



SMALL AREA HEALTH INSURANCE ESTIMATES (SAHIE)

SHADAC Webinar Featuring U.S. Census Bureau Experts

June 9, 2016, 12:00 -12:30 PM EDT

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Presenters



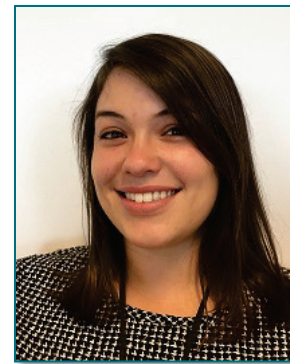
Joanna Turner
SHADAC



David Powers
U.S. Census Bureau



Brett Fried
SHADAC



Lauren Bowers
U.S. Census Bureau

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates from the Census Bureau: 2013 and 2014

David Powers and Lauren Bowers
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
United States Census Bureau

Presentation for State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC)
June 9, 2016

Disclaimer: This presentation is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Smal Are Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

- Model-based health insurance coverage estimates
- Only source of single-year health insurance coverage estimates for all U.S. counties
- Recently released estimates
 - 2014 SAHIE
 - Updated version of 2013 SAHIE
- Release highlights
 - Incorporated new up-to-date Medicaid source data
 - Substantial 2013 to 2014 changes in health insurance in many areas

United States Census Bureau

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Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Main | About SAHIE | Data | Methodology | Publications | Related Sites | Contact Us

Quick Links

- [About SAHIE](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Publications](#)
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SAHIE Interactive Data Tool

2014 SAHIE Highlights

Health Insurance Coverage, 2005-2014

Model-based Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) for Counties and States

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces timely estimates for all counties and states by detailed demographic and income groups. The SAHIE program produces single-year estimates of health insurance coverage for every county in the U.S. The estimates are model-based and consistent with the American Community Survey (ACS). They are based on an "area-level" model that uses survey estimates for domains of interest, rather than individual responses. The estimates are "enhanced" with administrative data, within a Hierarchical Bayesian framework.

SAHIE data can be used to analyze geographic variation in health insurance coverage, as well as disparities in coverage by race/ethnicity, sex, age and income levels that reflect thresholds for state and federal assistance programs. Because consistent estimates are available from 2008 to 2014, SAHIE reflects annual changes over time.

Latest Releases

The 2014 County and State Health Insurance Estimates by Demographic and Income Characteristics were released in March 2015.

- [Release Highlights of 2014 Estimates](#)
- [Interactive Data Visualization and Mapping Tool](#)
- [View State and County Maps for 2014](#)
- [More Data Access Options](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [SAHIE API Data](#)

Related Sites

- [Health Insurance Topics](#)
- [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\) program](#)

Contact Us

For assistance, please contact the Census Call Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll free) or visit ask.census.gov for further information.

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



- SAHIE is partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)
- The CDC uses SAHIE to assess the eligible population of low-income, uninsured women for cancer screening and diagnostic services under the NBCCEDP

SAHIE Cross Classifications

| Age | Sex | Income | Race and Ethnicity (State only) |
|----------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Under age 65 | Both Sexes | All Incomes | All Race and Ethnicities |
| 18 to 64 years | Male | At or below 200% of poverty | White Alone, not Hispanic |
| 40 to 64 years | Female | At or below 250% of poverty | Black Alone, not Hispanic |
| 50 to 64 years | | At or below 138% of poverty | Hispanic |
| Under age 19* | | At or below 400% of poverty | |
| | | Between 138 and 400% of poverty | |
| | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> By “% of poverty,” we mean the ratio of income to the federal poverty threshold </div> | |

*For the population under age 19 estimates are not available by sex or by race and ethnicity

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**Centers for
Disease Control
(CDC)**

**Children’s Health
Insurance Program
(CHIP)**

**Patient Protection and
Affordable Care Act
(ACA)**

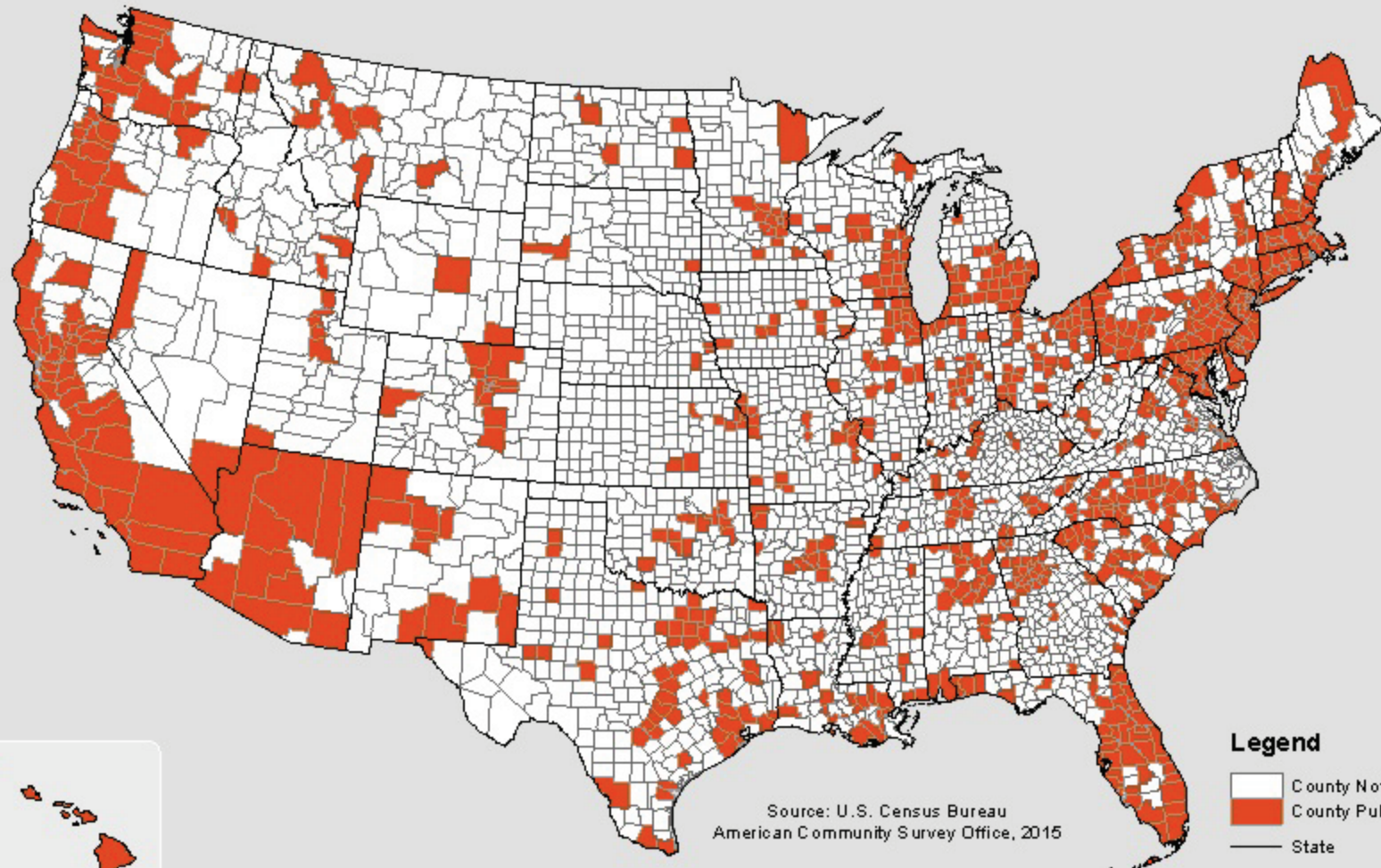
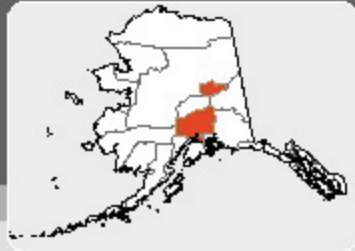
When to Use SAHIE?

