

## CHILD HEALTH

95%

THE PERCENT OF  
CHILDREN WHO HAVE  
HEALTH COVERAGE

To survive and thrive, all children need access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage that is easy to get and keep, but 1 in 19 children were uninsured in 2016—more than 3.9 million (see **Table 13**). Unmet health and mental health needs can result in children falling behind developmentally and having trouble catching up physically, socially and academically. Poor children and children of color have worse access to health and mental health care than higher-income and White children as well as worse health outcomes. Less than half of children who need mental health treatment or counseling receive it.<sup>1</sup>

Thanks in large part to Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and the Affordable Care Act (ACA), more than 95 percent of all children have health coverage—a record high.

- From 2015 to 2016, about 257,000 children under 18 gained health coverage.<sup>2</sup>
- Progress in outreach and enrollment is clear. By 2015, 93 percent of children eligible for Medicaid and CHIP were participating in the programs, up from 82 percent in 2008.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2016 Medicaid and CHIP provided comprehensive, pediatric-appropriate and affordable health coverage to nearly 46 million children under 19 (see **Table 14**).<sup>4</sup>

Medicaid and CHIP form the backbone of the health insurance system for children in low- to middle-income families and yield benefits throughout their lives that outweigh the short-term costs.

- Children in low- to middle-income families are more likely to be covered by Medicaid and CHIP than private insurance.<sup>5</sup>
- The National Bureau of Economic Research compared children eligible for Medicaid during childhood with those not eligible and found Medicaid-eligible children were more likely to attend college, make greater contributions as adult taxpayers and live longer.<sup>6</sup>
- Medicaid and CHIP provide children with comprehensive pediatric benefits with much lower out-of-pocket costs for families than private insurance.<sup>7</sup> As of 2015, none of the health exchanges in the 36 states with separate CHIP programs offered benefits or cost-sharing comparable to CHIP.<sup>8</sup>

Despite the improvements in ensuring all children have health coverage, much remains to be done. Special attention is needed to enroll:

- *School-aged children.* Although there continues to be a decrease in the percent of uninsured school-aged children (ages 6-17), children 6-17 still represent more than 2.5 million, a majority, of the 3.9 million who are uninsured (see **Table 13**).
- *Children eligible but not enrolled.* Over half of low-income uninsured children had been previously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP but did not retain coverage. In 2015, 2.1 million children remained uninsured despite being eligible for Medicaid or CHIP; nearly half (49 percent) lived in California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York or Texas.<sup>9</sup>
- *Children in immigrant families.* While more than 91 percent of uninsured children are U.S. citizens eligible for insurance, many have non-citizen parents who may be hesitant to bring them forward to enroll. In 2016, Florida and Utah joined 28 other states and the District of Columbia in offering Medicaid and CHIP coverage without a five-year wait to low-income, lawfully-residing immigrant children (see **Table 15**). More states must follow the lead of California—which in 2016, joined Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Washington and the District of Columbia—to make all income eligible children, including those in immigrant families, eligible for health coverage.<sup>10</sup>

More attention is also needed to enroll parents. For every 1,000 infants born in 2015, 6 died before their first birthday (see **Table 16**). Expanding coverage to low-income parents would help decrease the number of uninsured children and allow more women to access prenatal care to help reduce infant mortality, but many states have failed to expand Medicaid coverage to adults.

- A child is eight times more likely to have public health insurance if their parent has it.<sup>11</sup>
- States that have expanded Medicaid coverage to parents have higher Medicaid participation among children. Massachusetts' coverage expansion for parents cut the rate of uninsured children in half.<sup>12</sup>
- While 31 states and the District of Columbia have extended Medicaid to 11.9 million very low-income parents and adults under the ACA's expansion option, 19 states have not yet done so (see **Table 15**).<sup>13</sup>

### ***Happy, Healthy and Ready to Learn: Insure All Children!*** **A Toolkit for School-Based Child Health Outreach and Enrollment**

