

Health Insurance Coverage

1999

Consumer Income

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Current Population Reports

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Reversing a 12-year trend, the share of the population without health insurance declined in 1999, the first decline since 1987 when comparable health insurance statistics were first available. In 1999, 15.5 percent of the population were without health insurance coverage during the entire year, down from 16.3 percent in 1998. From 1987 to 1998, this rate either increased or was unchanged from one year to the next. Similarly, the number of people without health insurance coverage declined for the first time in 1999, to 42.6 million people, down 1.7 million from the previous year.

Other highlights:²

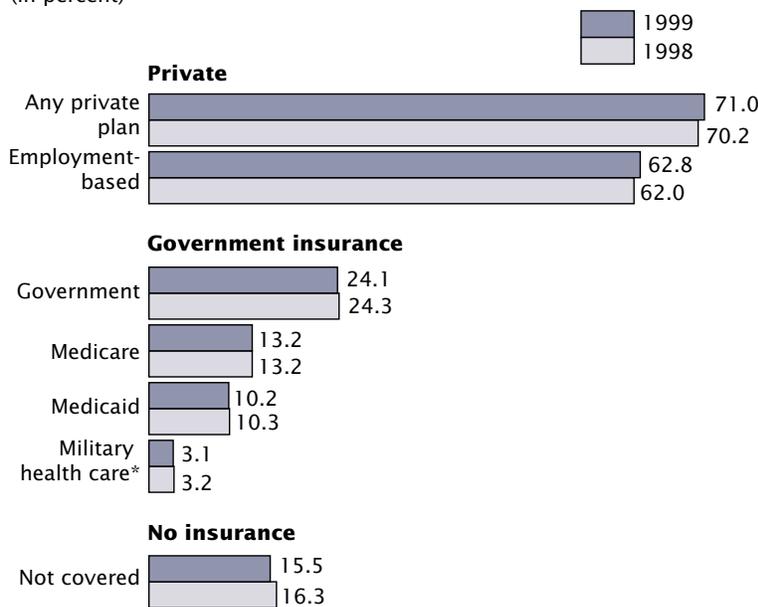
- The number and percent of people covered by employment-based health insurance rose significantly in 1999, driving the overall increase in health insurance coverage.
- Mirroring what happened for the total population, the proportion of uninsured children declined in 1999 — to 13.9 percent of children — the lowest rate since

²Confidence intervals for estimates are provided in Table A. The uncertainty in the estimates should be taken into consideration when using them.

The estimates in this report are based on the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Respondents provide answers to the survey questions to the best of their ability, but as with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values.¹

¹A facsimile of the CPS March Supplement questionnaire is available electronically at <http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cps-main.html>.

Figure 1.
Type of Health Insurance and Coverage Status: 1998 and 1999
(In percent)



*Military health care includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), Veterans', and military health care.

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, March 2000.

Table A.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year: 1998 and 1999

(In percent unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	1999		1998	
	Estimate	90-pct C.I.(±)	Estimate	90-pct C.I.(±)
Total				
Number (in thousands).....	42,554	462	44,281	458
Percent	15.5	0.2	16.3	0.2
Total Poor				
Number (in thousands).....	10,436	531	11,151	548
Percent	32.4	1.4	32.3	1.3
Race and Ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic.....	11.0	0.2	11.9	0.2
Black	21.2	0.6	22.2	0.6
Asian and Pacific Islander.....	20.8	1.0	21.1	1.0
Hispanic ¹	33.4	0.6	35.3	0.6
Age				
Under 18 years	13.9	0.3	15.4	0.3
18 to 24 years	29.0	0.7	30.0	0.7
65 years and over.....	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.1
Nativity				
Native.....	13.5	0.2	14.4	0.2
Foreign born.....	33.4	0.8	34.1	0.8
Household Income				
Less than \$25,000.....	24.1	0.4	25.2	0.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	18.2	0.3	18.8	0.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	11.8	0.3	11.7	0.3
\$75,000 or more	8.3	0.2	8.3	0.3
Work Experience (people 18 to 64 years)				
Worked during year.....	17.4	0.3	18.0	0.3
Did not work.....	26.5	0.7	27.0	0.7

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999 and 2000.

1995. The number of uninsured children declined to 10.0 million.

- Although medicaid insured 12.9 million poor people, 10.4 million poor people still had no health insurance in 1999, representing about one-third of the poor (32.4 percent), which was not significantly different from 1998.
- Compared with the previous year, health insurance coverage rates increased for those with household incomes of less than

\$50,000, but were unchanged for those with \$50,000 and higher household incomes.

- Hispanics (66.6 percent) were less likely than White non-Hispanics (89.0 percent) to be covered by health insurance.³ The coverage rate for Blacks in 1999 (78.8 percent) did not differ statistically from the coverage rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders (79.2 percent).

³Hispanics may be of any race.

- American Indians and Alaska Natives were less likely to have health insurance than other racial groups, based on a 3-year average (1997-1999) — 72.9 percent, compared with 78.4 percent of Blacks, 79.1 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 88.4 percent of White non-Hispanics. However, they were more likely to have insurance than were Hispanics (65.7 percent).⁴

⁴The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically significant.

- Among the entire population 18 to 64 years old, workers (both full- and part-time) were more likely to have health insurance (82.6 percent) than nonworkers (73.5 percent), but among the poor, workers were less likely to be covered. Just over one-half, 52.5 percent, of poor workers were insured in 1999, while the rate for poor nonworkers in 1999 was 59.2 percent.
- The foreign-born population was less likely than the native population to be insured — 66.6 percent compared with 86.5 percent in 1999.
- Young adults (18 to 24 years old) were less likely than other age groups to have health insurance coverage — 71.0 percent in 1999 compared with 82.9 percent of those 25 to 64 and, reflecting widespread medicare coverage, 98.7 percent of those 65 years and over.

Employment-based insurance, the leading source of health insurance coverage, drove the increase in insurance coverage rates.⁵

Most people (62.8 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 1999, an increase of 0.8 percentage points over the previous year. The increase in private health insurance coverage reflects the increase in employment-based insurance; it also increased 0.8 percentage points to 71.0 percent in 1999 (see Figure 1).

The government also provides health insurance coverage, but there was no change between 1998 and 1999 in the overall government-pro-

⁵Employment-based health insurance is coverage offered through one's own employment or a relative's.

vided health insurance coverage rate. Among the entire population, 24.1 percent had government insurance, including medicare (13.2 percent), medicaid (10.2 percent), and military health care (3.1 percent). Many people carried coverage from more than one plan during the year; for example, 7.5 percent of people were covered by both private health insurance and medicare.

The poor and near poor are less likely to have health insurance than the total population.

Despite the medicaid program, 32.4 percent of the poor (10.4 million people) had no health insurance of any kind during 1999. This percentage — double the rate for the total population — did not change statistically from the previous year. The uninsured poor comprised 24.5 percent of all uninsured people.