U.S. Census Bureau Health Insurance Data Source Recommendations




| Geographic Level | Cross-Sectional Estimates | Longitudinal Estimates |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
| United States | CPS ASEC for income | SIPP |
| | ACS for detailed race groups | |
| State | ACS/CPS ASEC 2-year averages | SIPP (selected states) |
| Substate (areas with populations of 65,000 or more) | SAHIE for counties, else | None |
| | ACS 1-year period estimates | |
| Substate (areas with populations of 20,000 to 65,000) | SAHIE for counties, else | None |
| | ACS 3-year period estimates | |
| Substate (areas with populations less than 20,000) | SAHIE for counties, else | None |
| | ACS 5-year period estimates | |

Available on the web: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/about/index.html>

Counties with Published ACS 1-Year Estimates: 2014







Legend

-  County Not Published
-  County Published
-  State

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
American Community Survey Office, 2015



SAHIE Data Sources

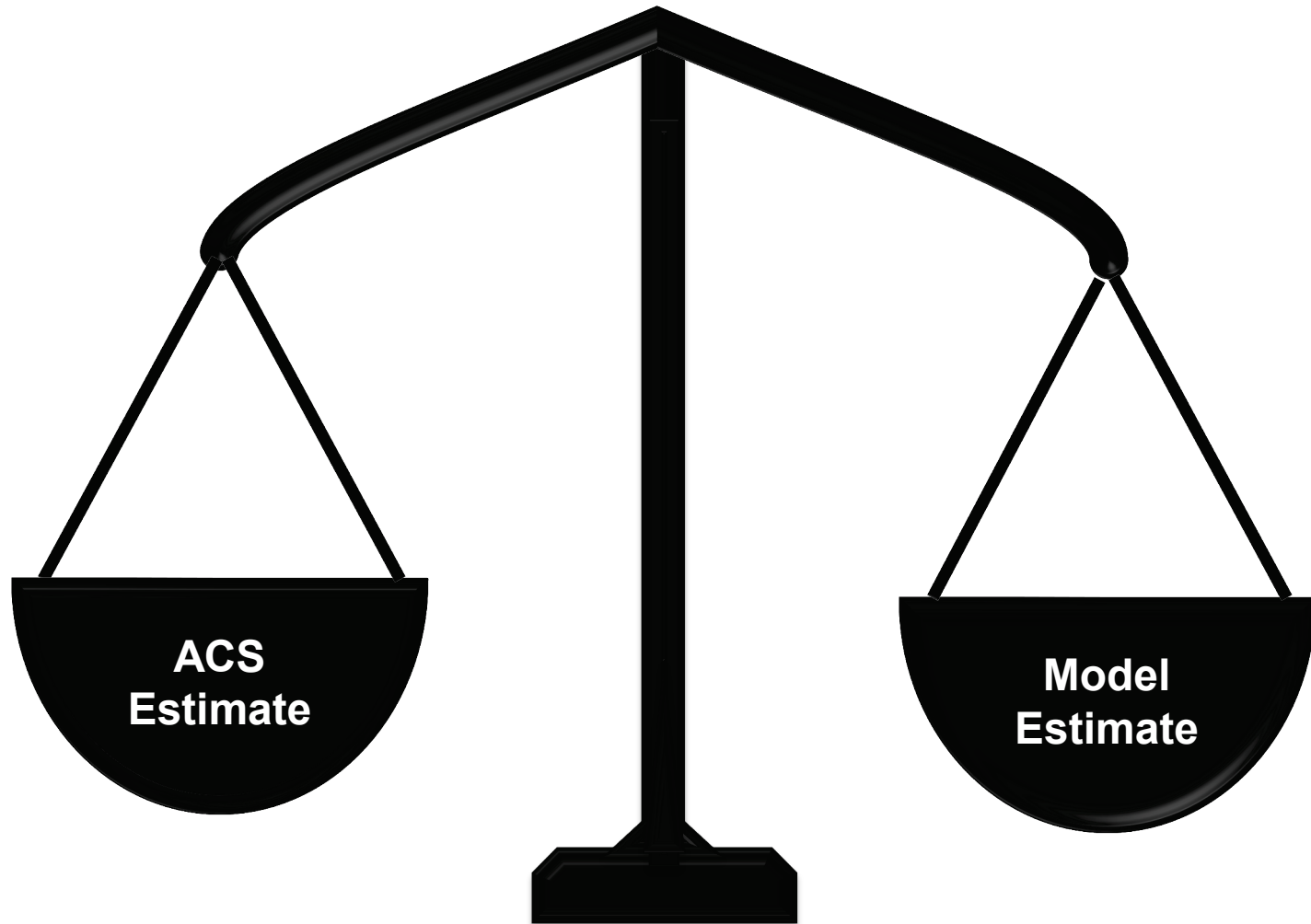
| | |
|---|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American Community Survey (1-year and 5-year)• Census 2010 (housing tenure, % rural tabulations)• Population estimates• County Business Patterns |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aggregated federal 1040 tax returns |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation records |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medicaid participation records• Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) participation records |

