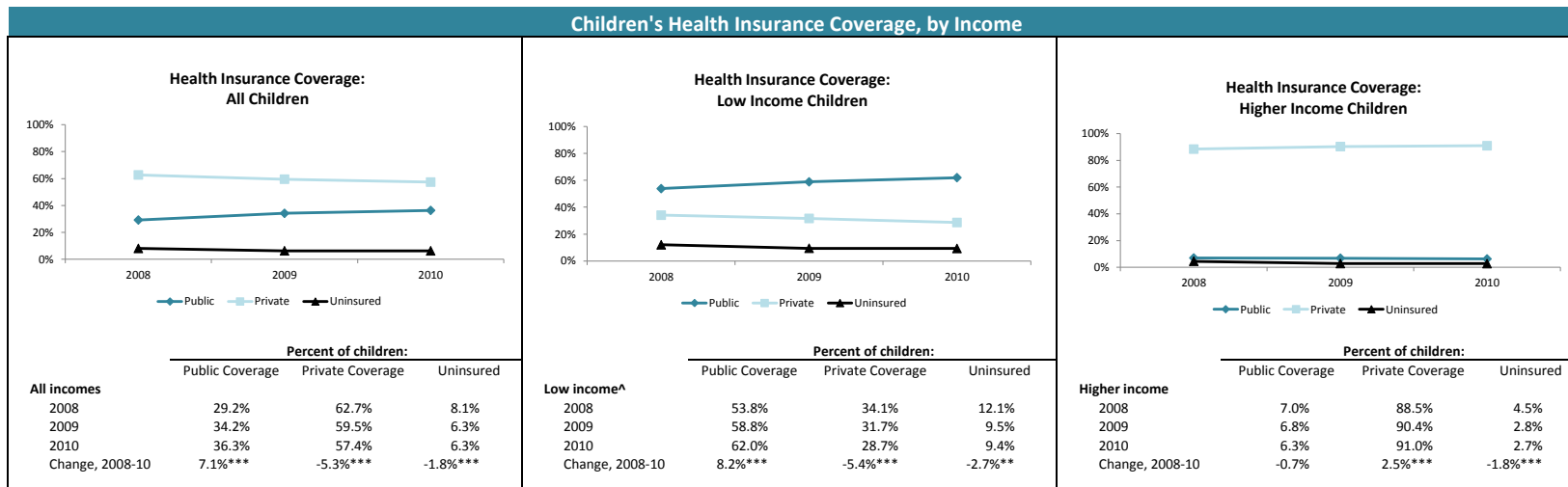


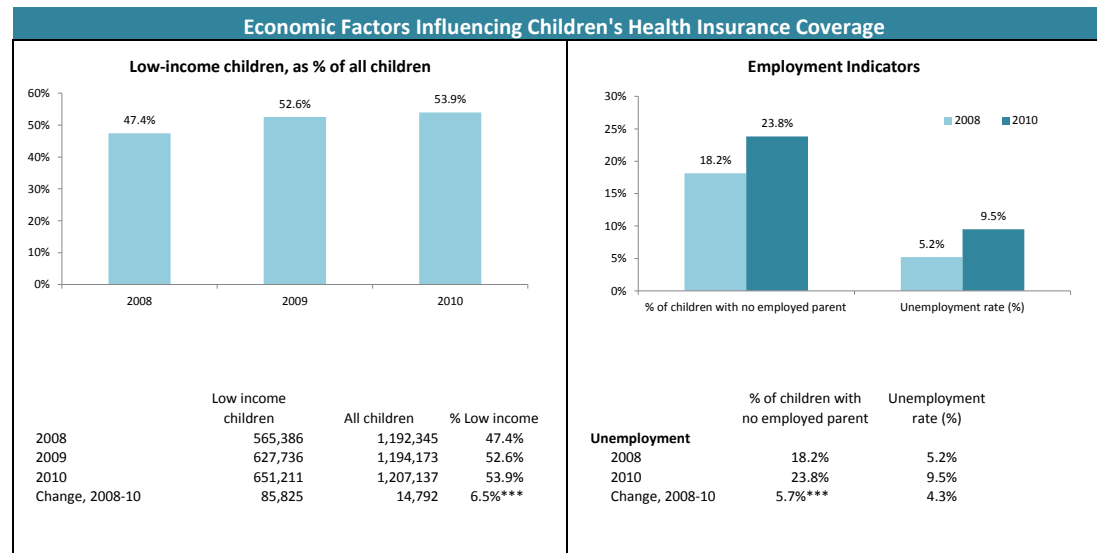
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Alabama



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



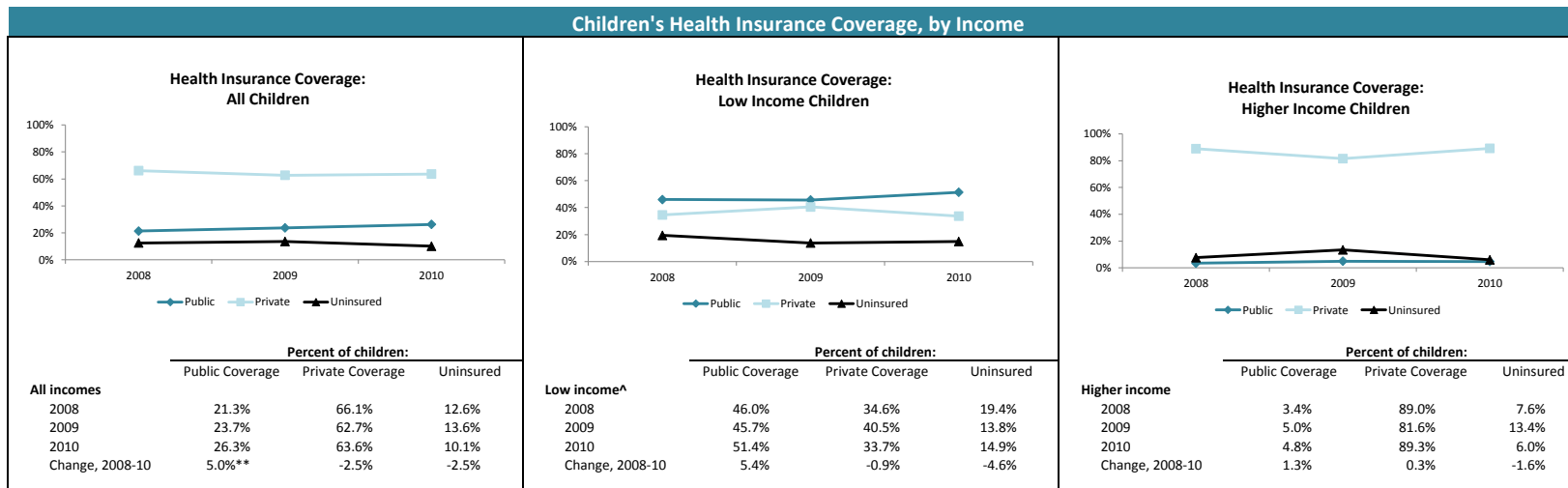
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

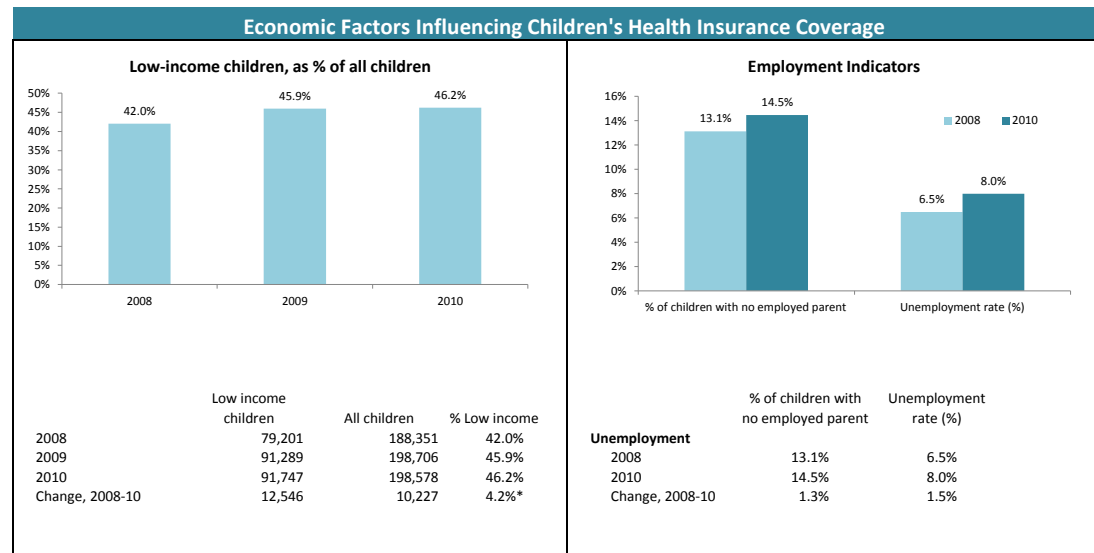
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Alaska



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



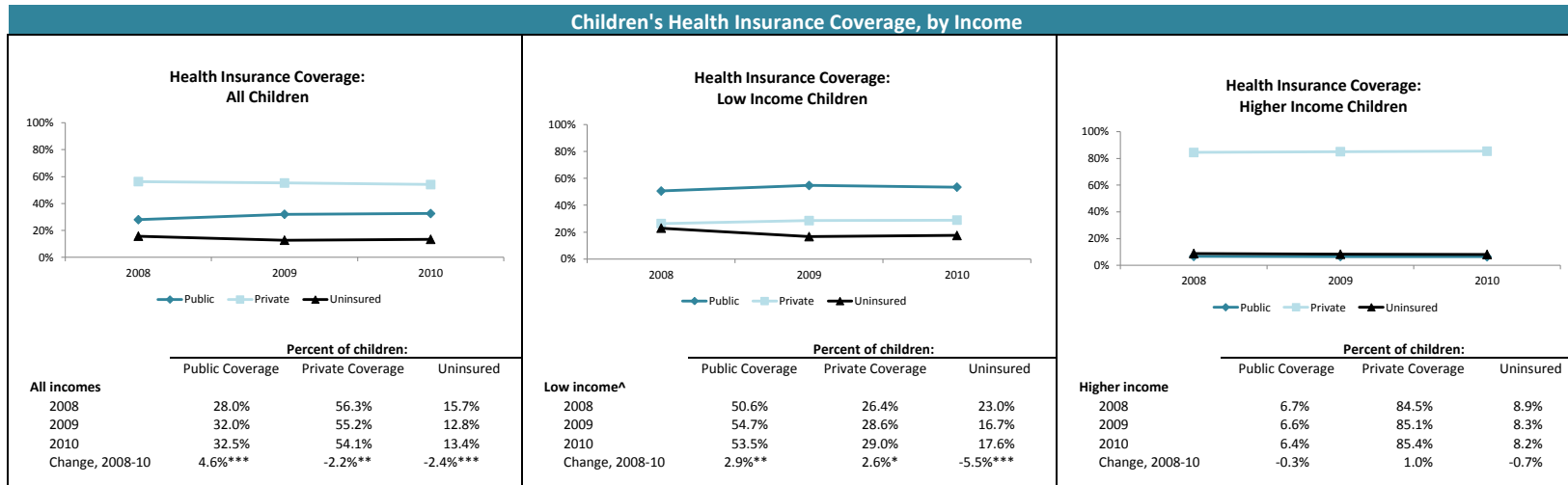
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

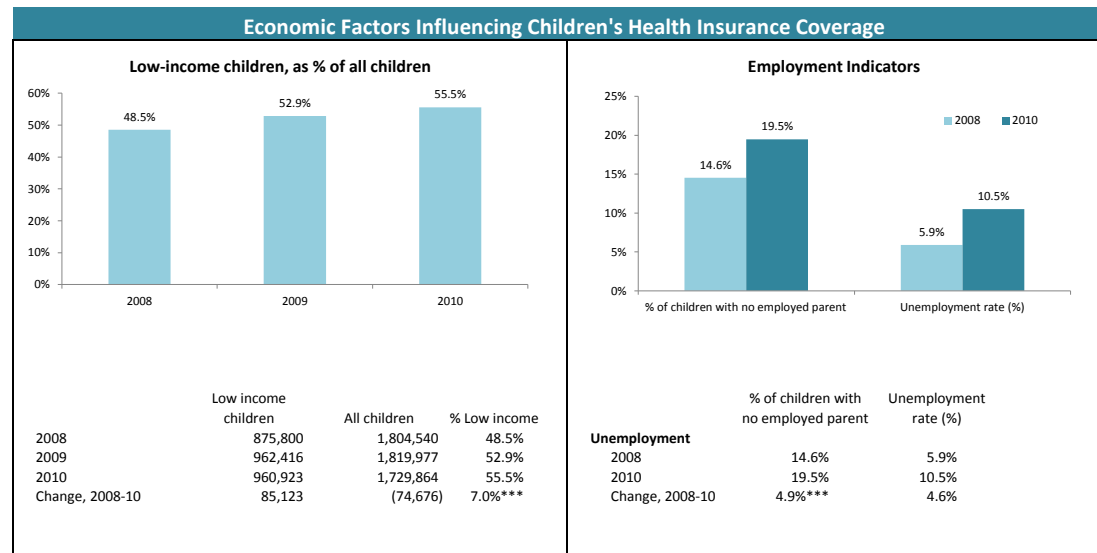
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Arizona



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



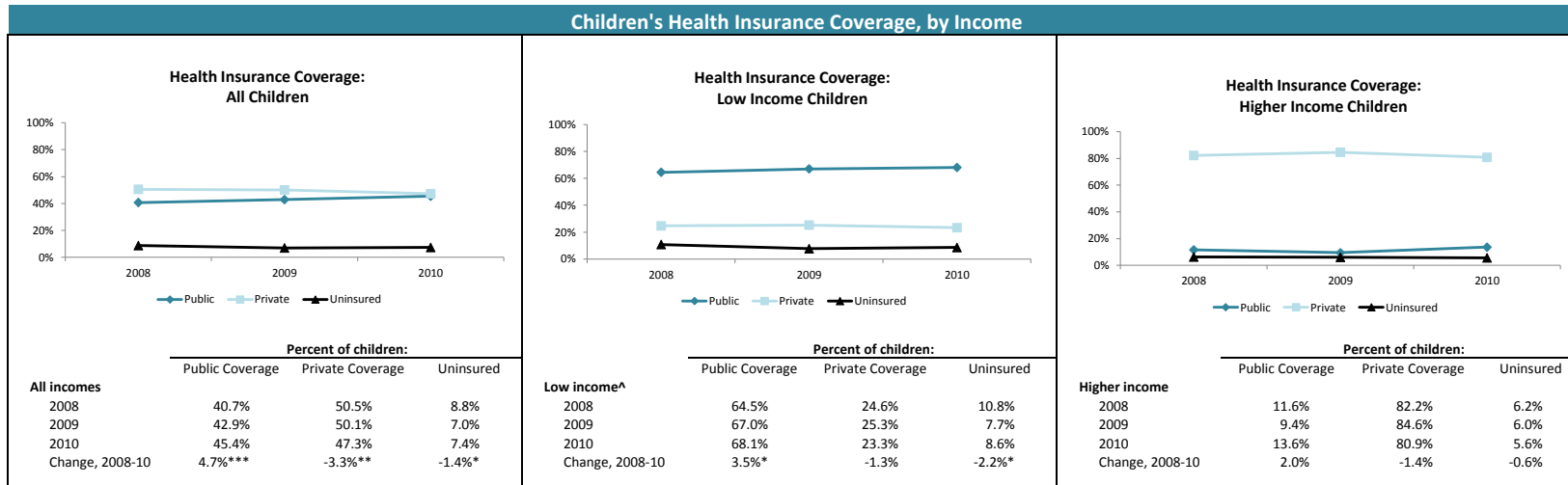
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

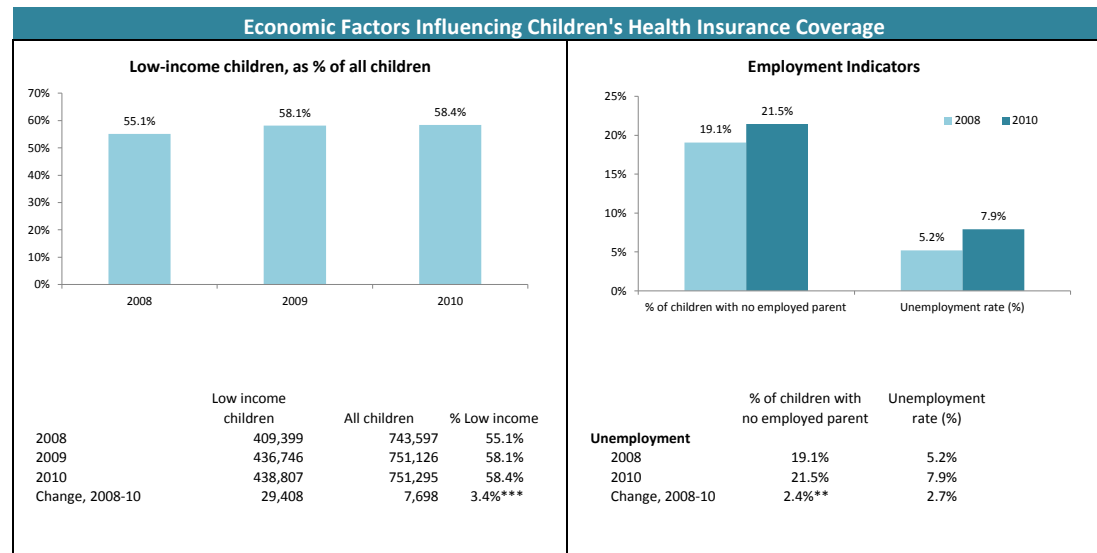
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Arkansas



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



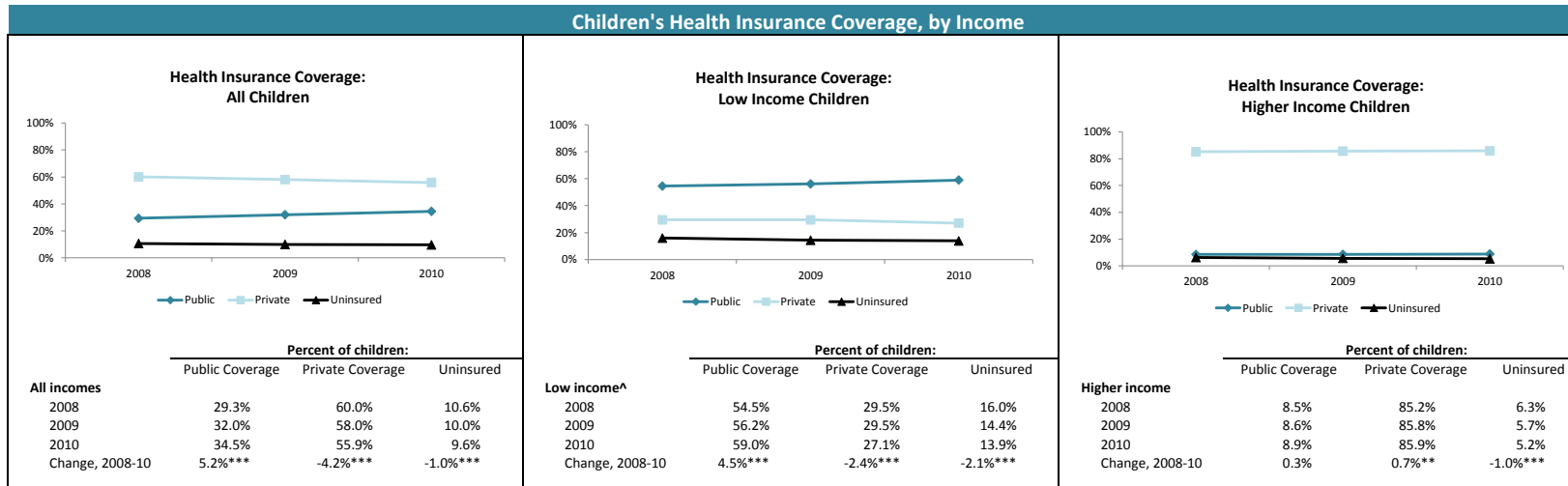
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

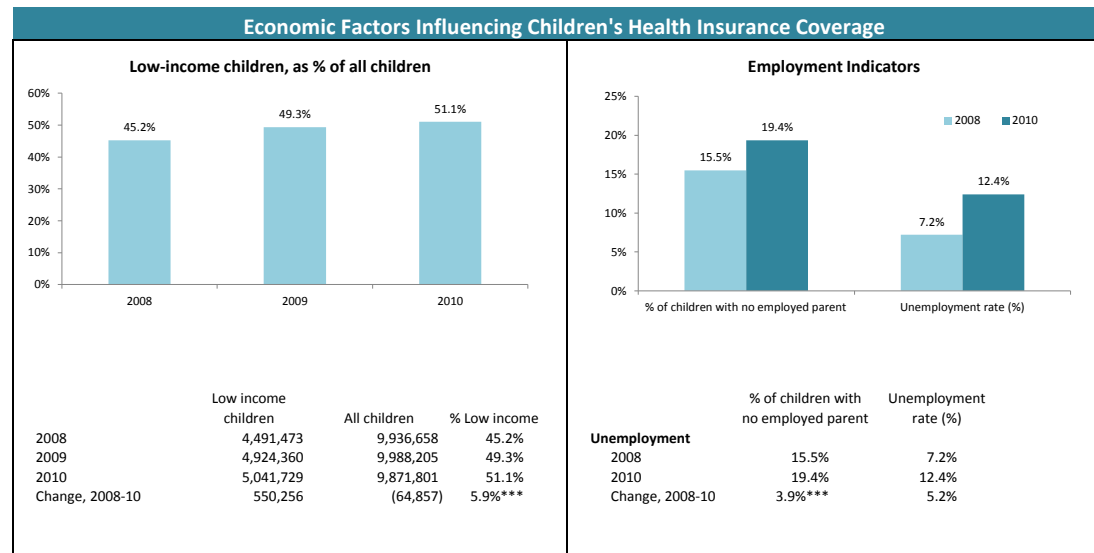
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 California



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



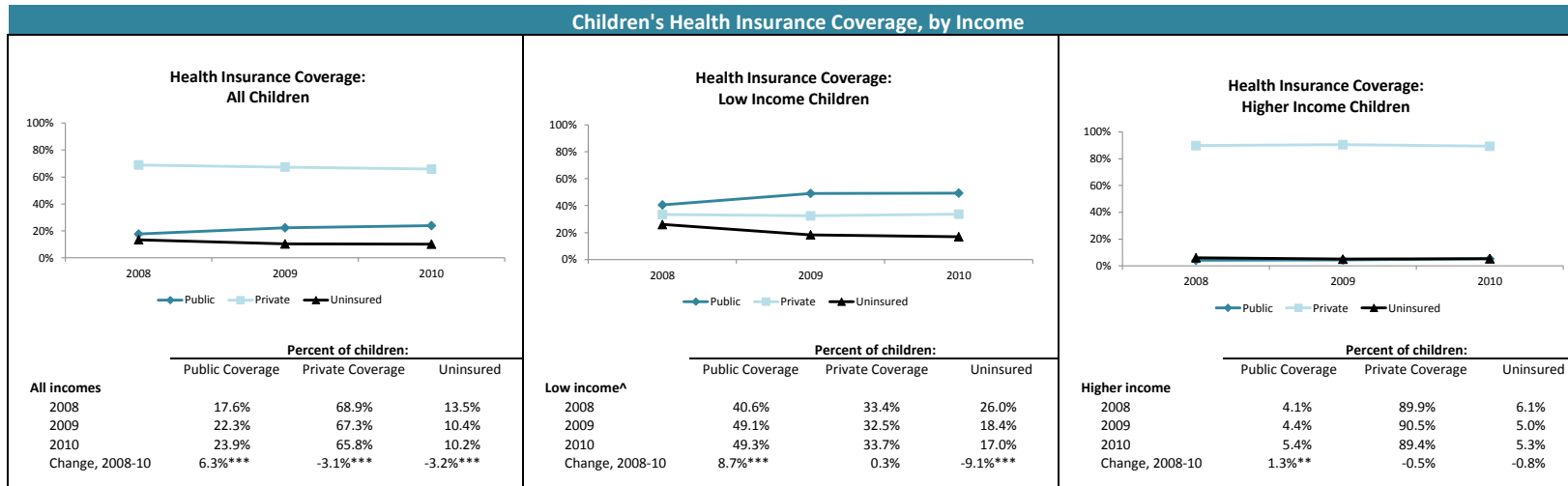
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>^</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

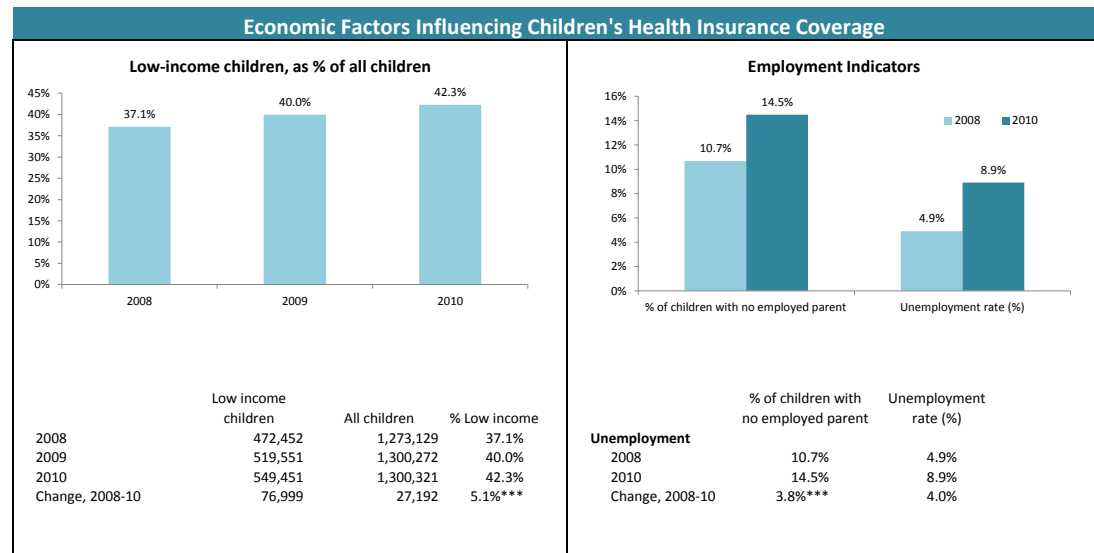
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Colorado



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



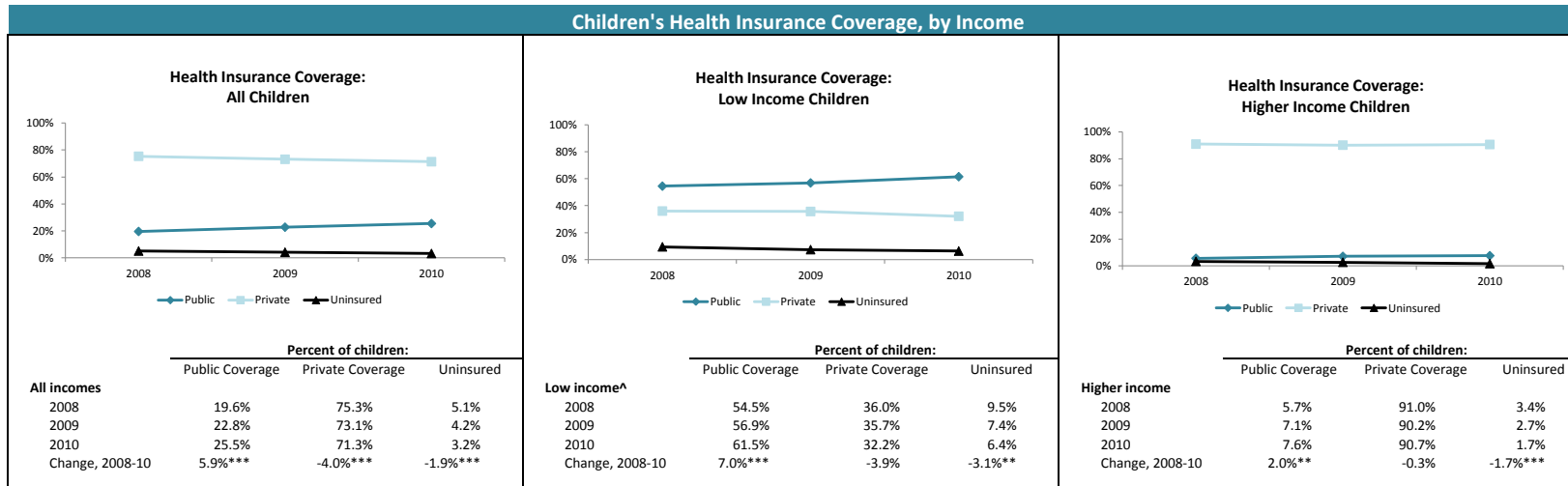
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

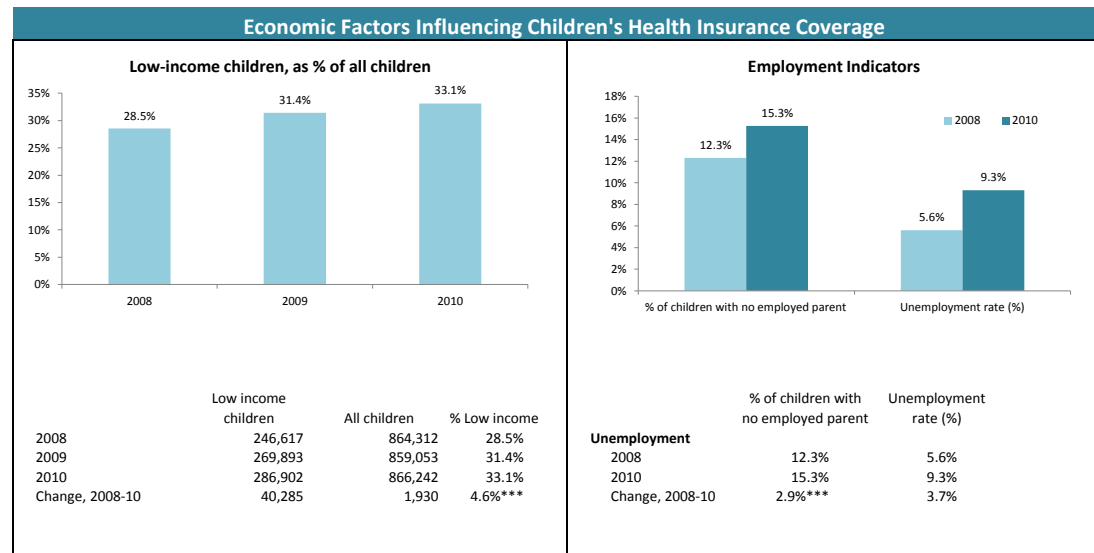
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Connecticut



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



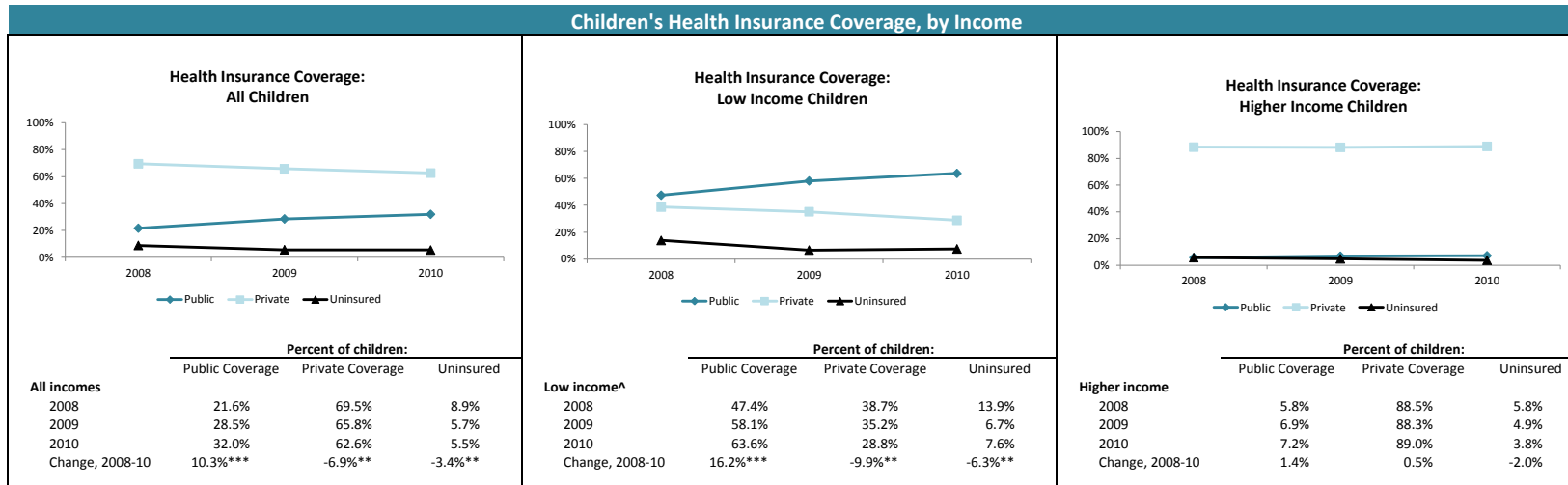
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

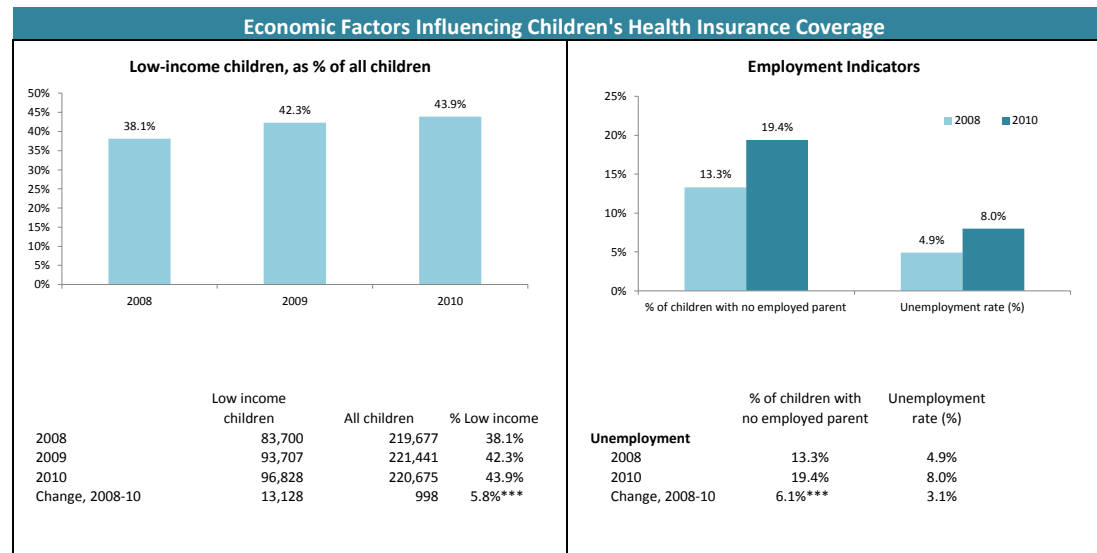
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Delaware



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

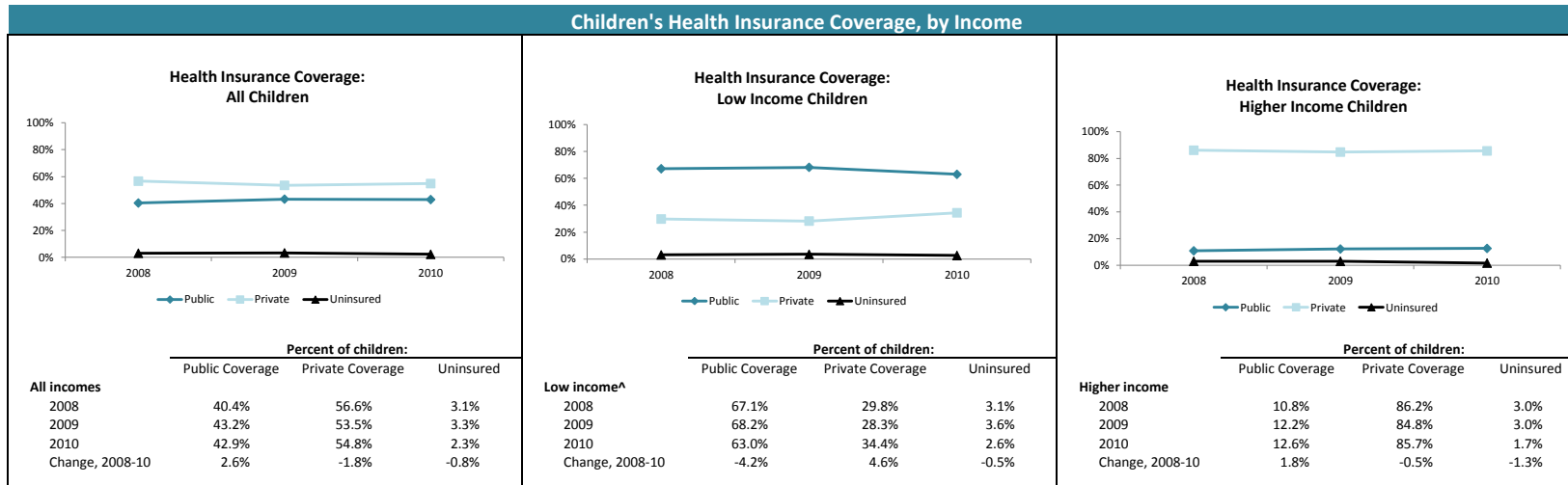
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



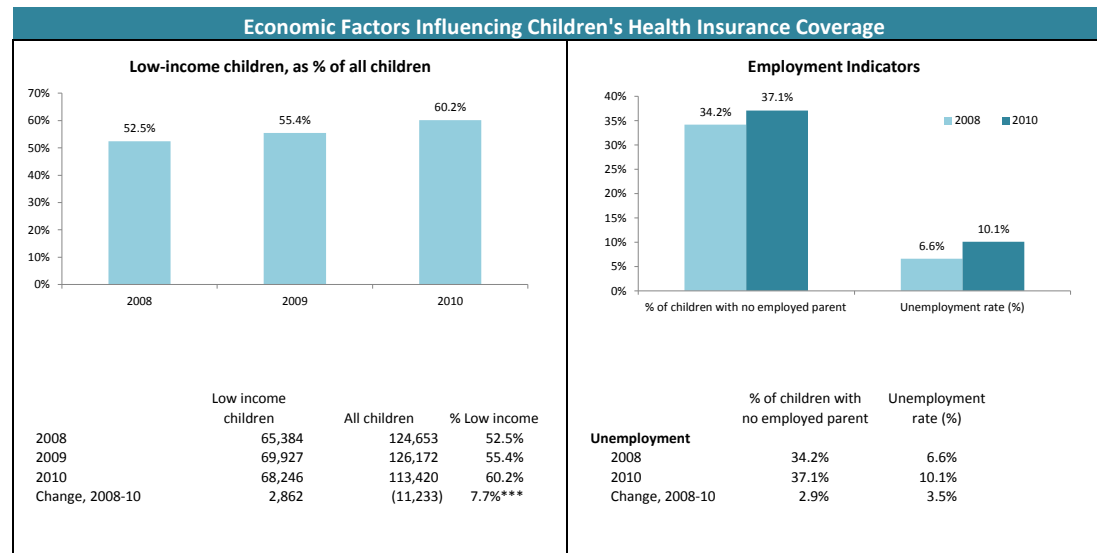
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
District of Columbia



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



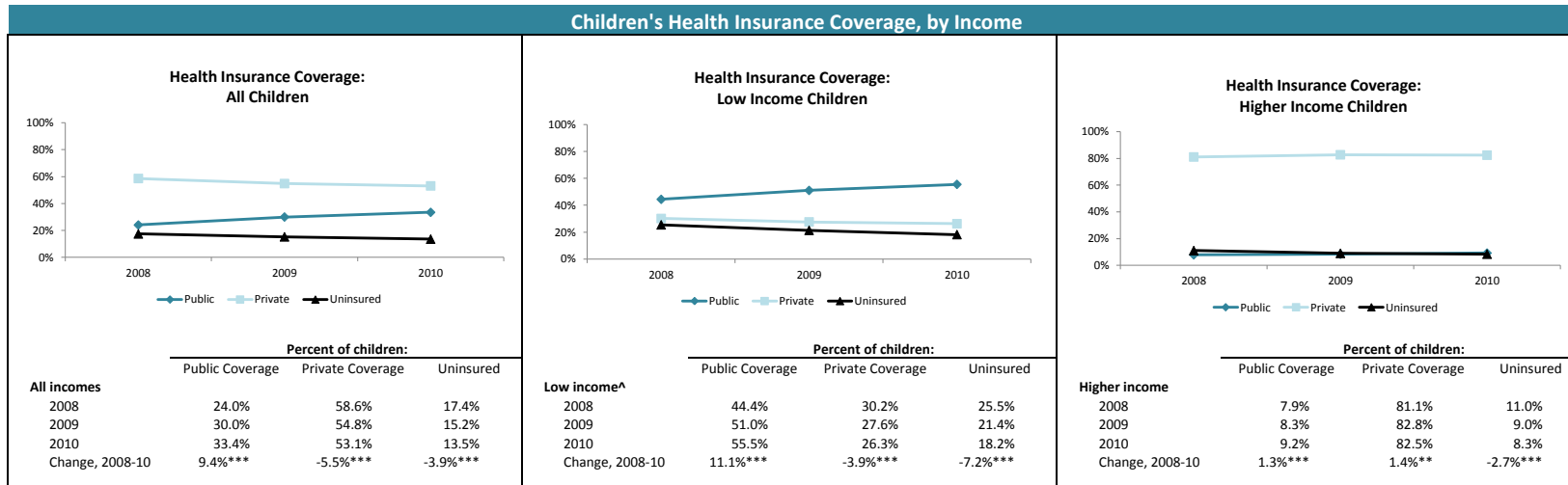
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

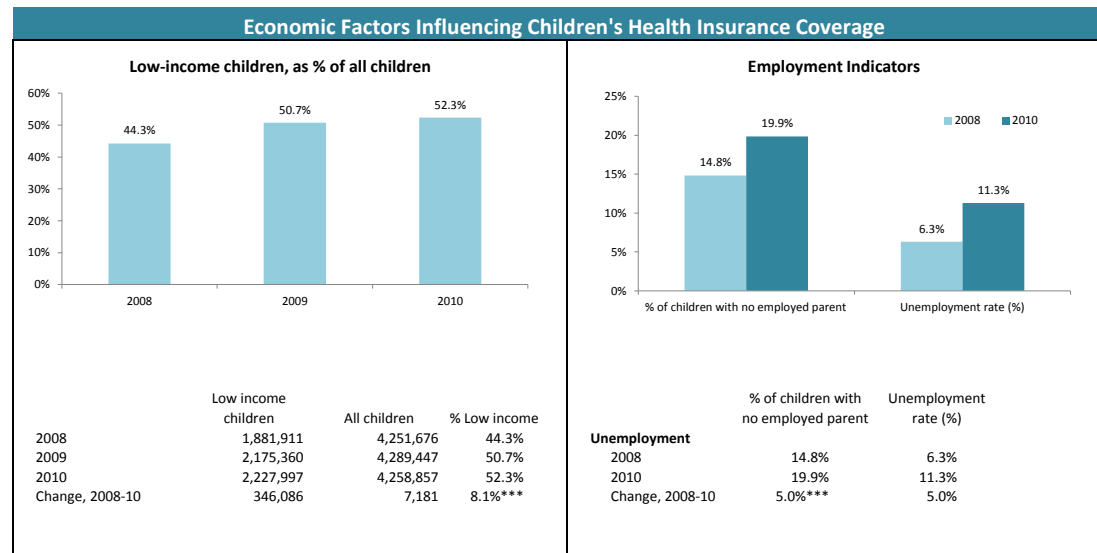
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Florida



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



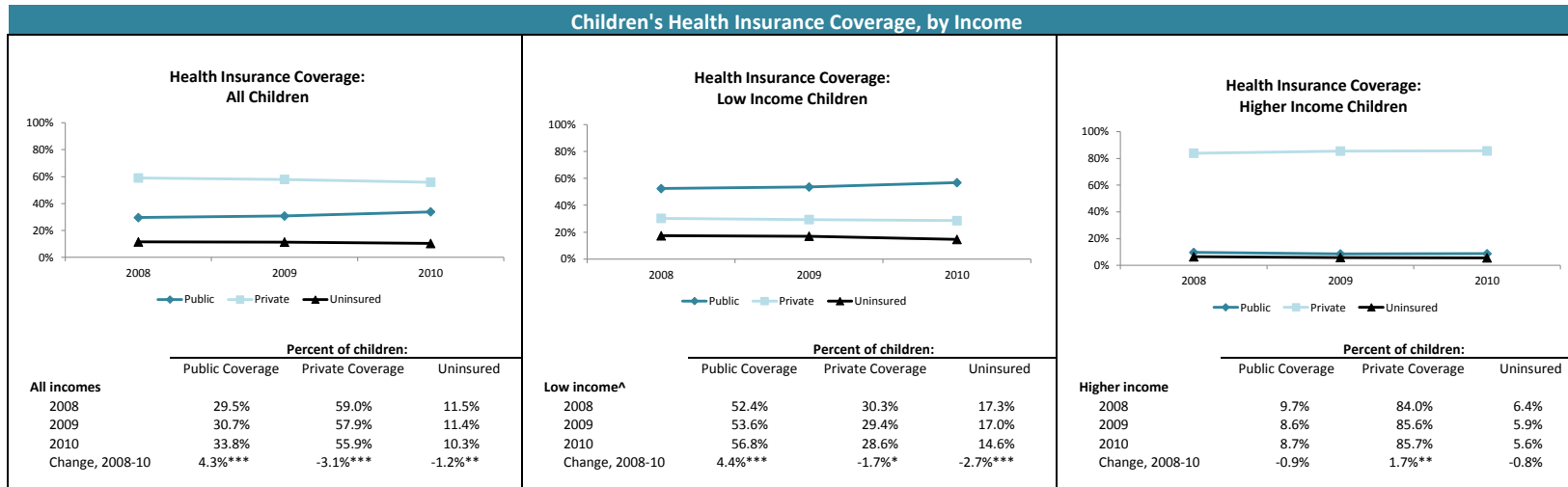
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

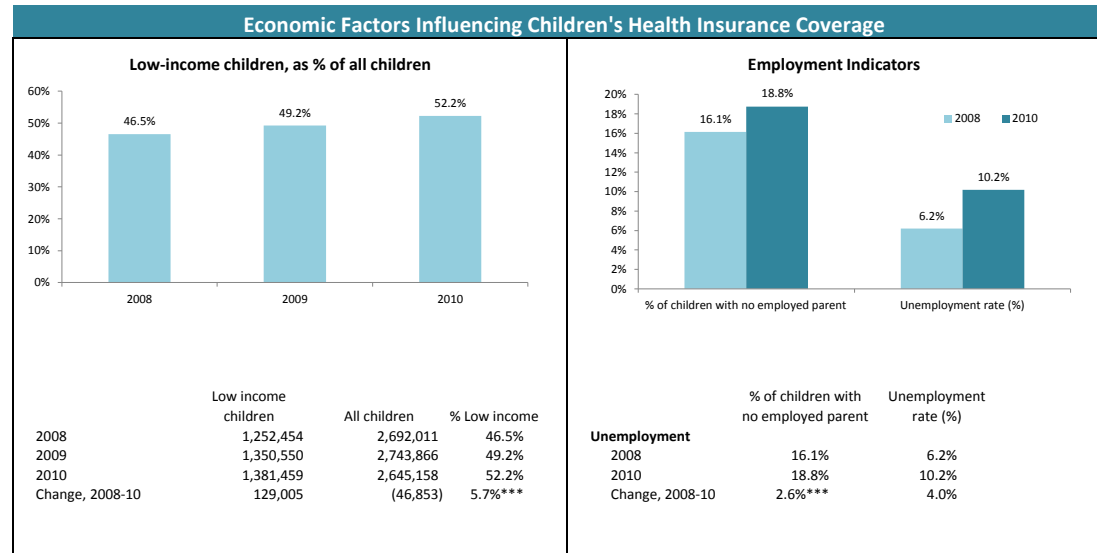
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Georgia



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



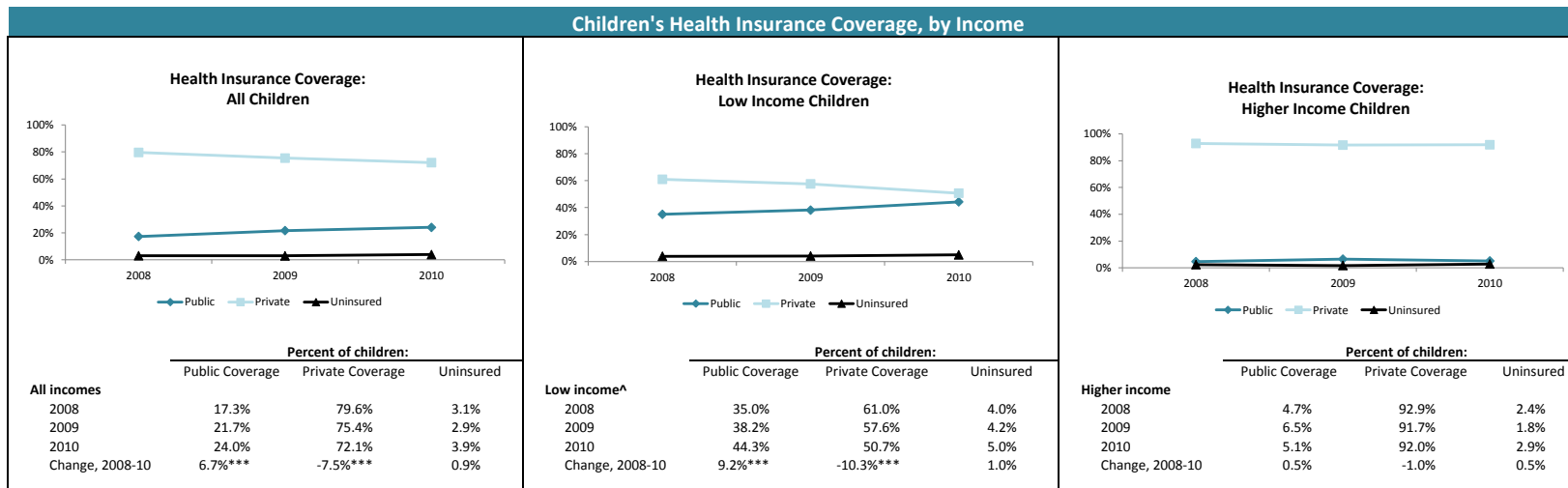
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

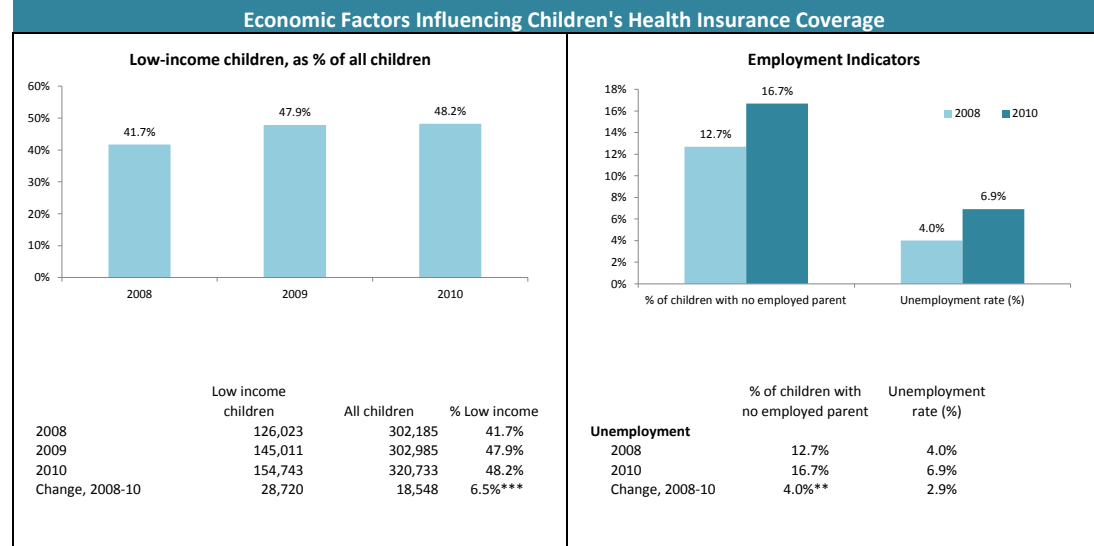
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Hawaii



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



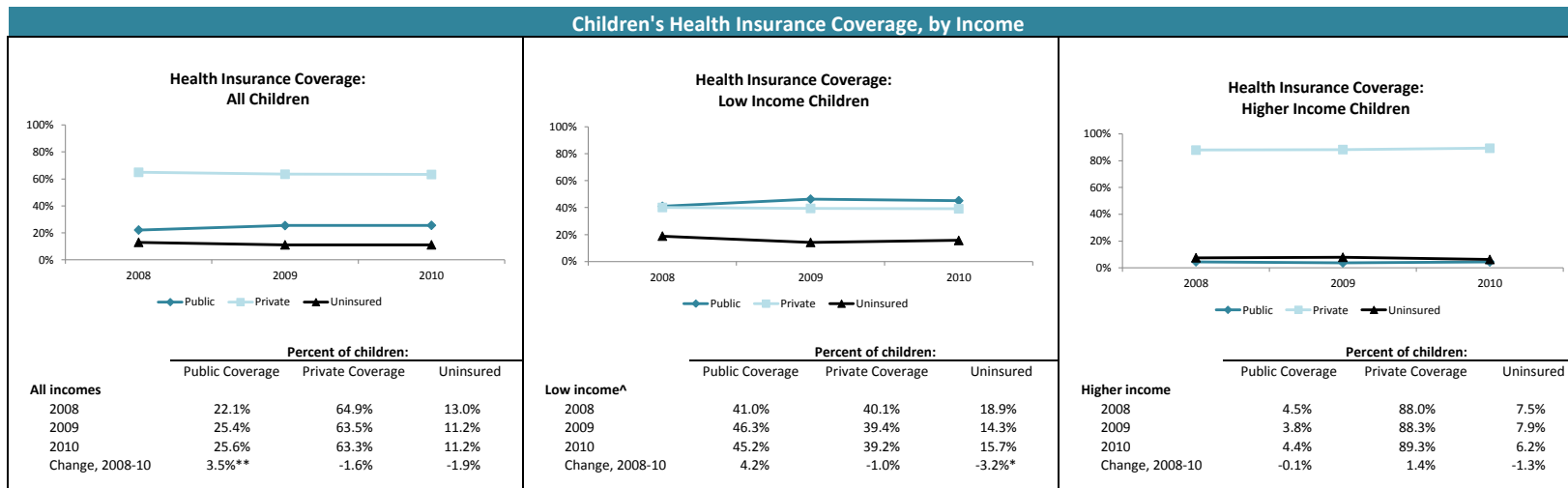
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>^</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

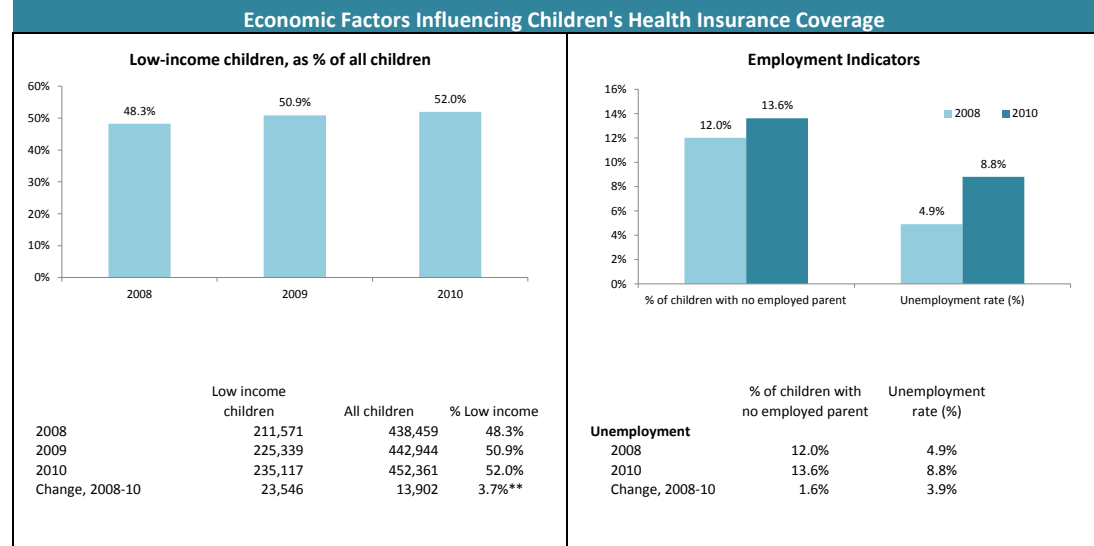
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Idaho



