We report data for both "white" children and "white non-Latino children." The former refers to all children whose race is reported as white, without regard to their ethnicity; the latter category refers to children who reported their race as white and do not report their ethnicity as Latino. For more detail on how the ACS defines racial and ethnic groups, see "American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2015 Subject Definitions."[8]

Appendix Table 1. Number of Uninsured Latino Children and Ranking by State, 2013 and 2015

State	2013 Number Uninsured	2013 State Ranking in Number of Uninsured	2015 Number Uninsured	2015 State Ranking in Number of Uninsured
United States	2,036,000	-	1,360,000	-
Alabama	7,000	32	7,000	31
Alaska	1,000	41	2,000	39
Arizona	105,000	4	74,000	4
Arkansas	7,000	32	8,000	29
California	455,000	2	197,000	2
Colorado	51,000	7	24,000	11
Connecticut	10,000	27	9,000	23
Delaware[a]	1,000	41	2,000	39
District of Columbia[b]	<1,000	46	<1,000	44
Florida	168,000	3	104,000	3
Georgia	64,000	5	51,000	5
Hawaii[b]	1,000	41	<1,000	44
Idaho	10,000	27	7,000	31
Illinois	37,000	11	23,000	13
Indiana	19,000	18	19,000	14
Iowa	5,000	35	5,000	36
Kansas	12,000	25	13,000	19
Kentucky	6,000	34	6,000	34
Louisiana	8,000	31	6,000	34
Maine[a]	<1,000	46	<1,000	44
Maryland	14,000	22	17,000	15
Massachusetts	3,000	39	2,000	39
Michigan	10,000	27	7,000	31
Minnesota	14,000	22	9,000	23
Mississippi	5,000	35	3,000	37
Missouri	9,000	30	8,000	29
Montana[b]	2,000	40	1,000	44
Nebraska	5,000	35	9,000	23
Nevada	53,000	6	29,000	8
New Hampshire[b]	<1,000	46	<1,000	49
New Jersey	48,000	8	33,000	6
New Mexico	25,000	13	13,000	19
New York	47,000	9	27,000	9
North Carolina	42,000	10	33,000	6
North Dakota[b]	<1,000	46	1,000	44
Ohio	11,000	26	12,000	21
Oklahoma	20,000	17	16,000	17
Oregon	17,000	19	9,000	23
Pennsylvania	21,000	16	14,000	18
Rhode Island	4,000	38	3,000	37
South Carolina	13,000	24	9,000	23
South Dakota[b]	1,000	41	2,000	39
Tennessee	17,000	19	17,000	15
Texas	585,000	1	456,000	1
Utah	34,000	12	26,000	10
Vermont[b]	<1,000	46	<1,000	49
Virginia	23,000	15	24,000	11
Washington	25,000	13	11,000	22
West Virginia[b]	<1,000	46	<1,000	49
Wisconsin	15,000	21	9,000	23
Wyoming[b]	1,000	41	2,000	39

Note: CCF does not take margin of error into account when ranking states by the number of uninsured Latino children. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. The reported number of uninsured Latino children are estimates and should be interpreted as approximations of the population size rather than precise population counts.
[a] Relative standard error exceeds 30% for the number of uninsured Latino children in 2015.
[b] Relative standard error exceeds 30% for the number of uninsured Latino children in 2013 and 2015.

Appendix Table 2. Uninsurance Rate for Latino Children by State, 2015

State	2015 Percent Uninsured	Uninsurance Rate Compared to National Average
United States	7.5	-
Alabama	9.3	-
Alaska	9.5	-
Arizona	10.6	Greater than the national average
Arkansas	10.4	Greater than the national average
California	4.2	Less than the national average
Colorado	6.0	Less than the national average
Connecticut	4.9	Less than the national average
Delaware[a]	6.6	-
District of Columbia[a]	5.6	-
Florida	8.5	Greater than the national average
Georgia	14.5	Greater than the national average
Hawaii[a]	1.0	Less than the national average
Idaho	9.1	-
Illinois	3.2	Less than the national average
Indiana	11.3	Greater than the national average
Iowa	7.4	-
Kansas	9.6	-
Kentucky	9.6	-
Louisiana	8.2	-
Maine[a]	10.6	-
Maryland	8.9	-
Massachusetts	0.9	Less than the national average
Michigan	4.0	Less than the national average
Minnesota	8.2	-
Mississippi	10.5	-
Missouri	9.4	-
Montana	10.4	-
Nebraska	11.6	Greater than the national average
Nevada	10.7	Greater than the national average
New Hampshire[a]	2.5	Less than the national average
New Jersey	6.5	Less than the national average
New Mexico	4.5	Less than the national average
New York	2.6	Less than the national average
North Carolina	9.3	Greater than the national average
North Dakota[a]	12.2	-
Ohio	7.7	-
Oklahoma	10.2	Greater than the national average
Oregon	4.6	Less than the national average
Pennsylvania	4.7	Less than the national average
Rhode Island	7.0	-
South Carolina	9.4	-
South Dakota	15.9	Greater than the national average
Tennessee	12.9	Greater than the national average
Texas	12.9	Greater than the national average
Utah	16.8	Greater than the national average
Vermont[a]	0.0	Less than the national average
Virginia	9.9	Greater than the national average
Washington	3.3	Less than the national average
West Virginia[a]	2.4	Less than the national average
Wisconsin	5.9	Less than the national average
Wyoming[a]	9.5	-