Schools know better than anyone that healthy children thrive better in classrooms. How can a child who needs glasses to read or hearing aids to listen learn without them? Unmet health needs are huge barriers to academic success. Evidence suggests insured children are more likely to do better in school, graduate from high school and, as adults, earn more and be healthier.<sup>14</sup> We also know schools are a key partner in ensuring children have the health coverage they need. That is why the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) and AASA, The School Superintendents Association, developed *Happy, Healthy, and Ready to Learn: Insure All Children!*, a toolkit to help schools and districts connect children to health care coverage as part of routine school activities. The toolkit offers lessons learned from 15 school districts in five states that have worked with CDF and AASA to create a simple, cost-effective and sustainable way to identify and enroll eligible but uninsured children in health insurance, something schools can do to help close achievement gaps right now and level the playing field for our poor and vulnerable children. Visit [www.insureallchildren.org](http://www.insureallchildren.org) to learn how your community can help ensure all children are enrolled in the health coverage they need to survive and thrive.

**1 in 19 children in the U.S. were uninsured in 2016—more than 3.9 million children. More than 91 percent of uninsured children were U.S. citizens; nearly 75 percent lived in families with at least one working member; and almost half lived in the South. The majority of uninsured children were school-aged (6-17).**

**Table 13: Uninsured Children in 2016—A Portrait**

	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	One Out of Every ___ is Uninsured	Percent of Uninsured Children Who Are:
<b>All Children under 18</b>	3,924,000	5.3%	19	
<b>By Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	1,547,000	5.2	19	39.4
Hispanic	1,409,000	7.6	13	35.9
Black	607,000	5.4	19	15.5
Asian	195,000	5.0	20	5.0
<b>By Age</b>				
Under 3	880,000	7.3	14	22.4
3 to 5	500,000	4.2	24	12.7
6 to 11	1,230,000	5.0	20	31.3
12 to 17	1,315,000	5.2	19	33.5
<b>By Family Income</b>				
Less than \$25,000	847,000	6.7	15	21.6
\$25,000-49,999	1,007,000	6.9	14	25.7
\$50,000-74,999	698,000	6.0	17	17.8
\$75,000 or More	1,277,000	3.8	26	32.5
<b>By Citizenship</b>				
Citizen	3,573,000	5.0	20	91.1
Non-Citizen	375,000	17.0	6	9.6
<b>By Region</b>				
Northeast	411,000	3.5	29	10.5
Midwest	619,000	4.0	25	15.8
South	1,805,000	6.3	16	46.0
West	1,089,000	6.1	16	27.8
<b>Children by Number of Working Family Members</b>				
None	972,000	6.0	17	24.8
One	1,955,000	5.2	19	49.8
Two or More	893,000	4.7	21	22.8

Notes: Uninsured is defined as not covered by any type of insurance (private or public) for the entire year. White does not include children of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Table HI08. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-hi/hi-08.2016.html>.

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provided comprehensive and affordable health and mental health coverage to nearly 46 million children under age 19 in FY2016.

Table 14: Children Uninsured and Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, 2016

