



## Fast Facts on Children's Health Coverage

February 2011

|                    |                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>7,368,479</b>   | The number of children ever covered by CHIP in 2008. <sup>1</sup>                                                                                          |
| <b>23%</b>         | The percentage of children in low-income families who were without insurance in 1997. <sup>2</sup>                                                         |
| <b>15.1%</b>       | The percentage of children in low-income families who were without insurance in 2009. <sup>3</sup>                                                         |
| <b>90%</b>         | The percentage of children enrolled in CHIP whose families earn less than 200% of the Federal Poverty level. <sup>4</sup>                                  |
| <b>92%</b>         | The percentage of kids covered by CHIP who have at least one parent employed. <sup>5</sup>                                                                 |
| <b>66%</b>         | The percentage of families who make less than the Federal Poverty Level who are not offered private health insurance through their employers. <sup>6</sup> |
| <b>69%</b>         | The percentage of small firms (3-199 workers) offering their employees health benefits in 2000. <sup>7</sup>                                               |
| <b>68%</b>         | The percentage of small firms (3-199 workers) offering their employees health benefits in 2010. <sup>8</sup>                                               |
| <b>14%</b>         | The percentage of children covered by CHIP who switched to SCHIP from private insurance. <sup>9</sup>                                                      |
| <b>43%</b>         | The percentage of children covered by CHIP who were uninsured for at least 6 months prior to enrolling. <sup>10</sup>                                      |
| <b>7.3 million</b> | The number of children in the United States who remain uninsured. <sup>11</sup>                                                                            |
| <b>9.3%</b>        | The percentage of all children who are uninsured in the United States. <sup>12</sup>                                                                       |
| <b>13.3%</b>       | The percentage of uninsured American children who are African American. <sup>13</sup>                                                                      |
| <b>40.4%</b>       | The percentage of uninsured American children who are Hispanic or Latino. <sup>14</sup>                                                                    |
| <b>70%</b>         | The percentage of all uninsured kids who are eligible for either Medicaid or SCHIP but who, nevertheless, remain without coverage. <sup>15</sup>           |
| <b>1 in 7</b>      | The odds that an uninsured child has not seen a doctor in more than 2 years. <sup>16</sup>                                                                 |
| <b>1 in 25</b>     | The odds that a child on CHIP or Medicaid has not seen a doctor in more than 2 years. <sup>17</sup>                                                        |

**234%**

How much more costly for an emergency room visit than a doctor's office visit.<sup>18</sup>

**500%**

How much more likely it is for an uninsured child to use the emergency room as a regular place of care than an insured child.<sup>19</sup>

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service, FY 2008 SCHIP Annual Enrollment Report: <https://www.cms.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/downloads/FY2008StateTotalTable012309FINAL.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Low-income defined as the family making less than 200% of the federal poverty level; Kaiser Commission on Key Facts, Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2007

<sup>3</sup> US Census Bureau, Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009: [http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/income\\_wealth/cb10-144.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/income_wealth/cb10-144.html)

<sup>4</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, Kaiser State Health Facts, Estimated Number of Children Enrolled in CHIP with Family Income at or Below 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and Above 200% FPL, FY2008: <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparamtable.jsp?typ=2&ind=658&cat=4&sub=61&sortc=1&o=a>

<sup>5</sup> Wooldridge, Judith, et al. Congressionally Mandated Evaluation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program; Final Report to Congress. October 26, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, Change in Percentage of Families Offered Coverage at Work, 1998-2005, July 2007

<sup>7</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, Employer Health Benefits; 2010 Summary of Findings, 2010: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2010/8086.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, Employer Health Benefits; 2010 Summary of Findings, 2010: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2010/8086.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Sommers, Anna, Et al. Substitution Of SCHIP For Private Coverage: Results From A 2002 Evaluation In Ten States. *Health Affairs*, March/April 2007; 26(2): 529-537.

<sup>10</sup> Sommers, Anna, Et al. Substitution Of SCHIP For Private Coverage: Results From A 2002 Evaluation In Ten States. *Health Affairs*, March/April 2007; 26(2): 529-537.

<sup>11</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & Urban Institute, New National and State Estimates from the 2008 American Community Survey, August 2010: <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/67668.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & Urban Institute, New National and State Estimates from the 2008 American Community Survey, August 2010: <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/67668.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & Urban Institute, New National and State Estimates from the 2008 American Community Survey, August 2010: <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/67668.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & Urban Institute, New National and State Estimates from the 2008 American Community Survey, August 2010: <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/67668.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Georgetown University Health Policy Institute Center for Children & Families, Reaching Eligible but Uninsured Children in Medicaid and CHIP, 2007: <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/index/cms-filesystem-action?file=strategy+center%2Feligibleuninsured%2Feligibleuninsuredccf.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Kaiser Commission on Key Facts, Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2007

<sup>17</sup> Kaiser Commission on Key Facts, Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2007

<sup>18</sup> American College of Physicians – American Society of Internal Medicine. "No Health Insurance? It's Enough to Make You Sick!" 2000

<sup>19</sup> American College of Physicians – American Society of Internal Medicine. "No Health Insurance? It's Enough to Make You Sick!" 2000

---

• • • • •

*First Focus is a bipartisan advocacy organization committed to making children and families a priority in federal policy and budget decisions. To learn more visit [www.firstfocus.net](http://www.firstfocus.net).*

*For more information about First Focus's Child Health policy portfolio, contact Lisa Shapiro, Vice President of Child Health. [LisaS@firstfocus.net](mailto:LisaS@firstfocus.net); 202.657.0675*