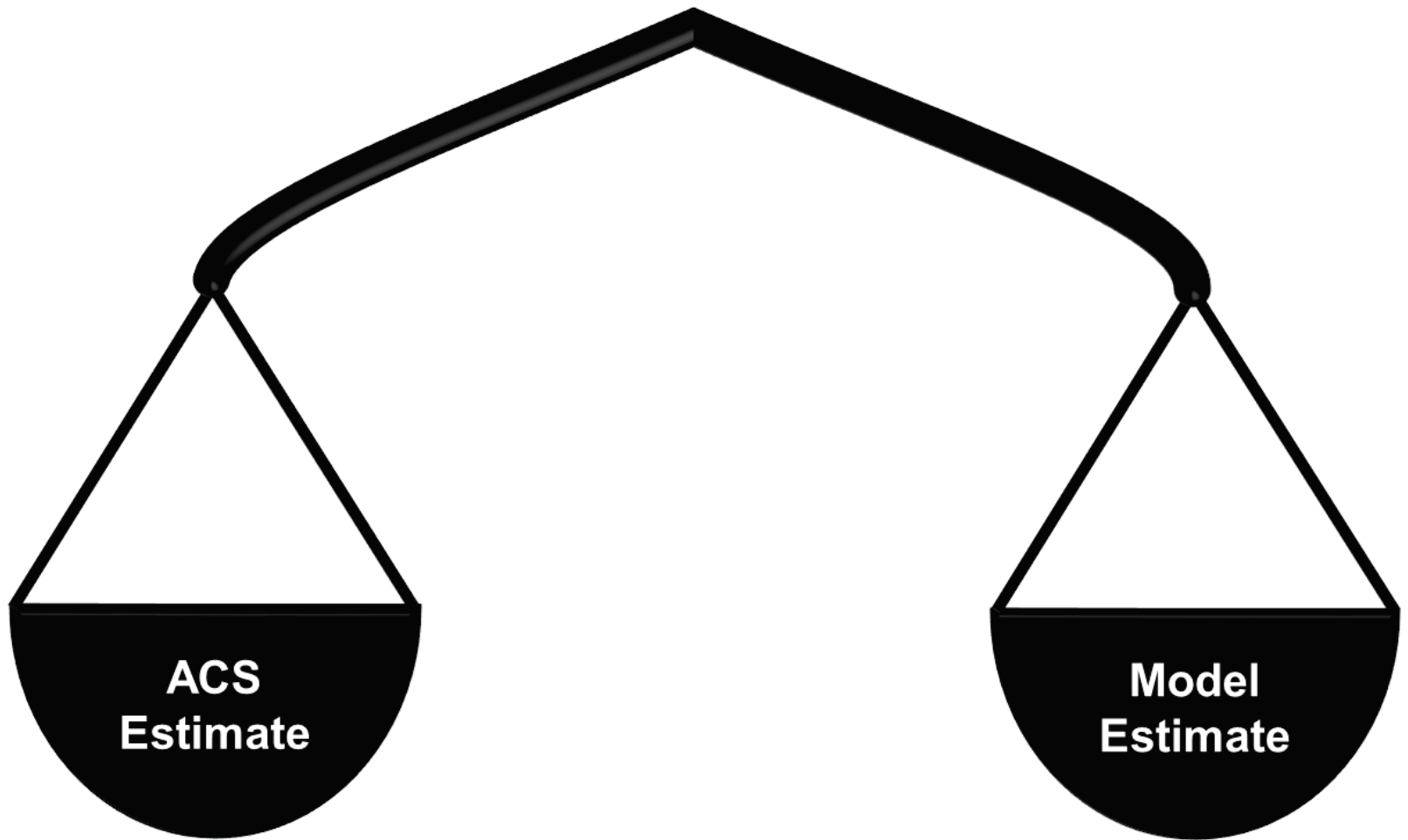
Benefits from Modeling

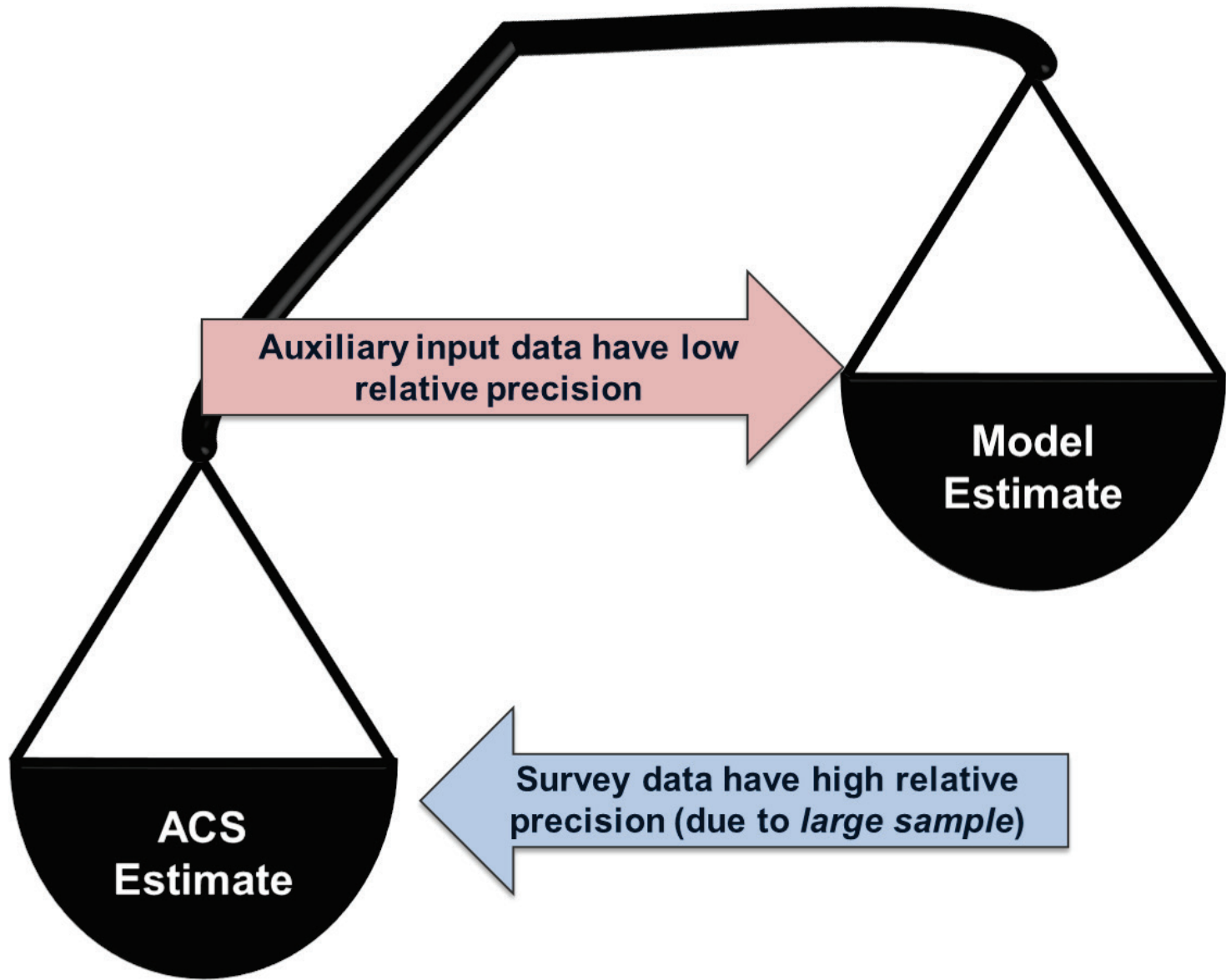
- Estimates can be released for all counties, regardless of population size, and for many detailed domains
- Reduction in year-to-year volatility relative to the survey estimates
- Improvement in precision (margins of error) relative to the survey estimates

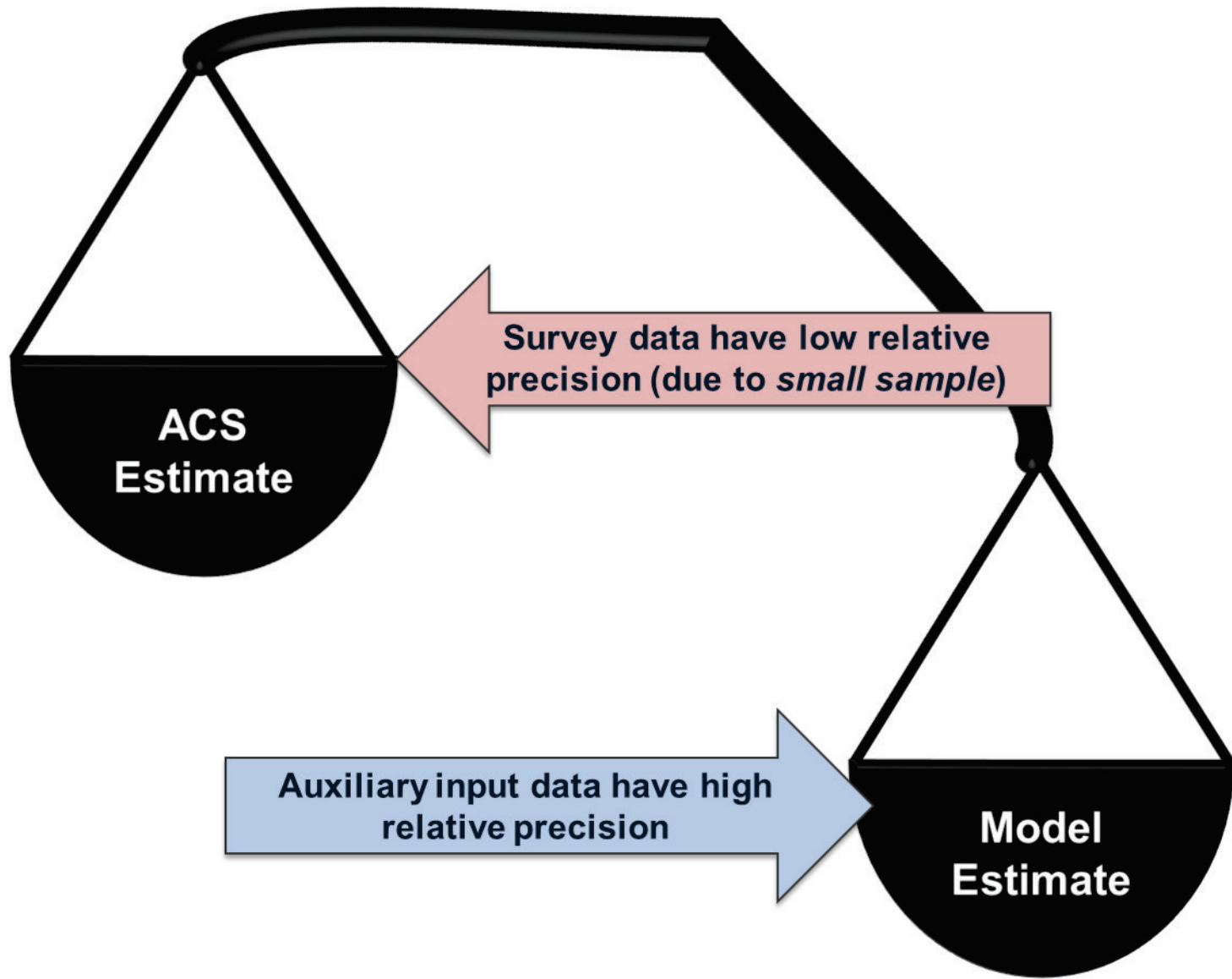
How the SAHIE Models Work

Weighted average between survey estimate and model estimate



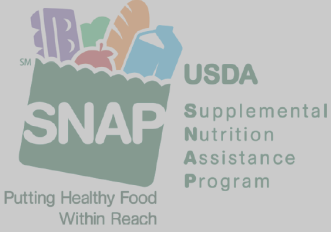









SAHIE Data Sources

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New Medicaid Data (1)

- Starting in late 2013, CMS began to release new timely Medicaid/CHIP summary data
- SAHIE historically has used Medicaid/CHIP participation data that lagged 2 years behind the estimate year
 - e.g., 2012 SAHIE used 2010 Medicaid and CHIP data
- Opportunity for SAHIE to improve source data timeliness and to protect against uncertain delays in future delivery
- Using more up-to-date Medicaid/CHIP data may be especially important during 2013-2014 as many states expanded Medicaid eligibility under the ACA

New Medicaid Data (2)

- SAHIE production now incorporates the new CMS Medicaid/CHIP summary data together with the previous (detailed but lagged) Medicaid/CHIP data
- The resulting SAHIE, which uses the combined new Medicaid/CHIP data, show improved consistency with ACS 1-year estimates of the uninsured for people aged 0-18 in smaller counties

For more information on SAHIE's use of updated Medicaid enrollment data, please visit

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methods/inputs/medicaid.html>

2013-2014 Changes in Uninsured Rates

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE): 2013 - 2014

Introduction

This document provides summary highlights of the 2014 release of the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program. SAHIE is partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). The NBCCEDP and their stakeholders use SAHIE to determine the number of low-income uninsured women who may be eligible for their program at the state and county level.

SAHIE is the only source of data for single-year estimates of health insurance coverage status for all counties in the United States by selected economic and demographic characteristics (see text box "Small Area Health Insurance Estimates").¹ With the release of 2014 SAHIE, the Census Bureau released an updated version of 2013 SAHIE that incorporates recent changes to SAHIE's use of Medicaid data (see "New Improvements to SAHIE's Medicaid data" on page 2). The highlights presented in this document utilize the updated data to evaluate changes in health insurance coverage between 2013 and 2014.

From 2013 to 2014, there was a shift in policy affecting access to health insurance coverage. On January 1, 2014, provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) went into effect. These provisions of the ACA increased the availability and accessibility of health insurance coverage throughout the United States, particularly among working-age adults (aged 18-64), living at low-to-middle incomes (below 400 percent of poverty). Based on family income, some individuals may have qualified for subsidies or tax credits to help pay for health insurance purchased through the new health insurance exchanges. In addition, lower income individuals may have become eligible for Medicaid coverage if they reside in one of the 27 states (including the District of Columbia) that expanded Medicaid eligibility in 2014.

The 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) data are not available for most counties in the United States, only counties with a population of 65,000 or more.² SAHIE is the only source of data for single-year estimates of health insurance coverage status for all counties in the United States. As a data enhancement to the ACS, the SAHIE

Highlights

- Between 2013 and 2014, for the population under age 65, the estimated uninsured rate decreased in 2,325 counties, or 74.1 percent of all U.S. counties.
- Between 2013 and 2014, for the population of working-age adults, aged 18 to 64, living at or below 138 percent of poverty, the estimated uninsured rate decreased in 1,860 counties, or 59.3 percent of all U.S. counties.
- In 2014, for the population under age 65, non-Hispanic Whites had a lower estimated uninsured rate than both Hispanics and non-Hispanic Blacks in every state and the District of Columbia.

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) are model-based enhancements of the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates created by integrating additional information from administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and decennial census data. SAHIE methodology employs statistical modeling techniques to combine this supplemental information with survey data to produce estimates that are more reliable. SAHIE are broadly consistent with the direct ACS survey estimates, but with the help from other data sources, SAHIE estimates are more precise than the ACS 1-year and 5-year survey estimates for most counties. ACS 1-year estimates are not available for most of these smaller geographic areas (approximately only 800 counties with a population of 65,000 or more). A 2014 ACS map of unpublished counties is available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/highlights/2014highlights.html.

Additional detailed information on the various input data sources used in producing SAHIE is available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methods/inputs/index.html.

SAHIE are subject to several types of uncertainty. Additionally, details on the SAHIE methodology are available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methods/index.html.

¹ There are 3,142 total counties in the United States. SAHIE does not include Kalawao County, HI due to insufficient data.

² Approximately 75 percent or 2,325 of U.S. counties do not have 1-year estimates of health insurance coverage. However, the ACS 1-year county-level estimates cover 85 percent of the total U.S. population.

- Decreases in uninsured rates occurred in 74.1 percent of U.S. counties for the population under age 65
- Were largely driven by the decreases for the working-age adult (aged 18-64) population
- Were more prominent in states that expanded their Medicaid eligibility criteria

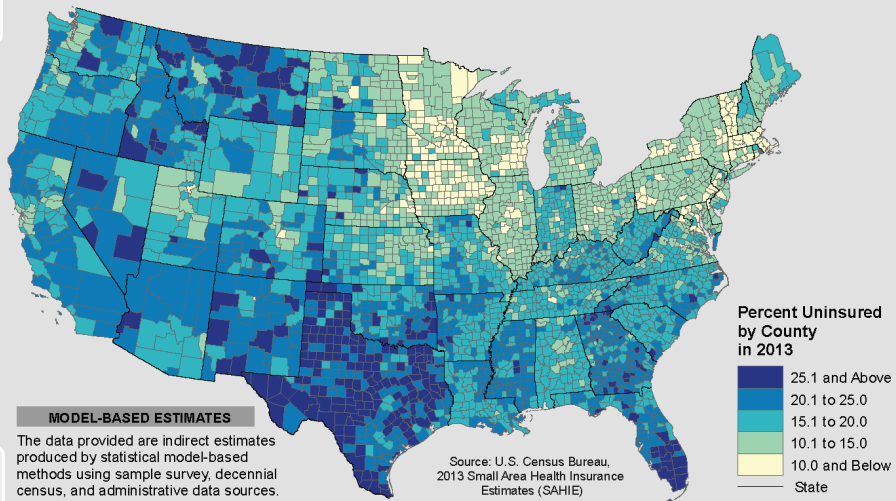
SAHIE Highlights and figures are available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/highlights/2014.html>

Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

Percent Uninsured: 2013 and 2014



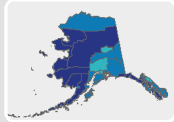
2013 Uninsured Rate
Population Under Age 65



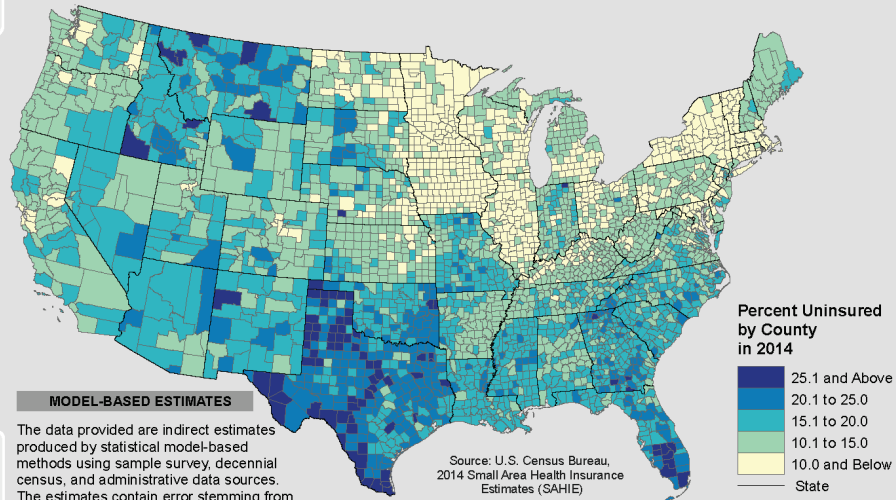
MODEL-BASED ESTIMATES

The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)



2014 Uninsured Rate
Population Under Age 65



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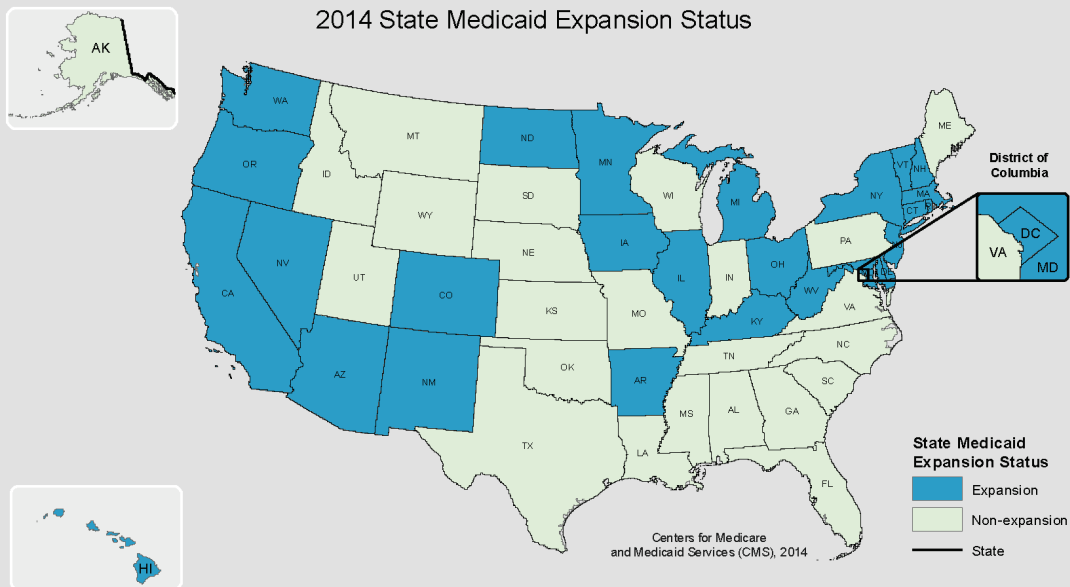
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)



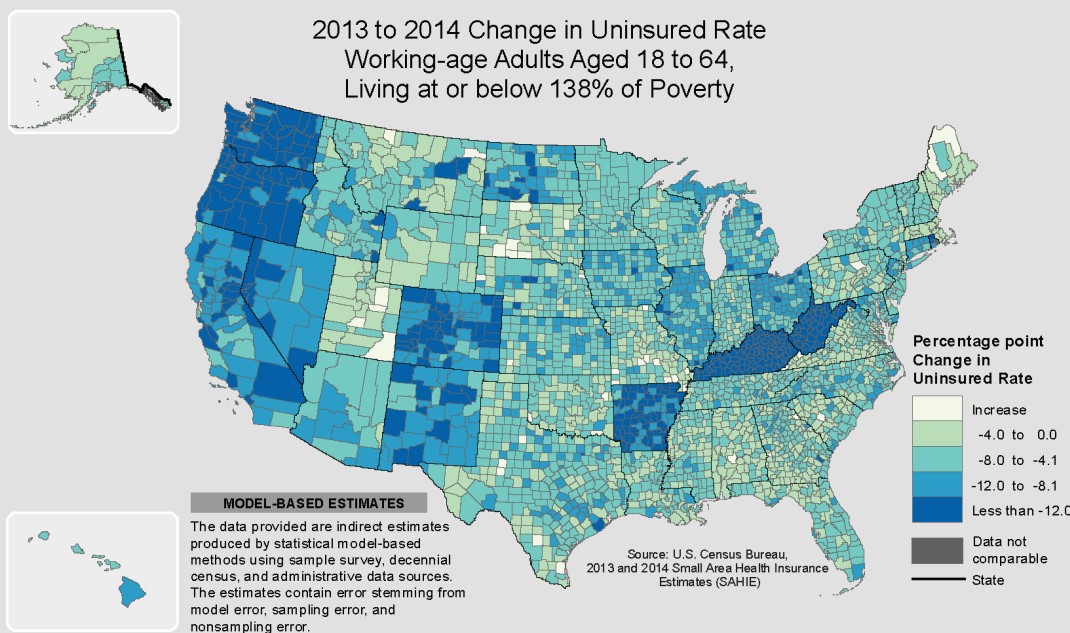
Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