	Uninsured Ages 0-17 <sup>a</sup>		State Rank by Percent Uninsured	Number of Children Who Gained Coverage from 2015 to 2016	Uninsured Under 6		Uninsured Ages 6-17		Number Enrolled, Ages 0-18, FY2016 <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Medicaid	CHIP
Alabama	26,732	2.4%	6	7,036	6,863	2.0%	19,869	2.7%	647,532	150,040
Alaska	18,594	10.0	50	1,071	4,984	7.9	13,610	11.0	90,644	15,662
Arizona	119,446	7.3	45	14,801	30,724	5.9	88,722	8.0	904,347	88,224
Arkansas	25,543	3.6	24	9,011	8,416	3.7	17,127	3.6	412,329	120,863
California	267,815	2.9	13	34,553	68,020	2.3	199,795	3.3	4,923,612	2,022,213
Colorado	50,649	4.0	26	1,774	13,369	3.3	37,280	4.4	506,771	167,227
Connecticut	20,867	2.8	12	4,233	7,163	3.2	13,704	2.6	345,933	25,551
Delaware	6,243	3.1	16	-158	1,579	2.4	4,664	3.4	108,577	17,784
District of Columbia	3,741	3.1	-	-1,935	1,168	2.3	2,573	3.7	81,589	13,943
Florida	256,747	6.2	42	27,059	63,322	4.7	193,425	6.9	2,398,354	374,884
Georgia	162,772	6.5	43	3,461	47,114	6.0	115,658	6.7	1,348,651	232,050
Hawaii	6,897	2.2	5	-1,852	2,218	2.0	4,679	2.4	149,452	25,780
Idaho	20,483	4.7	35	4,359	4,838	3.5	15,645	5.2	208,819	35,964
Illinois	71,319	2.4	6	3,953	18,372	2.0	52,947	2.7	1,488,562	325,990
Indiana	92,150	5.9	41	14,175	27,990	5.5	64,160	6.0	700,002	114,927
Iowa	18,442	2.5	9	7,154	6,202	2.6	12,240	2.5	341,610	84,989
Kansas	30,912	4.3	28	5,623	9,230	3.9	21,682	4.5	283,082	79,319
Kentucky	31,995	3.2	17	10,812	8,608	2.7	23,387	3.4	537,736	92,728
Louisiana	33,626	3.0	15	6,297	9,423	2.6	24,203	3.2	723,171	161,565
Maine	11,619	4.6	34	2,829	3,191	4.0	8,428	4.8	152,626	23,257
Maryland	44,955	3.3	18	7,312	14,267	3.3	30,688	3.4	531,786	137,592
Massachusetts	12,709	0.9	1	3,176	4,938	1.1	7,771	0.8	584,863	185,578
Michigan	63,236	2.9	13	4,840	19,311	2.8	43,925	2.9	1,203,221	82,693
Minnesota	43,285	3.4	20	-3,877	13,174	3.1	30,111	3.5	631,115	3,876
Mississippi	32,590	4.5	30	-3,223	9,917	4.4	22,673	4.6	442,086	88,531
Missouri	61,873	4.5	30	17,825	16,051	3.6	45,822	4.9	592,231	87,790
Montana	10,628	4.7	35	6,491	2,742	3.7	7,886	5.1	99,251	44,688
Nebraska	23,707	5.0	38	1,023	8,875	5.6	14,832	4.7	168,840	55,041
Nevada	45,859	6.8	44	4,591	11,995	5.5	33,864	7.4	353,649	68,951
New Hampshire	6,847	2.6	11	145	1,998	2.5	4,849	2.7	92,897	17,946
New Jersey	70,039	3.5	21	4,555	19,427	3.1	50,612	3.8	751,344	230,960
New Mexico	26,085	5.3	39	-3,667	6,072	4.0	20,013	5.9	414,277	15,100
New York	101,066	2.4	6	2,577	27,477	2.0	73,589	2.6	2,231,347	684,625
North Carolina	102,232	4.5	30	-2,914	24,679	3.5	77,553	4.9	1,134,912	256,446
North Dakota	13,624	7.8	47	-194	5,045	7.7	8,579	7.9	61,525	4,955
Ohio	94,553	3.6	24	20,428	29,820	3.6	64,733	3.6	1,340,686	223,583
Oklahoma	70,089	7.3	45	1,019	19,644	6.2	50,445	7.9	531,214	187,971
Oregon	28,600	3.3	18	2,468	6,531	2.3	22,069	3.8	467,757	140,786
Pennsylvania	116,374	4.4	29	-5,010	39,966	4.7	76,408	4.2	1,224,916	342,268
Rhode Island	3,999	1.9	3	3,261	1,472	2.2	2,527	1.8	103,138	36,262
South Carolina	43,703	4.0	26	477	13,110	3.8	30,593	4.1	632,686	81,574
South Dakota	9,545	4.5	30	4,491	3,180	4.3	6,365	4.6	79,832	18,507
Tennessee	53,037	3.5	21	9,067	14,189	2.9	38,848	3.8	873,842	105,990
Texas	670,822	9.2	49	11,301	174,936	7.3	495,886	10.1	3,535,398	1,075,212
Utah	53,600	5.8	40	11,595	16,330	5.4	37,270	6.1	253,551	58,410
Vermont	1,858	1.6	2	-607	578	1.6	1,280	1.6	76,898	5,305
Virginia	89,012	4.8	37	1,674	25,378	4.2	63,634	5.0	651,578	192,831
Washington	41,436	2.5	9	1,083	9,435	1.8	32,001	2.9	830,412	66,517
West Virginia	7,783	2.1	4	3,000	2,268	1.9	5,515	2.2	243,547	48,187
Wisconsin	45,408	3.5	21	820	14,832	3.7	30,576	3.5	541,145	171,552
Wyoming	12,328	8.8	48	-1,472	3,986	8.7	8,342	8.8	47,178	7,387
<b>United States</b>	<b>3,277,474</b>	<b>4.5%</b>		<b>256,510</b>	<b>904,417</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2,373,057</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>37,080,521</b>	<b>8,900,074</b>