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



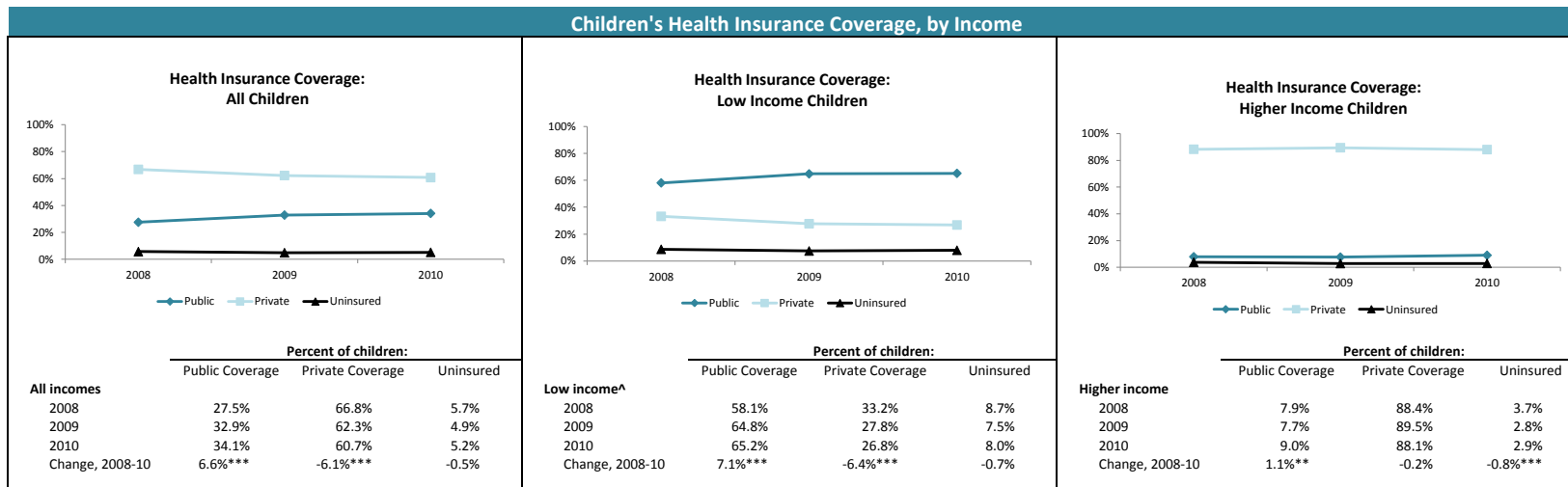
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Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

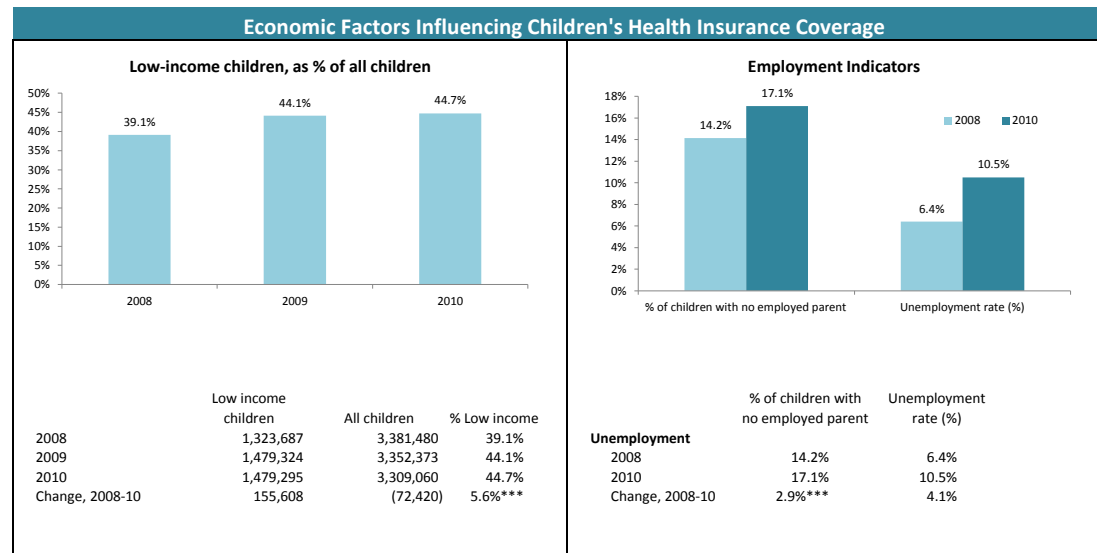
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Illinois



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



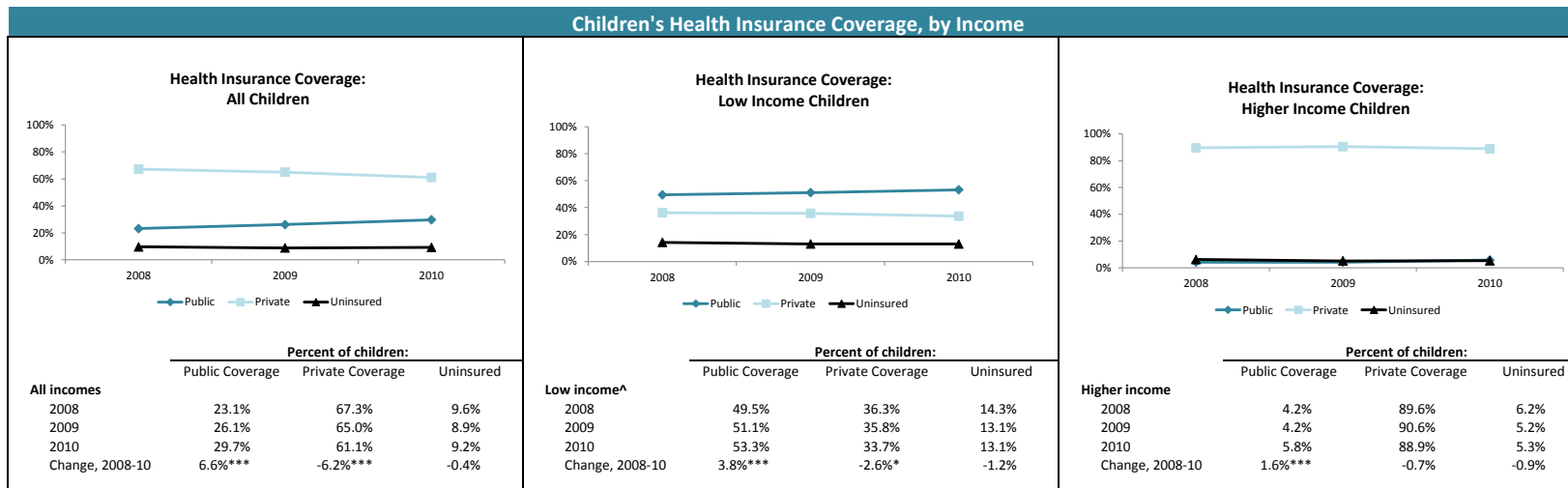
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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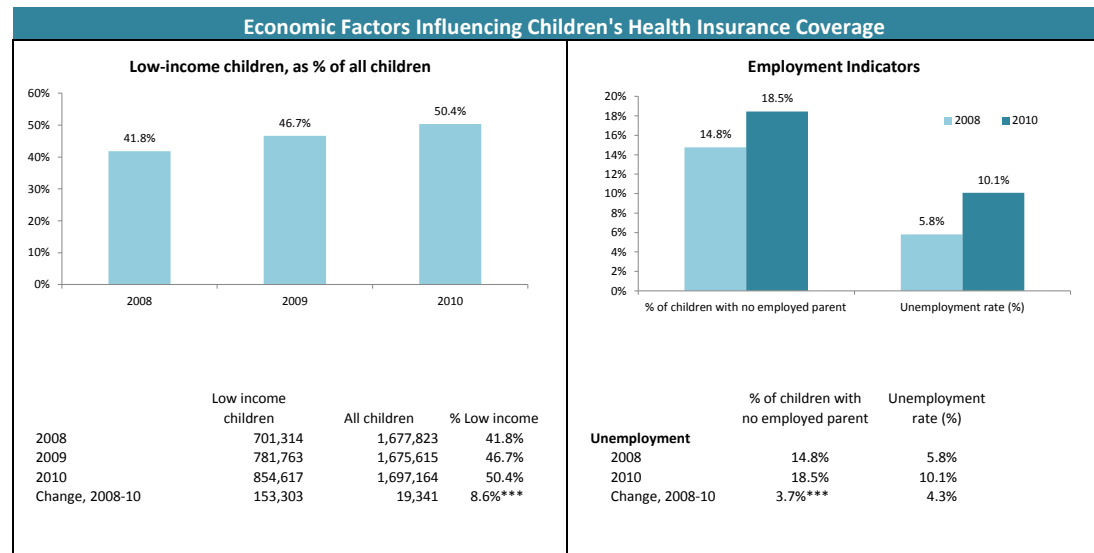
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Indiana



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
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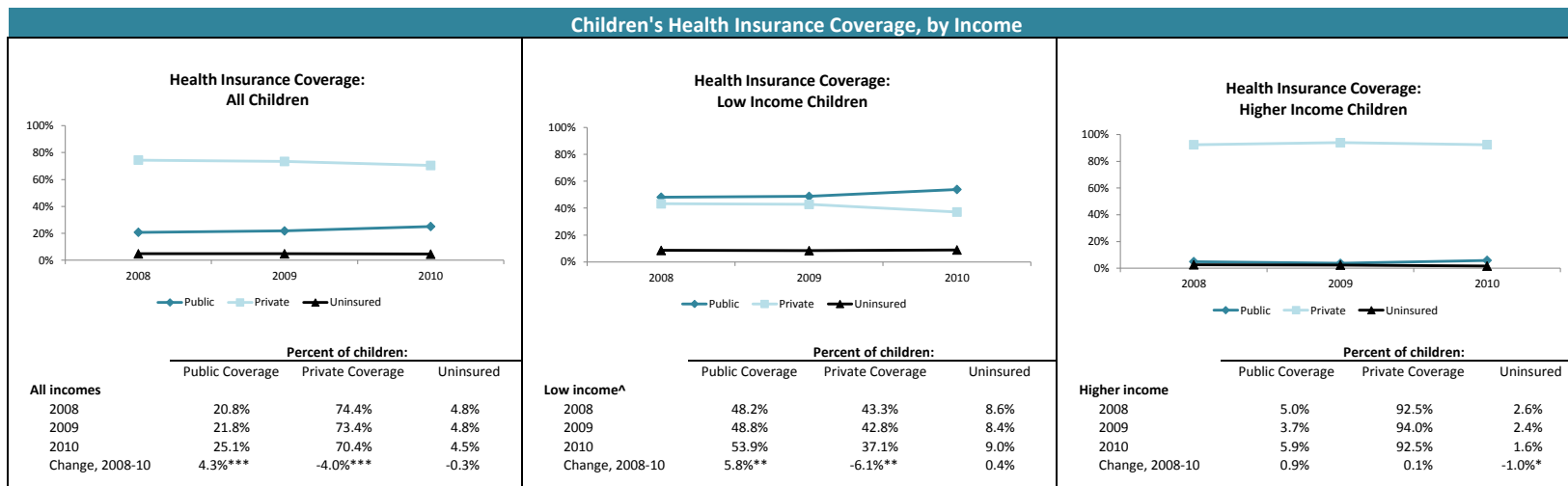
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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

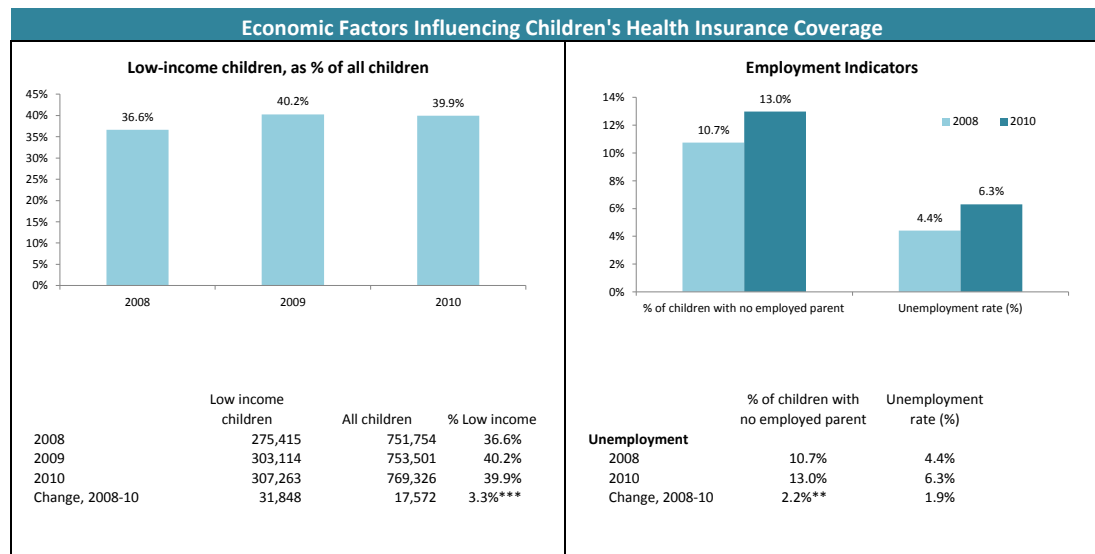
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Iowa



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

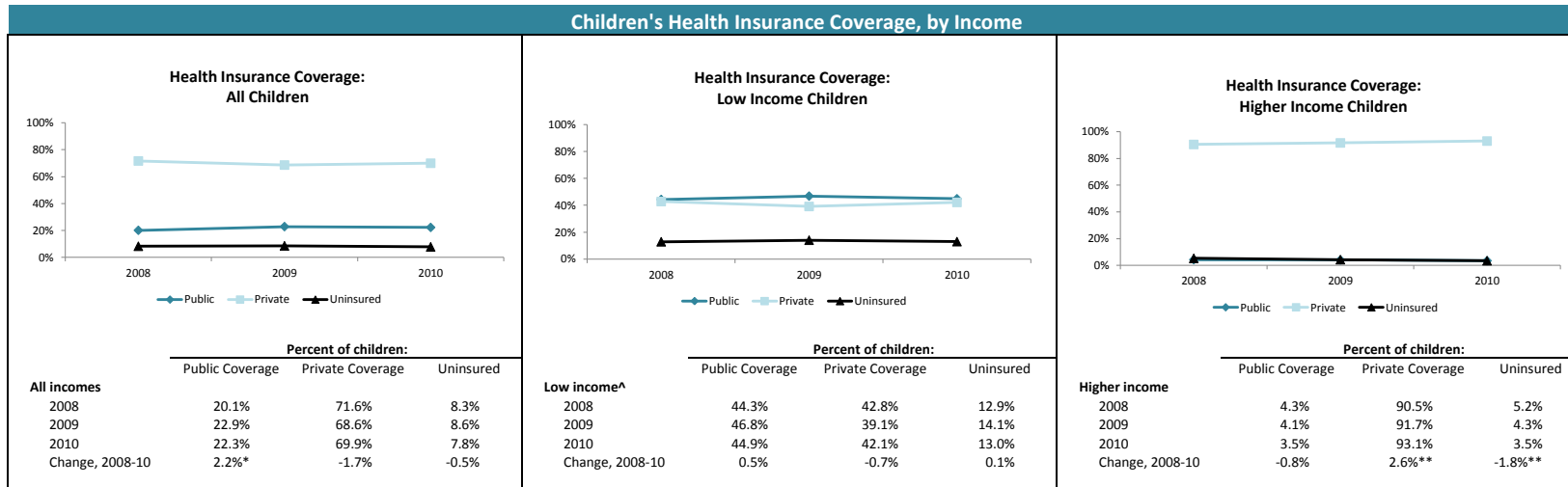
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



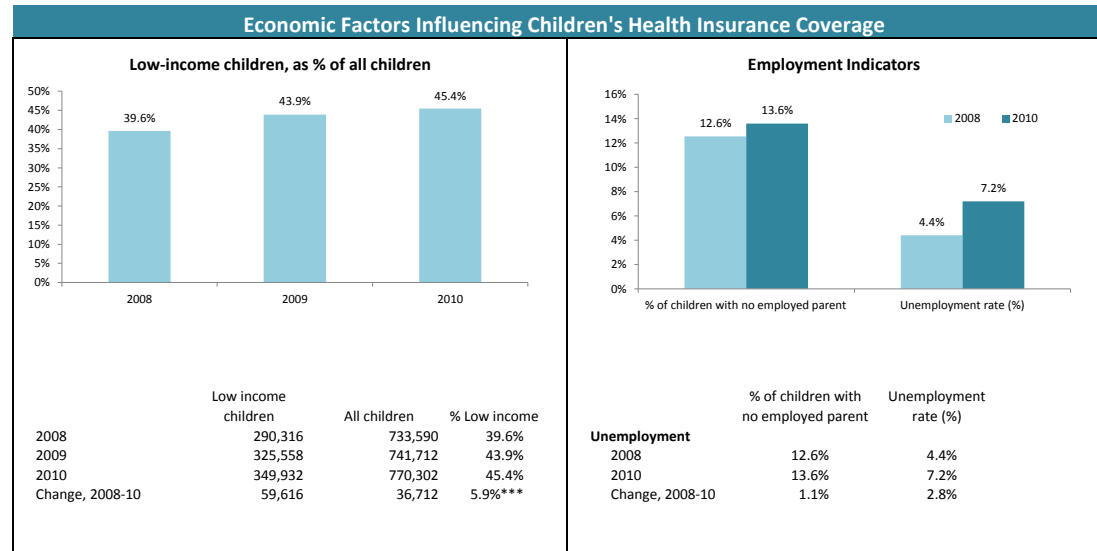
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Kansas



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



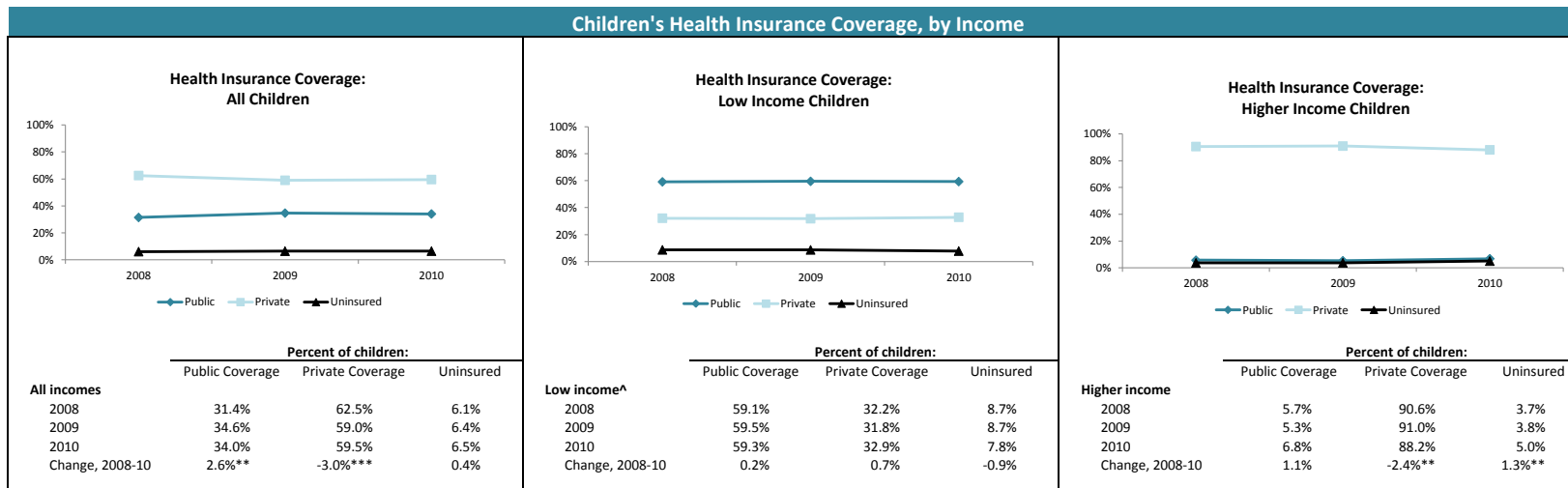
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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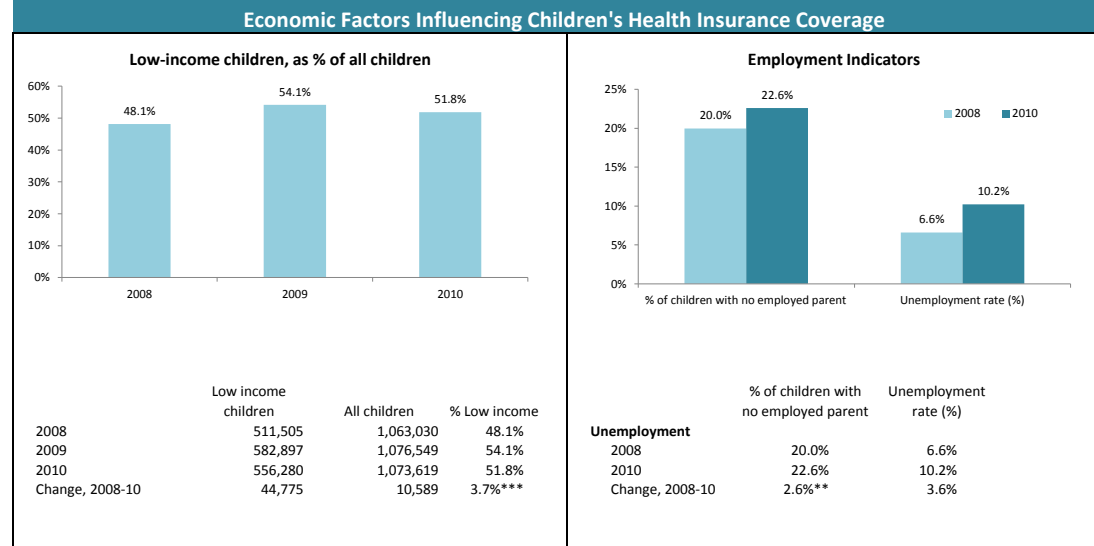
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Kentucky



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



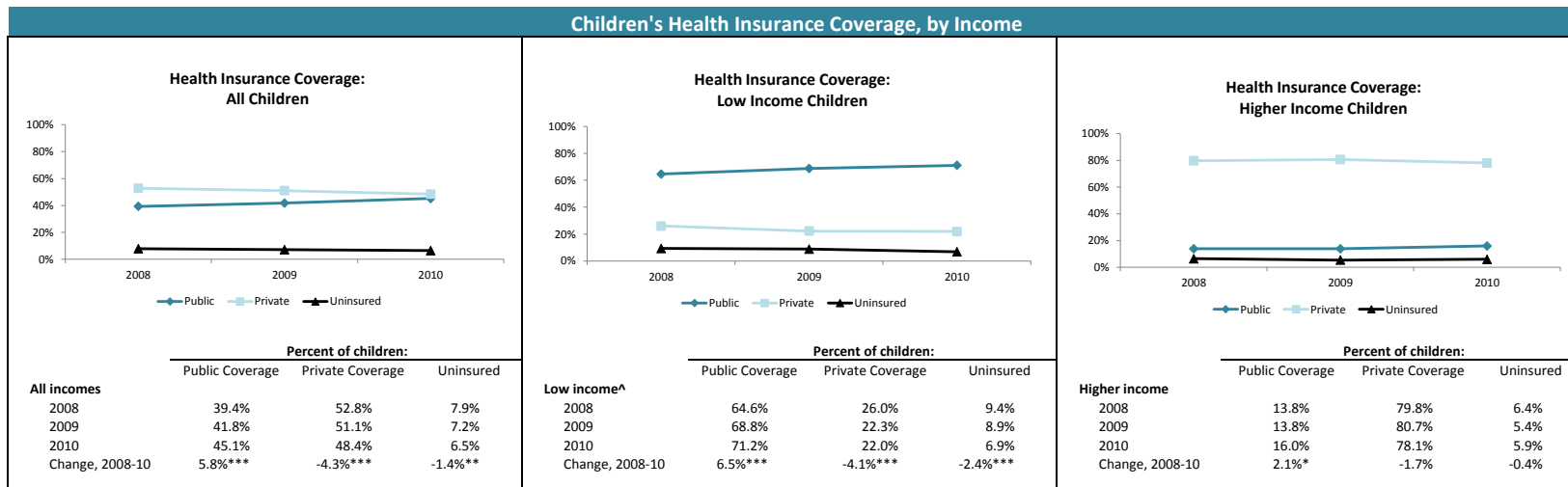
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>A</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

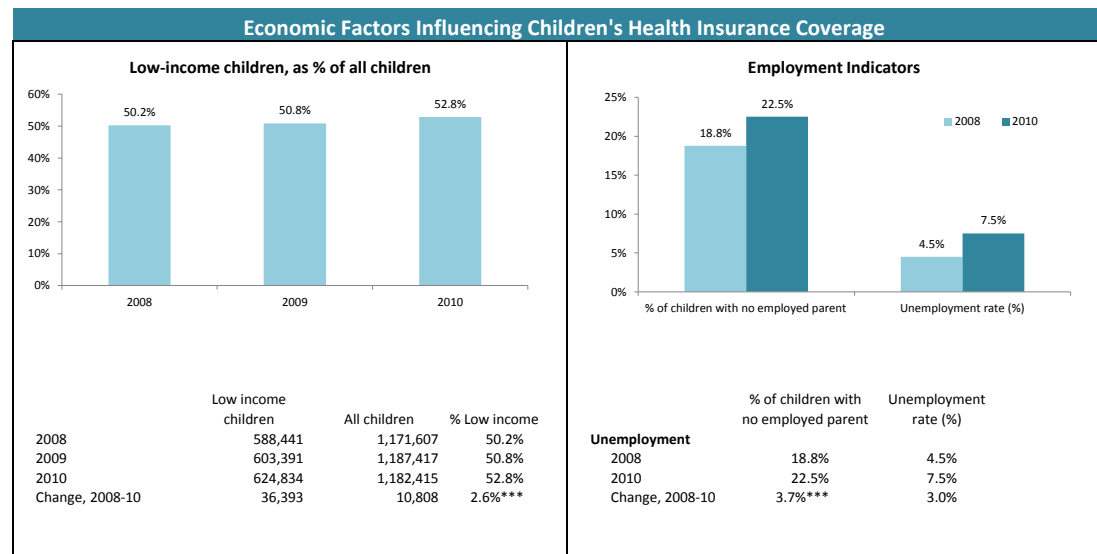
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Louisiana



