



The Uninsured by State and Congressional District

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Summary

The total U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population in 2009 was estimated to be slightly more than 301 million of whom 15.1%, or 45.5 million, were estimated by the American Community Survey to be without health insurance or uninsured. The uninsured are far more likely than those with health insurance to report problems getting needed medical care, less likely to follow recommended treatments because of costs, have less access to care, receive less preventive care, and are more likely to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems. Moreover, it is widely believed that the uninsured, when they need care, are less able to pay for their care since they do not have health insurance and therefore it is further assumed that other payers take on the financial burden of their care through higher prices.

Many Americans obtain their health insurance through employers. Local factors such as local labor market conditions, the mix of firms and firm sizes, and demographic factors such as age, play a role in the proportion of uninsured among those of working age. The Medicare program has effectively provided health insurance to almost all elderly Americans while the Medicaid program and the State Children's Health Insurance Program have expanded health insurance coverage to both the poor and to children. State policies to expand coverage, including implementing Medicaid waivers to expand coverage, account for some of the differences across states in the proportion of uninsured. Similarly, state policies to expand coverage such as employer or personal mandates to purchase insurance in Hawaii and Massachusetts further explain some of the differences in the number of uninsured across states.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA, P.L. 111-148, as amended), through an expansion of Medicaid and the creation of state health insurance exchanges, is projected by the Congressional Budget Office to reduce the share of legal non-elderly residents without health insurance to 6% of the population by 2019.

This report, using the U.S. Census Bureau's 2009 American Community Survey, details differences in the number and proportion of uninsured across states, within states, and across demographic groups.

Contents

Background.....	1
The Uninsured	1
Methodology.....	3
The Survey Question	3
The ACS and Other Surveys of the Uninsured.....	4
The Uninsured: National Analysis 2009.....	5
Estimates of the Number of Uninsured by Selected Demographic Characteristics	5
The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Uninsured	6
The Uninsured: Comparisons Across States.....	8
Number and Percentage of Uninsureds by State	8
One-Year Change in Uninsureds	8
The Uninsured: Characteristics by State, 2009.....	14
The Uninsured: Characteristics by Congressional District (111 th Congress).....	29
Alabama.....	31
Alaska.....	33
Arizona.....	35
Arkansas.....	37
California.....	39
Colorado.....	42
Connecticut.....	44
Delaware.....	46
District of Columbia.....	48
Florida.....	50
Georgia.....	52
Hawaii.....	54
Idaho.....	56
Illinois.....	58
Indiana.....	60
Iowa.....	62
Kansas.....	64
Kentucky.....	66
Louisiana.....	68
Maine.....	70
Maryland.....	72
Massachusetts.....	74
Michigan.....	76
Minnesota.....	78
Mississippi.....	80
Missouri.....	82
Montana.....	84
Nebraska.....	86
Nevada.....	88
New Hampshire.....	90
New Jersey.....	92
New Mexico.....	94

New York.....	96
North Carolina.....	98
North Dakota.....	100
Ohio.....	102
Oklahoma.....	104
Oregon.....	106
Pennsylvania.....	108
Rhode Island.....	110
South Carolina.....	112
South Dakota.....	114
Tennessee.....	116
Texas.....	118
Utah.....	120
Vermont.....	122
Virginia.....	124
Washington.....	126
West Virginia.....	128
Wisconsin.....	130
Wyoming.....	132

Figures

Figure 1. Map: The Uninsured by State – 2009.....	12
---	----

Tables

Table 1. Estimates of the Uninsured by Selected Demographic Characteristics, 2009.....	7
Table 2. Number and Percentage of Uninsured, by State, 2009.....	9
Table 3. Ranking of States, by Percentage Uninsured, 2009.....	10
Table 4. One-year Change in Percentage Uninsured, by State, 2008-2009.....	13
Table 5. Percentage Uninsured by Age, by State, 2009.....	16
Table 6. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Age, 2009.....	18
Table 7. Percentage Uninsured, by Income by State, 2009.....	21
Table 8. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Income, 2009.....	23
Table 9. Percentage Uninsured by Marital and Employment Status by State, 2009.....	24
Table 10. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Marital Status, 2009.....	26
Table 11. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Employment Status, 2009.....	28
Table A-1. Alabama: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	31
Table A-2. Alabama: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009.....	32
Table A-3. Alaska: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	33
Table A-4. Alaska: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009.....	34

Table A-5. Arizona: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	35
Table A-6. Arizona: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	36
Table A-7. Arkansas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	37
Table A-8. Arkansas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	38
Table A-9. California: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	39
Table A-10. California: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	40
Table A-11. Colorado: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	42
Table A-12. Colorado: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	43
Table A-13. Connecticut: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	44
Table A-14. Connecticut: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	45
Table A-15. Delaware: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	46
Table A-16. Delaware: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	47
Table A-17. District of Columbia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	48
Table A-18. District of Columbia; Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	49
Table A-19. Florida: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	50
Table A-20. Florida: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	51
Table A-21. Georgia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	52
Table A-22. Georgia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	53
Table A-23. Hawaii: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	54
Table A-24. Hawaii: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	55
Table A-25. Idaho: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	56
Table A-26. Idaho: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	57
Table A-27. Illinois: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	58
Table A-28. Illinois: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	59
Table A-29. Indiana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	60
Table A-30. Indiana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	61
Table A-31. Iowa: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	62

Table A-32.Iowa: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	63
Table A-33.Kansas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	64
Table A-34.Kansas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	65
Table A-35.Kentucky: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	66
Table A-36.Kentucky: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	67
Table A-37.Louisiana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	68
Table A-38.Louisiana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	69
Table A-39.Maine: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	70
Table A-40.Maine: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	71
Table A-41.Maryland: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	72
Table A-42.Maryland: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	73
Table A-43.Massachusetts: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	74
Table A-44.Massachusetts: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	75
Table A-45.Michigan: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	76
Table A-46.Michigan: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	77
Table A-47.Minnesota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	78
Table A-48.Minnesota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	79
Table A-49.Mississippi: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	80
Table A-50.Mississippi: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	81
Table A-51.Missouri: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	82
Table A-52.Missouri: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	83
Table A-53.Montana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	84
Table A-54.Montana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	85
Table A-55. Nebraska: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	86
Table A-56.Nebraska: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	87
Table A-57.Nevada: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009.....	88
Table A-58.Nevada: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	89

Table A-59. New Hampshire: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	90
Table A-60. New Hampshire: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	91
Table A-61. New Jersey: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	92
Table A-62. New Jersey: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	93
Table A-63. New Mexico: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	94
Table A-64. New Mexico: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	95
Table A-65. New York: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	96
Table A-66. New York: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	97
Table A-67. North Carolina: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	98
Table A-68. North Carolina: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	99
Table A-69. North Dakota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	100
Table A-70. North Dakota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	101
Table A-71. Ohio: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	102
Table A-72. Ohio: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	103
Table A-73. Oklahoma: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	104
Table A-74. Oklahoma: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	105
Table A-75. Oregon: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	106
Table A-76. Oregon: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	107
Table A-77. Pennsylvania: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	108
Table A-78. Pennsylvania: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	109
Table A-79. Rhode Island: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	110
Table A-80. Rhode Island: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	111
Table A-81. South Carolina: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	112
Table A-82. South Carolina: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	113
Table A-83. South Dakota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	114
Table A-84. South Dakota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	115
Table A-85. Tennessee: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	116

Table A-86. Tennessee: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	117
Table A-87. Texas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	118
Table A-88. Texas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	119
Table A-89. Utah: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	120
Table A-90. Utah: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	121
Table A-91. Vermont: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	122
Table A-92. Vermont: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	123
Table A-93. Virginia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	124
Table A-94. Virginia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	125
Table A-95. Washington: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	126
Table A-96. Washington: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	127
Table A-97. West Virginia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	128
Table A-98. West Virginia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	129
Table A-99. Wisconsin: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	130
Table A-100. Wisconsin: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	131
Table A-101. Wyoming: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009	132
Table A-102. Wyoming: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111 th), 2009	133

Appendixes

Appendix. State and Congressional District Data Tables	31
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Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	133
Acknowledgments	133

Background

The Uninsured

Roughly 15% of Americans are not covered by health insurance.¹ The uninsured are more likely to:²

- report problems getting needed medical care; and
- be hospitalized for avoidable health problems.

In addition, they are less likely, among other things, to:

- follow recommended treatments because of costs;
- have access to care; or
- receive preventive care.

Moreover, it is widely believed that the uninsured, when they need care, face higher prices since they do not benefit from negotiated discounts.³ In addition, they are less able to pay for their care since they do not have health insurance and therefore other payers are forced indirectly to assume the financial burden of their care through higher prices.

While two-thirds of the uninsured are poor or near poor (i.e., with family incomes less than 133% of federal poverty level (FPL)), in 2008 it was estimated that “the uninsured contributed \$30 billion toward their own medical care. In addition, they benefited from \$56 billion in uncompensated care—\$43 billion of which was government spending for care on behalf of the uninsured (Medicaid disproportionate share hospital (DSH) and supplemental payment programs, Medicare DSH and indirect medical education (IME) payments,⁴ various direct care programs, and state and local tax appropriations).”⁵ The Institute of Medicine has estimated that among

¹ While the actual proportion of uninsured varies somewhat from survey to survey, the various well designed federally sponsored surveys provide consistent and reliable estimates over time. See Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Understanding Estimates of the Uninsured: Putting the Differences in Context*, Department of Health and Human Services, ASPE Issue Brief, Washington, DC, September 2005, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/05/uninsured-understanding-ib/index.htm>.

² The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *The Uninsured: A Primer*, Washington, DC, October 2009, <http://www.kff.org/uninsured/upload/7451-05.pdf>.

³ L. Lagnado, “Hospitals Try Extreme Measures to Collect Their Overdue Debts,” *The Wall Street Journal*, October 30, 2003, but also see Glenn A. Melnick and Katya Fonkych, “Hospital Pricing And The Uninsured: Do The Uninsured Pay Higher prices?,” *Health Affairs*, vol. 27, no. 2 (2008), pp. w116-w122 .

⁴ Medicaid DSH payments or *disproportionate share hospital payments* are additional payments made to hospitals that serve a large number of low-income patients. See Christie Provost Peters, *The Basics: Medicaid Disproportionate Hospital (DSH) Payments*, National Health Policy Forum, Washington, DC, June 15, 2009, http://www.nhpf.org/library/the-basics/Basics_DSH_06-15-09.pdf. *Indirect Medical Education* payments, or IME payments, are additional Medicare payments to teaching hospitals for the higher cost of patient care in those facilities.

⁵ Jack Hadley, John Holahan, and Teresa Coughlin, et al., “Covering The Uninsured In 2008: Current Costs, Sources Of Payment, And Incremental Costs,” *Health Affairs Web Exclusive*, August 25, 2008, pp. W411-W413.

individuals ages 25-64, approximately 18,000 excess deaths per year can be attributed to the lack of health insurance.⁶

As this report details, there are considerable differences across states, within states, and across demographic groups in the proportion of uninsured. The Medicare program has effectively provided health insurance to almost all elderly Americans while the Medicaid program and the State Children's Health Insurance Program have expanded health insurance coverage to both the poor and to children. State policies to expand health insurance coverage, including Medicaid waivers, account for some of the differences across states in the proportion of uninsured.⁷ For instance, Vermont has extended Medicaid benefits to childless adults with incomes up to 150% of FPL and only 8.6% of the state's population is uninsured.⁸ Similarly, state policies such as employer or personal mandates to purchase health insurance in Hawaii and Massachusetts further explain some of the differences.

The explanation for variations in health insurance coverage among working adults is complex since it must include decisions on the part of employers to offer coverage and decisions regarding the nature of the coverage, including cost sharing, if insurance is offered. In addition, it needs to take into consideration employees' decisions to purchase insurance. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, 61% of the non-elderly population received employer-sponsored health insurance in 2009.⁹ While employer-based health insurance is nearly universally offered by large employers (over 200 employees), only 59% of small firms (3-9 employees) offered health insurance.¹⁰ Thus, the working uninsured, poor, and unemployed who are not otherwise eligible for a public program, covered under a family member's policy, or cannot afford coverage are either relegated to the more expensive individual market or to do without coverage.

To understand those who are employed and have health insurance, one needs to understand the decision-making process that firms engage in when deciding whether to offer employees health insurance and how to share these costs. While many policy analysts have focused on the tax treatment of health insurance premiums as one impetus for employer provided health insurance, other factors such as local labor market conditions and company image are also likely to play a role in these decisions. Even if one is employed and works for a firm that offers health insurance, there is a further set of calculations that employees make regarding whether to take-up the offer of health insurance. These considerations include: one's current health status, one's expectation of future health insurance requirements, cost (including cost sharing of the premium, deductibles, and coinsurance), and the availability of other benefits through Section 125 cafeteria plans (where employees can personalized benefits from a set of offerings). In 2005, it was estimated that about 7% of those who are offered employer health insurance are actually uninsured.¹¹ All of these

⁶ Institute of Medicine, *Care without Coverage: Too Little, Too Late*, Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2002.

⁷ For additional background on Medicaid waivers, see CRS Report RL33202, *Medicaid: A Primer*, by (name redacted).

⁸ See Kaiser State Health Facts – Income Eligibility – Childless Adults. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=749&cat=4>.

⁹ Jonathan Gruber, *The Tax Exclusion For Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance*, National Bureau Of Economic Research, Working Paper 15766, Cambridge, MA, February 2010, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15766> citing Kaiser Family Foundation.

¹⁰ Smaller firms also tend to have higher employee contributions to premiums and less generous benefits. See Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research & Educational Trust, *Employer Health Benefits: 2010 Summary of Findings*, 2010, <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2010/8086.pdf>.

¹¹ Jonathan Gruber and Ebonya Washington, "Subsidies to Employee Health Insurance Premiums and the Health (continued...)"

factors, in addition to others, will affect the proportion of working aged Americans without health insurance.

Methodology

This report employs the U.S. Census Bureau's 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) to describe the characteristics of the uninsured and provide estimates of the number and percentage of uninsured at the national, state, and congressional district level.¹² The survey is briefly described below and more fully documented at the U.S. Census Bureau's Website.¹³

The ACS is representative of the civilian non-institutionalized population and is designed to produce reliable estimates of the number of uninsured at the time of the survey. Respondents in the 2009 survey were sampled between January 1 and December 31, 2009. The ACS is a mailout/mailback survey with telephone and in-person nonresponse follow-up, conducted continuously throughout the year, with results consolidated to produce annual estimates using 90% confidence intervals.

This is the second year that the Congressional Research Service has used the ACS to generate these estimates. While this year we report the state-level change in the proportion of uninsured in 2009 compared to 2008, in future years we will use the ACS to track changes in the number and proportion of uninsured over a longer period of time.

The Survey Question

The ACS contains a single multipart question (question 16) addressing health insurance coverage. The question is replicated below. Someone who responds "no" to every item is characterized as uninsured.

(...continued)

Insurance Market," *Journal of Health Economics*, vol. 24, no. 2 (2005), p. 590.

¹² The 2009 American Community Survey dataset was released by the U.S. Census Bureau in October 2010.

¹³ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>.

ACS Health Insurance Question

16. Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark “Yes” or “No” for EACH type of coverage for items a – h.

	Item	Yes	No
a.	Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Medicare, for people 65 or older, or people with certain disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	TRICARE or other military health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Indian Health Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

The ACS and Other Surveys of the Uninsured

There are several national surveys that estimate the uninsured including the Current Population Survey (CPS), the American Community Survey (ACS), and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Each of these efforts have limitations – many of which have been well documented and acknowledged by the Census Bureau and other research organizations.¹⁴ For example, the CPS and NHIS have historically undercounted Medicaid beneficiaries and estimates are less reliable for small states.¹⁵

The ACS, with a sample size of roughly 2 million completed surveys per year, allows for reasonably accurate estimates of areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Therefore, the ACS does a better job of reducing error associated with small sample size as compared to either the CPS or NHIS. However, regardless of the survey used, discrepancies exist between survey estimates of the number of uninsureds and estimates based on state and national administrative data.

¹⁴ See Thomas J. Plewes, Rapporteur National Research Council and National Research Council, “Federal Surveys,” in *Databases for Estimating Health Insurance Coverage for Children: A Workshop Summary*, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13024 ed. (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2010).

