

Trends in U.S. Health Insurance Coverage, 2001-2003

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1: Coverage Trends by Age, Income and Race/Ethnicity, 2001-2003

	Employer		Public		Other Coverage		Uninsured	
	2001	2003	2001	2003	2001	2003	2001	2003
All Nonelderly Americans	67.0%	63.4%*	8.9%	11.9%*	9.9%	9.7%	14.1%	15.0%
By Age								
0-18	63.4	59.5*	17.6	24.1*	9.4	8.4	9.6	8.0
19-39	64.9	59.4*	5.5	8.3*	8.5	8.4	21.2	23.8*
40-64	72.5	70.3*	4.3	4.7	11.8	11.8	11.4	13.2*
By Family Income								
Less than 200% of FPL	37.4	32.5*	23.5	29.6*	11.4	10.7	27.7	27.3
200-399% of FPL	74.4	72.2*	4.5	5.0	9.3	9.9	11.7	12.9
400% of FPL and above	83.6	84.0	1.4	1.7	9.3	8.5	5.7	5.8
By Race								
White	73.3	71.3*	5.7	7.9*	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6
Black	54.3	51.3	19.8	21.5	8.6	9.3	17.3	17.9
Hispanic	46.7	39.7*	15.3	22.1*	7.1	6.0	31.0	32.2
Other	65.6	56.6*	9.9	12.8	12.1	14.2	12.4	16.4*

Notes: Public coverage includes Medicaid, SCHIP and other state programs but not Medicare. Other coverage includes private nongroup insurance, private insurance obtained through someone outside the family, Medicare, military insurance, Indian Health Service and miscellaneous other coverage. Changes between 2001 and 2003 calculated using this table may differ from those reported in the Tracking Report due to rounding.

* Change from 2001 to 2003 is statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Source: HSC Community Tracking Study Household Survey

Supplementary Table 2: Family Work Status and Employer-Sponsored Insurance Access and Take-up Rates

	Nonelderly People in a Working Family		Among Nonelderly People in Working Families:			
	2001	2003	Access Rate		Take-up Rate	
			2001	2003	2001	2003
All	84.2%	81.4%*	80.4%	78.2%*	93.3%	92.4%
By Age:						
0-18	86.4	83.4*	80.2	77.8*	92.9	91.7
19-39	85.6	82.0*	78.7	74.8*	91.4	89.8*
40-64	80.8	79.1*	82.3	81.6	95.6	95.2
By Family Income:						
< 200% FPL	69.6	66.3*	62.7	55.4*	81.6	80.4
200-399% FPL	88.3	84.6*	83.7	83.6	95.1	93.6
>= 400% FPL	92.0	92.3	88.1	88.8	96.8	96.4

Notes: If any member of the family has access to employer coverage, then all members are considered to have access. The take-up rate is defined similarly. That is, if anyone in the family accepts an offer of health insurance from an employer, then all members of that family are counted as having taken up for the purposes of calculating a family level take up rate.

* Change is statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Source: Community Tracking Study Household Survey