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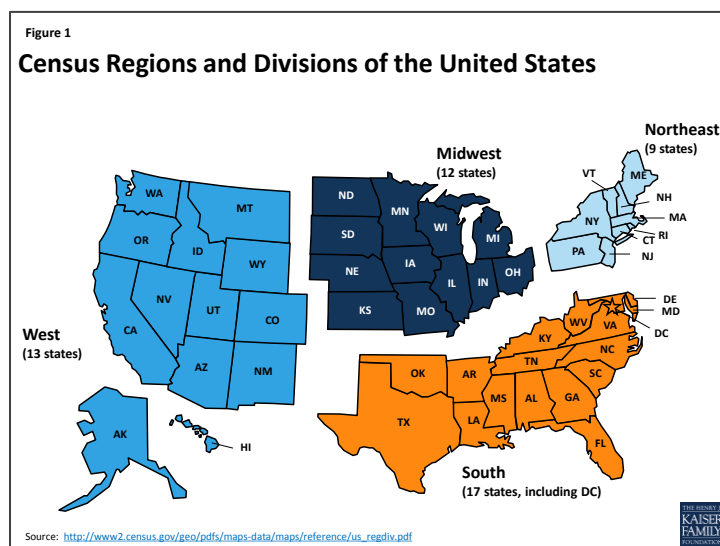
Health and Health Coverage in the South: A Data Update

Samantha Artiga and Anthony Damico

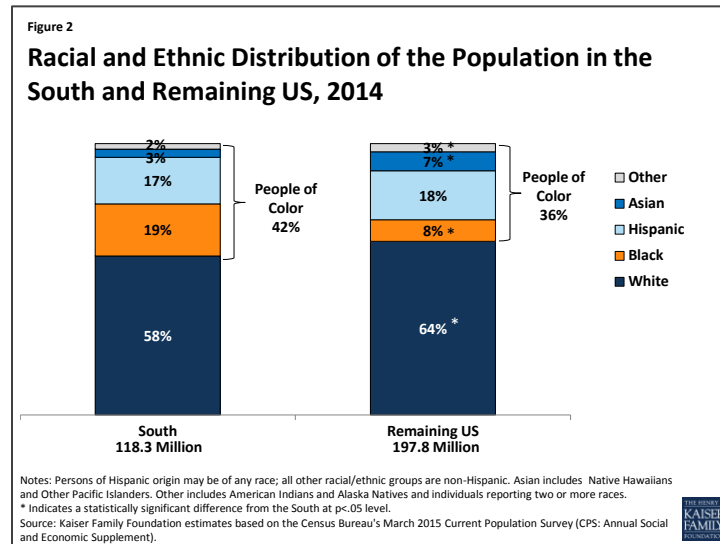
With its recent adoption of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medicaid expansion to adults, Louisiana became the 32nd state to move forward with the expansion, and the 7th of the 17 states that make up the American South to expand. However, within the South, which has high rates of chronic disease and poor health outcomes, the majority of states still have not adopted the Medicaid expansion. The ACA and its Medicaid expansion offer important opportunities to expand access to health coverage, particularly in the South, where Medicaid and CHIP eligibility levels across groups have lagged behind other regions for many years.¹ While many factors contribute to chronic disease and poor health outcomes, expanding health coverage can provide an important step in improving health by supporting individuals' ability to access preventive and primary care and ongoing treatment of health conditions. This brief provides key data on the South and the current status of health and health coverage in the South to provide greater insight into the health needs in the region and the potential coverage gains that may be achieved through the ACA. State specific data for the indicators presented in the brief are available in Tables 1 through 6.

Portrait of the South

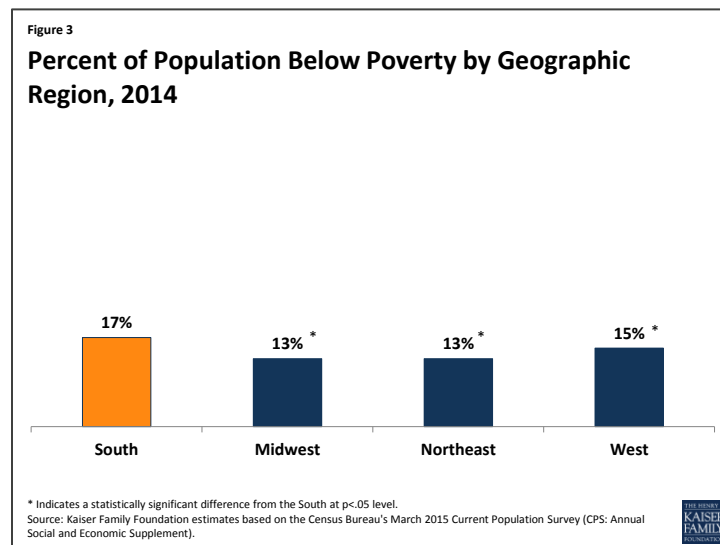
The American South accounts for over one-third of the nation's population. The South, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, includes 17 states, stretching from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas on the West to the Atlantic Ocean on the East, and northward to Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia (Figure 1). As of 2014, over 118 million individuals lived in the South accounting for more than one-third (37%) of the total U.S. population and the region is growing rapidly.



The South is racially and ethnically diverse and home to a large share of the nation’s people of color. People of color make up 42% of the population living in the South compared to 36% in the remaining United States (Figure 2). In particular, Blacks account for a greater share of the Southern population compared to the remaining areas of the United States (19% vs. 8%). Moreover, more than four in ten (41%) of all people of color reside in the South, including nearly six in ten of Blacks (58%).²

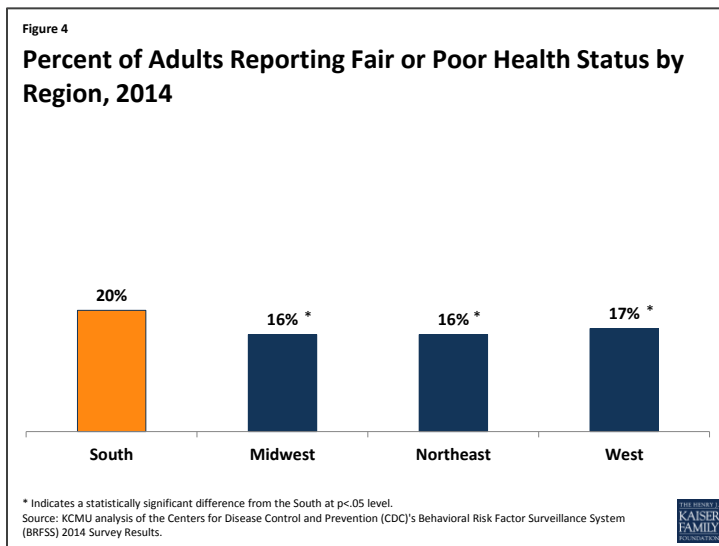


Southerners are more likely than those in each of the other regions to be poor (Figure 3), and the region includes several states that have among the highest poverty rates in the nation. Four states in the South (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, West Virginia), have at least one in five residents living in poverty.

