

Characteristics of the Uninsured: A View from the States

Prepared for The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation by the States Health Access Data Assistance Center,
University of Minnesota • Using data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2002 Behavioral
Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS)

May 2004

CoverThe
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Characteristics of the Uninsured: A View from the States

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) commissioned the State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC), located at the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, to develop a comprehensive state-by-state analysis of Americans without health insurance.

Using data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – a national survey of preventive and health risk behaviors – the researchers estimated the number of adults in each state and the number of working adults in each state who do not have health insurance. They also compared reported gaps in care between insured and uninsured adults in each state – thereby providing an in-depth look at the consequences that adults in America face when they do not have health insurance.

The report is being released to launch *Cover the Uninsured Week*, the largest mobilization in history to promote health coverage for all Americans. This nonpartisan effort is being led by Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and is endorsed by nine former U.S. Surgeons General and U.S. Secretaries of Health and Human Services, appointed by both Republican and Democratic presidents.

During *Cover the Uninsured Week*, more than 1,200 events will be held from coast to coast, including health and enrollment fairs, interfaith activities, seminars for small business owners on how to find affordable coverage options in their community, and many more. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is responsible for the Week, but a diverse group representing some of the most influential organizations in the U.S. are also involved. Information can be located at www.CoverTheUninsuredWeek.org.

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The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) is the nation's largest philanthropy dedicated exclusively to improving the health and health care of all Americans. Information can be located at www.rwjf.org.

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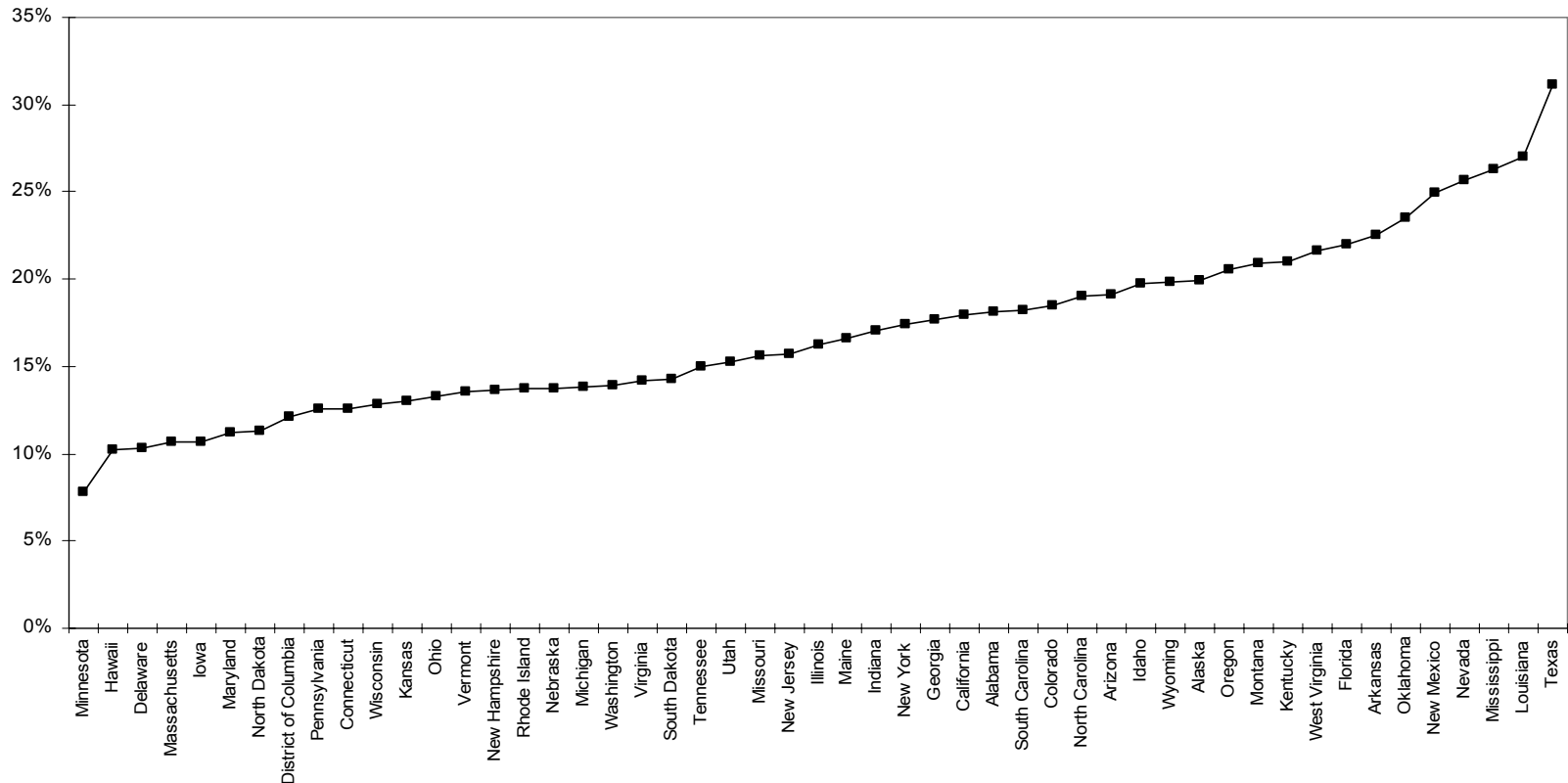
The University of Minnesota's State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) helps states monitor rates of health insurance coverage and to understand factors associated with uninsurance. SHADAC provides targeted policy analysis and technical assistance to states that are conducting their own health insurance surveys and/or using data from national surveys. Information can be located at www.shadac.umn.edu.

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Demographics & Employment

The number of uninsured varies from state to state.

Figure 1: Uninsurance Rates for Adults, Ages 18-64

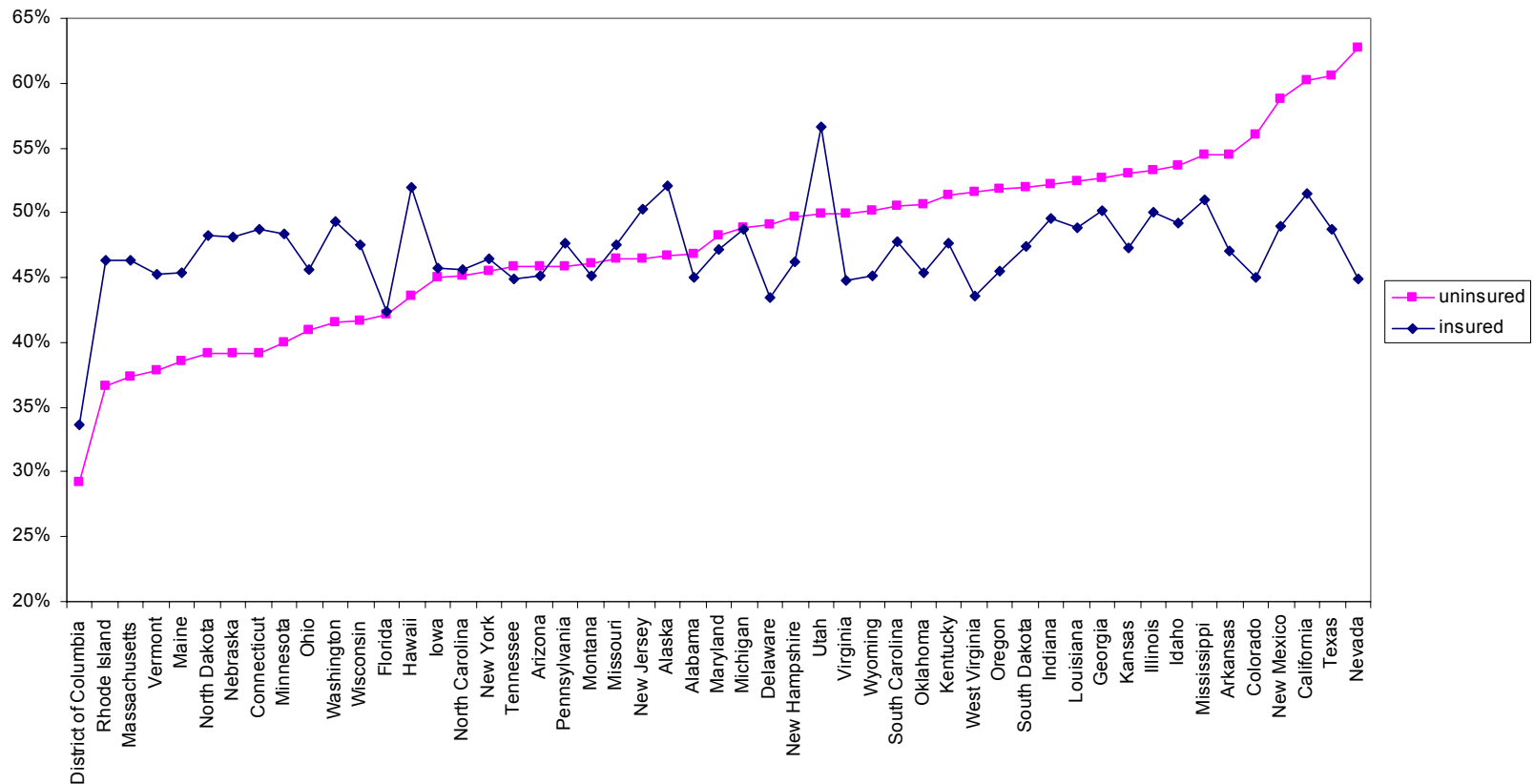


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- States with the highest adult uninsurance rates include: Texas (31.2%), Louisiana (27.0%), Mississippi (26.3%), and Nevada (25.6%)
- States with the lowest adult uninsurance rates include: Minnesota (7.8%), Hawaii (10.2%), Delaware (10.3%), and Massachusetts (10.7%)

A significant percentage of uninsured adults live in households with at least one child.

Figure 2: Percentage of Uninsured and Insured Adults Who Live in Households with at Least One Child

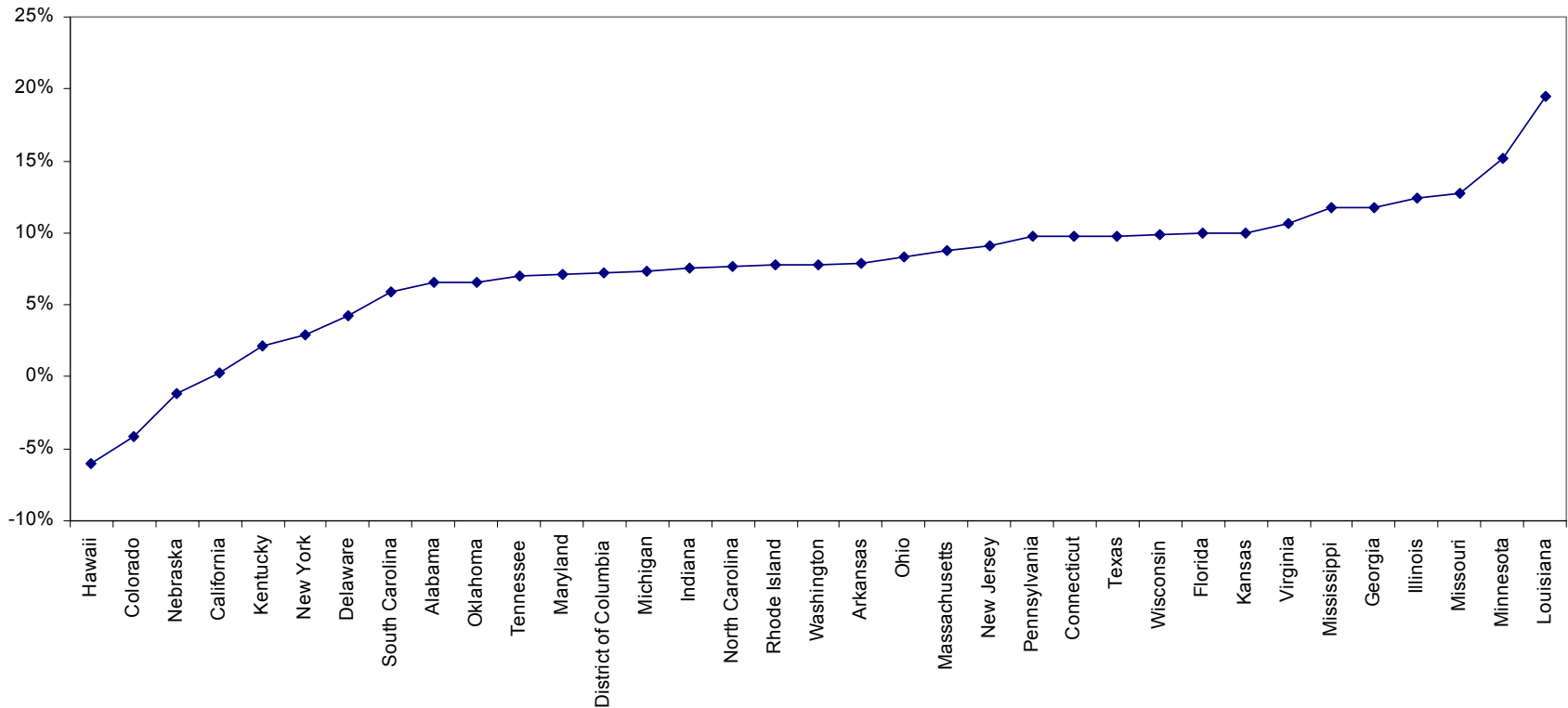


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- The proportion of uninsured adults who live with at least one child varies by state: from a low of 29.2% in the District of Columbia to a high of 62.7% in Nevada.
- The proportion of insured adults who live with at least one child also varies by state: from a low of 33.6% in the District of Columbia to a high of 56.6% in Utah.

Disparities in health insurance coverage rates among Blacks and Whites vary significantly across the states.

Figure 3: Percentage Point Difference Between Uninsurance Rates of Black* and White* Adults



Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

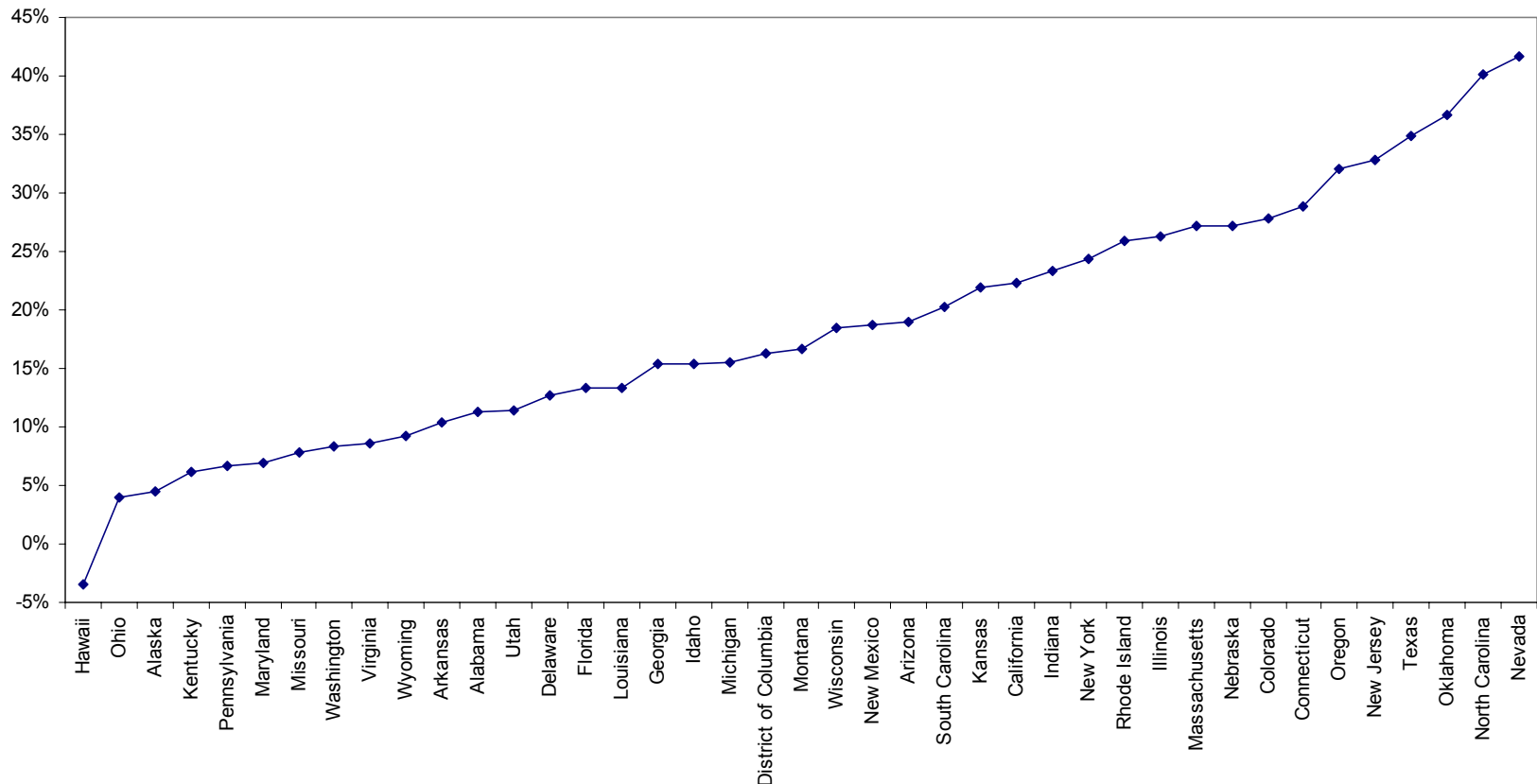
States with a subpopulation sample size of 65 or less are excluded from this figure.

* Includes only Non-Hispanic adults.

- The percentage point difference in Black and White uninsurance rates is greatest in states like Missouri (12.8%), Minnesota (15.1%), and Louisiana (19.5%).
- The percentage point difference in Black and White uninsurance rates is lowest in Nebraska (-1.1%), Colorado (-4.2%), and Hawaii (-6.0%), with only Hawaii having a significantly lower uninsurance rate for Blacks than for Whites.

Disparities in health insurance coverage rates among Hispanics and Whites vary significantly across the states.

Figure 4: Percentage Point Difference Between Uninsurance Rates of Hispanic and White* Adults



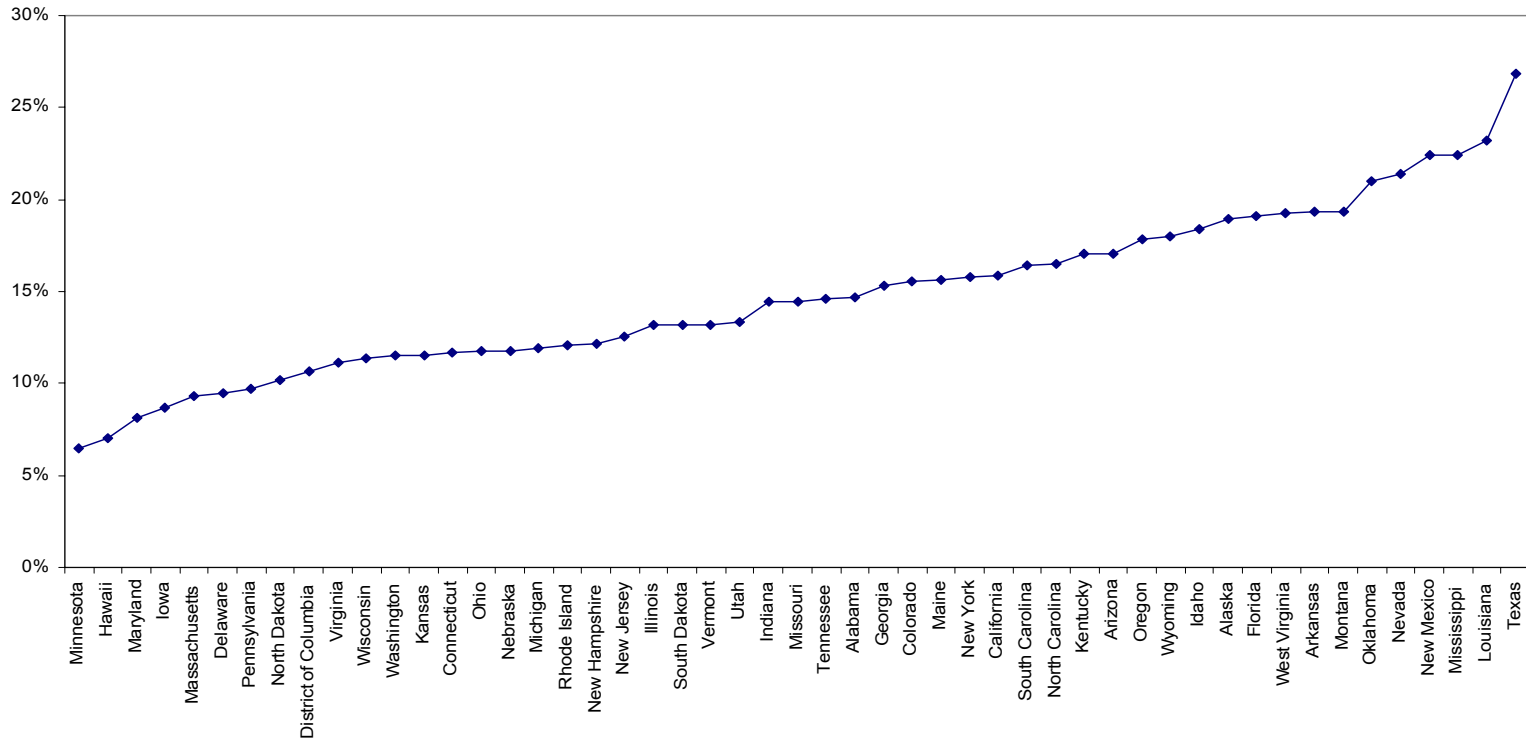
Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*. States with a subpopulation sample size of 65 or less are excluded from this figure.

* Includes only Non-Hispanic White adults.

- The percentage point difference in Hispanic and White uninsurance rates is greatest in states like Nevada (41.7%), North Carolina (40.1%), Oklahoma (36.7%), and Texas (34.8%).
- The percentage point difference in Hispanic and White uninsurance rates is lowest in states like Hawaii (-3.4%), Ohio (3.9%), and Alaska (4.5%), although in none of these states is the Hispanic uninsurance rate significantly less than the White uninsurance rate.

In most states, a large portion of the workforce lacks health insurance coverage.

Figure 5: Percent of Working Adults (Employed or Self-Employed) Who Are Uninsured

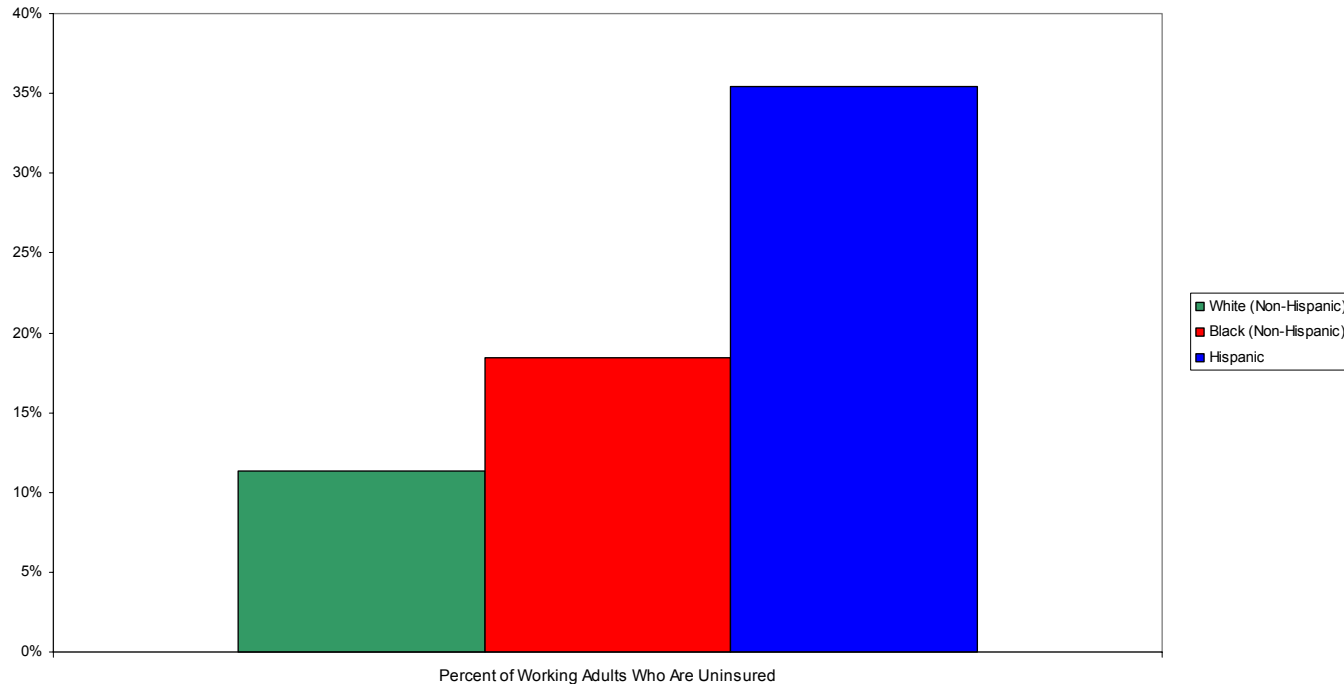


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- States with the highest uninsurance rate among employed or self-employed adults include: Texas (26.9%), Louisiana (23.2%), Mississippi (22.4%), and New Mexico (22.4%)
- States with the lowest uninsurance rate among employed or self-employed adults include: Minnesota (6.5%), Hawaii (7.0%), Maryland (8.1%), and Iowa (8.7%).

Working Hispanic and Black adults are more likely to be uninsured than working White adults.

Figure 5a: Percent of Working Adults (Employed or Self-Employed) Who Are Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity



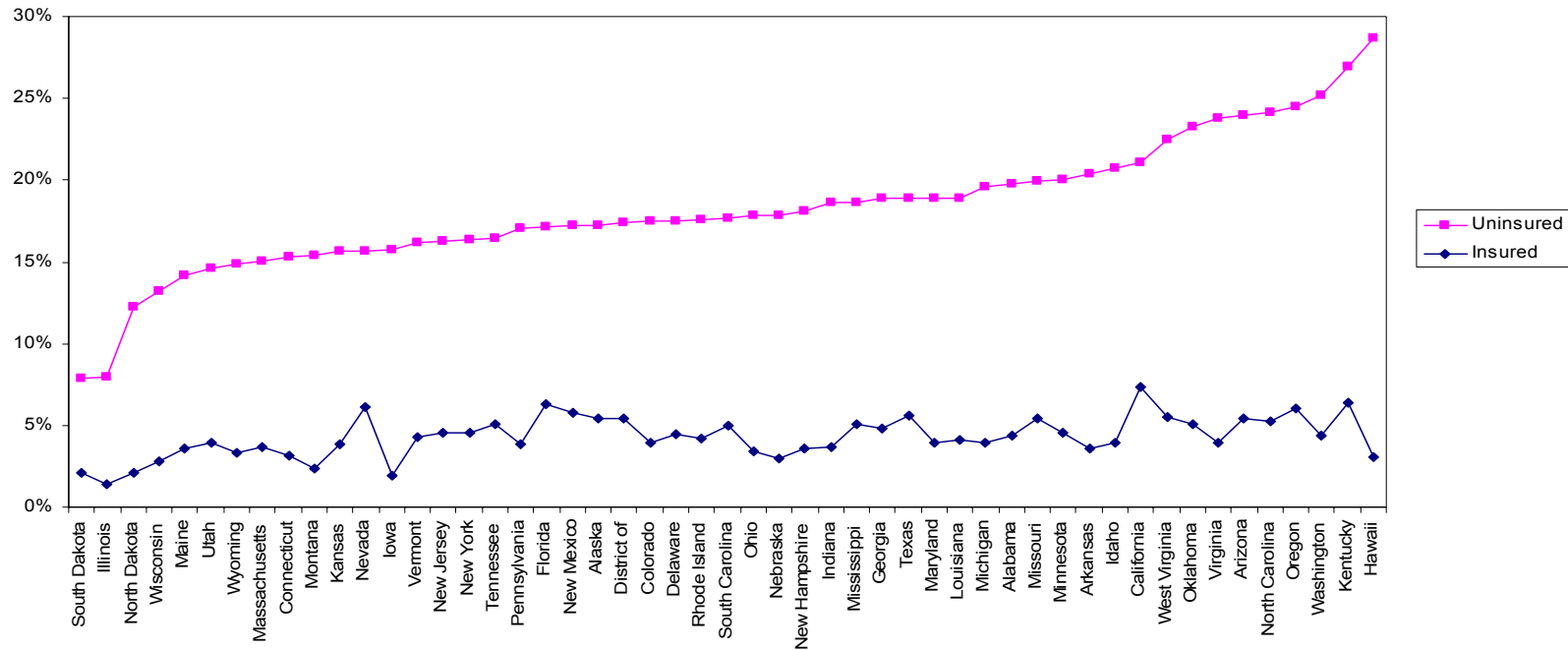
Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

- 35.4% of working Hispanic adults are uninsured, compared to 18.4% of working Black and 11.3% of working White adults.

Access to Health Care & Health Status

Adults who lack health insurance coverage are more likely to go without medical care than adults with coverage.

Figure 6: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Unable to Get Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months

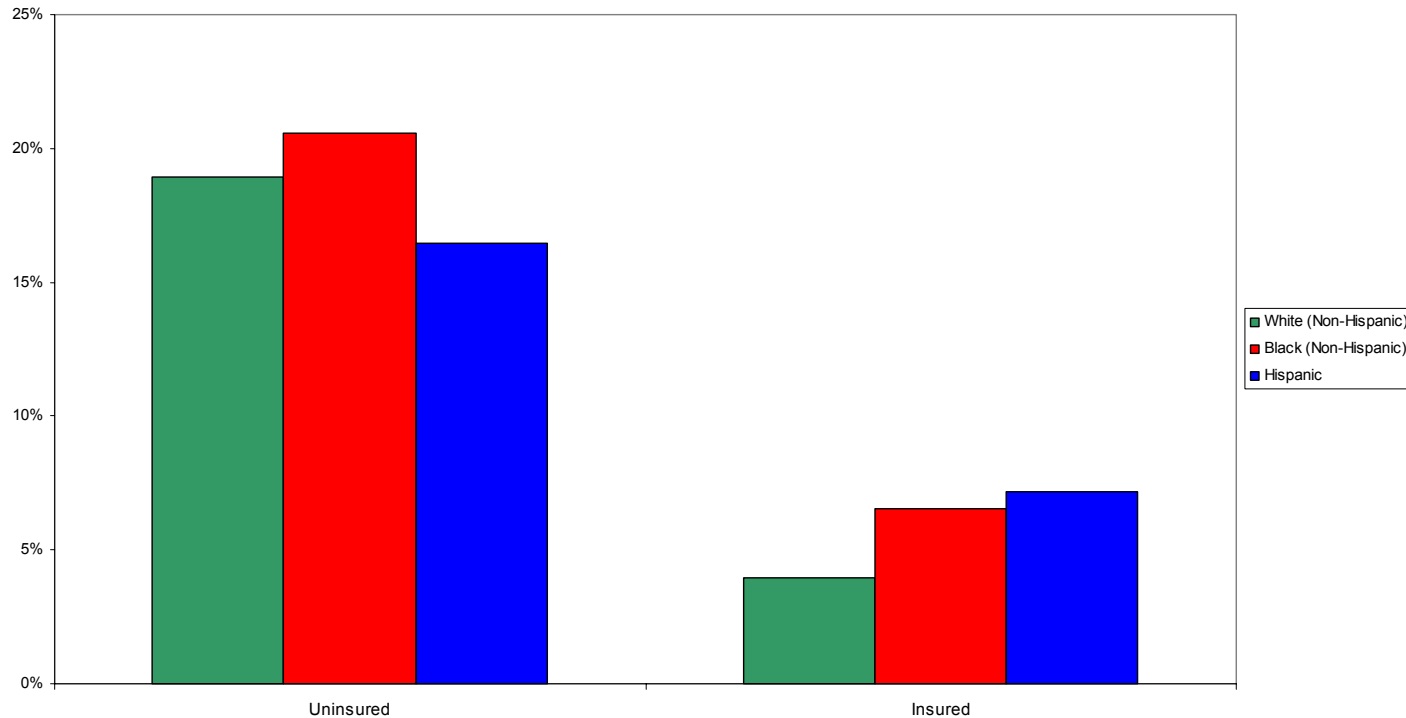


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- Nationally, 18.7% of adults without health insurance coverage, compared to 4.7% of adults with health insurance coverage, could not get needed medical care in the past twelve months.
- Uninsured adults in states like Hawaii, Kentucky, Washington, and Oregon were least likely to get needed medical care.
- Uninsured adults in states like South Dakota, Illinois, North Dakota, and Wisconsin were most likely to get needed medical care.
- The percent of insured adults who go without needed medical care is less than the percent of uninsured adults who go without needed medical care in every state.

White, Black, and Hispanic adults who lack health insurance coverage are more likely to go without needed medical care than adults with coverage.

Figure 6a: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Unable to Get Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity

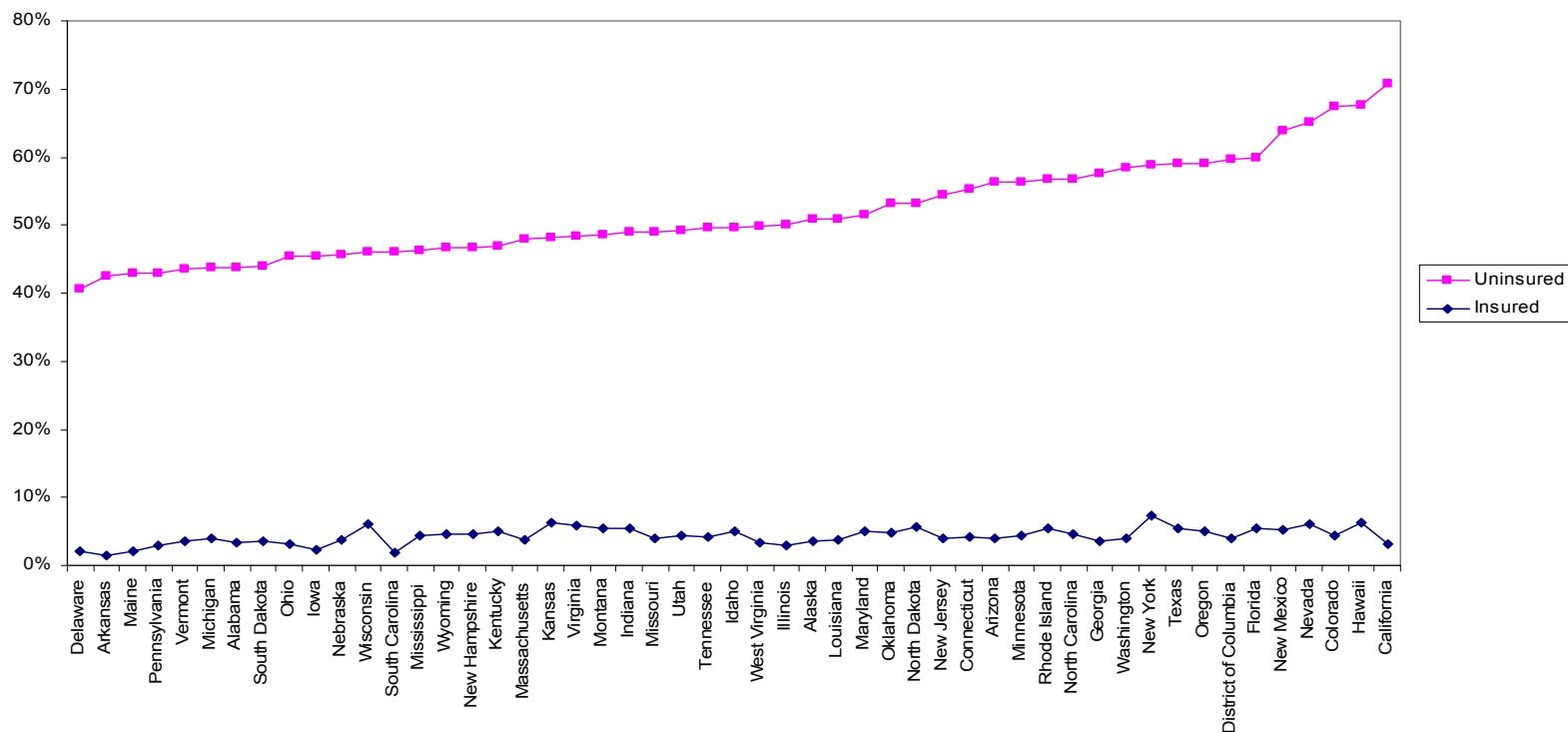


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 20.6% of uninsured Black adults are unable to get needed medical care, compared to 18.9% of uninsured White and 16.5% of uninsured Hispanic adults. There is not a significant difference in the percentage of uninsured Black and White adults who could not get needed care.

Adults who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a personal doctor or provider than adults with coverage.

Figure 7: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults without a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

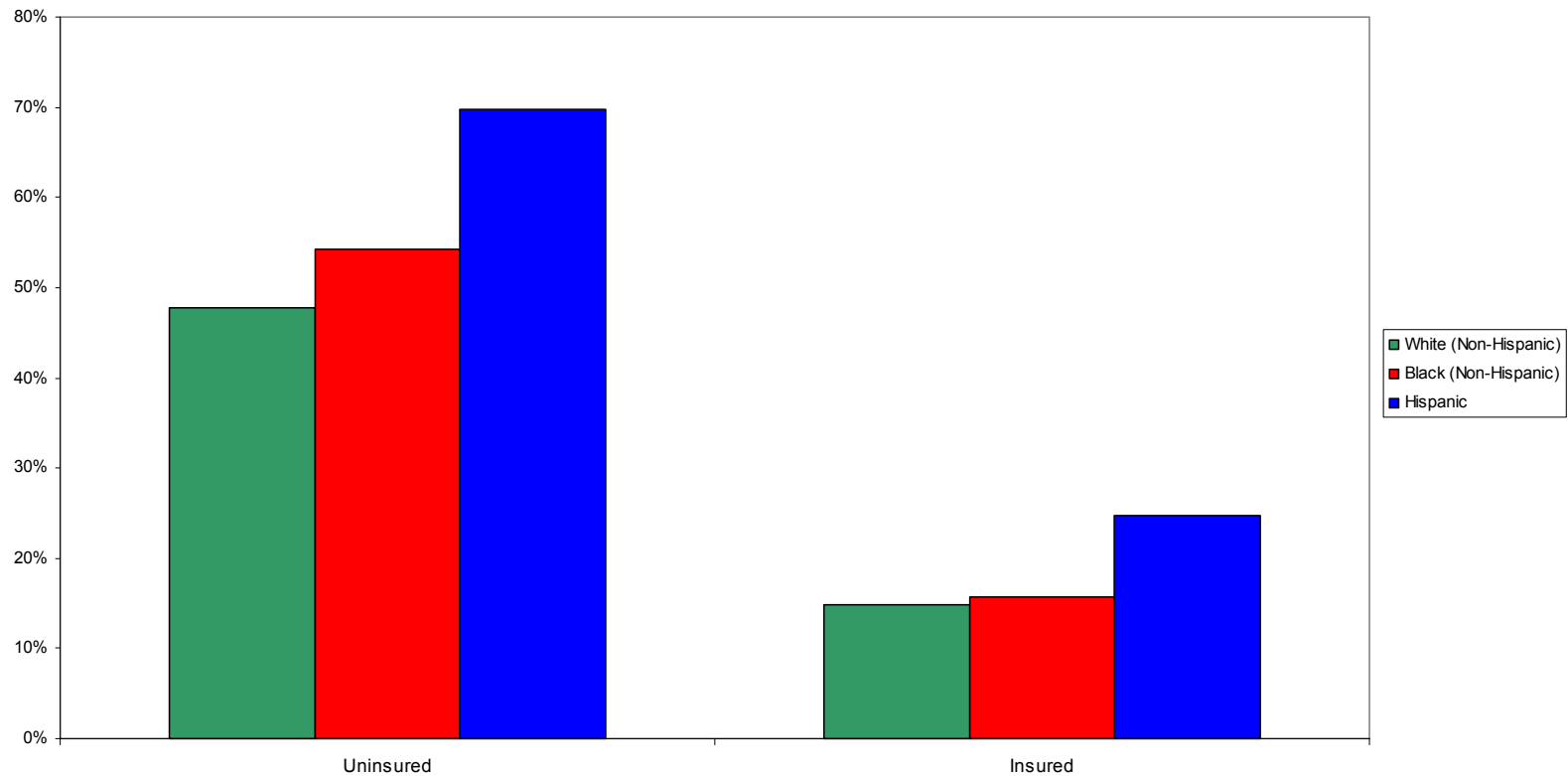


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- Nationally, compared to 16.3% of adults with health insurance coverage, 55.6% of adults without health insurance coverage do not have a personal doctor or health care provider.
- Uninsured adults in states like California, Hawaii, Colorado, and Nevada are least likely to have a personal doctor or health care provider.
- Uninsured adults in states like Delaware, Arkansas, Maine, and Pennsylvania are most likely to have a personal doctor or health care provider.

White, Black, and Hispanic adults who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a personal doctor or provider than adults with coverage.

Figure 7a: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults without a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Race/Ethnicity

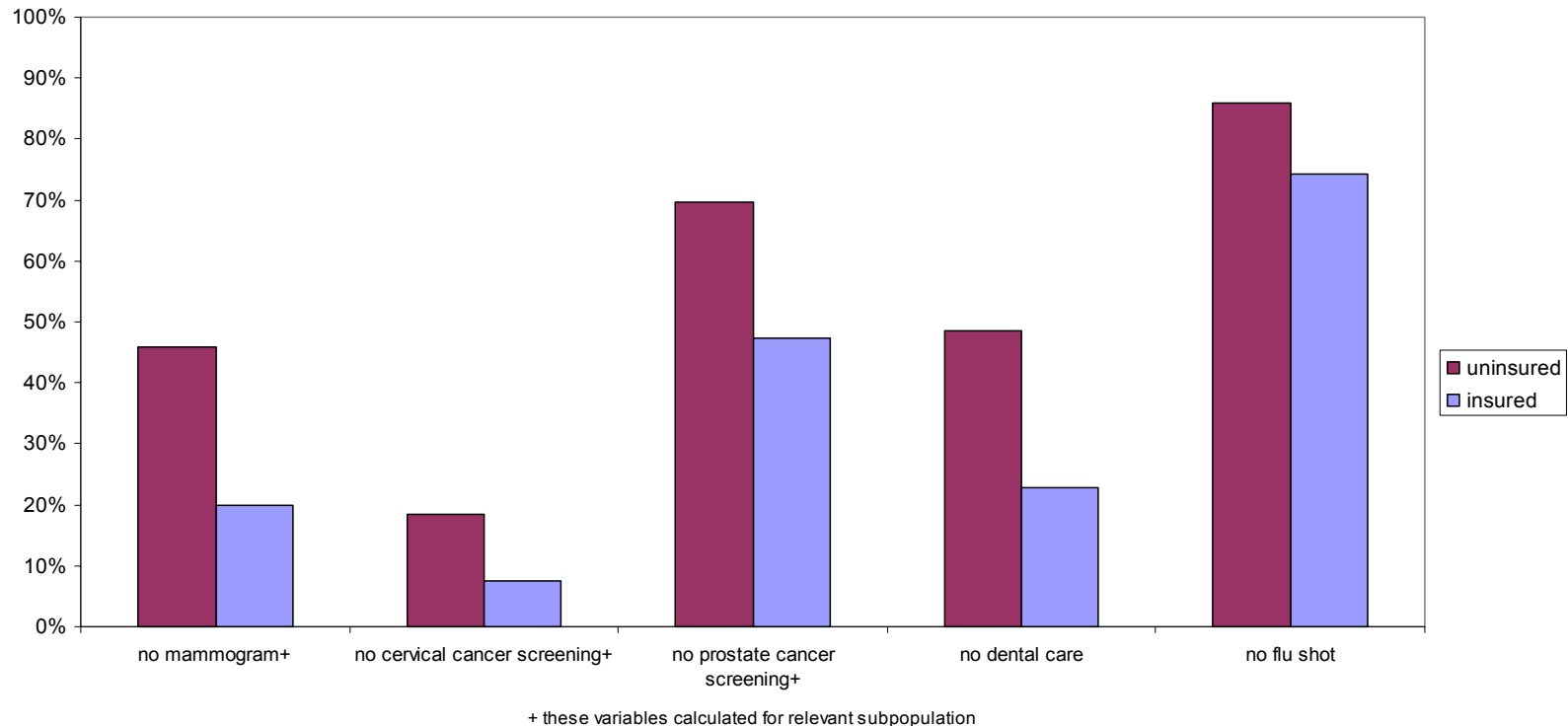


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 69.8% of uninsured Hispanic adults do not have a personal doctor or health care provider, compared to 54.2% of uninsured Black and 47.7% of uninsured White adults.

Adults who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to receive preventive services than adults with coverage.

Figure 8: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Various Preventive Services

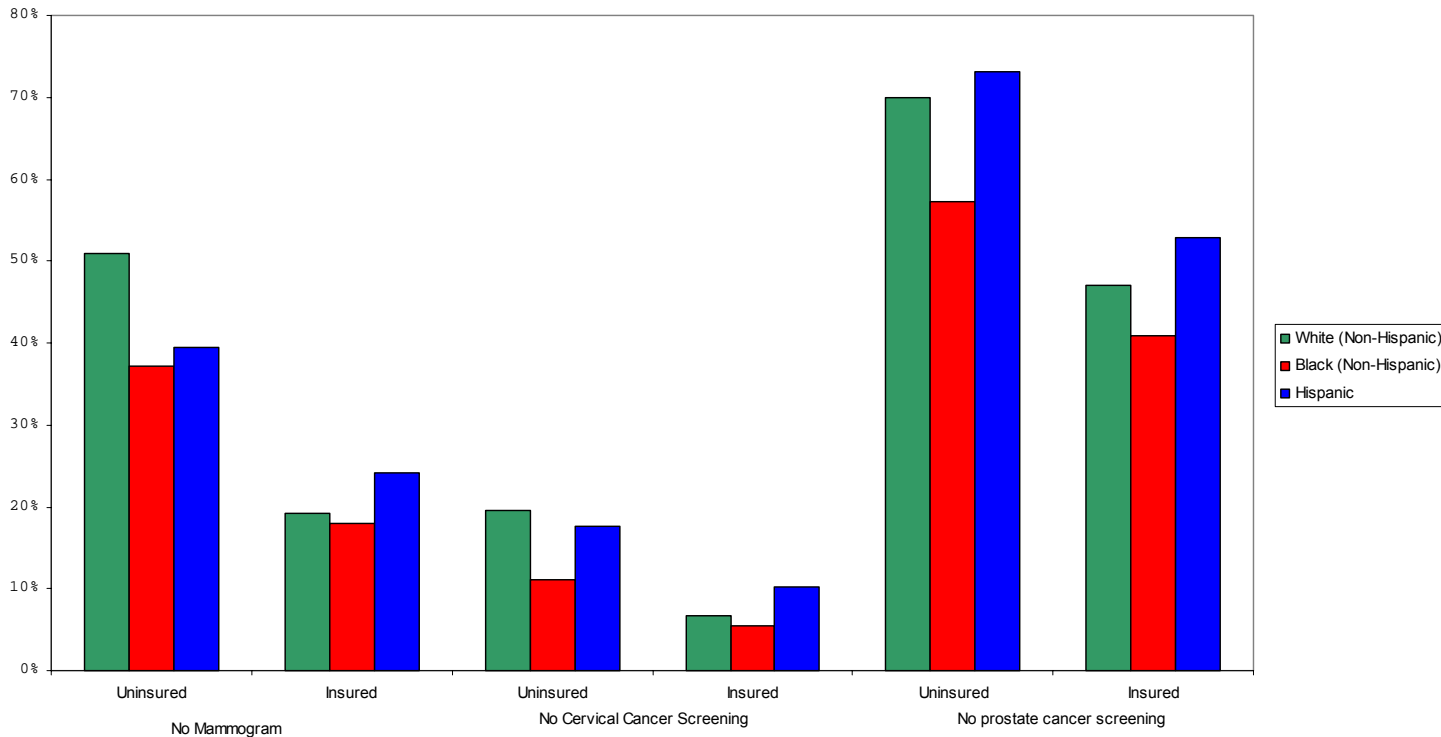


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- Adults who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to receive mammograms, cervical cancer screenings, prostate cancer screenings, dental care, and flu shots.
- Nationally, approximately 3 million uninsured adults go without mammograms, 3 million uninsured adults go without cervical cancer screenings, and over 4 million uninsured adults go without prostate cancer screenings even though they are in the appropriate age and gender for these procedures.
- Over 15 million uninsured adults go without dental care, and 27 million uninsured adults do not receive flu shots.

Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to receive preventive cancer screenings than adults with coverage.

Figure 8a: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Various Preventive Cancer Screening Services by Race/Ethnicity

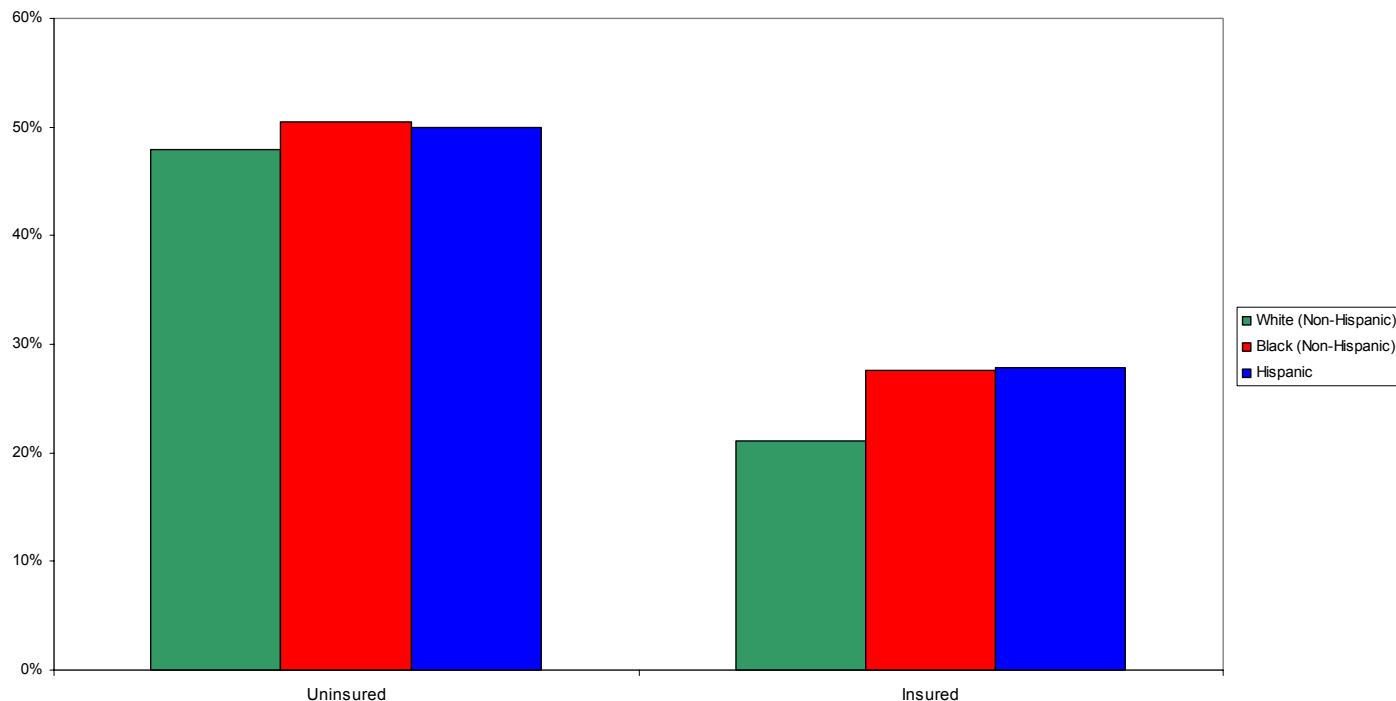


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 51.0% of uninsured White adults of the appropriate age and gender do not receive mammograms, compared to 39.5% of uninsured Hispanic and 37.2% of uninsured Black adults.
- 19.6% of uninsured White adults of the appropriate age and gender do not receive cervical cancer screenings, compared to 17.7% of uninsured Hispanic and 11.2% of uninsured Black adults.
- 73.1% of uninsured Hispanic adults of the appropriate age and gender do not receive prostate cancer screenings, compared to 69.9% of uninsured White and 57.2% of uninsured Black adults. There is not a significant difference in the percentage of uninsured Hispanic and White adults who did not receive prostate screenings.

Whites, Blacks and Hispanics who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to receive dental care than adults with coverage.

Figure 8b: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Dental Care by Race/Ethnicity

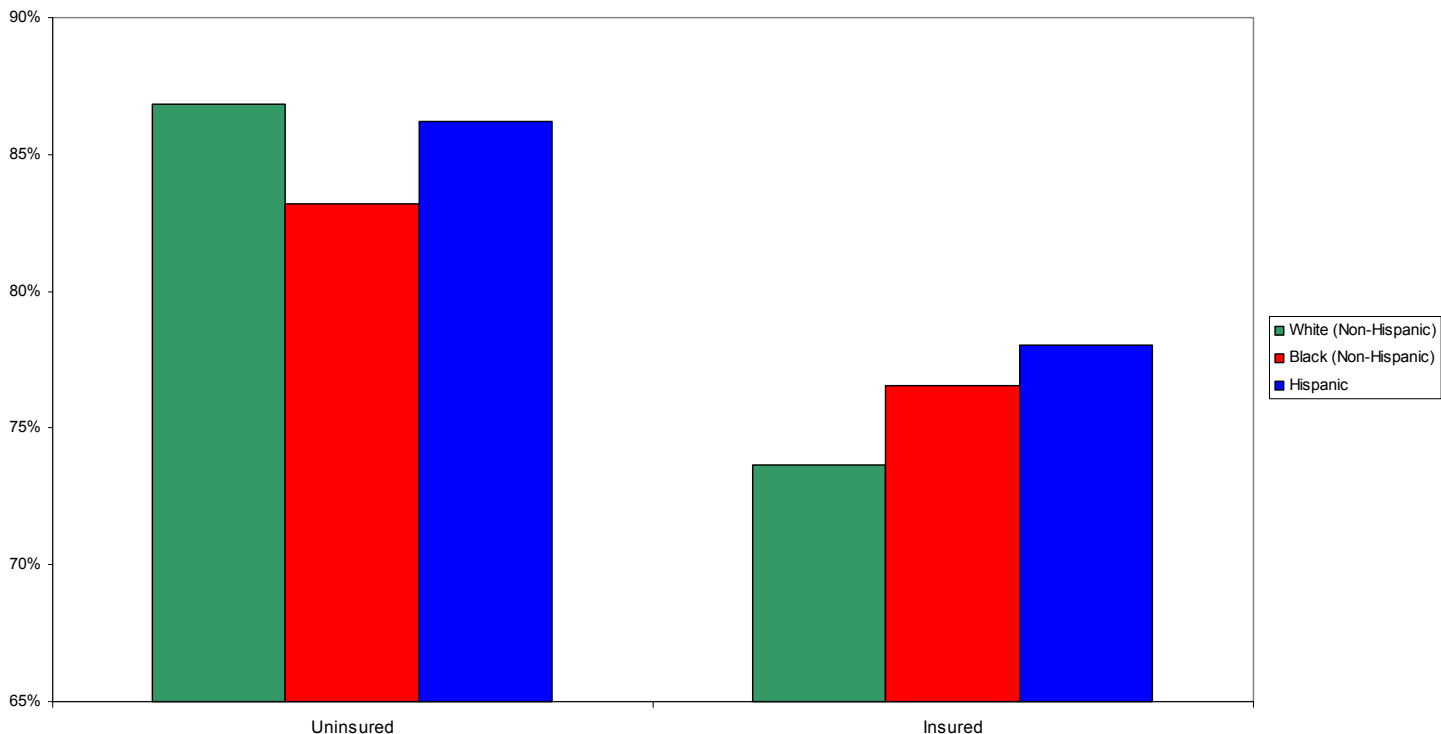


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 50.4% of uninsured Black adults do not receive dental care, compared to 27.5% of insured Black adults.
- 50.0% of uninsured Hispanic adults do not receive dental care, compared to 27.8% of insured Hispanic adults.
- 47.9% of uninsured White adults do not receive dental care, compared to 21.0% of insured White adults.

Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to receive flu shots than adults with coverage.

Figure 8c: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Flu Shots by Race/Ethnicity

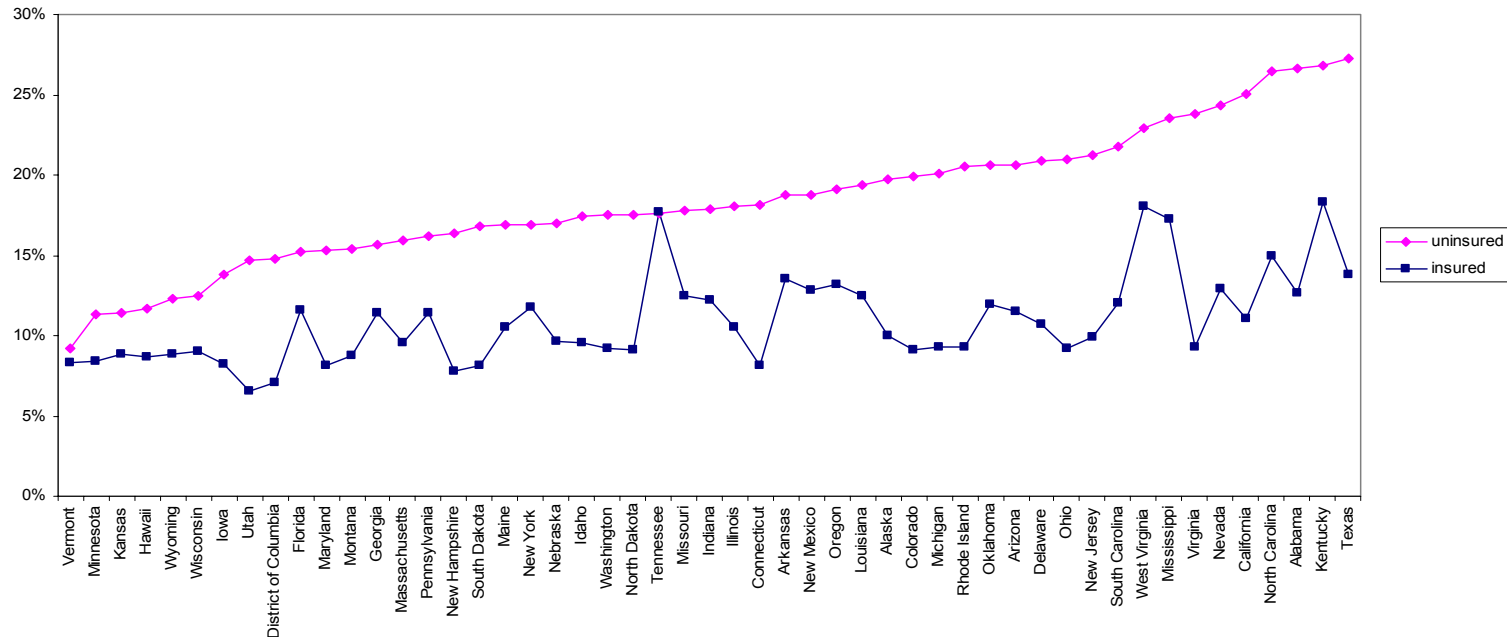


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 86.8% of uninsured White adults do not receive flu shots, compared to 73.7% of insured White adults.
- 86.2% of uninsured Hispanic adults do not receive flu shots, compared to 78.0% of insured Hispanic adults.
- 83.2% of uninsured Black adults do not receive flu shots, compared to 76.5% of insured Black adults.

Adults who lack health insurance coverage are more likely to report poor or fair health than adults with coverage.

Figure 9: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Who Report Poor or Fair Health Status

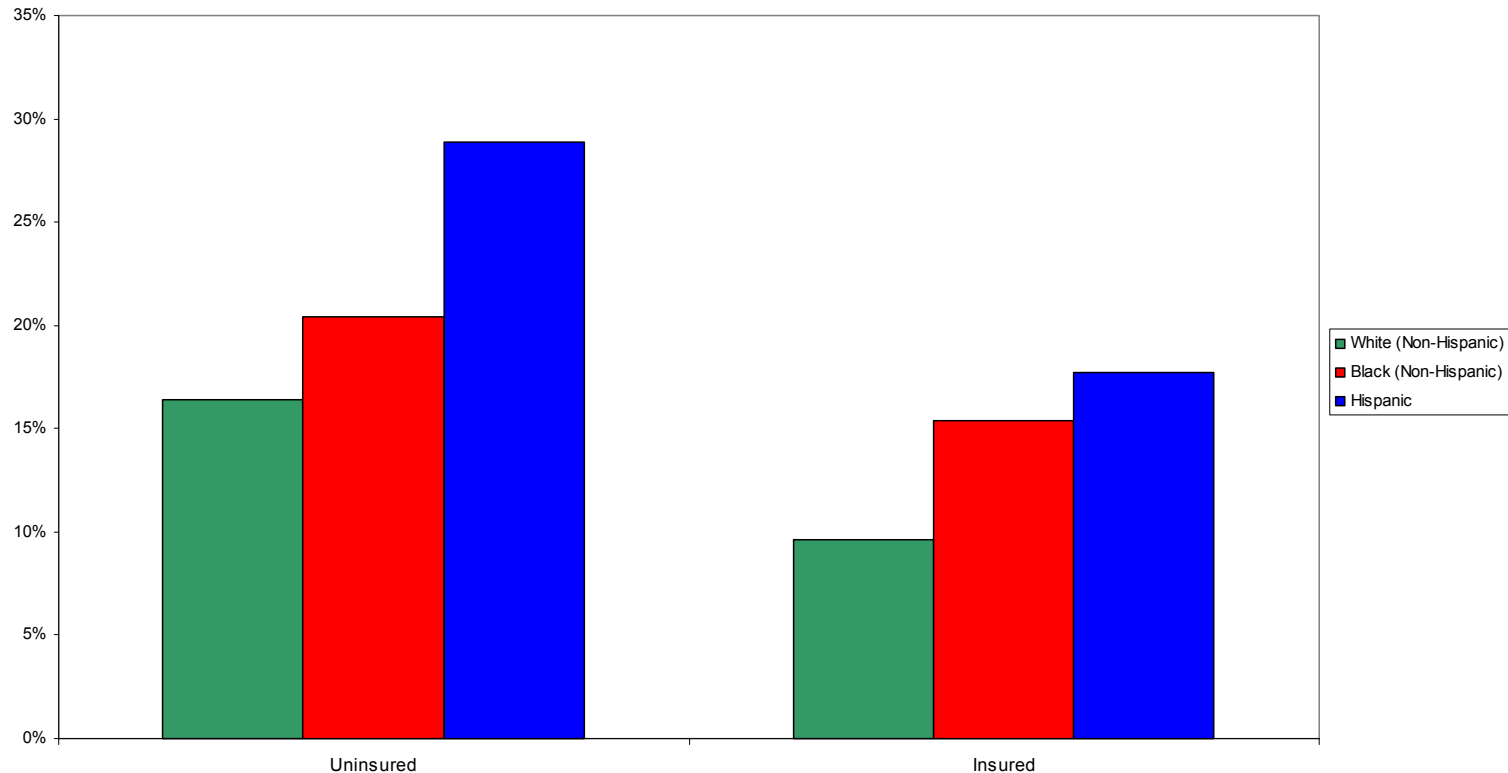


Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

- Nationally, 20.7% of uninsured adults self-report a health status of fair or poor (versus good, very good, or excellent), compared to 11.2% of insured adults.
- States with the highest percentage of uninsured adults reporting poor or fair health status include: Texas (27.2%), Kentucky (26.8%), Alabama (26.6%), and North Carolina (26.5%).
- States with the lowest percentage of uninsured adults reporting poor or fair health status include: Vermont (9.2%), Minnesota (11.4%), Kansas (11.5%), and Hawaii (11.7%)

White, Black, and Hispanic adults who lack health insurance coverage are more likely to report poor or fair health than those with coverage.

Figure 9a: Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Who Report Poor or Fair Health Status by Race/Ethnicity



Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*.

- 28.9% of uninsured Hispanic adults, compared to 20.4% of uninsured Black adults and 16.4% of uninsured White adults, report poor or fair health status.

Appendix A: Data Tables

| Table 1: | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Uninsurance Rates for Adults, Ages 18-64 | | | |
| State | Number of Uninsured | Percent of Population | Standard Error |
| Alabama | 502,920 | 18.1% | 1.02% |
| Alaska | 81,205 | 19.9% | 1.24% |
| Arizona | 626,654 | 19.1% | 1.25% |
| Arkansas | 370,875 | 22.5% | 0.95% |
| California | 3,892,451 | 17.9% | 0.86% |
| Colorado | 539,022 | 18.5% | 0.84% |
| Connecticut | 267,183 | 12.6% | 0.76% |
| Delaware | 51,842 | 10.3% | 0.84% |
| District of Columbia | 47,036 | 12.1% | 1.03% |
| Florida | 2,189,220 | 22.0% | 0.78% |
| Georgia | 963,307 | 17.7% | 0.84% |
| Hawaii | 78,973 | 10.2% | 0.58% |
| Idaho | 159,692 | 19.8% | 0.79% |
| Illinois | 1,265,679 | 16.3% | 0.74% |
| Indiana | 649,436 | 17.1% | 0.69% |
| Iowa | 189,360 | 10.7% | 0.74% |
| Kansas | 213,068 | 13.0% | 0.65% |
| Kentucky | 541,446 | 21.0% | 1.02% |
| Louisiana | 741,824 | 27.0% | 0.87% |
| Maine | 133,858 | 16.6% | 1.00% |
| Maryland | 386,356 | 11.2% | 0.78% |
| Massachusetts | 429,596 | 10.7% | 0.52% |
| Michigan | 857,567 | 13.8% | 0.70% |
| Minnesota | 243,439 | 7.8% | 0.56% |
| Mississippi | 461,112 | 26.3% | 1.05% |
| Missouri | 540,394 | 15.6% | 0.92% |
| Montana | 116,600 | 20.9% | 0.99% |
| Nebraska | 143,305 | 13.7% | 0.83% |
| Nevada | 354,296 | 25.6% | 1.44% |
| New Hampshire | 109,820 | 13.6% | 0.67% |
| New Jersey | 834,555 | 15.7% | 1.26% |
| New Mexico | 278,607 | 24.9% | 0.92% |
| New York | 2,070,583 | 17.4% | 0.83% |
| North Carolina | 1,004,300 | 19.0% | 0.90% |
| North Dakota | 43,622 | 11.3% | 0.77% |
| Ohio | 930,515 | 13.3% | 0.75% |
| Oklahoma | 501,139 | 23.5% | 0.77% |
| Oregon | 450,703 | 20.5% | 1.07% |
| Pennsylvania | 937,659 | 12.5% | 0.51% |
| Rhode Island | 90,804 | 13.7% | 0.90% |
| South Carolina | 470,864 | 18.3% | 0.92% |
| South Dakota | 63,901 | 14.2% | 0.74% |
| Tennessee | 549,792 | 15.0% | 0.94% |
| Texas | 4,178,127 | 31.2% | 0.83% |
| Utah | 207,503 | 15.2% | 0.87% |
| Vermont | 52,929 | 13.6% | 0.72% |
| Virginia | 664,409 | 14.2% | 0.78% |
| Washington | 533,518 | 13.9% | 0.72% |
| West Virginia | 244,954 | 21.7% | 1.00% |
| Wisconsin | 430,646 | 12.9% | 0.73% |
| Wyoming | 61,761 | 19.9% | 0.96% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

| State | Number of Uninsured Adults with Child in Household | Percent of Uninsured Adults | Standard Error | Number of Insured Adults with Child in Household | Percent of Insured Adults | Standard Error |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alabama | 235,703 | 46.9% | 3.19% | 1,022,256 | 45.0% | 1.31% |
| Alaska | 37,943 | 46.7% | 3.46% | 169,684 | 52.0% | 1.76% |
| Arizona | 287,479 | 45.9% | 3.59% | 1,197,321 | 45.1% | 1.77% |
| Arkansas | 202,053 | 54.5% | 2.44% | 600,926 | 47.0% | 1.21% |
| California | 2,345,679 | 60.3% | 2.56% | 9,180,462 | 51.5% | 1.12% |
| Colorado | 301,751 | 56.0% | 2.50% | 1,069,214 | 45.0% | 1.09% |
| Connecticut | 104,667 | 39.2% | 3.14% | 903,341 | 48.7% | 1.00% |
| Delaware | 25,455 | 49.1% | 4.31% | 195,418 | 43.5% | 1.37% |
| District of Columbia | 47,036 | 29.2% | 4.41% | 341,540 | 33.6% | 1.71% |
| Florida | 922,210 | 42.1% | 2.00% | 3,301,098 | 42.4% | 1.00% |
| Georgia | 507,581 | 52.7% | 2.64% | 2,249,961 | 50.2% | 1.16% |
| Hawaii | 34,455 | 43.6% | 3.01% | 359,701 | 51.9% | 1.02% |
| Idaho | 85,603 | 53.6% | 2.27% | 319,392 | 49.2% | 1.08% |
| Illinois | 674,142 | 53.3% | 2.52% | 3,251,347 | 50.0% | 1.00% |
| Indiana | 339,072 | 52.2% | 2.27% | 1,564,309 | 49.6% | 0.92% |
| Iowa | 85,161 | 45.0% | 3.63% | 722,588 | 45.8% | 1.19% |
| Kansas | 112,906 | 53.0% | 2.70% | 673,604 | 47.3% | 1.01% |
| Kentucky | 277,757 | 51.3% | 2.79% | 970,963 | 47.7% | 1.23% |
| Louisiana | 388,707 | 52.4% | 1.90% | 979,325 | 48.8% | 1.10% |
| Maine | 51,670 | 38.6% | 3.19% | 305,284 | 45.4% | 1.38% |
| Maryland | 186,529 | 48.3% | 3.75% | 1,437,619 | 47.1% | 1.12% |
| Massachusetts | 160,581 | 37.4% | 2.52% | 1,669,824 | 46.3% | 0.86% |
| Michigan | 419,224 | 48.9% | 2.74% | 2,604,407 | 48.7% | 1.01% |
| Minnesota | 97,460 | 40.0% | 3.71% | 1,382,791 | 48.4% | 1.01% |
| Mississippi | 251,122 | 54.5% | 2.41% | 657,838 | 50.9% | 1.21% |
| Missouri | 250,812 | 46.4% | 3.25% | 1,389,317 | 47.6% | 1.24% |
| Montana | 53,676 | 46.0% | 2.66% | 199,208 | 45.1% | 1.37% |
| Nebraska | 56,115 | 39.2% | 3.21% | 432,510 | 48.1% | 1.12% |
| Nevada | 222,243 | 62.7% | 3.04% | 461,280 | 44.9% | 1.59% |
| New Hampshire | 54,496 | 49.6% | 2.68% | 321,369 | 46.2% | 0.95% |
| New Jersey | 387,914 | 46.5% | 4.47% | 2,249,579 | 50.3% | 1.59% |
| New Mexico | 163,688 | 58.8% | 2.09% | 410,088 | 48.9% | 1.16% |
| New York | 943,032 | 45.5% | 2.68% | 4,579,612 | 46.5% | 1.07% |
| North Carolina | 453,227 | 45.1% | 2.67% | 1,950,269 | 45.7% | 1.16% |
| North Dakota | 17,067 | 39.1% | 3.61% | 165,756 | 48.3% | 1.25% |
| Ohio | 380,598 | 40.9% | 3.05% | 2,770,596 | 45.6% | 1.11% |
| Oklahoma | 253,963 | 50.7% | 1.90% | 739,682 | 45.4% | 0.95% |
| Oregon | 233,810 | 51.9% | 3.03% | 795,384 | 45.5% | 1.27% |
| Pennsylvania | 430,208 | 45.9% | 2.17% | 3,115,934 | 47.6% | 0.70% |
| Rhode Island | 33,283 | 36.7% | 3.37% | 263,985 | 46.3% | 1.12% |
| South Carolina | 238,013 | 50.5% | 2.82% | 1,006,233 | 47.7% | 1.24% |
| South Dakota | 33,224 | 52.0% | 2.82% | 182,555 | 47.4% | 1.06% |
| Tennessee | 252,079 | 45.8% | 3.49% | 1,395,802 | 44.9% | 1.23% |
| Texas | 2,530,465 | 60.6% | 1.63% | 4,501,956 | 48.8% | 0.99% |
| Utah | 103,470 | 49.9% | 3.09% | 654,301 | 56.6% | 1.31% |
| Vermont | 20,055 | 37.9% | 2.81% | 152,705 | 45.3% | 1.02% |
| Virginia | 331,671 | 49.9% | 2.89% | 1,797,654 | 44.8% | 1.32% |
| Washington | 221,668 | 41.5% | 2.74% | 1,623,345 | 49.3% | 1.07% |
| West Virginia | 126,487 | 51.6% | 2.67% | 385,315 | 43.5% | 1.25% |
| Wisconsin | 179,388 | 41.7% | 3.04% | 1,383,381 | 47.5% | 1.08% |
| Wyoming | 30,973 | 50.1% | 2.79% | 112,324 | 45.1% | 1.18% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 3:**Uninsurance Rates for White and Black Adults***