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, “Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008,” Current Population Reports P60-236(RV), Washington, DC, 2009, at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2009pubs/p60-236.pdf>, p. 20 and p. 57.

The ACS is not without its limitations, including that:¹⁶

- it is primarily a mail survey completed without the assistance of an interviewer;
- there is a single health insurance question that uses an itemized list of coverage types;
- the survey does not clearly delineate the coverage categories or clearly direct respondents that “direct purchase” of insurance should be completely independent of a current or former employer; and
- the characterization of uninsured is not collected directly, rather uninsured status is derived from the answers to the various types of coverage and the result is not verified.

Despite these limitations, the ACS produces results that are generally very similar to those obtained from other surveys and the larger sample size allows for reliable state and congressional district estimates of the uninsured.¹⁷

The Uninsured: National Analysis 2009

Estimates of the Number of Uninsured by Selected Demographic Characteristics

The total U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population in 2009 was estimated to be slightly more than 301 million of whom 15.1%, or 45.7 million, were uninsured (see **Table 1**). Women were about 20% more likely to be uninsured than men with 16.9% of women being uninsured compared to 13.4% of men. Older Americans, above age 65, were least likely to be uninsured, fewer than 1%, because of the near universal coverage offered by Medicare. Those under age 19 were also less likely to be uninsured (9.0%) with only about 5% of those under age 1 and 7% of those under age 6 being uninsured. Individuals age 19 through 21 were most likely to be uninsured (29.7%).

Low income is associated with not having health insurance and individuals with incomes equal or less than 133% of FPL are least likely to have health insurance (27.7%) compared to other income groups. Almost 95% of those at 400% or more of FPL have health insurance.

Marital and employment status are also associated with being uninsured. Single individuals, age 18-64, were twice as likely to be uninsured compared to married individuals and those working part-time were almost twice as likely to be uninsured compared to individuals working full time.¹⁸

¹⁶ Thomas J. Plewes, Rapporteur National Research Council and National Research Council, “Federal Surveys,” in *Databases for Estimating Health Insurance Coverage for Children: A Workshop Summary*, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13024 ed. (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2010).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Full time is defined in PPACA § 1513(c)(4) as working 30 hours a week. To align with PPACA’s definition, full time is defined in this report as working 30 or more hours a week for 50 or more weeks and part-time is defined as working fewer than 30 hours a week or less than 50 weeks per year.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Uninsured

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA, P.L. 111-148, as amended) was designed, in part, to expand access to health insurance. For instance, beginning with renewals from September 23, 2010, PPACA provides that dependent children up to age 26 can remain on their parent's health insurance generally beginning with the next subsequent renewal. Beginning in 2014, or sooner at state option, PPACA requires states to expand Medicaid to certain individuals who are under age 65 with income up to 133% of FPL. This reform not only expands eligibility to a group that is not currently eligible for Medicaid (low income childless adults), but also raises Medicaid's mandatory income eligibility level for certain existing groups to 133% of the FPL.¹⁹ The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that the coverage expansion provisions in the health reform law would result in a Medicaid enrollment increase, over what otherwise would have been the case, of approximately 16 million by FY2019.²⁰

Under PPACA, states are to establish health insurance exchanges that provide eligible individuals and small businesses with access to health insurance. In addition, individuals with incomes greater than 133% of FPL up to 400% of FPL are eligible for premium tax credits and cost-sharing subsidies. CBO estimates that 24 million individuals will obtain health insurance through an exchange and 5 million more will obtain their insurance through their employer's participation in an exchange. While some individuals who are currently privately insured will be covered through an exchange in the future, CBO estimated that, on net, PPACA will reduce the number of uninsured by 32 million by 2019, leaving 23 million (or 6%) of non-elderly Americans uninsured.²¹

¹⁹ PPACA extended Medicaid coverage of children 6 through 18 up to 133% of FPL but the subsequent Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-309).

²⁰ Congressional Budget Office, letter to Honorable Nancy Pelosi, March 20, 2010, available at <http://www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=11379>.

²¹ Ibid.

Table I. Estimates of the Uninsured by Selected Demographic Characteristics, 2009
(numbers in thousands)

	Total Population	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), Below (-) Overall National Average ^b
Total Population^a	301,472	45,665	15.1	
Male	153,927	20,699	13.4	-
Female	147,545	24,966	16.9	+
Under 1 Year	4,054	207	5.1	-
Under Age 6	25,201	1,764	7.0	-
Under Age 19	79,011	7,116	9.0	-
Under Age 26	108,259	16,399	15.1	x
Age 19 through 21	13,038	3,873	29.7	+
Age 21 through 64	175,729	35,665	20.3	+
Age 65 and over	37,932	358	0.9	-
Poverty Status	298,038	45,395	15.2	
≤133% FPL	61,314	16,991	27.7	+
>133 to <400% FPL	127,517	22,486	17.6	+
≥400% + FPL	109,206	5,918	5.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	189,181	38,937	20.6	
Single ^c	90,884	25,608	28.2	+
Married	98,297	13,329	13.6	-
Employed Full Time ^d	100,110	14,295	14.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	33,093	8,759	26.5	+

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with a confidence interval around the estimate. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured as compared to the overall national average. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup and the national average.
- c. The population estimates based on poverty status are less than the total population estimates since these estimates exclude people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old as well as institutionalized individuals.
- d. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- e. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year. 6: Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

The Uninsured: Comparisons Across States

Number and Percentage of Uninsureds by State

There is wide variation across states in terms of the percentage of each state's civilian non-institutionalized population not having insurance (see **Table 2**). For instance, residents of Texas are five times more likely not to have health insurance as residents of Massachusetts. **Table 3** ranks orders the states from lowest to highest in terms of each state's percent uninsured population and **Figure 1** presents the same data on a map of the United States.

While there are many factors that can potentially influence these estimates, two of the 10 states with the lowest percentage of uninsureds, Massachusetts and Hawaii, have insurance mandates (see **Table 3**). Hawaii has had an employer health insurance mandate since 1974 which covers employees who work 20 hours a week or more;²² and Massachusetts adopted an individual mandate beginning in July 2007. The District of Columbia has a low proportion of uninsureds in part due to its low-income childless-adult Medicaid waiver and the District's Healthcare Alliance Program which provides care to non-disabled childless-adults, non-qualified aliens and some individuals who are over-income for Medicaid. Most of the remaining states in the top ten, with the exception of Iowa, also have Medicaid waivers that cover low-income childless adults. Iowa has a high percentage of non-elderly adults covered by private health insurance and a low percentage of uninsured children.

One-Year Change in Uninsureds

While in aggregate there was not a change in the percentage of uninsureds in the United States between 2008 and 2009, several states experienced either a disproportionate increase or decrease in the number of uninsureds. **Table 4** presents the percentage of uninsured in each state in 2008 and 2009, the one year change in the percentage uninsured and the one-year percentage change in the percentage uninsured.

Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, and West Virginia experienced the largest declines in the percentage uninsured while Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming experienced the largest increases in the percentage of uninsured (column 4). Arizona, Colorado, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, North Dakota, and West Virginia each experienced a year-on-year decline of more than 7% (column 5). Kansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming each experienced a year-on-year increase of more than 7% (column 5).

²² Gardiner Harris, "In Hawaii's Health System, Lessons for Lawmakers," *The New York Times*, October 16, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/17/health/policy/17hawaii.html>.

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Uninsured, by State, 2009

State	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Uninsured	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent
United States	301,472	45,522	15.1
Alabama	4,616	637	13.8
Alaska	678	143	21.1
Arizona	6,502	1,127	17.3
Arkansas	2,833	483	17.0
California	36,377	6,559	18.0
Colorado	4,930	778	15.8
Connecticut	3,457	305	8.8
Delaware	869	89	10.2
District of Columbia	589	41	7.0
Florida	18,193	3,795	20.9
Georgia	9,594	1,836	19.1
Hawaii	1,232	86	7.0
Idaho	1,521	264	17.4
Illinois	12,720	1,694	13.3
Indiana	6,316	901	14.3
Iowa	2,957	255	8.6
Kansas	2,757	363	13.2
Kentucky	4,225	613	14.5
Louisiana	4,392	762	17.4
Maine	1,301	137	10.5
Maryland	5,590	621	11.1
Massachusetts	6,496	271	4.2
Michigan	9,835	1,203	12.2
Minnesota	5,197	473	9.1
Mississippi	2,880	514	17.9
Missouri	5,871	774	13.2
Montana	958	174	18.2
Nebraska	1,763	210	11.9
Nevada	2,610	572	21.9
New Hampshire	1,309	134	10.2
New Jersey	8,583	1,084	12.6
New Mexico	1,976	390	19.7
New York	19,264	2,195	11.4
North Carolina	9,149	1,471	16.1

State	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Uninsured	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent
North Dakota	630	61	9.7
Ohio	11,352	1,383	12.2
Oklahoma	3,590	672	18.7
Oregon	3,780	643	17.0
Pennsylvania	12,366	1,220	9.9
Rhode Island	1,035	117	11.3
South Carolina	4,454	750	16.8
South Dakota	793	104	13.1
Tennessee	6,188	883	14.3
Texas	24,292	5,783	23.8
Utah	2,755	401	14.6
Vermont	615	53	8.6
Virginia	7,644	908	11.9
Washington	6,546	878	13.4
West Virginia	1,793	254	14.2
Wisconsin	5,566	521	9.4
Wyoming	534	81	15.2

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the confidence level are not presented, they are available.

Table 3. Ranking of States, by Percentage Uninsured, 2009
(lowest to highest)

Rank/State ^a	Total Population (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured
1. Massachusetts	6,496	271	4.2
2. District of Columbia	589	41	7.0
2. Hawaii	1,232	86	7.0
4. Iowa	2,957	255	8.6
4. Vermont	615	53	8.6
4. Connecticut	3,457	305	8.8
7. Minnesota	5,197	473	9.1
8. Wisconsin	5,566	521	9.4
9. North Dakota	630	61	9.7
10. Pennsylvania	12,366	1,220	9.9
11. Delaware	869	89	10.2

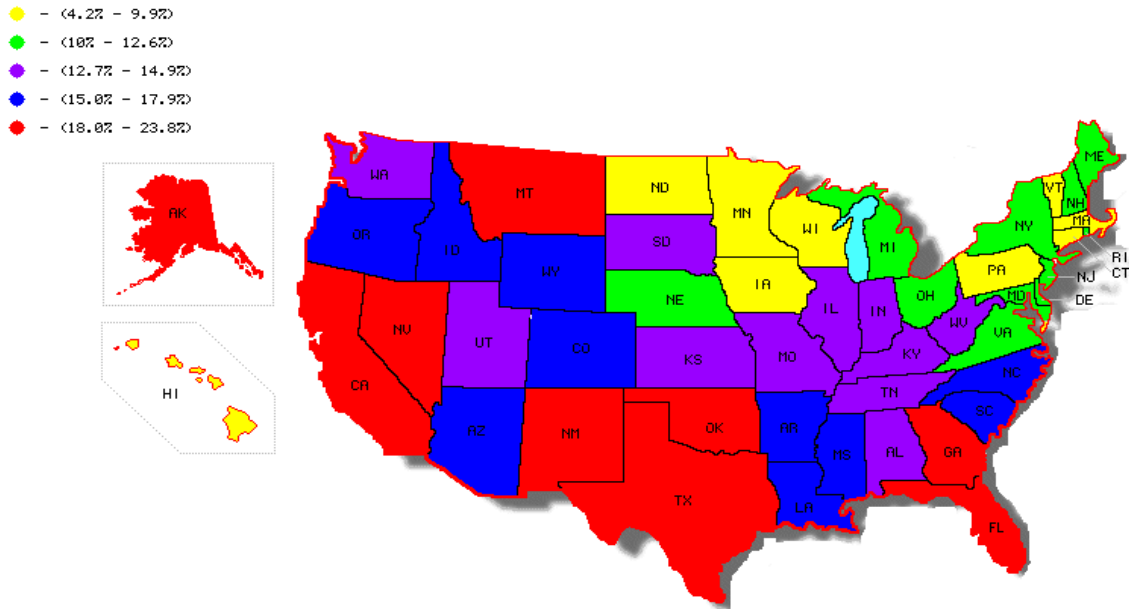
Rank/State ^a	Total Population (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured
11. New Hampshire	1,309	134	10.2
13. Maine	1,301	137	10.5
14. Maryland	5,590	621	11.1
15. Rhode Island	1,035	117	11.3
16. New York	19,264	2,195	11.4
17. Nebraska	1,763	210	11.9
17. Virginia	7,644	908	11.9
19. Michigan	9,835	1,203	12.2
19. Ohio	11,352	1,383	12.2
21. New Jersey	8,583	1,084	12.6
22. South Dakota	793	104	13.1
23. Kansas	2,757	363	13.2
23. Missouri	5,871	774	13.2
25. Illinois	12,720	1,694	13.3
26. Washington	6,546	878	13.4
27. Alabama	4,616	637	13.8
28. West Virginia	1,793	254	14.2
29. Indiana	6,316	901	14.3
29. Tennessee	6,188	883	14.3
31. Kentucky	4,225	613	14.5
32. Utah	2,755	401	14.6
United States	301,472	45,522	15.1
33. Wyoming	534	81	15.2
34. Colorado	4,930	778	15.8
35. North Carolina	9,149	1,471	16.1
36. South Carolina	4,454	750	16.8
37. Arkansas	2,833	483	17.0
37. Oregon	3,780	643	17.0
39. Arizona	6,502	1,127	17.3
40. Idaho	1,521	264	17.4
40. Louisiana	4,392	762	17.4
42. Mississippi	2,880	514	17.9
43. California	36,377	6,559	18.0
44. Montana	958	174	18.2
45. Oklahoma	3,590	672	18.7
46. Georgia	9,594	1,836	19.1

Rank/State ^a	Total Population (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured
47. New Mexico	1,976	390	19.7
48. Florida	18,193	3,795	20.9
49. Alaska	678	143	21.1
50. Nevada	2,610	572	21.9
51. Texas	24,292	5,783	23.8

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.

Figure I. Map: The Uninsured by State – 2009



Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 4. One-year Change in Percentage Uninsured, by State, 2008-2009

State ^a	2008 Estimate of Percentage Uninsured (%)	2009 Estimate of Percentage Uninsured (%)	One-year Change in Percentage Uninsured (Percentage Points)	One-year Percentage Change in Percentage Uninsured (Percentage Change)
United States	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.0%
Alabama	14.0	13.8	-0.2	-1.43%
Alaska	20.1	21.1	+1.0	4.98%
Arizona	18.7	17.3	-1.4	-7.49%
Arkansas	18.0	17.0	-1.0	-5.56%
California	17.8	18.0	+0.2	1.12%
Colorado	17.2	15.8	-1.4	-8.14%
Connecticut	9.0	8.8	-0.2	-2.22%
Delaware	10.3	10.2	-0.1	-0.97%
District of Columbia	8.0	7.0	-1.0	-12.50%
Florida	20.8	20.9	+0.1	0.48%
Georgia	18.8	19.1	+0.3	1.60%
Hawaii	6.7	7.0	+0.3	4.48%
Idaho	17.8	17.4	-0.4	-2.25%
Illinois	12.8	13.3	+0.5	3.91%
Indiana	13.9	14.3	+0.4	2.88%
Iowa	9.1	8.6	-0.5	-5.49%
Kansas	12.2	13.2	+1.0	8.20%
Kentucky	14.1	14.5	+0.4	2.84%
Louisiana	17.8	17.4	-0.4	-2.25%
Maine	10.9	10.5	-0.4	-3.67%
Maryland	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.00%
Massachusetts	4.1	4.2	+0.1	2.44%
Michigan	11.5	12.2	+0.7	6.09%
Minnesota	8.7	9.1	+0.4	4.60%
Mississippi	17.9	17.9	0.0	0.00%
Missouri	13.0	13.2	+0.2	1.54%
Montana	18.5	18.2	-0.3	-1.62%
Nebraska	11.1	11.9	+0.8	7.21%
Nevada	21.3	21.9	+0.6	2.82%
New Hampshire	10.8	10.2	-0.6	-5.56%
New Jersey	12.4	12.6	+0.2	1.61%
New Mexico	21.4	19.7	-1.7	-7.94%

State ^a	2008 Estimate of Percentage Uninsured (%)	2009 Estimate of Percentage Uninsured (%)	One-year Change in Percentage Uninsured (Percentage Points)	One-year Percentage Change in Percentage Uninsured (Percentage Change)
New York	11.8	11.4	-0.4	-3.39%
North Carolina	15.9	16.1	+0.2	1.26%
North Dakota	10.5	9.7	-0.8	-7.62%
Ohio	11.8	12.2	+0.4	3.39%
Oklahoma	19.5	18.7	-0.8	-4.10%
Oregon	16.4	17.0	+0.6	3.66%
Pennsylvania	9.4	9.9	+0.5	5.32%
Rhode Island	10.5	11.3	+0.8	7.62%
South Carolina	17.4	16.8	-0.6	-3.45%
South Dakota	11.7	13.1	+1.4	11.97%
Tennessee	13.6	14.3	+0.7	5.15%
Texas	24.1	23.8	-0.3	-1.24%
Utah	15.5	14.6	-0.9	-5.81%
Vermont	9.1	8.6	-0.5	-5.49%
Virginia	12.0	11.9	-0.1	-0.83%
Washington	13.1	13.4	+0.3	2.29%
West Virginia	15.8	14.2	-1.6	-10.13%
Wisconsin	9.1	9.4	+0.3	3.30%
Wyoming	13.9	15.2	+1.3	9.35%

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The reported year-on-year change are based solely on the point estimates and therefore should be interpreted with the understanding that these differences may be within the confidence interval.