Note: "Greater than the national average" and "Less than the national average" indicate that the states' rate of uninsured Latino children was statistically greater than or less than the national average of 7.5 percent. A "-" indicates that the states' rate of uninsured Latino children was not statistically different than the national average of 7.5 percent.

[a] Relative standard error of percent of uninsured Latino children exceeds 30% in 2015.

Appendix Table 3. Change in the Number of Uninsured Latino Children by State, 2013 and 2015

State	2013 Number Uninsured	2015 Number Uninsured	2013-2015 Change in Number of Uninsured
United States	2,036,000	1,360,000	-676,000*
California	455,000	197,000	-258,000*
Texas	585,000	456,000	-130,000*
Florida	168,000	104,000	-64,000*
Arizona	105,000	74,000	-31,000*
Colorado	51,000	24,000	-27,000*
Nevada	53,000	29,000	-24,000*
New York	47,000	27,000	-21,000*
New Jersey	48,000	33,000	-15,000*
Illinois	37,000	23,000	-14,000*
Washington	25,000	11,000	-14,000*
Georgia	64,000	51,000	-14,000*
New Mexico	25,000	13,000	-12,000*
North Carolina	42,000	33,000	-9,000*
Oregon	17,000	9,000	-8,000*
Utah	34,000	26,000	-7,000*
Wisconsin	15,000	9,000	-7,000*
Pennsylvania	21,000	14,000	-6,000*
Minnesota	14,000	9,000	-5,000*
South Carolina	13,000	9,000	-4,000*
Oklahoma	20,000	16,000	-4,000*
Idaho	10,000	7,000	-3,000
Michigan	10,000	7,000	-3,000*
Louisiana	8,000	6,000	-3,000
Mississippi	5,000	3,000	-2,000*
Connecticut	10,000	9,000	-2,000
Missouri	9,000	8,000	<-1,000
Hawaii[a]	1,000	<1,000	<-1,000
Massachusetts	3,000	2,000	<-1,000
Kentucky	6,000	6,000	<-1,000
Rhode Island	4,000	3,000	<-1,000
West Virginia[a]	<1,000	<1,000	<-1,000
Vermont[a]	<1,000	<1,000	<-1,000
New Hampshire[a]	<1,000	<1,000	<-1,000
Montana[a]	2,000	1,000	<-1,000
Indiana	19,000	19,000	<-1,000
Alabama	7,000	7,000	<1,000
Kansas	12,000	13,000	<1,000
Maine[a]	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000
Tennessee	17,000	17,000	<1,000
Alaska	1,000	2,000	<1,000
Iowa	5,000	5,000	<1,000
North Dakota[a]	<1,000	1,000	<1,000
South Dakota[a]	1,000	2,000	<1,000
Wyoming[a]	1,000	2,000	<1,000
Delaware[b]	1,000	2,000	<1,000
Ohio	11,000	12,000	<1,000
Virginia	23,000	24,000	<1,000
District of Columbia[c]	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000*
Arkansas	7,000	8,000	1,000
Maryland	14,000	17,000	3,000
Nebraska	5,000	9,000	4,000*

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Note: CCF does not take margin of error into account when ranking states by the number of uninsured Latino children. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. The reported number of uninsured Latino children are estimates and should be interpreted as approximations of the population size rather than precise population counts.

[a] Relative standard error exceeds 30% for the number of uninsured Latino children in 2013 and 2015.

[b] Relative standard error exceeds 30% for the number of uninsured Latino children in 2015.

[c] DC's uninsured Latino child population increased significantly, from a reported 62 uninsured Latino children in 2013 to 990 uninsured Latino children in 2015.

Appendix Table 4. Number and Proportion of Latino Children by State, 2013 and 2015

State	2013 Number of Latino Children	2013 Proportion of Latino Children (compared to total number of children)	2015 Number of Latino Children	2015 Proportion of Latino Children (compared to total number of children)
United States	17,693,000	24.1%	18,085,000	24.6%
Alabama	71,000	6.4%	76,000	6.9%
Alaska	16,000	8.8%	17,000	9.2%
Arizona	699,000	43.3%	704,000	43.5%
Arkansas	83,000	11.7%	82,000	11.6%
California	4,753,000	51.9%	4,730,000	52.0%
Colorado	386,000	31.2%	392,000	31.2%
Connecticut	170,000	21.7%	174,000	22.8%
Delaware	29,000	14.3%	30,000	14.9%
District of Columbia	16,000	14.1%	18,000	15.0%
Florida	1,167,000	29.0%	1,222,000	29.9%
Georgia	336,000	13.5%	350,000	14.0%
Hawaii	51,000	16.5%	55,000	17.6%
Idaho	76,000	17.9%	78,000	18.0%
Illinois	727,000	24.1%	723,000	24.5%
Indiana	163,000	10.3%	167,000	10.6%
Iowa	66,000	9.1%	70,000	9.6%
Kansas	128,000	17.7%	130,000	18.1%
Kentucky	56,000	5.6%	58,000	5.7%
Louisiana	62,000	5.6%	68,000	6.1%
Maine	7,000	2.6%	7,000	2.9%
Maryland	171,000	12.7%	187,000	13.9%
Massachusetts	227,000	16.4%	239,000	17.3%
Michigan	176,000	7.9%	179,000	8.1%
Minnesota	107,000	8.4%	109,000	8.5%
Mississippi	27,000	3.7%	28,000	3.9%
Missouri	86,000	6.2%	89,000	6.4%
Montana	12,000	5.4%	14,000	6.1%
Nebraska	73,000	15.9%	78,000	16.7%
Nevada	266,000	40.2%	272,000	40.7%
New Hampshire	14,000	5.3%	15,000	5.7%
New Jersey	493,000	24.5%	513,000	25.7%
New Mexico	299,000	59.0%	295,000	59.1%
New York	1,000,000	23.6%	1,018,000	24.2%
North Carolina	335,000	14.7%	351,000	15.4%
North Dakota	6,000	3.6%	9,000	5.5%
Ohio	142,000	5.4%	150,000	5.7%
Oklahoma	146,000	15.5%	157,000	16.4%
Oregon	185,000	21.5%	188,000	21.9%
Pennsylvania	283,000	10.4%	301,000	11.2%
Rhode Island	47,000	22.3%	50,000	23.4%
South Carolina	89,000	8.3%	92,000	8.4%
South Dakota	10,000	5.0%	11,000	5.4%
Tennessee	119,000	8.0%	131,000	8.8%
Texas	3,446,000	49.0%	3,543,000	49.2%
Utah	151,000	16.9%	157,000	17.2%
Vermont	3,000	2.3%	3,000	2.3%
Virginia	226,000	12.1%	243,000	13.0%
Washington	322,000	20.2%	336,000	20.9%
West Virginia	9,000	2.3%	9,000	2.3%
Wisconsin	143,000	10.9%	147,000	11.4%
Wyoming	18,000	12.7%	19,000	13.7%

Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Appendix Table 5: States with Significant Decline in Both Rate and Number of Uninsured Latino Children, 2013-2015