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



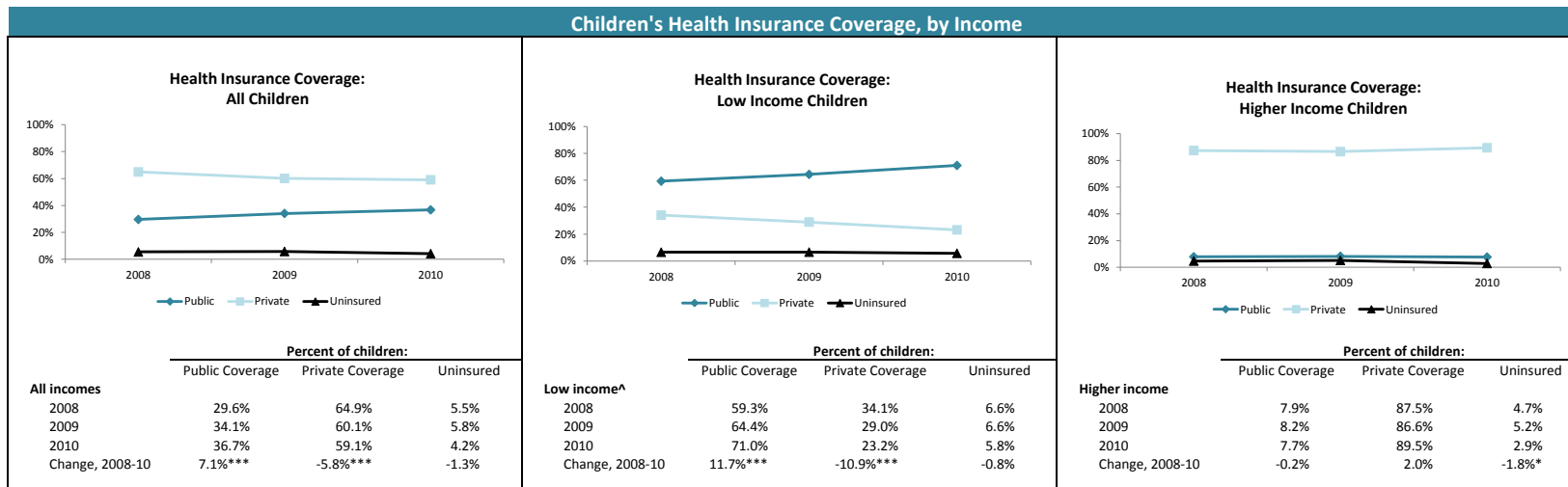
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>^</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

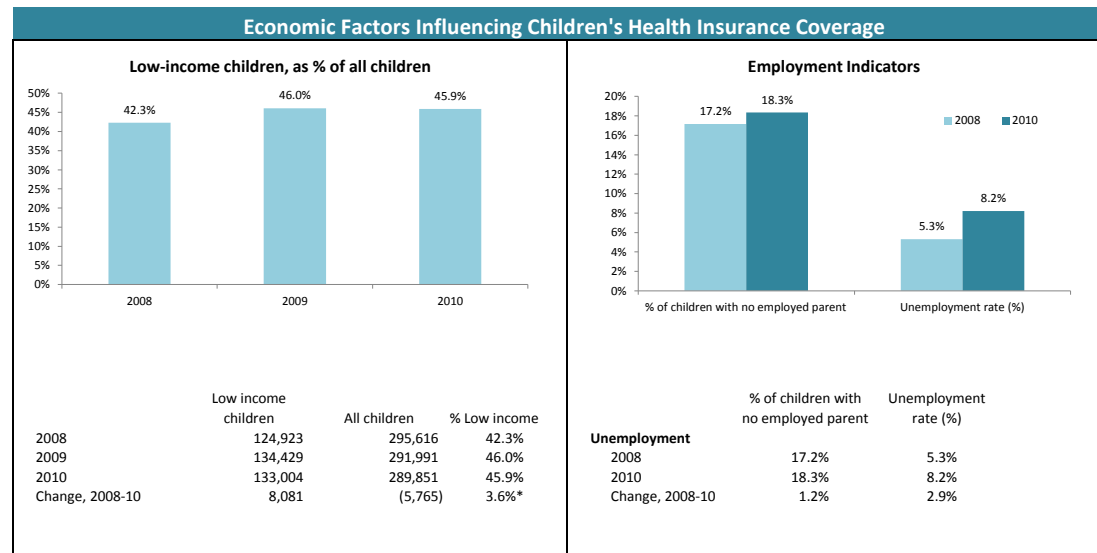
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Maine



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



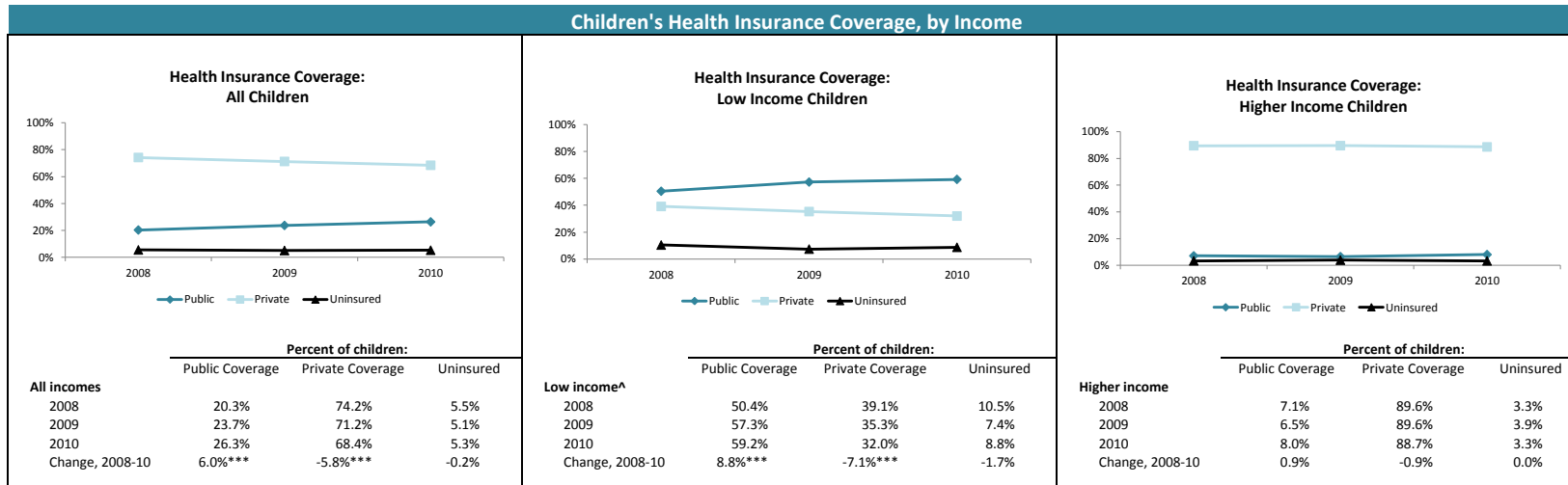
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

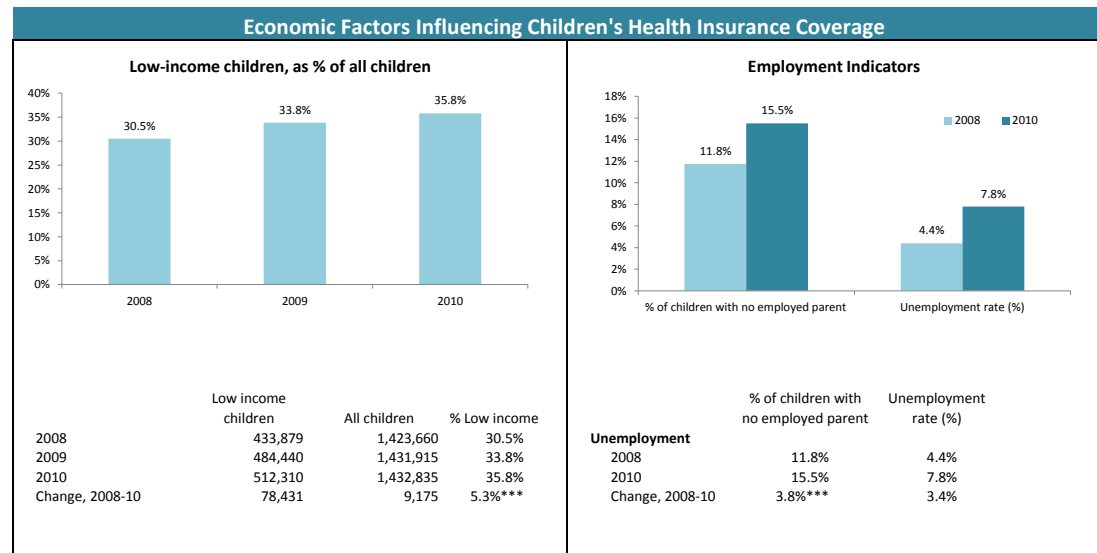
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Maryland



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



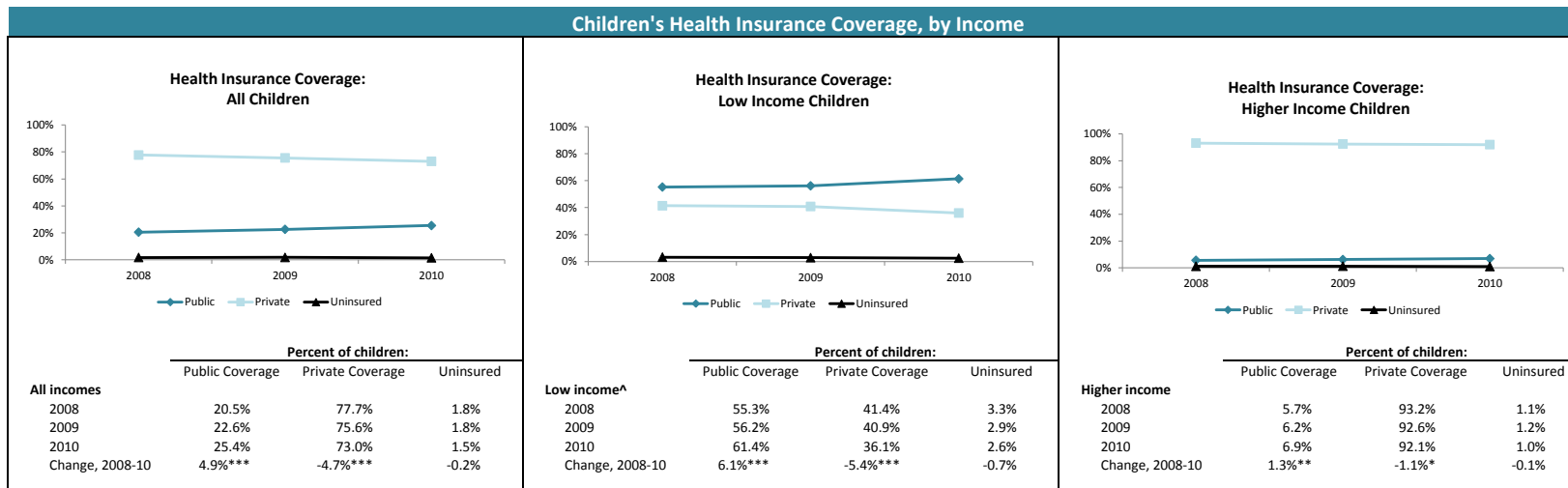
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

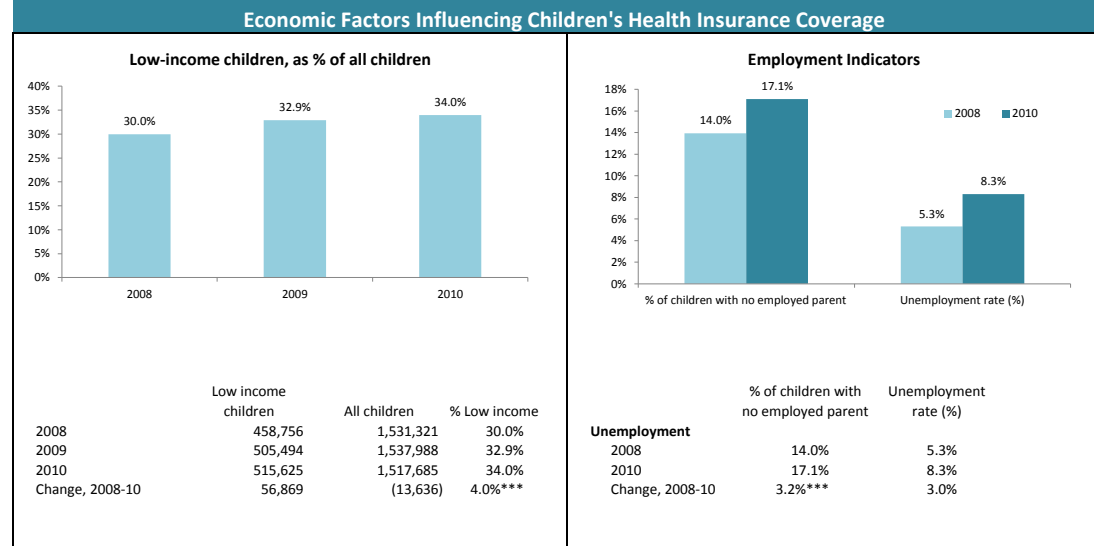
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Massachusetts



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



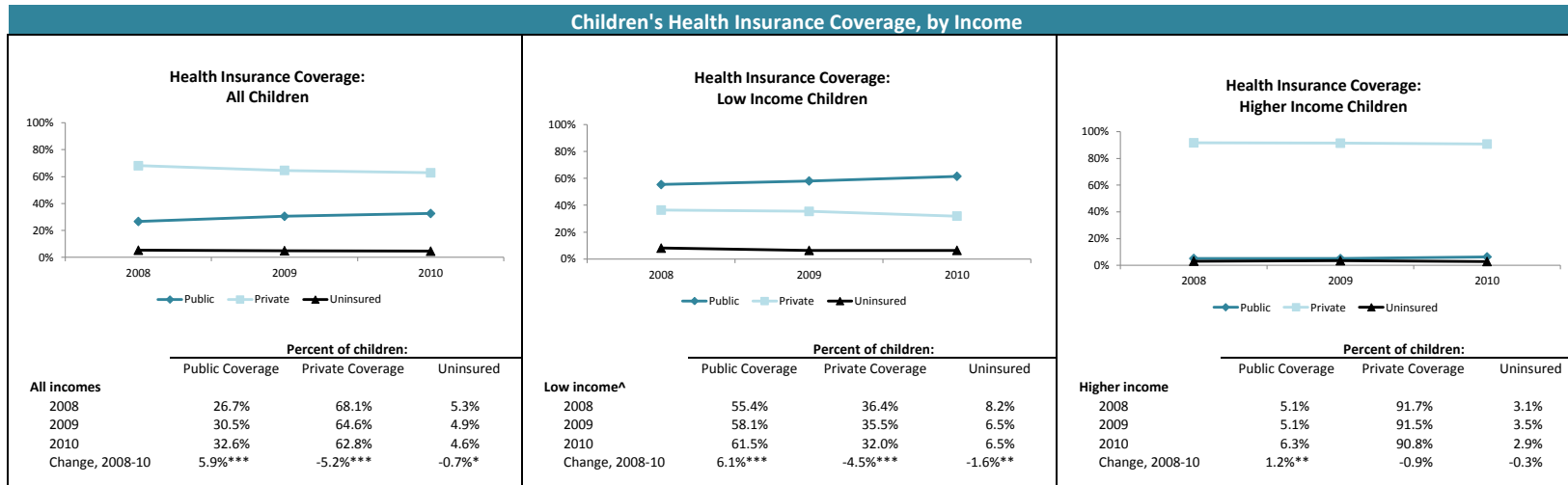
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

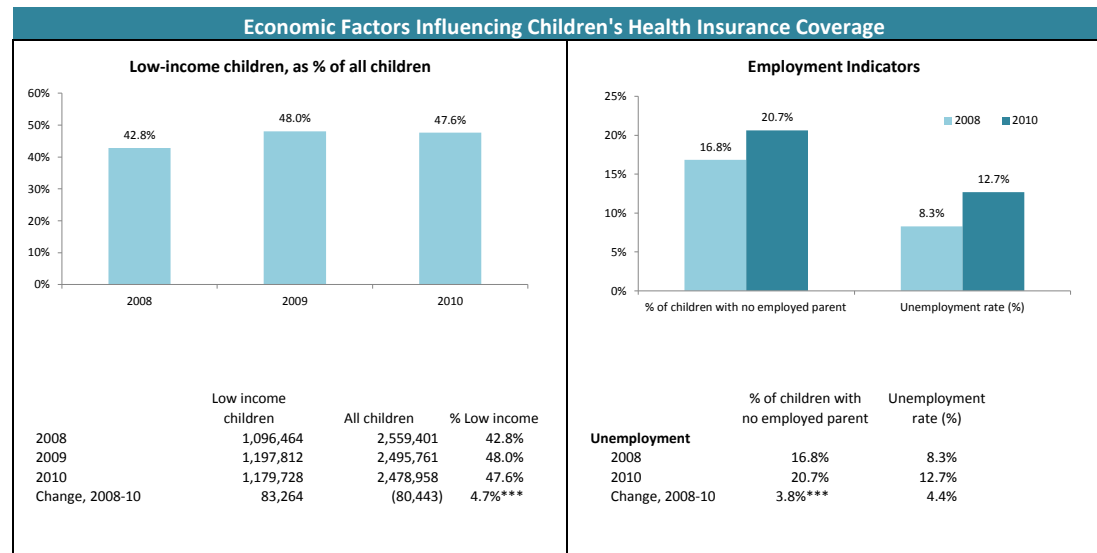
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Michigan



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



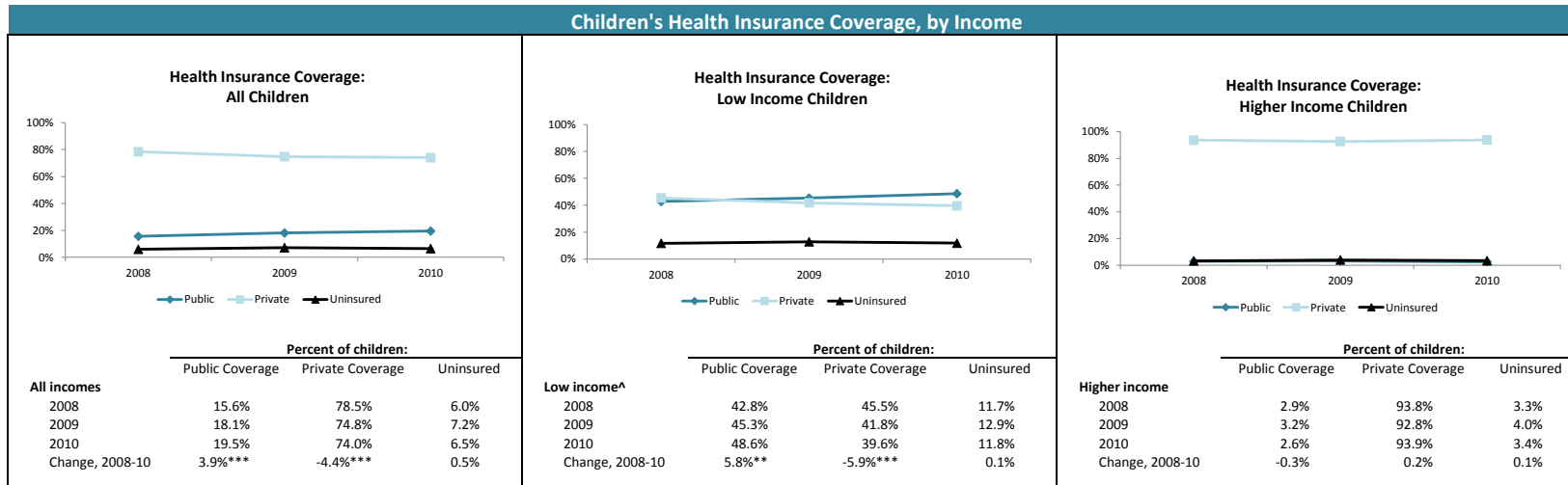
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

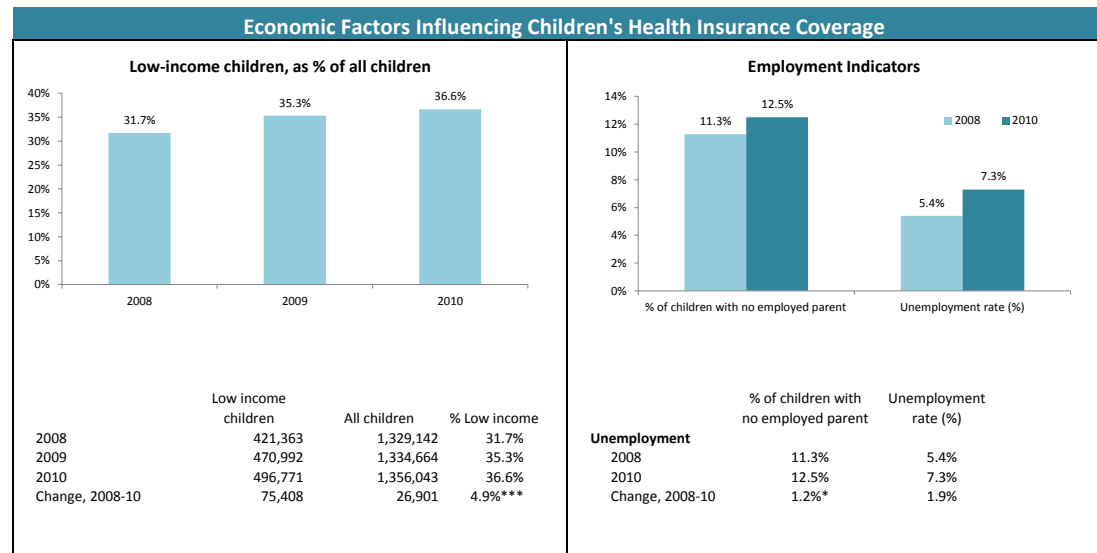
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Minnesota



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

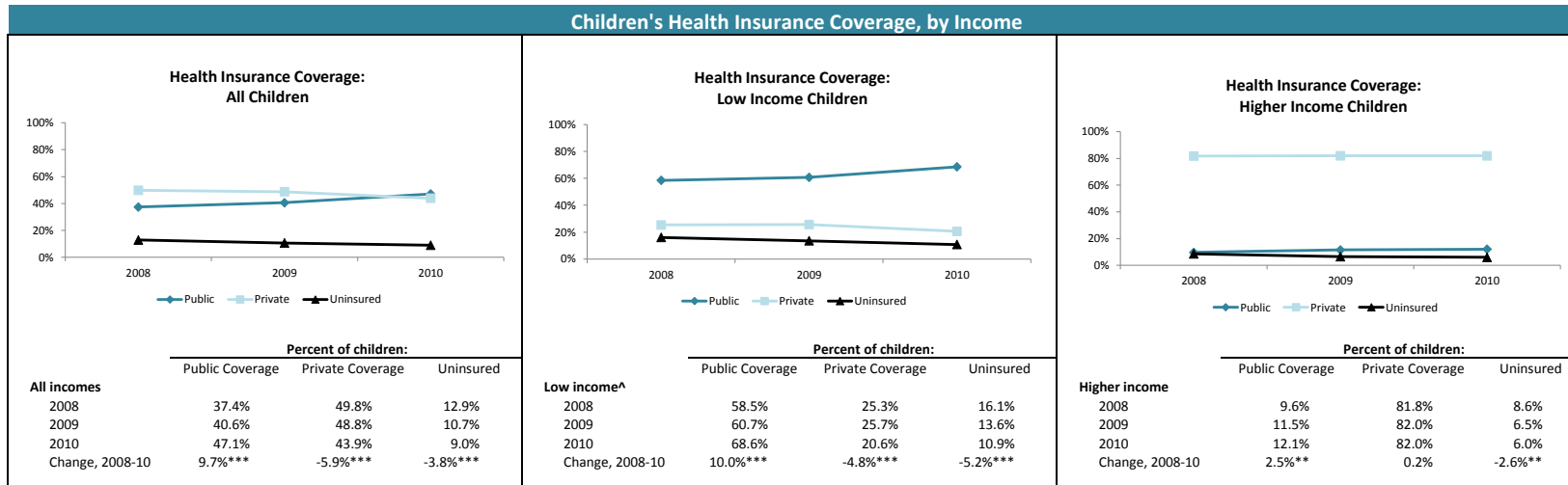
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



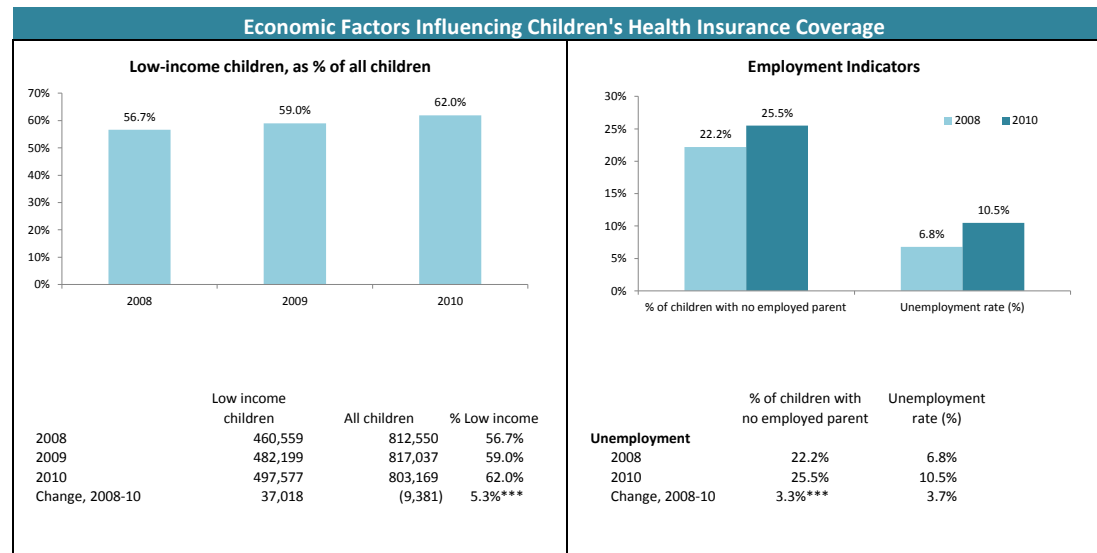
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Mississippi



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



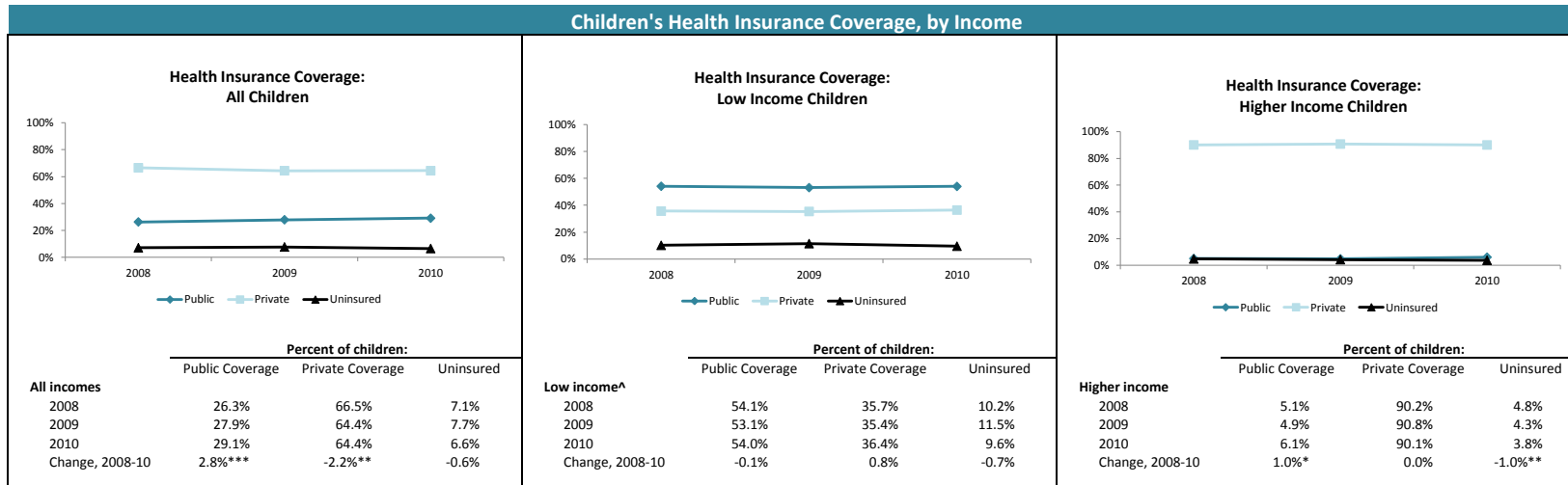
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