The Uninsured: Characteristics by State, 2009

Table 5 presents the percentage uninsured in each state by four age categories: under age 6, under age 19, age 21 through age 64, and age 65 and above.²³ The first two categories depict two overlapping groups children, the third category generally captures working adults, and the final category describes the elderly who are generally covered by Medicare.

²³ The under age 6 category is relevant as there is mandatory eligibility for Medicaid for these children with family incomes up to 133% of FPL. The under age 19 category is relevant since there is also mandatory eligibility for Medicaid for children ages 6 through 18 with family incomes up to 100% of FPL and 133% of FPL beginning January 1, 2014 although states can choose to extend this coverage prior to 2014.

Table 6 rank orders states by the percentage uninsured in each of the age categories, from lowest to highest. Nationally, 7% of children under age 6 and 9% of children under age 19 were uninsured. Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of uninsured children, 1.2% under age 6 and 1.5% under age 19, followed by Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and Vermont. Nevada had the highest proportion of uninsured children, 16.8% under age 6 and 18.4% under age 19, followed by Alaska, Montana, Texas, and Florida.

Among those adults age 21 through 64, nationally 20.3% were uninsured (see **Table 5**). Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of non-elderly adults uninsured with 5.9% followed by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Vermont. Texas, with 30.3%, had the highest proportion of non-elderly adults uninsured followed by Florida, New Mexico, Nevada, and Alaska (see **Table 6**). While no state had more than 1.9% of its elderly population, over age 65, uninsured, the proportion across the states ranged from 0.1% in Vermont, West Virginia, and Iowa to 1.9% in Nevada.

Table 7 presents the percentage uninsured in each state by three income categories: under 133% of FPL, between 133% and 400% of FPL, and above 400% of FPL. **Table 8** rank orders the states by the percentage uninsured in each of the three income categories, from lowest to highest. Nationally, 27.7% of individual with incomes under 133% of FPL were uninsured, 17.6% of individuals with incomes between 133% and 400% of FPL were uninsured, and 5.4% of individuals with incomes over 400% of FPL were uninsured. Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of individuals with incomes under 133% of FPL, 7.6%, followed by the District of Columbia, Vermont, and Hawaii. Nevada had the highest proportion of individuals with incomes under 133% of FPL uninsured, 41.8%, followed by Texas, Florida, Georgia, and Alaska (see **Table 8**).

Table 9 presents the percentage uninsured in each state by marital status (single/married). **Table 10** rank orders the states by the percentage uninsured by marital status, lowest to highest. Nationally, 28.2% of those individuals not married (single, separated, divorced, or widowed) were uninsured whereas 13.6% of those individuals who were married were uninsured. Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of single adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured with 8.9% followed by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Connecticut, and Minnesota. Texas, with 38.4%, had the highest proportion of single adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured followed by Alaska, Florida, Nevada, and Oklahoma. Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of married adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured with 2.8% followed by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Vermont. Texas, with 24.3%, had the highest proportion of married adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured followed by Florida, New Mexico, Nevada, and Oklahoma.

Table 9 also presents the percentage uninsured in each state by employment status (full/part time) and **Table 11** rank orders the states by the percentage uninsured by employment status, lowest to highest. Nationally, 14.3% of those employed full-time were uninsured while 26.5% of those employed part-time were uninsured.²⁴ Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of full-time employed adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured with 4.0% followed by Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and Minnesota. Texas, with 23.0%, had the highest proportion of full time employed adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured followed by New Mexico, Florida, Montana, and Louisiana. Massachusetts had the lowest proportion of part-time employed adults, age 18

²⁴ Individuals did not necessarily obtain their health insurance coverage from their employer and an insured working part-time may have been covered by another family member working full-time.

through 64, uninsured with 8.0% followed by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Iowa. Texas, with 41.2%, had the highest proportion of part-time employed adults, age 18 through 64, uninsured followed by Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, and Oklahoma.

Table 5. Percentage Uninsured by Age, by State, 2009

State ^a	Under Age 6 (%)	Under Age 19 (%) ^b	Age 21 Through 64 (%)	Age 65 and Over (%)
United States	7.0	9.0	20.3	0.9
Alabama	4.5	6.2	19.5	0.5
Alaska	13.7	14.6	26.0	0.7
Arizona	10.0	12.7	22.6	1.3
Arkansas	5.1	7.0	24.6	0.5
California	7.0	10.0	24.1	1.8
Colorado	8.2	10.6	20.0	1.0
Connecticut	3.7	4.0	12.3	0.7
Delaware	4.6	5.6	14.2	0.6
District of Columbia	1.7	3.4	9.4	0.7
Florida	12.1	15.3	28.3	1.3
Georgia	9.2	11.6	25.1	1.2
Hawaii	1.4	2.9	10.0	0.8
Idaho	7.2	11.8	23.0	0.7
Illinois	3.4	4.9	18.8	1.3
Indiana	8.3	9.1	18.9	0.4
Iowa	4.1	4.9	11.9	0.1
Kansas	7.4	8.7	17.3	0.5
Kentucky	5.4	6.9	19.9	0.5
Louisiana	4.8	7.2	24.8	0.8
Maine	5.0	5.8	14.6	0.2
Maryland	3.1	5.1	15.3	0.8
Massachusetts	1.2	1.5	5.9	0.2
Michigan	3.7	5.1	15.3	0.8
Minnesota	5.3	6.7	11.4	0.3
Mississippi	8.7	10.9	24.2	0.2
Missouri	5.9	7.3	18.0	0.4
Montana	12.7	13.1	24.1	0.3
Nebraska	5.2	6.6	16.2	0.6
Nevada	16.8	18.4	26.4	1.9
New Hampshire	3.1	4.9	13.9	0.3
New Jersey	4.8	6.7	17.1	1.4

State ^a	Under Age 6 (%)	Under Age 19 (%) ^b	Age 21 Through 64 (%)	Age 65 and Over (%)
New Mexico	8.3	12.3	26.8	1.3
New York	4.1	4.9	15.9	1.0
North Carolina	5.6	8.7	22.0	0.6
North Dakota	6.2	5.7	13.4	0.4
Ohio	5.2	6.7	16.7	0.4
Oklahoma	10.3	11.7	25.4	0.6
Oregon	8.8	10.9	22.6	0.8
Pennsylvania	5.0	5.6	13.6	0.5
Rhode Island	4.9	5.7	15.5	0.5
South Carolina	9.1	10.5	22.6	0.4
South Dakota	6.8	7.8	18.1	0.4
Tennessee	4.9	6.4	20.3	0.4
Texas	12.5	16.9	30.3	1.8
Utah	9.0	10.6	18.6	0.7
Vermont	2.0	3.5	11.8	0.1
Virginia	5.8	6.9	15.8	0.7
Washington	5.7	7.4	17.8	0.8
West Virginia	4.5	6.0	20.2	0.1
Wisconsin	3.9	5.3	12.4	0.4
Wyoming	8.1	9.3	20.0	0.5

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. Under age 19 includes those under age 6 (i.e., the first two columns are not mutually exclusive). See footnote 23 for the justification for these age categories.

Table 6. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Age, 2009

Under Age 6 (lowest to highest)		Under Age 19 (lowest to highest)^b		Age 21 Through 64 (lowest to highest)		Age 65 and Over (lowest to highest)	
Ranking/State^a	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)
1. Massachusetts	1.2	1. Massachusetts	1.5	1. Massachusetts	5.9	1. Iowa	0.1
2. Hawaii	1.4	2. Hawaii	2.9	2. District of Columbia	9.4	1. Vermont	0.1
3. District of Columbia	1.7	3. District of Columbia	3.4	3. Hawaii	10.0	1. West Virginia	0.1
4. Vermont	2.0	4. Vermont	3.5	4. Minnesota	11.4	4. Maine	0.2
5. Maryland	3.1	5. Connecticut	4.0	5. Vermont	11.8	4. Massachusetts	0.2
5. New Hampshire	3.1	6. Illinois	4.9	6. Iowa	11.9	4. Mississippi	0.2
7. Illinois	3.4	6. Iowa	4.9	7. Connecticut	12.3	7. Minnesota	0.3
8. Connecticut	3.7	6. New Hampshire	4.9	8. Wisconsin	12.4	7. Montana	0.3
8. Michigan	3.7	6. New York	4.9	9. North Dakota	13.4	7. New Hampshire	0.3
10. Wisconsin	3.9	10. Maryland	5.1	10. Pennsylvania	13.6	10. Indiana	0.4
11. Iowa	4.1	10. Michigan	5.1	11. New Hampshire	13.9	10. Missouri	0.4
11. New York	4.1	12. Wisconsin	5.3	12. Delaware	14.2	10. North Dakota	0.4
13. Alabama	4.5	13. Delaware	5.6	13. Maine	14.6	10. Ohio	0.4
13. West Virginia	4.5	13. Pennsylvania	5.6	14. Maryland	15.3	10. South Carolina	0.4
15. Delaware	4.6	15. North Dakota	5.7	14. Michigan	15.3	10. South Dakota	0.4
16. Louisiana	4.8	15. Rhode Island	5.7	16. Rhode Island	15.5	10. Tennessee	0.4
16. New Jersey	4.8	17. Maine	5.8	17. Virginia	15.8	10. Wisconsin	0.4
18. Rhode Island	4.9	18. West Virginia	6.0	18. New York	15.9	18. Alabama	0.5
18. Tennessee	4.9	19. Alabama	6.2	19. Nebraska	16.2	18. Arkansas	0.5
20. Maine	5.0	20. Tennessee	6.4	20. Ohio	16.7	18. Kansas	0.5
20. Pennsylvania	5.0	21. Nebraska	6.6	21. New Jersey	17.1	18. Kentucky	0.5
22. Arkansas	5.1	22. Minnesota	6.7	22. Kansas	17.3	18. Pennsylvania	0.5
23. Nebraska	5.2	22. New Jersey	6.7	23. Washington	17.8	18. Rhode Island	0.5

Under Age 6 (lowest to highest)		Under Age 19 (lowest to highest) ^b		Age 21 Through 64 (lowest to highest)		Age 65 and Over (lowest to highest)	
Ranking/State ^a	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)
23. Ohio	5.2	22. Ohio	6.7	24. Missouri	18.0	18. Wyoming	0.5
25. Minnesota	5.3	25. Kentucky	6.9	25. South Dakota	18.1	25. Delaware	0.6
26. Kentucky	5.4	25. Virginia	6.9	26. Utah	18.6	25. Nebraska	0.6
27. North Carolina	5.6	27. Arkansas	7.0	27. Illinois	18.8	25. North Carolina	0.6
28. Washington	5.7	28. Louisiana	7.2	28. Indiana	18.9	25. Oklahoma	0.6
29. Virginia	5.8	29. Missouri	7.3	29. Alabama	19.5	29. Alaska	0.7
30. Missouri	5.9	30. Washington	7.4	30. Kentucky	19.9	29. Connecticut	0.7
31. North Dakota	6.2	31. South Dakota	7.8	31. Colorado	20.0	29. District of Columbia	0.7
32. South Dakota	6.8	32. Kansas	8.7	31. Wyoming	20.0	29. Idaho	0.7
33. California	7.0	32. North Carolina	8.7	33. West Virginia	20.2	29. Utah	0.7
United States	7.0	United States	9.0	34. Tennessee	20.3	29. Virginia	0.7
34. Idaho	7.2	34. Indiana	9.1	United States	20.3	35. Hawaii	0.8
35. Kansas	7.4	35. Wyoming	9.3	35. North Carolina	22.0	35. Louisiana	0.8
36. Wyoming	8.1	36. California	10.0	36. Arizona	22.6	35. Maryland	0.8
37. Colorado	8.2	37. South Carolina	10.5	36. Oregon	22.6	35. Michigan	0.8
38. Indiana	8.3	38. Colorado	10.6	36. South Carolina	22.6	35. Oregon	0.8
38. New Mexico	8.3	38. Utah	10.6	39. Idaho	23.0	35. Washington	0.8
40. Mississippi	8.7	40. Mississippi	10.9	40. California	24.1	United States	0.9
41. Oregon	8.8	40. Oregon	10.9	40. Montana	24.1	41. Colorado	1.0
42. Utah	9.0	42. Georgia	11.6	42. Mississippi	24.2	41. New York	1.0
43. South Carolina	9.1	43. Oklahoma	11.7	43. Arkansas	24.6	43. Georgia	1.2
44. Georgia	9.2	44. Idaho	11.8	44. Louisiana	24.8	44. Arizona	1.3
45. Arizona	10.0	45. New Mexico	12.3	45. Georgia	25.1	44. Florida	1.3
46. Oklahoma	10.3	46. Arizona	12.7	46. Oklahoma	25.4	44. Illinois	1.3
47. Florida	12.1	47. Montana	13.1	47. Alaska	26.0	44. New Mexico	1.3

Under Age 6 (lowest to highest)		Under Age 19 (lowest to highest)^b		Age 21 Through 64 (lowest to highest)		Age 65 and Over (lowest to highest)	
Ranking/State^a	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)
48. Texas	12.5	48. Alaska	14.6	48. Nevada	26.4	48. New Jersey	1.4
49. Montana	12.7	49. Florida	15.3	49. New Mexico	26.8	49. California	1.8
50. Alaska	13.7	50. Texas	16.9	50. Florida	28.3	49. Texas	1.8
51. Nevada	16.8	51. Nevada	18.4	51. Texas	30.3	51. Nevada	1.9

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All rankings are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. While the rankings are based on the point estimates, there is a confidence interval around each estimate and therefore the rankings should be interpreted as indicative. Although the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available. Columns sorted initially by percent uninsured and then alphabetically. Ties are not indicated.
- b. Under age 19 includes those under age 6 (i.e., the first two columns are not mutually exclusive). See footnote 23 for the justification for these age categories.