Medicaid was the most widespread type of health insurance among the poor, with 39.9 percent (12.9 million) of those in poverty covered by medicaid for some or all of 1999. This percentage did not change statistically from the previous year.⁶

Among the near poor (those with a family income greater than the poverty level but less than 125 percent of the poverty level), 25.7 percent (3.1 million people) lacked health insurance in 1999. This percentage decreased significantly from 1998, however, when 29.9 percent of the near poor lacked health insurance. The percentage of the near poor who had private health insurance rose from 38.3 percent in 1998 to 41.7 percent in 1999. Government health insurance coverage among the near poor also increased, from 42.3 percent in 1998 to 43.9 percent in 1999.

⁶Changes in year-to-year medicaid estimates should be viewed with caution. For more information, see the Technical Note on page 12.

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 during 1999. Their coverage rate (71.0 percent) rose by 1.0 percentage point from 1998. Because of medicare, most people 65 years and over (98.7 percent) had health insurance in 1999. For other age groups, health insurance coverage ranged from 76.8 percent to 86.2 percent (see Figure 2).

Among the poor, adults ages 18 to 64 had a markedly lower health insurance coverage rate (55.8 percent) in 1999 than either children (76.7 percent) or the elderly (96.6 percent).

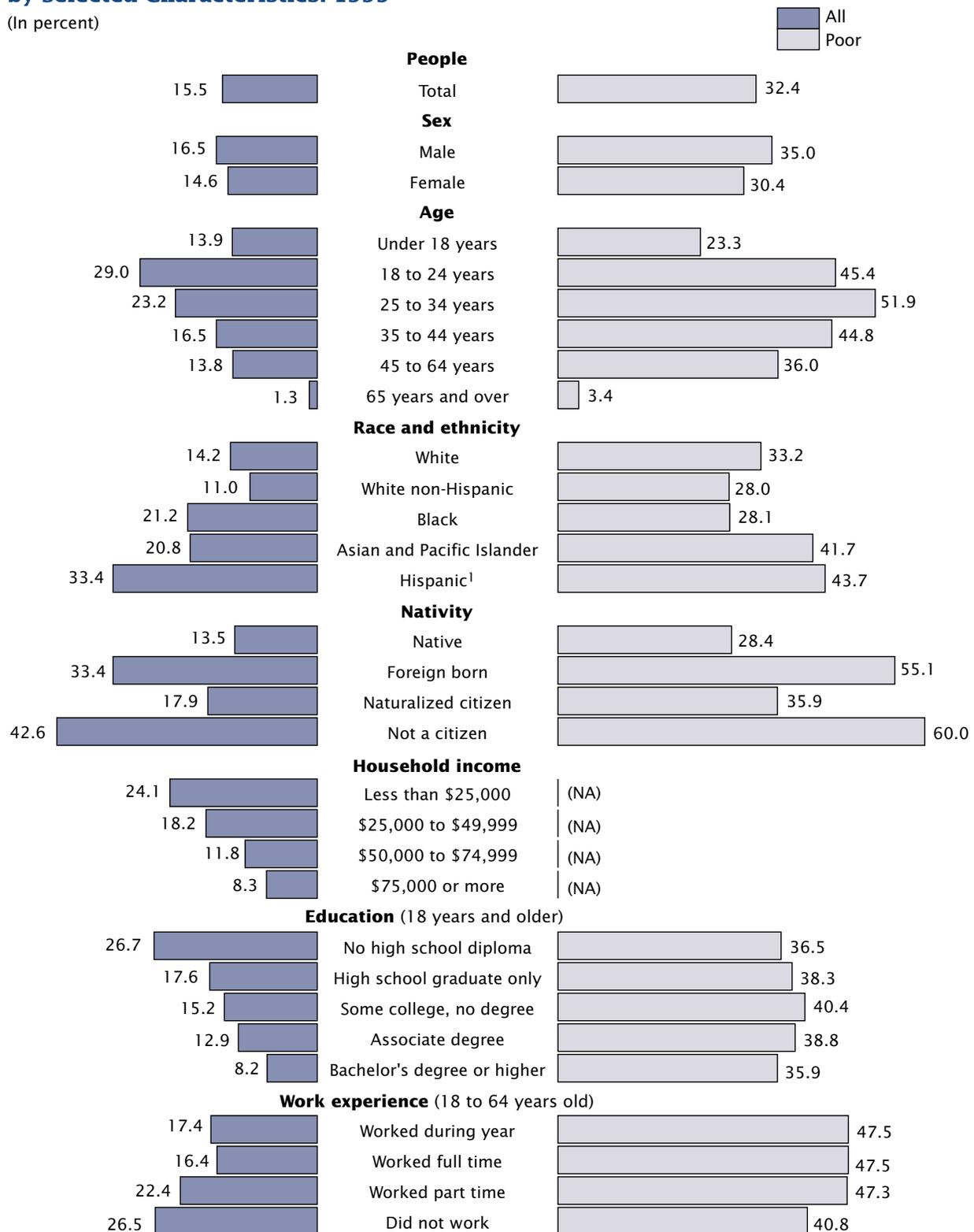
Race and Hispanic origin - The uninsured rate declined significantly in 1999 for Hispanics and White non-Hispanics — for Hispanics, from 35.3 percent to 33.4 percent and for White non-Hispanics, from 11.9 percent to 11.0 percent.⁷ Among Blacks, the uninsured rate dropped by 1 percentage point from 22.2 percent in 1998 to 21.2 percent in 1999. The uninsured rate among Asians and Pacific Islanders did not change significantly from 1998 — 20.8 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders were without health coverage in 1999.⁸

⁷Because Hispanics may be of any race, use caution in comparing data for Hispanics and racial groups such as Blacks (3.0 percent of whom were Hispanic in 1999) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.7 percent of whom were Hispanic in 1999). Furthermore, the Hispanic population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Because of differences among the individual groups, data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for this population.

⁸The Asian and Pacific Islander population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Because of differences among them, data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for this population.

Figure 2.
**People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year
 by Selected Characteristics: 1999**

(In percent)



¹ Hispanics may be of any race. NA Not Applicable.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