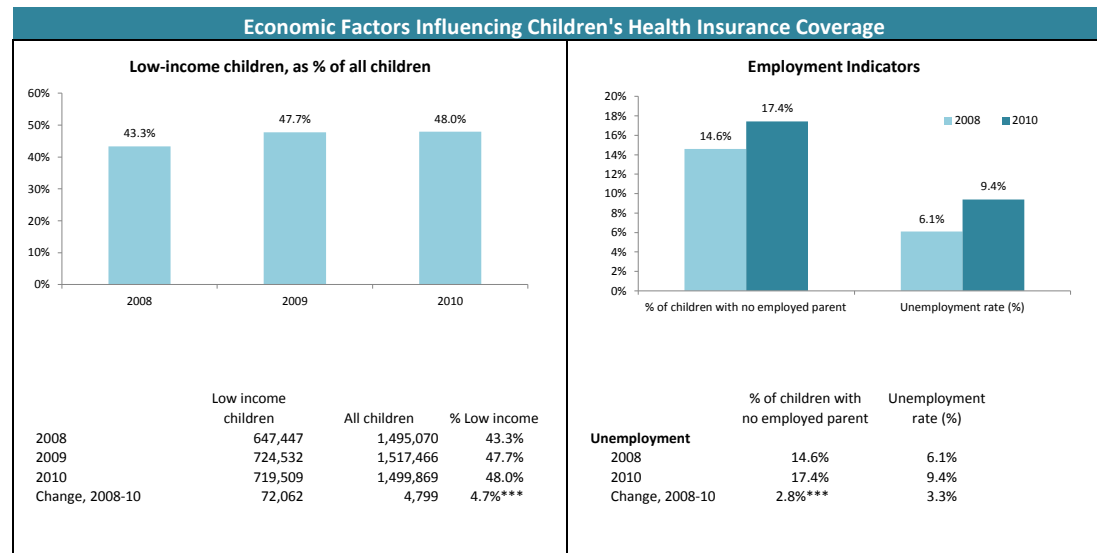
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Missouri



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

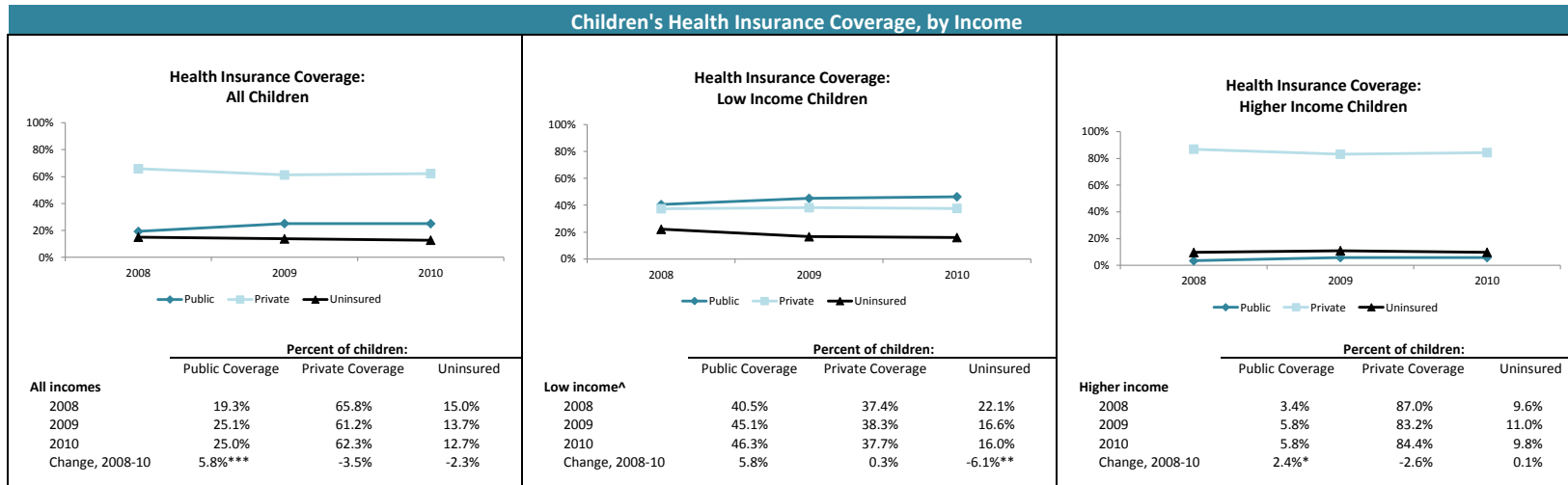
- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
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Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).  
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).  
Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

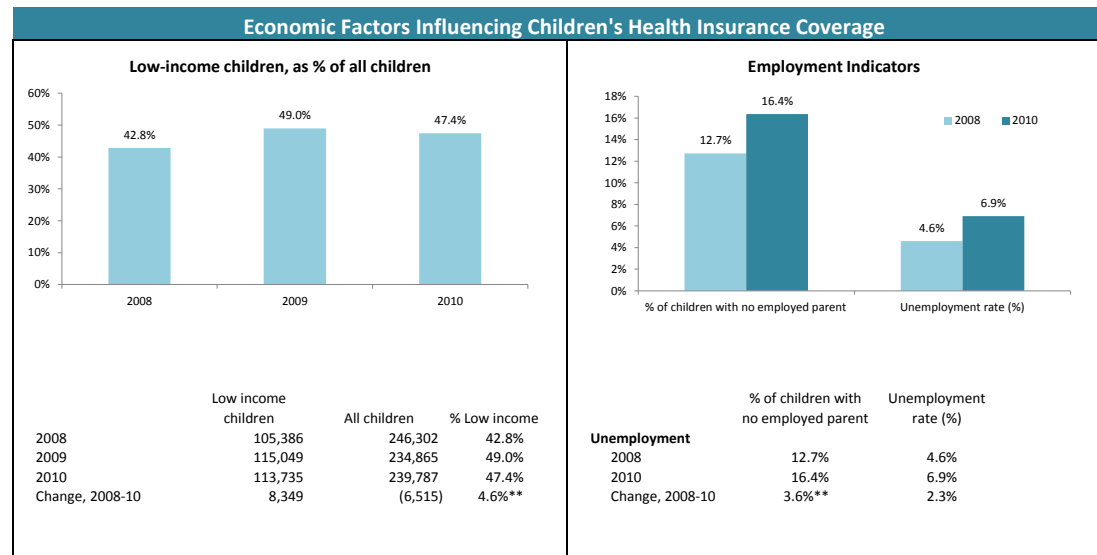
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Montana



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



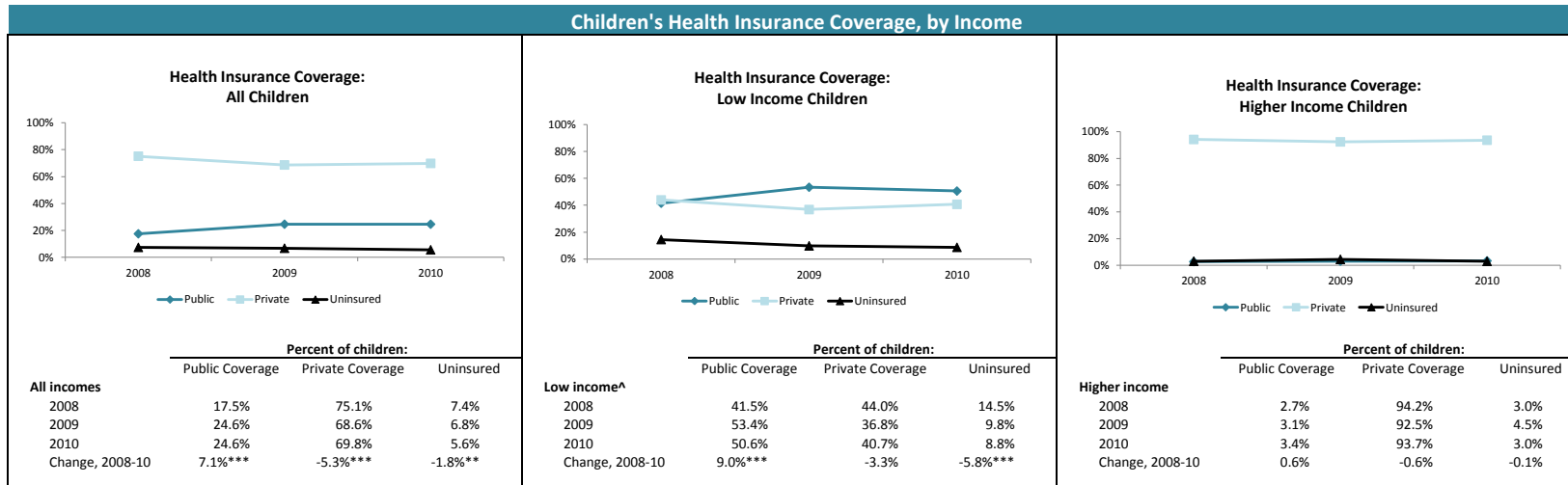
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

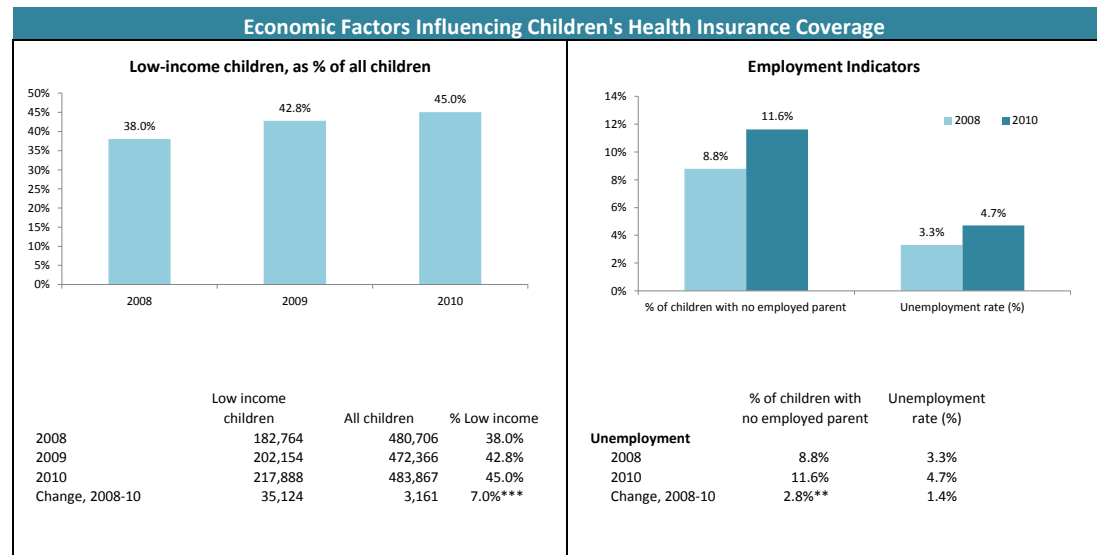
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Nebraska



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



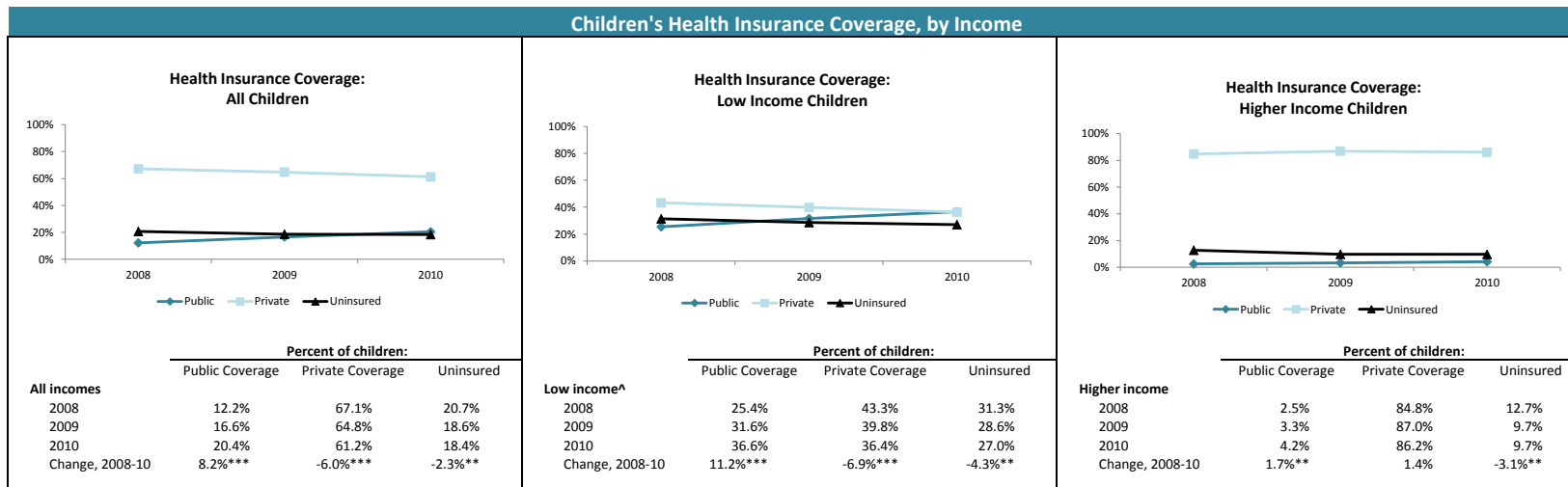
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

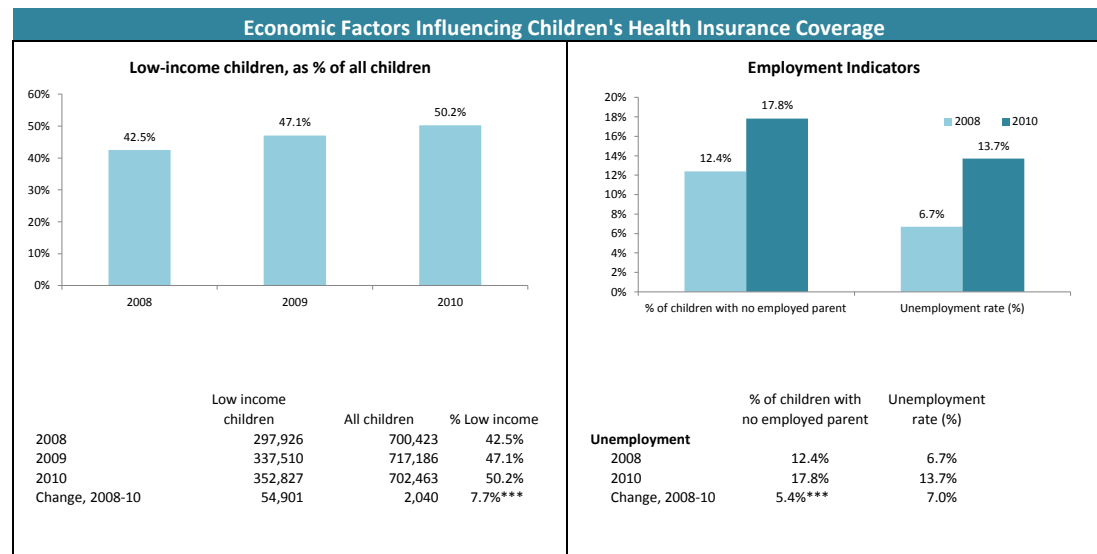
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Nevada



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



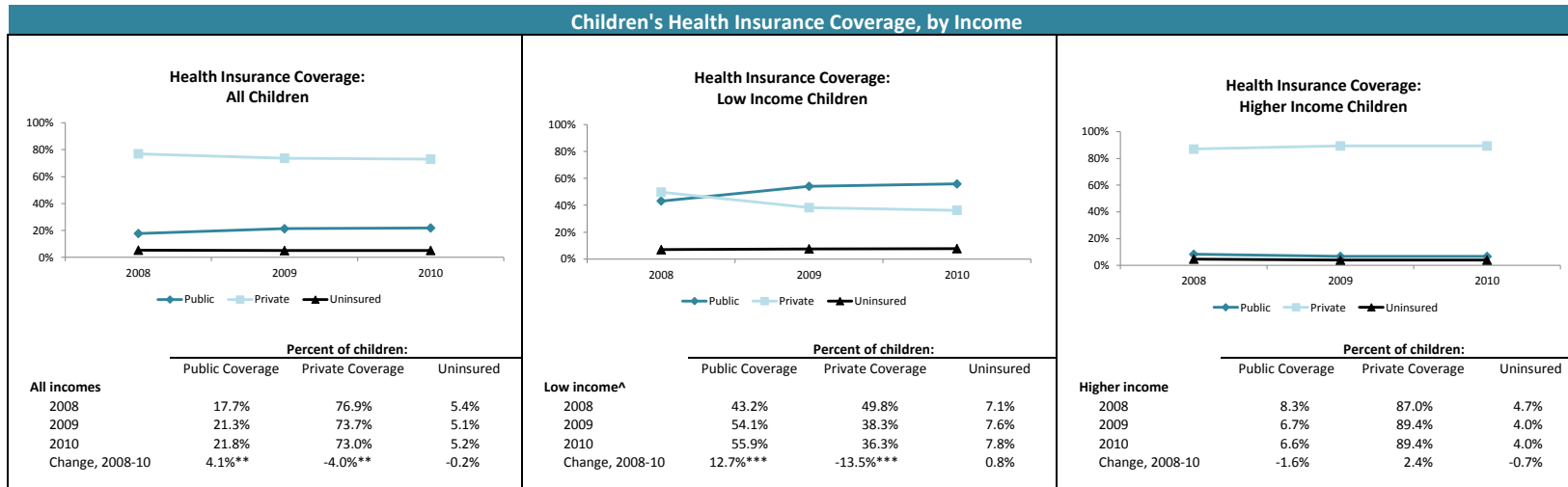
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

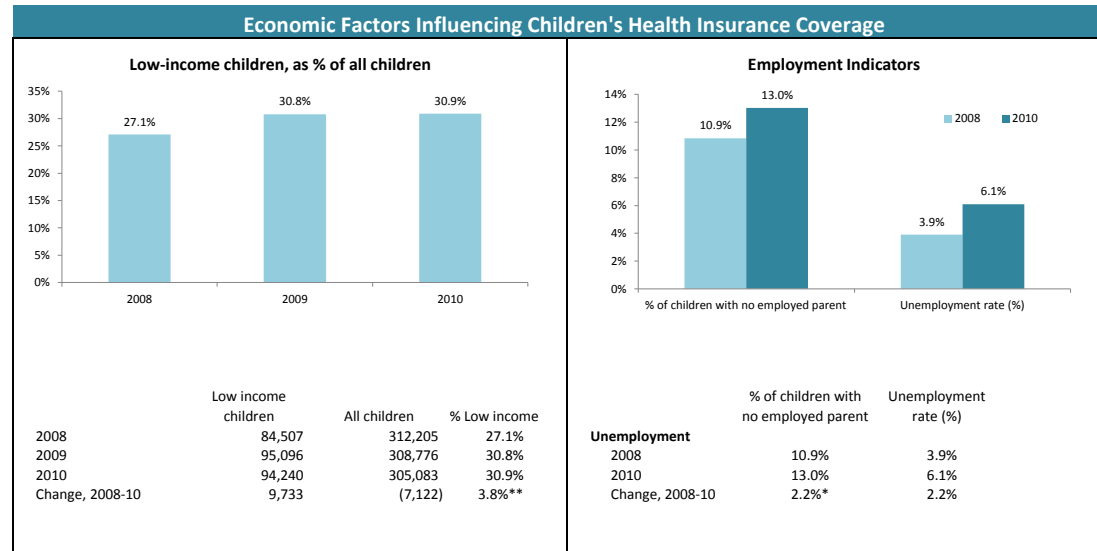
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
New Hampshire



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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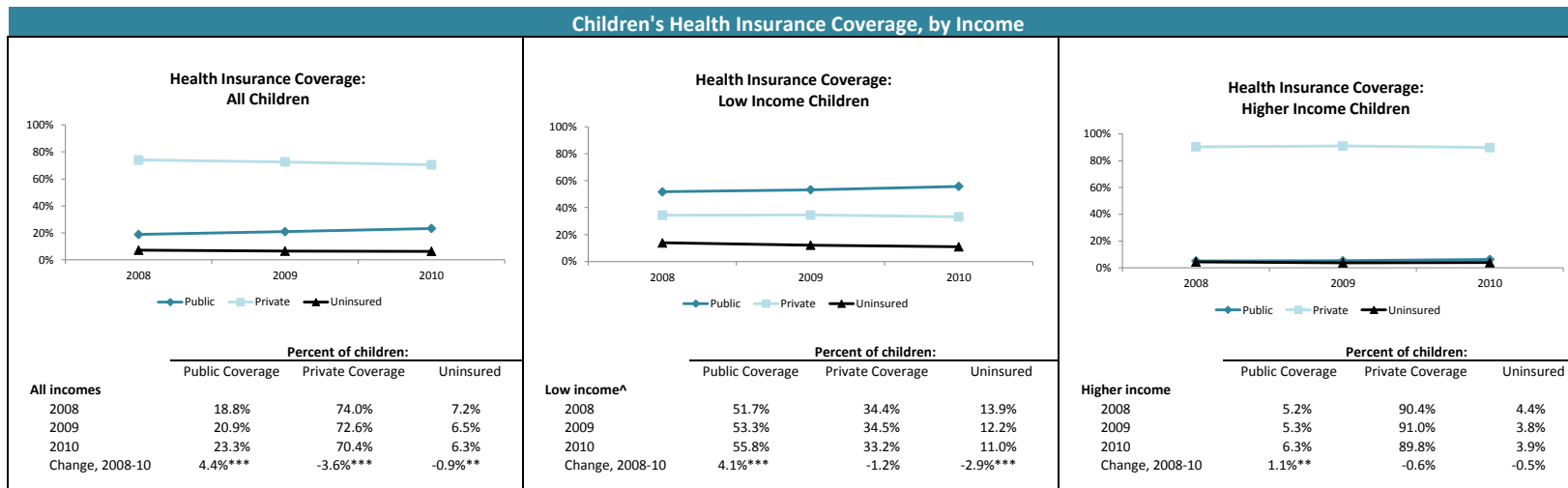
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

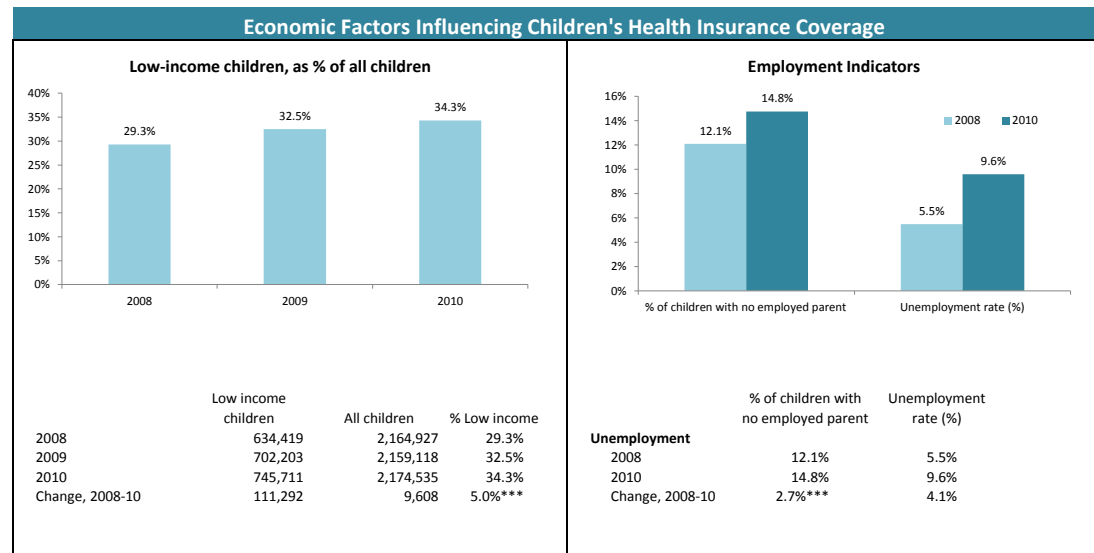
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
New Jersey



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



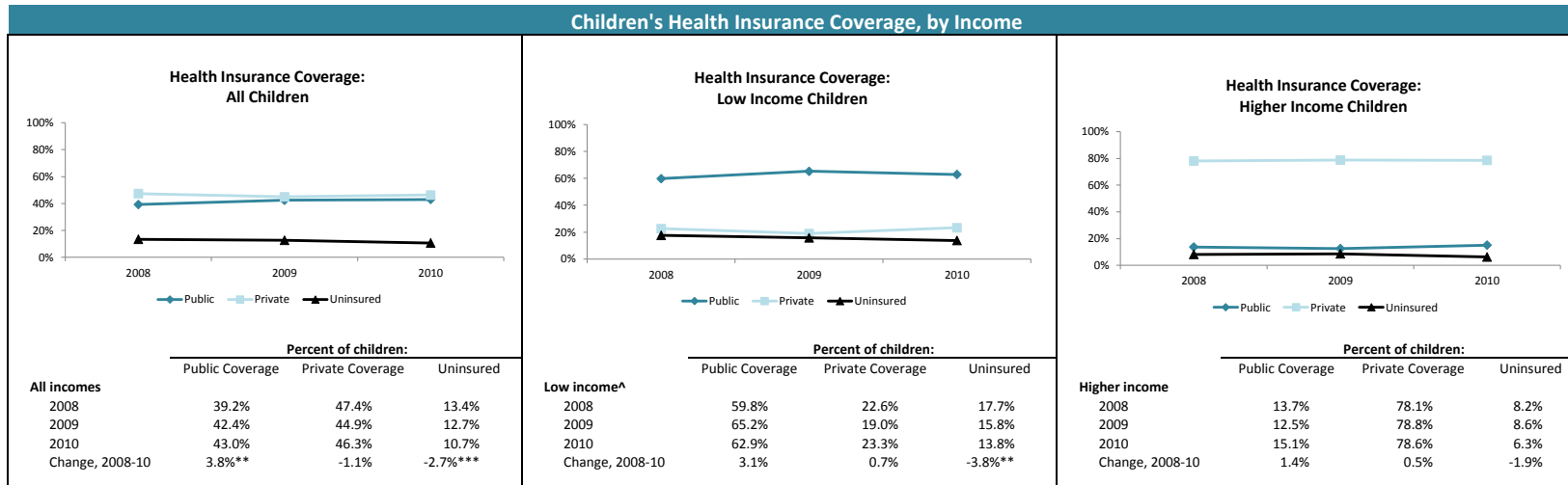
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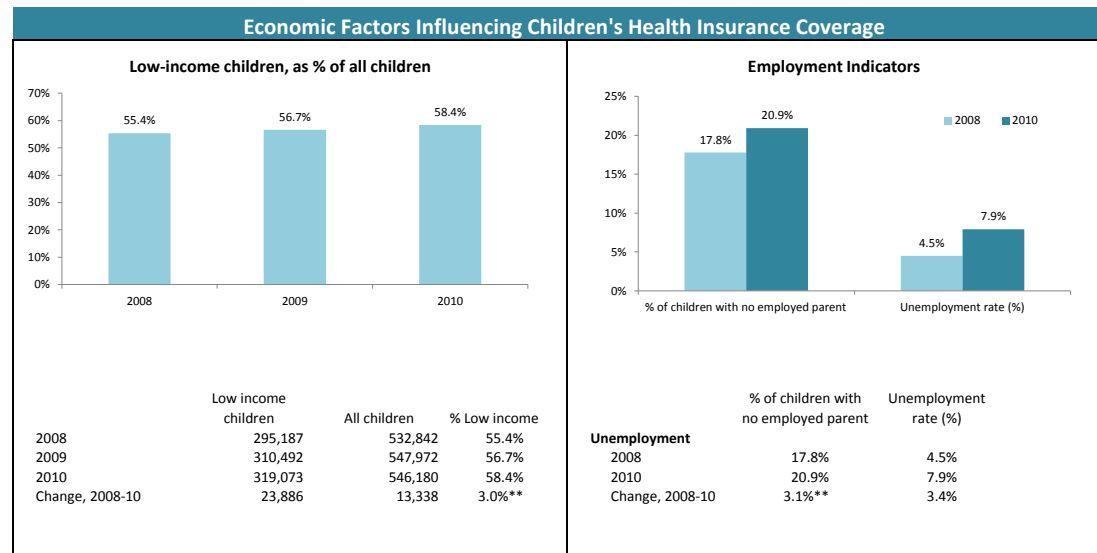
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
New Mexico



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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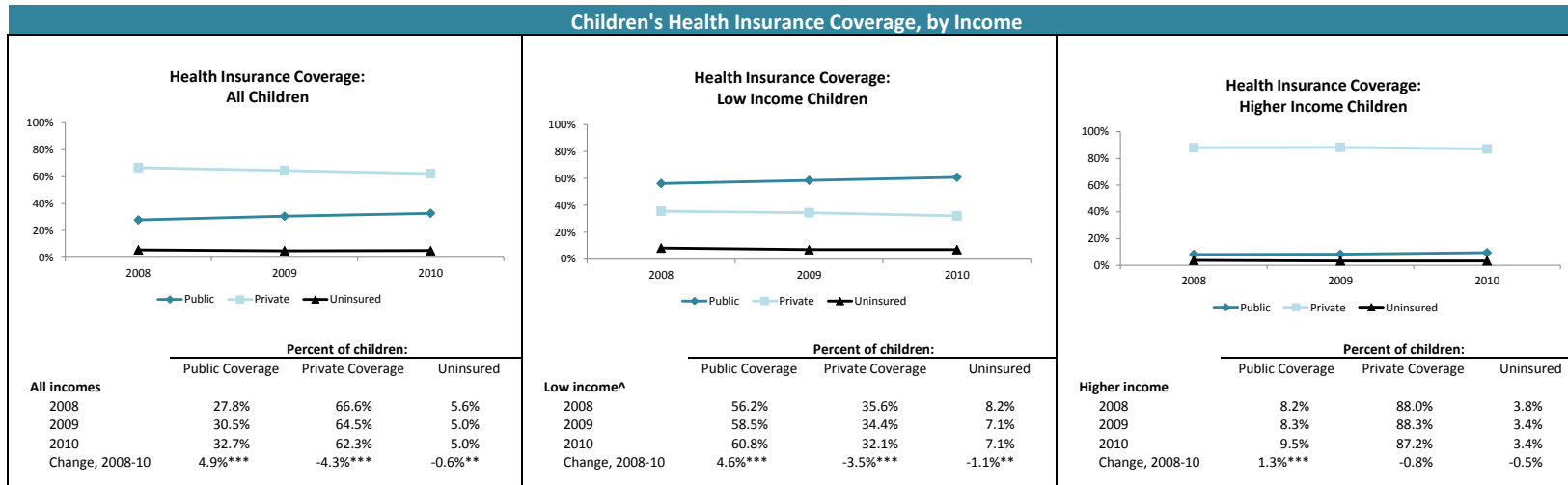
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

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Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



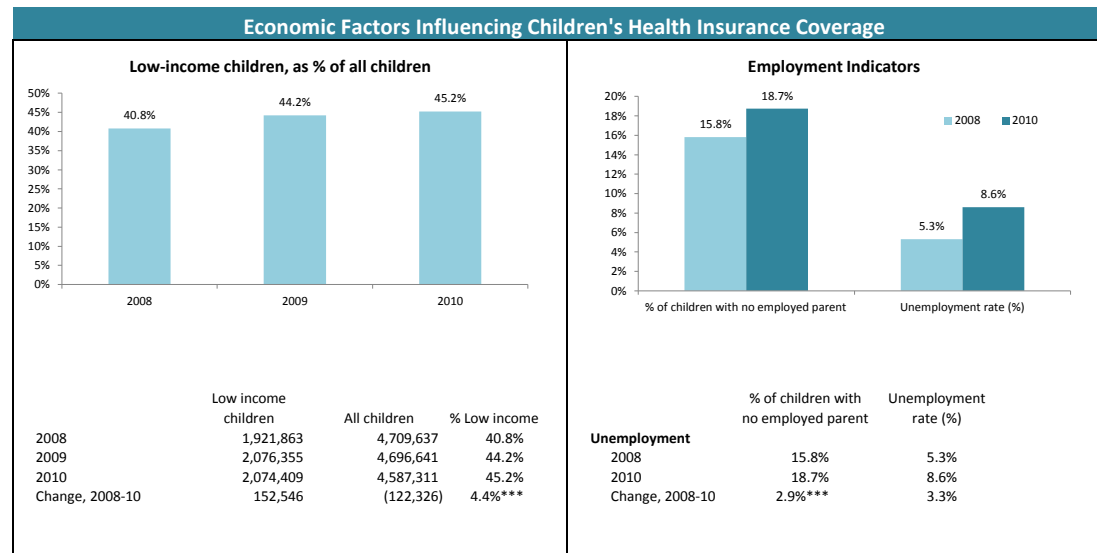
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
New York



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
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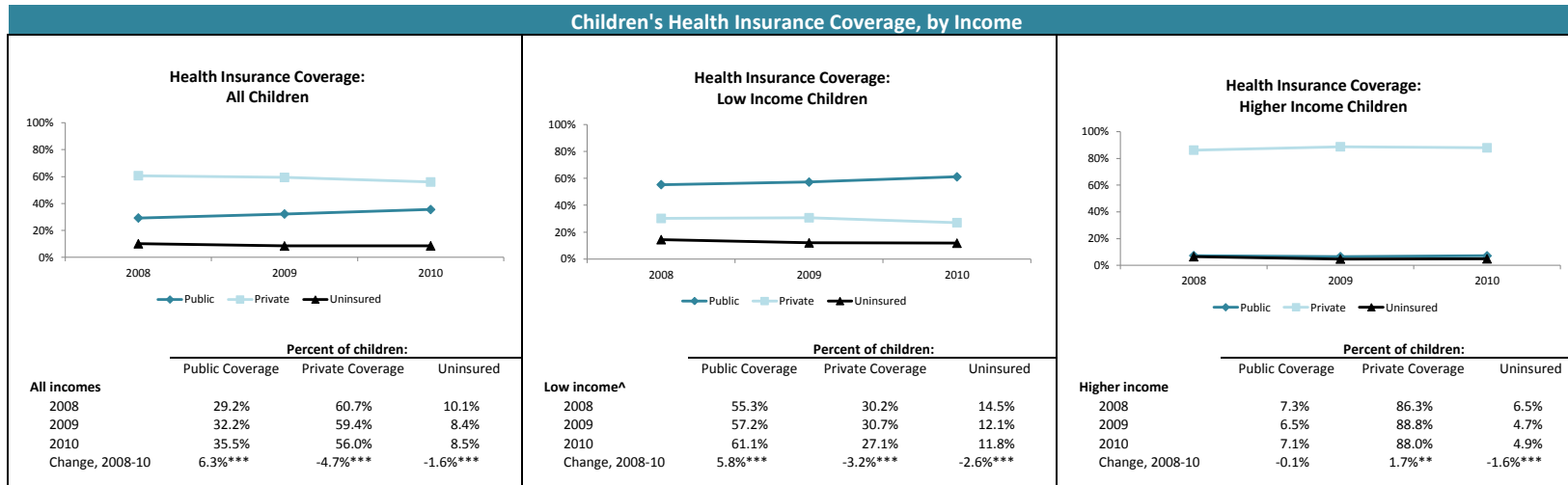
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Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

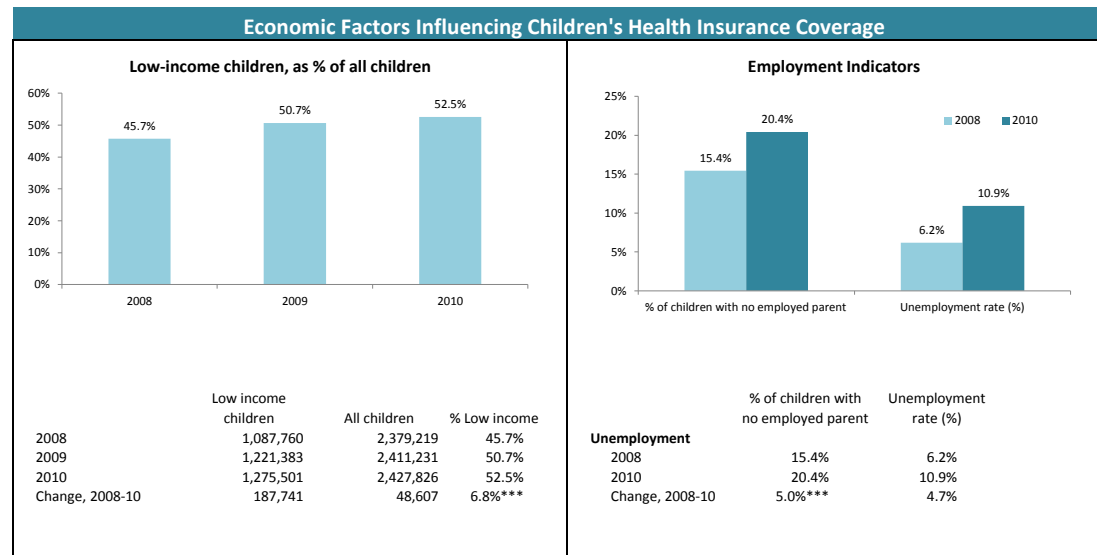
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
North Carolina



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
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- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



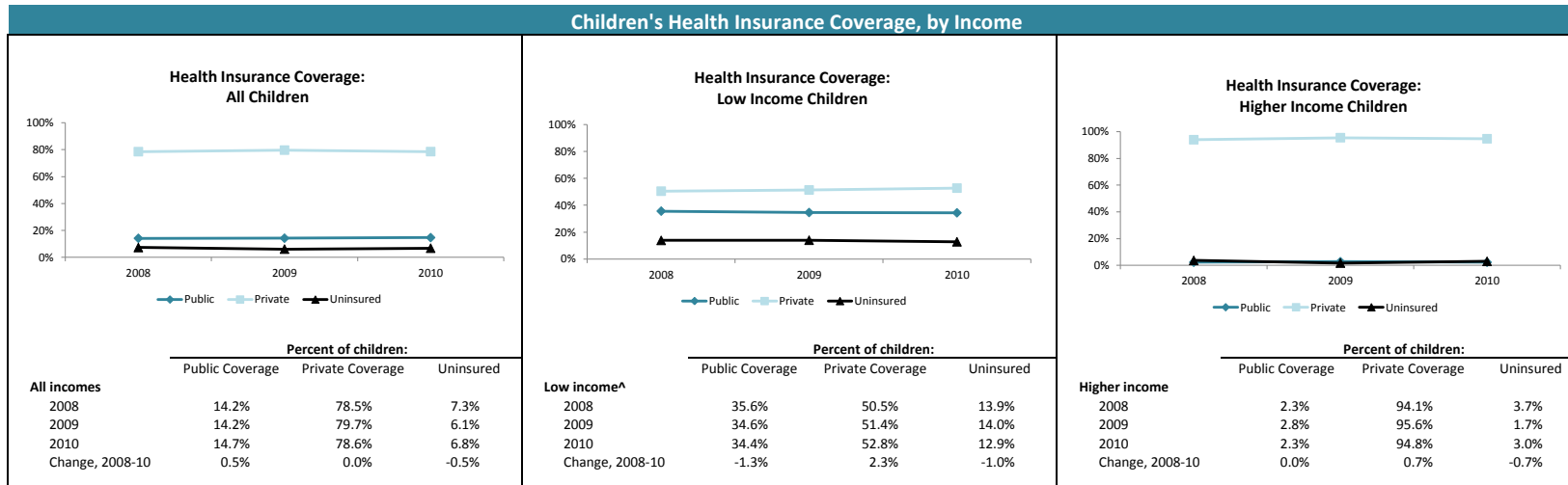
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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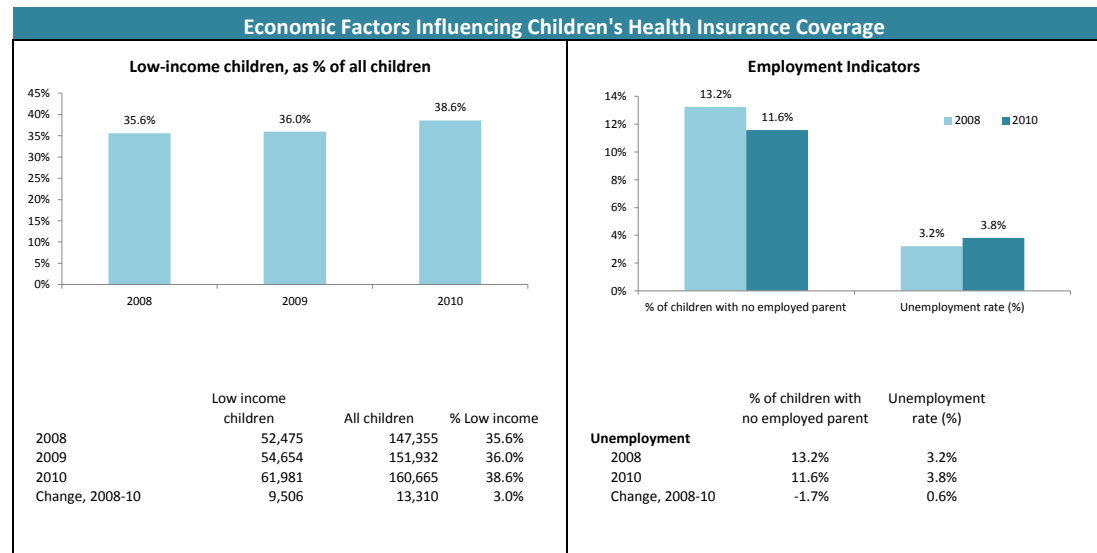
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
North Dakota



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

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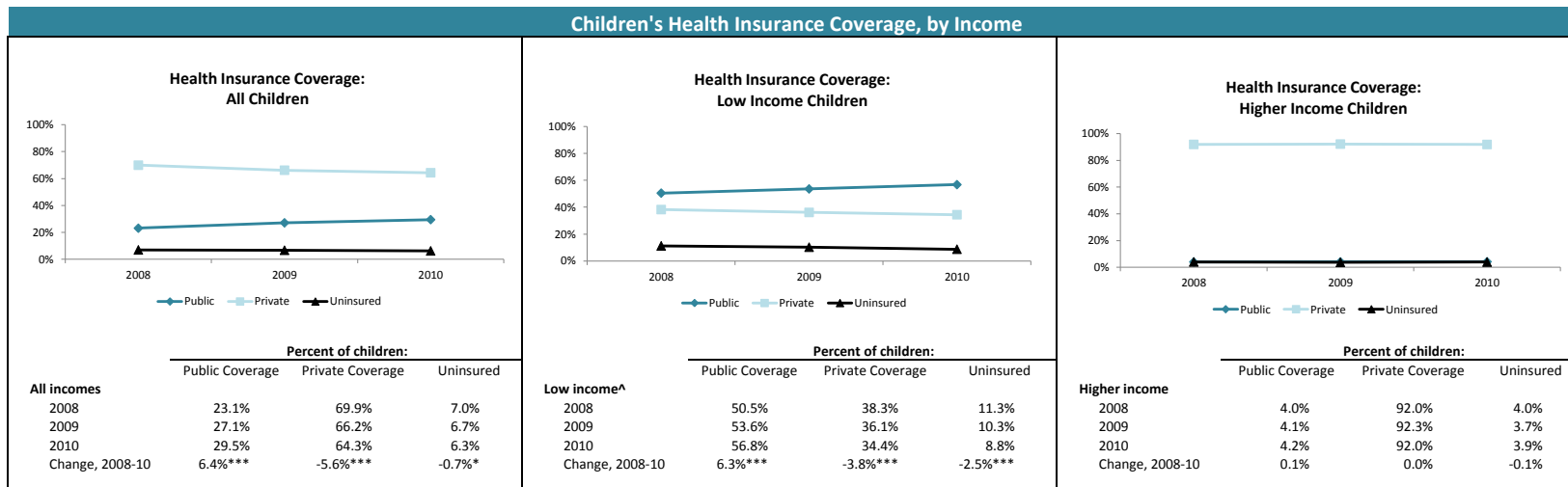
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>^</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

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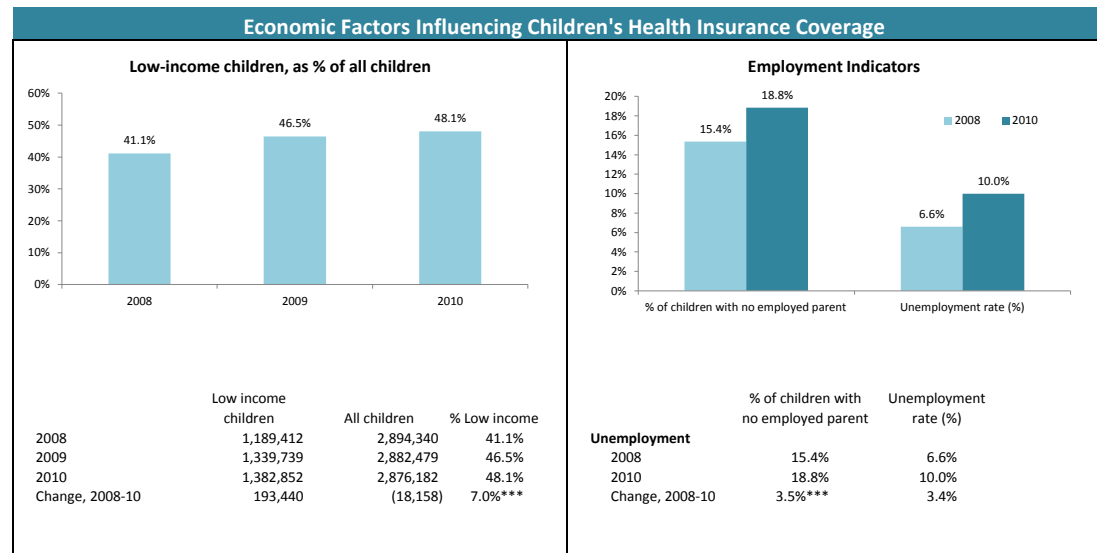
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Ohio



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



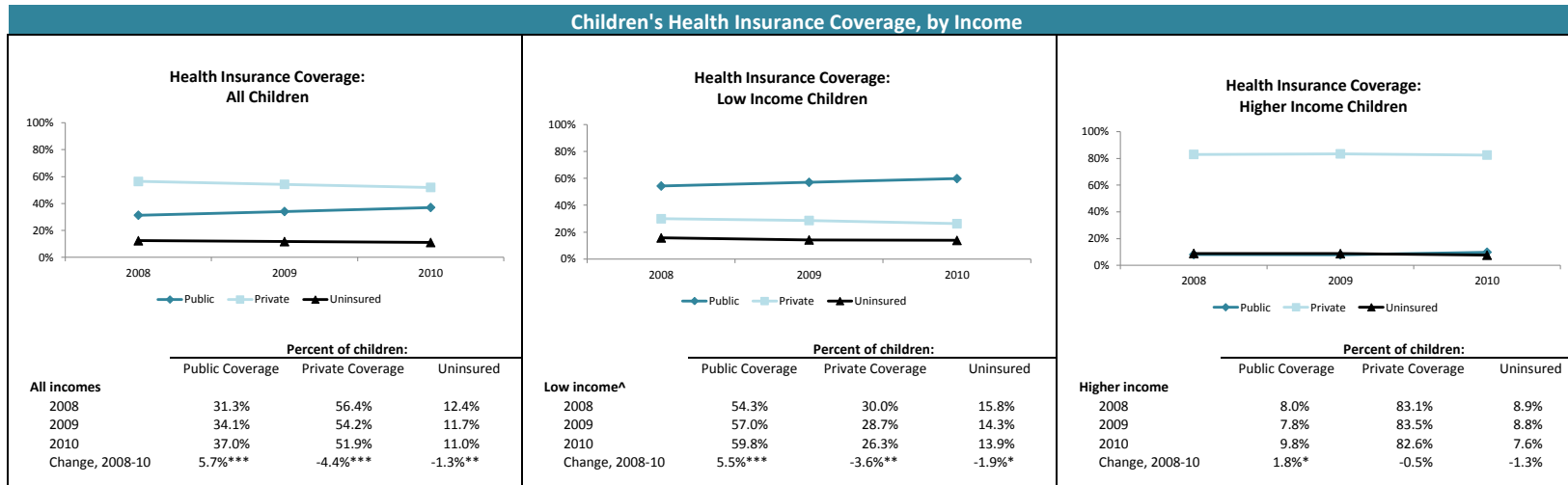
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

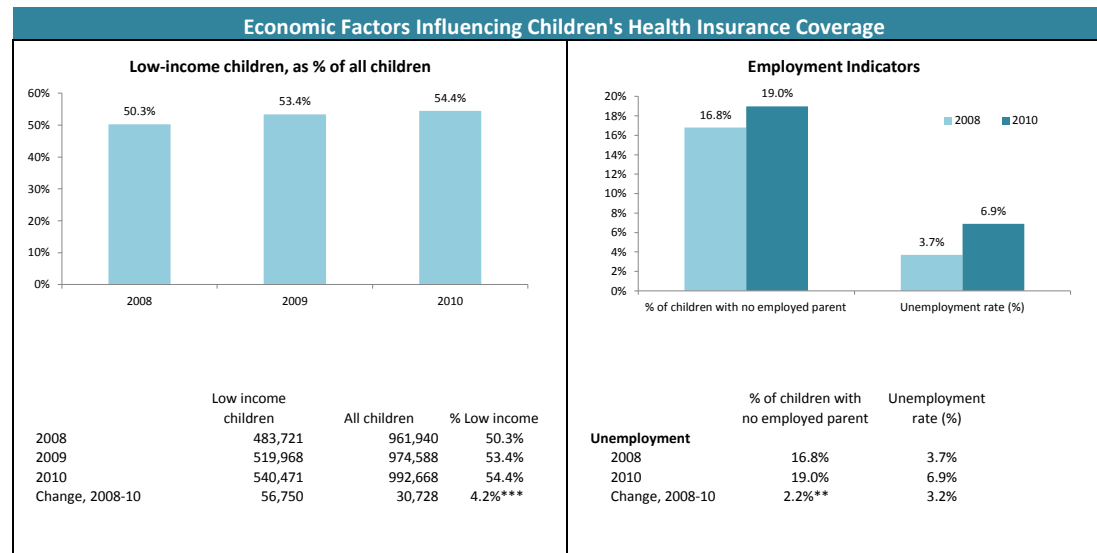
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Oklahoma



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



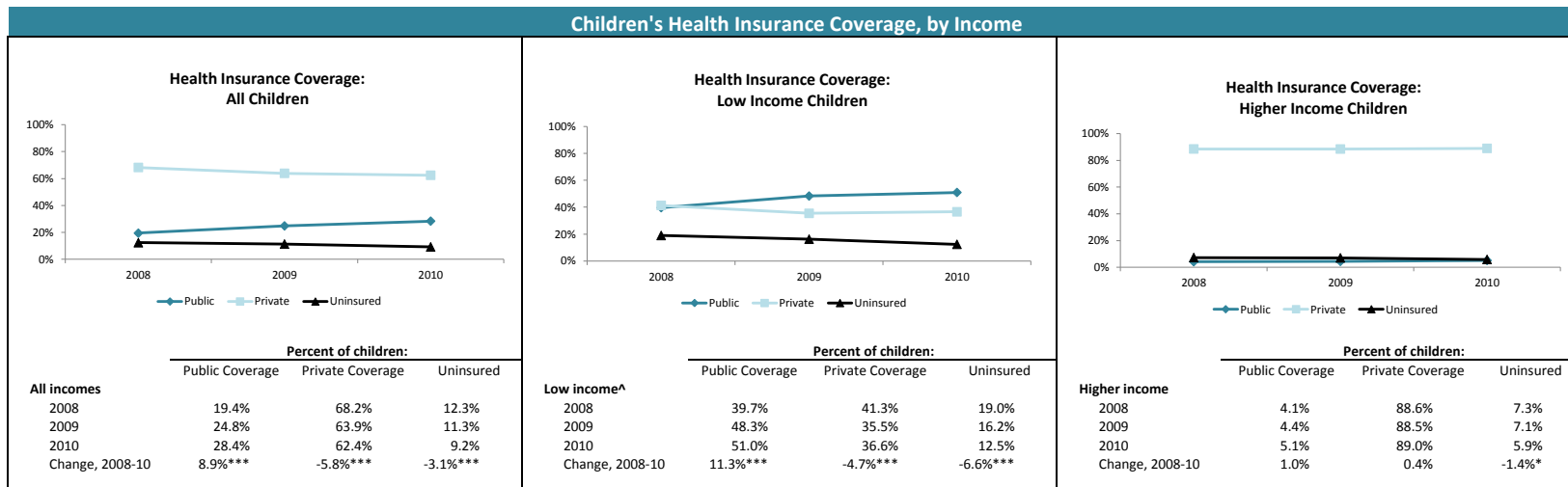
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

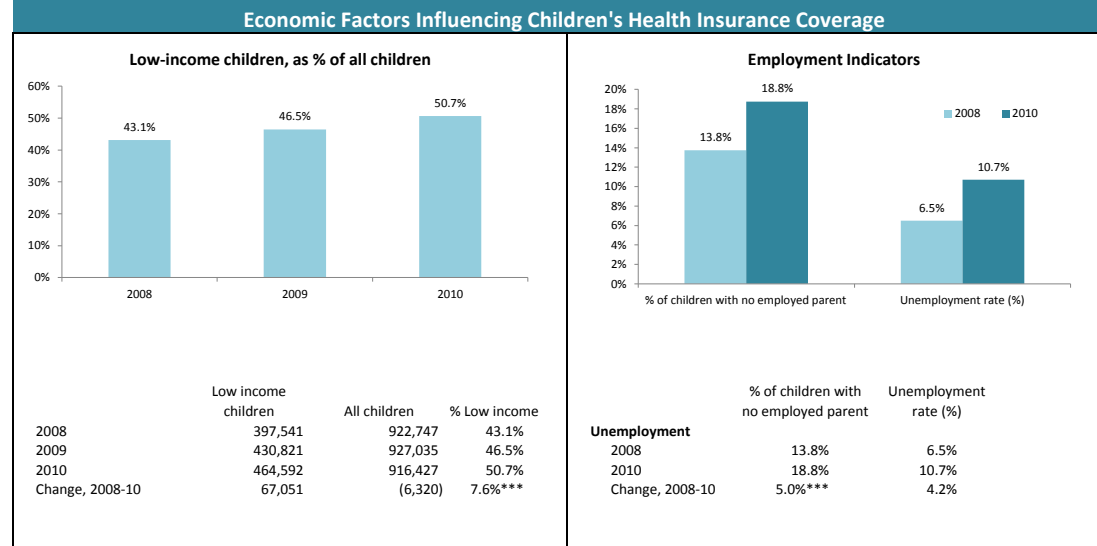
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Oregon



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



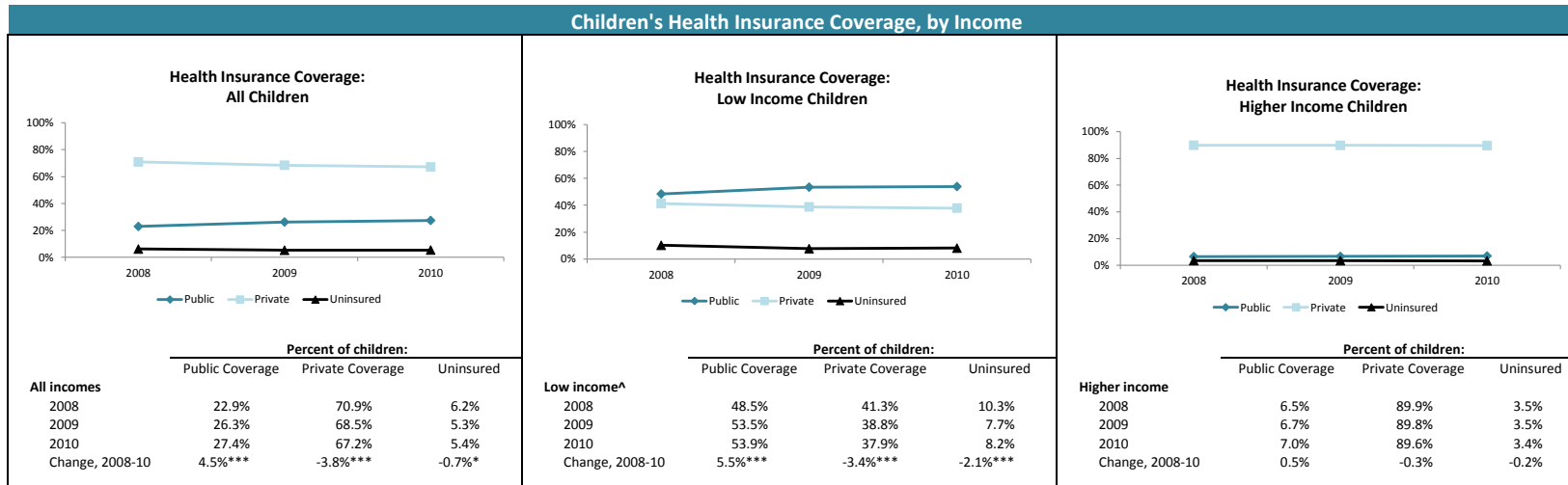
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