<sup>a</sup>Uninsured at the time of the survey, not necessarily for the entire year. These numbers are among children ages 0-17.

<sup>b</sup>Some people age 19 and older may be included depending on why they qualify for the program and each state's practices. These numbers are the cumulative enrollment for the fiscal year and may differ from monthly numbers.

Note: Uninsured numbers and percents in this table cannot be directly compared to those from the Current Population Survey (CPS) data as they come from different surveys.

Sources: Kenney, Genevieve M., Jennifer Haley, Clare Pan, Victoria Lynch, and Matthew Buettgens. 2017. "Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Rose Among Children and Parents in 2015." [http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/90346/2001264-medicaid-chip-participation-rates-rose-among-children-and-parents-in-2015\\_1.pdf](http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/90346/2001264-medicaid-chip-participation-rates-rose-among-children-and-parents-in-2015_1.pdf); U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates." Table S2701; Medicaid.gov. 2017. "Unduplicated Number of Children Ever Enrolled in CHIP and Medicaid, FY2015-FY2016." <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2016-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.

Health coverage and services for children across the U.S. remain a lottery of geography.

Table 15: Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs, 2017

	Upper-Income Eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP (Percent of FPL) <sup>a</sup>	CHIP Waiting Period <sup>b</sup>	12-month Continuous Eligibility <sup>c</sup>	No 5-Year Wait for Lawfully Residing Immigrant Children <sup>d</sup>	ACA Medicaid Expansion State <sup>e</sup>
Alabama	317%		M, C		
Alaska	208		M		Y
Arizona	205	90 days			Y
Arkansas	216	90 days	C		Y
California	266		M	Y	Y
Colorado	265		M, C	Y	Y
Connecticut	323			Y	Y
Delaware	217		C	Y	Y
District of Columbia	324	2 months		Y	Y
Florida	215		C	Y	
Georgia	252				
Hawaii	313			Y	Y
Idaho	190		M, C		
Illinois	318	90 days	M, C	Y	Y
Indiana	262	90 days			Y
Iowa	307	1 month	M, C	Y	Y
Kansas	244	90 days	M, C		
Kentucky	218			Y	Y
Louisiana	255	90 days	M, C		Y
Maine	213	90 days		Y	
Maryland	322			Y	Y
Massachusetts	305			Y	Y
Michigan	217		M		Y
Minnesota	288			Y	Y
Mississippi	214		M, C		
Missouri	305				
Montana	266		M, C	Y	Y
Nebraska	218			Y	
Nevada	205		C		Y
New Hampshire	323				Y
New Jersey	355	90 days	M, C	Y	Y
New Mexico	305		M	Y	Y
New York	405		M, C	Y	Y
North Carolina	216		M, C	Y	
North Dakota	175	90 days	M, C		Y
Ohio	211		M	Y	Y
Oklahoma	210				
Oregon	305		M, C	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	319		C	Y	Y
Rhode Island	266			Y	Y
South Carolina	213		M		
South Dakota	209	90 days			
Tennessee	255		C		
Texas	206	90 days	C	Y	
Utah	205	90 days	C	Y	
Vermont	317			Y	Y
Virginia	205			Y	
Washington	317		M, C	Y	Y
West Virginia	305		M, C	Y	Y
Wisconsin	306	1 month		Y	
Wyoming	205		M, C		

<sup>a</sup>Highest level of income eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

<sup>b</sup>“Waiting period” refers to the length of time a state requires a child to be uninsured prior to enrolling in CHIP, although every state has exceptions. The ACA prohibited waiting periods longer than 90 days starting in 2014.