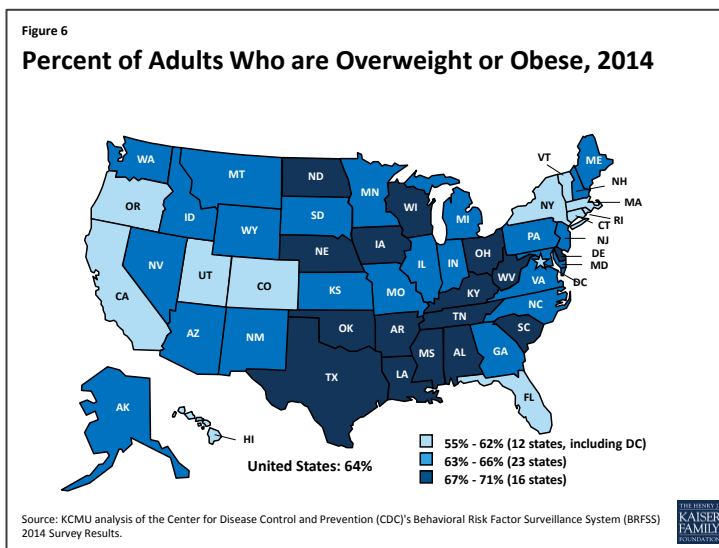
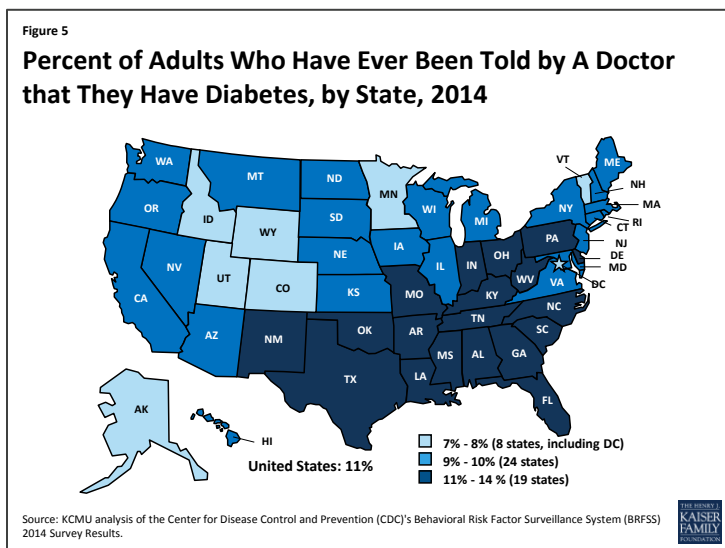


Health Needs in the South

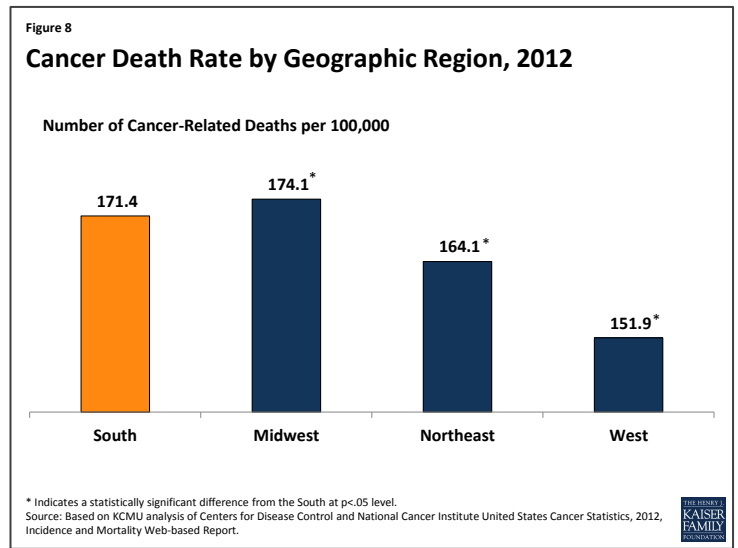
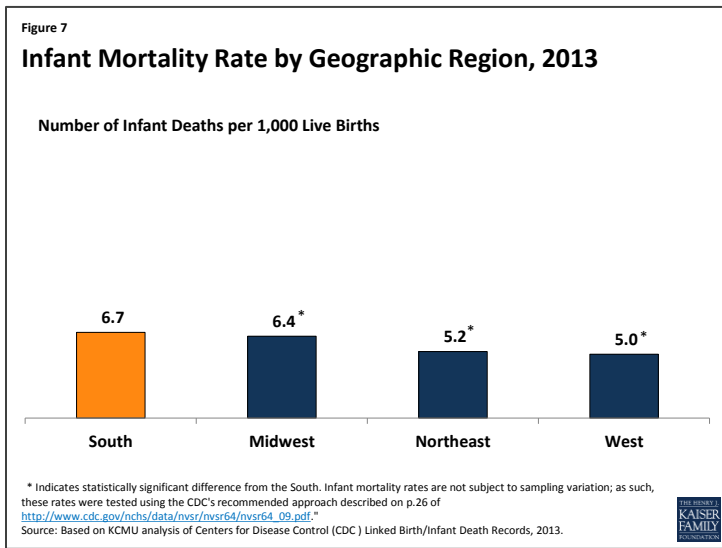
Southerners as a group are generally more likely than those in the rest of the nation to have certain chronic illnesses and to experience worse health outcomes. Overall, one in five (20%) adults living in the South reports fair or poor health status, compared to 16% of adults in the Midwest and Northeast and 17% of adults in the West (Figure 4).



Higher rates of diabetes and obesity for adults are concentrated among Southern states (Figures 5 and 6). The states with the nation's highest adult diabetes rates are all in the South as are the states with the nation's highest obesity rates.