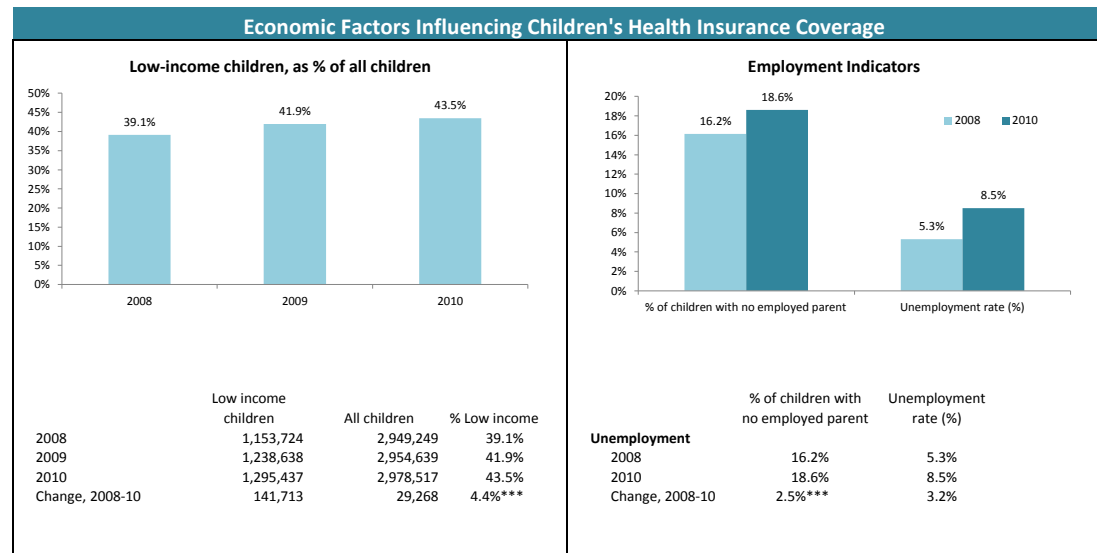
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Pennsylvania



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



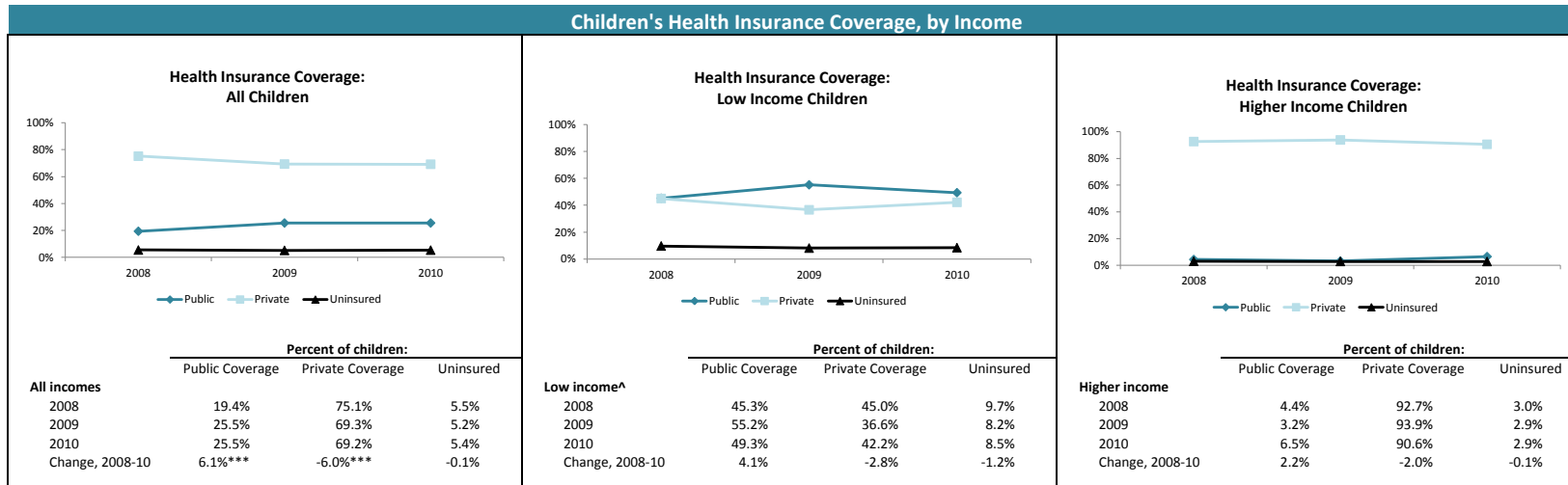
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

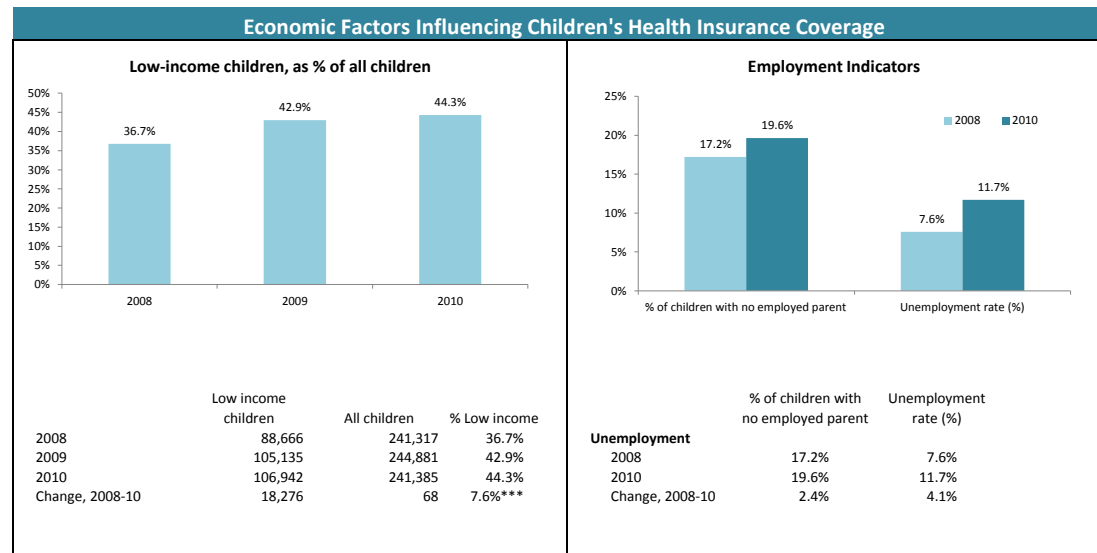
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Rhode Island



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

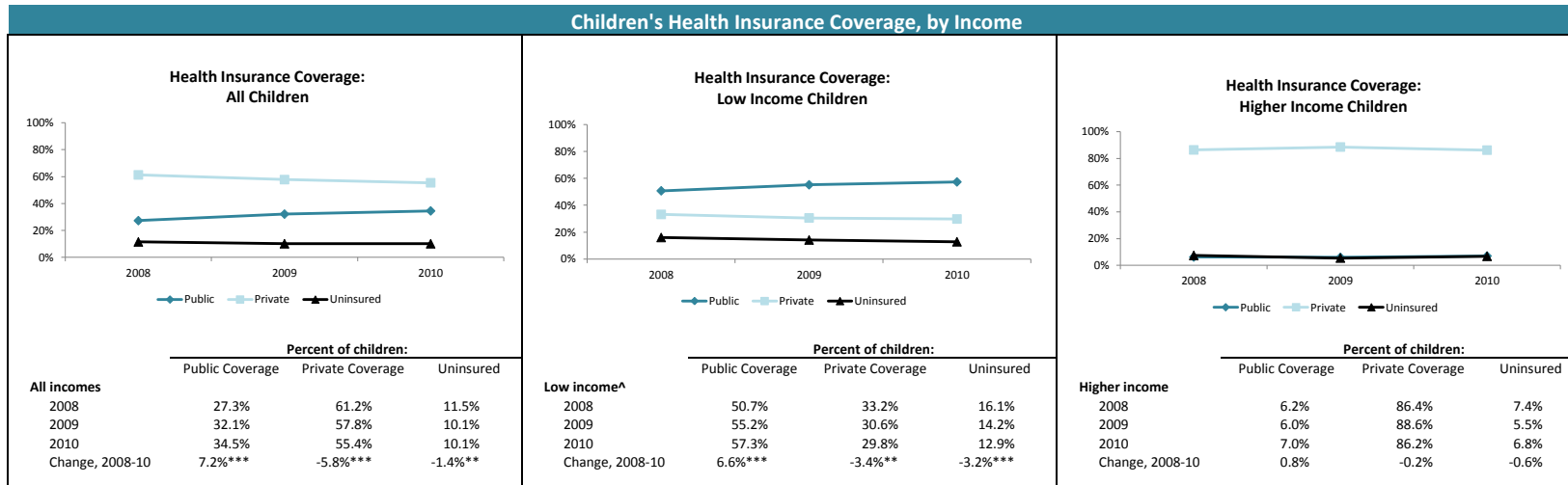
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



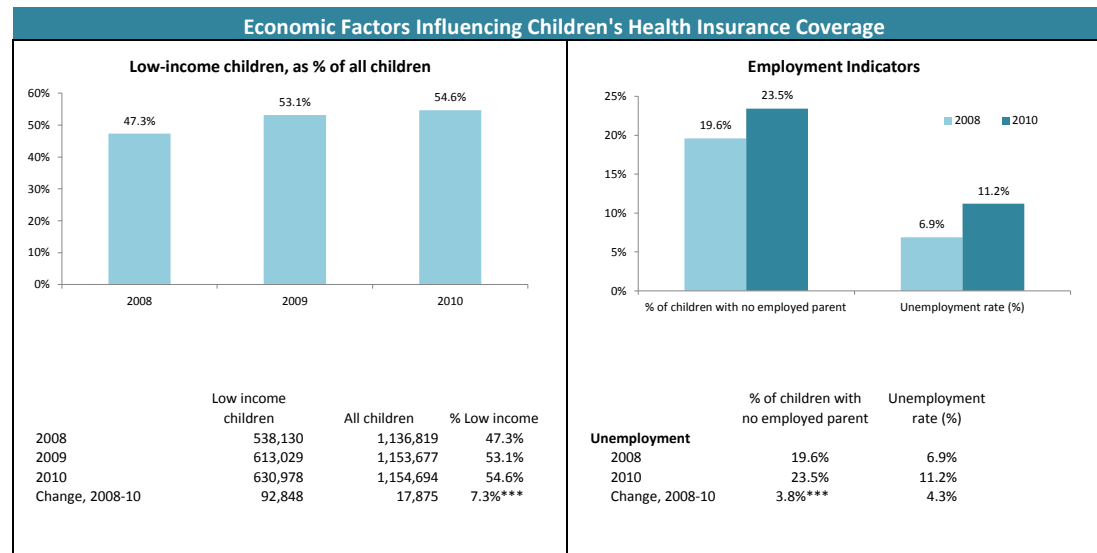
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
South Carolina



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



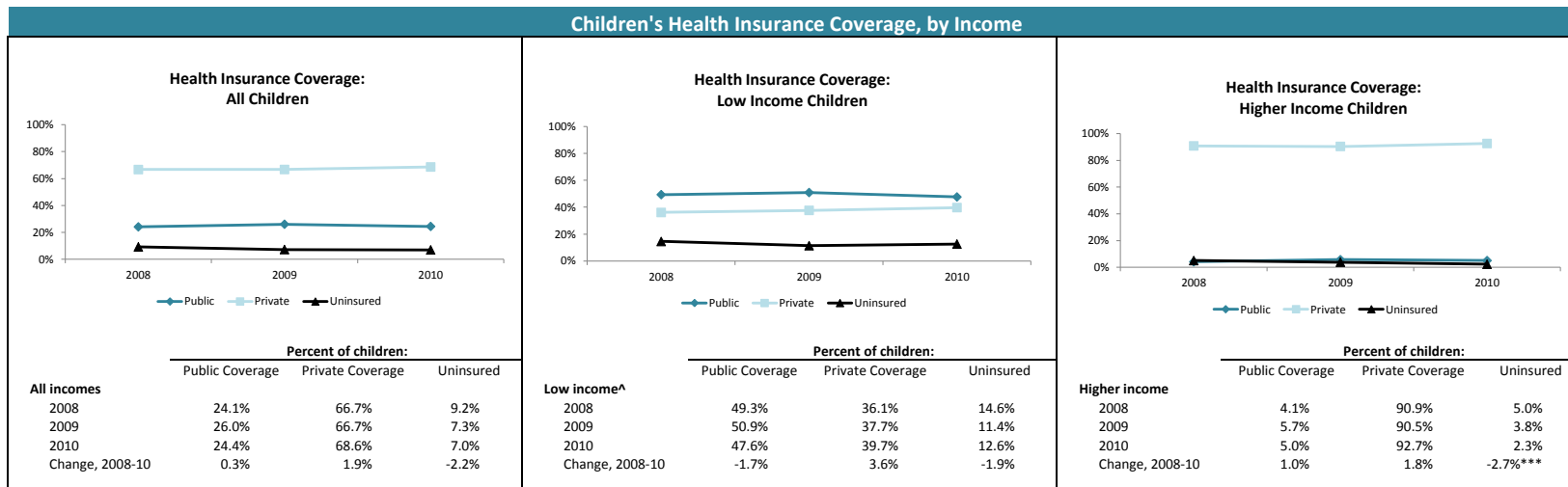
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

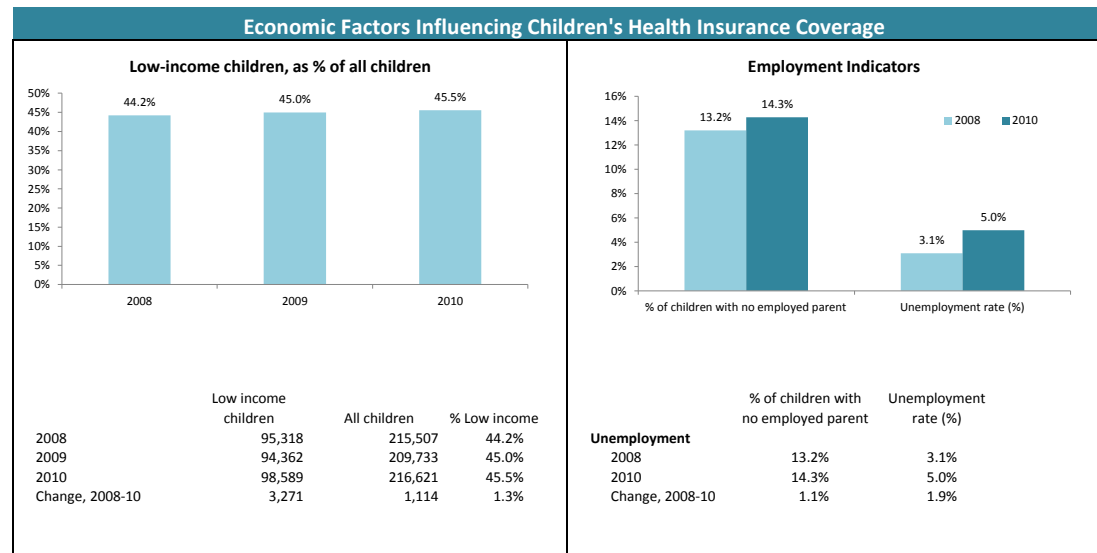
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
South Dakota



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



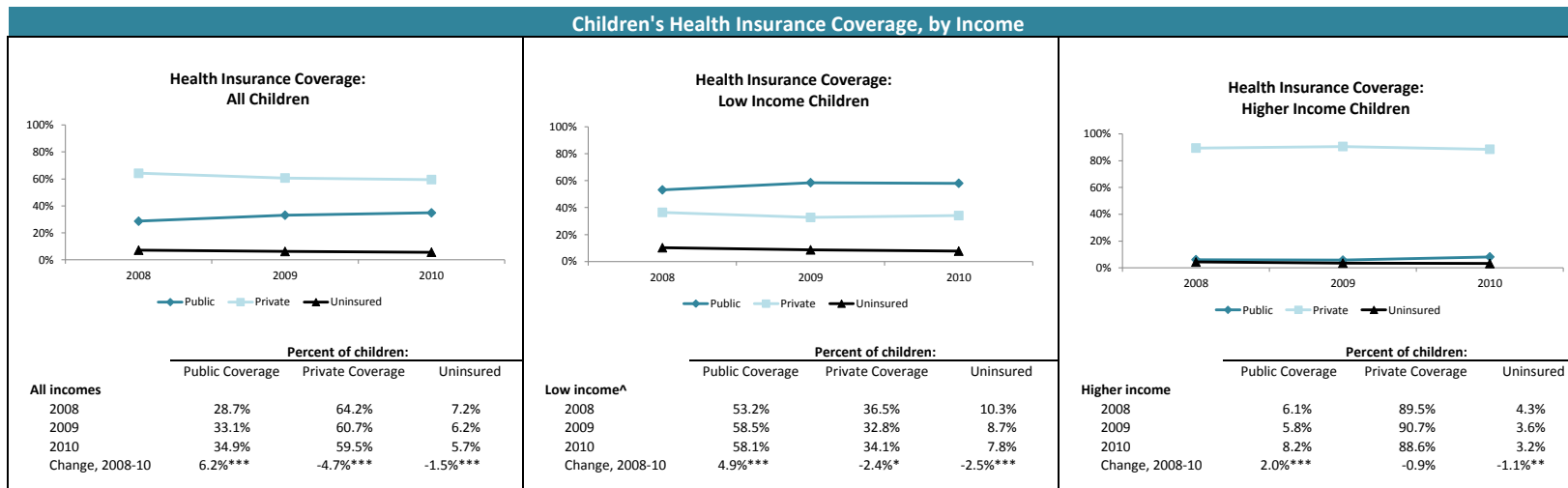
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

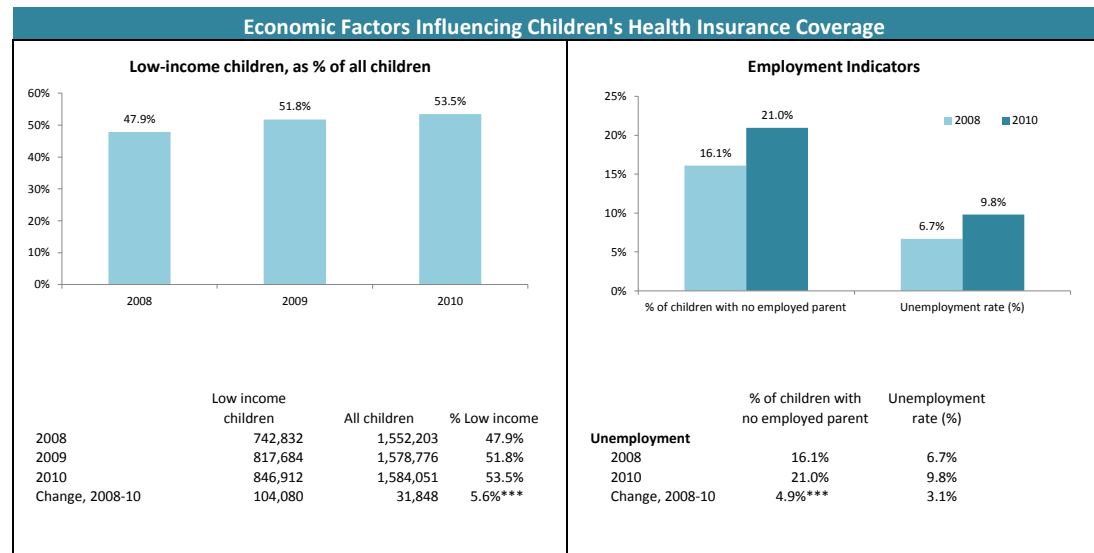
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Tennessee



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



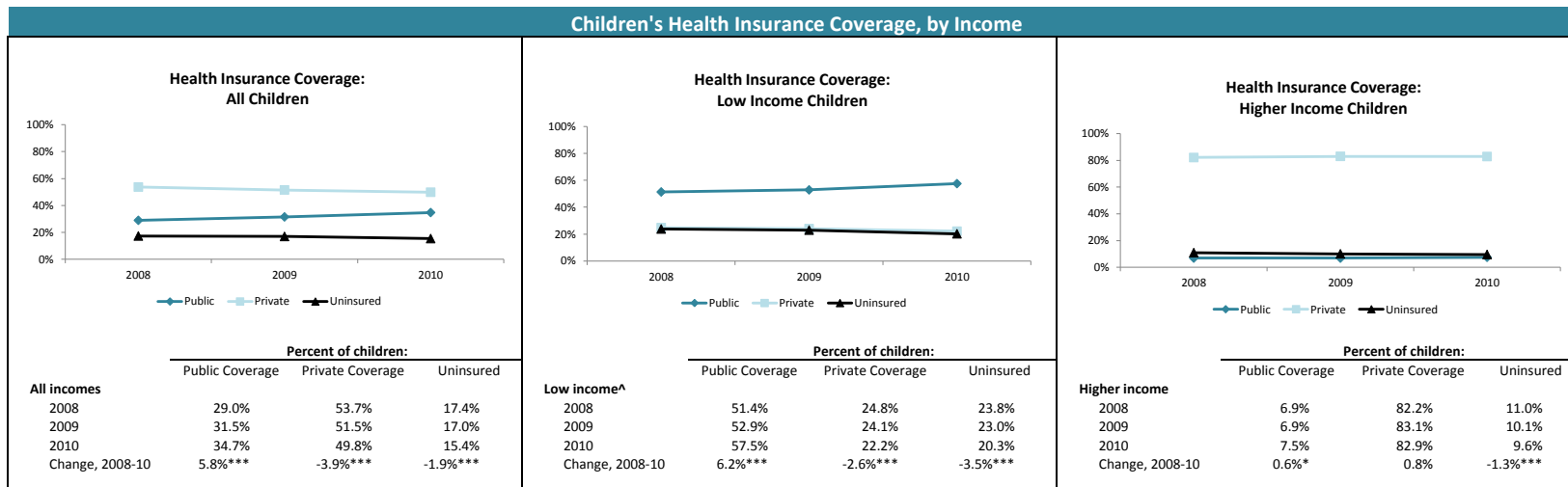
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

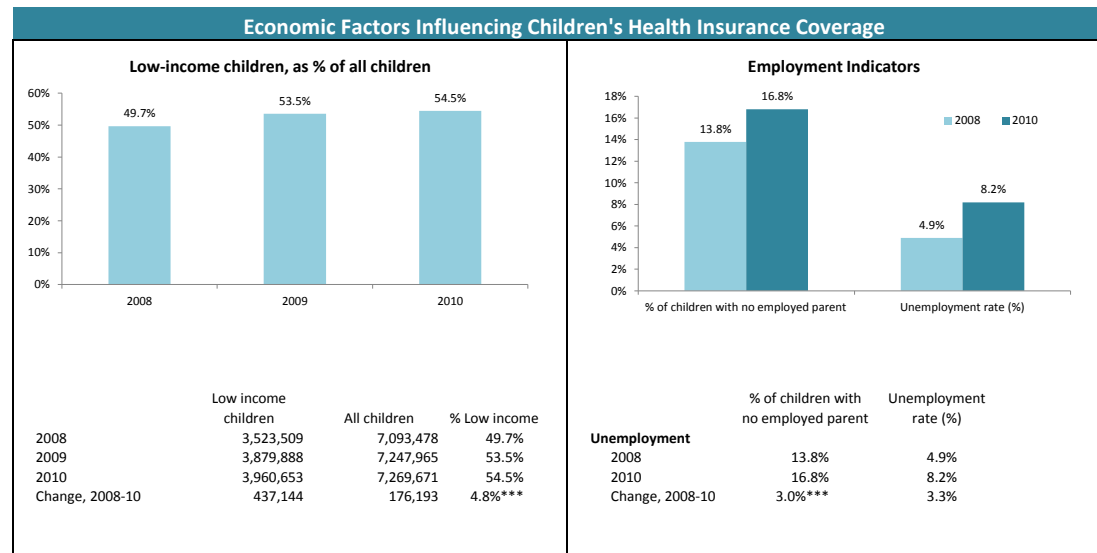
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Texas



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



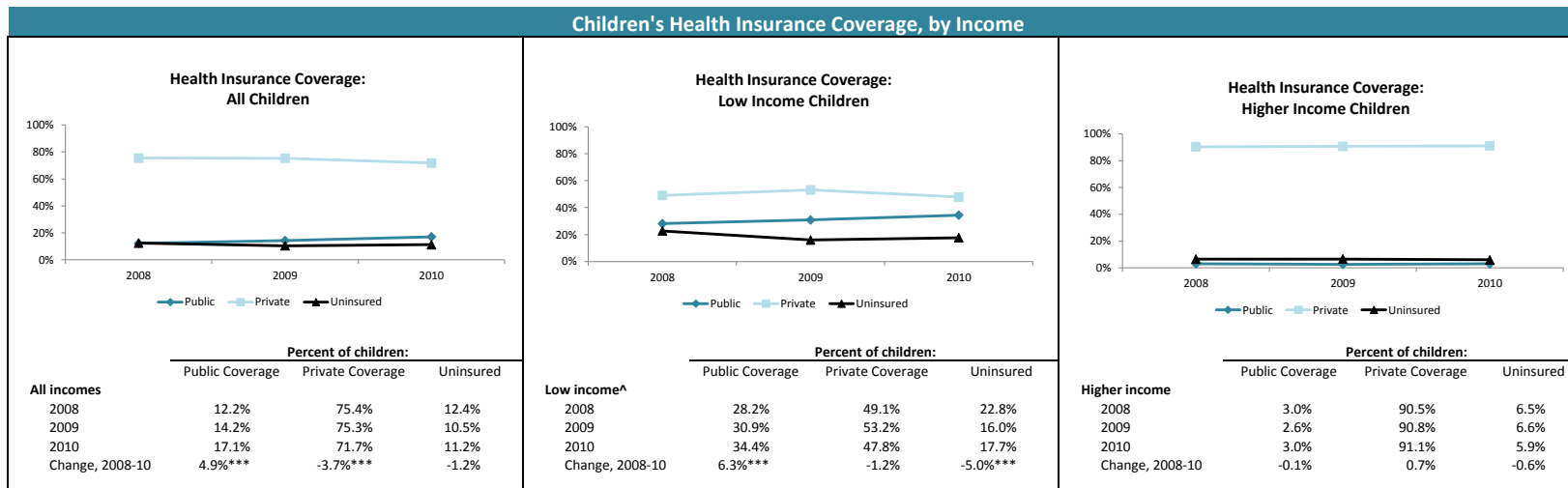
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

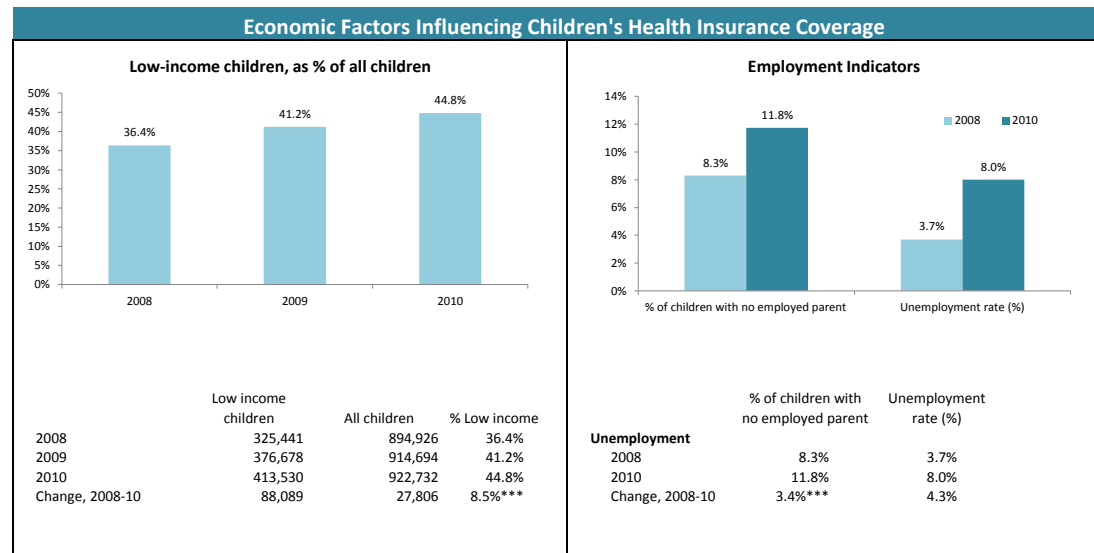
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Utah