State	2013-2015 Change in Number of Uninsured Latino Children			2013-2015 Change in Percent of Uninsured Latino Children		
	2013 Number Uninsured	2015 Number Uninsured	Change in Number of Uninsured	2013 Percent Uninsured	2015 Percent Uninsured	Percentage Point Change
Arizona	105,000	74,000	-31,000*	15.1	10.6	-4.5*
California	455,000	197,000	-258,000*	9.6	4.2	-5.4*
Colorado	51,000	24,000	-27,000*	13.1	6.0	-7.1*
Florida	168,000	104,000	-64,000*	14.4	8.5	-5.9*
Georgia	64,000	51,000	-14,000*	19.2	14.5	-4.7*
Illinois	37,000	23,000	-14,000*	5.1	3.2	-1.9*
Michigan	10,000	7,000	-3,000*	5.6	4.0	-1.6*
Minnesota	14,000	9,000	-5,000*	13.4	8.2	-5.3*
Mississippi	5,000	3,000	-2,000*	17.1	10.5	-6.7*
Nevada	53,000	29,000	-24,000*	20	10.7	-9.3*
New Jersey	48,000	33,000	-15,000*	9.8	6.5	-3.4*
New Mexico	25,000	13,000	-12,000*	8.3	4.5	-3.9*
New York	47,000	27,000	-21,000*	4.7	2.6	-2.1*
North Carolina	42,000	33,000	-9,000*	12.5	9.3	-3.2*
Oklahoma	20,000	16,000	-4,000*	14.0	10.2	-3.8*
Oregon	17,000	9,000	-8,000*	9.1	4.6	-4.5*
Pennsylvania	21,000	14,000	-6,000*	7.3	4.7	-2.6*
South Carolina	13,000	9,000	-4,000*	14.7	9.4	-5.3*
Texas	585,000	456,000	-130,000*	17.0	12.9	-4.1*
Utah	34,000	26,000	-7,000*	22.2	16.8	-5.4*
Washington	25,000	11,000	-14,000*	7.8	3.3	-4.5*
Wisconsin	15,000	9,000	-7,000*	10.8	5.9	-4.9*

* Change is significant at the 90% confidence level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Appendix Table 6: A Disproportionate Share of Uninsured Latino Children Live in the South

Region	Share of All Latino Children	Share of Uninsured Latino Children
Midwest	10.3%	8.6%
Northeast	12.8%	6.6%
South	36.7%	55.8%
West	40.1%	29.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, all data in this report are from a Georgetown Center for Children and Families analysis of the American Community Survey, available at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/. Please see the Methodology section for further detail.

[2] For more information on the trends for all children, see Georgetown Center for Children and Families' companion analysis, "Health Insurance Coverage for Children Hits Historic High of 95%," Joan Alker and Alisa Chester, October 2016, available at http://ccf.georgetown.edu/2016/10/26/childrens-health-coverage-rate-now-at-historic-high-of-95-percent/.

[3] See for example, Alisa Chester and Joan Alker, "Medicaid at 50: A Look at the Long-Term Benefits of Childhood Medicaid," Georgetown University Center for Children and Families (July 2015), available at http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Medicaid-at-50_final.pdf; and Julia Paradise, "The Impact of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): What Does the Research Tell Us?" Kaiser Family Foundation (July 2014), available at http://kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-impact-of-the-childrens-health-insurance-program-chip-what-does-the-research-tell-us/.

[4] The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used interchangeably by the U.S. Census Bureau and throughout this document to refer to persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Dominican, Spanish and other Hispanic descent; they may be of any race.

[5] Kandyce Larson et al., "Trends in Access to Health Care Services for U.S. Children: 2000-2014," *Pediatrics* 138, no. 6 (November 2016), available at http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2016/11/11/peds.2016-2176. Note: This study relies on data from the National Health Interview Survey.

[6] Sonya Schwartz et al., "Historic Gains in Health Coverage for Hispanic Children in the Affordable Care Act's First Year," Georgetown University Center for Children and Families and National Council of La Raza (January 2016), available at http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/CCF-NCLR-Uninsured-Hispanic-Kids-Report-Final-Jan-14-2016.pdf.

[7] Genevieve Kenney et al., "Children's Coverage Climb Continues: Uninsurance and Medicaid/CHIP Eligibility and Participation Under the ACA," Urban Institute and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (May 2016), available at http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/2000787-Childrens-Coverage-Climb-Continues-Uninsurance-and-Medicaid-CHIP-Eligibility-and-Participation-Under-the-ACA.pdf. Note: This study looks at the Medicaid participation rates of children under the age of 19.

[8] United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2015 Subject Definitions, available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2015_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

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 McCourt School of Public Policy. For more information, please visit ccf.georgetown.edu.

The National Council of La Raza (NCLR)—the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the United States—works to improve opportunities for Hispanic Americans. For more information, please visit www.nclr.org.

Georgetown University Center for Children and Families
McCourt School of Public Policy
Box 571444, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW, Suite 5000
Washington, D.C. 20057-1485
Phone (202) 687-0880
Email childhealth@georgetown.edu

ccf.georgetown.edu/blog/

facebook.com/georgetownccf

twitter.com/georgetownccf

National Council of La Raza
1126 16th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036-4845
Phone (202) 785-1670

blog.nclr.org/

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