| State | Number of Uninsured White Adults | Percent of White Adult Population | Standard Error | Number of Uninsured Black Adults** | Percent of Black Adult Population** | Standard Error** |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Alabama | 303,003 | 15.7% | 1.15% | 132,156 | 22.2% | 2.38% |
| Alaska | 51,365 | 18.2% | 1.50% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Arizona | 361,487 | 15.4% | 1.28% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Arkansas | 276,519 | 20.9% | 1.06% | 51,030 | 28.7% | 2.92% |
| California | 969,962 | 9.8% | 0.74% | 113,856 | 10.0% | 2.51% |
| Colorado | 285,282 | 13.3% | 0.78% | 5,809 | 9.1% | 4.03% |
| Connecticut | 142,448 | 8.7% | 0.62% | 24,941 | 18.4% | 3.74% |
| Delaware | 34,353 | 9.1% | 0.87% | 9,506 | 13.3% | 2.28% |
| District of Columbia | 8,668 | 6.8% | 1.20% | 29,052 | 14.0% | 1.55% |
| Florida | 1,120,686 | 18.1% | 0.83% | 386,898 | 28.0% | 2.56% |
| Georgia | 436,825 | 13.1% | 0.78% | 385,365 | 24.8% | 1.97% |
| Hawaii | 24,147 | 10.6% | 0.95% | 692 | 4.5% | 2.17% |
| Idaho | 133,212 | 18.5% | 0.81% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Illinois | 559,004 | 10.7% | 0.65% | 219,820 | 23.1% | 2.39% |
| Indiana | 477,400 | 14.9% | 0.69% | 51,841 | 22.4% | 3.46% |
| Iowa | 171,241 | 10.3% | 0.75% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Kansas | 142,313 | 10.7% | 0.66% | 12,750 | 20.7% | 4.20% |
| Kentucky | 488,160 | 21.1% | 1.07% | 29,459 | 23.2% | 4.74% |
| Louisiana | 339,653 | 20.0% | 0.93% | 319,140 | 39.5% | 1.87% |
| Maine | 127,244 | 16.5% | 1.02% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Maryland | 176,655 | 8.6% | 0.69% | 145,809 | 15.7% | 2.08% |
| Massachusetts | 239,764 | 7.4% | 0.49% | 23,115 | 16.2% | 2.84% |
| Michigan | 554,554 | 11.6% | 0.70% | 139,273 | 18.9% | 2.38% |
| Minnesota | 203,744 | 7.2% | 0.55% | 17,246 | 22.4% | 5.58% |
| Mississippi | 230,675 | 21.7% | 1.18% | 197,031 | 33.5% | 2.05% |
| Missouri | 409,736 | 14.2% | 0.89% | 81,711 | 26.9% | 5.01% |
| Montana | 98,593 | 19.7% | 1.03% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Nebraska | 109,107 | 11.9% | 0.83% | 2,856 | 10.8% | 3.75% |
| Nevada | 130,717 | 15.9% | 1.26% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| New Hampshire | 98,680 | 13.1% | 0.68% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| New Jersey | 305,230 | 9.3% | 1.25% | 122,815 | 18.4% | 4.26% |
| New Mexico | 87,461 | 16.5% | 1.04% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| New York | 807,795 | 11.5% | 0.79% | 215,690 | 14.4% | 2.03% |
| North Carolina | 532,288 | 14.7% | 0.94% | 205,652 | 22.3% | 2.30% |
| North Dakota | 36,523 | 10.4% | 0.78% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Ohio | 734,095 | 12.3% | 0.78% | 121,139 | 20.7% | 2.93% |
| Oklahoma | 297,618 | 19.1% | 0.75% | 34,695 | 25.6% | 3.02% |
| Oregon | 302,915 | 16.9% | 1.09% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Pennsylvania | 676,586 | 11.0% | 0.46% | 137,965 | 20.7% | 2.22% |
| Rhode Island | 52,772 | 10.0% | 0.78% | 4,135 | 17.8% | 4.39% |
| South Carolina | 253,703 | 15.2% | 0.95% | 138,876 | 21.0% | 2.07% |
| South Dakota | 48,668 | 12.1% | 0.68% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Tennessee | 384,338 | 13.3% | 0.95% | 108,519 | 20.3% | 2.98% |
| Texas | 1,305,893 | 18.7% | 0.90% | 343,676 | 28.4% | 2.56% |
| Utah | 171,811 | 14.3% | 0.88% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Vermont | 49,384 | 13.4% | 0.75% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Virginia | 404,704 | 12.1% | 0.83% | 153,627 | 22.8% | 2.18% |
| Washington | 409,383 | 13.2% | 0.79% | 23,809 | 21.0% | 4.63% |
| West Virginia | 225,030 | 21.8% | 1.04% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Wisconsin | 318,968 | 10.8% | 0.71% | 27,503 | 20.7% | 3.80% |
| Wyoming | 49,666 | 18.1% | 0.98% | n/a | n/a | n/a |

*Includes only non-Hispanic adults.

**States with a sample size of 65 or less are not reported individually.

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 4:

Uninsurance Rates for White and Hispanic Adults*

| State | Number of Uninsured White Adults | Percent of White Adult Population | Standard Error | Number of Uninsured Hispanic Adults** | Percent of Hispanic Adult Population** | Standard Error** |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Alabama | 303,003 | 15.7% | 1.15% | 30,535 | 27.0% | 6.80% |
| Alaska | 51,365 | 18.2% | 1.50% | 4,337 | 22.7% | 5.77% |
| Arizona | 361,487 | 15.4% | 1.28% | 180,887 | 34.3% | 3.87% |
| Arkansas | 276,519 | 20.9% | 1.06% | 13,863 | 31.3% | 6.12% |
| California | 969,962 | 9.8% | 0.74% | 2,470,803 | 32.1% | 1.89% |
| Colorado | 285,282 | 13.3% | 0.78% | 216,618 | 41.1% | 2.75% |
| Connecticut | 142,448 | 8.7% | 0.62% | 83,609 | 37.5% | 4.00% |
| Delaware | 34,353 | 9.1% | 0.87% | 6,472 | 21.8% | 6.36% |
| District of Columbia | 8,668 | 6.8% | 1.20% | 4,995 | 23.0% | 5.80% |
| Florida | 1,120,686 | 18.1% | 0.83% | 541,535 | 31.4% | 2.27% |
| Georgia | 436,825 | 13.1% | 0.78% | 68,643 | 28.5% | 6.67% |
| Hawaii | 24,147 | 10.6% | 0.95% | 3,099 | 7.1% | 1.69% |
| Idaho | 133,212 | 18.5% | 0.81% | 14,580 | 34.0% | 4.51% |
| Illinois | 559,004 | 10.7% | 0.65% | 448,668 | 37.0% | 2.98% |
| Indiana | 477,400 | 14.9% | 0.69% | 76,019 | 38.2% | 4.44% |
| Iowa | 171,241 | 10.3% | 0.75% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Kansas | 142,313 | 10.7% | 0.66% | 38,532 | 32.6% | 3.50% |
| Kentucky | 488,160 | 21.1% | 1.07% | 10,780 | 27.2% | 7.17% |
| Louisiana | 339,653 | 20.0% | 0.93% | 28,243 | 33.4% | 4.97% |
| Maine | 127,244 | 16.5% | 1.02% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Maryland | 176,655 | 8.6% | 0.69% | 28,458 | 15.5% | 4.85% |
| Massachusetts | 239,764 | 7.4% | 0.49% | 126,281 | 34.5% | 2.73% |
| Michigan | 554,554 | 11.6% | 0.70% | 74,418 | 27.1% | 5.24% |
| Minnesota | 203,744 | 7.2% | 0.55% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Mississippi | 230,675 | 21.7% | 1.18% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Missouri | 409,736 | 14.2% | 0.89% | 17,406 | 22.0% | 6.59% |
| Montana | 98,593 | 19.7% | 1.03% | 5,115 | 36.3% | 8.92% |
| Nebraska | 109,107 | 11.9% | 0.83% | 24,315 | 39.1% | 5.03% |
| Nevada | 130,717 | 15.9% | 1.26% | 167,258 | 57.7% | 3.78% |
| New Hampshire | 98,680 | 13.1% | 0.68% | n/a | | |
| New Jersey | 305,230 | 9.3% | 1.25% | 301,136 | 42.2% | 4.53% |
| New Mexico | 87,461 | 16.5% | 1.04% | 160,862 | 35.2% | 1.64% |
| New York | 807,795 | 11.5% | 0.79% | 742,476 | 35.9% | 2.93% |
| North Carolina | 532,288 | 14.7% | 0.94% | 225,876 | 54.8% | 4.84% |
| North Dakota | 36,523 | 10.4% | 0.78% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Ohio | 734,095 | 12.3% | 0.78% | 35,592 | 16.2% | 5.87% |
| Oklahoma | 297,618 | 19.1% | 0.75% | 89,338 | 55.8% | 3.89% |
| Oregon | 302,915 | 16.9% | 1.09% | 107,699 | 48.9% | 4.63% |
| Pennsylvania | 676,586 | 11.0% | 0.46% | 44,318 | 17.6% | 3.29% |
| Rhode Island | 52,772 | 10.0% | 0.78% | 27,307 | 35.9% | 4.18% |
| South Carolina | 253,703 | 15.2% | 0.95% | 37,620 | 35.5% | 7.59% |
| South Dakota | 48,668 | 12.1% | 0.68% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Tennessee | 384,338 | 13.3% | 0.95% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Texas | 1,305,893 | 18.7% | 0.90% | 2,322,816 | 53.5% | 1.61% |
| Utah | 171,811 | 14.3% | 0.88% | 23,772 | 25.7% | 5.11% |
| Vermont | 49,384 | 13.4% | 0.75% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Virginia | 404,704 | 12.1% | 0.83% | 55,646 | 20.8% | 4.93% |
| Washington | 409,383 | 13.2% | 0.79% | 40,883 | 21.5% | 3.53% |
| West Virginia | 225,030 | 21.8% | 1.04% | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Wisconsin | 318,968 | 10.8% | 0.71% | 28,019 | 29.3% | 6.26% |
| Wyoming | 49,666 | 18.1% | 0.98% | 5,377 | 27.4% | 3.77% |

*Includes only non-Hispanic White adults.

**States with a sample size of 65 or less are not reported individually.

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

| State | Number of Uninsured Working Adults | Percent of Working Adults Who Are Uninsured | Standard Error |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Alabama | 277,569 | 14.7% | 1.18% |
| Alaska | 58,258 | 19.0% | 1.45% |
| Arizona | 381,901 | 17.0% | 1.38% |
| Arkansas | 225,361 | 19.3% | 1.10% |
| California | 2,460,275 | 15.9% | 0.97% |
| Colorado | 336,829 | 15.6% | 0.89% |
| Connecticut | 188,421 | 11.7% | 0.88% |
| Delaware | 35,411 | 9.5% | 0.93% |
| District of Columbia | 30,142 | 10.7% | 1.12% |
| Florida | 1,338,378 | 19.1% | 0.87% |
| Georgia | 600,758 | 15.4% | 0.94% |
| Hawaii | 41,147 | 7.0% | 0.53% |
| Idaho | 105,333 | 18.4% | 0.93% |
| Illinois | 738,232 | 13.2% | 0.81% |
| Indiana | 400,801 | 14.4% | 0.76% |
| Iowa | 118,242 | 8.7% | 0.76% |
| Kansas | 150,868 | 11.6% | 0.71% |
| Kentucky | 285,869 | 17.0% | 1.31% |
| Louisiana | 427,202 | 23.2% | 0.99% |
| Maine | 93,007 | 15.6% | 1.11% |
| Maryland | 214,543 | 8.1% | 0.75% |
| Massachusetts | 275,110 | 9.3% | 0.57% |
| Michigan | 531,195 | 12.0% | 0.76% |
| Minnesota | 157,490 | 6.5% | 0.57% |
| Mississippi | 273,208 | 22.4% | 1.26% |
| Missouri | 368,730 | 14.5% | 1.07% |
| Montana | 82,755 | 19.3% | 1.11% |
| Nebraska | 95,075 | 11.8% | 0.90% |
| Nevada | 215,731 | 21.4% | 1.63% |
| New Hampshire | 76,269 | 12.1% | 0.73% |
| New Jersey | 500,819 | 12.6% | 1.27% |
| New Mexico | 179,947 | 22.4% | 1.06% |
| New York | 1,325,661 | 15.8% | 0.95% |
| North Carolina | 645,253 | 16.5% | 1.03% |
| North Dakota | 31,263 | 10.2% | 0.82% |
| Ohio | 592,497 | 11.7% | 0.84% |
| Oklahoma | 324,361 | 21.0% | 0.90% |
| Oregon | 273,486 | 17.8% | 1.20% |
| Pennsylvania | 521,472 | 9.7% | 0.49% |
| Rhode Island | 58,845 | 12.1% | 1.03% |
| South Carolina | 293,566 | 16.4% | 1.04% |
| South Dakota | 48,597 | 13.2% | 0.81% |
| Tennessee | 376,382 | 14.6% | 1.14% |
| Texas | 2,492,214 | 26.9% | 0.97% |
| Utah | 131,778 | 13.3% | 0.95% |
| Vermont | 40,148 | 13.2% | 0.80% |
| Virginia | 397,140 | 11.2% | 0.78% |
| Washington | 318,344 | 11.5% | 0.77% |
| West Virginia | 140,945 | 19.2% | 1.20% |
| Wisconsin | 281,494 | 11.3% | 0.81% |
| Wyoming | 42,493 | 18.0% | 0.98% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 5a:**Percent of Working Adults (Employed or Self-Employed) Who Are Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Working Adults | Percent of Working Adults Who Are Uninsured | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 10,167,025 | 11.3% | 0.16% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 2,331,445 | 18.4% | 0.60% |
| Hispanic | 5,793,187 | 35.4% | 0.98% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 6:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Unable to Get Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months**

| State | Number of Uninsured Adults Unable to Get Care | Percent of Uninsured Adults | Standard Error | Number of Insured Adults Unable to Get Care | Percent of Insured Adults | Standard Error |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama | 99,468 | 19.8% | 2.30% | 98,797 | 4.3% | 0.60% |
| Alaska | 14,019 | 17.3% | 2.40% | 17,776 | 5.4% | 0.86% |
| Arizona | 150,150 | 24.0% | 3.55% | 144,717 | 5.5% | 0.69% |
| Arkansas | 75,702 | 20.4% | 1.91% | 46,147 | 3.6% | 0.41% |
| California | 821,584 | 21.1% | 2.12% | 1,307,349 | 7.3% | 0.56% |
| Colorado | 94,265 | 17.5% | 1.94% | 92,560 | 3.9% | 0.39% |
| Connecticut | 40,962 | 15.3% | 2.32% | 58,863 | 3.2% | 0.33% |
| Delaware | 9,088 | 17.5% | 2.89% | 19,973 | 4.4% | 0.97% |
| District of Columbia | 8,203 | 17.4% | 3.40% | 18,506 | 5.4% | 0.80% |
| Florida | 375,883 | 17.2% | 1.45% | 490,327 | 6.3% | 0.49% |
| Georgia | 181,900 | 18.9% | 1.96% | 214,378 | 4.8% | 0.45% |
| Hawaii | 22,679 | 28.7% | 2.78% | 21,433 | 3.1% | 0.33% |
| Idaho | 33,039 | 20.7% | 1.85% | 25,755 | 4.0% | 0.47% |
| Illinois | 101,125 | 8.0% | 1.32% | 91,574 | 1.4% | 0.21% |
| Indiana | 120,756 | 18.6% | 1.71% | 116,385 | 3.7% | 0.32% |
| Iowa | 29,806 | 15.7% | 2.71% | 30,942 | 2.0% | 0.34% |
| Kansas | 33,341 | 15.6% | 1.86% | 54,463 | 3.8% | 0.38% |
| Kentucky | 145,803 | 26.9% | 2.01% | 129,831 | 6.4% | 0.62% |
| Louisiana | 140,438 | 18.9% | 1.53% | 81,996 | 4.1% | 0.42% |
| Maine | 19,016 | 14.2% | 2.21% | 24,374 | 3.6% | 0.51% |
| Maryland | 73,087 | 18.9% | 2.94% | 119,128 | 3.9% | 0.42% |
| Massachusetts | 64,590 | 15.0% | 1.73% | 131,288 | 3.6% | 0.33% |
| Michigan | 167,718 | 19.6% | 2.10% | 210,351 | 3.9% | 0.40% |
| Minnesota | 48,856 | 20.1% | 2.93% | 129,884 | 4.5% | 0.44% |
| Mississippi | 85,823 | 18.6% | 1.69% | 65,360 | 5.1% | 0.56% |
| Missouri | 107,549 | 19.9% | 2.70% | 157,354 | 5.4% | 0.53% |
| Montana | 17,995 | 15.4% | 2.00% | 10,434 | 2.4% | 0.31% |
| Nebraska | 25,596 | 17.9% | 2.45% | 26,499 | 2.9% | 0.39% |
| Nevada | 55,491 | 15.7% | 2.31% | 62,601 | 6.1% | 0.77% |
| New Hampshire | 19,857 | 18.1% | 1.91% | 24,956 | 3.6% | 0.40% |
| New Jersey | 135,808 | 16.3% | 3.37% | 202,166 | 4.5% | 0.60% |
| New Mexico | 47,886 | 17.2% | 1.50% | 48,408 | 5.8% | 0.55% |
| New York | 339,012 | 16.4% | 2.02% | 446,341 | 4.5% | 0.47% |
| North Carolina | 242,485 | 24.1% | 2.22% | 224,008 | 5.2% | 0.46% |
| North Dakota | 5,347 | 12.3% | 2.25% | 7,318 | 2.1% | 0.34% |
| Ohio | 166,128 | 17.9% | 2.16% | 208,993 | 3.4% | 0.39% |
| Oklahoma | 116,719 | 23.3% | 1.52% | 82,688 | 5.1% | 0.39% |
| Oregon | 110,454 | 24.5% | 2.63% | 105,692 | 6.1% | 0.62% |
| Pennsylvania | 160,184 | 17.1% | 1.60% | 252,697 | 3.9% | 0.30% |
| Rhode Island | 15,997 | 17.6% | 2.68% | 23,831 | 4.2% | 0.45% |
| South Carolina | 83,194 | 17.7% | 2.11% | 104,862 | 5.0% | 0.51% |
| South Dakota | 5,009 | 7.8% | 1.43% | 8,150 | 2.1% | 0.32% |
| Tennessee | 90,471 | 16.5% | 2.32% | 159,145 | 5.1% | 0.59% |
| Texas | 790,159 | 18.9% | 1.30% | 515,781 | 5.6% | 0.44% |
| Utah | 30,237 | 14.6% | 2.10% | 45,373 | 3.9% | 0.48% |
| Vermont | 8,558 | 16.2% | 2.43% | 14,550 | 4.3% | 0.46% |
| Virginia | 158,018 | 23.8% | 2.53% | 156,673 | 3.9% | 0.50% |
| Washington | 134,234 | 25.2% | 2.64% | 145,207 | 4.4% | 0.40% |
| West Virginia | 54,997 | 22.5% | 2.14% | 48,854 | 5.5% | 0.58% |
| Wisconsin | 56,751 | 13.2% | 2.08% | 82,561 | 2.8% | 0.34% |
| Wyoming | 9,192 | 14.9% | 2.04% | 8,380 | 3.4% | 0.44% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 6a:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Unable to Get Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Adults Unable to Get Care | Percent of Uninsured Adults | Standard Error | Number of Insured Adults Unable to Get Care | Percent of Insured Adults | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 3,062,052 | 18.9% | 0.47% | 4,199,094 | 4.0% | 0.09% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 836,570 | 20.6% | 1.11% | 939,907 | 6.6% | 0.41% |
| Hispanic | 1,480,999 | 16.5% | 0.99% | 1,085,074 | 7.2% | 0.50% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 7:

Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults without a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider

| State | Number of Uninsured without Personal Provider | Percent of Uninsured without Personal Provider | Standard Error | Number of Insured without Personal Provider | Percent of Insured without Personal Provider | Standard Error |
|----------------------|---|--|----------------|---|--|----------------|
| Alabama | 220,426 | 43.8% | 3.24% | 383,742 | 16.9% | 1.10% |
| Alaska | 41,293 | 50.9% | 3.47% | 84,179 | 25.8% | 1.57% |
| Arizona | 352,382 | 56.2% | 3.67% | 480,083 | 18.1% | 1.54% |
| Arkansas | 157,676 | 42.5% | 2.50% | 164,843 | 12.9% | 0.90% |
| California | 2,755,567 | 70.8% | 2.32% | 4,256,775 | 23.9% | 1.02% |
| Colorado | 363,636 | 67.5% | 2.23% | 364,563 | 15.4% | 0.79% |
| Connecticut | 147,681 | 55.3% | 3.19% | 220,270 | 11.9% | 0.71% |
| Delaware | 21,111 | 40.7% | 4.30% | 46,319 | 10.3% | 1.13% |
| District of Columbia | 28,095 | 59.7% | 4.41% | 72,550 | 21.2% | 1.50% |
| Florida | 1,310,134 | 59.8% | 1.95% | 1,353,232 | 17.4% | 0.84% |
| Georgia | 554,431 | 57.6% | 2.49% | 799,758 | 17.8% | 1.14% |
| Hawaii | 53,496 | 67.7% | 2.69% | 105,367 | 15.2% | 0.76% |
| Idaho | 79,327 | 49.7% | 2.27% | 154,390 | 23.8% | 0.97% |
| Illinois | 633,193 | 50.0% | 2.53% | 922,559 | 14.2% | 0.71% |
| Indiana | 318,536 | 49.0% | 2.28% | 413,969 | 13.1% | 0.66% |
| Iowa | 86,097 | 45.5% | 3.68% | 238,610 | 15.1% | 0.88% |
| Kansas | 102,711 | 48.2% | 2.72% | 192,789 | 13.5% | 0.71% |
| Kentucky | 254,338 | 47.0% | 2.90% | 260,802 | 12.8% | 0.89% |
| Louisiana | 378,197 | 51.0% | 1.91% | 371,973 | 18.5% | 0.90% |
| Maine | 57,377 | 42.9% | 3.32% | 56,464 | 8.4% | 0.82% |
| Maryland | 198,739 | 51.4% | 3.73% | 386,151 | 12.7% | 0.76% |
| Massachusetts | 206,411 | 48.0% | 2.59% | 367,075 | 10.2% | 0.56% |
| Michigan | 375,753 | 43.8% | 2.73% | 808,334 | 15.1% | 0.84% |
| Minnesota | 137,079 | 56.3% | 3.69% | 694,484 | 24.3% | 0.95% |
| Mississippi | 213,876 | 46.4% | 2.47% | 262,207 | 20.3% | 1.05% |
| Missouri | 265,114 | 49.1% | 3.25% | 458,150 | 15.7% | 0.88% |
| Montana | 56,704 | 48.6% | 2.67% | 102,519 | 23.2% | 1.16% |
| Nebraska | 65,559 | 45.7% | 3.35% | 106,058 | 11.8% | 0.78% |
| Nevada | 230,558 | 65.1% | 3.10% | 281,890 | 27.4% | 1.50% |
| New Hampshire | 51,226 | 46.6% | 2.68% | 68,368 | 9.8% | 0.59% |
| New Jersey | 454,969 | 54.5% | 4.43% | 521,377 | 11.7% | 0.94% |
| New Mexico | 178,057 | 63.9% | 2.00% | 158,353 | 18.9% | 0.96% |
| New York | 1,220,054 | 58.9% | 2.60% | 1,319,748 | 13.4% | 0.82% |
| North Carolina | 570,137 | 56.8% | 2.60% | 627,238 | 14.7% | 0.88% |
| North Dakota | 23,219 | 53.2% | 3.61% | 83,468 | 24.3% | 1.10% |
| Ohio | 422,047 | 45.4% | 3.09% | 689,312 | 11.3% | 0.74% |
| Oklahoma | 266,144 | 53.1% | 1.87% | 186,649 | 11.5% | 0.65% |
| Oregon | 266,153 | 59.1% | 2.92% | 324,406 | 18.6% | 1.08% |
| Pennsylvania | 402,073 | 42.9% | 2.27% | 625,527 | 9.6% | 0.45% |
| Rhode Island | 51,479 | 56.7% | 3.45% | 76,010 | 13.3% | 0.84% |
| South Carolina | 217,024 | 46.1% | 2.85% | 297,331 | 14.1% | 0.91% |
| South Dakota | 28,087 | 44.0% | 2.88% | 60,725 | 15.8% | 0.81% |
| Tennessee | 272,514 | 49.6% | 3.49% | 458,113 | 14.7% | 0.89% |
| Texas | 2,463,384 | 59.0% | 1.63% | 1,694,484 | 18.4% | 0.90% |
| Utah | 102,169 | 49.2% | 3.10% | 289,228 | 25.0% | 1.18% |
| Vermont | 23,054 | 43.6% | 2.91% | 41,475 | 12.3% | 0.70% |
| Virginia | 322,113 | 48.5% | 2.90% | 652,396 | 16.3% | 1.07% |
| Washington | 311,550 | 58.4% | 2.70% | 507,712 | 15.4% | 0.81% |
| West Virginia | 122,295 | 49.9% | 2.67% | 163,085 | 18.4% | 1.01% |
| Wisconsin | 198,415 | 46.1% | 3.06% | 442,206 | 15.2% | 0.81% |
| Wyoming | 28,791 | 46.6% | 2.83% | 53,055 | 21.3% | 1.02% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 7a:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults without a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider by Race/Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured without Personal Provider | Percent of Uninsured without Personal Provider | Standard Error | Number of Insured without Personal Provider | Percent of Insured without Personal Provider | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 7,709,727 | 47.7% | 0.61% | 15,594,058 | 14.8% | 0.18% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 2,202,876 | 54.2% | 1.37% | 2,244,210 | 15.6% | 0.62% |
| Hispanic | 6,276,381 | 69.8% | 1.22% | 3,762,130 | 24.8% | 1.00% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 8:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Various Preventive Services**

| Preventive Service | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error |
|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Mammogram | 2,804,133 | 46.0% | 1.05% | 7,715,774 | 19.9% | 0.31% |
| Cervical Cancer Screening | 2,696,351 | 18.4% | 0.61% | 5,674,231 | 7.6% | 0.18% |
| Prostate Cancer Screening | 4,220,885 | 69.6% | 1.11% | 17,586,873 | 47.4% | 0.45% |
| Dental Care | 15,414,835 | 48.6% | 0.56% | 33,392,501 | 22.8% | 0.19% |
| Flu Shot | 27,279,848 | 85.9% | 0.38% | 108,914,616 | 74.3% | 0.19% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 8a:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Various Preventive Cancer Screening Services by Race/Ethnicity****Mammogram**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 1,733,046 | 51.0% | 1.09% | 5,682,085 | 19.2% | 0.29% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 330,620 | 37.2% | 2.24% | 678,928 | 17.9% | 1.06% |
| Hispanic | 554,036 | 39.5% | 3.11% | 760,386 | 24.2% | 1.88% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Cervical Cancer Screening

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 1,471,884 | 19.6% | 0.71% | 3,579,948 | 6.7% | 0.16% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 226,414 | 11.2% | 1.16% | 435,370 | 5.4% | 0.48% |
| Hispanic | 720,043 | 17.7% | 1.48% | 809,259 | 10.3% | 0.91% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Prostate Cancer Screening

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Service | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Service | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 2,421,693 | 69.9% | 1.16% | 13,482,929 | 47.0% | 0.46% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 430,177 | 57.2% | 3.21% | 1,220,336 | 40.9% | 1.77% |
| Hispanic | 993,278 | 73.1% | 3.34% | 1,377,545 | 52.9% | 2.54% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

| Table 8b: | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Dental Care by Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Care | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Care | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Care | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Care | Standard Error |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 7,735,292 | 47.9% | 0.61% | 22,201,272 | 21.0% | 0.19% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 2,049,451 | 50.4% | 1.39% | 3,949,659 | 27.5% | 0.68% |
| Hispanic | 4,496,932 | 50.0% | 1.38% | 4,213,823 | 27.8% | 0.94% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 8c:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Not Receiving Flu Shots by Race/Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured Not Receiving Flu Shots | Percent of Uninsured Not Receiving Flu Shots | Standard Error | Number of Insured Not Receiving Flu Shots | Percent of Insured Not Receiving Flu Shots | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 14,030,482 | 86.8% | 0.41% | 77,710,202 | 73.7% | 0.20% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 3,383,274 | 83.2% | 1.06% | 10,984,164 | 76.5% | 0.63% |
| Hispanic | 7,755,455 | 86.2% | 0.89% | 11,835,046 | 78.0% | 0.83% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 9:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Who Report Poor or Fair Health Status**

| State | Number of Uninsured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Percent of Uninsured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Standard Error | Number of Insured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Percent of Insured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Standard Error |
|----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Alabama | 133,943 | 26.6% | 2.74% | 286,928 | 12.6% | 0.81% |
| Alaska | 16,014 | 19.7% | 3.16% | 32,608 | 10.0% | 1.03% |
| Arizona | 129,102 | 20.6% | 3.17% | 305,253 | 11.5% | 1.17% |
| Arkansas | 69,731 | 18.8% | 1.76% | 173,239 | 13.6% | 0.76% |
| California | 975,353 | 25.1% | 2.44% | 1,964,188 | 11.0% | 0.72% |
| Colorado | 107,184 | 19.9% | 2.18% | 215,766 | 9.1% | 0.66% |
| Connecticut | 48,431 | 18.1% | 3.04% | 150,553 | 8.1% | 0.55% |
| Delaware | 10,815 | 20.9% | 3.95% | 48,247 | 10.7% | 0.83% |
| District of Columbia | 6,952 | 14.8% | 3.49% | 24,148 | 7.1% | 0.76% |
| Florida | 332,879 | 15.2% | 1.39% | 899,346 | 11.6% | 0.65% |
| Georgia | 150,915 | 15.7% | 1.69% | 510,284 | 11.4% | 0.63% |
| Hawaii | 9,258 | 11.7% | 1.98% | 59,886 | 8.6% | 0.55% |
| Idaho | 27,901 | 17.5% | 1.75% | 62,118 | 9.6% | 0.58% |
| Illinois | 228,641 | 18.1% | 1.97% | 687,859 | 10.6% | 0.60% |
| Indiana | 115,896 | 17.8% | 1.65% | 384,552 | 12.2% | 0.59% |
| Iowa | 26,142 | 13.8% | 2.60% | 129,538 | 8.2% | 0.66% |
| Kansas | 24,405 | 11.5% | 1.62% | 126,548 | 8.9% | 0.60% |
| Kentucky | 145,313 | 26.8% | 2.24% | 372,916 | 18.3% | 0.85% |
| Louisiana | 144,007 | 19.4% | 1.42% | 250,287 | 12.5% | 0.70% |
| Maine | 22,645 | 16.9% | 2.49% | 70,734 | 10.5% | 0.80% |
| Maryland | 59,193 | 15.3% | 3.07% | 248,505 | 8.1% | 0.62% |
| Massachusetts | 68,539 | 16.0% | 1.87% | 345,607 | 9.6% | 0.50% |
| Michigan | 172,561 | 20.1% | 2.19% | 498,203 | 9.3% | 0.58% |
| Minnesota | 27,672 | 11.4% | 2.26% | 239,278 | 8.4% | 0.57% |
| Mississippi | 108,485 | 23.5% | 1.98% | 222,530 | 17.2% | 0.87% |
| Missouri | 96,201 | 17.8% | 2.29% | 363,846 | 12.5% | 0.78% |
| Montana | 17,990 | 15.4% | 1.84% | 38,643 | 8.8% | 0.67% |
| Nebraska | 24,317 | 17.0% | 2.52% | 87,086 | 9.7% | 0.68% |
| Nevada | 86,135 | 24.3% | 2.89% | 132,928 | 12.9% | 1.07% |
| New Hampshire | 17,964 | 16.4% | 1.98% | 54,084 | 7.8% | 0.49% |
| New Jersey | 177,116 | 21.2% | 3.94% | 441,331 | 9.9% | 0.98% |
| New Mexico | 52,391 | 18.8% | 1.60% | 107,795 | 12.9% | 0.78% |
| New York | 350,705 | 16.9% | 2.06% | 1,160,395 | 11.8% | 0.71% |
| North Carolina | 265,754 | 26.5% | 2.25% | 637,861 | 14.9% | 0.88% |
| North Dakota | 7,634 | 17.5% | 2.64% | 31,208 | 9.1% | 0.70% |
| Ohio | 195,265 | 21.0% | 2.58% | 558,080 | 9.2% | 0.59% |
| Oklahoma | 103,243 | 20.6% | 1.49% | 193,945 | 11.9% | 0.57% |
| Oregon | 86,141 | 19.1% | 2.42% | 230,207 | 13.2% | 0.87% |
| Pennsylvania | 151,818 | 16.2% | 1.50% | 747,880 | 11.4% | 0.46% |
| Rhode Island | 18,630 | 20.5% | 2.74% | 53,147 | 9.3% | 0.62% |
| South Carolina | 102,410 | 21.7% | 2.32% | 254,126 | 12.1% | 0.74% |
| South Dakota | 10,725 | 16.8% | 2.06% | 31,446 | 8.2% | 0.58% |
| Tennessee | 96,688 | 17.6% | 2.34% | 551,639 | 17.7% | 0.94% |
| Texas | 1,138,201 | 27.2% | 1.53% | 1,272,976 | 13.8% | 0.66% |
| Utah | 30,509 | 14.7% | 2.34% | 75,852 | 6.6% | 0.62% |
| Vermont | 4,867 | 9.2% | 1.60% | 28,079 | 8.3% | 0.54% |
| Virginia | 158,234 | 23.8% | 2.48% | 373,468 | 9.3% | 0.76% |
| Washington | 93,301 | 17.5% | 2.36% | 303,304 | 9.2% | 0.61% |
| West Virginia | 56,058 | 22.9% | 2.18% | 159,949 | 18.1% | 0.94% |
| Wisconsin | 53,731 | 12.5% | 1.91% | 262,452 | 9.0% | 0.60% |
| Wyoming | 7,578 | 12.3% | 1.80% | 22,016 | 8.8% | 0.67% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Table 9a:**Percent of Uninsured and Insured Adults Who Report Poor or Fair Health Status by Race/Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Uninsured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Percent of Uninsured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Standard Error | Number of Insured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Percent of Insured in Poor or Fair Health Status | Standard Error |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 2,645,866 | 16.4% | 0.43% | 10,156,138 | 9.6% | 0.13% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 830,256 | 20.4% | 1.12% | 2,208,278 | 15.4% | 0.53% |
| Hispanic | 2,596,285 | 28.9% | 1.27% | 2,683,000 | 17.7% | 0.81% |

Source: 2002, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.

Appendix B: Methods & Resources

Methods & Resources

All analysis for this report was done using The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) 2002 *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data* (BRFSS Survey Data). The BRFSS is a national survey of preventative and health risk behaviors. It is a telephone survey administered in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The survey is administered to adults 18 of age and older in all these states and territories, but only some of the states exercise the option to collect data on children under 18 (CDC, 2002a). This report includes responses from the fifty states and the District of Columbia for adults age 18 to 65 years old.

The BRFSS survey employs a disproportionate stratified sample design. All rates cited in this report are based on weighted estimates. The complex survey design is corrected for using SAS version 8.2 software following CDC recommendations. The overall (median) response rate for the 2002 BRFSS Survey was 44.5% (CDC, 2002b). The sample size for our analysis of adults aged 18-64 is 190,841 observations (and a weighted count of 178,272,937). Data for which there are 65 or less unweighted observations within a state are not reported, as such a small number of respondents can generate imprecise and misleading estimates. All reported differences are significant at $p < 0.05$. Additional information about the BRFSS is available at: www.cdc.gov/brfss.

Methods & Resources

For more information regarding these tabulations please contact the State Health Access Data Assistance Center:

- Web: www.shadac.org
- Email: shadac@umn.edu
- Voice: 612-624-4802
- Fax: 612-624-1493

Additional Information on Source Data

To select a single source of data for the state-by-state analyses conducted for *Cover the Uninsured Week*, SHADAC considered the availability of the following:

- Consistent and timely data from all 50 states and D.C.
- Large annual sample sizes in all states
- Health insurance coverage measures
- Healthcare access measures
- Healthcare preventive services measures
- Large state samples of minority group members
- Data on children
- Data on adults 18-64 years of age

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

The two surveys that scored the highest on those criteria were the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey and the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement (CPS-DS). Both surveys produce estimates of health insurance coverage for all 50 states and D.C. The CPS-DS, however, has a smaller sample size of 18-64 year olds (in most states and for the nation as a whole) and does not measure health care access and the utilization of preventive services. The BRFSS met all of the above criteria except having data available on children in all states and D.C. (Blewett et al 2004). SHADAC researchers, therefore chose the BRFSS for their analysis because it includes healthcare access and preventive care items which are crucial for the analysis.

Our choice of survey impacts our estimates of the percent and number of people with particular characteristics such as health insurance coverage, labor force participation, healthcare access, and healthcare utilization. Despite the differences, the significant findings do not often vary by survey.

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Methods:

The literature has explored the specific differences among surveys that measure health insurance coverage (Nelson et al. 2003; Congressional Budget Office 2003; Fronstin 2000; Lewis et al. 1998; Farley-Short 2001). The BRFSS and the CPS-DS surveys differ in:

- Sample selection and population coverage
- Mode of survey administration
- Operationalization of the concept of uninsurance, and
- Data processing procedures (e.g., imputation).

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Sample selection and population coverage:

BRFSS and CPS-DS use different sampling strategies - BRFSS samples telephone numbers using random digit dialing (RDD) and CPS-DS samples households from an address-listing file (updated continuously by the Census Bureau). Thus, population coverage varies by survey as households without telephones are included in the CPS-DS, but not in the BRFSS. Also, people in phoneless households are more likely to be uninsured than those with telephones (Davern et al. 2002). And, population coverage problems in RDD-only surveys affect concepts other than health insurance, because people in households with telephones have different characteristics than those in households without telephones (Groves 1990; Keeter 1995).

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Mode of survey administration:

CPS-DS is a mixed mode survey using both telephone and in-person interviews. In-person interviews are used for the first month a household and/or family is included in the sample, and primarily by telephone thereafter. The 2001 BRFSS was a telephone-only survey, which tends to have lower response rates than mixed-mode government surveys like the CPS-DS. The median response rate for the 2001 BRFSS was 55 percent compared to the CPS-DS' 84 percent.

Furthermore, evidence indicates some differences in sample demographic representation in telephone-only surveys compared to mixed-mode or in-person-only surveys (Groves 1990; Groves and Kahn 1979; Thornberry and Massey 1988). For example, telephone surveys tend to have a smaller percentage of people in lower income categories, and a smaller percentage of people with less than a high school education.

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Operationalization of the concept of uninsurance:

The manner in which the surveys operationalize the concept of uninsurance includes both the reference period (or the timeframe addressed by the survey questions) and the timing of data collection activities.

Reference period: CPS-DS employs a list of specific possible types of health insurance coverage and elicits responses regarding coverage at any time during the previous calendar year, whereas BRFSS asks one general question regarding health insurance coverage at the point in time the person is interviewed.

Specifically, the CPS-DS question stem asks the respondent if s/he or anyone else in the household had the following types of insurance coverage at any point during the last year:

- Employer-based
- Private insurance (self-purchased insurance) Medicare
- Medicaid
- State-specific health insurance programs (including SCHIP)
- CHAMPUS/VA/Military Health Care
- Indian Health Service

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Operationalization of the concept of uninsurance: (cont'd)

Respondents are classified as uninsured if they do not answer, "yes" to any of the above options. If no coverage is reported, an uninsurance verification question is asked:

- I have recorded that (READ NAMES) were not covered by a health plan at any time in YEAR. Is that correct?
- (IF NO) Who should be marked as covered?
- (FOR EACH PERSON) What type of insurance was (NAME) covered by in YEAR? (Read list)

Respondents are allowed to report up to six different types of insurance from the list. In our multivariate analysis, our dependent variable is equal to '1' if the person is uninsured and '0' if they are covered.

The BRFSS, by contrast, asks a single, general question about the respondent's health insurance coverage at the point in time s/he is interviewed:

- Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Operationalization of the concept of uninsurance: (cont'd)

Despite the fact that the CPS-DS health insurance items use the entire last year as the reference period for the health insurance coverage survey items, there is considerable debate about what these estimates actually measure.

Officially, the Census Bureau refers to the 2001 CPS-DS health insurance estimates as representing calendar year 2000. Some researchers, however, feel that the estimates actually reflect a point-in-time estimate as of the interview (Congressional Budget Office 2003; Swartz 1994; Nelson and Short 1990). This assertion is based on comparing the CPS estimates derived from other surveys such as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS).

Timing of data collection:

The BRFSS is conducted throughout the year, while the CPS-DS is conducted in February through April (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2001; US Census Bureau 2002).

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Data processing procedures:

BRFSS does not impute missing items, while the Census Bureau fully imputes and edits the CPS-DS data file. Both the Census Bureau's method of imputing data and the fact that the CDC does not impute data could introduce biases into the estimates that could lead to differing estimates (Davern, Blewett, Bershadsky, and Arnold Forthcoming; Little and Rubin 1987). Data editing procedures can introduce differences as well. For example, the CPS-DS edits children to have Medicaid if one of the primary family members reports TANF income regardless of whether Medicaid coverage was reported (Lewis et al. 1998).

Another possibly important difference between the surveys is that different vendors, selected by the states, conduct the BRFSS interviews, while the Census Bureau maintains control over the CPS-DS. Despite the best efforts of the CDC to maintain a tight set of standards for vendors to follow when collecting BRFSS data (CDC 2001), even seemingly small differences in interviewer training, data collection procedures, and sample management could produce heterogeneity from state to state.

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Data processing procedures: (cont'd)

Though the BRFSS, CPS-DS, and other health insurance coverage surveys offer different point estimates of insurance coverage rates, the major findings from these surveys are similar. Namely, that there are many people in every state without health insurance, most of whom are working adults. Minority populations are less like to be insured, and the uninsured have less access to health care and preventive services.

Comparing the health insurance coverage estimates produced by the BRFSS and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), Nelson, Powel-Griner, Town, and Kovar (2003) found that the two surveys produced similar results despite a host of methodological differences between the surveys. Also, Davern et al. (2004) use multivariate statistical techniques to evaluate the BRFSS and CPS-DS and find that, despite substantive differences in survey design and methodologies, the two surveys result in remarkably similar insights about health insurance coverage.

Additional Information on Source Data (cont'd)

Data processing procedures: (cont'd)

Both the BRFSS and CPS-DS have advantages and disadvantages, depending on one's analysis design and criteria. The criteria used by the SHADAC researchers led them choose the BRFSS for the CTUW state-by-state analysis. Many states collect extremely high quality data on health insurance coverage and its relationship to the factors examined in the CTUW report. When doing an analysis within the particular state this data is often preferred to the CPS-DS and the BRFSS (SHADAC Issue Brief #3). However, when the objective is comparing all the states to each other the options are narrowed to either the CPS-DS and the BRFSS.

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