



Health Insurance Coverage in America

2000 Data Update

February 2002



THE KAISER COMMISSION ON
Medicaid and the Uninsured

kaiser commission on medicaid and the uninsured

The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured serves as a policy institute and forum for analyzing health care coverage and access for low-income populations and assessing options for reform. The Commission, begun in 1991, strives to bring increased public awareness and expanded analytic effort to the policy debate over health coverage and access, with a special focus on Medicaid and the uninsured. The Commission is a major initiative of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and is based at the Foundation's Washington, D.C. office.

Each year the Commission updates information on health insurance coverage across the country and in each of the states. Consistent with the Commission's primary purposes, the focus of these reports is on health coverage of low-income Americans and those without any health insurance. Through the annual release of *Health Insurance Coverage in America*, the Commission hopes to improve understanding about the gaps in our health insurance system and increase awareness about who the uninsured are—with the goal of enabling others to objectively evaluate health insurance policy reforms.



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Introduction

Over 38 million Americans under the age of 65 were uninsured in 2000. With sustained low unemployment rates through the final quarter of the year, the number with employer-sponsored health insurance continued to gradually increase. The full impact of the strong economy on the number of nonelderly uninsured was blunted however by a decline in private non-group coverage while the proportion with public coverage did not change. Depending on the estimates used, the number of uninsured decreased in 2000 by at most 600,000—a smaller change compared to the decrease of 1.8 million the year before when the number of uninsured had declined for the first time in over a decade.

Changes in children's coverage accounted for the decrease in the number of uninsured. The number of uninsured children decreased from 9.9 million to 9.2 million between 1999 and 2000 however the number of uninsured adults grew slightly from 29.1 million to 29.3 million. While greater numbers of children gained employer-based coverage this past year, the largest gains in coverage were among low-income children—benefiting from outreach efforts to expand coverage through Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The percentage of children covered by public programs grew significantly among those from near-poor families (with incomes between 100%–199% of the poverty level) who qualify for CHIP, and accounted in large part for the decrease in children's uninsured rates and numbers.

Substantial disparities in health insurance coverage continue to exist:

- ❖ The poor and near-poor have the highest risk of being uninsured. Over a third of the poor and a quarter of the near-poor have no health coverage.
- ❖ The chances of being uninsured are not markedly improved for low-income families who have at least one full-time worker—30% are uninsured and their chances of having employer-sponsored coverage are only half as good as those from higher income working families.
- ❖ While 16% of all workers are uninsured, a third of low-wage workers (with incomes less than \$20,000) are uninsured.
- ❖ Nearly 30% of workers in small businesses (<25 workers) have no health coverage. Uninsured rates are particularly high among those who work full-time but only for part of a year, e.g., laid-off or temporary employees.
- ❖ Adults, particularly low-income adults, are far more likely to be uninsured than children because of broader Medicaid eligibility criteria for children and the expanded coverage of near-poor children through the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Forty-three percent of poor adults are uninsured compared to 26% of poor children.
- ❖ Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to be uninsured, even after differences in income are taken into account.
- ❖ Less healthy people, while more likely to qualify for public coverage, are still more likely to be uninsured compared to persons who are in very good or excellent health.
- ❖ Uninsured rates vary widely across the 50 states—from a low of 7% in Rhode Island to a high of 27% in New Mexico. Uninsured rates among low-income populations also vary from state to state and are particularly high in many western and southern states, where a third or more of their low-income populations are uninsured.

The general profile of those without health coverage also remains unchanged.

- ❖ Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the uninsured come from families with at least one full-time worker. Only 17% of the uninsured come from families that have no connection to the workforce at all.
- ❖ Nearly two-thirds of the uninsured come from low-income families—the large majority of whom are adults.
- ❖ The large majority of uninsured adults (71%) have at least a high school education and over a third have some college education or are college graduates.
- ❖ Racial and ethnic minorities now comprise 32% of the nonelderly population but make up half of the uninsured. The large majority of the uninsured (81%) are native or naturalized citizens.

This report uses the most current information available (for calendar year 2000) to describe health insurance coverage in the United States. It examines the nonelderly population exclusively because the Medicare program covers virtually all Americans aged 65 and older. The figures introducing the data tables highlight the health coverage of low-income populations, as well as profile those most at risk of being uninsured—a focus of The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

The set of detailed national tables at the back of this report examine health insurance coverage by age, gender, family income, family work status, education, race/ethnicity, citizenship, and health status for the total nonelderly population, with separate analyses of children, adults, and low-income populations. State-level tables (based on two-year averages of 1999 and 2000 data) provide the health insurance distributions for each state's total nonelderly population, as well as children, adults, and low-income subgroups.

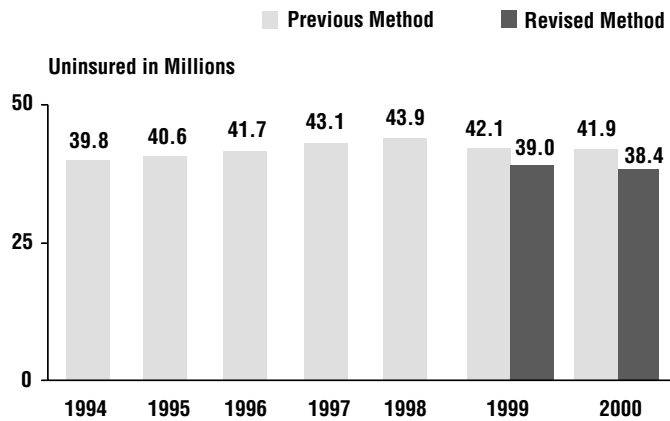
2000 Data Update
HIGHLIGHTS

About the New Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

The data in this report are based on an analysis of the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey (CPS), the primary source of annual health insurance coverage information in the United States. Since the survey began asking questions about health insurance in 1980, its design has been changed a number of times so that better estimates of the number of people with health coverage could be obtained. The trade-off is that these changes hamper studying trends in health coverage over time. With additional funds appropriated by Congress in 1999 to improve state estimates of uninsured children the Census Bureau significantly expanded the sample size and also tested a revised questionnaire containing new "verification" questions (a provision stipulated by Congress). The revised questionnaire was tested in March 2000 and permanently implemented in the survey conducted in March 2001 (see *Data Notes* for more detail).

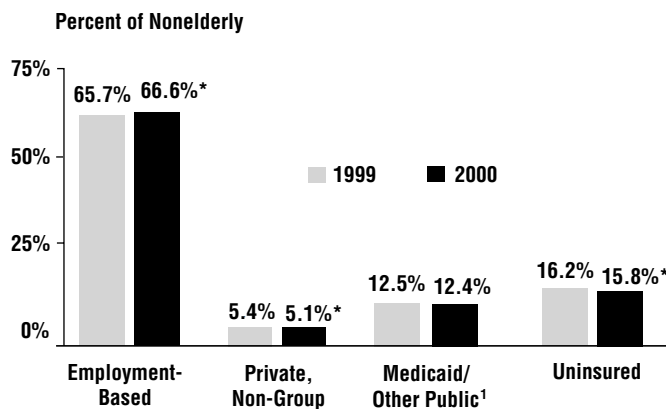
In the past, the CPS asked respondents whether they had various types of private or public health insurance, and those who did not report any coverage at all were categorized as uninsured for the whole year. Now the survey includes "verification" questions, i.e., it asks the respondent who has not identified any health insurance coverage in the course of the survey if, in fact, he or she was uninsured throughout the entire year and if not, what kind of health insurance the person had. As expected, adding these questions resulted in a substantial decrease in the estimated number of uninsured. The new estimate of the number of nonelderly uninsured cannot be compared with estimates from earlier years. All the numbers provided in this *Data Update* are based on estimates using the revised questionnaire unless noted otherwise.

Number of Uninsured Americans, 1994–2000



The number of uninsured Americans grew throughout the 1990s, decreasing slightly for the first time in twelve years between 1998 and 1999 (by 1.8 million). Given the strength of the economy, the number of uninsured was expected to decrease again in 2000, however the decline was much smaller than the previous year's.

Health Insurance Coverage Changes, 1999–2000

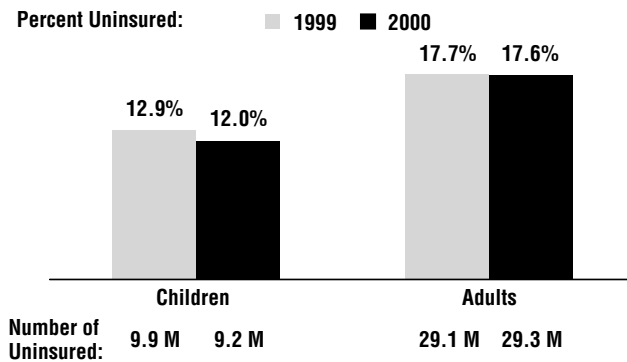


*Statistically significant change ($<.05$)

¹Includes Medicaid, CHIP, and federal programs (mostly Medicare and military-related coverage).

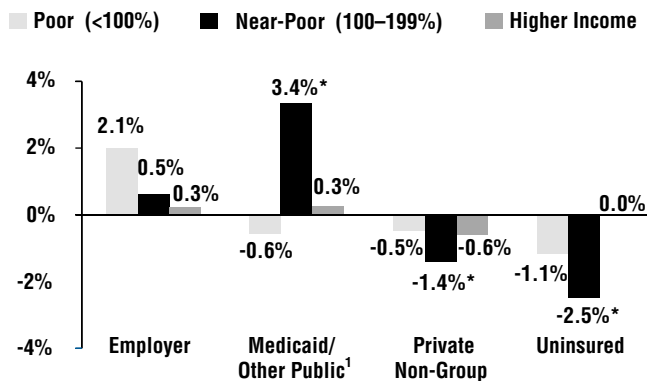
Two-thirds of the nonelderly population now have health insurance through their jobs. With an increase in employer-based coverage between 1999 and 2000 the percentage left uninsured decreased slightly. The share of the nonelderly population with Medicaid or other public coverage remained relatively the same, while private non-group coverage declined.

Changes in the Uninsured, Children and Adults, 1999–2000



While health coverage among adults stayed relatively the same between 1999 and 2000, children accounted for all of the decrease in the number of uninsured.

Changes in Children's Health Coverage by Poverty Levels, 1999–2000 (Percentage Point Differences)



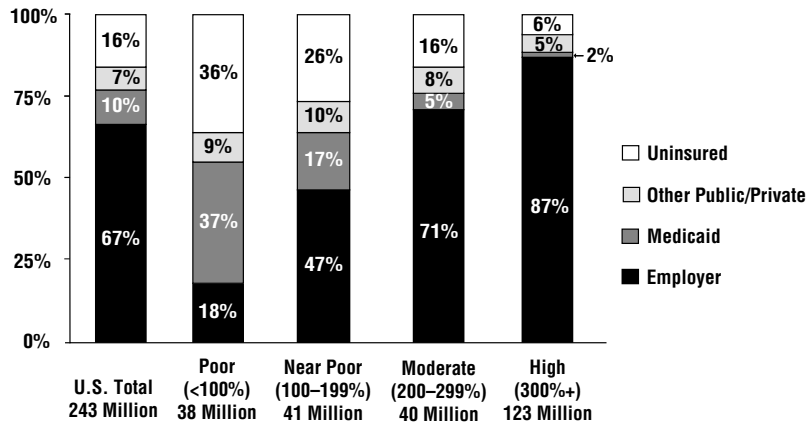
The largest gain in health coverage occurred among children from near-poor families who now qualify for public coverage under the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Coverage among children from poor families or families with incomes higher than 200% of the poverty level did not change significantly.

*Statistically significant change (<.05)

¹Includes Medicaid, CHIP, and federal programs (mostly Medicare and military-related coverage).

The federal poverty level in 2000 was \$13,738 for a family of three.

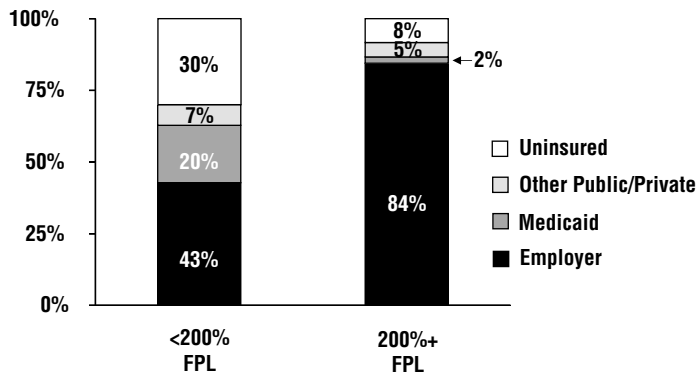
Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly by Poverty Level, 2000



*Medicaid includes CHIP; Other Public/Private includes private non-group, Medicare, and military-related coverage.

Access to employer-based coverage is limited for low-income families and while Medicaid fills part of this gap for many of the poor (37%), the near-poor are much less likely to qualify for these programs. Over a third of the poor and a quarter of the near-poor are uninsured.

Health Insurance Coverage of Persons in Full-Time Working Families* by Income, 2000



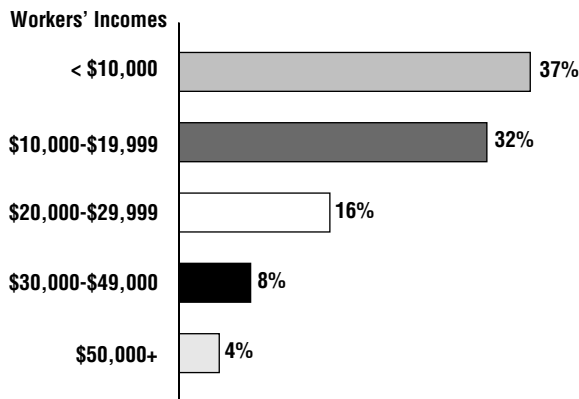
*One or more members of the family are working full-time.

Incomes less than 200% of federal poverty level would be less than \$27,476 for a family of three in 2000.

Data do not add to 100% due to rounding.

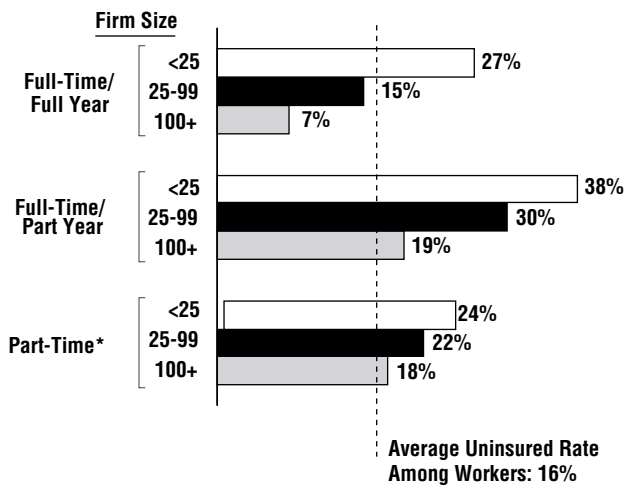
Persons in low-income working families (having at least one full-time worker) are half as likely as those with higher incomes to have health coverage through their employer, leaving 30% uninsured.

Uninsured Rates Among Full-Time Workers by Income, 2000



Roughly a third of low-wage workers who hold full-time positions are uninsured. Most lack coverage because health benefits are not offered, while some low-wage workers decline health benefits from their employers—largely because of the cost.

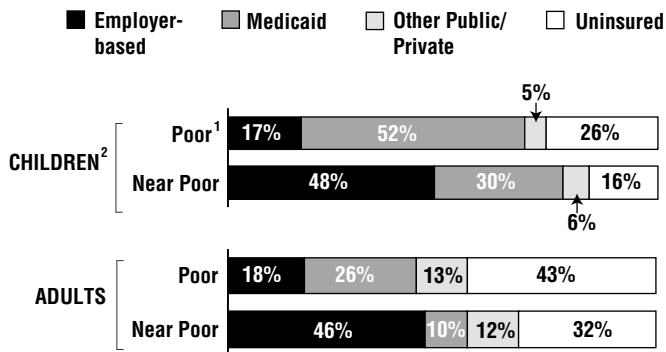
Uninsured Rates Among Workers by Firm Size and Work Status, 2000



While 16% of all workers are uninsured, nearly 30% of workers in small businesses (< 25 employees) have no health coverage. Uninsured rates are particularly high among those who work full-time but only for part of a year, e.g., laid-off or temporary employees. Were it not for coverage through a spouse's employer, uninsured rates among part-time workers would be even higher.

*Part-time includes both full-year and part-year workers.

Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children and Adults, 2000

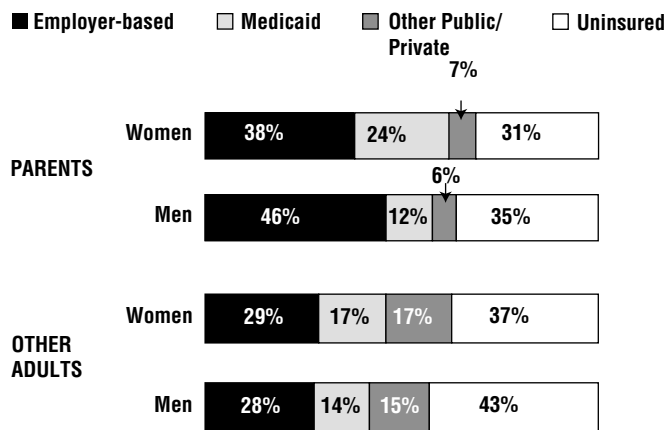


¹Low-income is defined as less than 200% of the federal poverty level. Poor is <100%; near-poor is 100–199% of poverty level.

²Children are under age 19.

Low-income adults are far more likely to be uninsured than low-income children because of Medicaid's broader eligibility standards for children. Poor children are twice as likely to have Medicaid coverage compared to poor adults (52% vs. 26%). Public coverage has now expanded to more near-poor children through the State Children's Health Insurance Program; however, only a few states have extended coverage to their parents.

Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Adults by Parental Status and Gender, 2000

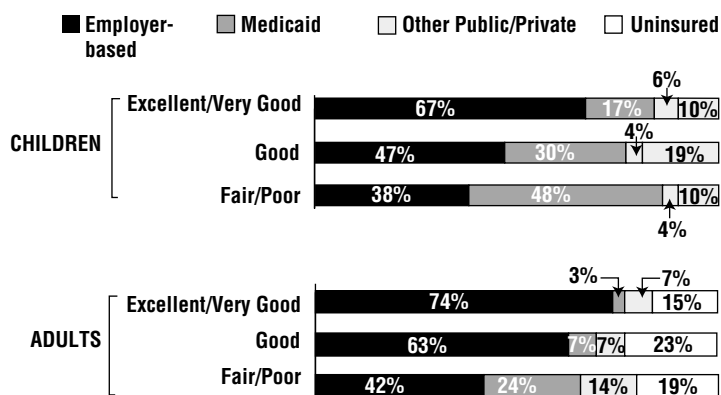


Parents are those with children in the household under age 19; other adults include childless adults and parents of older children.

Data do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Low-income adults without children are more likely to be uninsured than parents because they qualify for Medicaid only if they are disabled, pregnant, or have become impoverished by medical debt. While parents of dependent children may qualify for Medicaid, income eligibility levels are set at state welfare levels—which in most states is much less than the poverty level—leaving a third uninsured.

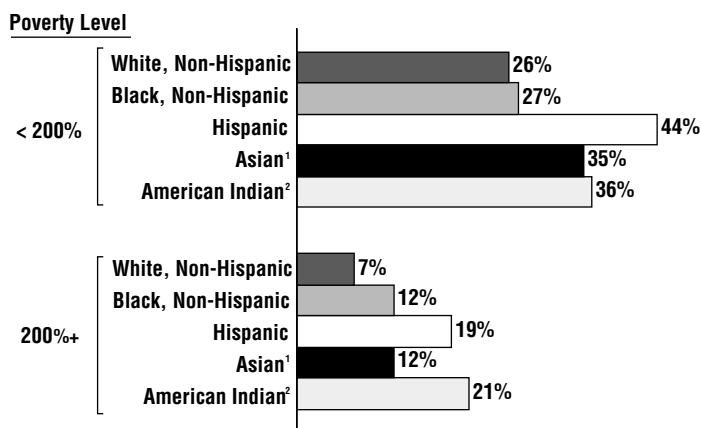
Health Insurance Coverage of Children and Adults by Health Status, 2000



Data do not add to 100% due to rounding.

People who are less healthy are more likely to be either uninsured or covered by Medicaid than those who are in very good or excellent health. Uninsured rates for those in fair or poor health would be much higher were it not for the Medicaid program, particularly for children. Nearly half of children in fair or poor health are covered by Medicaid.

Uninsured Rates Among Racial/Ethnic and Income Groups, 2000

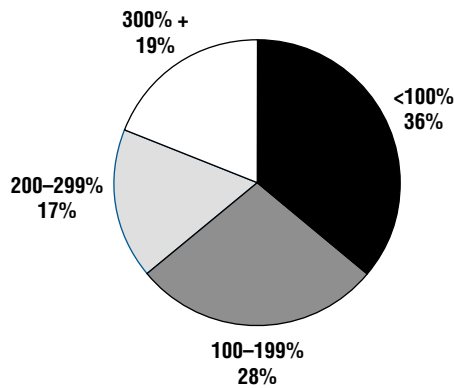


¹Asian group includes Pacific Islanders

²American Indian group includes Aleutian Eskimos

Being from a low-income family raises the chances of being uninsured for everyone and tends to decrease some, but not all of the differences across racial and ethnic groups. At higher income levels, all minority groups are at greater risk of being uninsured compared to white Americans.

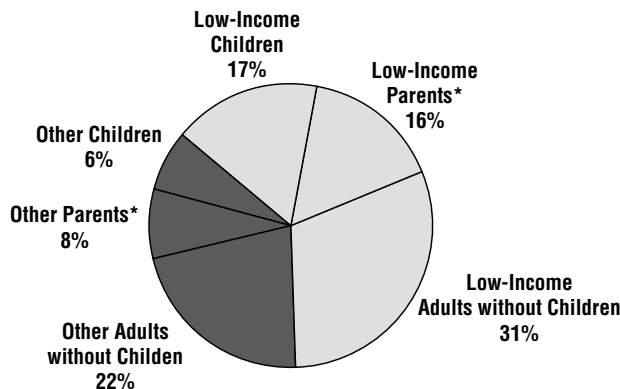
The Nonelderly Uninsured by Poverty Level, 2000



Total = 38 Million

Because poor and near-poor families' chances of being uninsured are so much higher, nearly two-thirds (64%) of the uninsured come from low-income families – those earning less than 200% of the poverty level. In 2000 an income of \$27,476 placed a family of three at 200% of the poverty level.

The Nonelderly Uninsured by Age and Income Groups, 2000



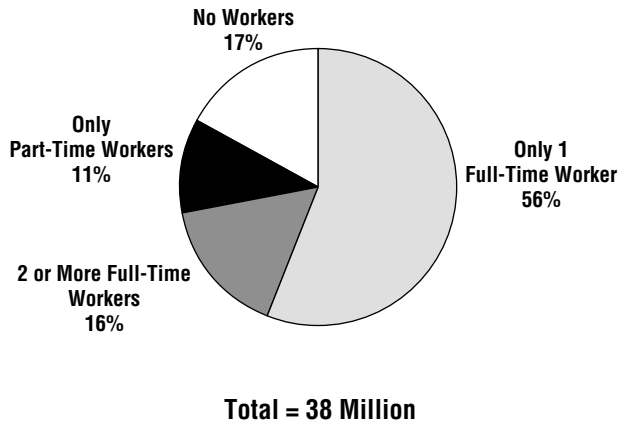
Total = 38 Million

Low-income families and adults are disproportionately represented among the uninsured. Three-quarters of the uninsured are adults. Of the nine million children who have no health insurance, the large majority qualify as low-income children for either Medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

*Parents of children in the household under age 19; other adults include childless adults and parents of older children.

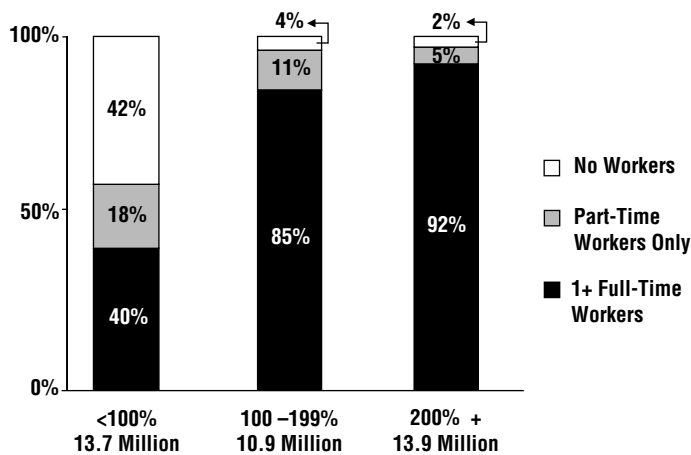
Low-income is defined as below 200% FPL (e.g., \$27,476 for a family of three in 2000).

The Nonelderly Uninsured by Family Work Status, 2000



The large majority (83%) of uninsured come from families where at least one person works outside the home—and the largest share are working in full-time positions.

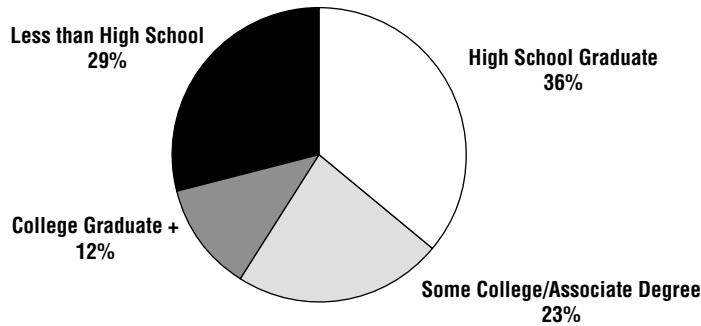
The Nonelderly Uninsured by Poverty Level and Family Work Status, 2000



The majority of even the poorest of the uninsured come from working families. Over half of the uninsured who are poor (58%) have at least one family member who works full- or part-time outside the home and 85% of the uninsured who are near-poor come from families with at least one full-time worker.

Data do not add to 100% due to rounding.

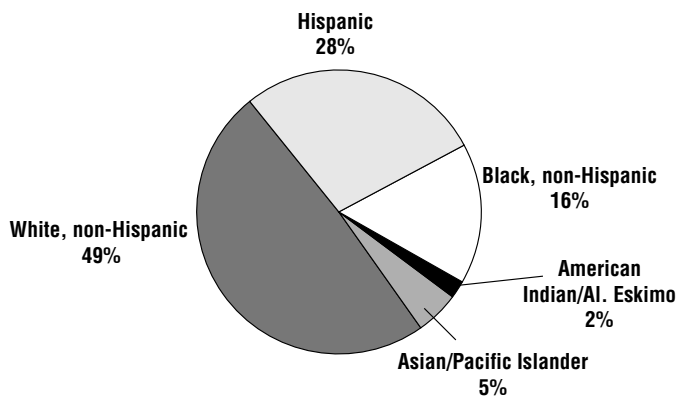
Nonelderly Uninsured Adults by Educational Level, 2000



Total = 29 Million

Education, job opportunity, and health insurance coverage are closely tied. Uninsured rates are much higher for adults with less education; still over a third of uninsured adults have at least some college education.

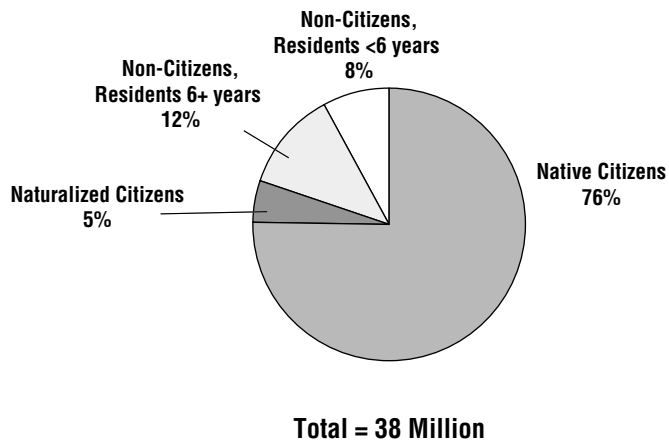
The Nonelderly Uninsured by Racial/Ethnic Groups, 2000



Total = 38 Million

Because racial and ethnic minorities' chances of being uninsured are so much higher than whites, they are disproportionately represented among the uninsured—making up half of the uninsured while comprising 32% of the general population under age 65.

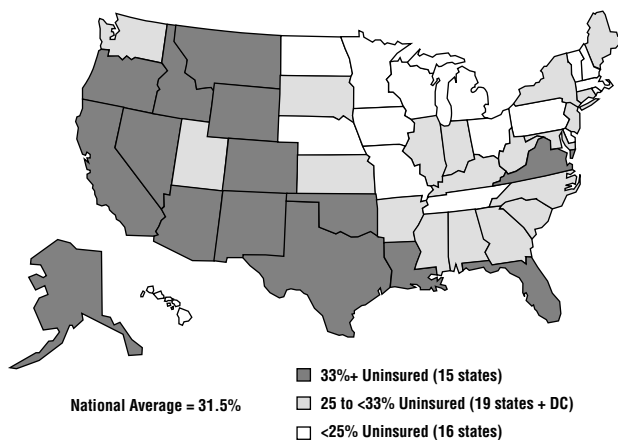
The Nonelderly Uninsured by Citizenship, 2000



Data do not add to 100% due to rounding.

While new immigrants are at greatest risk of being uninsured, their numbers are relatively small; non-citizens who have been residents for less than 6 years make up only 3% of the nonelderly population. The large majority of uninsured are native-born citizens and only 8% of the nonelderly uninsured population are residents who immigrated between 1994 and 2000.

Uninsured Rates Among the Low-Income* Nonelderly by State, 1999–2000



Insurance coverage varies by state depending on the share of families with low incomes, the nature of the state's employment, and the inclusiveness of state Medicaid programs. Uninsured rates among those most likely to be uninsured, the low-income population, are higher than the national average in many western and southern states and range from 18% in Vermont to 43% in Texas and New Mexico.

*Low-income is defined as less than 200% of the federal poverty level.

2000 Data Update

DATA NOTES

Health Insurance Coverage in America: 2000 Update

Data Notes

All data contained in this report are based on a collaborative analysis of the Census Bureau’s March 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) by analysts at The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and the Urban Institute. The annual CPS is designed primarily to study cash and noncash income, but has also been the key source of health insurance coverage information since 1980 when these questions were first added.

Variation in Health Insurance Estimates

Health coverage estimates from national surveys vary considerably depending on how questions are phrased and how long a period people are asked to recall their experiences. The prime example is the difference in the number of uninsured between the CPS and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)—another Census Bureau survey begun in 1983, designed to collect information every four months about income and health insurance coverage over a period of two and a half years. SIPP data are not available on an annual basis, however.

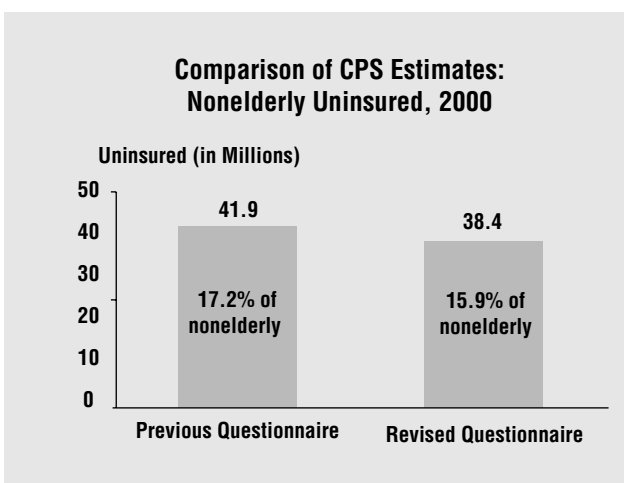
Health coverage estimates are believed to be more accurate using the SIPP because respondents are asked to recall their experience in the past few months vs. the past year with the CPS. When the SIPP is used to produce annual estimates of the uninsured the proportion of Americans who are uninsured is about half as large as that produced by the CPS (e.g., 7.7% vs. 15.3% in 1993). Because the SIPP generates substantially lower estimates of the uninsured than the CPS, it has been assumed that CPS respondents are forgetting times in the past year when they had health coverage.

Over the years improvements in the CPS’ sample and questionnaire have been made in an effort to obtain better estimates of the number of people with health coverage. The trade-off is that these changes hamper the ability to trend data across years.

Changes in the March 2001 Current Population Survey

In the past, the CPS asked respondents whether they had various types of private or public health insurance and those who did not report any coverage at all were categorized as uninsured for the whole year. In March 2000, the Census Bureau tested the use of additional “verification” questions—i.e., asking the respondent who has not identified any health insurance coverage in the course of the survey if, in fact, he or she was uninsured throughout the entire year and if not, what kind of health insurance the person had.

As expected, adding the new questions resulted in a decrease in the number of uninsured. The new questions were permanently added beginning with the March 2001 survey. In the September 2001 release of CPS health coverage data the Census Bureau primarily reported estimates based on the revised method, however for comparison, public use datasets and estimates based on both the revised and unrevised questionnaire were also provided. The revised estimate of the number of nonelderly uninsured was 3.5 million less (eight percent lower) compared to the unrevised questionnaire’s estimate.



The Census Bureau will continue to report health coverage using the revised questionnaire in future releases of the CPS. Health insurance estimates for 1999 and 2000 using the revised questionnaire cannot be compared with CPS estimates from earlier years—unless analysts simulate the effect of the new questions on the previous years' data. All data in *Health Insurance Coverage in America: 2000 Data Update* are based on the revised questionnaire unless noted otherwise.

Besides changing the questionnaire this year, the Census Bureau also enlarged the size of the CPS' sample. Congress funded the larger sample following the enactment of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) so that state estimates of uninsured children from the CPS would be more reliable. (That law also included the provision that improved estimates should include an "appropriate verification element".) Data from the enlarged sample of the March 2001 CPS are expected to be released in early 2002 and may change estimates slightly, particularly in the smallest states.

Medicaid Under-Reporting

Medicaid estimates from the CPS are problematic and that has not changed with the revised questionnaire. The survey has also added a new question this year about coverage through the State Children's Health Insurance Program, which could potentially affect Medicaid estimates if respondents are confused about the two programs in their state. Analyses of this year's data suggest that CHIP estimates are not reliable yet and therefore are not separately reported here; for example, many reporting CHIP coverage of their children have family incomes that would qualify them for Medicaid. In this report persons who indicated they had CHIP coverage are categorized as having Medicaid coverage.

The CPS' Medicaid estimates are consistently lower compared to Medicaid enrollment numbers from the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (formerly HCFA). For example, in 1998 the number participating in Medicaid for at least some part of the year was 40.4 million; the CPS estimate identified 27.8 million persons with Medicaid coverage for at least part of 1998. According to the Census Bureau a major reason for the lower CPS estimates is because interviewers receive less training in this area since the primary purpose of the survey is not to collect health insurance information. Since respondents may not always be aware that the coverage they have is part of the Medicaid program (particularly when given cards for managed care plans contracted by Medicaid) they may be misclassified.

In this report we do not adjust for Medicaid under-reporting beyond what the Census Bureau has routinely done for its public use files. While the Census Bureau attempts to correct for the under-reporting (by assigning Medicaid coverage to those who are generally regarded as "categorically eligible" because they receive other public assistance payments) Medicaid estimates still remain far below the participation numbers.

Grouping Household Members

Family income and the work status of family members are important factors related to health coverage, so the way in which individuals living together in one household are grouped becomes important to the analysis. In this report (as well as last year's report) we grouped individuals according to their insurance eligibility, rather than relatedness. For example, a household with a 25 year-old man living with his parents would need two separate health policies because the son could not be covered as a dependent on the parents' insurance plan. Accordingly, we also assign the son's income separately from his parents'. Other analysts, including the Census Bureau, may group individuals by relatedness and so in this example all three adults would be counted as one family with a single income.

Grouping individuals by health insurability vs. relatedness increases the number of low-income people. Using the health insurance unit as the basis of analysis is important however when trying to estimate the number of people who might be affected by health insurance policy changes.

Classifying by Type of Health Coverage

Current Population Survey respondents are asked to report all sources of health insurance and some have more than one source in the course of a calendar year. It is not possible to tell if the sources were simultaneous or at different times in the year. In order to analyze the distributions of health insurance nationally and in the states, we need to assign those who report more than one type of insurance in a year to a single category, so that mutually exclusive categories of insurance coverage are created.

Recognizing that Medicaid coverage is frequently under-reported, we assign everyone who says they had Medicaid coverage during the past year to the Medicaid category. For example, a person who reports Medicaid and employer-based coverage from her own employer in the past year would be assigned to the Medicaid category in this report. The sorting hierarchy used in this report prioritizes Medicaid, followed by: employer-based (own job), employer-based (from another's job), other public coverage (mostly Medicare and military-related coverage), other private (non-group coverage), and uninsured (which also includes those who have no insurance but are able to use the Indian Health Service).

Table 1
Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2000

	Nonelderly Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Nonelderly	242.8	66.6%	10.4%	7.1%	15.8%
Age					
Children - Total	76.6	62.7%	19.9%	5.4%	12.0%
Adults - Total	166.2	68.4%	6.1%	7.9%	17.6%
Adults 19-24	22.8	50.7%	8.1%	12.2%	28.9%
Adults 25-34	37.2	67.5%	6.3%	4.9%	21.3%
Adults 35-44	44.5	73.6%	5.4%	5.5%	15.6%
Adults 45-54	38.0	75.5%	4.9%	7.5%	12.0%
Adults 55-64	23.8	65.9%	6.8%	13.7%	13.7%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	38.1	17.8%	37.1%	9.3%	35.8%
100-199%	41.3	46.6%	17.2%	9.9%	26.3%
...100-149%	20.7	38.3%	21.7%	10.3%	29.8%
...150-199%	20.6	55.0%	12.7%	9.5%	22.8%
200-299%	40.4	70.8%	5.3%	7.8%	16.0%
...200-249%	20.9	66.5%	6.3%	8.3%	18.9%
...250-299%	19.5	75.4%	4.3%	7.3%	13.0%
300%+	122.9	87.1%	1.6%	5.3%	6.0%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	73.8	85.0%	3.3%	3.6%	8.1%
1 Full-time	130.7	68.7%	8.3%	6.5%	16.5%
Only Part-time	15.3	33.0%	22.0%	16.2%	28.8%
Non-Workers	23.0	18.5%	37.8%	15.6%	28.1%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	166.3	73.7%	7.0%	8.0%	11.3%
Black(non-Hispanic)	31.9	54.2%	20.1%	5.9%	19.7%
Hispanic	31.9	44.3%	18.1%	3.9%	33.6%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	10.3	64.1%	9.6%	7.5%	18.7%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	2.3	44.8%	20.1%	5.6%	29.4%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	216.1	68.6%	10.7%	7.2%	13.5%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	9.0	65.1%	6.6%	8.5%	19.8%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	6.2	37.2%	9.2%	4.8%	48.8%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	11.4	46.4%	9.3%	4.7%	39.6%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	170.4	71.7%	8.0%	6.8%	13.6%
Good	53.6	59.2%	12.6%	6.2%	22.0%
Fair/Poor	18.7	41.9%	26.7%	12.9%	18.5%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 2
Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2000

	Child Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Children	76.6	62.7%	19.9%	5.4%	12.0%
Age					
<1	3.9	55.2%	28.0%	4.2%	12.5%
1-5	19.8	61.8%	23.5%	3.9%	10.8%
6-16	44.8	64.3%	18.8%	5.3%	11.6%
17-18	8.1	60.0%	13.5%	10.1%	16.4%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	16.3	17.3%	52.1%	4.8%	25.8%
100-199%	15.2	47.9%	29.9%	5.8%	16.5%
...100-149%	7.8	38.9%	37.1%	5.2%	18.8%
...150-199%	7.4	57.2%	22.3%	6.4%	14.0%
200-299%	13.2	73.1%	10.0%	6.8%	10.1%
...200-249%	6.8	68.8%	12.4%	7.1%	11.7%
...250-299%	6.4	77.7%	7.5%	6.5%	8.3%
300%+	32.0	88.5%	3.0%	4.9%	3.6%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	24.3	80.9%	7.5%	3.9%	7.7%
1 Full-time	40.7	64.3%	18.5%	6.1%	11.1%
Only Part-time	4.3	26.5%	45.9%	8.6%	19.0%
Non-Workers	7.3	14.7%	54.0%	4.7%	26.6%
Family Type**					
1 Parent	17.2	42.4%	38.8%	5.0%	13.8%
2 Parents	53.2	73.1%	12.3%	5.3%	9.3%
Multigenerational/Other	5.4	31.1%	36.4%	4.9%	27.7%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	48.0	73.1%	13.0%	6.3%	7.5%
Black(non-Hispanic)	11.8	47.4%	34.6%	4.3%	13.7%
Hispanic	12.6	39.5%	31.9%	2.9%	25.7%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	3.3	61.9%	18.4%	5.6%	14.1%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	0.9	37.8%	33.9%	3.9%	24.4%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	73.3	63.8%	19.9%	5.5%	10.8%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	0.4	62.2%	18.9%	4.3%	14.6%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	1.5	32.6%	19.8%	2.3%	45.2%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	1.4	39.0%	21.6%	3.2%	36.2%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	61.4	66.9%	16.8%	5.8%	10.5%
Good	13.3	46.6%	30.5%	3.8%	19.1%
Fair/Poor	1.8	38.1%	47.6%	4.1%	10.3%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP.

**Approximately 1% of children live in households with no adult, 78% of whom are 17-18 years old.

Children includes all individuals under age 19.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Multigenerational/Other families with children include families with at least three generations in a household, plus families in which adults are caring for children other than their own (e.g. a niece living with her aunt).

Table 3
Health Insurance Coverage of Nonelderly Adults, 2000

	Nonelderly Adult Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Nonelderly Adults	166.2	68.4%	6.1%	7.9%	17.6%
Gender/Age/Parental Status					
Adult Males Total	81.1	69.0%	4.6%	7.7%	18.8%
M 19-34	29.4	61.2%	4.5%	7.4%	27.0%
M 35-54	40.4	74.5%	4.5%	6.4%	14.7%
M 55-64	11.3	69.6%	5.1%	13.3%	12.0%
M Parents	28.3	79.0%	3.5%	4.6%	12.9%
M Non-Parents	52.8	63.6%	5.1%	9.4%	21.9%
Adult Females Total	85.0	67.9%	7.5%	8.1%	16.5%
F 19-34	30.5	61.0%	9.4%	8.0%	21.5%
F 35-54	42.0	74.5%	5.9%	6.4%	13.3%
F 55-64	12.5	62.5%	8.3%	14.0%	15.2%
F Parents	36.1	70.9%	9.2%	5.4%	14.6%
F Non-Parents	48.9	65.7%	6.2%	10.1%	18.0%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	21.9	18.1%	25.9%	12.7%	43.3%
100-199%	26.2	45.9%	9.9%	12.2%	32.0%
...100-149%	13.0	37.9%	12.5%	13.3%	36.3%
...150-199%	13.2	53.8%	7.3%	11.2%	27.7%
200-299%	27.2	69.7%	3.0%	8.3%	18.9%
...200-249%	14.1	65.4%	3.3%	8.9%	22.4%
...250-299%	13.1	74.3%	2.7%	7.8%	15.3%
300%+	90.9	86.6%	1.1%	5.4%	6.9%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	49.5	87.0%	1.2%	3.5%	8.4%
1 Full-time	90.0	70.6%	3.7%	6.7%	18.9%
Only Part-time	11.0	35.5%	12.6%	19.2%	32.7%
Non-Workers	15.7	20.3%	30.2%	20.7%	28.8%
Education					
Less than high school	21.4	38.2%	16.2%	6.7%	38.9%
High school graduate	53.2	65.5%	7.1%	7.4%	20.0%
Some college/Assoc. degree	48.6	71.8%	4.4%	9.7%	14.1%
College grad or greater	42.9	83.3%	1.6%	7.1%	8.0%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	118.3	74.0%	4.6%	8.6%	12.8%
Black(non-Hispanic)	20.2	58.3%	11.7%	6.8%	23.2%
Hispanic	19.3	47.5%	9.1%	4.5%	38.9%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	7.0	65.1%	5.6%	8.4%	20.9%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	1.4	49.6%	10.8%	6.8%	32.7%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	142.8	71.1%	6.0%	8.1%	14.8%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	8.6	65.2%	6.0%	8.7%	20.0%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	4.7	38.7%	5.8%	5.6%	49.9%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	10.0	47.4%	7.6%	4.9%	40.1%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	109.0	74.3%	3.0%	7.3%	15.4%
Good	40.3	63.4%	6.7%	7.0%	22.9%
Fair/Poor	16.9	42.3%	24.5%	13.8%	19.4%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP.

Nonelderly adults includes all individuals aged 19–64.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 4
Health Insurance Coverage of the Low-Income Nonelderly, 2000
(Less than 200% of Poverty)

		Low-Income Nonelderly Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
			Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Low-Income Nonelderly		79.5	32.8%	26.7%	9.6%	30.9%
<hr/>						
Age						
	Children - Total	31.4	32.1%	41.4%	5.3%	21.3%
	Adults - Total	48.1	33.2%	17.2%	12.4%	37.2%
	Adults 19-24	11.8	30.6%	13.0%	15.2%	41.2%
	Adults 25-34	11.9	34.8%	16.7%	6.8%	41.6%
	Adults 35-44	10.8	37.4%	18.0%	8.2%	36.5%
	Adults 45-54	7.2	32.1%	20.5%	14.8%	32.6%
	Adults 55-64	6.3	29.2%	20.8%	22.3%	27.8%
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Income (Poverty Level)						
	<100%	38.1	17.8%	37.1%	9.3%	35.8%
	100-199%	41.3	46.6%	17.2%	9.9%	26.3%
	...100-149%	20.7	38.3%	21.7%	10.3%	29.8%
	...150-199%	20.6	55.0%	12.7%	9.5%	22.8%
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Family Work Status						
	2 Full-time	7.5	50.1%	17.7%	4.7%	27.6%
	1 Full-time	40.9	41.3%	20.6%	7.2%	30.9%
	Only Part-time	11.0	23.0%	28.6%	14.6%	33.7%
	Non-Workers	20.0	14.1%	41.7%	13.7%	30.5%
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Race/Ethnicity						
	White(non-Hispanic)	39.9	37.6%	23.0%	13.6%	25.8%
	Black(non-Hispanic)	16.6	31.5%	34.5%	6.9%	27.1%
	Hispanic	18.5	24.2%	27.8%	3.6%	44.4%
	Asian/S. Pacific Islander	3.1	31.5%	24.7%	9.0%	34.7%
	Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	1.3	23.0%	33.3%	7.5%	36.2%
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Citizenship						
	U.S. citizen - native	67.4	34.3%	28.8%	10.3%	26.7%
	U.S. citizen - naturalized	2.7	33.8%	18.3%	9.9%	38.0%
	Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	3.6	18.1%	12.9%	4.9%	64.1%
	Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	5.8	24.2%	15.5%	4.4%	55.8%
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Health Status						
	Excellent/Very Good	47.4	37.5%	23.5%	9.4%	29.6%
	Good	21.7	28.9%	26.6%	7.4%	37.1%
	Fair/Poor	10.3	19.0%	41.8%	15.4%	23.8%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 5
Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children, 2000
(Less than 200% of Poverty)

	Low-Income Child Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Low-Income Children	31.4	32.1%	41.4%	5.3%	21.3%
Age					
<1	1.8	25.8%	51.2%	3.9%	19.0%
1-5	8.7	30.7%	46.8%	3.8%	18.8%
6-16	18.0	34.5%	39.8%	5.0%	20.7%
17-18	2.9	25.1%	29.0%	12.5%	33.4%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	16.3	17.3%	52.1%	4.8%	25.8%
100-199%	15.2	47.9%	29.9%	5.8%	16.5%
...100-149%	7.8	38.9%	37.1%	5.2%	18.8%
...150-199%	7.4	57.2%	22.3%	6.4%	14.0%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	3.9	47.1%	27.2%	4.0%	21.8%
1 Full-time	16.8	38.7%	36.7%	5.6%	19.0%
Only Part-time	3.6	20.5%	52.3%	6.9%	20.3%
Non-Workers	7.2	14.4%	54.5%	4.5%	26.7%
Family Type**					
1 Parent	11.7	27.5%	52.5%	3.8%	16.2%
2 Parents	14.4	38.9%	33.9%	5.8%	21.5%
Multigenerational/Other	4.6	23.9%	40.6%	4.9%	30.6%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	13.6	39.5%	36.3%	7.9%	16.3%
Black(non-Hispanic)	7.5	30.2%	48.7%	3.9%	17.2%
Hispanic	8.5	23.0%	42.8%	2.4%	31.8%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	1.2	30.4%	40.3%	4.4%	25.0%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	0.6	18.3%	47.1%	4.8%	29.8%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	29.4	32.9%	42.3%	5.5%	19.3%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	0.2	30.4%	40.3%	2.7%	26.6%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	1.0	16.1%	24.8%	1.3%	57.9%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	0.9	23.1%	28.5%	2.4%	46.0%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	22.3	35.5%	38.7%	5.7%	20.1%
Good	7.8	24.4%	45.6%	4.0%	26.0%
Fair/Poor	1.2	19.4%	62.7%	5.2%	12.7%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP.

**Approximately 1% of children live in households with no adult, 78% of whom are 17–18 years old.

Children includes all individuals under age 19.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Multigenerational/Other families with children include families with at least three generations in a household, plus families in which adults are caring for children other than their own (e.g. a niece living with her aunt).

Table 6
Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Nonelderly Adults, 2000
(Less than 200% of Poverty)

	Low-Income Nonelderly Adult Population (millions)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
Total - Low-Income Nonelderly Adults	48.1	33.2%	17.2%	12.4%	37.2%
Gender/Age/Parental Status					
Adult Males Total	21.7	33.2%	13.3%	12.5%	40.9%
M 19-34	10.8	33.2%	9.6%	10.5%	46.8%
M 35-54	8.3	34.5%	16.9%	11.6%	37.0%
M 55-64	2.5	29.4%	17.6%	24.5%	28.5%
M Parents	6.4	46.3%	12.0%	6.5%	35.2%
M Non-Parents	15.3	27.8%	13.9%	15.1%	43.3%
Adult Females Total	26.4	33.2%	20.3%	12.3%	34.1%
F 19-34	12.9	32.4%	19.3%	11.4%	36.9%
F 35-54	9.7	35.9%	20.8%	10.2%	33.1%
F 55-64	3.8	29.1%	22.8%	20.8%	27.3%
F Parents	12.0	38.0%	24.1%	6.7%	31.2%
F Non-Parents	14.4	29.2%	17.2%	17.0%	36.6%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	21.9	18.1%	25.9%	12.7%	43.3%
100-199%	26.2	45.9%	9.9%	12.2%	32.0%
...100-149%	13.0	37.9%	12.5%	13.3%	36.3%
...150-199%	13.2	53.8%	7.3%	11.2%	27.7%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	3.7	53.3%	7.7%	5.4%	33.7%
1 Full-time	24.2	43.2%	9.4%	8.3%	39.2%
Only Part-time	7.4	24.2%	17.0%	18.5%	40.3%
Non-Workers	12.9	14.0%	34.6%	18.8%	32.6%
Education					
Less than high school	13.5	21.6%	23.1%	7.6%	47.7%
High school graduate	17.7	36.1%	17.6%	10.6%	35.7%
Some college/Assoc. degree	12.4	38.5%	13.4%	17.7%	30.4%
College grad or greater	4.5	42.1%	8.3%	19.6%	30.0%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	26.3	36.7%	16.1%	16.6%	30.7%
Black(non-Hispanic)	9.1	32.6%	22.8%	9.4%	35.2%
Hispanic	10.0	25.3%	15.1%	4.5%	55.0%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	2.0	32.3%	15.4%	11.8%	40.6%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	0.7	27.2%	20.8%	10.0%	42.0%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	38.0	35.3%	18.3%	14.0%	32.4%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	2.5	34.0%	16.6%	10.5%	38.9%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	2.7	18.9%	8.5%	6.2%	66.4%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	4.9	24.4%	13.1%	4.8%	57.6%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	25.1	39.4%	10.0%	12.6%	38.0%
Good	13.9	31.4%	15.9%	9.3%	43.4%
Fair/Poor	9.1	18.9%	39.0%	16.7%	25.3%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP.
Nonelderly adults includes all individuals aged 19-64.
The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 7
Characteristics of the Nonelderly Uninsured, 2000

	Nonelderly Population (millions)	% Distribution of Nonelderly Population	Uninsured (millions)	% Distribution of Uninsured	% Uninsured (Rate)
Total - Nonelderly	242.8	100.0%	38.4	100.0%	15.8%
<hr/>					
Age					
Children - Total	76.6	31.6%	9.2	23.9%	12.0%
Adults - Total	166.2	68.4%	29.3	76.1%	17.6%
Adults 19-24	22.8	9.4%	6.6	17.1%	28.9%
Adults 25-34	37.2	15.3%	7.9	20.6%	21.3%
Adults 35-44	44.5	18.3%	6.9	18.0%	15.6%
Adults 45-54	38.0	15.6%	4.6	11.9%	12.0%
Adults 55-64	23.8	9.8%	3.2	8.5%	13.7%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	38.1	15.7%	13.7	35.6%	35.8%
100-199%	41.3	17.0%	10.9	28.3%	26.3%
...100-149%	20.7	8.5%	6.2	16.1%	29.8%
...150-199%	20.6	8.5%	4.7	12.2%	22.8%
200-299%	40.4	16.6%	6.5	16.9%	16.0%
...200-249%	20.9	8.6%	3.9	10.3%	18.9%
...250-299%	19.5	8.0%	2.5	6.6%	13.0%
300%+	122.9	50.6%	7.4	19.3%	6.0%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	73.8	30.4%	6.0	15.6%	8.1%
1 Full-time	130.7	53.8%	21.6	56.1%	16.5%
Only Part-time	15.3	6.3%	4.4	11.5%	28.8%
Non-Workers	23.0	9.5%	6.5	16.8%	28.1%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	166.3	68.5%	18.8	48.9%	11.3%
Black(non-Hispanic)	31.9	13.2%	6.3	16.4%	19.7%
Hispanic	31.9	13.1%	10.7	27.9%	33.6%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	10.3	4.2%	1.9	5.0%	18.7%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	2.3	1.0%	0.7	1.8%	29.4%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	216.1	89.0%	29.1	75.7%	13.5%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	9.0	3.7%	1.8	4.6%	19.8%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	6.2	2.6%	3.0	7.9%	48.8%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	11.4	4.7%	4.5	11.8%	39.6%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	170.4	70.2%	23.2	60.3%	13.6%
Good	53.6	22.1%	11.8	30.7%	22.0%
Fair/Poor	18.7	7.7%	3.5	9.0%	18.5%

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 8
Characteristics of the Low-Income Nonelderly Uninsured
(Less than 200% of Poverty), 2000

	Low-Income Nonelderly Population (millions)	% Distribution of Low-Income Nonelderly Population	Uninsured (millions)	% Distribution of Uninsured	% Uninsured (Rate)
Total - Low-Income Nonelderly	79.5	100.0%	24.5	100.0%	30.9%
Gender/Age/Parental Status					
Children - Total	31.4	39.5%	6.7	27.2%	21.3%
Adults - Total	48.1	60.5%	17.9	72.8%	37.2%
Adult Males Total	21.7	27.3%	8.9	36.1%	40.9%
M 19-34	10.8	13.6%	5.1	20.7%	46.8%
M 35-54	8.3	10.4%	3.1	12.5%	37.0%
M 55-64	2.5	3.2%	0.7	2.9%	28.5%
M Parents	6.4	8.0%	2.2	9.1%	35.2%
M Non-Parents	15.3	19.2%	6.6	27.0%	43.3%
Adult Females Total	26.4	33.2%	9.0	36.7%	34.1%
F 19-34	12.9	16.2%	4.7	19.3%	36.9%
F 35-54	9.7	12.2%	3.2	13.1%	33.1%
F 55-64	3.8	4.8%	1.0	4.2%	27.3%
F Parents	12.0	15.1%	3.7	15.3%	31.2%
F Non-Parents	14.4	18.1%	5.3	21.4%	36.6%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	38.1	48.0%	13.7	55.7%	35.8%
100-199%	41.3	52.0%	10.9	44.3%	26.3%
...100-149%	20.7	26.1%	6.2	25.2%	29.8%
...150-199%	20.6	25.9%	4.7	19.1%	22.8%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-time	7.5	9.5%	2.1	8.5%	27.6%
1 Full-time	40.9	51.5%	12.7	51.6%	30.9%
Only Part-time	11.0	13.8%	3.7	15.1%	33.7%
Non-Workers	20.0	25.2%	6.1	24.9%	30.5%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	39.9	50.2%	10.3	41.9%	25.8%
Black(non-Hispanic)	16.6	20.9%	4.5	18.3%	27.1%
Hispanic	18.5	23.3%	8.2	33.4%	44.4%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	3.1	4.0%	1.1	4.5%	34.7%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	1.3	1.6%	0.5	1.9%	36.2%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	67.4	84.8%	18.0	73.2%	26.7%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	2.7	3.3%	1.0	4.1%	38.0%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	3.6	4.6%	2.3	9.5%	64.1%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	5.8	7.3%	3.2	13.2%	55.8%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	47.4	59.7%	14.0	57.1%	29.6%
Good	21.7	27.3%	8.1	32.8%	37.1%
Fair/Poor	10.3	13.0%	2.5	10.0%	23.8%

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 9
Characteristics of Uninsured Children, 2000

	Child Population (millions)	% Distribution of Child Population	Uninsured (millions)	% Distribution of Uninsured	% Uninsured (Rate)
Total - Children	76.6	100.0%	9.2	100.0%	12.0%
Age					
<1	3.9	5.1%	0.5	5.3%	12.5%
1-5	19.8	25.8%	2.1	23.3%	10.8%
6-16	44.8	58.5%	5.2	56.9%	11.6%
17-18	8.1	10.6%	1.3	14.5%	16.4%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	16.3	21.2%	4.2	45.7%	25.8%
100-199%	15.2	19.8%	2.5	27.2%	16.5%
...100-149%	7.8	10.1%	1.5	15.9%	18.8%
...150-199%	7.4	9.7%	1.0	11.3%	14.0%
200-299%	13.2	17.2%	1.3	14.5%	10.1%
...200-249%	6.8	8.9%	0.8	8.7%	11.7%
...250-299%	6.4	8.3%	0.5	5.8%	8.3%
300%+	32.0	41.8%	1.2	12.6%	3.6%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-Time	24.3	31.7%	1.9	20.4%	7.7%
Only 1 Full-Time	40.7	53.1%	4.5	49.4%	11.1%
Only Part-Time	4.3	5.7%	0.8	9.0%	19.0%
Non-workers	7.3	9.5%	1.9	21.2%	26.6%
Family Type**					
1 Parent	17.2	22.4%	2.4	25.9%	13.8%
2 Parents	53.2	69.5%	5.0	54.1%	9.3%
Multigenerational/Other	5.4	7.1%	1.5	16.4%	27.7%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	48.0	62.7%	3.6	39.5%	7.5%
Black(non-Hispanic)	11.8	15.3%	1.6	17.6%	13.7%
Hispanic	12.6	16.5%	3.2	35.4%	25.7%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	3.3	4.2%	0.5	5.0%	14.1%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	0.9	1.2%	0.2	2.5%	24.4%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	73.3	95.7%	7.9	86.5%	10.8%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	0.4	0.6%	*	*	*
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	1.5	1.9%	0.7	7.4%	45.2%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	1.4	1.8%	0.5	5.5%	36.2%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	61.4	80.2%	6.4	70.2%	10.5%
Good	13.3	17.4%	2.5	27.8%	19.1%
Fair/Poor	1.8	2.4%	0.2	2.1%	10.3%

*Insufficient sample size for a reliable estimate.

**Approximately 1% of children live in households with no adult, 78% of whom are 17–18 years old.

Children includes all individuals under age 19.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Multigenerational/Other families with children include families with at least three generations in a household, plus families in which adults are caring for children other than their own (e.g. a niece living with her aunt).

Table 10
Characteristics of Uninsured Nonelderly Adults, 2000

	Nonelderly Adult Population (millions)	% Distribution of Nonelderly Adult Population	Uninsured (millions)	% Distribution of Uninsured	% Uninsured (Rate)
Total - Nonelderly Adults	166.2	100.0%	29.3	100.0%	17.6%
Gender/Age/Parental Status					
Adult Males Total	81.1	48.8%	15.2	52.0%	18.8%
M 19-34	29.4	17.7%	7.9	27.1%	27.0%
M 35-54	40.4	24.3%	5.9	20.3%	14.7%
M 55-64	11.3	6.8%	1.3	4.6%	12.0%
M Parents	28.3	17.0%	3.7	12.5%	12.9%
M Non-Parents	52.8	31.8%	11.6	39.5%	21.9%
Adult Females Total	85.0	51.2%	14.0	48.0%	16.5%
F 19-34	30.5	18.3%	6.6	22.4%	21.5%
F 35-54	42.0	25.3%	5.6	19.0%	13.3%
F 55-64	12.5	7.5%	1.9	6.5%	15.2%
F Parents	36.1	21.7%	5.3	17.9%	14.6%
F Non-Parents	48.9	29.5%	8.8	30.0%	18.0%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	21.9	13.2%	9.5	32.4%	43.3%
100-199%	26.2	15.8%	8.4	28.6%	32.0%
...100-149%	13.0	7.8%	4.7	16.1%	36.3%
...150-199%	13.2	7.9%	3.7	12.5%	27.7%
200-299%	27.2	16.4%	5.2	17.6%	18.9%
...200-249%	14.1	8.5%	3.1	10.8%	22.4%
...250-299%	13.1	7.9%	2.0	6.9%	15.3%
300%+	90.9	54.7%	6.3	21.4%	6.9%
Family Work Status					
2 Full-Time	49.5	29.8%	4.1	14.1%	8.4%
Only 1 Full-Time	90.0	54.2%	17.0	58.2%	18.9%
Only Part-Time	11.0	6.6%	3.6	12.3%	32.7%
Non-workers	15.7	9.4%	4.5	15.4%	28.8%
Education					
Less than high school	21.4	12.9%	8.3	28.5%	38.9%
High school graduate	53.2	32.0%	10.6	36.3%	20.0%
Some college/Assoc. degree	48.6	29.3%	6.9	23.4%	14.1%
College grad or greater	42.9	25.8%	3.4	11.7%	8.0%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	118.3	71.2%	15.2	51.8%	12.8%
Black(non-Hispanic)	20.2	12.1%	4.7	16.0%	23.2%
Hispanic	19.3	11.6%	7.5	25.6%	38.9%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	7.0	4.2%	1.5	5.0%	20.9%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	1.4	0.8%	0.5	1.6%	32.7%
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen - native	142.8	86.0%	21.2	72.4%	14.8%
U.S. citizen - naturalized	8.6	5.2%	1.7	5.9%	20.0%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for < 6 years	4.7	2.8%	2.4	8.1%	49.9%
Non-U.S. citizen, resident for 6+ years	10.0	6.0%	4.0	13.7%	40.1%
Health Status					
Excellent/Very Good	109.0	65.6%	16.8	57.2%	15.4%
Good	40.3	24.3%	9.2	31.6%	22.9%
Fair/Poor	16.9	10.2%	3.3	11.2%	19.4%

Nonelderly adults includes all individuals aged 19–64.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 11
Characteristics of Uninsured Workers, 2000

	Worker Population (millions)	% Distribution of Worker Population	Uninsured (millions)	% Distribution of Uninsured	% Uninsured (Rate)
Total - Workers	139.6	100.0%	22.8	100.0%	16.3%
Income (Poverty Level)					
<100%	11.0	7.9%	5.2	22.9%	47.4%
100-199%	21.0	15.0%	7.3	32.0%	34.8%
200-299%	23.8	17.1%	4.7	20.7%	19.9%
300%+	83.8	60.0%	5.6	24.4%	6.6%
Work Status					
Full-time/Full-year	97.5	69.8%	13.0	57.2%	13.4%
Full-time/Part-year	19.2	13.8%	5.0	22.0%	26.1%
Part-time/Full-year	11.7	8.4%	2.4	10.4%	20.3%
Part-time/Part-year	11.2	8.0%	2.4	10.5%	21.2%
Business Size (# Workers)					
Self-employed*	11.6	8.3%	2.8	12.1%	23.7%
<25	27.3	19.6%	8.0	35.2%	29.4%
25-99	17.9	12.8%	3.3	14.5%	18.5%
100-499	19.0	13.6%	2.3	10.2%	12.3%
500-999	7.6	5.4%	0.8	3.6%	10.7%
1000+	56.2	40.2%	5.6	24.4%	9.9%
Industry					
Agriculture	3.2	2.3%	1.1	5.0%	35.3%
Business/Repair Services	10.4	7.4%	2.4	10.4%	22.9%
Construction	9.7	6.9%	2.9	12.7%	30.1%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	9.1	6.5%	0.8	3.3%	8.4%
Government/Former Military	6.4	4.6%	0.3	1.5%	5.2%
Mining/Manufacturing	21.3	15.3%	2.3	10.2%	10.9%
Personal/Entertainment	7.4	5.3%	2.0	8.9%	27.6%
Professional Services	34.0	24.4%	3.4	14.8%	9.9%
Retail/Wholesale Trade	28.2	20.2%	6.4	28.0%	22.6%
Transportation/Comm/Utilities	10.0	7.1%	1.2	5.1%	11.8%
Occupation					
Agriculture	3.3	2.4%	1.2	5.3%	36.7%
Laborers/Cleaning	22.5	16.1%	5.5	24.3%	24.6%
Craft/Repair	15.3	11.0%	3.3	14.7%	21.8%
Food Service	6.4	4.6%	2.3	10.0%	35.5%
Health Service	2.7	1.9%	0.6	2.6%	21.4%
Managerial/Professional/Former Military	42.1	30.2%	3.2	14.1%	7.6%
Personal Service/Household	6.5	4.7%	1.4	6.2%	21.7%
Tech/Sales/Admin	40.7	29.2%	5.2	22.9%	12.8%
Education					
Less than high school	15.7	11.2%	6.2	27.1%	39.4%
High school graduate	43.8	31.4%	8.4	37.0%	19.2%
Some college/Assoc. degree	41.9	30.0%	5.6	24.4%	13.3%
College grad or greater	38.2	27.4%	2.6	11.5%	6.9%
Race/Ethnicity					
White(non-Hispanic)	101.4	72.7%	12.2	53.5%	12.0%
Black(non-Hispanic)	16.0	11.5%	3.4	15.1%	21.5%
Hispanic	15.5	11.1%	5.8	25.3%	37.3%
Asian/S. Pacific Islander	5.6	4.0%	1.1	4.6%	18.7%
Am. Indian/Aleut.Eskimo	1.1	0.8%	0.4	1.6%	32.4%

*Self-employed includes people reporting they are self-employed and working in firms with <25 employees.

Includes all workers aged 19-64.

The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738. Part-time workers were defined as working < 35 hours per week.

Table 12
Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly
by State, 1999–2000

	Nonelderly Population (thousands)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
	241,725	66.2%	10.6%	7.2%	16.0%
Alabama	3,889	65.8%	12.0%	7.1%	15.1%
Alaska	591	58.4%	12.9%	8.5%	20.2%
Arizona	4,293	59.8%	10.6%	9.2%	20.5%
Arkansas	2,218	60.7%	12.1%	10.7%	16.5%
California	30,749	58.3%	13.7%	7.5%	20.5%
Colorado	3,776	69.2%	6.1%	8.8%	15.9%
Connecticut	2,826	77.5%	7.0%	5.6%	9.9%
Delaware	685	70.8%	12.8%	4.8%	11.5%
District of Columbia	442	60.4%	16.5%	7.0%	16.1%
Florida	12,502	60.6%	9.7%	8.5%	21.2%
Georgia	6,991	66.1%	9.6%	7.9%	16.3%
Hawaii	1,026	70.6%	10.7%	7.0%	11.7%
Idaho	1,107	63.1%	9.7%	8.1%	19.1%
Illinois	10,928	70.7%	8.8%	5.8%	14.8%
Indiana	5,073	74.0%	7.6%	6.1%	12.3%
Iowa	2,446	75.5%	7.0%	8.2%	9.3%
Kansas	2,230	68.7%	7.0%	10.8%	13.5%
Kentucky	3,456	67.6%	10.5%	7.2%	14.8%
Louisiana	3,759	56.2%	12.4%	8.3%	23.1%
Maine	1,116	69.1%	10.1%	8.1%	12.7%
Maryland	4,379	76.8%	5.4%	5.9%	11.9%
Massachusetts	5,441	68.2%	15.3%	5.8%	10.6%
Michigan	8,930	72.5%	10.9%	5.5%	11.1%
Minnesota	4,288	74.7%	8.6%	7.6%	9.0%
Mississippi	2,403	61.4%	13.7%	8.4%	16.5%
Missouri	4,879	71.6%	10.6%	7.9%	9.9%
Montana	771	55.9%	10.8%	12.5%	20.8%
Nebraska	1,445	64.6%	8.6%	15.3%	11.5%
Nevada	1,744	66.3%	7.5%	7.3%	18.9%
New Hampshire	1,104	75.6%	8.9%	6.5%	9.0%
New Jersey	7,117	73.3%	7.9%	4.8%	13.9%
New Mexico	1,562	51.5%	14.5%	6.7%	27.3%
New York	16,125	62.3%	14.9%	5.6%	17.2%
North Carolina	6,572	67.9%	8.9%	7.6%	15.6%
North Dakota	517	65.6%	7.8%	13.2%	13.4%
Ohio	10,034	73.2%	9.6%	5.2%	12.0%
Oklahoma	2,781	58.6%	9.4%	11.0%	21.0%
Oregon	3,004	65.3%	11.8%	7.3%	15.6%
Pennsylvania	10,224	74.0%	10.1%	6.8%	9.2%
Rhode Island	814	75.1%	11.0%	6.8%	7.0%
South Carolina	3,288	66.4%	9.8%	7.9%	15.8%
South Dakota	596	65.4%	7.2%	14.3%	13.1%
Tennessee	4,941	63.5%	16.9%	7.9%	11.6%
Texas	18,212	60.0%	9.3%	6.6%	24.1%
Utah	2,006	71.9%	7.2%	6.5%	14.4%
Vermont	554	61.2%	19.9%	6.7%	12.2%
Virginia	6,026	70.9%	4.9%	9.6%	14.6%
Washington	5,168	66.0%	11.3%	7.6%	15.1%
West Virginia	1,486	61.0%	15.0%	6.2%	17.7%
Wisconsin	4,784	75.0%	9.0%	6.6%	9.4%
Wyoming	427	64.1%	9.0%	10.1%	16.8%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP.

Table 13
Health Insurance Coverage of Children
by State, 1999–2000

	Child Population (thousands)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
United States	76,468	62.0%	19.9%	5.6%	12.4%
Alabama	1,221	60.4%	25.6%	4.5%	9.5%
Alaska	221	51.0%	22.8%	9.0%	17.1%
Arizona	1,457	54.9%	20.7%	7.0%	17.4%
Arkansas	731	56.2%	23.2%	8.6%	12.0%
California	10,135	53.6%	24.5%	5.5%	16.5%
Colorado	1,206	65.2%	10.3%	9.7%	14.8%
Connecticut	922	77.7%	12.2%	4.2%	5.9%
Delaware	219	64.9%	24.7%	3.2%	7.1%
District of Columbia	111	48.3%	36.0%	3.3%	12.4%
Florida	3,681	56.8%	19.7%	6.6%	16.9%
Georgia	2,116	62.2%	20.6%	7.0%	10.3%
Hawaii	322	63.7%	19.8%	6.7%	9.9%
Idaho	371	57.9%	17.5%	7.3%	17.2%
Illinois	3,578	67.4%	17.6%	3.8%	11.2%
Indiana	1,565	68.8%	16.1%	4.3%	10.7%
Iowa	777	76.1%	11.4%	6.3%	6.2%
Kansas	714	66.5%	12.2%	9.7%	11.6%
Kentucky	998	65.5%	19.2%	5.5%	9.8%
Louisiana	1,153	49.1%	25.6%	4.9%	20.4%
Maine	320	68.5%	17.6%	6.6%	7.2%
Maryland	1,294	74.6%	10.6%	6.3%	8.5%
Massachusetts	1,646	60.1%	27.3%	4.4%	8.2%
Michigan	2,953	68.1%	20.7%	3.3%	7.8%
Minnesota	1,376	73.7%	13.7%	5.1%	7.6%
Mississippi	812	55.9%	26.0%	6.2%	11.9%
Missouri	1,535	65.7%	19.9%	8.1%	6.4%
Montana	235	51.9%	21.5%	8.2%	18.4%
Nebraska	479	61.9%	15.8%	13.4%	8.9%
Nevada	625	63.6%	13.4%	5.7%	17.3%
New Hampshire	357	73.2%	17.6%	3.2%	6.0%
New Jersey	2,187	72.0%	15.4%	3.7%	8.9%
New Mexico	554	43.3%	29.8%	3.3%	23.6%
New York	5,011	56.9%	27.3%	4.9%	11.0%
North Carolina	1,976	62.5%	19.1%	7.2%	11.3%
North Dakota	160	60.5%	16.9%	11.7%	10.8%
Ohio	3,284	70.3%	17.5%	3.0%	9.1%
Oklahoma	852	52.7%	20.9%	9.1%	17.2%
Oregon	911	60.9%	19.7%	6.4%	13.0%
Pennsylvania	3,120	71.8%	17.7%	4.8%	5.7%
Rhode Island	242	72.8%	17.5%	5.5%	4.2%
South Carolina	918	59.6%	20.0%	6.9%	13.5%
South Dakota	192	64.2%	13.5%	12.2%	10.1%
Tennessee	1,447	59.0%	27.1%	6.5%	7.4%
Texas	5,995	55.1%	17.7%	4.8%	22.4%
Utah	765	71.4%	12.6%	5.7%	10.4%
Vermont	174	50.7%	38.9%	2.8%	7.6%
Virginia	1,832	68.2%	9.1%	10.1%	12.6%
Washington	1,571	62.6%	21.7%	5.8%	10.0%
West Virginia	391	52.6%	31.9%	4.1%	11.3%
Wisconsin	1,621	72.1%	15.6%	5.6%	6.7%
Wyoming	138	60.7%	17.9%	8.1%	13.2%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. Children includes all individuals under age 19.

Table 14
Health Insurance Coverage of Nonelderly Adults
by State, 1999–2000

	Nonelderly Adult Population (thousands)	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
		Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
United States	165,257	68.1%	6.3%	7.9%	17.7%
Alabama	2,669	68.2%	5.9%	8.3%	17.7%
Alaska	371	62.8%	7.0%	8.2%	22.1%
Arizona	2,836	62.3%	5.4%	10.3%	22.1%
Arkansas	1,487	62.9%	6.7%	11.8%	18.7%
California	20,614	60.6%	8.3%	8.5%	22.5%
Colorado	2,571	71.0%	4.1%	8.4%	16.5%
Connecticut	1,905	77.4%	4.5%	6.3%	11.8%
Delaware	467	73.6%	7.2%	5.6%	13.6%
District of Columbia	330	64.5%	9.9%	8.3%	17.3%
Florida	8,822	62.2%	5.6%	9.3%	22.9%
Georgia	4,874	67.8%	4.9%	8.3%	18.9%
Hawaii	704	73.8%	6.6%	7.1%	12.5%
Idaho	736	65.7%	5.8%	8.5%	20.0%
Illinois	7,350	72.3%	4.6%	6.7%	16.5%
Indiana	3,508	76.3%	3.8%	6.9%	13.0%
Iowa	1,669	75.2%	4.9%	9.1%	10.8%
Kansas	1,515	69.8%	4.5%	11.3%	14.4%
Kentucky	2,458	68.4%	6.9%	7.8%	16.8%
Louisiana	2,605	59.3%	6.6%	9.8%	24.4%
Maine	796	69.3%	7.0%	8.7%	14.9%
Maryland	3,085	77.7%	3.2%	5.7%	13.4%
Massachusetts	3,795	71.7%	10.2%	6.5%	11.7%
Michigan	5,977	74.7%	6.1%	6.5%	12.8%
Minnesota	2,912	75.2%	6.2%	8.8%	9.7%
Mississippi	1,591	64.2%	7.4%	9.5%	18.9%
Missouri	3,344	74.4%	6.4%	7.7%	11.5%
Montana	536	57.7%	6.1%	14.4%	21.8%
Nebraska	966	65.9%	5.0%	16.3%	12.7%
Nevada	1,119	67.8%	4.2%	8.2%	19.8%
New Hampshire	747	76.7%	4.6%	8.1%	10.5%
New Jersey	4,930	73.9%	4.6%	5.3%	16.2%
New Mexico	1,009	56.0%	6.1%	8.6%	29.3%
New York	11,114	64.7%	9.3%	6.0%	20.0%
North Carolina	4,596	70.2%	4.5%	7.8%	17.4%
North Dakota	357	67.8%	3.8%	13.9%	14.5%
Ohio	6,750	74.6%	5.7%	6.3%	13.3%
Oklahoma	1,929	61.2%	4.3%	11.9%	22.6%
Oregon	2,093	67.2%	8.4%	7.7%	16.7%
Pennsylvania	7,104	74.9%	6.7%	7.7%	10.7%
Rhode Island	572	76.1%	8.3%	7.4%	8.2%
South Carolina	2,369	69.1%	5.8%	8.3%	16.8%
South Dakota	405	66.0%	4.2%	15.2%	14.6%
Tennessee	3,493	65.4%	12.7%	8.5%	13.4%
Texas	12,216	62.4%	5.2%	7.4%	25.0%
Utah	1,241	72.2%	3.9%	7.0%	16.9%
Vermont	380	66.0%	11.2%	8.5%	14.2%
Virginia	4,194	72.1%	3.0%	9.4%	15.5%
Washington	3,597	67.4%	6.8%	8.4%	17.4%
West Virginia	1,095	64.0%	9.0%	7.0%	20.0%
Wisconsin	3,163	76.5%	5.6%	7.1%	10.8%
Wyoming	289	65.7%	4.8%	11.0%	18.5%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. Nonelderly adults includes all individuals aged 19–64.

Table 15
Health Insurance Coverage of the Low-Income Nonelderly
(Less than 200% of Poverty) by State, 1999-2000

	Low-Income Nonelderly (thousands)	% of State Nonelderly with Low Incomes	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
			Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
United States	80,604	33.3%	32.2%	26.8%	9.5%	31.5%
Alabama	1,483	38.1%	32.8%	28.8%	11.3%	27.0%
Alaska	170	28.8%	22.5%	31.7%	8.6%	37.2%
Arizona	1,771	41.3%	31.4%	23.0%	10.6%	34.9%
Arkansas	945	42.6%	35.2%	24.7%	12.1%	28.0%
California	11,998	39.0%	25.1%	30.4%	7.8%	36.7%
Colorado	951	25.2%	29.9%	17.7%	13.9%	38.5%
Connecticut	622	22.0%	37.6%	26.6%	7.3%	28.5%
Delaware	216	31.5%	33.8%	35.9%	6.6%	23.6%
District of Columbia	160	36.1%	27.1%	38.0%	9.1%	25.8%
Florida	4,497	36.0%	31.4%	22.4%	10.1%	36.2%
Georgia	2,444	35.0%	40.0%	21.4%	9.9%	28.8%
Hawaii	359	35.0%	41.3%	23.8%	9.9%	24.9%
Idaho	393	35.5%	31.8%	22.3%	10.4%	35.5%
Illinois	3,287	30.1%	34.8%	25.4%	8.3%	31.5%
Indiana	1,460	28.8%	43.1%	21.1%	8.6%	27.1%
Iowa	649	26.5%	41.3%	22.0%	14.4%	22.3%
Kansas	721	32.3%	37.1%	17.8%	15.2%	29.9%
Kentucky	1,171	33.9%	34.3%	26.7%	9.3%	29.7%
Louisiana	1,719	45.7%	29.6%	23.6%	9.8%	37.0%
Maine	321	28.7%	35.7%	28.1%	9.5%	26.8%
Maryland	1,050	24.0%	43.1%	18.1%	10.4%	28.5%
Massachusetts	1,643	30.2%	30.6%	40.5%	8.9%	20.0%
Michigan	2,453	27.5%	32.4%	33.7%	9.6%	24.3%
Minnesota	958	22.3%	36.8%	27.7%	14.0%	21.5%
Mississippi	980	40.8%	35.7%	29.3%	7.7%	27.3%
Missouri	1,316	27.0%	34.8%	31.3%	12.6%	21.3%
Montana	318	41.2%	26.7%	22.7%	16.5%	34.1%
Nebraska	432	29.9%	31.9%	24.5%	19.0%	24.7%
Nevada	596	34.2%	36.8%	17.7%	8.8%	36.7%
New Hampshire	256	23.2%	38.8%	29.7%	10.7%	20.7%
New Jersey	1,779	25.0%	33.0%	25.6%	8.4%	32.9%
New Mexico	722	46.2%	23.3%	26.3%	7.9%	42.5%
New York	5,684	35.2%	25.2%	36.1%	7.4%	31.3%
North Carolina	2,210	33.6%	36.5%	22.2%	10.6%	30.8%
North Dakota	178	34.5%	36.0%	20.6%	19.2%	24.2%
Ohio	3,065	30.5%	39.5%	27.2%	8.6%	24.7%
Oklahoma	1,128	40.6%	29.7%	19.8%	13.5%	37.0%
Oregon	949	31.6%	29.4%	29.7%	6.9%	34.0%
Pennsylvania	3,013	29.5%	38.9%	29.2%	12.2%	19.7%
Rhode Island	212	26.0%	33.1%	34.7%	12.1%	20.0%
South Carolina	1,138	34.6%	36.5%	24.7%	10.7%	28.1%
South Dakota	185	31.0%	35.4%	17.8%	19.5%	27.2%
Tennessee	1,742	35.3%	32.2%	40.2%	8.6%	19.0%
Texas	7,203	39.6%	29.9%	20.0%	7.5%	42.6%
Utah	677	33.8%	44.8%	18.9%	9.3%	26.9%
Vermont	177	31.9%	29.7%	42.4%	9.8%	18.2%
Virginia	1,558	25.8%	35.1%	14.3%	13.1%	37.5%
Washington	1,595	30.9%	30.3%	28.7%	9.9%	31.1%
West Virginia	641	43.1%	29.5%	31.0%	9.4%	30.1%
Wisconsin	1,272	26.6%	39.2%	27.8%	11.7%	21.4%
Wyoming	138	32.4%	31.3%	22.6%	13.0%	33.1%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738.

Table 16
Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children
(Less than 200% of Poverty) by State, 1999-2000

	Low-Income Children (thousands)	% of Children with Low Incomes	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
			Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
United States	31,821	41.6%	31.3%	41.0%	5.5%	22.2%
Alabama	612	50.2%	32.5%	46.7%	5.9%	14.8%
Alaska	76	34.5%	20.3%	47.3%	5.5%	27.0%
Arizona	783	53.7%	31.6%	35.6%	6.1%	26.7%
Arkansas	376	51.4%	33.6%	40.0%	8.0%	18.4%
California	4,878	48.1%	24.6%	44.8%	4.5%	26.1%
Colorado	382	31.7%	27.8%	25.3%	12.2%	34.7%
Connecticut	233	25.3%	33.1%	42.7%	4.8%	19.4%
Delaware	92	42.2%	33.4%	52.1%	2.5%	12.1%
District of Columbia	58	52.1%	19.3%	59.6%	5.4%	15.7%
Florida	1,660	45.1%	30.4%	37.2%	6.4%	25.9%
Georgia	966	45.7%	42.0%	35.3%	6.2%	16.6%
Hawaii	142	44.1%	36.7%	35.4%	8.3%	19.6%
Idaho	163	44.1%	27.8%	36.0%	7.3%	28.8%
Illinois	1,358	38.0%	33.3%	40.9%	4.2%	21.6%
Indiana	597	38.2%	40.7%	34.2%	2.7%	22.3%
Iowa	238	30.6%	42.4%	31.7%	10.3%	15.6%
Kansas	286	40.0%	41.4%	24.8%	9.8%	24.0%
Kentucky	397	39.8%	35.4%	41.6%	3.3%	19.6%
Louisiana	674	58.4%	27.2%	37.7%	5.2%	29.9%
Maine	107	33.5%	40.5%	43.7%	3.0%	12.8%
Maryland	363	28.0%	39.1%	30.3%	12.6%	18.1%
Massachusetts	668	40.6%	26.0%	55.6%	4.0%	14.4%
Michigan	991	33.5%	29.9%	52.2%	4.0%	13.8%
Minnesota	374	27.2%	38.7%	36.3%	8.9%	16.1%
Mississippi	396	48.8%	31.6%	47.6%	4.9%	15.9%
Missouri	515	33.5%	34.1%	44.4%	7.8%	13.7%
Montana	116	49.5%	25.4%	37.6%	8.3%	28.7%
Nebraska	171	35.7%	34.2%	38.1%	9.0%	18.7%
Nevada	277	44.3%	38.0%	27.2%	5.9%	28.9%
New Hampshire	101	28.3%	40.0%	46.8%	3.0%	10.3%
New Jersey	638	29.2%	33.6%	43.0%	4.5%	19.0%
New Mexico	326	58.8%	20.7%	43.3%	3.8%	32.2%
New York	2,203	44.0%	23.2%	53.7%	5.2%	17.9%
North Carolina	848	42.9%	32.9%	38.1%	7.6%	21.4%
North Dakota	69	43.3%	33.4%	34.8%	14.0%	17.8%
Ohio	1,288	39.2%	40.2%	39.4%	3.3%	17.1%
Oklahoma	429	50.3%	28.5%	35.2%	8.4%	28.0%
Oregon	372	40.9%	28.4%	40.3%	4.8%	26.5%
Pennsylvania	1,114	35.7%	40.3%	42.5%	6.6%	10.5%
Rhode Island	74	30.6%	33.2%	47.7%	6.5%	12.6%
South Carolina	416	45.3%	34.1%	40.1%	5.7%	20.2%
South Dakota	68	35.4%	35.2%	29.1%	14.6%	21.0%
Tennessee	633	43.8%	34.2%	52.5%	3.4%	9.9%
Texas	2,988	49.8%	29.2%	31.3%	4.3%	35.2%
Utah	283	37.0%	44.1%	30.2%	6.3%	19.4%
Vermont	73	42.0%	27.2%	60.2%	2.7%	9.9%
Virginia	572	31.2%	34.8%	23.6%	9.4%	32.2%
Washington	583	37.1%	30.2%	46.8%	4.8%	18.1%
West Virginia	216	55.1%	27.4%	51.1%	5.1%	16.3%
Wisconsin	521	32.1%	38.6%	40.3%	7.7%	13.4%
Wyoming	57	41.5%	33.8%	37.6%	7.1%	21.6%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. Children includes all individuals under age 19. The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738.

Table 17
Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Nonelderly Adults
(Less than 200% of Poverty) by State, 1999-2000

	Low-Income Nonelderly Adults (thousands)	% of Nonelderly Adults with Low Incomes	Percent Distribution by Coverage Type			
			Employer	Medicaid	Other*	Uninsured
United States	48,783	29.5%	32.8%	17.6%	12.1%	37.6%
Alabama	870	32.6%	33.0%	16.3%	15.1%	35.6%
Alaska	94	25.5%	24.3%	19.2%	11.2%	45.4%
Arizona	988	34.9%	31.3%	13.0%	14.1%	41.5%
Arkansas	569	38.3%	36.3%	14.7%	14.8%	34.2%
California	7,119	34.5%	25.5%	20.5%	10.0%	44.1%
Colorado	568	22.1%	31.4%	12.5%	15.1%	41.1%
Connecticut	389	20.4%	40.3%	16.9%	8.8%	34.0%
Delaware	124	26.5%	34.2%	24.0%	9.7%	32.2%
District of Columbia	102	30.8%	31.6%	25.7%	11.2%	31.5%
Florida	2,837	32.2%	31.9%	13.7%	12.2%	42.2%
Georgia	1,478	30.3%	38.7%	12.4%	12.3%	36.7%
Hawaii	217	30.9%	44.4%	16.2%	11.0%	28.4%
Idaho	229	31.2%	34.6%	12.5%	12.5%	40.3%
Illinois	1,929	26.2%	35.8%	14.6%	11.1%	38.5%
Indiana	863	24.6%	44.8%	12.1%	12.7%	30.4%
Iowa	411	24.6%	40.7%	16.4%	16.7%	26.1%
Kansas	435	28.7%	34.2%	13.2%	18.7%	33.9%
Kentucky	774	31.5%	33.7%	19.0%	12.4%	34.9%
Louisiana	1,046	40.1%	31.2%	14.6%	12.7%	41.5%
Maine	214	26.8%	33.3%	20.3%	12.7%	33.8%
Maryland	687	22.3%	45.2%	11.6%	9.3%	34.0%
Massachusetts	975	25.7%	33.7%	30.2%	12.3%	23.8%
Michigan	1,462	24.5%	34.0%	21.2%	13.4%	31.4%
Minnesota	584	20.1%	35.7%	22.1%	17.3%	24.9%
Mississippi	584	36.7%	38.4%	17.0%	9.6%	35.0%
Missouri	801	24.0%	35.2%	22.9%	15.7%	26.2%
Montana	202	37.6%	27.5%	14.1%	21.2%	37.1%
Nebraska	261	27.0%	30.4%	15.5%	25.4%	28.6%
Nevada	319	28.5%	35.7%	9.4%	11.4%	43.4%
New Hampshire	155	20.7%	38.0%	18.6%	15.8%	27.5%
New Jersey	1,141	23.1%	32.7%	15.9%	10.6%	40.8%
New Mexico	396	39.3%	25.3%	12.3%	11.3%	51.0%
New York	3,481	31.3%	26.4%	25.0%	8.8%	39.8%
North Carolina	1,363	29.6%	38.7%	12.2%	12.4%	36.6%
North Dakota	109	30.6%	37.6%	11.6%	22.6%	28.2%
Ohio	1,777	26.3%	39.0%	18.3%	12.5%	30.2%
Oklahoma	699	36.3%	30.4%	10.4%	16.7%	42.5%
Oregon	577	27.6%	30.1%	22.8%	8.2%	38.9%
Pennsylvania	1,899	26.7%	38.0%	21.4%	15.5%	25.1%
Rhode Island	138	24.1%	33.0%	27.8%	15.2%	24.0%
South Carolina	722	30.5%	37.8%	15.8%	13.6%	32.7%
South Dakota	117	28.9%	35.5%	11.3%	22.3%	30.8%
Tennessee	1,108	31.7%	31.0%	33.2%	11.5%	24.2%
Texas	4,215	34.5%	30.4%	12.0%	9.8%	47.8%
Utah	394	31.7%	45.3%	10.9%	11.5%	32.3%
Vermont	104	27.3%	31.4%	29.9%	14.7%	24.0%
Virginia	985	23.5%	35.3%	8.9%	15.3%	40.6%
Washington	1,011	28.1%	30.3%	18.2%	12.8%	38.7%
West Virginia	425	38.8%	30.6%	20.8%	11.5%	37.1%
Wisconsin	752	23.8%	39.6%	19.1%	14.4%	26.9%
Wyoming	81	28.1%	29.6%	12.1%	17.1%	41.2%

*Other includes private non-group and other public insurance (mostly Medicare and military-related). Medicaid includes CHIP. Nonelderly adults includes all individuals aged 19-64. The 2000 federal poverty level for a family of 3 was \$13,738.

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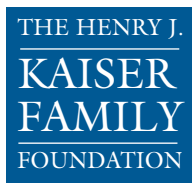
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