Change in Uninsured Rate: 2013 to 2014

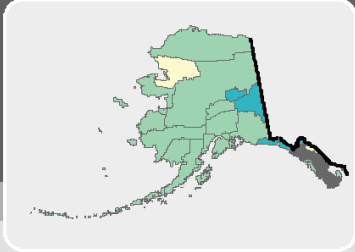
2014 State Medicaid Expansion Status



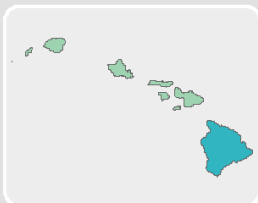
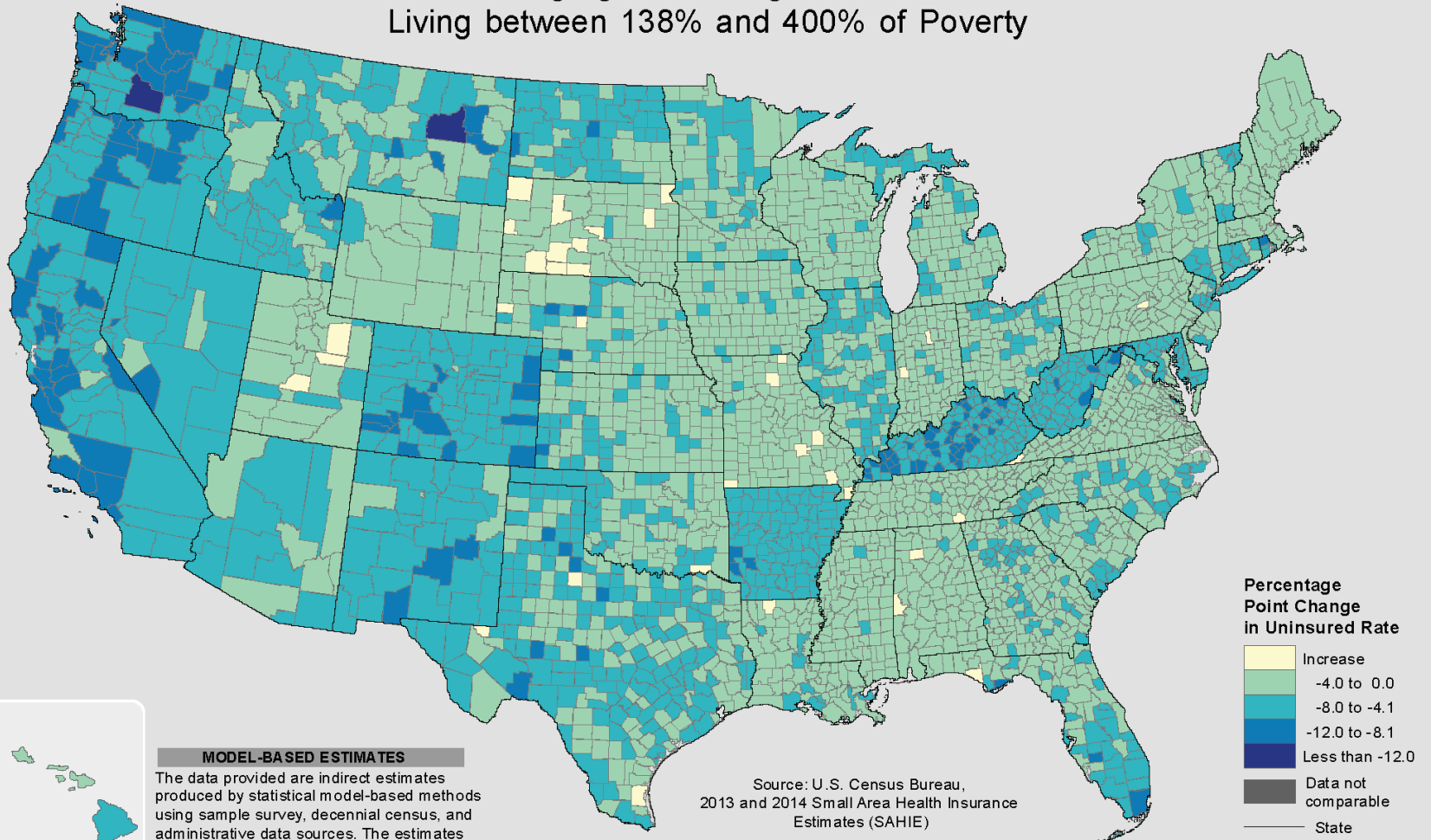
2013 to 2014 Change in Uninsured Rate Working-age Adults Aged 18 to 64, Living at or below 138% of Poverty



Health Insurance Coverage Estimates Change in Uninsured Rate: 2013 to 2014



Working-age Adults Aged 18 to 64,
Living between 138% and 400% of Poverty



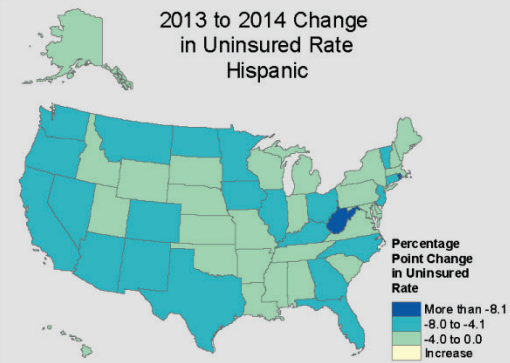
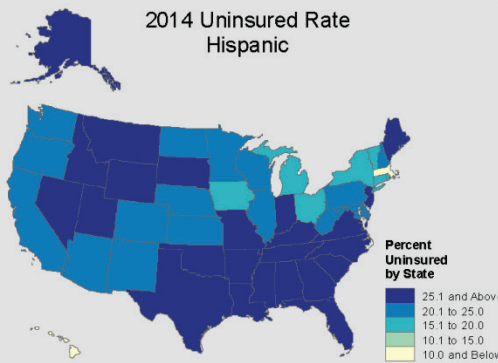
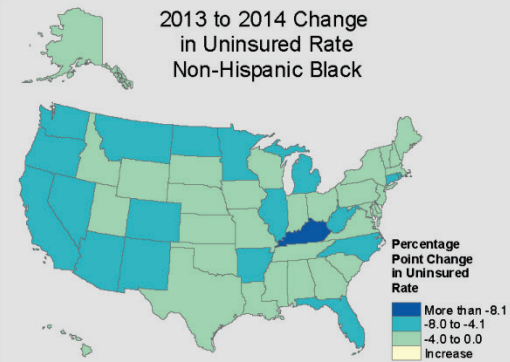
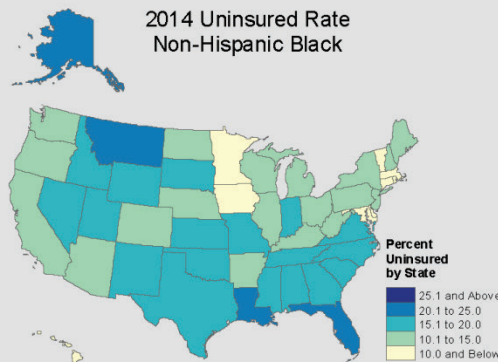
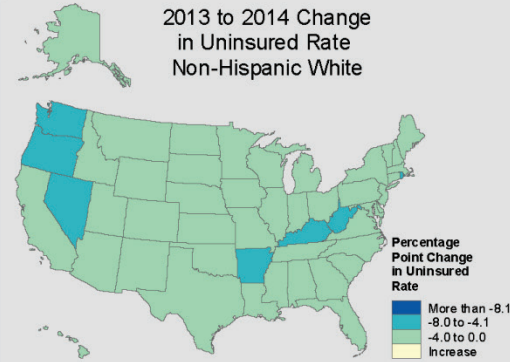
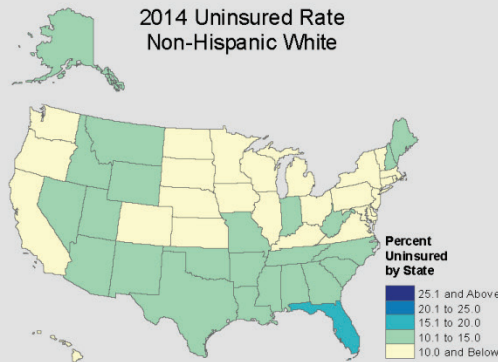
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
2013 and 2014 Small Area Health Insurance
Estimates (SAHIE)

Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

Percent Uninsured: 2014

Population Under Age 65



The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and 2014 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

2014 Release Products

2014 Release Products

- Press Release

The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau Newsroom page. The header includes the U.S. Department of Commerce logo and navigation links for Topics, Geography, Library, Data, Surveys/Programs, Newsroom, and About Us. The main content area features a news release titled "Uninsured Rate for Working-Age Adults Decreases in Majority of Counties, Census Bureau Reports" dated May 12, 2016. The release includes a map of the United States showing uninsured rates by county, with a color scale from blue (lower rates) to red (higher rates). The text of the release discusses the estimated uninsured rate for working-age adults (age 18-64) decreasing from 72.1 percent in 2013 to 66.6 percent in 2014. It also mentions that 95 percent of counties had a decrease in uninsured rates for working-age adults in 2014, compared to 37 percent in 2013. The release includes a "Highlights for the Working-Age Population" section with three bullet points and a "General Population Highlights" section with one bullet point. The page also features a "Contact" section with the Public Information Office phone number (301-763-3030) and email (pio@census.gov), and a "Related Information" section with links to the Blog and a Graphic (Embed, Download or Print).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 2016

Uninsured Rate for Working-Age Adults Decreases in Majority of Counties, Census Bureau Reports

May 12, 2016
Release Number: CB16-96

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Annual Health Insurance Estimates Available for All U.S. Counties

May 12, 2016 — The estimated uninsured rate for working-age adults (age 18-64) decreased in 72.1 percent of the nation's counties (or 2,262 counties) from 2013 to 2014, according to new statistics released today from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For the total population under age 65, the estimated uninsured rate decreased in 74.1 percent of counties (or 2,325 counties) between 2013 and 2014. There were no statistically significant changes in 25.9 percent of counties, and only one county experienced an increase in its uninsured rate.

"One way communities use these health insurance statistics is to guide access to screening services for breast and cervical cancer among low-income women," said Lauren Bowers, a statistician in the Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division. "For example, our estimates indicate that working-age females had a lower uninsured rate than males in about 40 percent of counties."

In 2014, a provision of the Affordable Care Act went into effect giving the option for states to expand their Medicaid eligibility to most working-age adults living at or below 138 percent of poverty. In states that expanded Medicaid eligibility, 95 percent of counties had a decrease in uninsured rates for working-age adults. In comparison, among the states that did not expand their Medicaid eligibility, 37 percent of counties had a decrease in uninsured rates for their working-age adults.

These findings come from the 2014 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, which are the only source for single-year estimates of the number of people with health insurance for each of the nation's roughly 3,140 counties. The statistics are provided by age and sex groups, and at income levels that reflect thresholds for state and federal assistance programs. Statewide estimates also break out the data by race and Hispanic origin.

Highlights for the Working-Age Population

- Between 2013 and 2014, working-age adults living at or below 138 percent of poverty saw a decrease in the uninsured in 59.3 percent of counties (or 1,880 counties).
- Working-age males had a higher uninsured rate than females in 40.1 percent of counties (or 1,259 counties); there were no statistically significant differences in the remaining counties.
- Between 2013 and 2014, the uninsured rate decreased in 66.6 percent of counties (or 2,089 counties) for working-age adults living between 138 to 400 percent of poverty (which is the eligibility for subsidies to purchase health insurance coverage through the exchanges).

General Population Highlights

- In 2014, for the population under age 65, non-Hispanic whites had a lower uninsured rate than both Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks in every state and Washington, D.C.

Download Uninsured Rate for Working-Age Adults Decreases [JPG - <1.0 MB]

Contact
Public Information Office
301-763-3030
pio@census.gov

Related Information
[Blog](#)
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2014 Release Products

- Press Release
- **Census Bureau's API**

The screenshot shows the 'Developers' section of the Census Bureau website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Topics', 'Geography', 'Library', 'Data', 'Surveys/Programs', 'Newsroom', and 'About Us'. Below this, the 'Developers' page title is displayed. The main content area includes a 'Request a KEY' button, a 'Latest' section with tabs for 'Available APIs', 'News', and 'Updates', and a list of recent releases. The releases listed are 'County Business Patterns and Nonemployer Statistics (2008-2014)', 'American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2005-2009 to 2010-2014)', and 'Survey of Business Owners'. A 'View All Available APIs' button is located at the bottom of the page.

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Census.gov > Data > Developers

Developers

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The Census Bureau has begun rolling out our datasets via APIs. Check out our [Discovery Tool](#). Sign up for our [newsletter](#) to get the latest updates and newest dataset addition. We also invite you to make requests for features / data via our forum.

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NEW: JavaScript Toolkit
Developers' Forum
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County Business Patterns and Nonemployer Statistics (2008-2014)
May 25, 2016
Annual statistics on U.S. businesses with and without paid employees or payroll at detailed levels of geography and industry. Both surveys use NAICS codes.

American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2005-2009 to 2010-2014)
February 24, 2016
Data available down to the block-group level. Covers a range of topics about social, economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population.

Survey of Business Owners
February 03, 2016
(Non)employer firms, sales/receipts, payroll, employment, by gender, ethnicity, race, veteran status for states, metro/micropolitan areas, counties and places

[View All Available APIs](#)

2014 Release Products

- Press Release
- Census Bureau's API
- **Research Matters blog**

U.S. Census Bureau

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More Timely Medicaid Data Helps Improve Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

Posted on May 12, 2016

SHRE

U.S. Census Bureau

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- Communicating Data Use and Privacy: In-Person Versus Web-

Evaluating 2013-2014 Trends in County-Level Health Insurance Coverage for Low-Income Working-Age Adults

Posted on April 2, 2016

SHRE

Written by: *Lauren Bowers and David Powers, Statisticians, Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division*

In 2014, many major provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act went into effect. One key provision of the Affordable Care Act was the option for states to expand their Medicaid eligibility to most working-age adults living at or below 138 percent of poverty. During 2014, 26 states and Washington, D.C., chose to do so (See Figure 1).

Figure 1. 2014 State Medicaid Expansion Status

2014 Release Products

- Press Release
- Census Bureau's API
- Research Matters blog
- **Conference papers**

Evaluating 2012-2014 Trends in Health Insurance Coverage for All U.S. Counties

Lauren Bowers, Wesley Basel, and David Powers

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Medicaid and CHIP Data Methodology for SAHIE Models

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Abstract

This work seeks to document the latest available Medicaid and CHIP data sources and to describe an updated Medicaid and CHIP data methodology for use in producing the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). SAHIE represent the only source of single-year health insurance coverage estimates for all counties in the United States; they are model-based estimates that enhance the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates by combining them with timely and informative administrative records data. During 2013 and 2014, many states opted to expand their Medicaid eligibility criteria under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA). With this policy change at hand, the historical one- or two-year Medicaid data lag in the SAHIE models seemed a bit long and potentially limiting. In response, the SAHIE program has developed methods to reduce the Medicaid time lag by updating its detailed Medicaid tallies (by age, sex, county, basis of eligibility) from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) with up-to-date Medicaid growth rates based on Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) data and Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) data. These new methods also utilize year-to-year growth rates from aggregated IRS 1040 data and ACS 1-year estimates in order to update the Medicaid tallies' county-level and demographic detail. In this work, we lay out conceptual differences between various Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) data sources, citing key assumptions and filters, and considering criteria for usage in modeling. We propose an approach for combining the lagged Medicaid MSIS data with other more timely data, and we study the differences between the resulting Medicaid predictions and the lagged MSIS Medicaid data. Finally, we compare summary results from modeling SAHIE using the proposed Medicaid data methods relative to using the prior Medicaid data methods.

Keywords

Medicaid, CHIP, SAHIE, ACS, ACA

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2014 Release Products

- Press Release
- Census Bureau's API
- Research Matters blog
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- SAHIE website:
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 - .CSV, .TXT files
 - Interactive tool

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Main About SAHIE Data Methodology Publications Related Sites Contact Us

SAHIE Map Table Trends 2013 Data: Updated vs. Original

Percent Insured or Uninsured:

Uninsured

Insured

Filter By:

