

Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2002

Issued September 2003

Consumer Income

P60-223

Highlights

- The share of the population without health insurance rose in 2002, the second consecutive annual increase. An estimated 15.2 percent of the population or 43.6 million people were without health insurance coverage during the entire year in 2002, up from 14.6 percent in 2001, an increase of 2.4 million people.
- The number and percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance dropped in 2002, from 62.6 percent to 61.3 percent, driving the overall decrease in health insurance coverage.
- The number and percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs rose in 2002, from 25.3 percent to 25.7 percent, largely from an increase in the number and percentage of people covered by Medicaid (from 11.2 percent to 11.6 percent).
- The proportion of children who were uninsured did not change, remaining at 11.6 percent of all children, or 8.5 million, in 2002.
- Although Medicaid insured 14.0 million people in poverty, 10.5 million other people in poverty had no health insurance in 2002; the latter group represented 30.4 percent of the poverty population, unchanged from 2001.
- Hispanics (67.6 percent) were less likely to be covered by health insurance than non-Hispanic Whites who

Source of Estimates; Statistical Accuracy

The estimates in this report are based on data collected by the 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC was formerly called the Annual Demographic Supplement or the March Supplement) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. As with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. For further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates, go to www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cps-main.html.

reported a single race (89.3 percent), Blacks who reported a single race (79.8 percent), and Asians who reported a single race (81.6 percent).¹

¹ Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Among householders who reported a single race, Hispanic origin was reported by 11.4 percent of Whites; 3.5 percent of Blacks; 27.3 percent of American Indians or Alaska Natives; 1.4 percent of Asians; and 19.0 percent of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for these groups because they consist of many distinct subgroups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987.

Current Population Reports

By
Robert J. Mills
and
Shailesh Bhandari

Demographic Programs

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Table 1.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 2001 and 2002

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Web site at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2003/ssrcacc.htm)

Characteristic	2001				2002				Change 2002 less 2001 ¹		
	Total	Uninsured			Total	Uninsured			Uninsured		
		Number	Percent ¹	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)		Number	Percent ¹	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)	Number	Percent	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)
People											
Total	282,082	41,207	14.6	0.2	285,933	43,574	15.2	0.2	*2,367	*0.6	0.2
Sex											
Male	137,871	21,722	15.8	0.3	139,876	23,327	16.7	0.3	*1,606	*0.9	0.3
Female	144,211	19,485	13.5	0.2	146,057	20,246	13.9	0.2	*761	*0.4	0.3
Age											
Under 18 years	72,628	8,509	11.7	0.3	73,312	8,531	11.6	0.3	22	-0.1	0.4
18 to 24 years	27,312	7,673	28.1	0.7	27,438	8,128	29.6	0.7	*456	*1.5	0.9
25 to 34 years	38,670	9,051	23.4	0.7	39,243	9,769	24.9	0.7	*718	*1.5	0.7
35 to 44 years	44,284	7,131	16.1	0.5	44,074	7,781	17.7	0.5	*650	*1.6	0.6
45 to 64 years	65,419	8,571	13.1	0.3	67,633	9,106	13.5	0.3	*535	0.4	0.4
65 years and over	33,769	272	0.8	0.2	34,234	258	0.8	0.2	-14	-0.1	0.2
Nativity											
Native	249,629	30,364	12.2	0.2	252,463	32,388	12.8	0.2	*2,023	*0.7	0.2
Foreign born	32,453	10,843	33.4	0.8	33,471	11,186	33.4	0.8	343	-	0.9
Naturalized citizen	11,962	2,060	17.2	1.0	12,837	2,251	17.5	1.0	*191	0.3	1.2
Not a citizen	20,491	8,782	42.9	1.0	20,634	8,935	43.3	1.0	153	0.4	1.2
Region											
Northeast	53,300	6,399	12.0	0.3	54,139	7,057	13.0	0.3	*658	*1.0	0.4
Midwest	63,779	6,840	10.7	0.3	64,581	7,533	11.7	0.3	*694	*0.9	0.4
South	100,652	16,712	16.6	0.3	101,800	17,773	17.5	0.3	*1,061	*0.9	0.4
West	64,351	11,257	17.5	0.5	65,413	11,210	17.1	0.5	-46	-0.4	0.5
Household Income											
Less than \$25,000	62,209	14,474	23.3	0.5	62,979	14,776	23.5	0.5	302	0.2	0.5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	76,226	13,516	17.7	0.3	75,927	14,638	19.3	0.3	*1,122	*1.5	0.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,114	6,595	11.3	0.3	58,622	6,904	11.8	0.3	*309	*0.4	0.4
\$75,000 or more	85,532	6,623	7.7	0.2	88,406	7,256	8.2	0.3	*633	*0.5	0.3
Education (18 years and older)											
Total	209,454	32,698	15.6	0.2	212,622	35,042	16.5	0.2	*2,344	*0.9	0.3
No high school diploma	35,423	9,776	27.6	0.7	34,829	9,768	28.0	0.7	-8	0.4	0.8
High school graduate only	66,682	11,618	17.4	0.3	67,512	12,671	18.8	0.3	*1,053	*1.3	0.5
Some college, no degree	40,282	5,815	14.4	0.5	41,319	6,214	15.0	0.5	*398	*0.6	0.6
Associate degree	16,183	1,754	10.8	0.7	16,350	1,981	12.1	0.7	*226	*1.3	0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,884	3,734	7.3	0.3	52,612	4,408	8.4	0.3	*674	*1.0	0.4
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)											
Total	175,685	32,426	18.5	0.3	178,388	34,785	19.5	0.3	*2,359	*1.0	0.3
Worked during year	142,474	24,230	17.0	0.3	142,918	25,679	18.0	0.3	*1,449	*1.0	0.3
Worked full-time	118,776	19,014	16.0	0.3	118,411	19,911	16.8	0.3	*897	*0.8	0.3
Worked part-time	23,698	5,216	22.0	0.7	24,506	5,767	23.5	0.7	*552	*1.5	0.9
Did not work	33,211	8,197	24.7	0.7	35,470	9,106	25.7	0.7	*909	*1.0	0.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

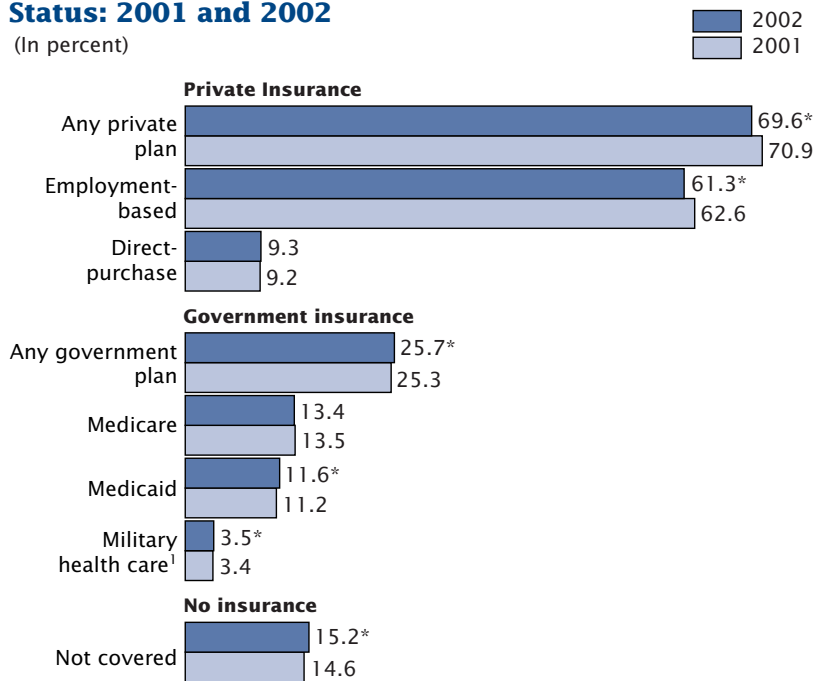
¹Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 1.

Type of Health Insurance and Coverage Status: 2001 and 2002

(In percent)



*Change is statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹ Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Veterans Administration and the military.

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- Among the entire population 18 to 64 years old, workers were more likely to have health insurance (82.0 percent) than non-workers (74.3 percent). Among those in poverty, workers were less likely to be covered (52.6 percent) than nonworkers (61.9 percent).
- Compared with 2001, the proportion who had employment-based policies in their own name decreased from 56.3 percent to 55.2 percent in 2002.
- Young adults (18 to 24 years old) were less likely than other age groups to have health insurance coverage — 70.4 percent in 2002, compared with 82.0 percent of those 25 to 64 and, reflecting widespread medicare coverage, 99.2 percent of those 65 and over.
- Spells without health insurance, measured on a monthly basis, tend to be short in duration — about three-quarters (74.7 percent) were over within 1 year.

Racial Group Comparisons in the 2003 Current Population Survey

For the first time in 2003, CPS respondents could identify themselves in more than one racial group; previously they had to choose one.² This may complicate year-to-year comparisons.

We do not know how people who reported more than one race in 2003 previously reported their race; there is no single way to compare changes in health insurance coverage by race. This report compares 2001 single-race data with two different sets of race data for 2002: one comparison based

on those who reported only one race, and another comparison based on those who reported more than one race. For example, this report compares the 2001 income figures for Blacks with 2002 income figures for two groups:

- 1) those who reported Black and did not report any other race (alone) and
- 2) those who reported Black and did not report any other race or Black who reported some other race (alone or in combination).

This report provides year-to-year comparisons for each racial group except American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, because the sample was not sufficiently large.

² The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) establishes the guidelines for the collection and classification of data for race (including the option for respondents to mark more than one race) and Hispanic origin. Race and Hispanic origin are treated as separate and distinct concepts in accordance with OMB guidelines. For further information, see www.whitehouse.gov/omb/ombdir15.html.

More people did not have health insurance in 2002 than in 2001.

The number of people without health insurance coverage rose to 43.6 million (15.2 percent of the population) in 2002, up 2.4 million from the previous year, when 14.6 percent of the population lacked coverage (see Table 1). However, the number of people covered by health insurance also increased in 2002, up 1.5 million to 242.4 million (84.8 percent of the population). Both increases can be attributed largely to an overall population growth from 2001 to 2002.

A decline in employment-based insurance prompted the decrease in insurance coverage rates.³

Most people (61.3 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2002, a decline of 1.3 percentage points from the previous year. This decline essentially explains the drop in total private health insurance coverage, to 69.6 percent in 2002 (see Figure 1).

Health insurance coverage provided by the government increased between 2001 and 2002, but not enough to offset the decline in private coverage. Medicaid coverage rose by 0.4 percentage points to 11.6 percent in 2002. Among the entire population, 25.7 percent had government insurance, including medicare (13.4 percent), medicaid (11.6 percent), and military health care (3.5 percent). Many people carried coverage from more than one plan during the year; for example, 7.4 percent of people were covered by both private health insurance and medicare.

³ Employment-based health insurance is coverage offered through one's own employment or a relative's.

The uninsured rates for people in or close to poverty did not change between 2001 and 2002.

Despite the medicaid program, 10.5 million poor people, or 30.4 percent of people in poverty, had no health insurance of any kind during 2002. This percentage — double the rate for the total population — did not change from the previous year. About 24.1 percent of all uninsured people were in poverty (see Table 2).

Medicaid was the most widespread type of health insurance among people in poverty, with 40.5 percent (14.0 million) of them covered by medicaid for some or all of 2002. This percentage did not change from the previous year.⁴

Among the near poor (whose family incomes were at least 100 percent, but less than 125 percent, of their poverty thresholds), 27.9 percent (3.5 million people) lacked health insurance in 2002, unchanged from 2001.

Key demographic factors affect health insurance coverage.

Age — People 18 to 24 years old were less likely than other age groups to have health insurance coverage, with 70.4 percent covered for some or all of 2002. Because of medicare, almost all people 65 and over (99.2 percent) had health insurance in 2002. For other age groups, health insurance coverage ranged from 75.1 percent to 88.4 percent (see Figure 2).

Among people in poverty, those 18 to 64 years old had a markedly lower health insurance coverage rate (57.6 percent) in 2002 than people under 18 (79.9 percent) or 65 and over (98.1 percent).

⁴ Changes in year-to-year medicaid estimates should be viewed with caution. For more information, see the Technical Note on page 12.

Race and Hispanic origin — The uninsured rate for non-Hispanic Whites who reported only one race was 10.7 percent in 2002 — higher than the uninsured rate of 10.0 percent for non-Hispanic Whites in 2001 (see Table 3). Similarly, the uninsured rate for Blacks who reported a single race was 20.2 percent in 2002 and it was 19.9 percent for Blacks who reported one or more races in 2002 — both higher than the uninsured rate of 19.0 percent for Blacks in 2001. The uninsured rate for people who reported Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ranged from 18.1 percent to 18.7 percent in 2002, not statistically different from the rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 2001 (18.2 percent).^{5,6} The uninsured rate among Hispanics (32.4 percent in 2002) did not change from 2001 to 2002 and was higher than any other racial or ethnic group.

Nativity — In 2002, the proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance (33.4 percent) was more than double that of the native population (12.8 percent).⁷ Among the foreign born, noncitizens were much more likely than naturalized citizens to lack coverage — 43.3 percent compared with 17.5 percent.

Educational attainment — Among all adults, the likelihood of being insured increases as the level of education rises. Compared with the

⁵ The health insurance coverage rates of Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders were not different in 2001.

⁶ The health insurance coverage rates of people who reported Asians and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders were not different.

⁷ Natives are people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States, such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, and people who were born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other people born outside the United States are foreign born.

Table 2.

People in Poverty Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 2001 and 2002

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Web site at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2003/ssrcacc.htm)

Characteristic	2001				2002				Change 2002 less 2001 ¹		
	Total	Uninsured			Total	Uninsured			Uninsured		
		Number	Percent ¹	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)		Number	Percent ¹	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)	Number	Percent	Percent 90-per-cent confidence interval (±)
People											
Total	32,907	10,093	30.7	1.0	34,570	10,492	30.4	1.0	*399	−0.3	1.0
Sex											
Male	14,327	4,854	33.9	1.5	15,162	5,042	33.3	1.5	188	−0.6	1.5
Female	18,580	5,239	28.2	1.3	19,408	5,450	28.1	1.2	211	−0.1	1.3
Age											
Under 18 years	11,733	2,497	21.3	1.3	12,133	2,434	20.1	1.2	−62	−1.2	1.3
18 to 24 years	4,449	2,025	45.5	1.8	4,536	1,991	43.9	1.6	−34	−1.6	1.8
25 to 34 years	4,255	2,108	49.5	1.8	4,674	2,273	48.6	1.6	*165	−0.9	1.8
35 to 44 years	3,822	1,703	44.6	1.8	4,087	1,882	46.0	1.8	*178	1.5	1.9
45 to 64 years	5,234	1,669	31.9	1.5	5,564	1,844	33.1	1.5	*175	1.2	1.6
65 years and over	3,414	91	2.7	0.7	3,576	67	1.9	0.5	*-23	*-0.8	0.6
Nativity											
Native	27,698	7,223	26.1	1.0	29,012	7,418	25.6	1.0	196	−0.5	1.0
Foreign born	5,209	2,870	55.1	3.0	5,558	3,074	55.3	2.8	204	0.2	3.1
Naturalized citizen	1,186	377	31.8	5.8	1,285	449	35.0	5.8	72	3.2	6.1
Not a citizen	4,023	2,493	62.0	3.3	4,273	2,625	61.4	3.3	132	−0.5	3.4
Region											
Northeast	5,687	1,504	26.4	2.1	5,871	1,394	23.7	2.0	−110	*-2.7	2.1
Midwest	5,966	1,546	25.9	2.0	6,616	1,798	27.2	2.0	*252	1.3	2.1
South	13,515	4,366	32.3	1.6	14,019	4,617	32.9	1.6	252	0.6	1.7
West	7,739	2,677	34.6	2.3	8,064	2,682	33.3	2.1	5	−1.3	2.3
Education											
(18 years and older)											
Total	21,174	7,596	35.9	1.3	22,437	8,058	35.9	1.2	*461	-	1.3
No high school diploma ..	8,033	2,992	37.2	2.0	8,221	3,113	37.9	2.0	122	0.6	2.1
High school graduate only	7,029	2,523	35.9	2.1	7,487	2,728	36.4	2.1	*205	0.5	2.2
Some college, no degree ..	3,392	1,194	35.2	3.1	3,678	1,231	33.5	3.0	37	−1.7	3.2
Associate degree	886	314	35.4	6.1	929	301	32.3	5.8	−13	−3.1	6.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,832	574	31.3	4.1	2,122	684	32.3	3.8	*110	0.9	4.2
Work Experience											
(18 to 64 years old)											
Total	17,760	7,506	42.3	1.5	18,861	7,990	42.4	1.3	*485	0.1	1.4
Worked during year	8,172	3,978	48.7	2.1	8,608	4,080	47.4	2.0	102	−1.3	2.2
Worked full-time	5,121	2,575	50.3	2.6	5,277	2,603	49.3	2.6	28	−1.0	2.7
Worked part-time	3,051	1,403	46.0	3.5	3,331	1,477	44.4	3.3	74	−1.6	3.5
Did not work	9,588	3,528	36.8	1.8	10,253	3,910	38.1	1.8	*382	1.3	1.9

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

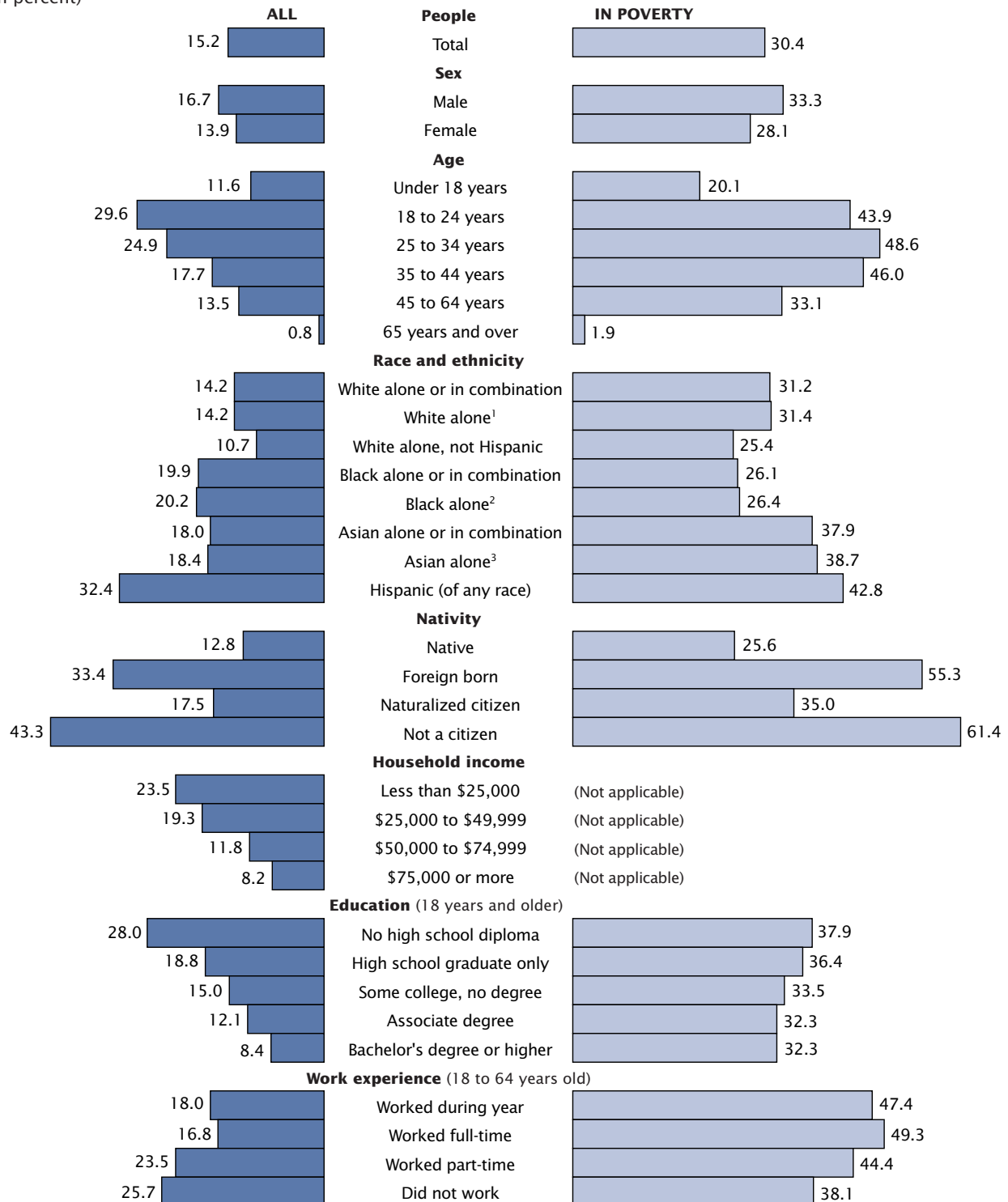
¹Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 2.

People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 2002

(In percent)



¹ The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White Alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian *and* Black or African American," is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000.

² Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

³ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table 3.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage for the Entire Year by Race and Ethnicity: 2001 and 2002

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement Web site at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2003/ssrcacc.htm)

Race and Hispanic origin	2001			Race and Hispanic origin	2002			Percent change in uninsured (2001 to 2002)	90-percent confidence interval of percent change (±)
	Number	Percent	Percent 90-percent confidence interval (±)		Number	Percent	Percent 90-percent confidence interval (±)		
All races	41,207	14.6	0.2	All races.	43,574	15.2	0.2	*0.6	0.2
White	31,193	13.6	0.2	White alone or in combination	33,320	14.2	0.2	*0.6	0.2
				White alone ¹	32,706	14.2	0.2	*0.6	0.2
White, not Hispanic	19,409	10.0	0.2	White alone, not Hispanic	20,782	10.7	0.2	*0.7	0.2
Black.	6,833	19.0	0.7	Black alone or in combination	7,429	19.9	0.7	*0.9	0.8
				Black alone ²	7,228	20.2	0.7	*1.2	0.8
Asian and Pacific Islander.	2,278	18.2	1.1	Asian alone or in combination	2,248	18.0	1.1	-0.2	1.3
				Asian alone ³	2,132	18.4	1.2	0.2	1.3
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either alone or in combination	2,447	18.1	1.1	-0.1	1.3
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ⁴	2,313	18.7	1.1	0.5	1.3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12,417	33.2	0.8	Hispanic (of any race)	12,756	32.4	0.8	-0.8	0.8

* Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian **and** Black or African American," is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000.

²Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

³Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

⁴Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people who reported either or both of these categories, but did not report any other category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

previous year, coverage rates decreased both for those who were high school graduates only and for those with more education. Coverage rates did not change for adults with no high school diploma.

Economic status affects health insurance coverage.

Income — The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. Among households with annual incomes of less than \$25,000, 76.5 percent had health insurance; the level rises to 91.8 percent for those with incomes of \$75,000 or more (see Figure 2).

Compared with the previous year, the coverage rate remained the same for those with household

incomes less than \$25,000, whereas rates dropped for those in each higher category of household income. For those with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$50,000, the coverage rate decreased 1.5 percentage points to 80.7 percent, while for those with incomes of \$50,000 to \$75,000, it dropped by 0.4 percentage points to 88.2 percent, and for households with incomes of \$75,000 or more, it decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 91.8 percent.

Work experience — Of those 18 to 64 years old in 2002, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (83.2 percent) than part-time workers (76.5 percent), who in turn were

more likely to be insured than nonworkers (74.3 percent).⁸ However, among people in poverty, nonworkers (61.9 percent) were more likely to be insured than part-time workers (55.6 percent), who were more likely to be insured than full-time workers (50.7 percent).

Firm size — Of the 142.9 million workers in the United States who were 18 to 64 years old, 55.2 percent had employment-based health insurance policies in their own name (see Figure 3). The proportion increased with the size of the employing firm from 30.8 percent

⁸ Workers were classified as part time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2002.

for firms with fewer than 25 employees to 68.7 percent for firms with 1,000 or more employees. (These estimates do not reflect the fact that some workers were covered by another family member's employment-based policy). Compared with the previous year, the proportion of workers who had employment-based policies in their own name in 2002 decreased from 56.3 percent to 55.2 percent.

The uninsured rate for children did not change between 2001 and 2002.

The number and percentage of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance did not change in 2002 (see Table 1), remaining at 8.5 million or 11.6 percent. A decline in employment-based health insurance coverage of children was offset by an increase in coverage by medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

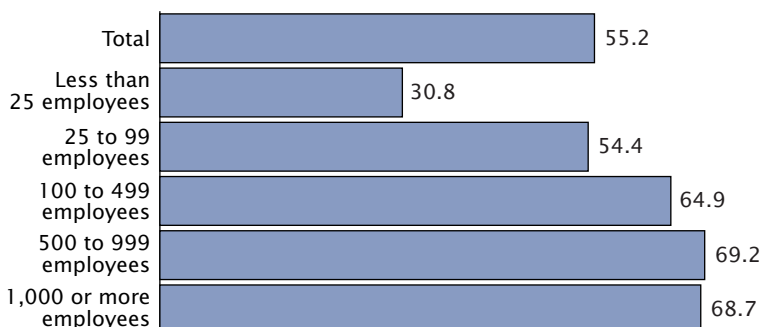
Among children in poverty, 20.1 percent (2.4 million children) had no health insurance during 2002, unchanged from the previous year (see Table 2). For this group, government health insurance coverage increased from 63.3 percent to 64.8 percent in 2002, while employment-based coverage (17.4 percent) did not change. Children in poverty made up 28.5 percent of all uninsured children in 2002.

Among near-poor children (those in families whose incomes were at least 100 percent, but less than 125 percent, of their poverty thresholds), 22.2 percent (0.9 million children) were without health insurance in 2002, unchanged from 2001.⁹ For this

⁹ The health insurance coverage rates of children in poverty and near-poor children were not different.

Figure 3.
Workers Age 18 to 64 Covered by Their Own Employment-Based Health Insurance by Firm Size: 2002

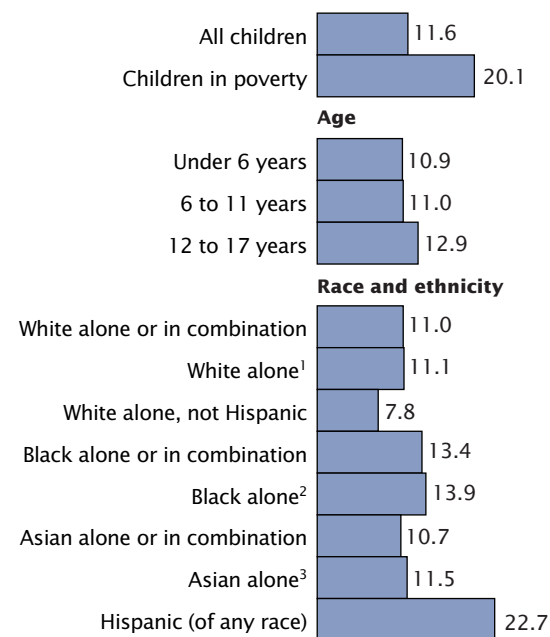
(In percent)



Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 4.
Uninsured Children by Race, Ethnicity, and Age: 2002

(In percent)



¹ The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000.

² Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

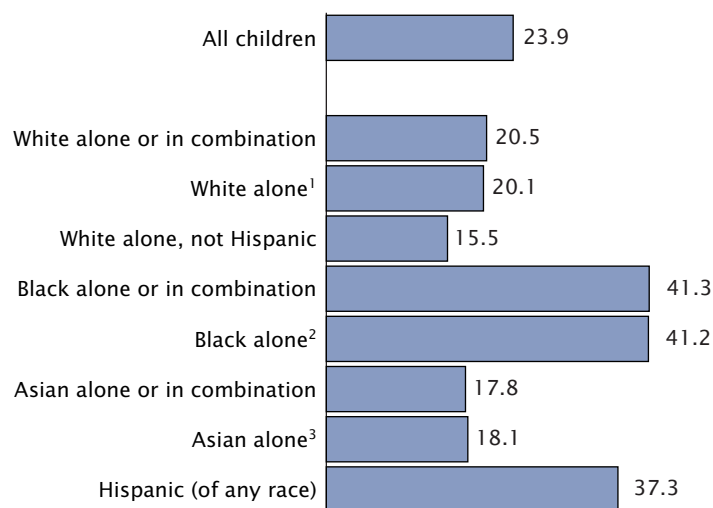
³ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 5.
Children Covered by Medicaid by Race and Ethnicity: 2002

(In percent)



¹ The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian **and** Black or African American," is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000.

² Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

³ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category. Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

group, neither private health insurance coverage nor government health insurance coverage changed from the previous year.

The likelihood of health insurance coverage varies among children.

- Children 12 to 17 years old were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12 — 12.9 percent compared with 11.0 percent.
- Whereas 22.7 percent of Hispanic children did not have any kind of health insurance in 2002, the comparable rates among children reporting a single race were 7.8 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 13.9 percent for

Black children, and 11.5 percent for Asian children.

- Most children (67.5 percent) were covered by an employment-based or privately purchased health insurance plan in 2002, but nearly 1 in 4 (23.9 percent) was covered by Medicaid.
- Black children with no other race reported had a higher rate of Medicaid coverage in 2002 than children of any other racial or ethnic group examined here — 41.2 percent, compared with 37.3 percent of Hispanic children, 18.1 percent of Asian children with no other race reported, and 15.5 percent of non-Hispanic White children with no other race reported (see Figure 5).

- Children living in single-parent families in 2002 were less likely to be insured than children living in married-couple families — 84.7 percent compared with 90.3 percent.

Uninsured rates vary among the states.

The proportion of people without health insurance ranged from 8.0 percent in Minnesota to 24.1 percent in Texas, based on 3-year averages for 2000, 2001, and 2002 (see Table 4). Although the data may appear to suggest that Minnesota had the lowest uninsured rate, its rate was not statistically different from the rates for Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Comparisons of 2-year moving averages (2000-2001 to 2001-2002) show that the proportion of people without coverage rose in eighteen states: Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The proportion of people without coverage fell in only one state, New Mexico (see Figure 6).

Spells Without Health Insurance

The CPS ASEC provides good estimates of the net change in the number of uninsured people from one year to the next, but it does not show how long a given person remains uninsured, what percentage of the uninsured population remains uninsured in the following year, how many people obtain coverage, or any changes in a person's coverage within a given year.

These more dynamic measures of health insurance coverage are

Table 4.

Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage for the Entire Year by State (3-Year Average): 2000 to 2002

(For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement Web site at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2003/ssrcacc.htm)

State	3-year average (2000-2002)		2-year average (2000-2001)		2-year average (2001-2002)		Change (2001-2002 less 2000-2001) ¹	
	Percent	90-percent confidence interval (±)	Percent	90-percent confidence interval (±)	Percent	90-percent confidence interval (±)	Percent	90-percent confidence interval (±)
United States	14.7	0.1	14.4	0.1	14.9	0.1	*0.5	0.1
Alabama	13.0	0.9	13.2	1.0	12.9	1.0	-0.3	0.9
Alaska	17.8	0.9	17.3	1.1	17.3	1.1	-	1.0
Arizona	17.1	1.0	17.3	1.2	17.4	1.2	0.1	1.1
Arkansas	15.6	1.0	15.2	1.1	16.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
California	18.7	0.5	19.0	0.6	18.8	0.6	-0.2	0.5
Colorado	15.3	0.8	14.9	0.9	15.8	1.0	*0.9	0.8
Connecticut	10.2	0.7	10.0	0.8	10.4	0.8	0.4	0.7
Delaware	9.5	0.8	9.2	0.9	9.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
District of Columbia	13.2	0.9	13.4	1.1	12.8	1.1	-0.6	1.0
Florida	17.5	0.6	17.6	0.7	17.4	0.7	-0.2	0.6
Georgia	15.7	0.9	15.5	1.1	16.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Hawaii	9.7	0.7	9.5	0.8	9.8	0.9	0.3	0.8
Idaho	16.4	1.0	15.7	1.2	16.9	1.2	*1.2	1.1
Illinois	13.9	0.6	13.7	0.7	13.9	0.7	0.1	0.6
Indiana	12.0	0.7	11.5	0.8	12.4	0.9	*0.9	0.8
Iowa	8.6	0.7	8.2	0.7	8.5	0.8	0.3	0.7
Kansas	10.9	0.7	11.1	0.9	10.9	0.9	-0.2	0.8
Kentucky	13.2	0.8	13.0	1.0	12.9	1.0	-	0.9
Louisiana	18.6	1.1	18.7	1.2	18.8	1.3	0.2	1.1
Maine	10.8	0.7	10.6	0.8	10.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
Maryland	12.0	0.7	11.3	0.8	12.8	0.9	*1.5	0.8
Massachusetts	9.0	0.6	8.5	0.7	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Michigan	10.4	0.6	9.8	0.6	11.0	0.7	*1.3	0.6
Minnesota	8.0	0.6	8.1	0.7	7.9	0.7	-0.1	0.7
Mississippi	15.6	1.0	15.0	1.2	16.5	1.3	*1.6	1.1
Missouri	10.4	0.7	9.9	0.8	10.9	0.9	*1.0	0.8
Montana	15.2	1.0	15.2	1.2	14.5	1.2	-0.7	1.1
Nebraska	9.6	0.7	9.3	0.8	9.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
Nevada	17.5	0.9	16.5	1.0	17.9	1.1	*1.5	1.0
New Hampshire	9.2	0.7	8.9	0.7	9.7	0.8	*0.8	0.7
New Jersey	13.1	0.6	12.6	0.7	13.5	0.8	*0.9	0.7
New Mexico	22.0	1.3	22.4	1.5	20.9	1.5	*-1.5	1.3
New York	15.8	0.5	15.9	0.6	15.6	0.6	-0.2	0.5
North Carolina	14.9	0.7	14.0	0.8	15.6	0.9	*1.6	0.8
North Dakota	10.7	0.8	10.5	0.9	10.3	0.9	-0.2	0.8
Ohio	11.4	0.6	11.2	0.6	11.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Oklahoma	18.2	1.0	18.6	1.2	17.8	1.2	-0.8	1.0
Oregon	13.3	0.8	12.7	1.0	13.7	1.0	*0.9	0.9
Pennsylvania	9.7	0.5	9.0	0.5	10.3	0.6	*1.3	0.5
Rhode Island	8.3	0.6	7.6	0.7	8.8	0.8	*1.2	0.7
South Carolina	12.3	0.8	12.2	0.9	12.4	1.0	0.2	0.9
South Dakota	10.6	0.7	10.2	0.8	10.4	0.9	0.2	0.8
Tennessee	11.0	0.8	11.1	1.0	11.0	1.0	-	0.9
Texas	24.1	0.6	23.2	0.8	24.7	0.8	*1.4	0.7
Utah	13.6	0.9	13.7	1.0	14.1	1.1	0.4	0.9
Vermont	9.6	0.7	9.1	0.8	10.1	0.9	*1.0	0.8
Virginia	12.0	0.8	11.3	0.9	12.2	1.0	*0.9	0.8
Washington	13.6	0.8	13.3	1.0	13.7	1.0	0.3	0.9
West Virginia	14.0	0.8	13.6	0.9	13.9	1.0	0.2	0.9
Wisconsin	8.4	0.6	7.6	0.7	8.7	0.8	*1.1	0.7
Wyoming	16.4	0.9	15.8	1.1	16.8	1.2	1.0	1.0

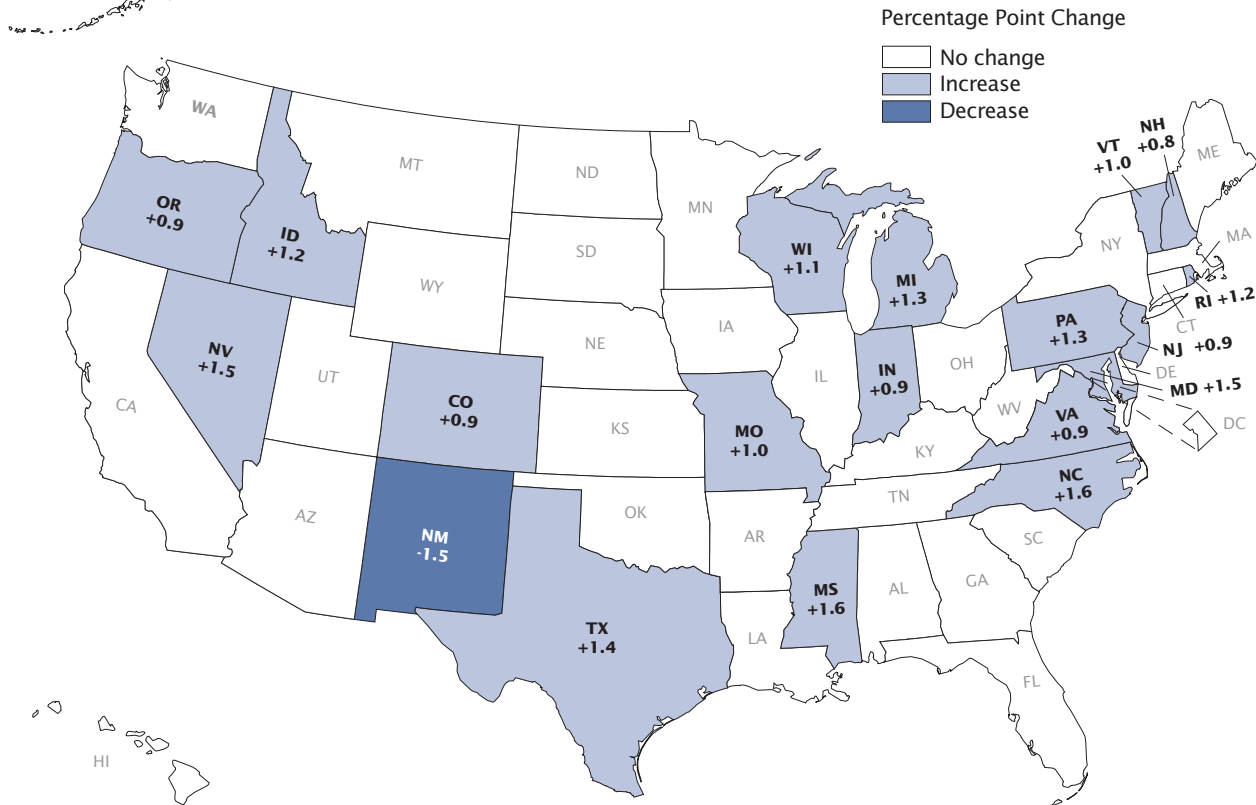
-Represents zero.

*Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 6.
**States With Significant Changes in 2-Year Average
Uninsured Rates: 2001-2002 Less 2000-2001**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Unlike the CPS ASEC, which is not designed to follow the same respondents in consecutive years, the SIPP is a longitudinal survey which interviews the same respondents three times a year over the course of 3 to 4 years.

The latest longitudinal data available from the SIPP come from the 1996 panel, which covered January 1996 to December 1999.¹⁰ Figure 7

¹⁰ The 2001 panel began collecting data in February 2001, and is scheduled to collect data until January 2004.

displays the distribution of spells without health insurance by their duration. A spell without insurance is the number of consecutive months a person is not covered. To be considered in a spell, the person must be uninsured for at least 2 months. To avoid potential bias, Figure 7 does not show spells without insurance that were already underway before the first interview month.

Spells without health insurance tend to be short in duration — about three-quarters (74.7 percent) were over within 1 year and only 2.5 percent lasted more than

36 months. Some people, such as full-time workers and non-Hispanic Whites, regained health insurance sooner than others after losing it. Although some people had only one spell without insurance, others had several during the 4-year period. The median duration of spells was 5.6 months for all people who experienced at least one, excluding spells underway during the first month of the SIPP survey.¹¹

¹¹ For further information, see Shailesh Bhandari and Robert Mills, "Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance 1996-1999," (P70-92) available at www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p70-92.pdf.

Technical Notes

National Surveys and Health

Insurance Coverage — Health insurance coverage is likely to be underreported on the ASEC. While under reporting affects most, if not all, surveys, under reporting of health insurance coverage on the CPS appears to be a larger problem than in other national surveys that ask about insurance. Some reasons for the disparity may include the fact that income, not health insurance, is the main focus of the ASEC questionnaire. In addition, we collect health insurance information in the ASEC by asking about the previous year's coverage in February-April of the subsequent year. Asking annual retrospective questions appears not to be a problem when collecting income data (possibly because our interview period is close to when people pay their

taxes), but is probably less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. For a comparison between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys that ask about coverage, see a recent Congressional Budget Office paper entitled *How Many People Lack Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003).

Reporting of coverage through major federal health insurance programs

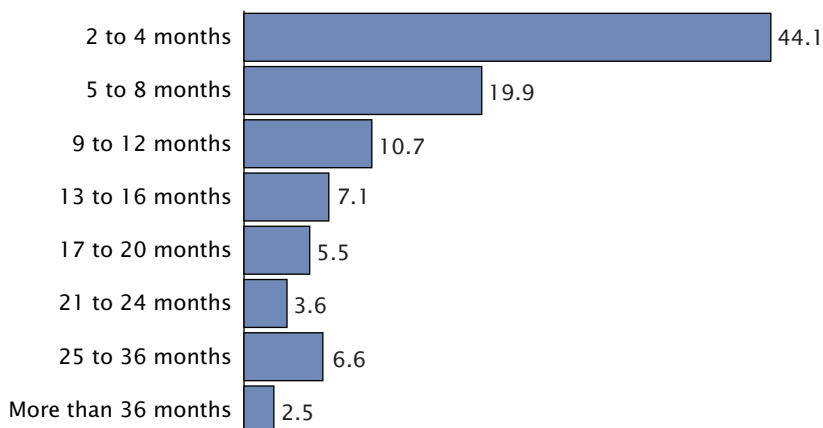
— The ASEC underreports medicare and medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration.¹² A major reason for the lower ASEC estimates is that it is not designed primarily to collect health

¹² CMS is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the medicare and medicaid programs at the national level.

Figure 7.

Duration of Spells Without Health Insurance: January 1996 to December 1999

(Percent of uninsured spells. Excludes spells underway during the first interview month)



Note: 3.3 percent of people were without health insurance all 48 months; they are not included in the above distribution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation.

insurance data. Because it is largely a labor force survey, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that they or their children are covered by a health insurance program if they have not used covered services recently, and therefore, they would fail to report coverage. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who have enrolled or participated in these programs and are a more accurate source of coverage levels.

Changes in medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next should be viewed with caution. Because many people who are covered by medicaid do not report that coverage, the Census Bureau assigns coverage to those who are generally regarded as “categorically eligible” (those who received some other benefits, usually public

assistance payments, that make them eligible for medicaid). Since the number of people receiving public assistance has been dropping, the relationship between medicaid and public assistance has changed, so that the imputation process has introduced a downward bias in the most recent medicaid estimates.

After consulting with health insurance experts, the Census Bureau modified the definition of the population without health insurance in the Supplement to the March 1998 Current Population Survey, which collected data about coverage in 1997. Previously, people with no coverage other than access to the Indian Health Service were counted as part of the insured population. Subsequently, the Census Bureau has counted these people as uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage was negligible.

CPS Data Collection

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico and outlying areas. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by

age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age. The CPS excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases and people living in institutions. For further documentation about the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement, see www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm

User Comments

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of users of data and reports. If you have any suggestions or comments, please call 301-763-3242.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
ALL RACES										
Numbers										
2002	285,933	242,360	198,973	175,296	26,639	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	43,574
2001	282,082	240,875	199,860	176,551	26,057	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	41,207
2000 ¹⁰	279,517	239,714	201,060	177,848	26,524	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	39,804
2000 ⁹	276,540	237,857	200,249	177,286	25,836	66,935	28,613	37,028	8,334	38,683
1999 ⁸	276,804	236,576	198,841	175,101	27,415	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	40,228
1999 ⁷	274,087	234,807	197,523	174,093	26,990	66,582	28,221	36,109	8,564	39,280
1999	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	26,179	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	25,948	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997 ⁶	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	27,158	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	28,335	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994 ⁵	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993 ⁴	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992 ³	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	(NA)	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	(NA)	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	(NA)	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	(NA)	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	(NA)	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987 ²	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percents										
2002	100.0	84.8	69.6	61.3	9.3	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	15.2
2001	100.0	85.4	70.9	62.6	9.2	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.6
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	85.8	71.9	63.6	9.5	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	14.2
2000 ⁹	100.0	86.0	72.4	64.1	9.3	24.2	10.3	13.4	3.0	14.0
1999 ⁸	100.0	85.5	71.8	63.3	9.9	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.5
1999 ⁷	100.0	85.7	72.1	63.5	9.8	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.1	14.3
1999	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	9.6	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	9.5	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997 ⁶	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	10.1	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	10.6	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994 ⁵	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993 ⁴	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992 ³	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	(NA)	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	(NA)	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	(NA)	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	(NA)	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	(NA)	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987 ²	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
WHITE ALONE¹¹										
Numbers										
2002	230,809	198,103	167,151	146,210	23,511	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	32,706
Percents										
2002	100.0	85.8	72.4	63.3	10.2	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	14.2
WHITE¹²										
Numbers										
2001	230,071	198,878	169,180	148,371	23,110	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	31,193
2000 ¹⁰	228,208	198,133	170,071	149,364	23,474	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	30,075
2000 ⁹	226,401	197,153	169,752	149,313	22,864	52,790	19,448	32,048	6,540	29,248
1999 ⁸	225,794	195,929	168,730	147,583	24,213	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	29,865
1999 ⁷	224,806	195,421	168,415	147,460	23,922	52,433	18,910	31,450	6,877	29,385
1999	224,806	192,943	166,191	145,878	23,315	52,139	18,676	31,416	6,848	31,863
1998	223,294	189,706	163,690	143,705	23,201	51,690	18,247	31,174	7,140	33,588
1997 ⁶	221,650	188,409	161,682	140,601	24,347	52,975	19,652	31,108	6,994	33,241
1996	220,070	188,341	161,806	139,913	25,519	54,004	20,856	30,919	6,981	31,729
1995	218,442	187,337	161,303	139,151	27,337	54,141	20,528	30,580	7,656	31,105
1994 ⁵	216,751	186,447	160,414	137,966	28,287	54,288	20,464	29,978	8,845	30,305
1993 ⁴	215,221	184,732	158,586	128,855	(NA)	53,222	20,642	29,297	7,689	30,489
1992 ³	213,198	183,479	158,612	129,685	(NA)	51,195	18,659	29,341	7,556	29,719
1991	210,257	183,130	159,628	131,646	(NA)	49,699	17,058	28,940	7,867	27,127
1990	208,754	181,795	160,146	131,836	(NA)	47,589	15,078	28,530	8,022	26,959
1989	206,983	181,126	161,363	132,882	(NA)	44,868	12,779	27,859	8,116	25,857
1988	205,333	180,122	160,753	133,050	(NA)	44,477	12,504	27,293	8,305	25,211
1987 ²	203,745	179,845	161,338	132,264	(NA)	44,028	12,163	27,044	8,482	23,900
Percents										
2001	100.0	86.4	73.5	64.5	10.0	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.6
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	86.8	74.5	65.5	10.3	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	13.2
2000 ⁹	100.0	87.1	75.0	66.0	10.1	23.3	8.6	14.2	2.9	12.9
1999 ⁸	100.0	86.8	74.7	65.4	10.7	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	13.2
1999 ⁷	100.0	86.9	74.9	65.6	10.6	23.3	8.4	14.0	3.1	13.1
1999	100.0	85.8	73.9	64.9	10.4	23.2	8.3	14.0	3.0	14.2
1998	100.0	85.0	73.3	64.4	10.4	23.1	8.2	14.0	3.2	15.0
1997 ⁶	100.0	85.0	72.9	63.4	11.0	23.9	8.9	14.0	3.2	15.0
1996	100.0	85.6	73.5	63.6	11.6	24.5	9.5	14.0	3.2	14.4
1995	100.0	85.8	73.8	63.7	12.5	24.8	9.4	14.0	3.5	14.2
1994 ⁵	100.0	86.0	74.0	63.7	13.1	25.0	9.4	13.8	4.1	14.0
1993 ⁴	100.0	85.8	73.7	59.9	(NA)	24.7	9.6	13.6	3.6	14.2
1992 ³	100.0	86.1	74.4	60.8	(NA)	24.0	8.8	13.8	3.5	13.9
1991	100.0	87.1	75.9	62.6	(NA)	23.6	8.1	13.8	3.7	12.9
1990	100.0	87.1	76.7	63.2	(NA)	22.8	7.2	13.7	3.8	12.9
1989	100.0	87.5	78.0	64.2	(NA)	21.7	6.2	13.5	3.9	12.5
1988	100.0	87.7	78.3	64.8	(NA)	21.7	6.1	13.3	4.0	12.3
1987 ²	100.0	88.3	79.2	64.9	(NA)	21.6	6.0	13.3	4.2	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC Numbers										
2002	194,421	173,639	150,422	130,801	22,128	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	20,782
Percents										
2002	100.0	89.3	77.4	67.3	11.4	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.7
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC Numbers										
2001	194,822	175,412	152,821	133,295	21,796	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	19,409
2000 ¹⁰	193,931	175,247	153,816	134,253	22,242	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	18,683
2000 ⁹	194,196	175,319	154,272	134,903	21,719	45,117	13,591	29,938	6,075	18,877
1999 ⁸	192,858	173,958	152,984	133,123	22,882	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	18,901
1999 ⁷	193,633	174,396	153,440	133,718	22,641	45,001	13,325	29,484	6,329	19,237
1999	193,633	172,271	151,539	132,381	22,104	44,749	13,120	29,457	6,306	21,363
1998	193,074	170,184	149,910	130,956	22,110	44,699	12,985	29,222	6,675	22,890
1997 ⁶	192,178	169,043	148,426	128,280	23,349	45,691	14,046	29,213	6,504	23,135
1996	191,791	169,699	149,262	128,355	24,456	46,772	15,082	29,211	6,537	22,092
1995	191,271	169,272	149,686	128,378	26,363	46,501	14,381	28,918	7,163	21,999
1994 ⁵	192,771	170,541	150,181	128,633	27,205	47,475	15,052	28,467	8,318	22,230
1993 ⁴	191,087	168,306	147,729	119,861	(NA)	46,158	14,980	27,795	7,243	22,781
1992 ³	189,113	167,394	147,967	120,482	(NA)	44,649	13,390	27,853	7,104	21,719
1991	189,216	168,810	149,798	123,109	(NA)	44,228	12,750	27,695	7,402	20,406
1990	188,240	168,015	150,306	123,261	(NA)	42,732	11,423	27,313	7,528	20,224
1989	187,078	167,889	151,424	124,311	(NA)	40,624	9,759	26,738	7,567	19,188
1988	186,047	167,048	151,009	124,622	(NA)	40,259	9,522	26,224	7,743	19,000
1987 ²	185,044	166,922	151,817	124,068	(NA)	39,792	9,143	26,054	7,883	18,122
Percents										
2001	100.0	90.0	78.4	68.4	11.2	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	10.0
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	90.4	79.3	69.2	11.5	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.6
2000 ⁹	100.0	90.3	79.4	69.5	11.2	23.2	7.0	15.4	3.1	9.7
1999 ⁸	100.0	90.2	79.3	69.0	11.9	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.8
1999 ⁷	100.0	90.1	79.2	69.1	11.7	23.2	6.9	15.2	3.3	9.9
1999	100.0	89.0	78.3	68.4	11.4	23.1	6.8	15.2	3.3	11.0
1998	100.0	88.1	77.6	67.8	11.5	23.2	6.7	15.1	3.5	11.9
1997 ⁶	100.0	88.0	77.2	66.8	12.1	23.8	7.3	15.2	3.4	12.0
1996	100.0	88.5	77.8	66.9	12.8	24.4	7.9	15.2	3.4	11.5
1995	100.0	88.5	78.3	67.1	13.8	24.3	7.5	15.1	3.7	11.5
1994 ⁵	100.0	88.5	77.9	66.7	14.1	24.6	7.8	14.8	4.3	11.5
1993 ⁴	100.0	88.1	77.3	62.7	(NA)	24.2	7.8	14.5	3.8	11.9
1992 ³	100.0	88.5	78.2	63.7	(NA)	23.6	7.1	14.7	3.8	11.5
1991	100.0	89.2	79.2	65.1	(NA)	23.4	6.7	14.6	3.9	10.8
1990	100.0	89.3	79.8	65.5	(NA)	22.7	6.1	14.5	4.0	10.7
1989	100.0	89.7	80.9	66.4	(NA)	21.7	5.2	14.3	4.0	10.3
1988	100.0	89.8	81.2	67.0	(NA)	21.6	5.1	14.1	4.2	10.2
1987 ²	100.0	90.2	82.0	67.0	(NA)	21.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Numbers										
2002	37,350	29,921	20,231	18,837	1,621	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,429
Percents										
2002	100.0	80.1	54.2	50.4	4.3	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.9
BLACK ALONE¹³										
Numbers										
2002	35,806	28,578	19,347	18,002	1,571	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,228
Percents										
2002	100.0	79.8	54.0	50.3	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	20.2
BLACK¹²										
Numbers										
2001	36,023	29,190	20,363	18,975	1,696	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,833
2000 ¹⁰	35,597	28,915	20,485	18,922	1,893	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,683
2000 ⁹	35,919	29,295	21,182	19,562	1,936	11,116	7,250	3,808	1,380	6,623
1999 ⁸	35,893	28,775	20,442	18,854	2,065	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	7,119
1999 ⁷	35,509	28,546	20,304	18,730	2,042	11,251	7,570	3,594	1,203	6,963
1999	35,509	27,973	19,805	18,363	1,912	11,165	7,495	3,588	1,198	7,536
1998	35,070	27,274	18,663	17,132	1,782	11,524	7,903	3,703	1,111	7,797
1997 ⁶	34,598	27,166	18,544	17,077	1,841	11,157	7,750	3,573	1,100	7,432
1996	34,218	26,799	17,718	16,358	1,745	12,074	8,572	3,393	1,357	7,419
1995	33,889	26,781	17,106	15,683	1,815	12,465	9,184	3,316	1,171	7,108
1994 ⁵	33,531	26,928	17,147	15,607	2,147	12,693	9,007	3,167	1,683	6,603
1993 ⁴	33,040	26,279	16,590	13,693	(NA)	12,588	9,283	3,072	1,331	6,761
1992 ³	32,535	25,967	15,994	13,545	(NA)	12,464	9,122	3,154	1,459	6,567
1991	31,439	24,932	15,466	13,297	(NA)	11,776	8,352	3,248	1,482	6,507
1990	30,895	24,802	15,957	13,560	(NA)	11,150	7,809	3,106	1,402	6,093
1989	30,392	24,550	16,520	14,187	(NA)	10,443	7,123	3,043	1,340	5,843
1988	29,904	24,029	15,818	13,418	(NA)	10,415	7,049	3,064	1,385	5,875
1987 ²	29,417	23,555	15,358	13,055	(NA)	10,380	7,046	2,918	1,497	5,862
Percents										
2001	100.0	81.0	56.5	52.7	4.7	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	19.0
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	81.2	57.5	53.2	5.3	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.8
2000 ⁹	100.0	81.6	59.0	54.5	5.4	30.9	20.2	10.6	3.8	18.4
1999 ⁸	100.0	80.2	57.0	52.5	5.8	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.8
1999 ⁷	100.0	80.4	57.2	52.7	5.7	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.6
1999	100.0	78.8	55.8	51.7	5.4	31.4	21.1	10.1	3.4	21.2
1998	100.0	77.8	53.2	48.9	5.1	32.9	22.5	10.6	3.2	22.2
1997 ⁶	100.0	78.5	53.6	49.4	5.3	32.2	22.4	10.3	3.2	21.5
1996	100.0	78.3	51.8	47.8	5.1	35.3	25.1	9.9	4.0	21.7
1995	100.0	79.0	50.5	46.3	5.4	36.8	27.1	9.8	3.5	21.0
1994 ⁵	100.0	80.3	51.1	46.5	6.4	37.9	26.9	9.4	5.0	19.7
1993 ⁴	100.0	79.5	50.2	41.4	(NA)	38.1	28.1	9.3	4.0	20.5
1992 ³	100.0	79.8	49.2	41.6	(NA)	38.3	28.0	9.7	4.5	20.2
1991	100.0	79.3	49.2	42.3	(NA)	37.5	26.6	10.3	4.7	20.7
1990	100.0	80.3	51.6	43.9	(NA)	36.1	25.3	10.1	4.5	19.7
1989	100.0	80.8	54.4	46.7	(NA)	34.4	23.4	10.0	4.4	19.2
1988	100.0	80.4	52.9	44.9	(NA)	34.8	23.6	10.2	4.6	19.6
1987 ²	100.0	80.1	52.2	44.4	(NA)	35.3	24.0	9.9	5.1	19.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Numbers										
2002	12,504	10,256	8,639	7,576	1,194	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,248
Percents										
2002	100.0	82.0	69.1	60.6	9.5	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	18.0
ASIAN ALONE¹⁴										
Numbers										
2002	11,558	9,426	7,939	6,932	1,137	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,132
Percents										
2002	100.0	81.6	68.7	60.0	9.8	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	18.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER¹²										
Numbers										
2001	12,500	10,222	8,643	7,684	1,088	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,278
2000 ¹⁰	12,693	10,405	8,916	8,104	994	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,287
2000 ⁹	11,332	9,295	7,909	7,114	901	2,093	1,301	856	290	2,037
1999 ⁸	11,964	9,673	8,189	7,331	964	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,292
1999 ⁷	10,925	8,845	7,467	6,692	873	2,038	1,097	829	412	2,080
1999	10,925	8,653	7,285	6,588	805	2,023	1,087	825	412	2,272
1998	10,897	8,596	7,202	6,511	857	2,113	1,201	819	351	2,301
1997 ⁶	10,492	8,320	7,100	6,290	848	1,877	1,093	700	334	2,173
1996	10,071	7,946	6,718	5,888	962	1,768	1,071	667	275	2,125
1995	9,653	7,671	6,347	5,576	963	2,075	1,272	586	424	1,982
1994 ⁵	6,656	5,312	4,267	3,774	698	1,551	883	501	426	1,344
1993 ⁴	7,444	5,927	5,026	3,970	(NA)	1,408	802	474	345	1,517
1992 ³	7,782	6,230	5,202	4,207	(NA)	1,460	823	507	314	1,552
1991	7,193	5,886	4,917	3,995	(NA)	1,451	727	560	347	1,307
1990	7,023	5,832	4,887	3,883	(NA)	1,410	771	463	364	1,191
1989	6,679	5,532	4,615	3,661	(NA)	1,414	792	444	322	1,147
1988	6,447	5,329	4,392	3,599	(NA)	1,353	763	401	322	1,118
1987 ²	6,326	5,440	4,468	3,691	(NA)	1,394	702	357	475	886
Percents										
2001	100.0	81.8	69.1	61.5	8.7	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	18.2
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	82.0	70.2	63.8	7.8	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	18.0
2000 ⁹	100.0	82.0	69.8	62.8	8.0	18.5	11.5	7.6	2.6	18.0
1999 ⁸	100.0	80.8	68.4	61.3	8.1	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	19.2
1999 ⁷	100.0	81.0	68.3	61.3	8.0	18.7	10.0	7.6	3.8	19.0
1999	100.0	79.2	66.7	60.3	7.4	18.5	9.9	7.5	3.8	20.8
1998	100.0	78.9	66.1	59.8	7.9	19.4	11.0	7.5	3.2	21.1
1997 ⁶	100.0	79.3	67.7	60.0	8.1	17.9	10.4	6.7	3.2	20.7
1996	100.0	78.9	66.7	58.5	9.5	17.6	10.6	6.6	2.7	21.1
1995	100.0	79.5	65.8	57.8	10.0	21.5	13.2	6.1	4.4	20.5
1994 ⁵	100.0	79.8	64.1	56.7	10.5	23.3	13.3	7.5	6.4	20.2
1993 ⁴	100.0	79.6	67.5	53.3	(NA)	18.9	10.8	6.4	4.6	20.4
1992 ³	100.0	80.1	66.8	54.1	(NA)	18.8	10.6	6.5	4.0	19.9
1991	100.0	81.8	68.4	55.5	(NA)	20.2	10.1	7.8	4.8	18.2
1990	100.0	83.0	69.6	55.3	(NA)	20.1	11.0	6.6	5.2	17.0
1989	100.0	82.8	69.1	54.8	(NA)	21.2	11.9	6.6	4.8	17.2
1988	100.0	82.7	68.1	55.8	(NA)	21.0	11.8	6.2	5.0	17.3
1987 ²	100.0	86.0	70.6	58.3	(NA)	22.0	11.1	5.6	7.5	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People's demographic characteristics identified in the following year's ASEC)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
HISPANIC (of any race)										
Numbers										
2002	39,384	26,627	18,108	16,714	1,469	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,756
2001	37,438	25,021	17,322	15,965	1,390	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,417
2000 ¹⁰	36,093	24,210	17,114	15,893	1,337	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,883
2000 ⁹	33,862	23,035	16,257	15,128	1,213	8,215	6,273	2,192	543	10,827
1999 ⁸	34,773	23,311	16,634	15,275	1,398	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,462
1999 ⁷	32,804	22,238	15,775	14,481	1,340	7,919	5,978	2,054	594	10,566
1999	32,804	21,853	15,424	14,214	1,264	7,875	5,946	2,047	589	10,951
1998	31,689	20,493	14,377	13,310	1,133	7,401	5,585	2,026	503	11,196
1997 ⁶	30,773	20,239	13,751	12,790	1,028	7,718	5,970	1,974	526	10,534
1996	29,703	19,730	13,151	12,140	1,105	7,784	6,255	1,806	474	9,974
1995	28,438	18,964	12,187	11,309	1,011	8,027	6,478	1,732	516	9,474
1994 ⁵	27,521	18,244	11,743	10,729	1,208	7,829	6,226	1,677	630	9,277
1993 ⁴	26,646	18,235	12,021	9,981	(NA)	7,873	6,328	1,613	530	8,411
1992 ³	25,682	17,242	11,330	9,786	(NA)	7,099	5,703	1,578	523	8,441
1991	22,096	15,128	10,336	8,972	(NA)	5,845	4,597	1,309	522	6,968
1990	21,437	14,479	10,281	8,948	(NA)	5,169	3,912	1,269	519	6,958
1989	20,779	13,846	10,348	8,914	(NA)	4,526	3,221	1,180	595	6,932
1988	20,076	13,684	10,188	8,831	(NA)	4,414	3,125	1,114	594	6,391
1987 ²	19,428	13,456	9,845	8,490	(NA)	4,482	3,214	1,029	631	5,972
Percents										
2002	100.0	67.6	46.0	42.4	3.7	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	32.4
2001	100.0	66.8	46.3	42.6	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	33.2
2000 ¹⁰	100.0	67.1	47.4	44.0	3.7	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.9
2000 ⁹	100.0	68.0	48.0	44.7	3.6	24.3	18.5	6.5	1.6	32.0
1999 ⁸	100.0	67.0	47.8	43.9	4.0	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	33.0
1999 ⁷	100.0	67.8	48.1	44.1	4.1	24.1	18.2	6.3	1.8	32.2
1999	100.0	66.6	47.0	43.3	3.9	24.0	18.1	6.2	1.8	33.4
1998	100.0	64.7	45.4	42.0	3.6	23.4	17.6	6.4	1.6	35.3
1997 ⁶	100.0	65.8	44.7	41.6	3.3	25.1	19.4	6.4	1.7	34.2
1996	100.0	66.4	44.3	40.9	3.7	26.2	21.1	6.1	1.6	33.6
1995	100.0	66.7	42.9	39.8	3.6	28.2	22.8	6.1	1.8	33.3
1994 ⁵	100.0	66.3	42.7	39.0	4.4	28.4	22.6	6.1	2.3	33.7
1993 ⁴	100.0	68.4	45.1	37.5	(NA)	29.5	23.7	6.1	2.0	31.6
1992 ³	100.0	67.1	44.1	38.1	(NA)	27.6	22.2	6.1	2.0	32.9
1991	100.0	68.5	46.8	40.6	(NA)	26.5	20.8	5.9	2.4	31.5
1990	100.0	67.5	48.0	41.7	(NA)	24.1	18.2	5.9	2.4	32.5
1989	100.0	66.6	49.8	42.9	(NA)	21.8	15.5	5.7	2.9	33.4
1988	100.0	68.2	50.7	44.0	(NA)	22.0	15.6	5.5	3.0	31.8
1987 ²	100.0	69.3	50.7	43.7	(NA)	23.1	16.5	5.3	3.2	30.7

NA Not available. Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions about direct-purchase coverage before the March 1995 Current Population Survey (CPS).

¹Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Veterans Administration and the military. ²Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. ³Implementation of 1990 census population controls. ⁴Data collection method changed from paper-and-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. ⁵Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Overall coverage estimates were not affected. ⁶Beginning with the March 1998 CPS, people with no coverage other than access to Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance; instead, they are considered to be uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible; however, the decrease in the number of people covered by Medicaid may be partially due to this change. ⁷Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions. ⁸Implementation of Census 2000 based population controls. ⁹Based on a November 2001 weighting correction and Census 1990 population controls. ¹⁰Sample expanded by 28,000 households. ¹¹The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000. ¹²The 2001 CPS and earlier years asked respondents to report only one race. The reference groups for these years are: White; White, not Hispanic; Black; and Asian and Pacific Islander. ¹³Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category. ¹⁴Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.
Health Insurance Coverage for the Entire Year and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2002
 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ-ment based	Direct-pur-chase	Total	Medicaid	Medi-care	Military health care ¹	
NUMBERS										
People										
Total	285,933	242,360	198,973	175,296	26,639	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	43,574
Sex										
Male	139,876	116,549	97,364	87,036	12,098	33,079	14,668	16,647	5,363	23,327
Female	146,057	125,811	101,609	88,260	14,541	40,545	18,578	21,801	4,699	20,246
Race and Ethnicity										
White alone or in combination ..	235,036	201,715	169,833	148,656	23,775	58,369	23,073	33,404	8,305	33,320
White alone ²	230,809	198,103	167,151	146,210	23,511	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	32,706
White alone, not Hispanic ..	194,421	173,639	150,422	130,801	22,128	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	20,782
Black alone or in combination ..	37,350	29,921	20,231	18,837	1,621	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,429
Black alone ³	35,806	28,578	19,347	18,002	1,571	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,228
Asian alone or in combination ..	12,504	10,256	8,639	7,576	1,194	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,248
Asian alone ⁴	11,558	9,426	7,939	6,932	1,137	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,132
Hispanic (of any race)	39,384	26,627	18,108	16,714	1,469	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,756
Age										
Under 18 years	73,312	64,781	49,473	46,182	3,864	19,662	17,526	524	2,148	8,531
18 to 24 years	27,438	19,310	16,562	13,429	1,566	3,738	2,909	183	779	8,128
25 to 34 years	39,243	29,474	26,492	24,800	2,098	3,944	2,801	455	922	9,769
35 to 44 years	44,074	36,292	33,240	31,180	2,817	4,240	2,728	881	1,121	7,781
45 to 64 years	67,633	58,527	52,520	48,122	6,158	9,227	3,999	3,775	2,833	9,106
65 years and over	34,234	33,976	20,685	11,583	10,135	32,813	3,283	32,631	2,259	258
Nativity										
Native	252,463	220,075	181,503	159,900	24,269	66,951	29,741	34,651	9,564	32,388
Foreign born	33,471	22,285	17,470	15,396	2,369	6,672	3,505	3,798	499	11,186
Naturalized citizen	12,837	10,586	8,319	7,227	1,254	3,548	1,263	2,658	317	2,251
Not a citizen	20,634	11,699	9,151	8,169	1,115	3,124	2,242	1,139	181	8,935
Region										
Northeast	54,139	47,083	38,805	34,693	4,568	14,077	6,582	7,964	974	7,057
Midwest	64,581	57,048	49,316	43,499	6,470	15,030	6,272	8,578	1,387	7,533
South	101,800	84,027	67,098	58,994	9,303	27,892	12,023	14,303	5,019	17,773
West	65,413	54,203	43,753	38,109	6,298	16,624	8,370	7,604	2,683	11,210
PERCENTS										
People										
Total	100.0	84.8	69.6	61.3	9.3	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	15.2
Sex										
Male	100.0	83.3	69.6	62.2	8.6	23.6	10.5	11.9	3.8	16.7
Female	100.0	86.1	69.6	60.4	10.0	27.8	12.7	14.9	3.2	13.9
Race and Ethnicity										
White alone or in combination ..	100.0	85.8	72.3	63.2	10.1	24.8	9.8	14.2	3.5	14.2
White alone ²	100.0	85.8	72.4	63.3	10.2	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	14.2
White alone, not Hispanic ..	100.0	89.3	77.4	67.3	11.4	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.7
Black alone or in combination ..	100.0	80.1	54.2	50.4	4.3	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.9
Black alone ³	100.0	79.8	54.0	50.3	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	20.2
Asian alone or in combination ..	100.0	82.0	69.1	60.6	9.5	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	18.0
Asian alone ⁴	100.0	81.6	68.7	60.0	9.8	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	18.4
Hispanic (of any race)	100.0	67.6	46.0	42.4	3.7	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	32.4
Age										
Under 18 years	100.0	88.4	67.5	63.0	5.3	26.8	23.9	0.7	2.9	11.6
18 to 24 years	100.0	70.4	60.4	48.9	5.7	13.6	10.6	0.7	2.8	29.6
25 to 34 years	100.0	75.1	67.5	63.2	5.3	10.1	7.1	1.2	2.3	24.9
35 to 44 years	100.0	82.3	75.4	70.7	6.4	9.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	17.7
45 to 64 years	100.0	86.5	77.7	71.2	9.1	13.6	5.9	5.6	4.2	13.5
65 years and over	100.0	99.2	60.4	33.8	29.6	95.8	9.6	95.3	6.6	0.8
Nativity										
Native	100.0	87.2	71.9	63.3	9.6	26.5	11.8	13.7	3.8	12.8
Foreign born	100.0	66.6	52.2	46.0	7.1	19.9	10.5	11.3	1.5	33.4
Naturalized citizen	100.0	82.5	64.8	56.3	9.8	27.6	9.8	20.7	2.5	17.5
Not a citizen	100.0	56.7	44.4	39.6	5.4	15.1	10.9	5.5	0.9	43.3
Region										
Northeast	100.0	87.0	71.7	64.1	8.4	26.0	12.2	14.7	1.8	13.0
Midwest	100.0	88.3	76.4	67.4	10.0	23.3	9.7	13.3	2.1	11.7
South	100.0	82.5	65.9	58.0	9.1	27.4	11.8	14.1	4.9	17.5
West	100.0	82.9	66.9	58.3	9.6	25.4	12.8	11.6	4.1	17.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Health Insurance Coverage for the Entire Year and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2002—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct-purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
NUMBERS										
Household Income										
Less than \$25,000.....	62,979	48,203	23,725	15,332	7,837	34,308	18,656	18,036	2,058	14,776
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	75,927	61,289	49,791	43,038	7,234	21,708	9,234	11,533	2,949	14,638
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	58,622	51,718	47,671	44,007	4,633	8,913	3,033	4,529	2,200	6,904
\$75,000 or more	88,406	81,150	77,786	72,918	6,935	8,694	2,323	4,350	2,855	7,256
Education (18 years and older)										
Total	212,622	177,579	149,500	129,114	22,775	53,961	15,720	37,924	7,914	35,042
No high school diploma	34,829	25,060	15,022	11,598	3,558	14,981	6,063	10,951	723	9,768
High school graduate only	67,512	54,841	44,917	38,340	7,376	19,466	5,442	13,838	2,571	12,671
Some college, no degree.....	41,319	35,105	31,066	26,545	4,274	8,334	2,359	5,145	1,959	6,214
Associate degree	16,350	14,369	13,020	11,727	1,597	2,995	702	1,872	805	1,981
Bachelor's degree or higher ...	52,612	48,204	45,476	40,903	5,970	8,184	1,153	6,119	1,857	4,408
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)										
Total	178,388	143,603	128,815	117,531	12,640	21,149	12,437	5,294	5,656	34,785
Worked during year.....	142,918	117,239	111,533	103,228	9,862	9,799	5,277	781	4,105	25,679
Worked full-time.....	118,411	98,500	94,893	89,353	7,607	6,862	3,292	378	3,370	19,911
Worked part-time.....	24,506	18,739	16,640	13,875	2,255	2,937	1,986	403	735	5,767
Did not work	35,470	26,364	17,281	14,303	2,778	11,350	7,160	4,513	1,551	9,106
PERCENTS										
Household Income										
Less than \$25,000.....	100.0	76.5	37.7	24.3	12.4	54.5	29.6	28.6	3.3	23.5
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	100.0	80.7	65.6	56.7	9.5	28.6	12.2	15.2	3.9	19.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	100.0	88.2	81.3	75.1	7.9	15.2	5.2	7.7	3.8	11.8
\$75,000 or more	100.0	91.8	88.0	82.5	7.8	9.8	2.6	4.9	3.2	8.2
Education (18 years and older)										
Total	100.0	83.5	70.3	60.7	10.7	25.4	7.4	17.8	3.7	16.5
No high school diploma	100.0	72.0	43.1	33.3	10.2	43.0	17.4	31.4	2.1	28.0
High school graduate only	100.0	81.2	66.5	56.8	10.9	28.8	8.1	20.5	3.8	18.8
Some college, no degree.....	100.0	85.0	75.2	64.2	10.3	20.2	5.7	12.5	4.7	15.0
Associate degree	100.0	87.9	79.6	71.7	9.8	18.3	4.3	11.4	4.9	12.1
Bachelor's degree or higher ...	100.0	91.6	86.4	77.7	11.3	15.6	2.2	11.6	3.5	8.4
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)										
Total	100.0	80.5	72.2	65.9	7.1	11.9	7.0	3.0	3.2	19.5
Worked during year.....	100.0	82.0	78.0	72.2	6.9	6.9	3.7	0.5	2.9	18.0
Worked full-time.....	100.0	83.2	80.1	75.5	6.4	5.8	2.8	0.3	2.8	16.8
Worked part-time.....	100.0	76.5	67.9	56.6	9.2	12.0	8.1	1.6	3.0	23.5
Did not work	100.0	74.3	48.7	40.3	7.8	32.0	20.2	12.7	4.4	25.7

¹Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Veterans Administration and the military.

²The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White Alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in 2000.

³Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

⁴Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

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