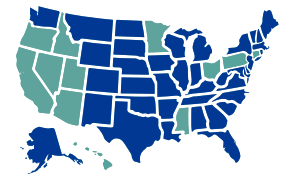




Nine Million Publicly Insured Children in the Twelve States Facing Federal CHIP Cutoff by End of Year

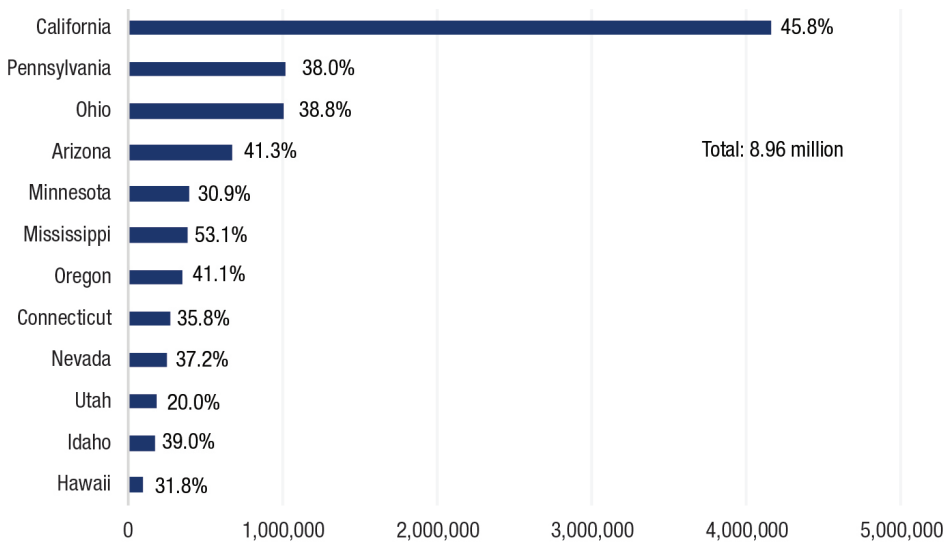
Jessica A. Carson

Funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—the federal program that extends health insurance coverage to low income children not eligible for traditional Medicaid—officially expired on September 30, 2017. Given that states implement CHIP in different ways, states will run out of funds at different times, with twelve states exhausting their federal allotment by the end of 2017 (see Figure 1). Several of these states are populous, and together are home to nearly 9 million—or 30 percent—of the nation’s publicly insured children, and to one in five publicly insured rural children. Lawmakers are discussing how to fund reauthorization, and in the meantime, children may become uninsured or switch to more expensive and less comprehensive alternate plans in the interim. As states begin planning for these transitions, legislators should consider both administrative costs and potential effects on family health and finances.



Green states are home to nearly 9 million—or 30 percent—of the nation’s publicly insured children, and to one in five publicly insured rural children.

FIGURE 1. NUMBER & PERCENT OF CHILDREN COVERED BY PUBLIC INSURANCE IN STATES PREDICTED TO EXHAUST FUNDING IN 2017



Source: American Community Survey, 2016 1-year estimates; The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation
Note: Public insurance coverage for children includes children covered by both Medicaid and CHIP.

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► *More Than 95 Percent of U.S. Children Had Health Insurance in 2015 (April 2017)*

► *Hispanic Children Least Likely to Have Health Insurance (June 2016)*

This analysis was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.