States: -All-

Counties: -All-

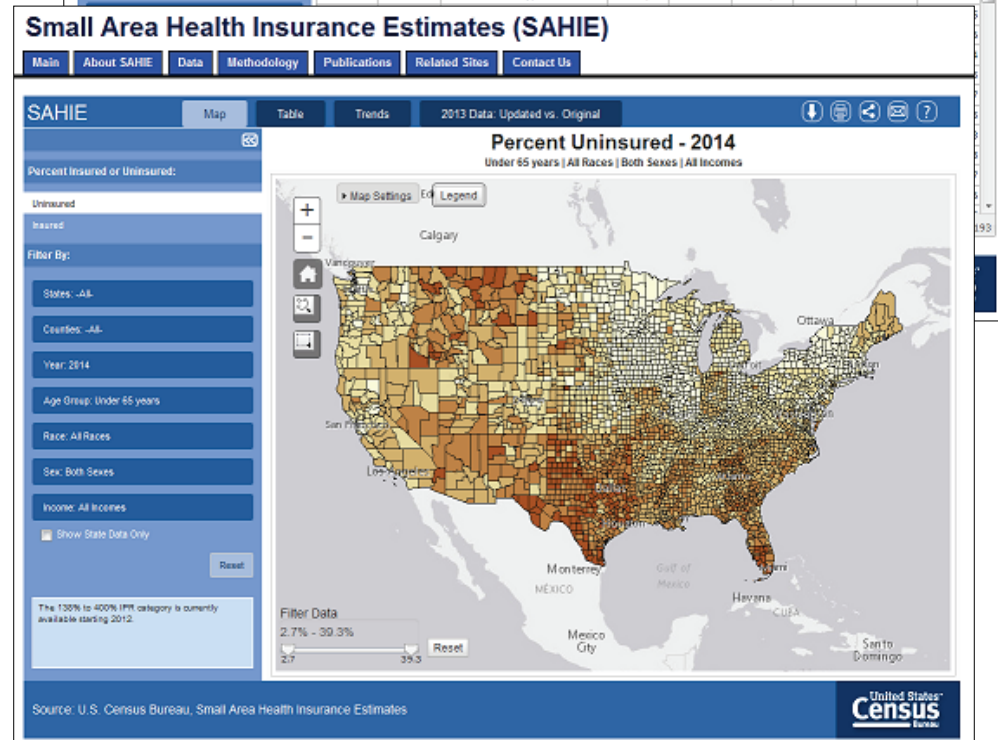
Year: 2014

Age Group: Under 65 years

Uninsured

Under 65 years | All Races | Both Sexes | All Incomes

| Year | ID | Name | Demographic Group | | Uninsured | | | |
|------|-------|---------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------|--------|------|------|
| | | | Number | NDE | Number | NDE | % | %NDE |
| 2014 | 01000 | Alabama | 4,006,946 | 0 | 567,439 | 13,761 | 14.2 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | 01001 | Autauga County, AL | 47,430 | 0 | 5,225 | 546 | 11.0 | 1.2 |
| 2014 | 01003 | Baldwin County, AL | 160,491 | 0 | 25,892 | 1,990 | 16.1 | 1.2 |
| 2014 | 01005 | Barbour County, AL | 19,176 | 0 | 2,942 | 296 | 15.3 | 1.5 |
| 2014 | 01007 | Bibb County, AL | 17,126 | 0 | 2,323 | 244 | 13.6 | 1.4 |
| 2014 | 01009 | Blount County, AL | 47,714 | 0 | 7,861 | 679 | 16.5 | 1.4 |
| 2014 | 01011 | Bullock County, AL | 7,620 | 0 | 1,319 | 139 | 17.3 | 1.8 |
| 2014 | 01013 | Butler County, AL | 16,567 | 0 | 2,385 | 253 | 14.4 | 1.5 |
| 2014 | 01015 | Calhoun County, AL | 95,267 | 0 | 13,543 | 1,194 | 14.2 | 1.3 |
| 2014 | 01017 | Chambers County, AL | 27,678 | 0 | 4,122 | 429 | 14.9 | 1.5 |



2014 Release Products

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 - Updated 2013 SAHIE and comparison tab of original vs. new

The screenshot displays the SAHIE website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Main, About SAHIE, Data, Methodology, Publications, Related Sites, and Contact Us. Below this, a secondary navigation bar includes Map, Table, Trends, and a dropdown for 2013 Data: Updated vs. Original. The main content area is titled "2013 Uninsured" and includes filters for "Under 65 years | All Races | Both Sexes | All Incomes". A table on the right lists data for various Alabama counties, comparing "Updated" and "Original" versions. The table columns include Version, ID, Name, Demographic Group (Number, NDE), and Uninsured (Number, NDE, %, %NDE). A left sidebar contains filter options for Insured/Uninsured status, Filter By (States, Counties, Age Group, Race, Sex, Income), and a "Show State Data Only" checkbox. A footer note states: "The 135% to 400% PWR category is currently available starting 2012." The United States Census Bureau logo is in the bottom right corner.

| Version | ID | Name | Demographic Group | | Uninsured | | | |
|----------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------|--------|------|------|
| | | | Number | NDE | Number | NDE | % | %NDE |
| Updated | 01000 | Alabama | 4,018,325 | 0 | 637,841 | 14,893 | 15.9 | 0.4 |
| Original | 01000 | Alabama | 4,008,475 | 0 | 636,216 | 14,701 | 15.9 | 0.4 |
| Updated | 01001 | Autauga County, AL | 47,432 | 0 | 6,353 | 589 | 13.4 | 1.2 |
| Original | 01001 | Autauga County, AL | 47,323 | 0 | 6,351 | 618 | 13.4 | 1.3 |
| Updated | 01003 | Belvidere County, AL | 157,854 | 0 | 27,521 | 1,978 | 17.4 | 1.3 |
| Original | 01003 | Belvidere County, AL | 157,522 | 0 | 27,538 | 2,034 | 17.5 | 1.3 |
| Updated | 01005 | Barbour County, AL | 19,569 | 0 | 3,434 | 314 | 17.5 | 1.6 |
| Original | 01005 | Barbour County, AL | 19,507 | 0 | 3,402 | 326 | 17.4 | 1.7 |
| Updated | 01007 | Bibb County, AL | 17,276 | 0 | 2,601 | 258 | 15.1 | 1.5 |
| Original | 01007 | Bibb County, AL | 17,226 | 0 | 2,576 | 266 | 15.0 | 1.5 |
| Updated | 01009 | Blount County, AL | 48,205 | 0 | 8,502 | 678 | 17.6 | 1.4 |
| Original | 01009 | Blount County, AL | 48,106 | 0 | 8,470 | 697 | 17.6 | 1.4 |
| Updated | 01011 | Bullock County, AL | 7,312 | 0 | 1,413 | 137 | 18.8 | 1.8 |
| Original | 01011 | Bullock County, AL | 7,483 | 0 | 1,386 | 140 | 18.5 | 1.9 |
| Updated | 01013 | Butler County, AL | 16,558 | 0 | 2,608 | 260 | 15.7 | 1.6 |
| Original | 01013 | Butler County, AL | 16,601 | 0 | 2,578 | 272 | 15.5 | 1.6 |
| Updated | 01015 | Calhoun County, AL | 96,405 | 0 | 15,385 | 1,267 | 16.0 | 1.3 |
| Original | 01015 | Calhoun County, AL | 96,179 | 0 | 15,348 | 1,325 | 16.0 | 1.4 |
| Updated | 01017 | Chambers County, AL | 27,993 | 0 | 4,713 | 456 | 16.8 | 1.6 |
| Original | 01017 | Chambers County, AL | 27,906 | 0 | 4,678 | 462 | 16.8 | 1.7 |

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Figure 6. 2013 to 2014 Change in Estimated Uninsured Population Under Health Insurance

| State/Region | 2013 to 2014 Change (%) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Massachusetts* | 10% |
| District of Columbia* | 10% |
| Illinois* | 10% |
| Wisconsin* | 10% |
| Connecticut* | 10% |
| Maryland* | 10% |
| Delaware* | 10% |
| Rhode Island* | 10% |
| New Jersey* | 10% |
| New York* | 10% |
| Missouri* | 10% |
| Ohio* | 10% |
| North Dakota* | 10% |
| United States (ACS 1yr) | 10% |
| Washington* | 10% |
| Colorado* | 10% |
| Pennsylvania* | 10% |
| California* | 10% |
| Nebraska* | 10% |
| Michigan* | 10% |
| Kentucky* | 10% |
| Ohio* | 10% |
| Virginia* | 10% |
| Kansas* | 10% |
| South Dakota* | 10% |
| Oregon* | 10% |
| West Virginia* | 10% |
| New Hampshire* | 10% |
| New Mexico* | 10% |
| Arizona* | 10% |
| North Carolina* | 10% |
| Arkansas* | 10% |
| Illinois* | 10% |
| Minnesota* | 10% |
| Tennessee* | 10% |
| Florida* | 10% |
| Wyoming* | 10% |
| Indiana* | 10% |
| Texas* | 10% |
| Alabama* | 10% |
| South Carolina* | 10% |
| Georgia* | 10% |
| Oklahoma* | 10% |
| Alabama* | 10% |
| Mississippi* | 10% |
| Florida* | 10% |
| Medicaid Expansion State* | 10% |

Figure 7. Estimated Uninsured Rates, Population Under Health Insurance

2013

2014

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE): 2013 - 2014

Introduction

This document provides summary highlights of the 2014 release of the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program. SAHIE is partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). The NBCCEDP and their stakeholders use SAHIE to determine the number of low-income uninsured women who may be eligible for their program at the state and county level.

SAHIE is the only source of data for single-year estimates of health insurance coverage status for all counties in the United States by selected economic and demographic characteristics (see text box "Small Area Health Insurance Estimates"). With the release of 2014 SAHIE, the Census Bureau released an updated version of 2013 SAHIE that incorporates recent changes to SAHIE's use of Medicaid data (see "New Improvements to SAHIE's Medicaid data" on page 2). The highlights presented in this document utilize the updated data to evaluate changes in health insurance coverage between 2013 and 2014.

From 2013 to 2014, there was a shift in policy affecting access to health insurance coverage. On January 1, 2014, provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) went into effect. These provisions of the ACA increased the availability and accessibility of health insurance coverage throughout the United States, particularly among working-age adults (aged 18-64), living at low-to-middle incomes (below 400 percent of poverty). Based on family income, some individuals may have qualified for subsidies or tax credits to help pay for health insurance purchased through the new health insurance exchanges. In addition, lower income individuals may have become eligible for Medicaid coverage if they reside in one of the 27 states (including the District of Columbia) that expanded Medicaid eligibility in 2014.

The 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) data are not available for most counties in the United States; only counties with a population of 65,000 or more.¹ SAHIE is the only source of data for single-year estimates of health insurance coverage status for all counties in the United States. As a data enhancement to the ACS, the SAHIE

Highlights

- Between 2013 and 2014, for the population under age 65, the estimated uninsured rate decreased in 2,325 counties, or 74.1 percent of all U.S. counties.
- Between 2013 and 2014, for the population of working-age adults, aged 18 to 64, living at or below 135 percent of poverty, the estimated uninsured rate decreased in 1,860 counties, or 59.3 percent of all U.S. counties.
- In 2014, for the population under age 65, non-Hispanic Whites had a lower estimated uninsured rate than both Hispanics and non-Hispanic Blacks in every state and the District of Columbia.

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) are model-based enhancements of the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates created by integrating additional information from administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and decennial census data. SAHIE methodology employs statistical modeling techniques to combine this supplemental information with survey data to produce estimates that are more reliable. SAHIE are broadly consistent with the direct ACS survey estimates, but with the help from other data sources, SAHIE estimates are more precise than the ACS 1-year and 5-year survey estimates for most counties. ACS 1-year estimates are not available for most of these smaller geographic areas (approximately only 800 counties with a population of 65,000 or more). A 2014 ACS map of unpublished counties is available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/highlights/2014highlights.html.

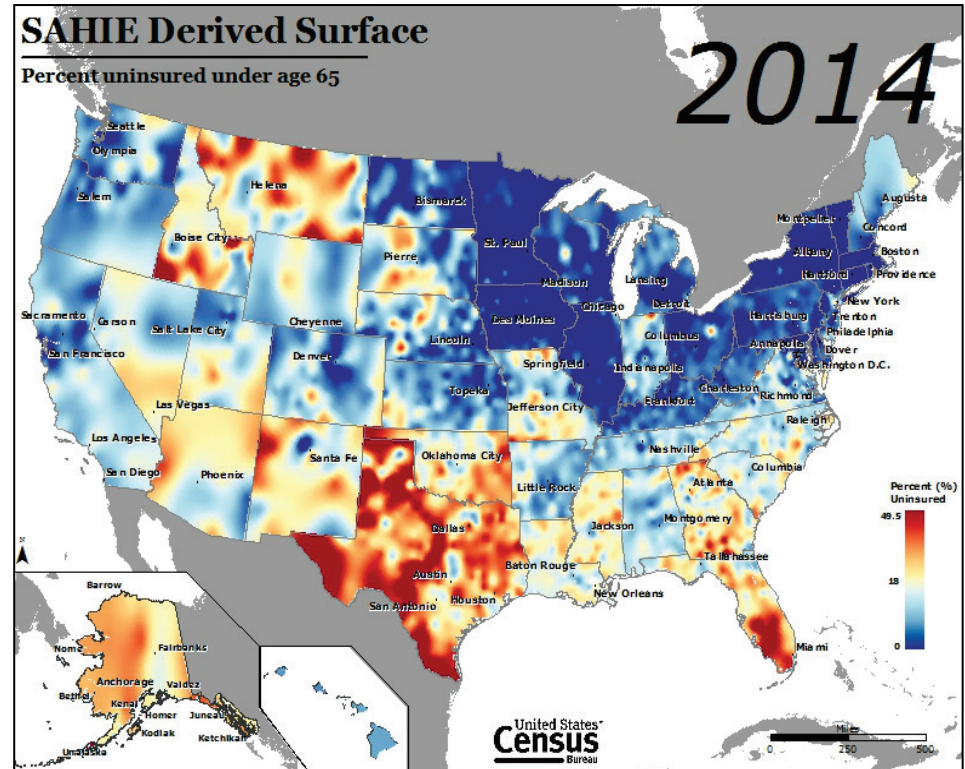
Additional detailed information on the various input data sources used in producing SAHIE is available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methodology/index.html.

SAHIE are subject to several types of uncertainty. Additionally, details on the SAHIE methodology are available at: www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methodology/index.html.

¹ There are 3,142 total counties in the United States. SAHIE does not include Kalawao County, HI due to insufficient data.
² Approximately 70 percent or 2,325 of U.S. counties do not have 1-year estimates of health insurance coverage. However, the ACS 1-year county-level estimates cover 85 percent of the total U.S. population.

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 - **Heat map for 2005 through 2014**



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<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/>

Reference Page

SAHIE Website: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html>

Data for download:

Data interactive tool (table , maps , and trend tools)

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/sahie.html>

CSV and text files

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/20082014/index.html>

Census Bureau's API

<http://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/Health-Insurance-Statistics.html>

Reports and Graphics:

Press Release

<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2016/cb16-86.html>

2014 SAHIE Release Highlights

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/2014/2014highlights.pdf>

2014 SAHIE Maps

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/highlights/2014highlights.html>

Heat Map

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/visualization/healthins/index.html?reload>

Conference papers:

Medicaid and CHIP Data Methodology for SAHIE Models - David Powers, Lauren Bowers, Wesley Basel, and Samuel Szelepka

<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2016/demo/powers-bowers-basel-szelepka-fcsm.pdf>

Evaluating 2012-2014 Trends in Health Insurance Coverage for All U.S. Counties - Lauren Bowers, Wes Basel, and David Powers

<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2016/demo/SEHSD-WP2016-16.pdf>

Blogs:

More Timely Medicaid Data Helps Improve Small Area Health Insurance Estimates

<http://researchmatters.blogs.census.gov/2016/05/12/more-timely-medicaid-data-helps-improve-small-area-health-insurance-estimates/>

Evaluating 2013-2014 Trends in County-Level Health Insurance Coverage for Low-Income Working-Age Adults

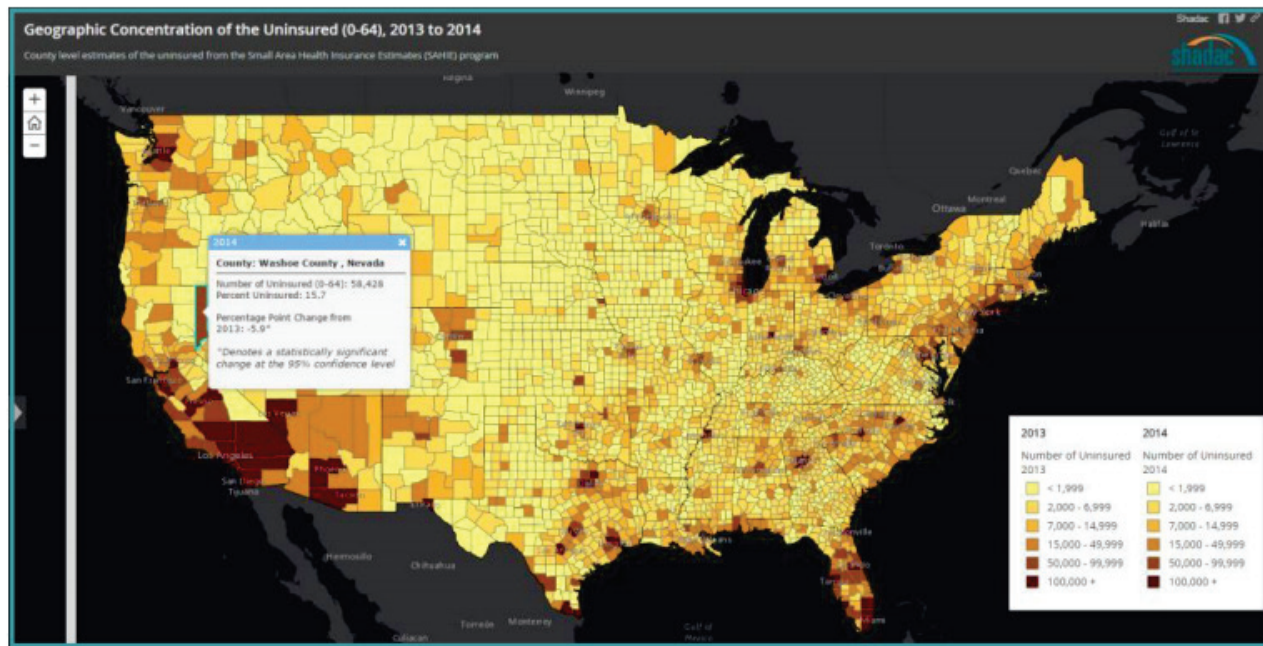
http://researchmatters.blogs.census.gov/2016/04/02/evaluating-2013-2014-tr_ends-in-county-level-health-insurance-coverage-for-low-income-working-age-adults/

One example of how SHADAC uses the SAHIE estimates

Geographic Concentration of the Uninsured in 2014

INTERACTIVE MAP: Geographic Concentration of the Uninsured (0-64), 2013-2014

Interactive version with slider bar available at <http://arcg.is/1r4f9S8>



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