Table 7. Percentage Uninsured, by Income by State, 2009

State ^a	Under 133% of the FPL	Between 133% - 400% of the FPL	Greater than 400% of the FPL
United States	27.7	17.6	5.4
Alabama	26.3	13.5	3.9
Alaska	33.9	27.4	11.7
Arizona	28.0	19.2	7.2
Arkansas	28.1	17.0	5.9
California	29.8	22.7	6.7
Colorado	33.6	18.8	5.2
Connecticut	18.8	13.0	3.7
Delaware	17.1	13.5	4.7
District of Columbia	8.3	11.0	4.0
Florida	35.0	23.4	7.6
Georgia	34.8	20.8	6.1
Hawaii	15.1	7.7	3.3
Idaho	30.5	18.0	5.8
Illinois	25.5	15.8	5.2
Indiana	27.9	15.3	4.4
Iowa	19.2	9.4	2.6
Kansas	28.0	14.2	3.8
Kentucky	26.5	14.8	3.7
Louisiana	28.0	19.0	7.1
Maine	15.2	12.9	4.8
Maryland	24.4	15.6	4.8
Massachusetts	7.6	6.2	1.9
Michigan	22.1	13.2	4.4
Minnesota	18.1	11.4	3.5
Mississippi	27.4	17.6	6.6
Missouri	25.6	14.0	4.4
Montana	29.5	20.2	7.5
Nebraska	25.6	12.9	3.3
Nevada	41.8	24.3	7.8
New Hampshire	23.0	13.2	4.5
New Jersey	25.7	18.4	5.4
New Mexico	31.1	21.3	7.3
New York	17.5	15.0	5.4
North Carolina	29.8	17.4	4.7

State^a	Under 133% of the FPL	Between 133% - 400% of the FPL	Greater than 400% of the FPL
North Dakota	22.0	10.5	3.4
Ohio	23.4	13.1	4.1
Oklahoma	31.7	19.7	7.0
Oregon	31.8	18.9	5.9
Pennsylvania	18.6	11.7	3.9
Rhode Island	19.7	14.3	5.5
South Carolina	28.7	18.2	5.6
South Dakota	27.3	13.4	3.6
Tennessee	24.8	14.9	4.8
Texas	39.7	26.8	7.9
Utah	30.1	15.0	5.6
Vermont	12.2	11.2	4.6
Virginia	26.5	15.6	3.9
Washington	25.7	16.8	4.9
West Virginia	23.5	14.1	5.5
Wisconsin	19.8	10.1	3.4
Wyoming	29.1	17.8	7.0

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population – all ages. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.

Table 8. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Income, 2009
(lowest to highest)

Under 133% of the FPL ^a		Between 133% - 400% of the FPL		Greater than 400% of the FPL	
Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)
1. Massachusetts	7.6	1. Massachusetts	6.2	1. Massachusetts	1.9
2. District of Columbia	8.3	2. Hawaii	7.7	2. Iowa	2.6
3. Vermont	12.2	3. Iowa	9.4	3. Hawaii	3.3
4. Hawaii	15.1	4. Wisconsin	10.1	3. Nebraska	3.3
5. Maine	15.2	5. North Dakota	10.5	5. North Dakota	3.4
6. Delaware	17.1	6. District of Columbia	11.0	5. Wisconsin	3.4
7. New York	17.5	7. Vermont	11.2	7. Minnesota	3.5
8. Minnesota	18.1	8. Minnesota	11.4	8. South Dakota	3.6
9. Pennsylvania	18.6	9. Pennsylvania	11.7	9. Connecticut	3.7
10. Connecticut	18.8	10. Maine	12.9	9. Kentucky	3.7
11. Iowa	19.2	10. Nebraska	12.9	11. Kansas	3.8
12. Rhode Island	19.7	12. Connecticut	13.0	12. Alabama	3.9
13. Wisconsin	19.8	13. Ohio	13.1	12. Pennsylvania	3.9
14. North Dakota	22.0	14. Michigan	13.2	12. Virginia	3.9
15. Michigan	22.1	14. New Hampshire	13.2	15. District of Columbia	4.0
16. New Hampshire	23.0	16. South Dakota	13.4	16. Ohio	4.1
17. Ohio	23.4	17. Alabama	13.5	17. Indiana	4.4
18. West Virginia	23.5	17. Delaware	13.5	17. Michigan	4.4
19. Maryland	24.4	19. Missouri	14.0	17. Missouri	4.4
20. Tennessee	24.8	20. West Virginia	14.1	20. New Hampshire	4.5
21. Illinois	25.5	21. Kansas	14.2	21. Vermont	4.6
22. Missouri	25.6	22. Rhode Island	14.3	22. Delaware	4.7
22. Nebraska	25.6	23. Kentucky	14.8	22. North Carolina	4.7
24. New Jersey	25.7	24. Tennessee	14.9	24. Maine	4.8
24. Washington	25.7	25. New York	15.0	24. Maryland	4.8
26. Alabama	26.3	25. Utah	15.0	24. Tennessee	4.8
27. Kentucky	26.5	27. Indiana	15.3	27. Washington	4.9
27. Virginia	26.5	28. Maryland	15.6	28. Colorado	5.2
29. South Dakota	27.3	28. Virginia	15.6	28. Illinois	5.2
30. Mississippi	27.4	30. Illinois	15.8	30. New Jersey	5.4
United States	27.7	31. Washington	16.8	30. New York	5.4
31. Indiana	27.9	32. Arkansas	17.0	United States	5.4

Under 133% of the FPL ^a		Between 133% - 400% of the FPL		Greater than 400% of the FPL	
Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)	Ranking/State	Percent (%)
32. Arizona	28.0	33. North Carolina	17.4	32. Rhode Island	5.5
32. Kansas	28.0	34. Mississippi	17.6	32. West Virginia	5.5
32. Louisiana	28.0	United States	17.6	34. South Carolina	5.6
35. Arkansas	28.1	35. Wyoming	17.8	34. Utah	5.6
36. South Carolina	28.7	36. Idaho	18.0	36. Idaho	5.8
37. Wyoming	29.1	37. South Carolina	18.2	37. Arkansas	5.9
38. Montana	29.5	38. New Jersey	18.4	37. Oregon	5.9
39. California	29.8	39. Colorado	18.8	39. Georgia	6.1
39. North Carolina	29.8	40. Oregon	18.9	40. Mississippi	6.6
41. Utah	30.1	41. Louisiana	19.0	41. California	6.7
42. Idaho	30.5	42. Arizona	19.2	42. Oklahoma	7.0
43. New Mexico	31.1	43. Oklahoma	19.7	42. Wyoming	7.0
44. Oklahoma	31.7	44. Montana	20.2	44. Louisiana	7.1
45. Oregon	31.8	45. Georgia	20.8	45. Arizona	7.2
46. Colorado	33.6	46. New Mexico	21.3	46. New Mexico	7.3
47. Alaska	33.9	47. California	22.7	47. Montana	7.5
48. Georgia	34.8	48. Florida	23.4	48. Florida	7.6
49. Florida	35.0	49. Nevada	24.3	49. Nevada	7.8
50. Texas	39.7	50. Texas	26.8	50. Texas	7.9
51. Nevada	41.8	51. Alaska	27.4	51. Alaska	11.7

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. Rankings are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. While rankings are based on the point estimates, there is a confidence interval around each estimate and therefore the rankings should be interpreted as indicative. Although the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available. Columns sorted initially by percent uninsured and then alphabetically.

Table 9. Percentage Uninsured by Marital and Employment Status by State, 2009

State ^a	Single	Married	Employed Full Time ^b	Employed Part Time
United States	28.2	13.6	14.3	26.5
Alabama	28.5	11.9	12.3	27.1
Alaska	38.3	15.1	18.0	33.4
Arizona	29.5	16.8	17.3	29.0
Arkansas	34.6	17.5	17.1	36.2
California	30.8	18.0	17.3	30.3
Colorado	28.6	13.4	14.1	26.8

State^a	Single	Married	Employed Full Time^b	Employed Part Time
Connecticut	18.6	6.8	7.8	16.9
Delaware	19.8	8.7	10.4	19.7
District of Columbia	10.8	4.6	6.8	11.5
Florida	37.0	20.1	21.6	36.1
Georgia	34.4	17.0	17.2	33.3
Hawaii	15.3	5.7	5.4	14.7
Idaho	33.6	16.8	15.8	32.8
Illinois	27.2	11.4	12.5	23.0
Indiana	28.2	11.7	12.1	25.1
Iowa	19.9	6.3	8.4	16.0
Kansas	26.4	10.8	12.3	24.9
Kentucky	29.5	13.3	12.8	28.1
Louisiana	34.5	15.1	19.0	32.0
Maine	21.7	8.4	11.2	21.0
Maryland	22.0	9.0	9.8	21.6
Massachusetts	8.9	2.8	4.0	8.0
Michigan	25.8	9.8	11.0	22.2
Minnesota	18.8	6.0	8.2	15.9
Mississippi	33.3	15.9	16.6	34.2
Missouri	26.8	10.9	12.2	24.2
Montana	33.7	15.4	19.2	28.5
Nebraska	25.8	9.4	17.4	21.9
Nevada	36.1	19.0	17.4	35.8
New Hampshire	21.7	7.9	8.9	20.9
New Jersey	25.4	10.3	12.2	21.5
New Mexico	34.6	19.8	21.8	32.1
New York	21.2	10.2	12.1	20.6
North Carolina	31.1	14.5	15.0	30.7
North Dakota	21.9	6.6	9.3	17.8
Ohio	25.6	8.7	10.3	21.8
Oklahoma	35.2	18.0	18.7	35.3
Oregon	32.1	14.5	14.7	29.0
Pennsylvania	20.6	7.4	8.8	18.4
Rhode Island	22.3	8.5	10.8	17.7
South Carolina	32.2	14.2	15.0	30.7
South Dakota	27.3	10.7	13.2	24.5
Tennessee	29.3	12.5	13.3	26.3
Texas	38.4	24.3	23.0	41.2

State ^a	Single	Married	Employed Full Time ^b	Employed Part Time
Utah	26.9	13.5	13.4	23.7
Vermont	19.2	6.0	9.9	17.0
Virginia	23.2	9.7	10.6	23.0
Washington	26.3	11.2	11.2	24.8
West Virginia	30.5	12.8	15.5	29.3
Wisconsin	21.0	6.1	8.5	16.0
Wyoming	30.0	13.7	14.1	30.4

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

- a. All figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. Full time is defined as working 30 or more hours a week for 50 or more weeks and part-time is defined as working fewer than 30 hours a week or less than 50 weeks per year.

Table 10. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Marital Status, 2009
(lowest to highest)

Single			Married		
Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)	Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)
1.	Massachusetts	8.9	1.	Massachusetts	2.8
2.	District of Columbia	10.8	2.	District of Columbia	4.6
3.	Hawaii	15.3	3.	Hawaii	5.7
4.	Connecticut	18.6	4.	Minnesota	6.0
5.	Minnesota	18.8	4	Vermont	6.0
6.	Vermont	19.2	6.	Wisconsin	6.1
7.	Delaware	19.8	7.	Iowa	6.3
8.	Iowa	19.9	8.	North Dakota	6.6
9.	Pennsylvania	20.6	9.	Connecticut	6.8
10	Wisconsin	21.0	10	Pennsylvania	7.4
11.	New York	21.2	11.	New Hampshire	7.9
12.	Maine	21.7	12.	Maine	8.4
12.	New Hampshire	21.7	13.	Rhode Island	8.5
14.	North Dakota	21.9	14.	Delaware	8.7
15.	Maryland	22.0	14.	Ohio	8.7
16.	Rhode Island	22.3	16.	Maryland	9.0
17.	Virginia	23.2	17.	Nebraska	9.4
18.	New Jersey	25.4	18.	Virginia	9.7
19.	Ohio	25.6	19.	Michigan	9.8

Single			Married		
Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)	Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)
20.	Michigan	25.8	20	New York	10.2
20.	Nebraska	25.8	21.	New Jersey	10.3
22.	Washington	26.3	22.	South Dakota	10.7
23.	Kansas	26.4	23.	Kansas	10.8
24.	Missouri	26.8	24.	Missouri	10.9
25.	Utah	26.9	25.	Washington	11.2
26.	Illinois	27.2	26.	Illinois	11.4
27.	South Dakota	27.3	27.	Indiana	11.7
	United States	28.2	28.	Alabama	11.9
28.	Indiana	28.2	29.	Tennessee	12.5
29	Alabama	28.5	30.	West Virginia	12.8
30.	Colorado	28.6	31.	Kentucky	13.3
31.	Tennessee	29.3	32.	Colorado	13.4
32.	Arizona	29.5	33.	Utah	13.5
32.	Kentucky	29.5		United States	13.6
34.	Wyoming	30.0	34.	Wyoming	13.7
35.	West Virginia	30.5	35.	South Carolina	14.2
36.	California	30.8	36.	North Carolina	14.5
37.	North Carolina	31.1	36.	Oregon	14.5
38.	Oregon	32.1	38.	Louisiana	15.1
39	South Carolina	32.2	38	Alaska	15.1
40.	Mississippi	33.3	40.	Montana	15.4
41.	Idaho	33.6	41.	Mississippi	15.9
42.	Montana	33.7	42.	Arizona	16.8
43.	Georgia	34.4	42.	Idaho	16.8
44.	Louisiana	34.5	44.	Georgia	17.0
45.	Arkansas	34.6	45.	Arkansas	17.5
45.	New Mexico	34.6	46.	California	18.0
47.	Oklahoma	35.2	46.	Oklahoma	18.0
48.	Nevada	36.1	48.	Nevada	19.0
49	Florida	37.0	49	New Mexico	19.8
50.	Alaska	38.3	50.	Florida	20.1
51.	Texas	38.4	51.	Texas	24.3

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: Rankings are for the civilian non-institutionalized population age 18-64. While rankings are based on the point estimates, there is a confidence interval around each estimate and therefore the rankings should be interpreted as indicative. Although the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available. Columns sorted initially by percent uninsured and then alphabetically.

Table 11. Ranking of States by Percentage Uninsured by Employment Status, 2009
(lowest to highest)

Employed Full Time			Employed Part Time		
Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)	Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)
1.	Massachusetts	4.0	1.	Massachusetts	8.0
2.	Hawaii	5.4	2.	District of Columbia	11.5
3.	District of Columbia	6.8	3.	Hawaii	14.7
4.	Connecticut	7.8	4.	Minnesota	15.9
5.	Minnesota	8.2	5.	Iowa	16.0
6.	Iowa	8.4	5.	Wisconsin	16.0
7.	Wisconsin	8.5	7.	Connecticut	16.9
8.	Pennsylvania	8.8	8.	Vermont	17.0
9.	New Hampshire	8.9	9.	Rhode Island	17.7
10	North Dakota	9.3	10	North Dakota	17.8
11.	Maryland	9.8	11.	Pennsylvania	18.4
12.	Vermont	9.9	12.	Delaware	19.7
13.	Ohio	10.3	13.	New York	20.6
14.	Delaware	10.4	14.	New Hampshire	20.9
15.	Virginia	10.6	15.	Maine	21.0
16.	Rhode Island	10.8	16.	New Jersey	21.5
17.	Michigan	11.0	17.	Maryland	21.6
18.	Maine	11.2	18.	Ohio	21.8
18.	Washington	11.2	19.	Nebraska	21.9
20	Indiana	12.1	20	Michigan	22.2
20.	New York	12.1	21.	Illinois	23.0
22.	Missouri	12.2	21.	Virginia	23.0
22.	New Jersey	12.2	23.	Utah	23.7
24.	Alabama	12.3	24.	Missouri	24.2
24.	Kansas	12.3	25.	South Dakota	24.5
26.	Illinois	12.5	26.	Washington	24.8
27.	Kentucky	12.8	27.	Kansas	24.9
28.	South Dakota	13.2	28.	Indiana	25.1
29.	Tennessee	13.3	29.	Tennessee	26.3

Employed Full Time			Employed Part Time		
Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)	Rank	State	Percent Uninsured (%)
30.	Utah	13.4		United States	26.5
31.	Colorado	14.1	30.	Colorado	26.8
31.	Wyoming	14.1	31.	Alabama	27.1
	United States	14.3	32.	Kentucky	28.1
33.	Oregon	14.7	33.	Montana	28.5
34.	North Carolina	15.0	34.	Arizona	29.0
34.	South Carolina	15.0	34.	Oregon	29.0
36.	West Virginia	15.5	36.	West Virginia	29.3
37.	Idaho	15.8	37.	California	30.3
38.	Mississippi	16.6	38.	Wyoming	30.4
39.	Arkansas	17.1	39.	North Carolina	30.7
40.	Georgia	17.2	39.	South Carolina	30.7
41.	Arizona	17.3	41.	Louisiana	32.0
41.	California	17.3	42.	New Mexico	32.1
43.	Nebraska	17.4	43.	Idaho	32.8
43.	Nevada	17.4	44.	Georgia	33.3
45.	Alaska	18.0	45.	Alaska	33.4
46.	Oklahoma	18.7	46.	Mississippi	34.2
47.	Louisiana	19.0	47.	Oklahoma	35.3
48.	Montana	19.2	48.	Nevada	35.8
49.	Florida	21.6	49.	Florida	36.1
50.	New Mexico	21.8	50.	Arkansas	36.2
51.	Texas	23.0	51.	Texas	41.2

Source: CRS analysis of data from 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: Rankings are for the civilian non-institutionalized population age 18-64. While rankings are based on the point estimates, there is a confidence interval around each estimate and therefore the rankings should be interpreted as indicative. Although the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available. Columns sorted initially by percent uninsured and then alphabetically.

The Uninsured: Characteristics by Congressional District (111th Congress)

Of the 435 congressional districts, 245 had fewer uninsureds in 2009, as a proportion of their population, than the national average of 15.1% and more than 80 congressional districts had fewer than 10% of their populations uninsured in 2009. Of the 10 congressional districts with the lowest proportion of uninsureds, nine were in Massachusetts. The 4th congressional district in

Massachusetts, an area west and south of Boston, had the lowest proportion of uninsureds in the country with just 3.2% of its population uninsured. The fifth congressional district in Wisconsin, north and west of Milwaukee, was the only non-Massachusetts district among the ten districts with the lowest proportion of uninsureds.

There were 12 congressional districts in 2009 where more than 30% of their populations were uninsured: six in Texas (32, 18, 28, 30, 9, and 29), three in California (47, 34, and 31), two in Florida (23 and 17) and one in Arizona (4). California's 31st congressional district, covering parts of Los Angeles, had the highest proportion of uninsureds of any congressional district with 38.5% uninsured.

In the appendix that follows, two tables are presented for each state and the District of Columbia. The first table presents the proportion uninsured in 2009 by gender, age, income, and marital and employment status. The second table presents the proportion of uninsured, estimated by the Census Bureau, for each congressional district in 2009. Both sets of estimates were generated by the Census Bureau based on the 2009 American Community Survey.

Appendix. State and Congressional District Data Tables

Alabama

Table A-1. Alabama: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	4,616	637	13.8	-
Male	2,400	301	12.5	-
Female	2,216	336	15.2	-
Under Age 6	373	17	4.5	-
Under Age 19	1,194	74	6.2	-
Under Age 26	1,640	216	13.2	-
Age 19 through 21	206	64	31.0	x
Age 21 through 64	2,660	518	19.5	-
Age 65 and over	624	3	0.5	-
Poverty Status	4,570			
≤133% FPL	1,140	300	26.3	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,067	279	13.5	-
≥400% + FPL	1,363	53	3.9	-
Total Population Age 18-64	2,868			
Single ^c	1,360	388	28.5	x
Married	1,508	179	11.9	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,448	178	12.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	431	117	27.1	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significant higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-2. Alabama: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Alabama	4,616	637	13.8	
Congressional District 1	684	107	15.6	+
Congressional District 2	661	91	13.7	-
Congressional District 3	661	97	14.6	-
Congressional District 4	652	100	15.4	+
Congressional District 5	703	90	12.8	-
Congressional District 6	735	68	9.2	-
Congressional District 7	612	97	15.9	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Alaska

Table A-3. Alaska: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	678	143	21.1	+
Male	334	63	19.0	+
Female	344	80	23.1	+
Under Age 6	64	9	13.7	+
Under Age 19	198	29	14.6	+
Under Age 26	273	58	21.2	+
Age 19 through 21	34	12	36.5	+
Age 21 through 64	406	105	26.0	+
Age 65 and over	51	0.4	0.7	x
Poverty Status	669			
≤133% FPL	91	31	33.9	+
>133 to <400% FPL	276	76	27.4	+
≥400% + FPL	303	35	11.7	+
Total Population Age 18-64	444			
Single ^c	219	84	38.3	+
Married	225	34	15.1	x
Employed Full Time ^d	212	38	18.0	+
Employed Part Time ^e	105	35	33.4	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-4. Alaska: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Alaska	678	143	21.1	
At Large Alaska	678	143	21.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Arizona

Table A-5. Arizona: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	6,502	1,127	17.3	+
Male	3,269	497	15.2	+
Female	3,233	629	19.5	+
Under Age 6	616	62	10.0	+
Under Age 19	1,821	232	12.7	+
Under Age 26	2,428	437	18.0	+
Age 19 through 21	260	88	33.9	+
Age 21 through 64	3,653	827	22.6	+
Age 65 and over	854	11	1.3	+
Poverty Status	6,459			
≤133% FPL	1,519	425	28.0	x
>133 to <400% FPL	2,853	547	19.2	+
≥400% + FPL	2,087	150	7.2	+
Total Population Age 18-64	3,918			
Single ^c	1,964	579	29.5	+
Married	1,953	329	16.8	+
Employed Full Time ^d	2,006	348	17.3	+
Employed Part Time ^e	651	189	29.0	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-6. Arizona: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Arizona	6,502	1,127	17.3	
Congressional District 1	758	130	17.1	+
Congressional District 2	957	144	15.0	-
Congressional District 3	758	121	16.0	+
Congressional District 4	761	234	30.7	+
Congressional District 5	726	107	14.7	-
Congressional District 6	974	137	14.1	-
Congressional District 7	892	187	20.9	+
Congressional District 8	768	84	10.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Arkansas

Table A-7. Arkansas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,833	483	17.0	+
Male	1,457	233	16.0	+
Female	1,376	250	18.1	+
Under Age 6	242	12	5.1	-
Under Age 19	750	53	7.0	-
Under Age 26	1,017	158	15.5	x
Age 19 through 21	121	46	38.4	+
Age 21 through 64	1,611	396	24.6	+
Age 65 and over	392	2	0.5	-
Poverty Status	2,798			
≤133% FPL	758	213	28.1	x
>133 to <400% FPL	1,308	222	17.0	x
≥400% + FPL	732	43	5.9	x
Total Population Age 18-64	1,735			
Single ^c	776	269	34.6	+
Married	959	168	17.5	+
Employed Full Time ^d	901	154	17.1	+
Employed Part Time ^e	276	100	36.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-8. Arkansas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Arkansas	2,833	483	17.0	
Congressional District 1	679	115	16.9	+
Congressional District 2	737	108	14.7	-
Congressional District 3	819	150	18.3	+
Congressional District 4	655	120	18.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

California

Table A-9. California: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	36,377	6,559	18.0	+
Male	18,305	2,914	15.9	+
Female	18,072	3,645	20.2	+
Under Age 6	3,246	228	7.0	x
Under Age 19	9,985	997	10.0	+
Under Age 26	13,603	2,311	17.0	+
Age 19 through 21	1,591	544	34.2	+
Age 21 through 64	21,300	5,137	24.1	+
Age 65 and over	4,024	73	1.8	+
Poverty Status	36,089			
≤133% FPL	7,542	2,249	29.8	+
>133 to <400% FPL	14,788	3,360	22.7	+
≥400% + FPL	13,759	924	6.7	+
Total Population Age 18-64	22,930			
Single ^c	11,435	3,523	30.8	+
Married	11,495	2,073	18.0	+
Employed Full Time ^d	11,503	1,992	17.3	+
Employed Part Time ^e	4,249	1,286	30.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-10. California: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
California	36,377	6,559	18.0	
Congressional District 1	695	104	14.9	-
Congressional District 2	713	117	16.4	+
Congressional District 3	760	90	11.8	-
Congressional District 4	769	81	10.5	-
Congressional District 5	703	112	15.9	+
Congressional District 6	649	79	12.1	-
Congressional District 7	672	106	15.7	+
Congressional District 8	675	85	12.6	-
Congressional District 9	649	94	14.5	-
Congressional District 10	703	74	10.5	-
Congressional District 11	760	89	11.7	-
Congressional District 12	644	59	9.1	-
Congressional District 13	650	82	12.6	-
Congressional District 14	656	68	10.3	-
Congressional District 15	681	74	10.8	-
Congressional District 16	686	106	15.5	+
Congressional District 17	653	127	19.4	+
Congressional District 18	714	149	20.9	+
Congressional District 19	751	133	17.7	+
Congressional District 20	724	187	25.8	+
Congressional District 21	767	150	19.6	+
Congressional District 22	763	116	15.2	+
Congressional District 23	662	130	19.6	+
Congressional District 24	677	89	13.2	-
Congressional District 25	819	134	16.4	+
Congressional District 26	700	97	13.8	-
Congressional District 27	674	138	20.4	+
Congressional District 28	669	182	27.2	+
Congressional District 29	658	115	17.5	+
Congressional District 30	644	63	9.8	-
Congressional District 31	630	242	38.5	+
Congressional District 32	645	152	23.6	+

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Congressional District 33	644	183	28.4	+
Congressional District 34	646	223	34.5	+
Congressional District 35	673	179	26.6	+
Congressional District 36	677	116	17.2	+
Congressional District 37	644	146	22.6	+
Congressional District 38	639	161	25.2	+
Congressional District 39	657	156	23.8	+
Congressional District 49	676	129	19.1	+
Congressional District 41	783	131	16.7	+
Congressional District 42	668	77	11.5	-
Congressional District 43	721	195	27.0	+
Congressional District 44	825	151	18.3	+
Congressional District 45	898	198	22.0	+
Congressional District 46	656	84	12.8	-
Congressional District 47	639	213	33.3	+
Congressional District 48	724	76	10.5	-
Congressional District 49	777	148	19.0	+
Congressional District 50	752	99	13.2	-
Congressional District 51	732	169	23.1	+
Congressional District 52	674	86	12.7	-
Congressional District 53	638	126	19.7	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Colorado

Table A-11. Colorado: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	4,930	778	15.8	+
Male	2,473	339	13.7	x
Female	2,457	439	17.8	+
Under Age 6	433	35	8.2	+
Under Age 19	1,299	138	10.6	+
Under Age 26	1,781	292	16.4	+
Age 19 through 21	206	60	29.1	x
Age 21 through 64	2,979	596	20.0	x
Age 65 and over	517	5	1.0	x
Poverty Status	4,892			
≤133% FPL	889	298	33.6	-
>133 to <400% FPL	1,978	372	18.8	+
≥400% + FPL	2,025	105	5.2	x
Total Population Age 18-64	3,188			
Single ^c	1,453	415	28.6	x
Married	1,735	233	13.4	x
Employed Full Time ^d	11,503	248	14.1	x
Employed Part Time ^e	4,249	161	26.8	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-12. Colorado: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Colorado	4,930	778	15.8	
Congressional District 1	671	133	19.9	+
Congressional District 2	732	105	14.4	-
Congressional District 3	700	139	19.8	+
Congressional District 4	731	117	16	+
Congressional District 5	708	100	14.1	-
Congressional District 6	808	63	7.8	-
Congressional District 7	676	136	20.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Connecticut

Table A-13. Connecticut: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	3,457	305	8.8	-
Male	1,778	125	7.0	-
Female	1,679	180	10.7	-
Under Age 6	250	9	3.7	-
Under Age 19	860	35	4.0	-
Under Age 26	1,181	101	8.6	-
Age 19 through 21	154	27	17.8	-
Age 21 through 64	2,030	249	12.3	-
Age 65 and over	460	3	0.7	-
Poverty Status	3,404			
≤133% FPL	438	83	18.8	-
>133 to <400% FPL	1,191	155	13.0	-
≥400% + FPL	1,774	66	3.7	-
Total Population Age 18-64	2,190			
Single ^c	1,034	193	18.6	-
Married	1,156	79	6.8	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,207	94	7.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	423	71	16.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-14. Connecticut: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Connecticut	3,457	305	8.8	
Congressional District 1	698	59	8.5	-
Congressional District 2	721	50	6.9	-
Congressional District 3	698	62	8.9	-
Congressional District 4	696	76	10.9	-
Congressional District 5	705	63	9.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Delaware

Table A-15. Delaware: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	869	89	10.2	-
Male	451	38	8.5	x
Female	418	51	12.1	-
Under Age 6	70	3	4.6	-
Under Age 19	222	12	5.6	-
Under Age 26	298	31	10.3	-
Age 19 through 21	34	7	21.8	-
Age 21 through 64	504	71	14.2	-
Age 65 and over	121	1	0.6	x
Poverty Status	856			
≤133% FPL	137	24	17.1	-
>133 to <400% FPL	357	48	13.5	-
≥400% + FPL	362	17	4.7	x
Total Population Age 18-64	541			
Single ^c	269	53	19.8	-
Married	272	24	8.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	298	31	10.4	-
Employed Part Time ^e	94	19	19.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-16. Delaware: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands) ^l	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Delaware	869	89	10.2	
At Large Delaware	869	89	10.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

District of Columbia

Table A-17. District of Columbia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	589	41	7.0	-
Male	314	17	5.3	-
Female	276	25	9.0	-
Under Age 6	43	1	1.7	-
Under Age 19	126	4	3.4	-
Under Age 26	200	13	6.8	-
Age 19 through 21	32	3	9.7	-
Age 21 through 64	373	35	9.4	-
Age 65 and over	66	0	0.7	x
Poverty Status	568			
≤133% FPL	131	11	8.3	-
>133 to <400% FPL	180	20	11.0	-
≥400% + FPL	257	10	4.0	-
Total Population Age 18-64	410			
Single ^c	306	33	10.8	-
Married	104	5	4.6	-
Employed Full Time ^d	221	15	6.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	58	7	11.5	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-18. District of Columbia; Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
District of Columbia	589	41	7.0	
At Large District of Columbia	589	41	7.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Florida

Table A-19. Florida: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	18,193	3,795	20.9	+
Male	9,336	1,750	18.7	+
Female	8,857	2,045	23.1	+
Under Age 6	1,364	165	12.1	+
Under Age 19	4,294	659	15.3	+
Under Age 26	5,924	1,321	22.3	+
Age 19 through 21	730	292	40.0	+
Age 21 through 64	10,299	2,910	28.3	+
Age 65 and over	3,118	40	1.3	+
Poverty Status	18,070			
≤133% FPL	3,950	1,382	35.0	+
>133 to <400% FPL	8,389	1,964	23.4	+
≥400% + FPL	5,731	435	7.6	+
Total Population Age 18-64	11,024			
Single ^c	5,561	2,056	37.0	+
Married	5,463	1,099	20.1	+
Employed Full Time ^d	5,759	1,241	21.6	+
Employed Part Time ^e	1,775	641	36.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-20. Florida: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Florida	18,193	3,795	20.9	
Congressional District 1	697	127	18.2	+
Congressional District 2	717	123	17.2	+
Congressional District 3	648	169	26.1	+
Congressional District 4	736	121	16.4	+
Congressional District 5	926	155	16.7	+
Congressional District 6	810	126	15.6	+
Congressional District 7	805	143	17.8	+
Congressional District 8	789	162	20.5	+
Congressional District 9	754	123	16.3	+
Congressional District 10	629	112	17.8	+
Congressional District 11	672	155	23.0	+
Congressional District 12	789	147	18.7	+
Congressional District 13	750	134	17.8	+
Congressional District 14	829	162	19.6	+
Congressional District 15	795	160	20.1	+
Congressional District 16	773	149	19.3	+
Congressional District 17	650	212	32.6	+
Congressional District 18	713	202	28.3	+
Congressional District 19	724	141	19.4	+
Congressional District 20	687	138	20.1	+
Congressional District 21	671	190	28.4	+
Congressional District 22	708	140	19.8	+
Congressional District 23	673	207	30.8	+
Congressional District 24	767	130	17.0	+
Congressional District 25	826	240	29.0	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Georgia

Table A-21. Georgia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	9,594	1,836	19.1	+
Male	4,950	853	17.2	+
Female	4,644	984	21.2	+
Under Age 6	885	81	9.2	+
Under Age 19	2,735	316	11.6	+
Under Age 26	3,671	685	18.7	+
Age 19 through 21	421	157	37.3	+
Age 21 through 64	5,592	1,401	25.1	+
Age 65 and over	975	12	1.2	+
Poverty Status	9,485			
≤133% FPL	2,233	778	34.8	+
>133 to <400% FPL	4,101	853	20.8	+
≥400% + FPL	3,152	194	6.1	+
Total Population Age 18-64	6,044			
Single ^c	2,954	1,936	34.4	+
Married	3,089	526	17.0	+
Employed Full Time ^d	3,180	548	17.2	+
Employed Part Time ^e	943	314	33.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-22. Georgia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Georgia	9,594	1,836	19.1	
Congressional District 1	693	147	21.2	+
Congressional District 2	639	123	19.3	+
Congressional District 3	799	109	13.6	-
Congressional District 4	703	191	27.2	+
Congressional District 5	765	161	21.1	+
Congressional District 6	754	109	14.5	-
Congressional District 7	925	179	19.4	+
Congressional District 8	698	115	16.5	+
Congressional District 9	817	158	19.4	+
Congressional District 10	731	125	17.1	+
Congressional District 11	809	139	17.2	+
Congressional District 12	690	136	19.7	+
Congressional District 13	806	189	23.4	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Hawaii