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



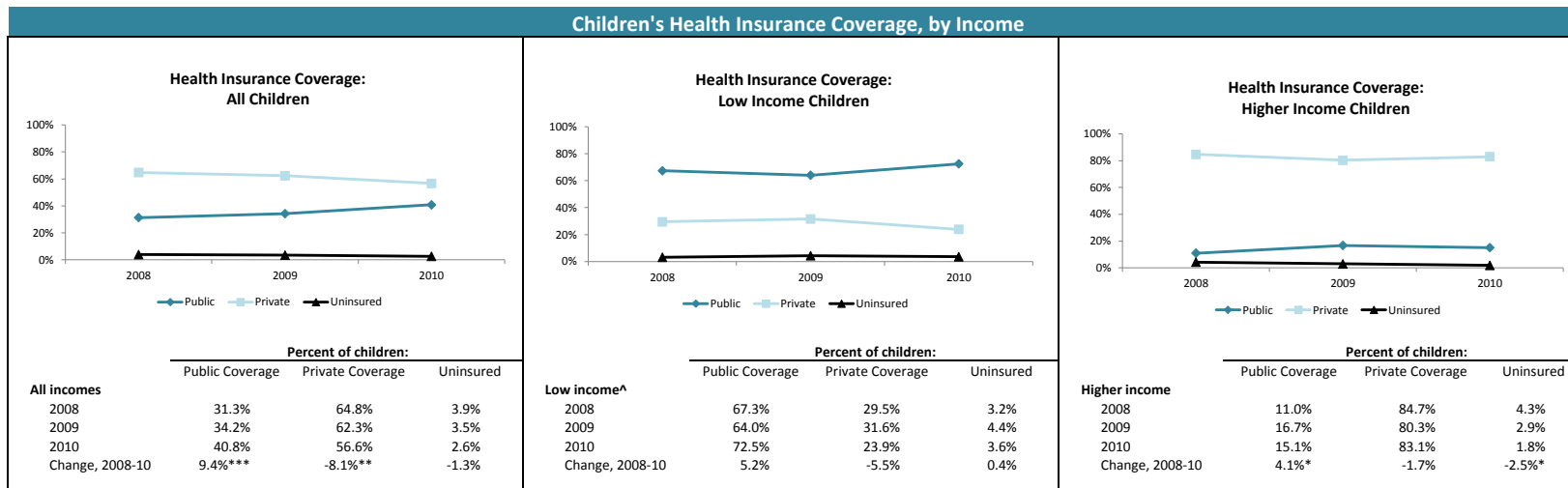
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>^</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

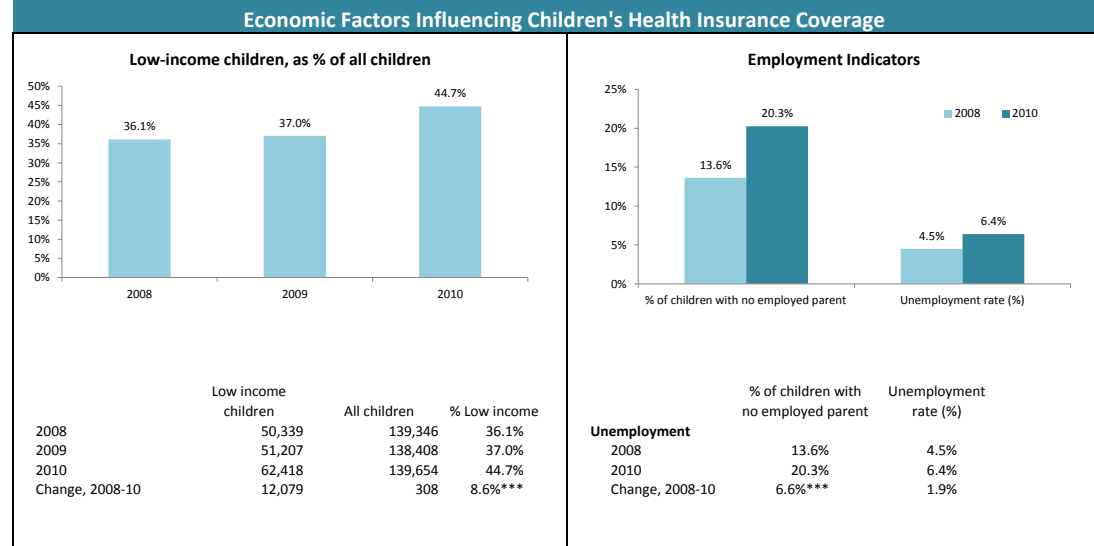
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Vermont



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



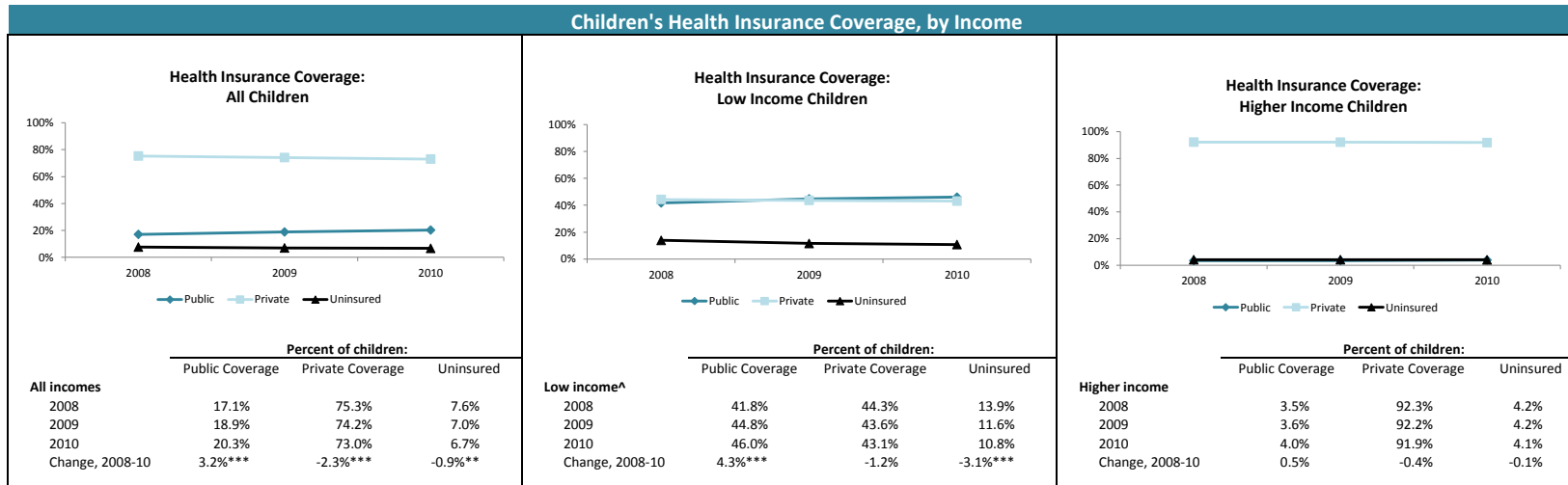
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

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Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

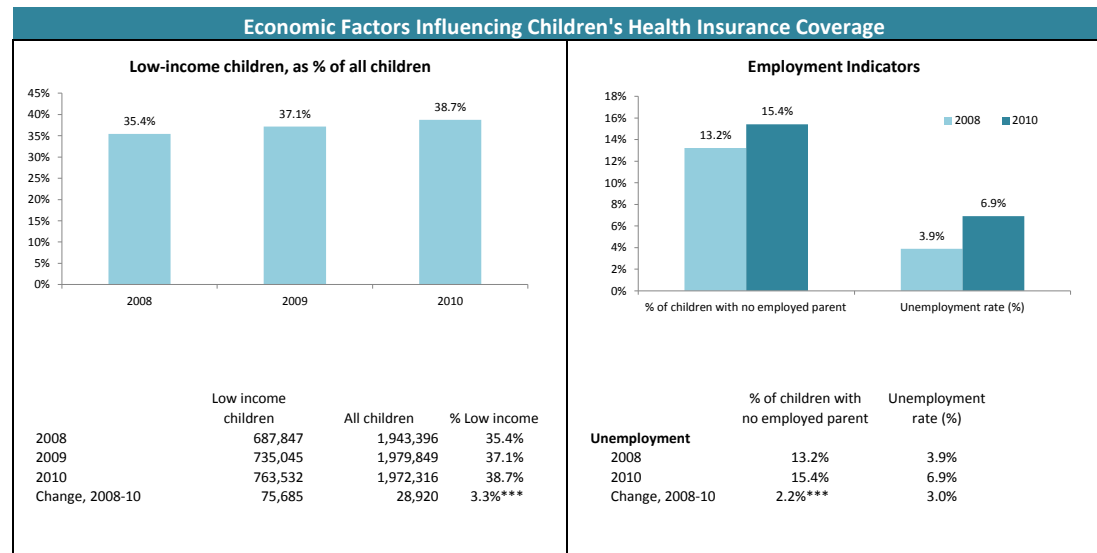
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Virginia



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



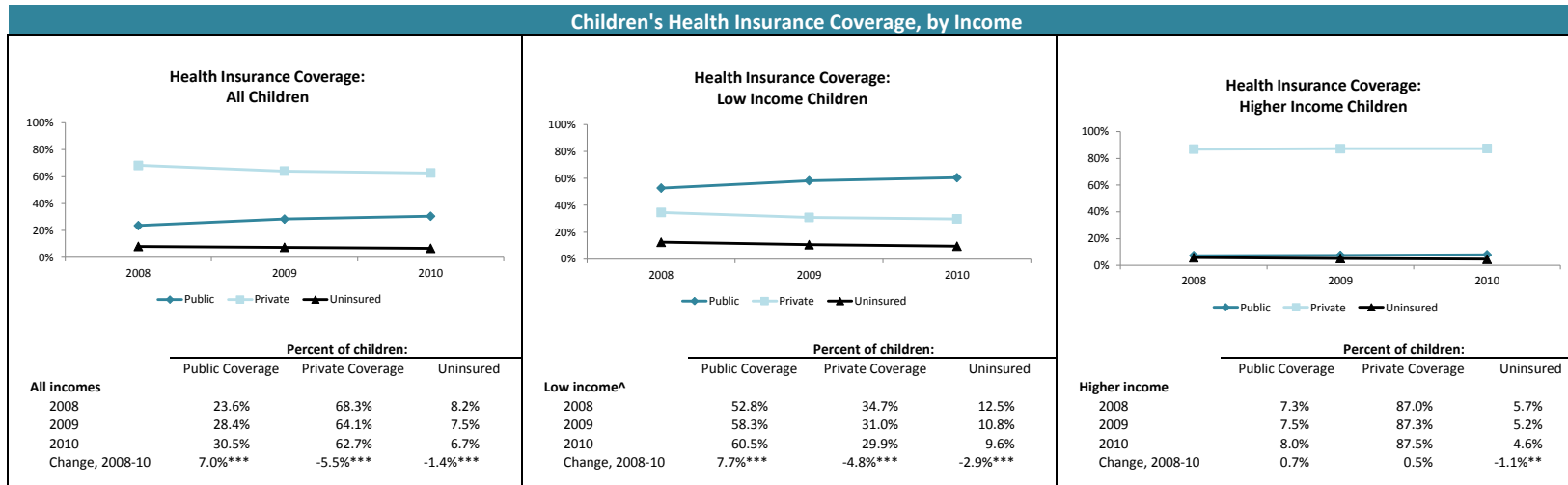
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

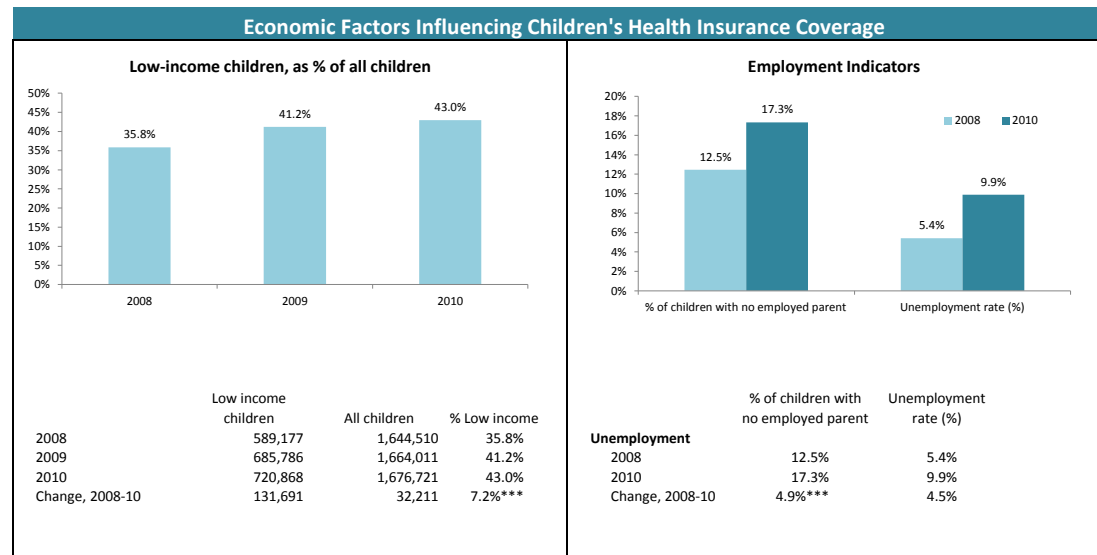
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Washington



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

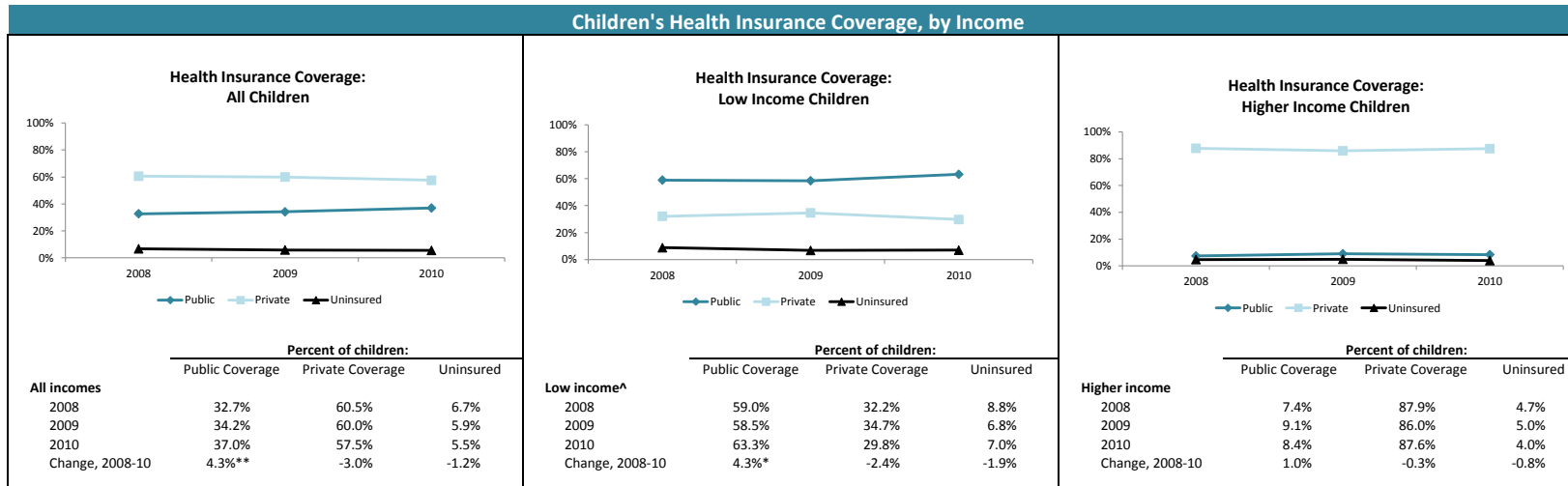
^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).



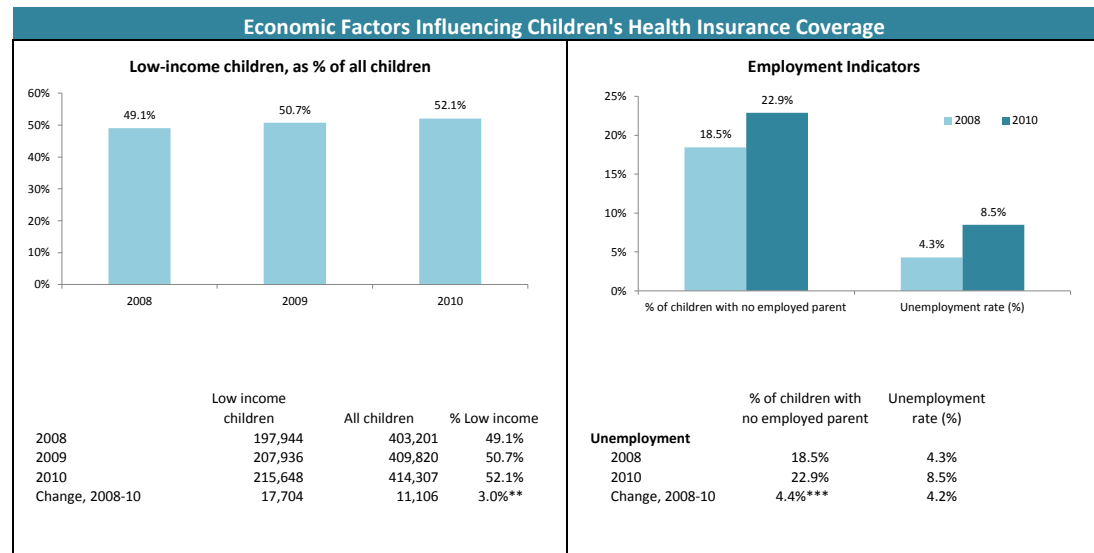
## State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 West Virginia



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



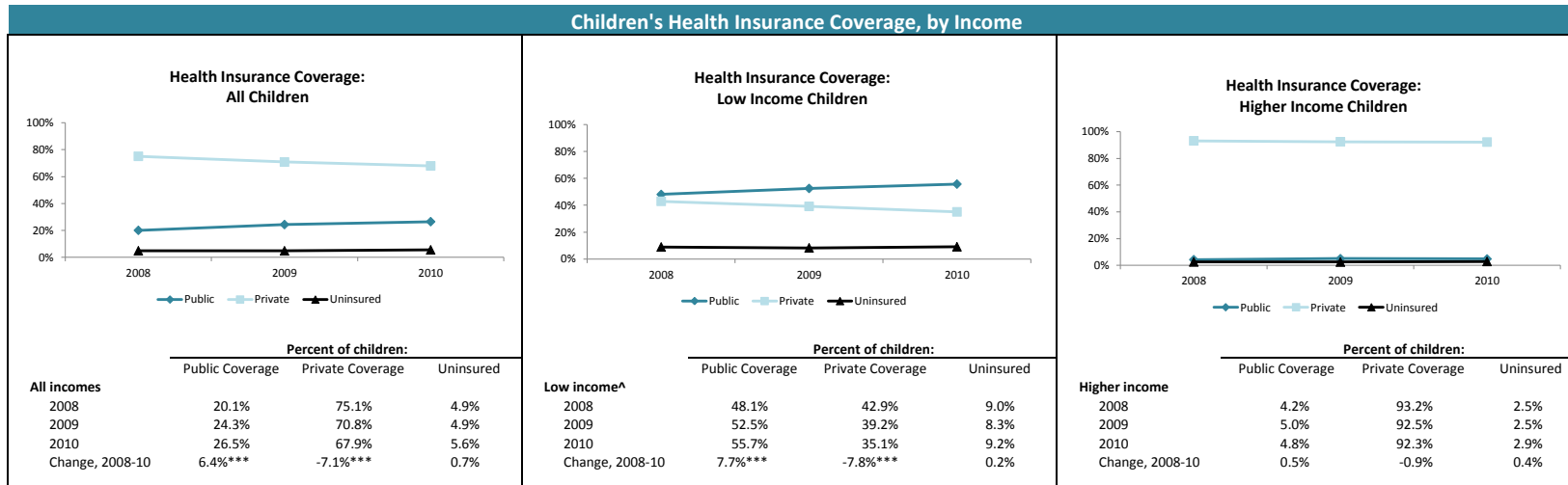
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

<sup>A</sup>Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

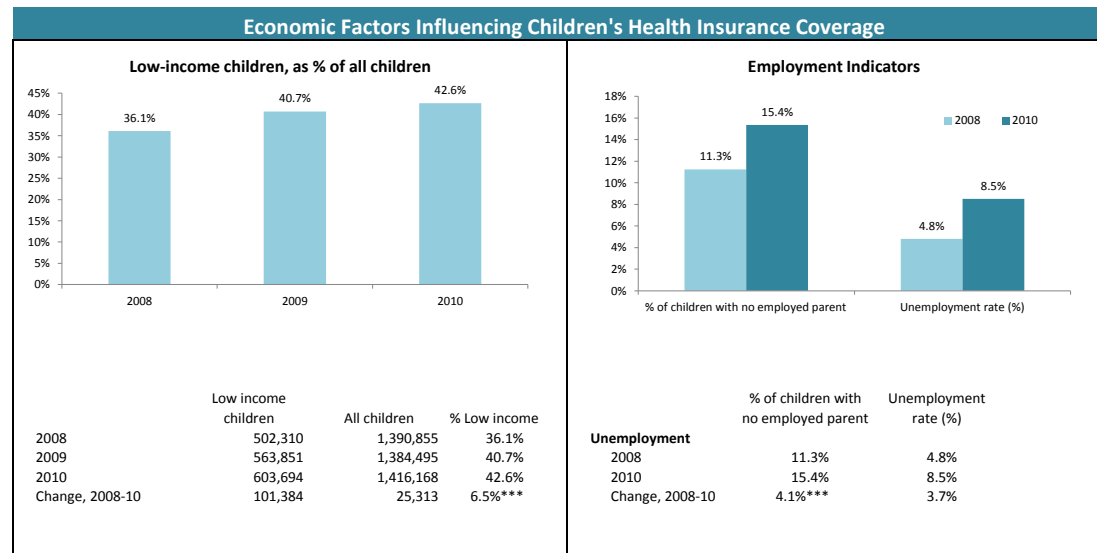
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Wisconsin



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
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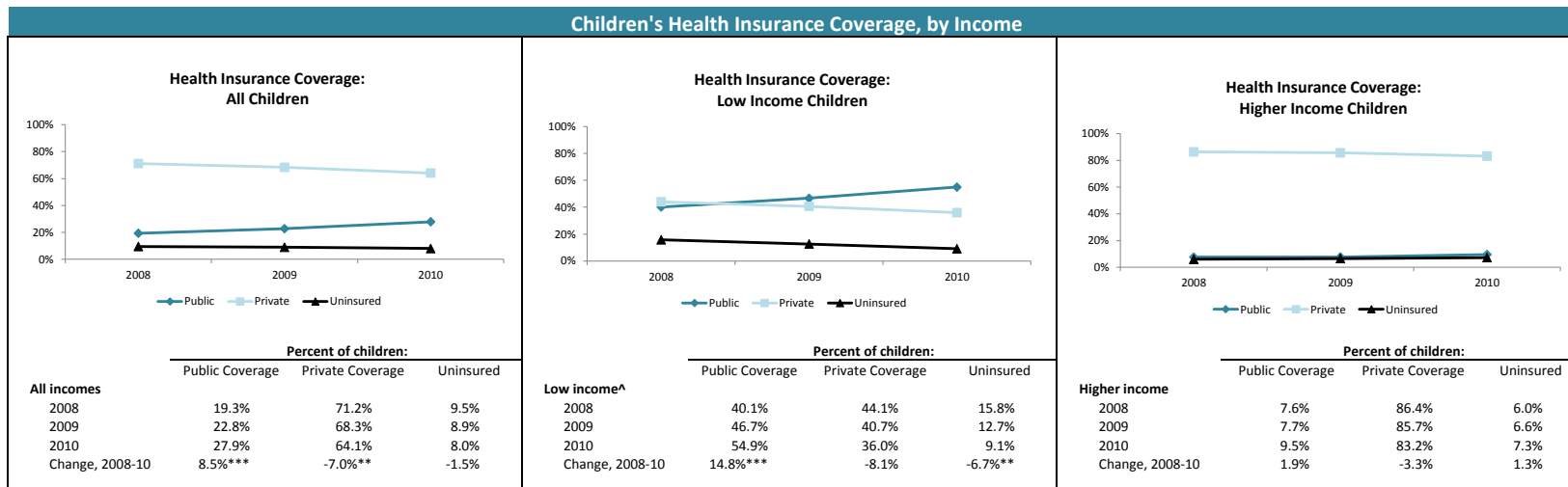
Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%\*\*\*, 95%\*\*\*, 90%\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).

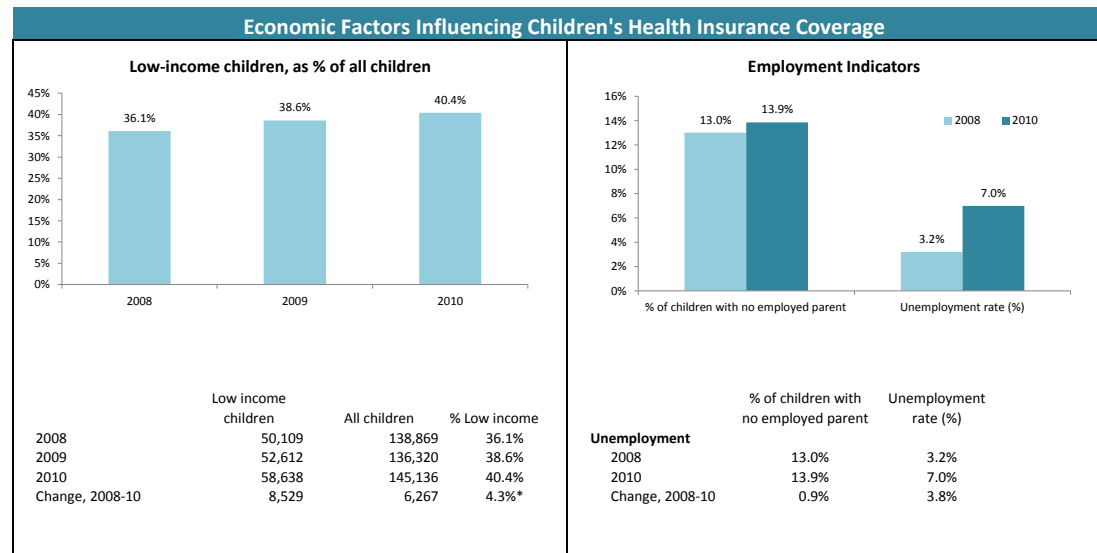
State-Level Trends in Children's Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010  
Wyoming



In most states, the percentage of children with public health insurance (Medicaid or CHIP) increased between 2008 and 2010. Most of this increase in public coverage occurred among low-income children (see above).

Several economic factors related to the recession likely contributed to these shifts in health insurance coverage (see charts at right):

- The number of children living in low-income families has increased. The percentage of children living in low-income families, where they are more likely to have public health insurance coverage or be uninsured, has increased.
- Along with income shifts, the percentage of children living in households where there is no employed parent has also increased.
- More generally, the unemployment rate was higher in 2010 than in 2008.



Analysis is by primary source of insurance coverage (private coverage is considered primary over public coverage).

^Low-income is defined as family income at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

Statistically significant changes over time are indicated by asterisks: 99%=\*\*\*, 95%=\*\*, 90%=\*

Sources: SHADAC analysis of American Community Survey Public Use Microdata files, 2008 to 2010; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment rates).