

Health Insurance Coverage: 2005-2006

This report presents data on health insurance coverage for District of Columbia residents and some national comparisons.

The data were obtained from information collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in their Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS). In general, the data showed that the number of people with health insurance coverage increased between 2005 and 2006, as did the number and percentage of people without health insurance coverage. The results were not uniform across demographic groups. The percentage of people without health insurance increased for Hispanics, decreased for Asians, and remained statistically unchanged for Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites.

District of Columbia Health Insurance Coverage

All people in the District

- In the District of Columbia, the number of people with health insurance coverage increased from 468,000 (86.8 percent) in 2005 to 503,000 (88.4 percent) in 2006 (Table 1).
- The number of people without health insurance coverage decreased from 71,000 (13.2 percent) in 2005 to 66,000 (11.6 percent) in 2006.
- The historical record from 1999 to 2006 is marked by an 8 year period of fluctuating rates. In 1999 the uninsured rate was 14 percent and followed a general fluctuating, but declining trend to 11.6 percent in 2006. (Table 1)
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance increased

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Table 1: Health Insurance Coverage Status: District of Columbia 1999 to 2006
(Numbers in thousands)

Year	All People	Covered		Not Covered	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	569	503	88.4	66	11.6
2005	540	468	86.8	71	13.2
2004	547	479	87.7	67	12.3
2003	554	478	86.3	76	13.7
2002	572	500	87.5	72	12.5
2001	554	487	87.9	67	12.1
2000	553	478	86.4	75	13.6
1999	545	469	86.0	76	14.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements

by
Joy Phillips
Robert Beasley

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from 64 percent in 2005 to 67 percent in 2006 (Figure 1).

- The percentage of people covered by government health insurance decreased from 33.2 percent to 31.3 percent (179,000 to 178,000 persons), from 2005 to 2006, respectively.
- The number of people covered by Medicaid (a subcategory of the government health insurance) decreased between 2005 and 2006, from 118,000 to 117,000, with a percentage decrease as well from 22.0 percent to 20.6 percent (Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutual exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year).

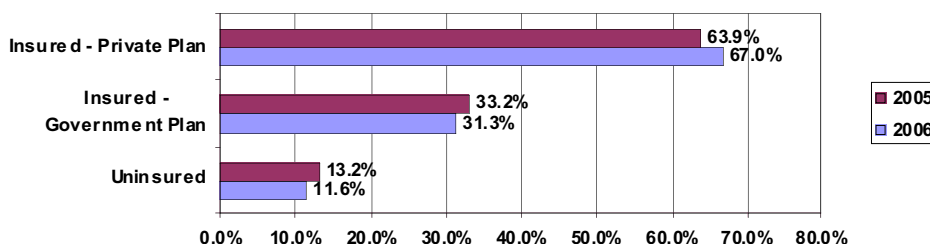
Children under 18 years in the District

- The number of children (people under 18 years old) in the District of Columbia without health insurance increased from 7,000 (6.3 percent) in 2005 to 10,000 (8.7 percent) in 2006.
- The number of children covered remained the same from 2005 to 2006 at 105,000. Of the 115,000 children under 18 years old in 2006, 59,000 (51.5 percent) had private health insurance and the other 56,000 (48.5 percent) had government health insurance.

National Health Insurance Coverage

- Nationally, the number of people with health insurance coverage increased slightly from 249.0 million in 2005 to 249.8 million in 2006.
- There was a slight decline in the percentage of those covered, from 84.7 percent in 2005 to 84.2 percent in 2006.
- Both the percentage and the number of people without health insurance increased in 2006. The percentage without health insurance increased from 15.3 percent in 2005 to 15.8 percent in 2006, and the number of unin-

Figure 1: Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: District of Columbia 2005 and 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements

sured increased from 44.8 million to 47 million.