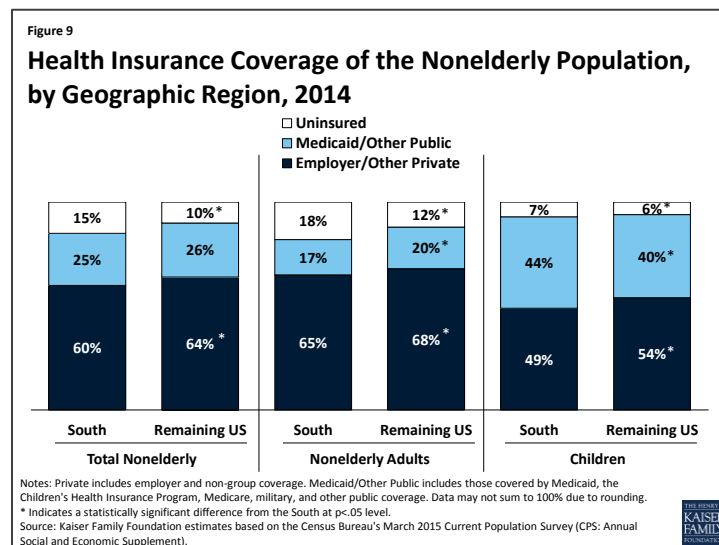


The South also includes the states with the highest infant mortality and cancer death rates. Overall, the infant mortality rate in the South is higher compared to that in the other regions (Figure 7). The South also has a higher rate of cancer-related deaths compared to the Northeast and West (Figure 8).



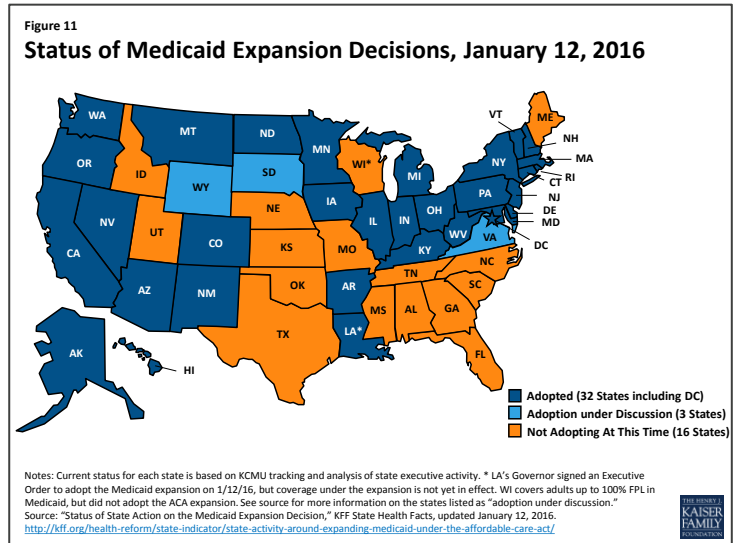
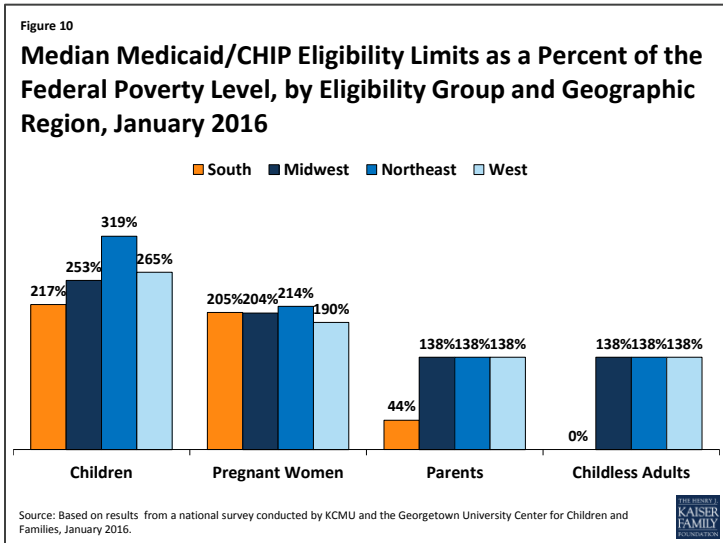
Health Coverage in the South

Southerners are more likely to be uninsured compared to individuals living in the rest of the country. Among the total nonelderly population, 15% of individuals in the South are uninsured compared to 10% of individuals in the rest of the country. Uninsured rates are lower for children compared to nonelderly adults, but children and nonelderly adults in the South are still more likely to be uninsured than those in the rest of the country (Figure 9).

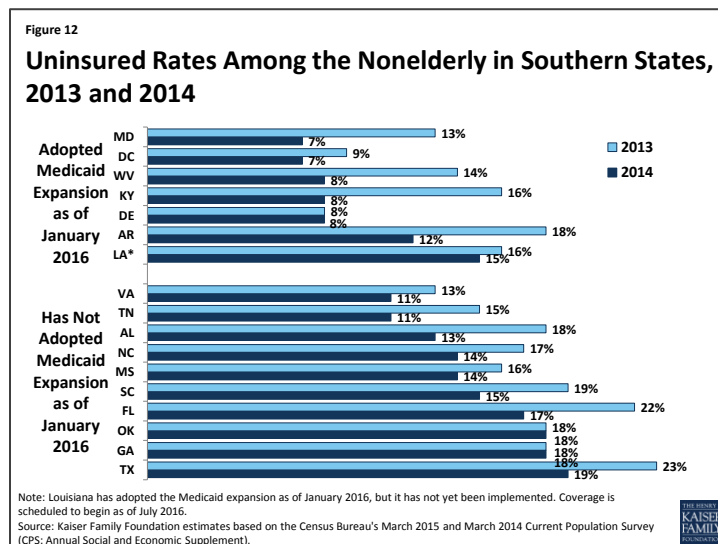


Medicaid and CHIP eligibility levels are more limited in the South compared to other regions.

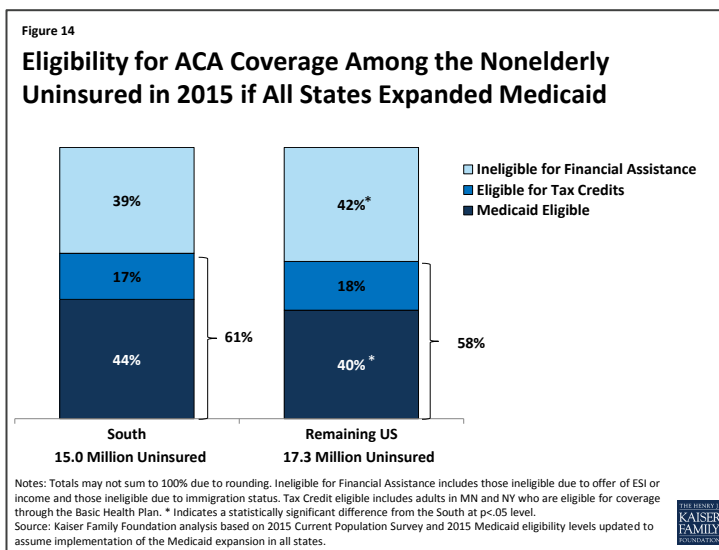
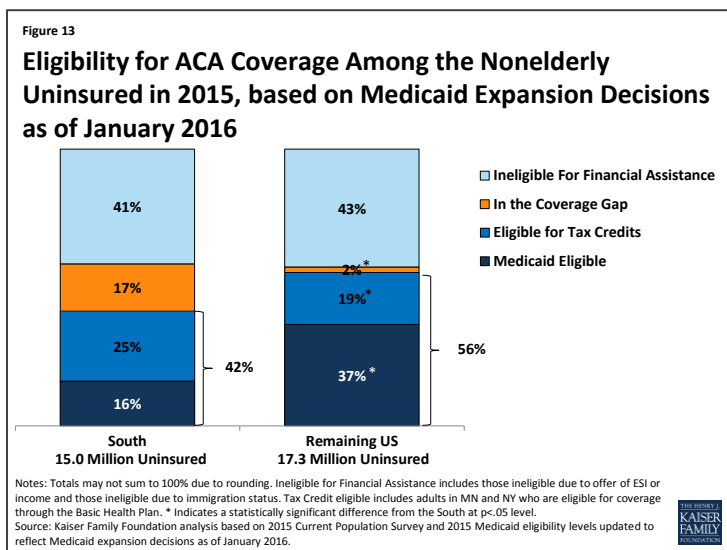
The largest disparities in eligibility levels between the South and other regions are for parents and other adults (Figure 10). This finding reflects the fact that most states in the region have not adopted the ACA Medicaid expansion to adults. As of January 2016, 10 of the 17 states in the South are not moving forward with the Medicaid expansion (Figure 11). In these states, eligibility levels for parents remain low and other adults without dependent children remain ineligible, regardless of their income.



Among Southern states, those that have adopted the Medicaid expansion generally have lower uninsured rates as of 2014 compared to those that have not adopted the expansion. Moreover, those that adopted the expansion generally experienced a larger decline in the uninsured rate between 2013 and 2014, when the ACA was implemented, compared to those that have not adopted the Medicaid expansion (Figure 12). Louisiana has a relatively high uninsured rate compared to other Southern states that have adopted the Medicaid expansion because it has not yet been implemented in the state; the expansion is scheduled to become effective as of July 2016. Delaware and the District of Columbia show little change in the uninsured rate between 2013 and 2014 because they already had Medicaid coverage for adults as of 2013.



The ACA Medicaid and Marketplace coverage expansions have the potential to extend health coverage to many currently uninsured Southerners. Based on current Medicaid expansion decisions, 42% of uninsured Southerners are eligible for coverage (Figure 13). This includes 16% who are eligible for Medicaid and 25% who are eligible for tax credit subsidies for Marketplace coverage. However, 17% fall into a coverage gap in the Southern states that have not adopted the Medicaid expansion. These are poor adults who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but not enough to qualify for premium tax credits, which begin at 100% FPL. Because most states not implementing the Medicaid expansion are concentrated in the South, uninsured Southerners are more likely to fall into the coverage gap and less likely to be eligible for Medicaid compared to the uninsured in the rest of the country. If all states were to expand Medicaid, the coverage gap would be eliminated and 61% of uninsured Southerners would be eligible for coverage, with the share eligible for Medicaid increasing from 16% to 44% (Figure 14).



Implications

The South is a vital component of the nation, accounting for over a third of the total population. The region is racially and ethnically diverse and home to a large share of the nation’s people of color. There are significant health needs within the region. Southerners as a group are generally more likely than those in other regions to have a number of chronic illnesses and experience worse health outcomes. While a broad array of factors contributes to the high rates of chronic disease and poor health outcomes in the South, ensuring individuals have health coverage that enables them to access preventive and primary care and ongoing treatment to meet their health needs can be an important step in addressing these disparities. Southerners are more likely to be uninsured compared to the rest of the country. The ACA has the potential to extend health coverage to many uninsured Southerners through the Medicaid and Marketplace coverage expansions. However, in states that do not implement the Medicaid expansion, many poor adults fall into a coverage gap. Despite this coverage gap, millions of uninsured Southerners are eligible for coverage today. Outreach and enrollment efforts will be key for getting these individuals into coverage. If all states were to expand Medicaid, the coverage gap would be eliminated and potential coverage gains in the region would be significantly larger.

Samantha Artiga is with the Kaiser Family Foundation. Anthony Damico is an independent consultant to the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Table 1: Racial and Ethnic Distribution and Poverty Rate of Total U.S. Population, 2014

State	Total Residents	Racial/Ethnic Distribution					Percent With Income Below Poverty
		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	
United States	316,168,000	62%	12%	18%	6%	3%	15%
South	118,339,000	58%	19%	17%	3%	2%	17%
Alabama	4,768,000	66%	27%	4%	2%	1%	18%
Arkansas	2,896,000	72%	16%	7%	N/A	3%	19%
Delaware	929,000	63%	20%	10%	4%	2%	11%
District of Columbia	657,000	37%	47%	11%	4%	2%	19%
Florida	19,731,000	55%	16%	25%	3%	1%	17%
Georgia	9,965,000	53%	31%	10%	4%	2%	17%
Kentucky	4,316,000	84%	8%	4%	3%	1%	20%
Louisiana	4,557,000	58%	31%	6%	2%	2%	23%
Maryland	5,939,000	54%	29%	8%	6%	3%	10%
Mississippi	2,965,000	57%	37%	3%	N/A	1%	22%
North Carolina	9,836,000	62%	21%	10%	3%	N/A	17%
Oklahoma	3,742,000	68%	7%	11%	2%	12%	18%
South Carolina	4,764,000	64%	27%	6%	1%	2%	17%
Tennessee	6,502,000	74%	17%	6%	1%	N/A	17%
Texas	26,687,000	44%	12%	38%	4%	2%	16%
Virginia	8,259,000	63%	19%	8%	7%	2%	10%
West Virginia	1,826,000	92%	3%	1%	N/A	2%	21%
U.S Excluding South	197,829,000	64% *	8% *	18%	7% *	3% *	14% *
Midwest	67,239,000	76% *	10% *	8% *	3%	2%	13% *
Illinois	12,798,000	64%	13%	16%	6%	1%	14%
Indiana	6,478,000	78%	9%	9%	3%	1%	15%
Iowa	3,081,000	88%	3%	5%	3%	N/A	10%
Kansas	2,853,000	75%	6%	12%	4%	3%	12%
Michigan	9,906,000	75%	14%	6%	3%	2%	15%
Minnesota	5,419,000	79%	6%	6%	5%	5%	8%
Missouri	5,961,000	81%	12%	4%	1%	2%	11%
Nebraska	1,881,000	79%	4%	11%	3%	N/A	12%
North Dakota	733,000	88%	2%	3%	2%	5%	10%
Ohio	11,536,000	80%	12%	3%	2%	3%	16%
South Dakota	847,000	85%	2%	2%	N/A	10%	13%
Wisconsin	5,747,000	82%	6%	8%	2%	3%	11%
Northeast	55,766,000	67% *	11% *	13% *	7% *	2% *	13% *
Connecticut	3,578,000	71%	9%	13%	6%	1%	9%
Maine	1,300,000	92%	1%	1%	2%	4%	15%
Massachusetts	6,658,000	72%	7%	11%	8%	2%	14%
New Hampshire	1,320,000	92%	1%	3%	3%	1%	7%
New Jersey	8,939,000	58%	13%	19%	9%	1%	11%
New York	19,679,000	57%	13%	18%	10%	2%	14%
Pennsylvania	12,627,000	77%	10%	7%	3%	2%	13%
Rhode Island	1,048,000	77%	6%	12%	4%	2%	12%
Vermont	617,000	94%	1%	1%	2%	2%	10%
West	74,824,000	51% *	4% *	30% *	11% *	4% *	15% *
Alaska	696,000	57%	2%	9%	10%	22%	12%
Arizona	6,657,000	49%	4%	39%	4%	5%	21%
California	38,701,000	39%	5%	38%	15%	3%	16%
Colorado	5,377,000	70%	4%	21%	2%	3%	12%
Hawaii	1,365,000	19%	2%	9%	53%	17%	11%
Idaho	1,610,000	82%	1%	13%	1%	3%	13%
Montana	1,009,000	90%	1%	3%	N/A	5%	12%
Nevada	2,823,000	50%	9%	28%	9%	5%	17%
New Mexico	2,035,000	40%	2%	43%	N/A	13%	20%
Oregon	3,962,000	76%	2%	12%	6%	4%	15%
Utah	2,929,000	81%	1%	12%	4%	2%	10%
Washington	7,085,000	70%	4%	13%	8%	5%	12%
Wyoming	572,000	86%	1%	9%	N/A	3%	10%

Notes: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; all other racial/ethnic groups are non-Hispanic. Asian includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. Other includes American Indians and Alaska Natives and individuals reporting two or more races. Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. *Indicates the region has a statistically significant difference from the South at p<.05 level. Statistical comparisons not included for total United States or for individual states. N/A: Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are not provided.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplement).

Table 2: Health Status and Selected Health Indicators

	Selected Health Indicators among Adults			Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	Cancer Death Rate per 100,000
	Fair/Poor Health Status	Percent Told by A Doctor Have Diabetes	Percent Overweight or Obese		
United States	18%	11%	64%	6.0	166.4
South	20%	11%	66%	6.7	171.4
Alabama	23%	13%	67%	8.6	184.8
Arkansas	23%	13%	71%	7.9	188.6
Delaware	16%	11%	67%	6.4	176.1
District of Columbia	13%	8%	55%	6.7	178.4
Florida	19%	11%	62%	6.1	157.8
Georgia	19%	12%	66%	7.0	169.6
Kentucky	24%	12%	67%	6.4	201.2
Louisiana	22%	11%	69%	8.7	190.5
Maryland	14%	10%	65%	6.6	166.0
Mississippi	22%	13%	71%	9.6	200.0
North Carolina	19%	11%	66%	7.0	170.5
Oklahoma	20%	12%	68%	6.7	189.6
South Carolina	20%	12%	67%	6.9	179.0
Tennessee	24%	13%	67%	6.8	187.9
Texas	19%	11%	68%	5.8	160.6
Virginia	17%	10%	65%	6.2	165.3
West Virginia	26%	14%	70%	7.6	191.1
U.S Excluding South	17% *	10% *	63% *	5.5 *	163.4 *
Midwest	16% *	10% *	66%	6.4 *	174.1 *
Illinois	17%	10%	64%	6.0	175.5
Indiana	19%	11%	66%	7.2	184.2
Iowa	14%	9%	67%	4.3	167.9
Kansas	15%	10%	66%	6.5	167.7
Michigan	17%	10%	66%	7.1	174.3
Minnesota	12%	8%	64%	5.1	155.6
Missouri	17%	11%	66%	6.5	182.0
Nebraska	13%	9%	67%	5.2	164.6
North Dakota	14%	9%	69%	6.0	150.7
Ohio	18%	12%	67%	7.3	182.1
South Dakota	14%	9%	65%	6.5	162.0
Wisconsin	16%	9%	67%	6.3	166.1
Northeast	16% *	10% *	62% *	5.2 *	164.1 *
Connecticut	14%	9%	60%	4.8	152.0
Maine	15%	9%	64%	7.1	179.0
Massachusetts	14%	10%	59%	4.2	163.3
New Hampshire	14%	9%	64%	5.6	167.7
New Jersey	17%	10%	63%	4.5	160.3
New York	17%	10%	61%	4.9	159.5
Pennsylvania	17%	11%	64%	6.7	174.8
Rhode Island	15%	9%	62%	6.5	163.6
Vermont	12%	8%	60%	4.4	164.8
West	17% *	10% *	61% *	5.0 *	151.9 *
Alaska	13%	7%	65%	5.8	169.0
Arizona	19%	10%	64%	5.3	148.3
California	18%	10%	60%	4.8	151.0
Colorado	13%	7%	57%	5.1	143.7
Hawaii	15%	10%	58%	6.4	134.6
Idaho	13%	8%	66%	5.6	152.0
Montana	15%	9%	63%	5.6	154.2
Nevada	18%	10%	64%	5.3	163.8
New Mexico	21%	12%	65%	5.3	148.0
Oregon	16%	9%	62%	4.9	168.3
Utah	12%	7%	60%	5.2	128.7
Washington	16%	9%	63%	4.5	161.8
Wyoming	14%	8%	65%	4.8	154.6

Notes: *Indicates the region has a statistically significant difference from the South at p<.05 level. Infant mortality rates are not subject to sampling variation; as such, these rates were tested using the CDC's recommended approach described on p.26 of

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_09.pdf. Statistical comparisons not included for total United States or for individual states.

Sources: KCMU analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2014 Survey Results. Infant mortality rates based on KCMU analysis of CDC Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 2013. Cancer-related deaths based on KCMU analysis of CDC and National Cancer Institute United States Cancer Statistics, 2012, Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report.

Table 3: Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2014

	Total Nonelderly (0-64)			Nonelderly Adults (19-64)			Children		
	Private	Medicaid/ Other Public	Uninsured	Private	Medicaid/ Other Public	Uninsured	Private	Medicaid/ Other Public	Uninsured
United States	62%	26%	12%	67%	19%	14%	52%	41%	6%
South	60%	25%	15%	65%	17%	18%	49%	44%	7%
Alabama	60%	27%	13%	65%	19%	16%	48%	46%	5%
Arkansas	57%	31%	12%	63%	22%	15%	44%	52%	4%
Delaware	66%	26%	8%	68%	23%	9%	60%	34%	6%
District of Columbia	65%	28%	7%	70%	22%	8%	47%	50%	4%
Florida	56%	27%	17%	60%	19%	20%	44%	48%	8%
Georgia	59%	24%	18%	63%	15%	22%	48%	43%	8%
Kentucky	60%	32%	8%	64%	26%	9%	50%	45%	5%
Louisiana	56%	29%	15%	63%	18%	19%	41%	56%	3%
Maryland	74%	20%	7%	76%	16%	8%	68%	30%	2%
Mississippi	51%	35%	14%	58%	25%	18%	35%	61%	5%
North Carolina	61%	26%	14%	66%	18%	16%	49%	43%	8%
Oklahoma	58%	24%	18%	63%	17%	20%	46%	40%	14%
South Carolina	58%	27%	15%	61%	21%	18%	49%	44%	7%
Tennessee	64%	25%	11%	69%	18%	13%	53%	42%	6%
Texas	59%	23%	19%	64%	13%	23%	47%	44%	9%
Virginia	69%	19%	11%	72%	15%	13%	63%	30%	6%
West Virginia	55%	37%	8%	59%	32%	9%	43%	54%	N/A
U.S Excluding South	64% *	26%	10% *	68% *	20% *	12% *	54% *	40% *	6% *
Midwest	67% *	23% *	10% *	71% *	18%	11% *	58% *	37% *	5% *
Illinois	65%	24%	10%	69%	18%	13%	57%	39%	4%
Indiana	65%	23%	12%	69%	17%	15%	56%	37%	7%
Iowa	71%	22%	7%	77%	15%	8%	58%	37%	N/A
Kansas	66%	22%	12%	71%	15%	15%	56%	38%	7%
Michigan	66%	26%	8%	69%	21%	10%	58%	39%	3%
Minnesota	74%	19%	8%	76%	16%	8%	68%	26%	7%
Missouri	69%	21%	10%	72%	15%	13%	62%	33%	5%
Nebraska	68%	21%	11%	73%	13%	14%	57%	39%	4%
North Dakota	76%	14%	10%	78%	10%	11%	70%	24%	N/A
Ohio	63%	29%	9%	68%	22%	10%	50%	46%	4%
South Dakota	71%	18%	11%	75%	12%	13%	62%	31%	7%
Wisconsin	71%	21%	8%	74%	16%	10%	61%	34%	4%
Northeast	66% *	25%	9% *	70% *	20% *	11% *	56% *	39% *	5% *
Connecticut	72%	20%	8%	75%	15%	10%	67%	31%	3%
Maine	62%	26%	11%	66%	21%	13%	53%	42%	N/A
Massachusetts	67%	28%	5%	70%	25%	5%	58%	37%	4%
New Hampshire	75%	17%	8%	78%	12%	10%	64%	32%	4%
New Jersey	66%	22%	12%	68%	17%	14%	60%	34%	6%
New York	62%	29%	9%	66%	23%	10%	51%	44%	5%
Pennsylvania	69%	22%	9%	74%	15%	11%	55%	40%	5%
Rhode Island	71%	22%	6%	76%	17%	7%	59%	38%	3%
Vermont	68%	26%	7%	72%	21%	8%	55%	42%	N/A
West	60%	28% *	12% *	64%	22% *	14% *	51% *	43%	7%
Alaska	58%	26%	16%	62%	20%	18%	48%	41%	12%
Arizona	55%	31%	14%	59%	25%	16%	45%	45%	10%
California	59%	30%	11%	63%	23%	14%	49%	45%	5%
Colorado	60%	27%	13%	64%	22%	15%	51%	40%	9%
Hawaii	65%	29%	6%	70%	22%	7%	53%	44%	3%
Idaho	66%	22%	12%	72%	14%	14%	56%	37%	7%
Montana	64%	21%	15%	68%	15%	17%	56%	36%	8%
Nevada	59%	27%	14%	63%	21%	16%	48%	41%	11%
New Mexico	49%	38%	14%	54%	30%	16%	37%	55%	8%
Oregon	63%	27%	9%	66%	23%	12%	57%	39%	4%
Utah	73%	14%	13%	75%	10%	15%	71%	19%	10%
Washington	62%	28%	10%	67%	21%	12%	51%	44%	5%
Wyoming	75%	14%	11%	76%	10%	13%	70%	24%	6%

Notes: Private includes employer and non-group coverage. Medicaid/Other Public includes those covered by Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, Medicare, military and other public coverage. Data may not sum to 100% due to rounding. *Indicates the region has a statistically significant difference from the South at p<.05 level. Statistical comparisons not included for total United States or for individual states. N/A: Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% are not provided.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplement).

Table 4: Medicaid/CHIP Eligibility Limits as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2016

State	Upper Limit for Children	Upper Limit for Pregnant Women	Parents	Childless Adults
United States Median	255%	205%	138%	138%
South Median	217%	205%	44%	0%
Alabama	317%	146%	18%	0%
Arkansas	216%	214%	138%	138%
Delaware	217%	217%	138%	138%
District of Columbia	324%	324%	221%	215%
Florida	215%	196%	34%	0%
Georgia	252%	225%	37%	0%
Kentucky	218%	200%	138%	138%
Louisiana*	255%	214%	24%	0%
Maryland	322%	264%	138%	138%
Mississippi	214%	199%	27%	0%
North Carolina	216%	201%	44%	0%
Oklahoma	210%	190%	44%	0%
South Carolina	213%	199%	67%	0%
Tennessee	255%	255%	101%	0%
Texas	206%	207%	18%	0%
Virginia	205%	205%	39%	0%
West Virginia	305%	163%	138%	138%
U.S. Excluding South Median	266%	205%	138%	138%
Midwest Median	253%	204%	138%	138%
Illinois	318%	213%	138%	138%
Indiana	263%	218%	139%	139%
Iowa	380%	380%	138%	138%
Kansas	244%	171%	38%	0%
Michigan	217%	200%	138%	138%
Minnesota	288%	283%	138%	138%
Missouri	305%	201%	22%	0%
Nebraska	218%	202%	63%	0%
North Dakota	175%	152%	138%	138%
Ohio	211%	205%	138%	138%
South Dakota	209%	138%	52%	0%
Wisconsin	306%	306%	100%	100%
Northeast Median	319%	214%	138%	138%
Connecticut	323%	263%	155%	138%
Maine	213%	214%	105%	0%
Massachusetts	305%	205%	138%	138%
New Hampshire	323%	201%	138%	138%
New Jersey	355%	205%	138%	138%
New York	405%	223%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania	319%	220%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	266%	258%	138%	138%
Vermont	317%	213%	138%	138%
West Median	265%	190%	138%	138%
Alaska	208%	205%	143%	138%
Arizona	152%	161%	138%	138%
California	266%	322%	138%	138%
Colorado	265%	265%	138%	138%
Hawaii	313%	196%	138%	138%
Idaho	190%	138%	26%	0%
Montana	266%	162%	138%	138%
Nevada	205%	165%	138%	138%
New Mexico	305%	255%	138%	138%
Oregon	305%	190%	138%	138%
Utah	205%	144%	45%	0%
Washington	317%	198%	138%	138%
Wyoming	205%	159%	57%	0%

Note: *Louisiana has adopted the Medicaid expansion for adults, but coverage is not yet in effect. When coverage becomes effective July 2016, eligibility levels for parents and other adults will be 138% FPL.

Source: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KCMU and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, January 2016.

Table 5: Eligibility for ACA Coverage Among the Nonelderly Uninsured in 2015 based on Medicaid Expansion Decisions as of January 2016

State	Total Uninsured	Medicaid Eligible	Eligible for Tax Credits	Ineligible for Financial Assistance Due to Offer of ESI, Income, or Citizenship	In the Coverage Gap
United States	32,339,000	8,850,000 27%	7,022,000 22%	13,572,000 42%	2,895,000 9%
South	15,050,000	2,450,000 16%	3,823,000 25%	6,186,000 41%	2,591,000 17%
Alabama	513,000	75,000 15%	160,000 31%	139,000 27%	139,000 27%
Arkansas	285,000	127,000 44%	60,000 21%	98,000 34%	- -
Delaware	63,000	22,000 35%	15,000 24%	25,000 40%	- -
District of Columbia	42,000	20,000 48%	N/A N/A	19,000 45%	- -
Florida	2,788,000	306,000 11%	825,000 30%	1,091,000 39%	567,000 20%
Georgia	1,524,000	201,000 13%	406,000 27%	612,000 40%	305,000 20%
Kentucky	285,000	121,000 43%	N/A N/A	119,000 42%	49,000 17%
Louisiana*	582,000	311,000 53%	117,000 20%	154,000 26%	- -
Maryland	336,000	133,000 40%	43,000 13%	160,000 48%	- -
Mississippi	359,000	42,000 12%	104,000 29%	106,000 29%	108,000 30%
North Carolina	1,138,000	152,000 13%	289,000 25%	452,000 40%	244,000 21%
Oklahoma	581,000	109,000 19%	144,000 25%	236,000 41%	91,000 16%
South Carolina	604,000	100,000 17%	186,000 31%	195,000 32%	123,000 20%
Tennessee	605,000	104,000 17%	127,000 21%	257,000 42%	118,000 19%
Texas	4,425,000	493,000 11%	1,035,000 23%	2,132,000 48%	766,000 17%
Virginia	804,000	77,000 10%	235,000 29%	361,000 45%	131,000 16%
West Virginia	116,000	56,000 48%	31,000 27%	29,000 25%	- -
U.S. Excluding South	17,289,000	6,400,000 37% *	3,199,000 19% *	7,386,000 43%	304,000 2% *
Midwest	5,427,000	1,916,000 35% *	1,103,000 20% *	2,209,000 41%	198,000 4% *
Illinois	1,122,000	397,000 35%	166,000 15%	559,000 50%	- -
Indiana	686,000	310,000 45%	128,000 19%	248,000 36%	- -
Iowa	188,000	88,000 47%	30,000 16%	71,000 38%	- -
Kansas	302,000	38,000 13%	83,000 28%	131,000 43%	- -
Michigan	685,000	320,000 47%	147,000 21%	218,000 32%	- -
Minnesota^	364,000	126,000 35%	45,000 12%	193,000 53%	- -
Missouri	516,000	52,000 10%	156,000 30%	198,000 38%	109,000 21%
Nebraska	178,000	16,000 9%	46,000 26%	90,000 50%	27,000 15%
North Dakota	64,000	24,000 37%	16,000 25%	24,000 38%	- -
Ohio	834,000	404,000 48%	165,000 20%	264,000 32%	- -
South Dakota	77,000	12,000 16%	22,000 29%	30,000 39%	13,000 17%
Wisconsin	410,000	129,000 32%	100,000 24%	181,000 44%	& &
Northeast	4,249,000	1,612,000 38% *	818,000 19% *	1,795,000 42%	24,000 1% *
Connecticut	247,000	69,000 28%	62,000 25%	116,000 47%	- -
Maine	121,000	18,000 15%	40,000 33%	39,000 32%	24,000 20%
Massachusetts	288,000	93,000 32%	N/A N/A	147,000 51%	- -
New Hampshire	94,000	37,000 39%	17,000 18%	41,000 43%	- -
New Jersey	940,000	335,000 36%	131,000 14%	473,000 50%	- -
New York^	1,476,000	548,000 37%	317,000 21%	611,000 41%	- -
Pennsylvania	994,000	477,000 48%	180,000 18%	338,000 34%	- -
Rhode Island	55,000	27,000 49%	13,000 23%	15,000 27%	- -
Vermont	34,000	8,000 24%	11,000 33%	15,000 43%	- -
West	7,613,000	2,872,000 38% *	1,277,000 17% *	3,382,000 44% *	81,000 1% *
Alaska	100,000	51,000 51%	20,000 20%	29,000 29%	- -
Arizona	808,000	368,000 46%	100,000 12%	341,000 42%	- -
California	3,845,000	1,428,000 37%	623,000 16%	1,795,000 47%	- -
Colorado	593,000	223,000 38%	104,000 18%	266,000 45%	- -
Hawaii	70,000	35,000 50%	N/A N/A	28,000 39%	- -
Idaho	166,000	21,000 13%	43,000 26%	72,000 44%	30,000 18%
Montana	126,000	59,000 47%	27,000 22%	40,000 32%	- -
Nevada	350,000	147,000 42%	61,000 17%	143,000 41%	- -
New Mexico	233,000	109,000 47%	31,000 13%	94,000 40%	- -
Oregon	307,000	122,000 40%	N/A N/A	150,000 49%	- -
Utah	337,000	66,000 20%	92,000 27%	138,000 41%	41,000 12%
Washington	621,000	238,000 38%	116,000 19%	267,000 43%	- -
Wyoming	56,000	6,000 11%	19,000 34%	20,000 36%	11,000 19%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. N/A indicates estimates do not meet minimum standards for statistical reliability. *Indicates the region has a statistically significant difference from the South at p<.05 level. Statistical comparisons not included for total United States or for individual states. ^LA's Governor has adopted the Medicaid expansion but coverage is not yet in effect. For this analysis, LA is considered an expansion state. ^Tax credit-eligible population in Minnesota and New York include uninsured adults who are eligible for coverage through the Basic Health Plan. & Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid under a waiver but did not adopt the ACA expansion.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis based on 2015 Current Population Survey data and 2015 Medicaid eligibility levels updated to reflect state Medicaid expansion decisions as of January 2016.

Table 6: Eligibility for Coverage Among the Nonelderly Uninsured in 2015 if All States Expanded Medicaid

State	Total Uninsured	Medicaid Eligible		Eligible for Tax Credits		Ineligible for Financial Assistance Due to Offer of ESI, Income, or Citizenship	
United States	32,339,000	13,542,000	42%	5,628,000	17%	13,169,000	41%
South	15,050,000	6,615,000	44%	2,602,000	17%	5,832,000	39%
Alabama	513,000	296,000	58%	95,000	18%	123,000	24%
Arkansas	285,000	127,000	44%	60,000	21%	98,000	34%
Delaware	63,000	22,000	35%	15,000	24%	25,000	40%
District of Columbia	42,000	20,000	48%	N/A	N/A	19,000	45%
Florida	2,788,000	1,179,000	42%	580,000	21%	1,030,000	37%
Georgia	1,524,000	675,000	44%	284,000	19%	564,000	37%
Kentucky	285,000	121,000	43%	N/A	N/A	119,000	42%
Louisiana	582,000	311,000	53%	117,000	20%	154,000	26%
Maryland	336,000	133,000	40%	43,000	13%	160,000	48%
Mississippi	359,000	199,000	55%	64,000	18%	96,000	27%
North Carolina	1,138,000	583,000	51%	140,000	12%	414,000	36%
Oklahoma	581,000	260,000	45%	98,000	17%	223,000	38%
South Carolina	604,000	289,000	48%	133,000	22%	182,000	30%
Tennessee	605,000	290,000	48%	76,000	13%	239,000	40%
Texas	4,425,000	1,727,000	39%	677,000	15%	2,022,000	46%
Virginia	804,000	328,000	41%	143,000	18%	334,000	41%
West Virginia	116,000	56,000	48%	31,000	27%	29,000	25%
U.S. Excluding South	17,289,000	6,926,000	40% *	3,026,000	18%	7,337,000	42% *
Midwest	5,427,000	2,261,000	42%	987,000	18%	2,179,000	40%
Illinois	1,122,000	397,000	35%	166,000	15%	559,000	50%
Indiana	686,000	310,000	45%	128,000	19%	248,000	36%
Iowa	188,000	88,000	47%	30,000	16%	71,000	38%
Kansas	302,000	134,000	44%	43,000	14%	125,000	41%
Michigan	685,000	320,000	47%	147,000	21%	218,000	32%
Minnesota [^]	364,000	126,000	35%	45,000	12%	193,000	53%
Missouri	516,000	220,000	43%	110,000	21%	186,000	36%
Nebraska	178,000	51,000	29%	40,000	22%	87,000	49%
North Dakota	64,000	24,000	37%	16,000	25%	24,000	38%
Ohio	834,000	404,000	48%	165,000	20%	264,000	32%
South Dakota	77,000	31,000	40%	17,000	23%	29,000	37%
Wisconsin	410,000	156,000	38%	80,000	20%	174,000	42%
Northeast	4,249,000	1,649,000	39% *	809,000	19%	1,791,000	42%
Connecticut	247,000	69,000	28%	62,000	25%	116,000	47%
Maine	121,000	56,000	46%	31,000	25%	35,000	29%
Massachusetts	288,000	93,000	32%	N/A	N/A	147,000	51%
New Hampshire	94,000	37,000	39%	17,000	18%	41,000	43%
New Jersey	940,000	335,000	36%	131,000	14%	473,000	50%
New York [^]	1,476,000	548,000	37%	317,000	21%	611,000	41%
Pennsylvania	994,000	477,000	48%	180,000	18%	338,000	34%
Rhode Island	55,000	27,000	49%	13,000	23%	15,000	27%
Vermont	34,000	8,000	24%	11,000	33%	15,000	43%
West	7,613,000	3,016,000	40% *	1,230,000	16%	3,367,000	44% *
Alaska	100,000	51,000	51%	20,000	20%	29,000	29%
Arizona	808,000	368,000	46%	100,000	12%	341,000	42%
California	3,845,000	1,428,000	37%	623,000	16%	1,795,000	47%
Colorado	593,000	223,000	38%	104,000	18%	266,000	45%
Hawaii	70,000	35,000	50%	N/A	N/A	28,000	39%
Idaho	166,000	67,000	40%	31,000	19%	68,000	41%
Montana	126,000	59,000	47%	27,000	22%	40,000	32%
Nevada	350,000	147,000	42%	61,000	17%	143,000	41%
New Mexico	233,000	109,000	47%	31,000	13%	94,000	40%
Oregon	307,000	122,000	40%	N/A	N/A	150,000	49%
Utah	337,000	147,000	44%	62,000	18%	129,000	38%
Washington	621,000	238,000	38%	116,000	19%	267,000	43%
Wyoming	56,000	23,000	41%	14,000	26%	19,000	33%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding. N/A indicates estimates do not meet minimum standards for statistical reliability.

*Indicates the region has a statistically significant difference from the South at p<.05 level. Statistical comparisons not included for total United States or for individual states. [^]Tax credit-eligible population in Minnesota and New York include uninsured adults who are eligible for coverage through the Basic Health Plan.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis based on 2015 Current Population Survey data and 2015 Medicaid eligibility levels, updated to assume adoption of the Medicaid expansion to adults in all states.

ENDNOTES

¹ Samantha Artiga and Elizabeth Cornachione, *Trends in Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Over Time* (Washington DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, January 2016), <http://kff.org/medicaid/report/trends-in-medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-over-time/>.

² KCMU analysis of 2015 ASEC Supplement to the CPS.