<sup>c</sup>“M” denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for Medicaid, and “C” denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for CHIP.

<sup>d</sup>These states cover immigrant children who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years under the Immigrant Children’s Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option with state funds.

<sup>e</sup>These states have expanded Medicaid to 138 percent of the FPL for all eligible adults in the state. When parents are covered, their children are more likely to also be covered.

Sources: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. 2017. “Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost Sharing Policies as of January 2017: Findings from a 50-State Survey.” <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Report-Medicaid-and-CHIP-Eligibility-as-of-Jan-2017-1.pdf>; The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. 2017. “Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion as of January 1, 2017.” <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/?currentTimeframe=0>; Hope, Cathy. 2016. “Florida and Utah Remove 5-Year Wait for Legal Immigrant Children.” Georgetown University Center for Children and Families. <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/2016/06/30/ichia-florida-and-utah-coverage-for-legal-immigrant-children-starts-july-1/>.

Nearly half of births in the U.S. were covered by Medicaid in 2010. In 2015, teen birth rates for Black and Hispanic teens were about two times that for White teens and the Black infant mortality rate was more than two times that of White and Hispanic infants.

**Table 16: Birth Characteristics, 2010 and 2015**

	Births Covered by Medicaid, 2010		Infant Mortality, 2015 (Rate per 1,000 Births)				Teen Mothers, 2015 (Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19)			
	Percent	Number	All Races/ Ethnicities <sup>a</sup>	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races/ Ethnicities <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	52.5%	31,498	8.3	5.2	15.2	6.3	30.1	26.3	35.8	51.3
Alaska	52.6	6,053	6.9	5.5	*	*	29.3	18.0	25.1	31.3
Arizona	53.3	46,393	5.5	4.1	10.7	6.0	26.3	15.1	26.7	37.0
Arkansas	67.1	25,659	7.5	6.7	12.7	*	38.0	33.6	50.8	45.4
California	47.6	242,732	4.4	3.9	9.6	4.8	19.0	8.6	22.7	28.5
Colorado	36.8	24,431	4.6	3.8	10.4	5.6	19.3	12.0	24.9	34.9
Connecticut	31.4	11,770	5.6	3.6	12.6	7.7	10.1	3.9	16.3	29.0
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	48.6	5,529	9.0	6.7	13.4	*	18.1	11.7	25.5	36.2
District of Columbia	67.9	6,218	8.6	*	13.5	*	25.6	*	37.0	49.1
Florida	48.8	104,721	6.2	4.5	10.8	4.8	20.8	16.9	30.3	21.8
Georgia	41.9	56,009	7.8	5.5	12.6	5.7	25.6	20.4	30.5	39.5
Hawaii	24.0	4,551	5.9	5.0	*	7.2	20.6	16.8	*	31.9
Idaho	38.6	8,954	4.6	4.9	*	*	22.5	18.9	*	39.2
Illinois	52.0	85,978	6.0	4.5	12.5	5.6	21.1	12.8	41.0	29.9
Indiana	46.6	39,071	7.3	6.2	13.1	8.5	26.0	22.9	40.9	37.8
Iowa	40.5	15,582	4.2	3.8	8.0	6.1	18.6	14.8	44.1	41.1
Kansas	32.5	13,159	5.9	4.8	12.7	7.8	25.5	20.5	36.2	46.1
Kentucky	43.6	23,594	6.7	6.5	9.7	6.7	32.4	31.8	36.1	43.8
Louisiana	69.0	43,175	7.7	5.2	11.8	6.0	34.1	26.8	43.1	55.0
Maine	63.0	8,164	6.6	6.6	*	*	15.4	15.1	26.0	*
Maryland	25.9	19,132	6.7	4.0	11.3	5.3	17.0	9.2	22.9	42.8
Massachusetts	26.8	19,485	4.3	3.8	8.1	4.7	9.4	4.8	14.1	31.9