Table B.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 1998
and 1999

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1999			1998			Change 1998 to 1999	
	Total	Uninsured		Total	Uninsured		Uninsured	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
People								
Total	274,087	42,554	15.5	271,743	44,281	16.3	*-1,727	*-0.8
Sex								
Male	133,933	22,073	16.5	132,764	23,014	17.3	*-941	*-0.8
Female	140,154	20,481	14.6	138,979	21,266	15.3	*-785	*-0.7
Race and Ethnicity								
White	224,806	31,863	14.2	223,294	33,588	15.0	*-1,725	*-0.9
Non-Hispanic	193,633	21,363	11.0	193,074	22,890	11.9	*-1,527	*-0.8
Black	35,509	7,536	21.2	35,070	7,797	22.2	*-261	*-1.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,925	2,272	20.8	10,897	2,301	21.1	-29	-0.3
Hispanic ¹	32,804	10,951	33.4	31,689	11,196	35.3	*-245	*-2.0
Age								
Under 18 years	72,325	10,023	13.9	72,022	11,073	15.4	*-1,050	*-1.5
18 to 24 years	26,532	7,688	29.0	25,967	7,776	30.0	-88	*-1.0
25 to 34 years	37,786	8,755	23.2	38,474	9,127	23.7	*-372	-0.5
35 to 44 years	44,805	7,377	16.5	44,744	7,708	17.2	*-331	*-0.8
45 to 64 years	60,018	8,288	13.8	58,141	8,239	14.2	49	-0.4
65 years and over	32,621	422	1.3	32,394	358	1.1	*64	*0.2
Nativity								
Native	245,708	33,089	13.5	245,295	35,273	14.4	*-2184	*-0.9
Foreign born	28,379	9,465	33.4	26,448	9,008	34.1	*457	-0.7
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	11,206	5,103	45.5	10,363	4,686	45.2	*417	0.3
10 to 19 years	8,022	2,692	33.6	7,667	2,738	35.7	-46	*-2.1
20 to 29 years	4,605	1,131	24.6	4,178	1,093	26.2	38	-1.6
30 to 39 years	2,539	452	17.8	2,323	365	15.7	*87	2.1
40 years or more	2,008	86	4.3	1,916	126	6.6	*-40	*-2.3
Naturalized citizen	10,622	1,900	17.9	9,868	1,891	19.2	9	-1.3
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	997	304	30.5	1,079	332	30.8	-28	-0.3
10 to 19 years	3,118	716	23.0	2,863	727	25.4	-11	-2.4
20 to 29 years	2,851	527	18.5	2,559	506	19.8	21	-1.3
30 to 39 years	1,920	290	15.1	1,723	222	12.9	*68	2.2
40 years or more	1,735	62	3.6	1,645	103	6.3	*-41	*-2.7
Not a citizen	17,758	7,565	42.6	16,579	7,118	42.9	447	-0.3
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	10,209	4,799	47.0	9,284	4,354	46.9	*445	0.1
10 to 19 years	4,904	1,976	40.3	4,804	2,011	41.9	-35	-1.6
20 to 29 years	1,754	604	34.4	1,619	587	36.3	17	-1.9
30 to 39 years	619	162	26.2	600	143	23.9	19	2.3
40 years or more	273	24	8.9	272	23	8.4	1	0.5
Region								
Northeast	52,038	6,641	12.8	51,876	7,247	14.0	*-606	*-1.2
Midwest	63,595	7,075	11.1	63,295	7,685	12.1	*-610	*-1.0
South	95,928	16,887	17.6	94,887	17,209	18.1	-322	*-0.5
West	62,526	11,950	19.1	61,684	12,140	19.7	-190	*-0.6
Household Income								
Less than \$25,000	64,628	15,577	24.1	68,422	17,229	25.2	*-1,652	*-1.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	77,119	13,996	18.2	78,973	14,807	18.8	*-811	*-0.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56,873	6,706	11.8	57,324	6,703	11.7	3	0.1
\$75,000 or more	75,467	6,275	8.3	67,023	5,542	8.3	*733	-
Education (18 years and older)								
Total	201,762	32,531	16.1	199,721	33,208	16.6	*-677	*-0.5
No high school diploma	34,087	9,111	26.7	34,811	9,294	26.7	-183	-
High school graduate only	66,141	11,619	17.6	66,054	12,094	18.3	*-475	*-0.7
Some college, no degree	39,940	6,051	15.2	39,087	6,211	15.9	-160	*-0.7
Associate degree	14,715	1,902	12.9	14,114	1,730	12.3	*172	0.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,880	3,848	8.2	45,655	3,880	8.5	-32	-0.3
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)								
Total	169,141	32,108	19.0	167,327	32,850	19.6	*-742	*-0.6
Worked during year	139,218	24,187	17.4	137,003	24,655	18.0	-468	*-0.6
Worked full-time	115,973	18,984	16.4	113,638	19,244	16.9	-260	*-0.6
Worked part-time	23,245	5,204	22.4	23,365	5,411	23.2	-207	-0.8
Did not work	29,923	7,921	26.5	30,323	8,194	27.0	-273	-0.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Hispanics may be of any race. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999 and 2000.

Table C.
**Poor People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics:
 1998 and 1999**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1999			1998			Change 1998 to 1999	
	Total	Uninsured		Total	Uninsured		Uninsured	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poor People								
Total	32,258	10,436	32.4	34,476	11,151	32.3	*-715	0.1
Sex								
Male	13,813	4,830	35.0	14,712	5,247	35.7	*-417	-0.7
Female	18,445	5,606	30.4	19,764	5,904	29.9	-298	0.5
Race and Ethnicity								
White	21,922	7,271	33.2	23,454	7,922	33.8	*-651	-0.6
Non-Hispanic	14,875	4,158	28.0	15,799	4,508	28.5	-350	-0.5
Black	8,360	2,347	28.1	9,091	2,622	28.8	*-275	-0.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,163	485	41.7	1,360	439	32.3	46	*9.4
Hispanic ¹	7,439	3,254	43.7	8,070	3,553	44.0	*-299	-0.3
Age								
Under 18 years	12,109	2,825	23.3	13,467	3,392	25.2	*-567	*-1.9
18 to 24 years	4,603	2,088	45.4	4,312	2,013	46.7	75	-1.3
25 to 34 years	3,968	2,059	51.9	4,582	2,256	49.2	*-197	*2.7
35 to 44 years	3,733	1,672	44.8	4,082	1,775	43.5	-103	1.3
45 to 64 years	4,678	1,686	36.0	4,647	1,609	34.6	77	1.4
65 years and over	3,167	107	3.4	3,386	107	3.2	-	0.2
Nativity								
Native	27,507	7,817	28.4	29,707	8,612	29.0	*-795	-0.6
Foreign born	4,751	2,619	55.1	4,769	2,539	53.2	80	1.9
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	2,623	1,669	63.6	2,531	1,553	61.4	116	2.2
10 to 19 years	1,222	635	52.0	1,237	655	53.0	-20	-1.0
20 to 29 years	528	214	40.5	554	236	42.5	-22	-2.0
30 to 39 years	230	81	35.1	245	78	31.8	3	3.3
40 years or more	149	20	13.5	202	17	8.6	3	4.9
Naturalized citizen	968	347	35.9	1,087	383	35.2	-36	0.7
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	143	81	56.7	179	89	49.6	-8	7.1
10 to 19 years	278	110	39.5	290	135	46.7	-25	-7.2
20 to 29 years	259	86	33.4	292	108	37.0	-22	-3.6
30 to 39 years	166	53	31.9	165	40	24.3	13	7.6
40 years or more	121	17	13.8	161	11	6.6	6	7.2
Not a citizen	3,783	2,271	60.0	3,682	2,156	58.6	115	1.4
Duration of U.S. residency								
Less than 10 years	2,479	1,588	64.0	2,352	1,465	62.3	123	1.7
10 to 19 years	944	526	55.7	947	520	54.9	6	0.8
20 to 29 years	269	127	47.4	262	127	48.7	-	-1.3
30 to 39 years	64	28	43.3	80	38	47.3	-10	-4.0
40 years or more	27	3	12.2	41	7	16.3	-4	-4.1
Region								
Northeast	5,678	1,355	23.9	6,357	1,688	26.6	*-333	-2.7
Midwest	6,210	1,568	25.3	6,501	1,547	23.8	21	1.5
South	12,538	4,426	35.3	12,992	4,635	35.7	-209	-0.4
West	7,833	3,087	39.4	8,625	3,280	38.0	-193	1.4
Education (18 years and older)								
Total	20,149	7,611	37.8	21,009	7,759	36.9	-148	0.9
No high school diploma	7,888	2,876	36.5	8,286	2,984	36.0	-108	0.5
High school graduate only	6,810	2,611	38.3	7,242	2,762	38.1	-151	0.2
Some college, no degree	3,162	1,278	40.4	3,199	1,212	37.9	66	2.5
Associate degree	836	324	38.8	828	269	32.4	55	6.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,452	521	35.9	1,454	533	36.6	-12	-0.7
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)								
Total	16,982	7,504	44.2	17,623	7,652	43.4	-148	0.8
Worked during year	8,649	4,104	47.5	8,709	4,053	46.5	51	1.0
Worked full-time	5,582	2,654	47.5	5,646	2,680	47.5	-26	-
Worked part-time	3,066	1,450	47.3	3,062	1,373	44.8	77	2.5
Did not work	8,333	3,400	40.8	8,914	3,599	40.4	-199	0.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Hispanics may be of any race. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999 and 2000.