Table A-23. Hawaii: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,232	86	7.0	-
Male	626	36	5.8	-
Female	606	50	8.2	-
Under Age 6	103	1	1.4	-
Under Age 19	306	9	2.9	-
Under Age 26	411	27	6.6	-
Age 19 through 21	39	6	15.3	-
Age 21 through 64	718	72	10.0	-
Age 65 and over	181	1	0.8	x
Poverty Status	1,223			
≤133% FPL	185	28	15.1	-
>133 to <400% FPL	517	40	7.7	-
≥400% + FPL	521	17	3.3	-
Total Population Age 18-64	763			
Single ^c	353	54	15.3	-
Married	410	23	5.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	433	23	5.4	-
Employed Part Time ^e	137	20	14.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-24. Hawaii: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Hawaii	1,232	86	7.0	
Congressional District 1	641	37	5.7	-
Congressional District 2	654	54	8.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Idaho

Table A-25. Idaho: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,521	264	17.4	+
Male	761	122	16.0	+
Female	760	143	18.8	+
Under Age 6	148	11	7.2	x
Under Age 19	444	53	11.8	+
Under Age 26	600	103	17.2	+
Age 19 through 21	64	21	32.8	x
Age 21 through 64	856	197	23.0	+
Age 65 and over	178	1	0.7	x
Poverty Status	1,507			
≤133% FPL	334	102	30.5	+
>133 to <400% FPL	764	138	18.0	x
≥400% + FPL	409	24	5.8	x
Total Population Age 18-64	924			
Single ^c	363	122	33.6	+
Married	561	94	16.8	+
Employed Full Time ^d	458	72	15.8	+
Employed Part Time ^e	190	62	32.8	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-26. Idaho: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Idaho	1,521	264	17.4	
Congressional District 1	825	141	17.1	+
Congressional District 2	721	128	17.7	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Illinois

Table A-27. Illinois: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	12,720	1,694	13.3	-
Male	6,477	740	11.4	-
Female	6,242	954	15.3	-
Under Age 6	1,056	36	3.4	-
Under Age 19	3,363	166	4.9	-
Under Age 26	4,626	546	11.8	-
Age 19 through 21	561	160	28.5	-
Age 21 through 64	7,460	1,404	18.8	-
Age 65 and over	1,517	19	1.3	+
Poverty Status	12,559			
≤133% FPL	2,397	611	25.5	-
>133 to <400% FPL	5,133	810	15.8	-
≥400% + FPL	5,029	263	5.2	x
Total Population Age 18-64	8,034			
Single ^c	3,919	1,065	27.2	-
Married	4,115	468	11.4	-
Employed Full Time ^d	4,269	534	12.5	-
Employed Part Time ^e	1,440	331	23.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-28. Illinois: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Illinois	12,720	1,694	13.3	
Congressional District 1	616	103	16.8	+
Congressional District 2	618	112	18.2	+
Congressional District 3	667	103	15.4	+
Congressional District 4	607	158	26.1	+
Congressional District 5	693	116	16.7	+
Congressional District 6	651	73	11.2	-
Congressional District 7	631	108	17.2	+
Congressional District 8	734	81	11.1	-
Congressional District 9	646	106	16.4	+
Congressional District 10	666	68	10.2	-
Congressional District 11	777	88	11.3	-
Congressional District 12	659	80	12.1	-
Congressional District 13	769	67	8.7	-
Congressional District 14	831	107	12.9	-
Congressional District 15	667	63	9.4	-
Congressional District 16	733	92	12.5	-
Congressional District 17	621	71	11.4	-
Congressional District 18	659	59	8.9	-
Congressional District 19	666	62	9.3	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Indiana

Table A-29. Indiana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	6,316	901	14.3	-
Male	3,216	410	12.7	-
Female	3,100	491	15.8	-
Under Age 6	528	44	8.3	+
Under Age 19	1,677	153	9.1	x
Under Age 26	2,303	343	14.9	x
Age 19 through 21	284	76	26.6	-
Age 21 through 64	3,663	693	18.9	-
Age 65 and over	784	3	0.4	-
Poverty Status	6,222			
≤133% FPL	1,262	352	27.9	x
>133 to <400% FPL	2,958	454	15.3	-
≥400% + FPL	2,002	89	4.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,949			
Single ^c	1,793	506	28.2	x
Married	2,156	252	11.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,048	249	12.1	-
Employed Part Time ^e	727	182	25.1	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-30. Indiana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Indiana	6,316	901	14.3	
Congressional District 1	703	93	13.2	-
Congressional District 2	678	102	15.0	-
Congressional District 3	723	121	16.8	+
Congressional District 4	794	94	11.9	-
Congressional District 5	797	88	11.1	-
Congressional District 6	673	97	14.4	-
Congressional District 7	669	128	19.1	+
Congressional District 8	680	96	14.1	-
Congressional District 9	707	98	13.8	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Iowa

Table A-31.Iowa: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,957	255	8.6	-
Male	1,497	114	7.6	-
Female	1,460	140	9.6	-
Under Age 6	236	10	4.1	-
Under Age 19	754	37	4.9	-
Under Age 26	1,063	99	9.3	-
Age 19 through 21	142	26	18.4	-
Age 21 through 64	1,690	201	11.9	-
Age 65 and over	415	0	0.1	-
Poverty Status	2,902			
≤133% FPL	508	98	19.2	-
>133 to <400% FPL	1,369	128	9.4	-
≥400% + FPL	1,025	26	2.6	-
Total Population Age 18-64	1,835			
Single ^c	785	156	19.9	-
Married	1,051	66	6.3	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,100	92	8.4	-
Employed Part Time ^e	350	56	16.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-32.Iowa: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands) ^l	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Iowa	2,957	255	8.6	
Congressional District 1	594	49	8.3	-
Congressional District 2	617	59	9.5	-
Congressional District 3	637	50	7.9	-
Congressional District 4	594	45	7.5	-
Congressional District 5	566	57	10.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Kansas

Table A-33. Kansas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,757	363	13.2	-
Male	1,397	168	12.0	-
Female	1,360	194	14.3	-
Under Age 6	240	18	7.4	x
Under Age 19	744	65	8.7	x
Under Age 26	1,041	144	13.9	-
Age 19 through 21	128	31	23.8	-
Age 21 through 64	1,587	275	17.3	-
Age 65 and over	342	2	0.5	-
Poverty Status	2,717			
≤133% FPL	529	148	28.0	x
>133 to <400% FPL	1,222	174	14.2	-
≥400% + FPL	966	37	3.8	-
Total Population Age 18-64	1,714			
Single ^c	758	200	26.4	-
Married	956	103	10.8	-
Employed Full Time ^d	991	121	12.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	304	76	24.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-34. Kansas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Kansas	2,757	363	13.2	
Congressional District 1	644	89	13.8	-
Congressional District 2	702	84	12.0	-
Congressional District 3	768	100	13.0	-
Congressional District 4	705	97	13.8	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Kentucky

Table A-35. Kentucky: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	4,225	613	14.5	-
Male	2,174	293	13.5	x
Female	2,051	320	15.6	-
Under Age 6	343	18	5.4	-
Under Age 19	1,075	74	6.9	-
Under Age 26	1,472	210	14.3	-
Age 19 through 21	180	64	35.5	+
Age 21 through 64	2,482	493	19.9	x
Age 65 and over	544	3	0.5	-
Poverty Status	4,173			
≤133% FPL	1,065	282	26.5	-
>133 to <400% FPL	1,899	280	14.8	-
≥400% + FPL	1,209	45	3.7	-
Total Population Age 18-64	2,666			
Single ^c	1,176	347	29.5	+
Married	1,490	199	13.3	x
Employed Full Time ^d	1,316	169	12.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	433	122	28.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-36. Kentucky: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Kentucky	4,225	613	14.5	
Congressional District 1	686	103	15.0	-
Congressional District 2	746	110	14.7	-
Congressional District 3	705	85	12.0	-
Congressional District 4	733	98	13.4	-
Congressional District 5	681	124	18.2	+
Congressional District 6	764	107	14.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Louisiana

Table A-37. Louisiana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	4,392	762	17.4	+
Male	2,280	379	16.6	+
Female	2,111	383	18.2	+
Under Age 6	384	18	4.8	-
Under Age 19	1,191	85	7.2	-
Under Age 26	1,647	246	15.0	x
Age 19 through 21	204	67	32.8	+
Age 21 through 64	2,537	629	24.8	+
Age 65 and over	527	4	0.8	x
Poverty Status	4,352			
≤133% FPL	1,078	302	28.0	x
>133 to <400% FPL	1,887	358	19.0	+
≥400% + FPL	1,388	99	7.1	+
Total Population Age 18-64	2,745			
Single ^c	1,398	483	34.5	+
Married	1,346	203	15.1	+
Employed Full Time ^d	1,459	277	19.0	+
Employed Part Time ^e	430	138	32.0	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-38. Louisiana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Louisiana	4,392	762	17.4	
Congressional District 1	685	107	15.6	+
Congressional District 2	511	123	24.0	+
Congressional District 3	631	101	16.0	+
Congressional District 4	652	113	17.3	+
Congressional District 5	638	129	20.2	+
Congressional District 6	710	107	15.1	x
Congressional District 7	665	101	15.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Maine

Table A-39. Maine: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,301	137	10.5	-
Male	668	58	8.7	-
Female	633	79	12.5	-
Under Age 6	85	4	5.0	-
Under Age 19	290	17	5.8	-
Under Age 26	404	46	11.5	-
Age 19 through 21	56	12	20.7	-
Age 21 through 64	777	114	14.6	-
Age 65 and over	197	0	0.2	-
Poverty Status	1,278			
≤133% FPL	241	37	15.2	-
>133 to <400% FPL	614	79	12.9	-
≥400% + FPL	423	20	4.8	x
Total Population Age 18-64	834			
Single ^c	385	84	21.7	-
Married	449	38	8.4	-
Employed Full Time ^d	443	50	11.2	-
Employed Part Time ^e	168	35	21.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-40. Maine: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Maine	1,301	137	10.5	
Congressional District 1	673	65	9.7	-
Congressional District 2	646	74	11.4	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Maryland

Table A-41. Maryland: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	5,590	621	11.1	-
Male	2,899	273	9.4	-
Female	2,691	348	12.9	-
Under Age 6	449	14	3.1	-
Under Age 19	1,433	73	5.1	-
Under Age 26	1,960	205	10.5	-
Age 19 through 21	227	52	22.7	-
Age 21 through 64	3,335	511	15.3	-
Age 65 and over	667	6	0.8	x
Poverty Status	5,527			
≤133% FPL	715	175	24.4	-
>133 to <400% FPL	1,946	304	15.6	-
≥400% + FPL	2,867	137	4.8	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,574			
Single ^c	1,759	387	22.0	-
Married	1,815	164	9.0	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,102	206	9.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	599	129	21.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-42. Maryland: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Maryland	5,590	621	11.1	
Congressional District 1	726	68	9.4	-
Congressional District 2	703	82	11.6	-
Congressional District 3	717	79	11.0	-
Congressional District 4	695	99	14.2	-
Congressional District 5	755	74	9.8	-
Congressional District 6	730	64	8.7	-
Congressional District 7	649	73	11.2	-
Congressional District 8	725	96	13.3	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Massachusetts

Table A-43. Massachusetts: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	6,496	271	4.2	-
Male	3,345	104	3.1	-
Female	3,151	168	5.3	-
Under Age 6	464	5	1.2	-
Under Age 19	1,540	23	1.5	-
Under Age 26	2,184	85	3.9	-
Age 19 through 21	299	22	7.4	-
Age 21 through 64	3,913	233	5.9	-
Age 65 and over	842	2	0.2	-
Poverty Status	6,359			
≤133% FPL	924	70	7.6	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,211	137	6.2	-
≥400% + FPL	3,224	61	1.9	-
Total Population Age 18-64	4,224			
Single ^c	2,158	192	8.9	-
Married	2,066	57	2.8	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,102	91	4.0	-
Employed Part Time ^e	599	66	8.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-44. Massachusetts: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Massachusetts	6,496	271	4.2	
Congressional District 1	646	25	3.9	-
Congressional District 2	668	25	3.7	-
Congressional District 3	667	25	3.8	-
Congressional District 4	651	21	3.2	-
Congressional District 5	654	25	3.8	-
Congressional District 6	660	23	3.5	-
Congressional District 7	647	34	5.3	-
Congressional District 8	684	45	6.6	-
Congressional District 9	660	23	3.5	-
Congressional District 10	658	29	4.4	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Michigan

Table A-45. Michigan: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	9,835	1,203	12.2	-
Male	5,024	527	10.5	-
Female	4,811	675	14.0	-
Under Age 6	739	28	3.7	-
Under Age 19	2,500	128	5.1	-
Under Age 26	3,450	402	11.6	-
Age 19 through 21	450	118	26.3	-
Age 21 through 64	5,741	997	17.4	-
Age 65 and over	1,289	6	0.5	-
Poverty Status	9,729			
≤133% FPL	2,172	481	22.1	-
>133 to <400% FPL	4,345	573	13.2	-
≥400% + FPL	3,211	142	4.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	6,203			
Single ^c	2,996	774	25.8	-
Married	3,207	316	9.8	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,840	312	11.0	-
Employed Part Time ^e	1,199	266	22.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-46. Michigan: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Michigan	9,835	1,203	12.2	
Congressional District 1	646	81	12.6	-
Congressional District 2	695	80	11.5	-
Congressional District 3	701	81	11.5	-
Congressional District 4	674	81	12.0	-
Congressional District 5	637	71	11.2	-
Congressional District 6	676	89	13.2	-
Congressional District 7	680	78	11.5	-
Congressional District 8	705	68	9.6	-
Congressional District 9	654	67	10.3	-
Congressional District 10	716	80	11.2	-
Congressional District 11	656	68	10.4	-
Congressional District 12	638	85	13.4	-
Congressional District 13	624	110	17.7	+
Congressional District 14	613	101	16.5	+
Congressional District 15	656	76	11.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Minnesota

Table A-47. Minnesota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	5,197	473	9.1	-
Male	2,618	205	7.8	-
Female	2,579	268	10.4	-
Under Age 6	430	23	5.3	-
Under Age 19	1,336	90	6.7	-
Under Age 26	1,844	198	10.7	-
Age 19 through 21	218	44	20.1	-
Age 21 through 64	3,085	351	11.4	-
Age 65 and over	629	2	0.3	-
Poverty Status	5,129			
≤133% FPL	812	147	18.1	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,156	246	11.4	-
≥400% + FPL	2,161	75	3.5	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,312			
Single ^c	1,474	277	18.8	-
Married	1,838	110	6.0	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,906	157	8.2	-
Employed Part Time ^e	657	104	15.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-48. Minnesota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Minnesota	5,197	473	9.1	
Congressional District 1	635	50	7.9	-
Congressional District 2	731	62	8.5	-
Congressional District 3	652	46	7.1	-
Congressional District 4	614	64	10.5	-
Congressional District 5	619	74	12.0	-
Congressional District 6	749	56	7.5	-
Congressional District 7	615	59	9.6	-
Congressional District 8	651	66	10.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Mississippi

Table A-49. Mississippi: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,880	514	17.9	+
Male	1,493	243	16.3	+
Female	1,387	271	19.5	+
Under Age 6	261	23	8.7	+
Under Age 19	817	89	10.9	+
Under Age 26	1,111	198	17.8	+
Age 19 through 21	144	52	36.2	+
Age 21 through 64	1,609	389	24.2	+
Age 65 and over	357	1	0.2	-
Poverty Status	2,835			
≤133% FPL	856	234	27.4	x
>133 to <400% FPL	1,288	226	17.6	x
≥400% + FPL	691	46	6.6	+
Total Population Age 18-64	1,759			
Single ^c	888	296	33.3	+
Married	871	139	15.9	+
Employed Full Time ^d	876	145	16.6	+
Employed Part Time ^e	262	90	34.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-50. Mississippi: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Mississippi	2,880	514	17.9	
Congressional District 1	778	132	16.9	+
Congressional District 2	670	127	18.9	+
Congressional District 3	764	125	16.3	+
Congressional District 4	740	145	19.6	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Missouri

Table A-51. Missouri: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	5,871	774	13.2	-
Male	3,014	361	12.0	-
Female	2,857	413	14.5	-
Under Age 6	480	28	5.9	-
Under Age 19	1,515	111	7.3	-
Under Age 26	2,083	273	13.1	-
Age 19 through 21	247	72	29.3	x
Age 21 through 64	3,412	614	18.0	-
Age 65 and over	781	3	0.4	-
Poverty Status	5,805			
≤133% FPL	1,217	312	25.6	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,684	374	14.0	-
≥400% + FPL	1,904	83	4.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,664			
Single ^c	1,713	460	26.8	-
Married	1,951	212	10.9	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,987	243	12.2	-
Employed Part Time ^e	633	154	24.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-52. Missouri: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population (in thousands) ^a	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Missouri	5,871	774	13.2	
Congressional District 1	598	84	14.1	-
Congressional District 2	698	45	6.4	-
Congressional District 3	655	78	11.9	-
Congressional District 4	661	98	14.8	-
Congressional District 5	667	116	17.4	+
Congressional District 6	698	76	10.9	-
Congressional District 7	708	113	15.9	+
Congressional District 8	634	103	16.2	+
Congressional District 9	670	78	11.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Montana

Table A-53. Montana: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	958	174	18.2	+
Male	482	83	17.2	+
Female	475	92	19.3	+
Under Age 6	72	9	12.7	+
Under Age 19	238	31	13.1	+
Under Age 26	336	65	19.2	+
Age 19 through 21	45	14	31.9	x
Age 21 through 64	555	134	24.1	+
Age 65 and over	134	0	0.3	-
Poverty Status	943			
≤133% FPL	209	62	29.5	x
>133 to <400% FPL	447	90	20.2	+
≥400% + FPL	287	21	7.5	+
Total Population Age 18-64	603			
Single ^c	287	97	33.7	+
Married	315	49	15.4	+
Employed Full Time ^d	310	59	19.2	+
Employed Part Time ^e	123	35	28.5	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-54. Montana: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Montana	958	174	18.2	
At Large Montana	958	174	18.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Nebraska

Table A-55. Nebraska: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,763	210	11.9	-
Male	890	97	10.9	-
Female	873	114	13.0	-
Under Age 6	161	8	5.2	-
Under Age 19	473	31	6.6	-
Under Age 26	661	83	12.6	-
Age 19 through 21	81	22	26.7	-
Age 21 through 64	1,010	164	16.2	-
Age 65 and over	227	1	0.6	-
Poverty Status	1,733			
≤133% FPL	324	83	25.6	-
>133 to <400% FPL	826	107	12.9	-
≥400% + FPL	584	19	3.3	-
Total Population Age 18-64	1,091			
Single ^c	480	124	25.8	-
Married	611	57	9.4	-
Employed Full Time ^d	665	156	17.4	-
Employed Part Time ^e	202	44	21.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-56. Nebraska: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Nebraska	1,763	210	11.9	
Congressional District 1	611	64	10.4	-
Congressional District 2	632	84	13.3	-
Congressional District 3	553	66	12.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Nevada

Table A-57. Nevada: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,610	572	21.9	+
Male	1,289	263	20.4	+
Female	1,321	309	23.4	+
Under Age 6	239	40	16.8	+
Under Age 19	717	132	18.4	+
Under Age 26	946	234	24.8	+
Age 19 through 21	93	46	49.0	+
Age 21 through 64	1,529	403	26.4	+
Age 65 and over	303	6	1.9	+
Poverty Status	2,597			
≤133% FPL	488	204	41.8	+
>133 to <400% FPL	1,214	295	24.3	+
≥400% + FPL	894	70	7.8	+
Total Population Age 18-64	1,625			
Single ^c	796	287	36.1	+
Married	829	158	19.0	+
Employed Full Time ^d	898	156	17.4	+
Employed Part Time ^e	255	92	35.8	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-58. Nevada: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Nevada	2,610	572	21.9	
Congressional District 1	810	211	26.1	+
Congressional District 2	831	176	21.2	+
Congressional District 3	1002	191	19.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

New Hampshire

Table A-59. New Hampshire: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,309	134	10.2	-
Male	663	60	9.0	-
Female	646	74	11.5	-
Under Age 6	88	3	3.1	-
Under Age 19	310	15	4.9	-
Under Age 26	436	44	10.1	-
Age 19 through 21	58	13	22.3	-
Age 21 through 64	789	110	13.9	-
Age 65 and over	169	0	0.3	-
Poverty Status	1,284			
≤133% FPL	153	35	23.0	-
>133 to <400% FPL	542	71	13.2	-
≥400% + FPL	589	26	4.5	-
Total Population Age 18-64	851			
Single ^c	382	37	21.7	-
Married	469	83	7.9	-
Employed Full Time ^d	479	43	8.9	-
Employed Part Time ^e	170	36	20.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-60. New Hampshire: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average^b
New Hampshire	1,309	134	10.2	
Congressional District 1	667	67	10.1	-
Congressional District 2	658	68	10.3	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

New Jersey

Table A-6 I. New Jersey: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	8,583	1,084	12.6	-
Male	4,397	481	10.9	-
Female	4,186	603	14.4	-
Under Age 6	669	32	4.8	-
Under Age 19	2,164	145	6.7	-
Under Age 26	2,902	368	12.7	-
Age 19 through 21	319	85	26.7	-
Age 21 through 64	5,078	869	17.1	-
Age 65 and over	1,125	16	1.4	+
Poverty Status	8,518			
≤133% FPL	1,152	296	25.7	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,970	547	18.4	+
≥400% + FPL	4,397	237	5.4	x
Total Population Age 18-64	5,413			
Single ^c	2,525	641	25.4	-
Married	2,888	298	10.3	-
Employed Full Time ^d	3,010	367	12.2	-
Employed Part Time ^e	936	201	21.5	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-62. New Jersey: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
New Jersey	8,583	1,084	12.6	
Congressional District 1	671	79	11.8	-
Congressional District 2	696	88	12.6	-
Congressional District 3	692	57	8.2	-
Congressional District 4	707	76	10.7	-
Congressional District 5	666	51	7.6	-
Congressional District 6	659	96	14.5	-
Congressional District 7	671	52	7.7	-
Congressional District 8	638	99	15.6	+
Congressional District 9	651	104	16.0	+
Congressional District 10	630	125	19.9	+
Congressional District 11	664	47	7.1	-
Congressional District 12	699	57	8.1	-
Congressional District 13	663	170	25.7	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

New Mexico

Table A-63. New Mexico: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,976	390	19.7	+
Male	1,012	180	17.8	+
Female	964	210	21.8	+
Under Age 6	177	15	8.3	+
Under Age 19	549	67	12.3	+
Under Age 26	743	142	19.1	+
Age 19 through 21	79	31	39.8	+
Age 21 through 64	1,115	299	26.8	+
Age 65 and over	258	3	1.3	x
Poverty Status	1,960			
≤133% FPL	506	157	31.1	+
>133 to <400% FPL	884	189	21.3	+
≥400% + FPL	569	41	7.3	+
Total Population Age 18-64	1,203			
Single ^c	604	209	34.6	+
Married	599	119	19.8	+
Employed Full Time ^d	635	139	21.8	+
Employed Part Time ^e	188	60	32.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-64. New Mexico: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
New Mexico	1,976	390	19.7	
Congressional District 1	679	119	17.5	+
Congressional District 2	651	128	19.6	+
Congressional District 3	679	149	22.0	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

New York

Table A-65. New York: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	19,264	2,195	11.4	-
Male	9,948	918	9.2	-
Female	9,316	1,277	13.7	-
Under Age 6	1,457	60	4.1	-
Under Age 19	4,705	232	4.9	-
Under Age 26	6,592	713	10.8	-
Age 19 through 21	848	184	21.7	-
Age 21 through 64	11,464	1,817	15.9	-
Age 65 and over	2,513	26	1.0	x
Poverty Status	18,995			
≤133% FPL	3,735	655	17.5	-
>133 to <400% FPL	7,361	1,101	15.0	-
≥400% + FPL	7,898	425	5.4	x
Total Population Age 18-64	12,338			
Single ^c	6,444	1,365	21.2	-
Married	5,894	598	10.2	-
Employed Full Time ^d	6,556	791	12.1	-
Employed Part Time ^e	2,085	429	20.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-66. New York: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
New York	19,264	2,195	11.4	
Congressional District 1	719	68	9.4	-
Congressional District 2	694	76	10.9	-
Congressional District 3	659	47	7.2	-
Congressional District 4	663	75	11.3	-
Congressional District 5	705	130	18.5	+
Congressional District 6	660	92	13.9	-
Congressional District 7	679	111	16.4	+
Congressional District 8	701	66	9.4	-
Congressional District 9	697	74	10.6	-
Congressional District 10	687	83	12.1	-
Congressional District 11	674	96	14.3	-
Congressional District 12	694	135	19.4	+
Congressional District 13	705	62	8.8	-
Congressional District 14	672	63	9.4	-
Congressional District 15	667	111	16.6	+
Congressional District 16	690	129	18.7	+
Congressional District 17	675	86	12.7	-
Congressional District 18	675	74	11.0	-
Congressional District 19	716	62	8.7	-
Congressional District 20	681	60	8.8	-
Congressional District 21	666	55	8.3	-
Congressional District 22	668	76	11.4	-
Congressional District 23	658	64	9.7	-
Congressional District 24	639	57	9.0	-
Congressional District 25	652	55	8.5	-
Congressional District 26	652	44	6.8	-
Congressional District 27	630	53	8.4	-
Congressional District 28	610	61	10.0	-
Congressional District 29	653	56	8.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

North Carolina

Table A-67. North Carolina: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	9,149	1,471	16.1	+
Male	4,742	669	14.1	+
Female	4,407	801	18.2	+
Under Age 6	778	43	5.6	-
Under Age 19	2,414	209	8.7	x
Under Age 26	3,278	495	15.1	x
Age 19 through 21	391	123	31.3	+
Age 21 through 64	5,325	1,170	22.0	+
Age 65 and over	1,139	7	0.6	-
Poverty Status	9,030			
≤133% FPL	2,102	626	29.8	+
>133 to <400% FPL	4,014	700	17.4	x
≥400% + FPL	2,915	136	4.7	-
Total Population Age 18-64	5,739			
Single ^c	2,680	834	31.1	+
Married	3,059	444	14.5	+
Employed Full Time ^d	2,956	443	15.0	+
Employed Part Time ^e	982	302	30.7	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-68. North Carolina: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
North Carolina	9,149	1,471	16.1	
Congressional District 1	609	105	17.3	+
Congressional District 2	743	126	17.0	+
Congressional District 3	702	110	15.6	+
Congressional District 4	821	89	10.9	-
Congressional District 5	681	91	13.4	-
Congressional District 6	717	113	15.7	+
Congressional District 7	719	131	18.2	+
Congressional District 8	702	123	17.5	+
Congressional District 9	863	117	13.5	-
Congressional District 10	690	124	17.9	+
Congressional District 11	678	111	16.4	+
Congressional District 12	703	141	20.0	+
Congressional District 13	753	129	17.1	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

North Dakota

Table A-69. North Dakota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	630	61	9.7	-
Male	316	28	9.0	-
Female	314	32	10.3	-
Under Age 6	50	3	6.2	x
Under Age 19	153	9	5.7	-
Under Age 26	234	24	10.1	-
Age 19 through 21	34	5	15.5	-
Age 21 through 64	367	49	13.4	-
Age 65 and over	88	0	0.4	-
Poverty Status	616			
≤133% FPL	103	23	22.0	-
>133 to <400% FPL	285	30	10.5	-
≥400% + FPL	228	8	3.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	401			
Single ^c	171	37	21.9	-
Married	230	15	6.6	-
Employed Full Time ^d	241	22	9.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	82	15	17.8	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-70. North Dakota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
North Dakota	630	61	9.7	
At Large North Dakota	630	61	9.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Ohio

Table A-71. Ohio: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	11,352	1,383	12.2	-
Male	5,832	619	10.6	-
Female	5,520	764	13.8	-
Under Age 6	879	45	5.2	-
Under Age 19	2,889	193	6.7	-
Under Age 26	3,927	480	12.2	-
Age 19 through 21	469	121	25.7	-
Age 21 through 64	6,626	1,105	16.7	-
Age 65 and over	1,520	7	0.4	-
Poverty Status	11,210			
≤133% FPL	2,374	556	23.4	-
>133 to <400% FPL	5,065	666	13.1	-
≥400% + FPL	3,771	154	4.1	-
Total Population Age 18-64	7,122			
Single ^c	3,445	884	25.6	-
Married	3,677	320	8.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	3,715	384	10.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	1,257	273	21.8	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-72. Ohio: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Ohio	11,352	1,383	12.2	
Congressional District 1	628	85	13.6	-
Congressional District 2	687	71	10.3	-
Congressional District 3	638	75	11.7	-
Congressional District 4	630	78	12.3	-
Congressional District 5	625	66	10.5	-
Congressional District 6	610	65	10.6	-
Congressional District 7	675	76	11.2	-
Congressional District 8	656	82	12.5	-
Congressional District 9	643	87	13.6	-
Congressional District 10	598	71	11.9	-
Congressional District 11	539	77	14.3	-
Congressional District 12	736	89	12.1	-
Congressional District 13	640	70	11.0	-
Congressional District 14	655	69	10.5	-
Congressional District 15	679	93	13.7	-
Congressional District 16	653	74	11.4	-
Congressional District 17	611	74	12.1	-
Congressional District 18	639	106	16.6	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Oklahoma

Table A-73. Oklahoma: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	3,590	672	18.7	+
Male	1,843	322	17.5	+
Female	1,747	350	20.0	+
Under Age 6	322	33	10.3	+
Under Age 19	975	114	11.7	+
Under Age 26	1,347	257	19.1	+
Age 19 through 21	158	56	35.2	+
Age 21 through 64	2,037	518	25.4	+
Age 65 and over	474	3	0.6	-
Poverty Status	3,548			
≤133% FPL	837	266	31.7	+
>133 to <400% FPL	1,669	328	19.7	+
≥400% + FPL	1,041	73	7.0	+
Total Population Age 18-64	2,198			
Single ^c	990	348	35.2	+
Married	1,208	217	18.0	+
Employed Full Time ^d	1,204	225	18.7	+
Employed Part Time ^e	350	123	35.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-74. Oklahoma: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Oklahoma	3,590	672	18.7	
Congressional District 1	753	140	18.6	+
Congressional District 2	720	157	21.8	+
Congressional District 3	719	122	17.0	+
Congressional District 4	751	119	15.8	+
Congressional District 5	745	152	20.4	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Oregon

Table A-75. Oregon: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	3,780	643	17.0	+
Male	1,918	296	15.4	+
Female	1,862	347	18.7	+
Under Age 6	290	26	8.8	+
Under Age 19	928	101	10.9	+
Under Age 26	1,284	227	17.7	+
Age 19 through 21	152	45	30.0	x
Age 21 through 64	2,250	509	22.6	+
Age 65 and over	503	4	0.8	x
Poverty Status	3,744			
≤133% FPL	772	245	31.8	+
>133 to <400% FPL	1,699	320	18.9	+
≥400% + FPL	1,273	74	5.9	x
Total Population Age 18-64	2,406			
Single ^c	1,134	364	32.1	+
Married	1,272	184	14.5	+
Employed Full Time ^d	1,167	171	14.7	x
Employed Part Time ^e	494	143	29.0	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-76. Oregon: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Oregon	3,780	643	17.0	
Congressional District 1	804	119	14.8	-
Congressional District 2	760	141	18.5	+
Congressional District 3	766	132	17.3	+
Congressional District 4	730	131	17.9	+
Congressional District 5	766	129	16.8	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Pennsylvania

Table A-77. Pennsylvania: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	12,366	1,220	9.9	-
Male	6,377	529	8.3	-
Female	5,989	691	11.5	-
Under Age 6	888	45	5.0	-
Under Age 19	2,961	165	5.6	-
Under Age 26	4,124	445	10.8	-
Age 19 through 21	555	112	20.3	-
Age 21 through 64	7,185	978	13.6	-
Age 65 and over	1,842	9	0.5	-
Poverty Status	12,153			
≤133% FPL	2,181	406	18.6	-
>133 to <400% FPL	5,320	621	11.7	-
≥400% + FPL	4,651	182	3.9	-
Total Population Age 18-64	7,758			
Single ^c	3,711	766	20.6	-
Married	4,047	298	7.4	-
Employed Full Time ^d	4,145	365	8.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	1,373	252	18.4	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-78. Pennsylvania: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Pennsylvania	12,366	1,220	9.9	
Congressional District 1	651	109	16.8	+
Congressional District 2	643	82	12.7	-
Congressional District 3	643	65	10.1	-
Congressional District 4	642	42	6.6	-
Congressional District 5	634	66	10.4	-
Congressional District 6	731	58	8.0	-
Congressional District 7	664	46	6.9	-
Congressional District 8	672	40	5.9	-
Congressional District 9	658	85	12.9	-
Congressional District 10	654	69	10.6	-
Congressional District 11	674	68	10.1	-
Congressional District 12	616	61	9.9	-
Congressional District 13	687	66	9.6	-
Congressional District 14	583	62	10.7	-
Congressional District 15	711	66	9.3	-
Congressional District 16	704	95	13.5	-
Congressional District 17	665	65	9.7	-
Congressional District 18	653	46	7.1	-
Congressional District 19	720	52	7.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Rhode Island

Table A-79. Rhode Island: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,035	117	11.3	-
Male	534	51	9.5	-
Female	502	66	13.2	-
Under Age 6	71	3	4.9	-
Under Age 19	244	14	5.7	-
Under Age 26	350	41	11.7	-
Age 19 through 21	55	13	23.9	-
Age 21 through 64	610	95	15.5	-
Age 65 and over	143	1	0.5	-
Poverty Status	1,012			
≤133% FPL	174	34	19.7	-
>133 to <400% FPL	398	57	14.3	-
≥400% + FPL	440	24	5.5	x
Total Population Age 18-64	666			
Single ^c	342	76	22.3	-
Married	324	28	8.5	-
Employed Full Time ^d	351	38	10.8	-
Employed Part Time ^e	132	23	17.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-80. Rhode Island: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average^b
Rhode Island	1,035	117	11.3	
Congressional District 1	517	55	10.6	-
Congressional District 2	536	64	11.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

South Carolina

Table A-81. South Carolina: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	4,454	750	16.8	+
Male	2,315	356	15.4	+
Female	2,139	394	18.4	+
Under Age 6	371	34	9.1	+
Under Age 19	1,150	121	10.5	+
Under Age 26	1,570	272	17.3	+
Age 19 through 21	196	66	33.8	+
Age 21 through 64	2,572	582	22.6	+
Age 65 and over	599	2	0.4	-
Poverty Status	4,395			
≤133% FPL	1,067	306	28.7	x
>133 to <400% FPL	1,994	363	18.2	x
≥400% + FPL	1,335	75	5.6	x
Total Population Age 18-64	2,778			
Single ^c	1,367	440	32.2	+
Married	1,411	200	14.2	x
Employed Full Time ^d	1,423	214	15.0	+
Employed Part Time ^e	433	133	30.7	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-82. South Carolina: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
South Carolina	4,454	750	16.8	
Congressional District 1	842	151	17.9	+
Congressional District 2	805	113	14.1	-
Congressional District 3	713	109	15.3	+
Congressional District 4	772	141	18.2	+
Congressional District 5	762	124	16.3	+
Congressional District 6	667	129	19.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

South Dakota

Table A-83. South Dakota: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	793	104	13.1	-
Male	399	48	11.9	-
Female	394	56	14.3	-
Under Age 6	69	5	6.8	x
Under Age 19	209	16	7.8	-
Under Age 26	293	40	13.6	-
Age 19 through 21	39	9	24.5	-
Age 21 through 64	448	81	18.1	-
Age 65 and over	109	0	0.4	-
Poverty Status	780			
≤133% FPL	161	44	27.3	x
>133 to <400% FPL	380	51	13.4	-
≥400% + FPL	239	9	3.6	-
Total Population Age 18-64	490			
Single ^c	218	60	27.3	x
Married	271	29	10.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	296	39	13.2	x
Employed Part Time ^e	88	22	24.5	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-84. South Dakota: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average^b
South Dakota	793	104	13.1	
At Large South Dakota	793	104	13.1	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Tennessee

Table A-85. Tennessee: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	6,188	883	14.3	-
Male	3,188	391	12.3	-
Female	3,000	492	16.4	-
Under Age 6	503	25	4.9	-
Under Age 19	1,581	102	6.4	-
Under Age 26	2,153	276	12.8	-
Age 19 through 21	245	64	26.1	-
Age 21 through 64	3,642	738	20.3	x
Age 65 and over	801	3	0.4	-
Poverty Status	6,120			
≤133% FPL	1,490	369	24.8	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,844	422	14.9	-
≥400% + FPL	1,786	85	4.8	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,899			
Single ^c	1,820	532	29.3	+
Married	2,079	260	12.5	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,975	263	13.3	-
Employed Part Time ^e	649	171	26.3	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-86. Tennessee: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Tennessee	6,188	883	14.3	
Congressional District 1	676	102	15.1	x
Congressional District 2	728	87	11.9	-
Congressional District 3	688	99	14.4	-
Congressional District 4	679	102	15.0	-
Congressional District 5	712	112	15.7	+
Congressional District 6	781	110	14.1	-
Congressional District 7	770	76	9.9	-
Congressional District 8	649	97	15.0	-
Congressional District 9	613	113	18.5	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Texas

Table A-87. Texas: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	24,292	5,783	23.8	+
Male	12,294	2,760	22.5	+
Female	11,998	3,023	25.2	+
Under Age 6	2,454	308	12.5	+
Under Age 19	7,249	1,227	16.9	+
Under Age 26	9,682	2,284	23.6	+
Age 19 through 21	1,062	456	42.9	+
Age 21 through 64	13,893	4,210	30.3	+
Age 65 and over	2,439	45	1.8	+
Poverty Status	24,099			
≤133% FPL	5,987	2,375	39.7	+
>133 to <400% FPL	10,270	2,750	26.8	+
≥400% + FPL	7,842	622	7.9	+
Total Population Age 18-64	14,975			
Single ^c	6,949	2,670	38.4	+
Married	8,026	1,948	24.3	+
Employed Full Time ^d	8,319	1,913	23.0	+
Employed Part Time ^e	2,357	972	41.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-88. Texas: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Texas	24,292	5,783	23.8	
Congressional District 1	710	155	21.8	+
Congressional District 2	750	147	19.6	+
Congressional District 3	873	193	22.1	+
Congressional District 4	818	163	19.9	+
Congressional District 5	723	166	22.9	+
Congressional District 6	805	176	21.9	+
Congressional District 7	787	142	18.0	+
Congressional District 8	809	165	20.4	+
Congressional District 9	738	266	36.0	+
Congressional District 10	943	198	21.0	+
Congressional District 11	693	162	23.3	+
Congressional District 12	820	197	24.0	+
Congressional District 13	657	143	21.7	+
Congressional District 14	760	157	20.6	+
Congressional District 15	769	230	29.9	+
Congressional District 16	713	197	27.6	+
Congressional District 17	750	145	19.4	+
Congressional District 18	741	233	31.4	+
Congressional District 19	680	145	21.3	+
Congressional District 20	701	177	25.3	+
Congressional District 21	838	124	14.8	-
Congressional District 22	895	163	18.2	+
Congressional District 23	805	183	22.7	+
Congressional District 24	792	173	21.9	+
Congressional District 25	810	197	24.3	+
Congressional District 26	907	180	19.8	+
Congressional District 27	714	209	29.2	+
Congressional District 28	817	265	32.4	+
Congressional District 29	675	258	38.2	+
Congressional District 30	753	257	34.1	+
Congressional District 31	858	125	14.6	-
Congressional District 32	677	207	30.5	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Utah

Table A-89. Utah: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	2,755	401	14.6	x
Male	1,372	185	13.5	x
Female	1,383	216	15.6	-
Under Age 6	323	29	9.0	+
Under Age 19	919	97	10.6	+
Under Age 26	1,253	180	14.4	x
Age 19 through 21	141	33	23.1	-
Age 21 through 64	1,501	280	18.6	-
Age 65 and over	245	2	0.7	x
Poverty Status	2,734			
≤133% FPL	473	142	30.1	+
>133 to <400% FPL	1,389	208	15.0	-
≥400% + FPL	873	49	5.6	x
Total Population Age 18-64	1,642			
Single ^c	664	179	26.9	-
Married	978	132	13.5	x
Employed Full Time ^d	852	114	13.4	-
Employed Part Time ^e	353	84	23.7	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-90. Utah: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Utah	2,755	401	14.6	
Congressional District 1	897	129	14.4	-
Congressional District 2	898	122	13.6	-
Congressional District 3	989	154	15.6	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Vermont

Table A-91. Vermont: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	615	53	8.6	-
Male	312	19	6.2	-
Female	303	34	11.1	-
Under Age 6	38	1	2.0	-
Under Age 19	138	5	3.5	-
Under Age 26	204	21	10.4	-
Age 19 through 21	34	7	20.6	-
Age 21 through 64	368	44	11.8	-
Age 65 and over	85	0	0.1	-
Poverty Status	600			
≤133% FPL	97	12	12.2	-
>133 to <400% FPL	275	31	11.2	-
≥400% + FPL	227	10	4.6	-
Total Population Age 18-64	403			
Single ^c	189	36	19.2	-
Married	215	13	6.0	-
Employed Full Time ^d	219	22	9.9	-
Employed Part Time ^e	84	14	17.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-92. Vermont: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Vermont	615	53	8.6	
At Large Vermont	615	53	8.6	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Virginia

Table A-93. Virginia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	7,644	908	11.9	-
Male	3,949	416	10.5	-
Female	3,695	492	13.3	-
Under Age 6	631	37	5.8	-
Under Age 19	1,977	136	6.9	-
Under Age 26	2,736	337	12.3	-
Age 19 through 21	332	77	23.1	-
Age 21 through 64	4,520	714	15.8	-
Age 65 and over	919	7	0.7	-
Poverty Status	7,515			
≤133% FPL	1,156	307	26.5	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,966	461	15.6	-
≥400% + FPL	3,393	134	3.9	-
Total Population Age 18-64	4,882			
Single ^c	2,270	526	23.2	-
Married	2,612	253	9.7	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,785	297	10.6	-
Employed Part Time ^e	790	182	23.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-94. Virginia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Virginia	7,644	908	11.9	
Congressional District 1	784	78	9.9	-
Congressional District 2	634	75	11.9	-
Congressional District 3	680	111	16.3	+
Congressional District 4	729	93	12.8	-
Congressional District 5	668	83	12.4	-
Congressional District 6	696	83	11.9	-
Congressional District 7	744	76	10.2	-
Congressional District 8	690	84	12.2	-
Congressional District 9	648	86	13.2	-
Congressional District 10	838	88	10.5	-
Congressional District 11	770	81	10.5	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Washington

Table A-95. Washington: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	6,546	878	13.4	-
Male	3,308	387	11.7	-
Female	3,238	490	15.1	-
Under Age 6	533	30	5.7	-
Under Age 19	1,666	123	7.4	-
Under Age 26	2,283	311	13.6	-
Age 19 through 21	267	78	29.4	-
Age 21 through 64	3,919	696	17.8	x
Age 65 and over	781	7	0.8	x
Poverty Status	6,488			
≤133% FPL	1,147	294	25.7	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,639	445	16.8	-
≥400% + FPL	2,702	134	4.9	-
Total Population Age 18-64	4,195			
Single ^c	1,945	511	26.3	-
Married	2,250	253	11.2	-
Employed Full Time ^d	2,162	243	11.2	-
Employed Part Time ^e	804	199	24.8	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-96. Washington: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Washington	6,546	878	13.4	
Congressional District 1	725	72	9.9	-
Congressional District 2	748	98	13.1	-
Congressional District 3	780	101	13.0	-
Congressional District 4	757	149	19.7	+
Congressional District 5	717	98	13.7	-
Congressional District 6	704	107	15.2	+
Congressional District 7	711	84	11.8	-
Congressional District 8	792	76	9.6	-
Congressional District 9	730	110	15.1	x

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

West Virginia

Table A-97. West Virginia: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	1,793	254	14.2	-
Male	915	126	13.8	x
Female	878	128	14.6	-
Under Age 6	129	6	4.5	-
Under Age 19	410	25	6.0	-
Under Age 26	571	81	14.2	-
Age 19 through 21	72	23	32.5	x
Age 21 through 64	1,058	213	20.2	x
Age 65 and over	276	0	0.1	-
Poverty Status	1,770			
≤133% FPL	445	105	23.5	-
>133 to <400% FPL	853	120	14.1	-
≥400% + FPL	472	26	5.5	x
Total Population Age 18-64	1,134			
Single ^c	495	151	30.5	+
Married	640	82	12.8	x
Employed Full Time ^d	557	86	15.5	+
Employed Part Time ^e	168	49	29.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-98. West Virginia: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
West Virginia	1,793	254	14.2	
Congressional District 1	598	76	12.7	-
Congressional District 2	637	87	13.6	-
Congressional District 3	585	95	16.3	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Wisconsin

Table A-99. Wisconsin: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	5,566	521	9.4	-
Male	2,812	212	7.5	-
Female	2,754	309	11.2	-
Under Age 6	430	17	3.9	-
Under Age 19	1,386	73	5.3	-
Under Age 26	1,948	201	10.3	-
Age 19 through 21	256	58	22.7	-
Age 21 through 64	3,279	406	12.4	-
Age 65 and over	726	3	0.4	-
Poverty Status	5,490			
≤133% FPL	981	195	19.8	-
>133 to <400% FPL	2,495	253	10.1	-
≥400% + FPL	2,014	69	3.4	-
Total Population Age 18-64	3,537			
Single ^c	1,593	334	21.0	-
Married	1,944	119	6.1	-
Employed Full Time ^d	1,984	169	8.5	-
Employed Part Time ^e	716	114	16.0	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-100. Wisconsin: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Wisconsin	5,566	521	9.4	
Congressional District 1	728	71	9.7	-
Congressional District 2	748	58	7.7	-
Congressional District 3	719	73	10.1	-
Congressional District 4	679	103	15.2	+
Congressional District 5	704	39	5.6	-
Congressional District 6	691	55	7.9	-
Congressional District 7	682	66	9.7	-
Congressional District 8	704	65	9.2	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

Wyoming

Table A-101. Wyoming: Characteristics of the Uninsured, 2009

	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Total Population	534	81	15.2	x
Male	262	40	15.3	+
Female	272	41	15.0	-
Under Age 6	48	4	8.1	x
Under Age 19	136	13	9.3	x
Under Age 26	191	29	15.2	x
Age 19 through 21	24	7	28.1	x
Age 21 through 64	316	63	20.0	x
Age 65 and over	64	0	0.5	-
Poverty Status	527			
≤133% FPL	80	23	29.1	x
>133 to <400% FPL	238	42	17.8	x
≥400% + FPL	209	15	7.0	+
Total Population Age 18-64	341			
Single ^c	137	41	30.0	x
Married	204	28	13.7	x
Employed Full Time ^d	197	28	14.1	x
Employed Part Time ^e	65	20	30.4	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate with an associated confidence interval around it. While the confidence intervals are not presented, they are available.
- b. Above (below) the national level means that subgroup at the state level, has, with a 90% confidence level, a statistically significantly higher (lower) likelihood of being uninsured than the same subgroup at the national level. If a subgroup is at the national level, there is no statistical difference between the proportion of individuals uninsured in the subgroup at the state level as compared to the subgroup at the national level.
- c. Never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- d. Working 30 or more hours for 50 or more weeks a year.
- e. Working fewer than 30 hours a week for fewer than 50 weeks a year.

Table A-102. Wyoming: Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance, by State and Congressional District (111th), 2009

Congressional District	Total Population ^a (in thousands)	Number Uninsured (in thousands)	Percent Uninsured	Above (+), At (x), or Below (-) National Average ^b
Wyoming	534	81	15.2	
At Large Wyoming	534	81	15.2	+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

- a. Total population figures are for the civilian non-institutionalized population. Each value in the table is an estimate and there is a confidence interval around the estimate. While the intervals at the 90% confidence level are not presented, they are available.
- b. No statistical test of this difference was performed.

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