Michigan	45.3	51,944	6.6	4.7	12.8	10.4	19.4	14.4	39.3	28.6
Minnesota	43.8	29,983	5.2	4.0	11.7	5.2	13.7	9.3	28.3	32.2
Mississippi	64.7	25,864	9.3	6.7	13.0	*	34.8	28.5	41.9	43.8
Missouri	42.2	32,411	6.5	5.5	12.7	*	25.0	22.4	37.4	35.1
Montana	35.0	4,225	6.0	4.7	*	*	25.3	19.2	*	36.8
Nebraska	31.1	8,070	5.7	5.2	*	6.6	22.0	14.2	40.1	51.7
Nevada	44.1	15,737	5.2	4.0	11.7	4.7	27.6	19.0	43.5	35.4
New Hampshire	29.9	3,845	4.2	4.3	*	*	10.9	10.2	*	24.6
New Jersey	28.1	28,499	4.7	3.6	10.9	4.7	12.1	4.0	21.8	28.6
New Mexico	53.4	14,832	5.1	5.2	*	4.6	34.6	20.6	22.5	40.7
New York	45.8	111,144	4.6	3.8	8.6	3.7	14.6	9.0	20.0	28.3
North Carolina	53.8	65,775	7.3	5.8	12.4	5.4	23.6	17.1	29.8	42.5
North Dakota	28.5	2,594	7.2	6.4	*	*	22.2	16.6	39.5	45.4
Ohio	38.2	53,140	7.2	5.7	15.1	6.0	23.2	19.2	40.8	38.4
Oklahoma	64.0	33,125	7.3	5.7	13.4	8.6	34.8	30.6	37.1	51.6
Oregon	44.9	20,463	5.1	4.7	15.0	5.3	19.0	15.7	26.7	33.0
Pennsylvania	32.7	45,260	6.1	4.8	12.7	6.3	17.7	12.2	32.9	43.4
Rhode Island	46.1	5,142	5.6	4.6	*	*	14.3	9.3	17.5	34.0
South Carolina	50.0	29,153	7.0	4.8	11.9	4.7	26.2	22.0	32.8	35.1
South Dakota	36.0	4,244	7.3	5.9	*	*	26.4	16.0	*	56.3
Tennessee	51.3	40,703	7.0	6.1	11.0	4.5	30.5	26.6	40.0	49.1
Texas	47.6	187,140	5.7	4.9	10.9	5.3	34.6	20.9	34.3	47.6
Utah	30.6	15,911	5.1	5.0	*	6.0	17.6	13.2	23.4	38.6
Vermont	46.6	2,901	4.6	4.5	*	*	11.6	11.6	*	*
Virginia	29.0	30,626	5.9	4.4	11.1	5.1	17.1	13.5	24.0	31.0
Washington	38.8	33,545	4.9	4.4	9.3	5.4	17.6	13.2	21.9	36.3
West Virginia	51.8	10,575	7.2	6.8	*	*	31.9	32.6	27.4	26.3
Wisconsin	49.5	33,848	5.8	4.3	15.1	6.2	16.2	10.1	47.2	34.1
Wyoming	38.4	2,892	5.0	5.5	*	*	29.2	26.8	*	35.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>1,805,151</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>

<sup>a</sup>Infant mortality is defined as death before age 1. Race/ethnicity is based on the infant's race/ethnicity. White and Black racial categories exclude infants of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic infants can be of any race. Data for other racial/ethnic groups were not available.

<sup>b</sup>Race/ethnicity is based on the mother's race/ethnicity. White and Black racial categories exclude mothers of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic mothers can be of any race. Data for other racial/ethnic groups were not available.

<sup>c</sup>Delaware data for 2010 were not available so table includes data from 2009.

Note: "\*" means data reported by state did not meet standard of reliability or precision according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sources: Markus, Anne Rossier, Ellie Andres, Kristina D. West, Nicole Garro, Cynthia Pellegrini. 2013. "Medicaid Covered Births, 2008-2010, in the Context of the Implementation of Health Reform." Women's Health Issues Journal. Issues 23-5; The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017. "Deaths: Final Tables for 2015," Table 15. National Vital Statistics Report 66 no. 6. [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66\\_06.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_06.pdf); The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017. "Births: Final Data for 2015," Table B. National Vital Statistics Reports 66 no. 1. [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66\\_01.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf).