

1)

a/b. American Indians have less health care coverage than their counterparts.

c. Because American Indians have a separate, treaty-based health care system, that is a fund and not health coverage, American Indians are less likely to possess health coverage. Qualitative research has looked at obstacles to health coverage as potentially being: beliefs that participation in health coverage outside of the Indian Health Service will lead to its abolishment, that American Indians do not want to be assimilated into mainstream society and/or mainstream health care, and/or that health care coverage systems pose unique obstacles for American Indians living in Indian Country, such as access to enrollment and transportation barriers.

2)

a.

any health insurance coverage	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
no health insurance coverage	1,465,829	9.30	9.30
with health insurance coverage	14,293,108	90.70	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	15,758,937	100.00	

b/c/d. These are in the accompanying .do and log files.

e.

Table 1: Multiple Regression Model

	OLS	MLE
main		
amerind	1.092*** (0.001)	2.136*** (0.010)
R^2	0.011	
Adjusted R^2	0.011	
BIC	5.6e+06	9.6e+06
Observations	15758937	15758937

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

3.

A. For American Indians, the odds of not having health coverage increase by a factor of 2.14.

B. The results support my hypothesis. I think a basic check on percentages would show that American Indians are twice as likely to not have health insurance than people who are not American Indian, from what I recall from looking at the crosstabs.

C. No, I didn't find anything surprising, though it was interesting.

D. I think the MLE model actually describes the differences in health coverage better and the standard errors are smaller for the MLE model as well.