Table D.
**People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Race and Ethnicity
 (3-Year average): 1997 to 1999**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Uninsured	
		Number	Percent
Total	271,641	43,427	16.0
White	223,250	32,897	14.7
Non-Hispanic	192,962	22,463	11.6
Black	35,059	7,588	21.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,561	693	27.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,771	2,249	20.9
Hispanic ¹	31,755	10,894	34.3

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The Current Population Survey, the source of these data, samples 50,000 households nationwide and is not large enough to produce reliable annual estimates for American Indians and Alaska Natives. However, Table D displays 3-year averages of the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives and their 3-year average uninsured rate and provides 3-year average uninsured rates for the other race groups for comparison. The 3-year average (1997-1999) shows that 27.1 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives were without coverage, compared with 21.6 percent for Blacks, 20.9 percent for Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 11.6 percent for White non-Hispanics.⁹ However, the 3-year average uninsured rate for Hispanics (34.3 percent) was higher.¹⁰

⁹Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) because the AIAN population consists of groups that differ in economic characteristics. Data from the 1990 census show that economic characteristics of those American Indians and Alaska Natives who live in American Indian and Alaska native areas differ from the characteristics of those who live outside these areas. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the AIAN samples to national totals. See Accuracy of Estimates on page 12 for a further discussion of CPS estimation procedures.

¹⁰The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically significant.

Nativity - In 1999, the proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance (33.4 percent) was more than double that of the native population (13.5 percent).¹¹ Among the foreign born, noncitizens were more than twice as likely as naturalized citizens to lack coverage — 42.6 percent compared with 17.9 percent.

Health insurance coverage rates among the foreign born increase with length of residence and citizenship. For example, while about half (53.0 percent) of noncitizen immigrants living in the United States less than 10 years had health insurance coverage, the rate rises to 91.1 percent for noncitizen immigrants living in the United States for 40 years or more. Among naturalized citizens, the comparable rates were 69.5 percent and 96.4 percent.

Educational attainment - Among adults, the likelihood of being insured increased as the level of education rose. Among those who were poor in 1999, there were no

¹¹Natives 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.

differences in health insurance coverage rates across the education groups.

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, the percentage with health insurance was 75.9 percent; the level rises to 91.7 percent for those with incomes of \$75,000 or more (see Figure 2).

Compared with the previous year, coverage rates increased for those with household incomes of less than \$50,000, but were unchanged for those with \$50,000 or higher household incomes. For those with household incomes of less than \$25,000, the coverage rate increased 1.1 percentage points to 75.9 percent, whereas for those with incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000, it increased 0.6 percentage points to 81.9 percent in 1999.¹²

¹²The difference in the increases for those with incomes of less than \$25,000 and those with incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 was not statistically significant.

Work experience - Of those 18 to 64 years old in 1999, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (83.6 percent) than part-time workers (77.6 percent), and part-time workers were more likely to be insured than nonworkers (73.8 percent).¹³ However, among the poor, nonworkers (59.2 percent) were more likely to be insured than workers (52.5 percent). Poor full-time workers did not fare better than poor part-time workers — 52.5 percent and 52.7 percent, respectively.

Firm size - Of the 139.2 million workers in the United States (18-64 years old), 55.5 percent had employment-based health insurance policies in their own name (see Figure 3). The proportion generally increased with the size of the employing firm — 30.6 percent of workers employed by firms with fewer than 25 employees and 68.3 percent for workers employed by firms with 1000 or more employees, for example. (These estimates do not reflect the fact that some workers were covered by another family member's employment-based policy).

The uninsured rate for children decreased between 1998 and 1999.

The percentage of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance in the United States dropped from 15.4 percent in 1998 to 13.9 percent in 1999. The increase in employment-based insurance accounted for most of the change; no change occurred in government health insurance coverage.

Among poor children, the uninsured rate also fell, from 25.2 percent in 1998 to 23.3 percent in 1999. An increase in government health insurance coverage accounted for most of

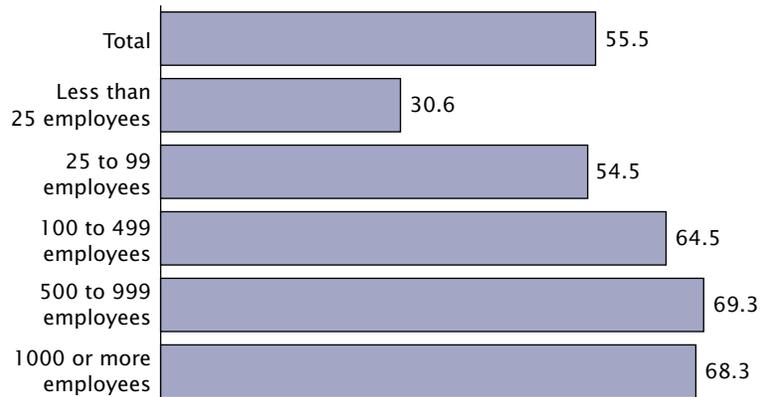
this drop; no change occurred in employment-based coverage. Poor children made up 28.2 percent of all uninsured children in 1999.