- Nationally, the percentage of people covered by private employment-based health insurance decreased half a percentage point between 2005 and 2006, from 60.2 percent to 59.7 percent.
- Government health insurance coverage percentage remained at 27 percent. The percentage and the number of people covered by Medicaid were statistically unchanged at 12.9 percent and 38 million, respectively, in 2006.
- The number and the percentage of children under 18 years old with health insurance decreased between 2005 and 2006, from 65.9 million to 65.4 million, and from 89.1 percent to 88.3 percent, respectively.
- The uninsured rate for children under 18 years was 11.7 percent in 2006, up from 10.9 percent in 2005.
- The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured remained statistically unchanged from 2005 to 2006 for non-Hispanic Whites (10.8 percent and 21.2 million).
- The percentage and the number of uninsured Blacks increased from 19.0 percent and 7.0 million in 2005 to 20.5 percent and 7.6 million in 2006.
- The number of uninsured increased for Hispanics to 15.3 million in 2006 from 14.0 million in 2005.
- The uninsured rate for Asians decreased to 15.5 percent in 2006, from 17.2 percent in 2005.

Table 2 shows the 3-year average (2004-2006) for people without health insurance coverage by race and Hispanic origin. Among all races, whites have the lowest percentage of uninsured. American

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Table 2: People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin 3-Year Averages

Race and Hispanic Origin	3-year Average 2004-2006	
	Number	Percentage
All races	45,102,000	15.3
White	34,151,000	14.5
White, not Hispanic	20,875,000	10.7
Black	7,174,000	19.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	748,000	31.4
Asian	2,036,000	16.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	139,000	21.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	14,187,000	32.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements

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Indians and Alaska Natives had a 3-year-average (2004-2006) uninsured rate (31.4 percent) that was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (21.7 percent) and higher than those of other race groups. The 3-year average also shows that the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives was not statistically different from the rate for Hispanics (32.7 percent).

Health Insurance Coverage by State

As shown in Table 3, comparing across all states and the District of Columbia using 3-year average, uninsured rates for 2004-2006 show that Texas (24.1 percent) continues to have the highest percentage of uninsured, while Minnesota (8.5 percent) has the lowest percent. The District of Columbia's uninsured rate was 12.4 percent in 2004-2006, about 3 percent lower than the national rate of 15.3 percent, and also lower than the uninsured rates for the nearby states of Maryland (13.5 percent) and Virginia (13.2 percent).

For additional information contact:
D.C. Office of Planning
State Data Center
801 North Capitol Street, NE
Suite 4000
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 442 7600
(202) 442-7638 FAX
www.planning.dc.gov



Government of the District of Columbia

Table 3: Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State Using 3 -Year Average 2004 to 2006

State	3-Year Average 2003-2005 (percentage)	3-Year Average 2004-2006 (percentage)
United States	15.7	15.3
Alabama	14.3	14.1
Alaska	17.8	16.7
Arizona	18.1	19.0
Arkansas	17.2	17.5
California	18.8	18.5
Colorado	16.9	16.6
Connecticut	11.0	10.4
Delaware	12.7	12.5
District of Columbia	13.5	12.4
Florida	19.6	20.3
Georgia	17.5	17.6
Hawaii	9.5	8.6
Idaho	16.5	14.9
Illinois	14.2	13.6
Indiana	14.2	13.1
Iowa	9.8	9.3
Kansas	10.9	11.1
Kentucky	13.6	13.8
Louisiana	18.7	18.5
Maine	10.4	9.5
Maryland	14.1	13.5
Massachusetts	10.7	10.3
Michigan	11.3	10.6
Minnesota	8.7	8.5
Mississippi	17.3	18.1
Missouri	11.9	12.3
Montana	18.7	17.0
Nebraska	11.4	11.1
Nevada	18.4	18.3
New Hampshire	10.4	
New Jersey	14.5	14.6
New Mexico	21.1	21.0
New York	13.9	13.2
North Carolina	16.2	16.0
North Dakota	11.2	11.1
Ohio	12.0	10.7
Oklahoma	19.5	18.7
Oregon	16.7	16.6
Pennsylvania	11.2	10.2
Rhode island	11.0	10.2
South Carolina	15.6	16.0
South Dakota	12.1	11.6
Tennessee	13.7	13.4
Texas	24.6	24.1
Utah	14.5	15.7
Vermont	10.7	10.8
Virginia	13.6	13.2
Washington	14.1	12.5
West Virginia	16.9	15.5
Wisconsin	10.3	9.4
Wyoming	15.2	14.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements