



THE KAISER COMMISSION ON **Medicaid and the Uninsured**

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The Health Insurance Status of Low-Income Children and Their Parents: Recent Trends in Coverage and State-Level Data

Expansions in public coverage for children, launched by states after the enactment of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in 1997, have contributed to significant improvements in the health insurance status of low-income children, particularly among those in near-poor families (i.e., those whose income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the poverty line). Between 1996 and 2000, the improvements in public coverage for children contributed to notable declines in the uninsured rate of near-poor children and helped to offset the negative effects of welfare reform on the health insurance status of children in poor families. More recently, they have helped to protect low-income children from the impact of the economic downturn, preventing them from experiencing an increase in their uninsured rate even as they lost employer-based coverage.

In contrast, the parents in low-income families have fared far worse in recent years, losing Medicaid coverage as a result of welfare reform and, more recently, employer-based coverage as a result of the economic downturn. Unlike their children, they frequently have not been included in public coverage expansions. As a result, the parents in poor and near-poor families now are significantly more likely to be uninsured than their children.

The figures in this packet provide information on trends in coverage for low-income children and their parents between 1996 and 2001. The packet also includes state-by-state tables with information on the health insurance status of low-income children and their parents in 2000 – 2001, the most recent period for which such state-level data are available.

Both the trend figures and the state-by-state tables are based on an analysis conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and the Urban Institute using the annual March Current Population Surveys (CPS). Due to significant changes in the methodology of the CPS in recent years, the figures in this packet separately present information on trends in coverage between 1996 and 2000 and between 2000 and 2001. CPS data do not allow for meaningful comparisons between the health insurance status of individuals in 2001 with earlier years.

Our analysis focuses on low-income families, which includes both the poor and near-poor. We define poor families as having incomes less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level and near-poor families as having incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of the poverty level. In 2001 the federal poverty level for a family of three for example, was \$14,128; less than 200 percent of the poverty level was equal to less than \$28,256 for this size family.

Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children and Parents in 2001

- **Most uninsured children and parents are part of low-income families.** In 2001, 9.2 million children lacked health insurance coverage, as did 9.8 million parents (Figure 1). The vast majority of these uninsured children and parents were part of low-income families, with 73 percent and 69 percent respectively falling below 200 percent of the poverty line.
- **A significant share of low-income children lack health insurance coverage, and their parents are even more likely to be uninsured.** As shown in Figure 2, more than a quarter of poor children (26 percent) lacked health insurance coverage in 2001, as did 17 percent of children in near-poor families.

The parents of these children are even more likely to be uninsured, primarily because they are far less likely to have Medicaid coverage. While more than half of poor children (55 percent) and one-third (34 percent) of near-poor children are enrolled in Medicaid, only one-third of poor parents and a little more than 10 percent of near-poor parents have Medicaid coverage.

Key Events Affecting Trends in Coverage for Low-Income Families

The current level of health insurance coverage among low-income families is the product of three major trends—driven by policy changes and more recently, a declining economy—that shifted health insurance coverage substantially between 1996 and 2001 for low-income families.

- **Enactment of the 1996 welfare law.** Historically, many families signed up for Medicaid at the same time they applied for cash welfare and indeed, in many states a family had to be on cash assistance to be eligible for Medicaid. Although the 1996 welfare law broke the eligibility link between cash assistance and Medicaid, many poor families who remained eligible for Medicaid no longer were coming to social service offices to secure cash welfare and, thus, missed opportunities to sign up for Medicaid. As a result, welfare reform inadvertently resulted in the loss of Medicaid coverage among poor children and their parents beginning in the mid-to-late 1990s.
- **Enactment of the State Children's Health Insurance Program in 1997.** Adopted in August of 1997, SCHIP gave states new fiscal incentives to expand coverage for low-income children through Medicaid and/or separate child health programs. The enactment of SCHIP also sparked a renewed interest across the country in informing low-income families about their children's eligibility for coverage under Medicaid and new child health programs, as well as making it easier for them to sign their children up for coverage (and more recently, to keep their children enrolled in coverage).

**Health Insurance Coverage of Poor Children (<100% of Poverty)
by State, 2000-2001**

	Poor Children	% of All Children	Distribution by Health Coverage		
			Private	Public	Uninsured
United States	16,316,640	21.3%	18.7%	55.4%	26.0%
Alabama	314,869	26.3%	19.8%	60.5%	19.7%
Alaska	32,287	16.1%	16.3%	55.8%	27.9%
Arizona	419,462	26.8%	18.6%	48.1%	33.3%
Arkansas	218,191	29.7%	18.3%	62.9%	18.8%
California	2,491,823	24.4%	16.3%	54.2%	29.5%
Colorado	209,480	17.2%	28.2%	36.6%	35.2%
Connecticut	119,186	13.9%	20.6%	56.8%	22.6%
Delaware	34,384	16.5%	24.4%	59.2%	16.4%
District of Columbia	41,852	35.9%	10.6%	72.5%	16.9%
Florida	910,284	22.4%	16.4%	49.7%	33.9%
Georgia	548,123	23.0%	19.3%	55.7%	25.0%
Hawaii	80,762	25.1%	24.4%	56.0%	19.6%
Idaho	79,687	20.0%	16.1%	56.9%	27.0%
Illinois	677,610	20.6%	20.7%	53.0%	26.4%
Indiana	262,663	16.7%	27.9%	38.9%	33.2%
Iowa	91,942	12.0%	35.6%	45.0%	19.5%
Kansas	113,117	16.4%	27.9%	49.1%	23.0%
Kentucky	228,037	21.6%	16.0%	66.2%	17.8%
Louisiana	392,412	30.1%	18.1%	55.9%	26.1%
Maine	44,956	15.5%	18.2%	66.5%	15.3%
Maryland	194,270	13.1%	24.8%	45.6%	29.6%
Massachusetts	274,962	18.5%	16.7%	71.8%	11.5%
Michigan	451,145	17.4%	23.6%	58.4%	18.0%
Minnesota	121,828	9.6%	28.1%	51.7%	20.2%
Mississippi	236,115	28.7%	8.1%	76.3%	15.7%
Missouri	246,618	16.4%	23.7%	61.5%	14.8%
Montana	51,698	21.9%	22.9%	54.7%	22.4%
Nebraska	73,789	15.9%	22.6%	56.8%	20.6%
Nevada	104,581	17.6%	26.3%	33.3%	40.4%
New Hampshire	33,530	10.8%	35.0%	48.2%	16.7%
New Jersey	294,677	14.5%	22.9%	43.0%	34.1%
New Mexico	168,268	31.7%	9.7%	64.2%	26.2%
New York	1,203,537	24.9%	15.1%	66.2%	18.6%
North Carolina	490,182	22.5%	17.7%	59.7%	22.6%
North Dakota	27,240	18.6%	17.8%	63.1%	19.1%
Ohio	575,067	20.1%	15.6%	64.9%	19.5%
Oklahoma	246,521	26.5%	15.5%	52.3%	32.3%
Oregon	191,217	21.0%	18.2%	57.5%	24.4%
Pennsylvania	483,408	16.4%	24.7%	52.6%	22.7%
Rhode Island	42,750	16.6%	14.7%	75.7%	9.6%
South Carolina	280,681	26.0%	24.4%	58.5%	17.2%
South Dakota	27,861	14.2%	30.0%	42.2%	27.8%
Tennessee	394,835	26.6%	11.3%	78.7%	10.0%
Texas	1,729,782	26.8%	16.6%	44.6%	38.8%
Utah	111,290	14.5%	24.3%	52.0%	23.8%
Vermont	22,185	15.9%	21.5%	67.0%	11.5%
Virginia	302,531	15.9%	25.2%	45.5%	29.3%
Washington	286,512	17.8%	19.9%	55.5%	24.6%
West Virginia	105,226	25.0%	12.1%	68.6%	19.3%
Wisconsin	210,918	15.3%	30.5%	55.1%	14.4%
Wyoming	22,291	17.0%	16.4%	53.1%	30.5%

The Census Bureau defined the poverty level (100% of poverty) as \$14,128 for a family of three in 2001.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates, 2003.
Based on data from the March Current Population Survey, 2001-2002.

**Health Insurance Coverage of Near-Poor Children (100%-199% of Poverty)
by State, 2000-2001**

	Near-Poor Children	% of All Children	Distribution by Health Coverage		
			Private	Public	Uninsured
United States	15,308,956	20.0%	48.2%	34.9%	16.9%
Alabama	259,418	21.6%	52.7%	36.8%	10.5%
Alaska	34,718	17.3%	37.4%	46.2%	16.4%
Arizona	352,601	22.5%	42.5%	36.7%	20.8%
Arkansas	193,082	26.3%	53.9%	31.8%	14.3%
California	2,233,847	21.8%	39.6%	41.3%	19.0%
Colorado	214,247	17.6%	49.2%	28.7%	22.1%
Connecticut	145,676	17.0%	50.1%	36.8%	13.1%
Delaware	28,747	13.8%	57.2%	28.4%	14.4%
District of Columbia	25,821	22.2%	51.2%	41.4%	7.4%
Florida	917,723	22.6%	43.9%	33.6%	22.5%
Georgia	467,474	19.6%	51.4%	29.9%	18.8%
Hawaii	63,204	19.6%	58.4%	30.0%	11.6%
Idaho	90,889	22.8%	44.7%	37.7%	17.6%
Illinois	553,402	16.8%	55.4%	30.9%	13.8%
Indiana	352,556	22.5%	58.9%	25.7%	15.5%
Iowa	151,423	19.7%	58.4%	30.6%	10.9%
Kansas	141,387	20.5%	51.8%	36.7%	11.5%
Kentucky	222,740	21.1%	48.7%	37.8%	13.4%
Louisiana	300,412	23.0%	50.4%	33.5%	16.1%
Maine	63,148	21.8%	38.9%	50.7%	10.3%
Maryland	200,069	13.5%	61.7%	24.5%	13.7%
Massachusetts	261,208	17.6%	44.5%	45.0%	10.5%
Michigan	440,531	17.0%	54.8%	35.9%	9.3%
Minnesota	179,765	14.2%	55.4%	35.8%	8.9%
Mississippi	195,096	23.7%	45.8%	42.9%	11.2%
Missouri	253,561	16.8%	50.4%	39.0%	10.7%
Montana	59,011	24.9%	47.9%	31.1%	21.0%
Nebraska	82,200	17.7%	45.6%	41.8%	12.6%
Nevada	142,825	24.1%	60.8%	21.7%	17.4%
New Hampshire	48,067	15.6%	51.3%	37.1%	11.6%
New Jersey	319,328	15.7%	49.6%	32.9%	17.5%
New Mexico	125,839	23.7%	31.7%	46.5%	21.8%
New York	834,170	17.2%	42.3%	42.8%	14.9%
North Carolina	497,213	22.8%	49.4%	37.8%	12.9%
North Dakota	30,775	21.0%	54.5%	31.3%	14.2%
Ohio	475,347	16.6%	60.1%	25.1%	14.8%
Oklahoma	230,777	24.8%	40.3%	39.2%	20.5%
Oregon	191,467	21.0%	51.4%	31.8%	16.9%
Pennsylvania	561,682	19.0%	55.9%	35.6%	8.5%
Rhode Island	40,410	15.7%	41.5%	49.4%	9.1%
South Carolina	189,345	17.5%	58.3%	31.4%	10.2%
South Dakota	38,855	19.9%	60.1%	28.8%	11.1%
Tennessee	283,393	19.1%	49.6%	39.2%	11.1%
Texas	1,557,878	24.1%	44.7%	23.7%	31.7%
Utah	170,340	22.2%	57.4%	27.4%	15.2%
Vermont	27,315	19.6%	40.7%	55.8%	3.5%
Virginia	333,831	17.6%	52.7%	34.3%	13.0%
Washington	342,456	21.2%	41.4%	44.9%	13.7%
West Virginia	109,854	26.1%	43.0%	45.6%	11.4%
Wisconsin	245,013	17.7%	58.7%	35.5%	5.8%
Wyoming	28,821	22.0%	51.9%	31.9%	16.2%

Under the Census Bureau's definition of poverty, a family of three was considered near-poor (100% to 199% of poverty) in 2001 if its income fell between \$14,128 and \$28,256 a year.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates, 2003.

Based on data from the March Current Population Survey, 2001-2002.

**Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children (<200% of Poverty)
by State, 2000-2001**

	Low-Income Children	% of All Children	Distribution by Health Coverage		
			Private	Public	Uninsured
United States	31,625,596	41.4%	33.0%	45.5%	21.6%
Alabama	574,287	47.9%	34.6%	49.8%	15.6%
Alaska	67,005	33.3%	27.2%	50.9%	21.9%
Arizona	772,064	49.3%	29.5%	42.9%	27.6%
Arkansas	411,272	56.0%	35.0%	48.3%	16.7%
California	4,725,670	46.2%	27.3%	48.1%	24.6%
Colorado	423,728	34.8%	38.8%	32.6%	28.6%
Connecticut	264,862	30.9%	36.8%	45.8%	17.4%
Delaware	63,131	30.3%	39.4%	45.2%	15.5%
District of Columbia	67,673	58.1%	26.1%	60.6%	13.3%
Florida	1,828,006	45.1%	30.2%	41.6%	28.2%
Georgia	1,015,597	42.5%	34.1%	43.8%	22.2%
Hawaii	143,966	44.7%	39.3%	44.6%	16.1%
Idaho	170,576	42.9%	31.3%	46.7%	22.0%
Illinois	1,231,011	37.4%	36.3%	43.0%	20.7%
Indiana	615,219	39.2%	45.7%	31.3%	23.0%
Iowa	243,365	31.7%	49.8%	36.1%	14.2%
Kansas	254,504	36.9%	41.2%	42.2%	16.6%
Kentucky	450,777	42.7%	32.2%	52.2%	15.6%
Louisiana	692,824	53.1%	32.1%	46.2%	21.7%
Maine	108,104	37.3%	30.3%	57.3%	12.4%
Maryland	394,340	26.6%	43.6%	34.9%	21.5%
Massachusetts	536,170	36.1%	30.2%	58.8%	11.0%
Michigan	891,675	34.4%	39.0%	47.3%	13.7%
Minnesota	301,593	23.9%	44.4%	42.2%	13.5%
Mississippi	431,211	52.4%	25.1%	61.2%	13.7%
Missouri	500,179	33.2%	37.2%	50.1%	12.7%
Montana	110,709	46.8%	36.2%	42.1%	21.7%
Nebraska	155,989	33.6%	34.7%	48.9%	16.4%
Nevada	247,406	41.7%	46.2%	26.6%	27.1%
New Hampshire	81,597	26.4%	44.6%	41.6%	13.7%
New Jersey	614,004	30.2%	36.8%	37.8%	25.5%
New Mexico	294,107	55.4%	19.1%	56.6%	24.3%
New York	2,037,707	42.1%	26.3%	56.6%	17.1%
North Carolina	987,395	45.3%	33.7%	48.7%	17.7%
North Dakota	58,016	39.6%	37.3%	46.2%	16.5%
Ohio	1,050,414	36.7%	35.8%	46.9%	17.4%
Oklahoma	477,298	51.3%	27.5%	46.0%	26.6%
Oregon	382,684	42.0%	34.8%	44.6%	20.6%
Pennsylvania	1,045,090	35.4%	41.5%	43.5%	15.1%
Rhode Island	83,160	32.3%	27.7%	62.9%	9.4%
South Carolina	470,026	43.5%	38.1%	47.6%	14.4%
South Dakota	66,717	34.1%	47.6%	34.4%	18.1%
Tennessee	678,227	45.7%	27.3%	62.2%	10.5%
Texas	3,287,660	50.9%	29.9%	34.7%	35.4%
Utah	281,630	36.8%	44.3%	37.1%	18.6%
Vermont	49,500	35.5%	32.1%	60.8%	7.1%
Virginia	636,363	33.5%	39.6%	39.6%	20.8%
Washington	628,967	39.0%	31.6%	49.7%	18.7%
West Virginia	215,080	51.2%	27.9%	56.9%	15.2%
Wisconsin	455,930	33.0%	45.7%	44.6%	9.8%
Wyoming	51,112	39.0%	36.4%	41.1%	22.4%

Under the Census Bureau's definition of poverty, a family of three was considered low-income (<200% of poverty) in 2001 if its income was less than \$28,256 a year.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates, 2003.

Based on data from the March Current Population Survey, 2001-2002.

**Health Insurance Coverage of Poor Parents (<100% of Poverty)
by State, 2000-2001**

	Poor Parents	% of All Parents	Distribution by Health Coverage		
			Private	Public	Uninsured
United States	7,607,198	11.6%	22.1%	35.7%	42.2%
Alabama	146,362	13.7%	23.1%	30.1%	46.8%
Alaska	13,644	8.0%	18.1%	45.9%	36.0%
Arizona	185,334	15.8%	26.1%	29.5%	44.4%
Arkansas	105,272	17.5%	17.8%	29.7%	52.5%
California	1,186,983	14.3%	19.2%	36.8%	44.0%
Colorado	85,633	8.4%	26.1%	19.1%	54.8%
Connecticut	53,094	6.7%	22.8%	46.7%	30.5%
Delaware	13,963	7.7%	32.7%	48.1%	19.2%
District of Columbia	16,333	21.1%	12.3%	71.3%	16.4%
Florida	384,928	11.6%	21.8%	29.5%	48.8%
Georgia	225,770	11.7%	24.2%	33.6%	42.2%
Hawaii	27,974	11.4%	27.6%	48.4%	24.0%
Idaho	40,206	12.2%	28.6%	20.3%	51.1%
Illinois	295,271	10.1%	25.0%	37.2%	37.7%
Indiana	116,146	8.2%	27.9%	22.9%	49.2%
Iowa	48,797	7.0%	39.6%	34.2%	26.1%
Kansas	54,111	9.3%	39.8%	19.4%	40.8%
Kentucky	118,339	12.8%	19.9%	38.3%	41.8%
Louisiana	163,351	16.0%	20.3%	34.0%	45.7%
Maine	25,835	9.3%	17.2%	54.3%	28.5%
Maryland	56,460	5.0%	*	*	*
Massachusetts	125,277	8.5%	18.3%	64.2%	17.6%
Michigan	199,425	8.3%	23.1%	45.0%	31.9%
Minnesota	75,673	5.6%	30.7%	40.4%	28.9%
Mississippi	117,384	16.1%	17.4%	35.8%	46.8%
Missouri	116,369	8.8%	29.4%	46.5%	24.1%
Montana	27,266	13.4%	24.9%	36.5%	38.6%
Nebraska	32,423	8.3%	34.5%	39.0%	26.5%
Nevada	43,244	8.9%	26.7%	16.4%	56.9%
New Hampshire	14,475	4.8%	*	*	*
New Jersey	156,004	7.6%	20.3%	28.7%	51.0%
New Mexico	76,088	18.4%	13.8%	31.8%	54.4%
New York	602,599	14.3%	19.3%	44.9%	35.8%
North Carolina	211,487	12.0%	24.3%	31.5%	44.2%
North Dakota	17,988	11.4%	26.6%	46.8%	26.6%
Ohio	291,178	10.9%	13.6%	53.0%	33.4%
Oklahoma	119,807	15.5%	20.3%	20.4%	59.3%
Oregon	94,741	12.2%	19.5%	47.1%	33.4%
Pennsylvania	237,105	8.5%	26.5%	36.6%	36.9%
Rhode Island	19,240	8.7%	14.5%	65.4%	20.1%
South Carolina	105,676	12.4%	30.3%	40.9%	28.8%
South Dakota	12,653	7.0%	34.6%	31.8%	33.6%
Tennessee	193,244	14.3%	12.2%	55.4%	32.4%
Texas	822,877	16.0%	20.6%	19.6%	59.8%
Utah	59,678	9.6%	28.1%	32.4%	39.5%
Vermont	13,348	8.7%	20.9%	57.1%	22.0%
Virginia	130,802	8.3%	32.4%	28.8%	38.8%
Washington	146,732	10.8%	23.2%	38.0%	38.8%
West Virginia	62,584	16.0%	17.4%	41.5%	41.1%
Wisconsin	105,997	8.2%	34.0%	46.5%	19.5%
Wyoming	12,028	9.6%	23.6%	25.2%	51.2%

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

The Census Bureau defined the poverty level (100% of poverty) as \$14,128 for a family of three in 2001.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates, 2003.

Based on data from the March Current Population Survey, 2001-2002.

**Health Insurance Coverage of Near-Poor Parents (100%-199% of Poverty)
by State, 2000-2001**

	Near-Poor Parents	% of All Parents	Distribution by Health Coverage		
			Private	Public	Uninsured
United States	11,416,812	17.4%	57.0%	13.8%	29.2%
Alabama	203,914	19.1%	63.3%	13.2%	23.5%
Alaska	24,696	14.5%	42.4%	23.5%	34.1%
Arizona	246,189	20.9%	46.8%	16.9%	36.3%
Arkansas	144,108	23.9%	68.4%	7.4%	24.2%
California	1,598,623	19.3%	46.9%	18.5%	34.6%
Colorado	141,318	13.8%	52.9%	14.9%	32.2%
Connecticut	102,650	12.9%	62.5%	13.7%	23.8%
Delaware	20,479	11.2%	58.5%	21.4%	20.1%
District of Columbia	14,710	19.0%	59.7%	21.9%	18.4%
Florida	682,572	20.5%	54.4%	9.5%	36.0%
Georgia	332,211	17.2%	61.2%	8.4%	30.4%
Hawaii	44,064	17.9%	67.8%	18.6%	13.6%
Idaho	65,743	20.0%	55.4%	15.4%	29.1%
Illinois	405,819	13.9%	61.0%	11.3%	27.7%
Indiana	250,999	17.8%	71.7%	4.3%	24.0%
Iowa	117,259	16.7%	70.7%	11.8%	17.5%
Kansas	97,175	16.6%	67.7%	9.2%	23.1%
Kentucky	180,081	19.5%	59.2%	13.2%	27.6%
Louisiana	229,097	22.4%	58.7%	8.4%	32.9%
Maine	53,100	19.1%	44.2%	31.0%	24.8%
Maryland	128,129	11.2%	68.7%	6.9%	24.5%
Massachusetts	210,946	14.3%	52.7%	30.4%	16.9%
Michigan	340,934	14.3%	64.0%	13.7%	22.3%
Minnesota	152,044	11.2%	61.1%	17.3%	21.6%
Mississippi	165,686	22.7%	59.9%	15.3%	24.8%
Missouri	192,229	14.5%	56.7%	19.5%	23.8%
Montana	45,693	22.4%	56.9%	11.1%	32.0%
Nebraska	58,642	15.0%	62.6%	18.8%	18.6%
Nevada	100,496	20.7%	65.0%	7.5%	27.5%
New Hampshire	37,712	12.5%	68.3%	8.9%	22.9%
New Jersey	265,892	12.9%	58.7%	11.8%	29.6%
New Mexico	100,799	24.4%	46.4%	10.5%	43.1%
New York	669,951	15.9%	51.8%	16.4%	31.8%
North Carolina	355,799	20.3%	59.8%	14.0%	26.3%
North Dakota	26,093	16.5%	65.5%	17.0%	17.5%
Ohio	361,778	13.5%	65.1%	12.4%	22.5%
Oklahoma	165,928	21.5%	53.9%	10.9%	35.1%
Oregon	140,879	18.1%	59.8%	15.4%	24.9%
Pennsylvania	438,231	15.7%	68.4%	14.9%	16.7%
Rhode Island	25,132	11.4%	52.0%	34.9%	13.1%
South Carolina	139,298	16.4%	62.5%	13.8%	23.7%
South Dakota	29,831	16.4%	72.7%	9.6%	17.7%
Tennessee	244,198	18.1%	55.9%	25.0%	19.1%
Texas	1,167,542	22.7%	50.7%	5.7%	43.5%
Utah	115,038	18.6%	61.6%	10.5%	27.9%
Vermont	26,399	17.2%	53.2%	35.1%	11.7%
Virginia	223,613	14.2%	69.7%	10.5%	19.9%
Washington	238,418	17.5%	53.4%	19.1%	27.5%
West Virginia	95,120	24.2%	54.9%	14.6%	30.4%
Wisconsin	176,030	13.5%	66.2%	26.0%	7.8%
Wyoming	23,525	18.8%	58.5%	8.8%	32.7%

Under the Census Bureau's definition of poverty, a family of three was considered near-poor (100% to 199% of poverty) in 2001 if its income fell between \$14,128 and \$28,256 a year.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates, 2003. Based on data from the March Current Population Survey, 2001-2002.