Among near-poor children (children in families with incomes greater

than the poverty level but less than 125 percent of the poverty level), the proportion without health insurance fell substantially from 27.2 percent in 1998 to 19.7 percent in 1999. Increases in both government health insurance

Figure 3. **Workers Age 18 to 64 Covered by Their Own Employment-Based Health Insurance by Firm Size: 1999**

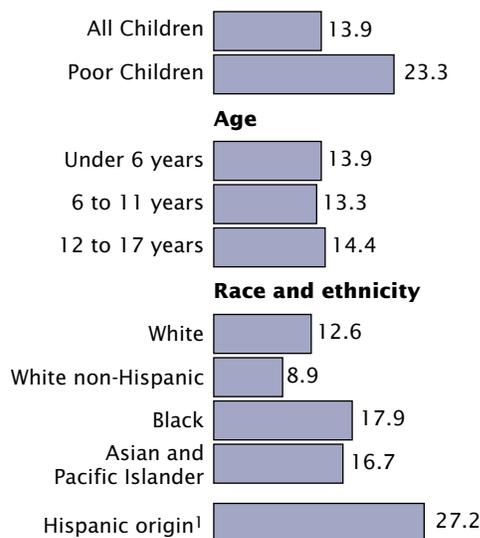
(In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

Figure 4. **Uninsured Children by Race, Ethnicity, and Age: 1999**

(In percent)

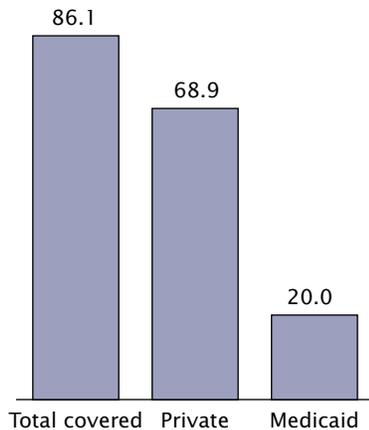


¹ Hispanics may be of any race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

¹³Workers were classified as part time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 1999.

Figure 5.
Children by Type of Health Insurance and Coverage Status: 1999

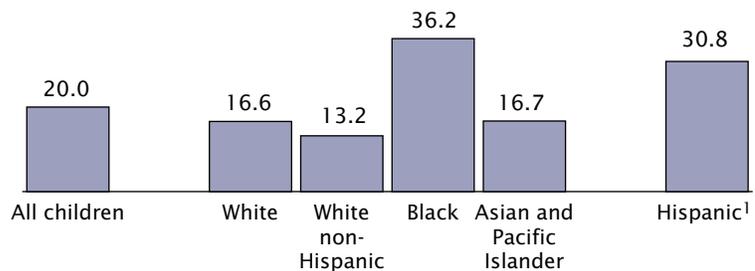
(In percent)



Note: Children may be covered by both private health insurance and Medicaid during the year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

Figure 6.
Children Covered by Medicaid by Race and Ethnicity: 1999

(In percent)



¹ Hispanics may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

coverage (from 40.6 percent to 43.8 percent) and private health insurance coverage (from 38.3 percent to 44.8 percent) accounted for the change. The State Children's Health Insurance Program, which expanded access to health coverage for low-income children under age 19, likely contributed substantially to the increase in government coverage.¹⁴

Children's characteristics affect their likelihood of health insurance coverage.

- Children 12 to 17 years of age were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12 — 14.4 percent compared with 13.6 percent.
- For Hispanic children and for White non-Hispanic children, the uninsured rate declined significantly in 1999 — from 30.0 percent to 27.2 percent for Hispanic

¹⁴In contrast, children are defined by the Census Bureau to be under 18 years of age.

children and from 10.6 percent to 8.9 percent for White non-Hispanic children. For Black children, the uninsured rate declined from 19.7 percent to 17.9 percent, whereas 16.7 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander children were uninsured in 1999, statistically unchanged from 1998 (see Figure 4).

- While most children (68.9 percent) were covered by an employment-based or privately purchased health insurance plan in 1999, one in five (20.0 percent) were covered by Medicaid (see Figure 5).
- Black children had a higher rate of Medicaid coverage in 1999 than children of any other racial or ethnic group — 36.2 percent, compared with 30.8 percent of Hispanic children, 16.7 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander children, and 13.2 percent of White non-Hispanic children (see Figure 6).

- Children living in single-parent families in 1999 were less likely to be insured than children living in married-couple families — 81.8 percent compared to 88.4 percent.

Some states had higher uninsured rates than others.

The proportion of people without health insurance ranged from 8.8 percent in Minnesota to 24.1 percent in Texas, based on 3-year averages for 1997, 1998, and 1999 (see Table E). The Census Bureau does not recommend that these estimates be used to rank the states, however. For example, the uninsured rate for Texas was not statistically different from that in Arizona, while the rate for Minnesota was not statistically different from Rhode Island or Hawaii, as shown in Figure 7.

Comparisons of 2-year moving averages (1997-1998 and 1998-1999) show that the proportion of people

Table E.
**Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage Throughout the Year
 by State (3-Year Average): 1997 to 1999**

State	1999		1998		1997		3-year average 1997-1999		2-year moving averages				Difference in 2-year moving average 1998-99 less 1997-98	
	Per- cent	Stan- dard error	Per- cent	Stan- dard error	Per- cent	Stan- dard error	Per- cent	Stan- dard error	1998-1999		1997-1998		Per- cent	Stan- dard error
									Per- cent	Stan- dard error	Per- cent	Stan- dard error		
United States	15.5	0.1	16.3	0.1	16.1	0.1	16.0	0.1	15.9	0.1	16.2	0.1	*-0.3	0.1
Alabama	14.3	0.8	17.0	0.9	15.5	0.8	15.6	0.6	15.6	0.7	16.2	0.7	-0.6	0.6
Alaska	19.1	0.9	17.3	0.9	18.1	0.9	18.2	0.6	18.2	0.7	17.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Arizona	21.2	0.9	24.2	0.9	24.5	0.9	23.3	0.6	22.7	0.7	24.3	0.7	*-1.6	0.6
Arkansas	14.7	0.8	18.7	0.9	24.4	1.0	19.3	0.6	16.7	0.7	21.5	0.8	*-4.9	0.6
California	20.3	0.4	22.1	0.4	21.5	0.4	21.3	0.3	21.2	0.3	21.8	0.3	*-0.6	0.2
Colorado	16.8	0.8	15.1	0.8	15.1	0.8	15.7	0.6	15.9	0.7	15.1	0.6	0.9	0.6
Connecticut	9.8	0.8	12.6	0.9	12.0	0.8	11.5	0.6	11.2	0.7	12.3	0.7	*-1.1	0.5
Delaware	11.4	0.8	14.7	0.9	13.1	0.9	13.1	0.6	13.0	0.7	13.9	0.7	-0.9	0.6
District of Columbia	15.4	0.9	17.0	1.0	16.2	1.0	16.2	0.7	16.2	0.8	16.6	0.8	-0.4	0.7
Florida	19.2	0.5	17.5	0.5	19.6	0.5	18.8	0.3	18.3	0.4	18.5	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Georgia	16.1	0.7	17.5	0.8	17.6	0.8	17.1	0.5	16.8	0.6	17.5	0.6	-0.7	0.5
Hawaii	11.1	0.8	10.0	0.8	7.5	0.7	9.5	0.5	10.6	0.6	8.8	0.6	*1.8	0.6
Idaho	19.1	0.9	17.7	0.8	17.7	0.8	18.1	0.6	18.4	0.7	17.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Illinois	14.1	0.5	15.0	0.5	12.4	0.4	13.8	0.3	14.6	0.4	13.7	0.4	*0.9	0.3
Indiana	10.8	0.7	14.4	0.8	11.4	0.7	12.2	0.5	12.6	0.6	12.9	0.6	-0.3	0.5
Iowa	8.3	0.6	9.3	0.7	12.0	0.8	9.9	0.5	8.8	0.5	10.7	0.6	*-1.9	0.5
Kansas	12.1	0.8	10.3	0.7	11.7	0.8	11.4	0.5	11.2	0.6	11.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
Kentucky	14.5	0.8	14.1	0.8	15.0	0.8	14.5	0.5	14.3	0.6	14.6	0.6	-0.2	0.6
Louisiana	22.5	0.9	19.0	0.9	19.5	0.9	20.3	0.6	20.7	0.7	19.2	0.7	*1.5	0.7
Maine	11.9	0.8	12.7	0.8	14.9	0.9	13.2	0.6	12.3	0.7	13.8	0.7	*-1.5	0.6
Maryland	11.8	0.8	16.6	0.9	13.4	0.8	13.9	0.6	14.2	0.7	15.0	0.7	-0.8	0.6
Massachusetts	10.5	0.5	10.3	0.5	12.6	0.6	11.1	0.4	10.4	0.4	11.4	0.5	*-1.1	0.4
Michigan	11.2	0.4	13.2	0.5	11.6	0.5	12.0	0.3	12.2	0.4	12.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Minnesota	8.0	0.6	9.3	0.7	9.2	0.7	8.8	0.4	8.7	0.5	9.2	0.5	-0.6	0.4
Mississippi	16.6	0.8	20.0	0.9	20.1	0.9	18.9	0.6	18.3	0.7	20.1	0.7	*-1.8	0.6
Missouri	8.6	0.7	10.5	0.7	12.6	0.8	10.6	0.5	9.6	0.6	11.6	0.6	*-2.0	0.5
Montana	18.6	0.9	19.6	0.9	19.5	0.9	19.2	0.6	19.1	0.7	19.5	0.7	-0.4	0.7
Nebraska	10.8	0.7	9.0	0.7	10.8	0.7	10.2	0.5	9.9	0.6	9.9	0.5	-	0.5
Nevada	20.7	0.9	21.2	0.9	17.5	0.9	19.8	0.6	20.9	0.7	19.3	0.7	*1.6	0.6
New Hampshire	10.2	0.8	11.3	0.8	11.8	0.8	11.1	0.5	10.7	0.6	11.5	0.7	-0.8	0.6
New Jersey	13.4	0.5	16.4	0.6	16.5	0.6	15.4	0.4	14.9	0.4	16.5	0.5	*-1.6	0.4
New Mexico	25.8	1.0	21.1	0.9	22.6	0.9	23.2	0.6	23.4	0.7	21.9	0.7	*1.6	0.7
New York	16.4	0.4	17.3	0.4	17.5	0.4	17.1	0.3	16.9	0.3	17.4	0.3	*-0.5	0.2
North Carolina	15.4	0.6	15.0	0.6	15.5	0.6	15.3	0.4	15.2	0.5	15.2	0.5	-0.1	0.4
North Dakota	11.8	0.8	14.2	0.8	15.2	0.8	13.7	0.5	13.0	0.6	14.7	0.7	*-1.7	0.6
Ohio	11.0	0.4	10.4	0.4	11.5	0.5	11.0	0.3	10.7	0.4	11.0	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Oklahoma	17.5	0.8	18.3	0.9	17.8	0.8	17.9	0.6	17.9	0.7	18.1	0.7	-0.2	0.6
Oregon	14.6	0.8	14.3	0.8	13.3	0.8	14.1	0.6	14.5	0.7	13.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pennsylvania	9.4	0.4	10.5	0.4	10.1	0.4	10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	10.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3
Rhode Island	6.9	0.7	10.0	0.8	10.2	0.8	9.0	0.5	8.5	0.6	10.1	0.6	*-1.6	0.5
South Carolina	17.6	0.9	15.4	0.9	16.8	0.9	16.6	0.6	16.5	0.7	16.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
South Dakota	11.8	0.7	14.3	0.8	11.8	0.7	12.6	0.5	13.1	0.6	13.1	0.6	-	0.5
Tennessee	11.5	0.7	13.0	0.8	13.6	0.8	12.7	0.5	12.2	0.6	13.3	0.6	*-1.0	0.5
Texas	23.3	0.5	24.5	0.5	24.5	0.5	24.1	0.3	23.9	0.4	24.5	0.4	*-0.6	0.4
Utah	14.2	0.7	13.9	0.7	13.4	0.7	13.8	0.5	14.0	0.6	13.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Vermont	12.3	0.8	9.9	0.8	9.5	0.8	10.6	0.5	11.1	0.6	9.7	0.6	*1.4	0.6
Virginia	14.1	0.8	14.1	0.8	12.6	0.7	13.6	0.5	14.1	0.6	13.4	0.6	0.8	0.5
Washington	15.8	0.9	12.3	0.8	11.4	0.8	13.1	0.6	14.0	0.7	11.8	0.6	*2.2	0.6
West Virginia	17.1	0.8	17.2	0.8	17.2	0.8	17.2	0.6	17.1	0.7	17.2	0.7	-0.1	0.6
Wisconsin	11.0	0.7	11.8	0.7	8.0	0.6	10.3	0.5	11.4	0.6	9.9	0.5	*1.5	0.5
Wyoming	16.1	0.9	16.9	0.9	15.5	0.8	16.2	0.6	16.5	0.7	16.2	0.7	0.3	0.6

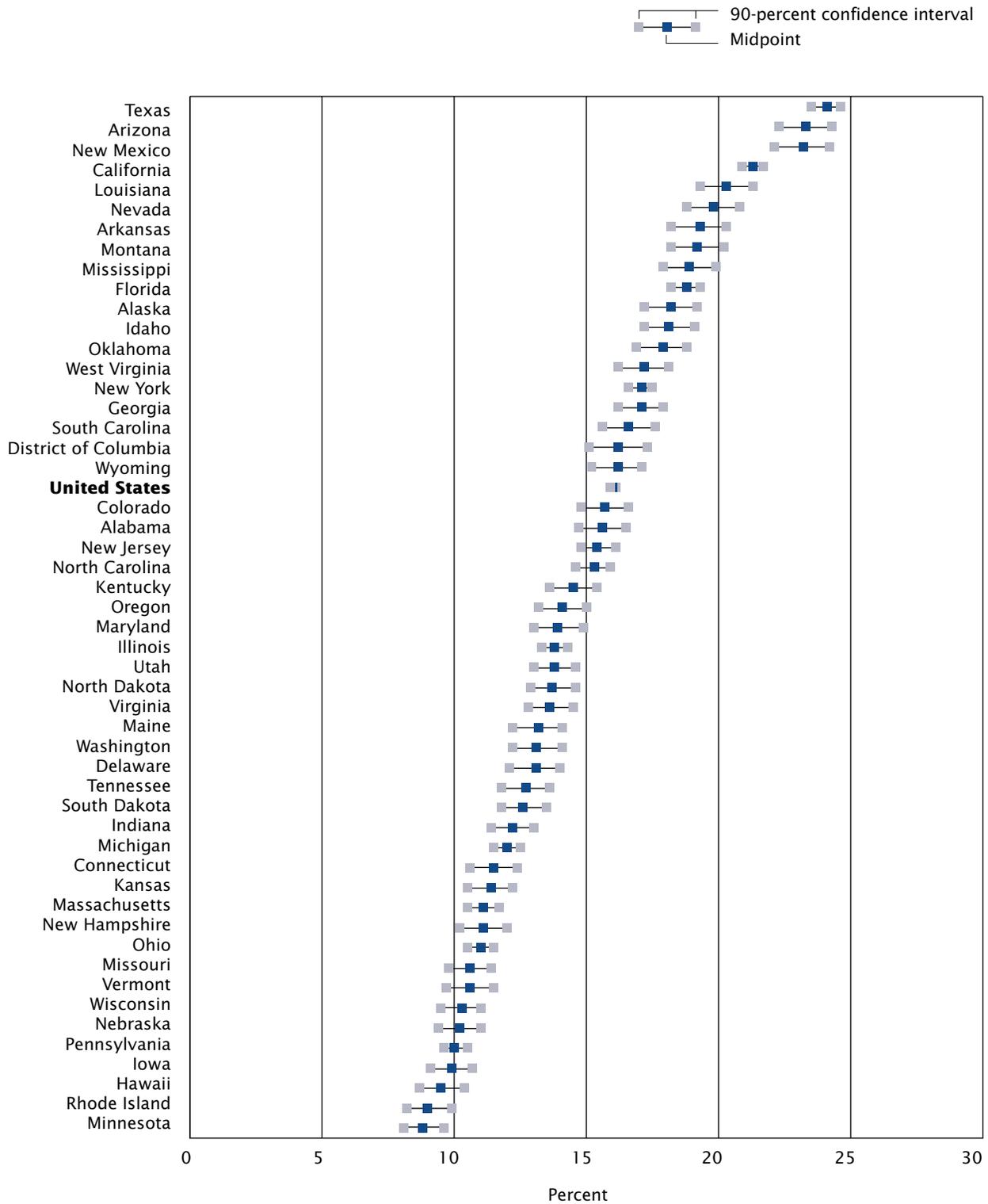
- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Figure 7.

Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage Throughout the Year by State, 3-year Average: 1997 to 1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000.

without coverage fell in 15 states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Texas. Meanwhile, the proportion of people without coverage rose in eight states: Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Accuracy of the Estimates

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report take sampling error into account and meet the Census Bureau's standards for statistical significance. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately answers are coded and classified. The Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process – including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports.

The Current Population Survey employs ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but how it affects different variables in the survey is not precisely known. Moreover, biases may also be present when people who are missed in the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than the categories used in weighting (age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin). All

of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on statistical standards and the computation and use of standard errors, contact Jeffrey Stratton of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division on the Internet at dsmd_s&a@census.gov.

Technical Note

This report presents data on the health insurance coverage of people in the United States during the 1999 calendar year. The data, which are shown by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as by state, were collected in the March 2000 Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Treatment of major federal health insurance programs

The Current Population Survey (CPS) underreports medicare and medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).¹⁵ A major reason for the lower CPS estimates is that the CPS is not designed primarily to collect health insurance data; instead, it is largely a labor force survey. Consequently, 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 and therefore fail to report coverage. HCFA data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who enrolled or participated in these programs and are a more accurate source of coverage levels.

¹⁵HCFA is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the medicare and medicaid programs at the national level.

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.

Beginning with the publication of the 1997 Health Insurance Coverage report, the Census Bureau modified the definition of the population without health insurance in the Current Population Survey, as a result of consultation with health insurance experts. Previously, people with no coverage other than access to Indian Health Service were counted as part of the insured population. Beginning with the 1997 Health Insurance Coverage report, however, the Census Bureau counts these people as uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible.

CPS sample expansion

Currently, March CPS interviews approximately 50,000 households across the country. One of its many uses is to allocate funds to states under the federal government's State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).¹⁶ Congress has appropriated additional funds to

¹⁶Data on low income uninsured children by state using the SCHIP allocation formula are available electronically on the Census Bureau's poverty website at <http://www.census.gov> or directly at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/lowinckid.html>.

the Census Bureau to expand the CPS sample size and thus produce more reliable state estimates of the number of low-income children without health insurance (which are used in the SCHIP allocation formula). Although the legislation is specifically targeted toward producing better estimates of children's health insurance coverage at the state level, other state estimates from the March CPS will also improve. The expansion, which will be fully in effect in 2001, will roughly double the number of interviewed households in the March CPS. This doubling will be accomplished by increasing the monthly CPS sample and by administering the March supplement to additional households in February and April.

The Census Bureau plans to use data from the March 2001 CPS to evaluate the effect of the expansion on estimates from the survey. Official estimates from the March 2001 CPS, which will be released in September 2001, will be based on the original sample before the expansion. Release of data from the expanded sample will be delayed until the end of 2001, so that analysts can examine them thoroughly. If no problems are found (none are expected), the new sample cases will be fully integrated into the estimates released from the March 2002 CPS.

The Census Bureau is still working out the final details of the CPS sample expansion. A more detailed description of the expansion will be posted on the CPS Web site

(<http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>) before the end of 2000. In the meantime, comments or suggestions should be sent to Charles Nelson, Assistant Chief, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, by mail to Room 1071-3, Washington, DC 20233-8500, or by e-mail to charles.t.nelson@census.gov.

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Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 1999

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
ALL RACES									
NUMBERS									
1999	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997 ²	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994 ³	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993 ⁴	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992 ⁵	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987 ⁶	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
PERCENTS									
1999	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997 ²	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994 ³	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993 ⁴	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992 ⁵	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987 ⁶	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9
WHITE									
NUMBERS									
1999	224,806	192,943	166,191	145,878	52,139	18,676	31,416	6,848	31,863
1998	223,294	189,706	163,690	143,705	51,690	18,247	31,174	7,140	33,588
1997 ²	221,650	188,409	161,682	140,601	52,975	19,652	31,108	6,994	33,241
1996	220,070	188,341	161,806	139,913	54,004	20,856	30,919	6,981	31,729
1995	218,442	187,337	161,303	139,151	54,141	20,528	30,580	7,656	31,105
1994 ³	216,751	186,447	160,414	137,966	54,288	20,464	29,978	8,845	30,305
1993 ⁴	215,221	184,732	158,586	128,855	53,222	20,642	29,297	7,689	30,489
1992 ⁵	213,198	183,479	158,612	129,685	51,195	18,659	29,341	7,556	29,719
1991	210,257	183,130	159,628	131,646	49,699	17,058	28,940	7,867	27,127
1990	208,754	181,795	160,146	131,836	47,589	15,078	28,530	8,022	26,959
1989	206,983	181,126	161,363	132,882	44,868	12,779	27,859	8,116	25,857
1988	205,333	180,122	160,753	133,050	44,477	12,504	27,293	8,305	25,211
1987 ⁶	203,745	179,845	161,338	132,264	44,028	12,163	27,044	8,482	23,900
PERCENTS									
1999	100.0	85.8	73.9	64.9	23.2	8.3	14.0	3.0	14.2
1998	100.0	85.0	73.3	64.4	23.1	8.2	14.0	3.2	15.0
1997 ²	100.0	85.0	72.9	63.4	23.9	8.9	14.0	3.2	15.0
1996	100.0	85.6	73.5	63.6	24.5	9.5	14.0	3.2	14.4
1995	100.0	85.8	73.8	63.7	24.8	9.4	14.0	3.5	14.2
1994 ³	100.0	86.0	74.0	63.7	25.0	9.4	13.8	4.1	14.0
1993 ⁴	100.0	85.8	73.7	59.9	24.7	9.6	13.6	3.6	14.2
1992 ⁵	100.0	86.1	74.4	60.8	24.0	8.8	13.8	3.5	13.9
1991	100.0	87.1	75.9	62.6	23.6	8.1	13.8	3.7	12.9
1990	100.0	87.1	76.7	63.2	22.8	7.2	13.7	3.8	12.9
1989	100.0	87.5	78.0	64.2	21.7	6.2	13.5	3.9	12.5
1988	100.0	87.7	78.3	64.8	21.7	6.1	13.3	4.0	12.3
1987 ⁶	100.0	88.3	79.2	64.9	21.6	6.0	13.3	4.2	11.7

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 1999—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
BLACK NUMBERS									
1999	35,509	27,973	19,805	18,363	11,165	7,495	3,588	1,198	7,536
1998	35,070	27,274	18,663	17,132	11,524	7,903	3,703	1,111	7,797
1997 ²	34,598	27,166	18,544	17,077	11,157	7,750	3,573	1,100	7,432
1996	34,218	26,799	17,718	16,358	12,074	8,572	3,393	1,357	7,419
1995	33,889	26,781	17,106	15,683	12,465	9,184	3,316	1,171	7,108
1994 ³	33,531	26,928	17,147	15,607	12,693	9,007	3,167	1,683	6,603
1993 ⁴	33,040	26,279	16,590	13,693	12,588	9,283	3,072	1,331	6,761
1992 ⁵	32,535	25,967	15,994	13,545	12,464	9,122	3,154	1,459	6,567
1991	31,439	24,932	15,466	13,297	11,776	8,352	3,248	1,482	6,507
1990	30,895	24,802	15,957	13,560	11,150	7,809	3,106	1,402	6,093
1989	30,392	24,550	16,520	14,187	10,443	7,123	3,043	1,340	5,843
1988	29,904	24,029	15,818	13,418	10,415	7,049	3,064	1,385	5,875
1987 ⁶	29,417	23,555	15,358	13,055	10,380	7,046	2,918	1,497	5,862
PERCENTS									
1999	100.0	78.8	55.8	51.7	31.4	21.1	10.1	3.4	21.2
1998	100.0	77.8	53.2	48.9	32.9	22.5	10.6	3.2	22.2
1997 ²	100.0	78.5	53.6	49.4	32.2	22.4	10.3	3.2	21.5
1996	100.0	78.3	51.8	47.8	35.3	25.1	9.9	4.0	21.7
1995	100.0	79.0	50.5	46.3	36.8	27.1	9.8	3.5	21.0
1994 ³	100.0	80.3	51.1	46.5	37.9	26.9	9.4	5.0	19.7
1993 ⁴	100.0	79.5	50.2	41.4	38.1	28.1	9.3	4.0	20.5
1992 ⁵	100.0	79.8	49.2	41.6	38.3	28.0	9.7	4.5	20.2
1991	100.0	79.3	49.2	42.3	37.5	26.6	10.3	4.7	20.7
1990	100.0	80.3	51.6	43.9	36.1	25.3	10.1	4.5	19.7
1989	100.0	80.8	54.4	46.7	34.4	23.4	10.0	4.4	19.2
1988	100.0	80.4	52.9	44.9	34.8	23.6	10.2	4.6	19.6
1987 ⁶	100.0	80.1	52.2	44.4	35.3	24.0	9.9	5.1	19.9
HISPANIC NUMBERS									
1999	32,804	21,853	15,424	14,214	7,875	5,946	2,047	589	10,951
1998	31,689	20,493	14,377	13,310	7,401	5,585	2,026	503	11,196
1997 ²	30,773	20,239	13,751	12,790	7,718	5,970	1,974	526	10,534
1996	29,703	19,730	13,151	12,140	7,784	6,255	1,806	474	9,974
1995	28,438	18,964	12,187	11,309	8,027	6,478	1,732	516	9,474
1994 ³	27,521	18,244	11,743	10,729	7,829	6,226	1,677	630	9,277
1993 ⁴	26,646	18,235	12,021	9,981	7,873	6,328	1,613	530	8,411
1992 ⁵	25,682	17,242	11,330	9,786	7,099	5,703	1,578	523	8,441
1991	22,096	15,128	10,336	8,972	5,845	4,597	1,309	522	6,968
1990	21,437	14,479	10,281	8,948	5,169	3,912	1,269	519	6,958
1989	20,779	13,846	10,348	8,914	4,526	3,221	1,180	595	6,932
1988	20,076	13,684	10,188	8,831	4,414	3,125	1,114	594	6,391
1987 ⁶	19,428	13,456	9,845	8,490	4,482	3,214	1,029	631	5,972
PERCENTS									
1999	100.0	66.6	47.0	43.3	24.0	18.1	6.2	1.8	33.4
1998	100.0	64.7	45.4	42.0	23.4	17.6	6.4	1.6	35.3
1997 ²	100.0	65.8	44.7	41.6	25.1	19.4	6.4	1.7	34.2
1996	100.0	66.4	44.3	40.9	26.2	21.1	6.1	1.6	33.6
1995	100.0	66.7	42.9	39.8	28.2	22.8	6.1	1.8	33.3
1994 ³	100.0	66.3	42.7	39.0	28.4	22.6	6.1	2.3	33.7
1993 ⁴	100.0	68.4	45.1	37.5	29.5	23.7	6.1	2.0	31.6
1992 ⁵	100.0	67.1	44.1	38.1	27.6	22.2	6.1	2.0	32.9
1991	100.0	68.5	46.8	40.6	26.5	20.8	5.9	2.4	31.5
1990	100.0	67.5	48.0	41.7	24.1	18.2	5.9	2.4	32.5
1989	100.0	66.6	49.8	42.9	21.8	15.5	5.7	2.9	33.4
1988	100.0	68.2	50.7	44.0	22.0	15.6	5.5	3.0	31.8
1987 ⁶	100.0	69.3	50.7	43.7	23.1	16.5	5.3	3.2	30.7

¹Includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, Veterans', and military health care. ²Beginning 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. ³Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Over-all coverage estimates were not affected. ⁴Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. ⁵Implementation of 1990 census population controls. ⁶Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1988-2000.