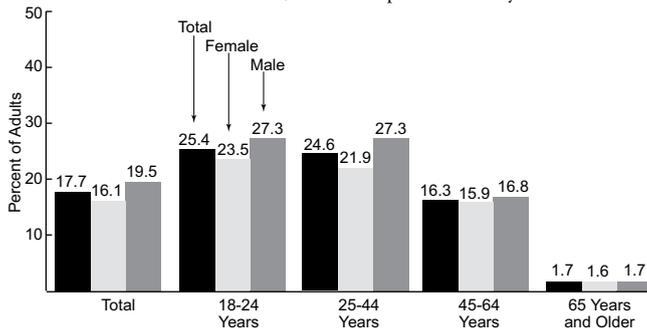


HEALTH INSURANCE

People who are uninsured face substantial financial barriers to health care, which can result in delayed diagnoses and poor health outcomes, including premature death.¹ Overall, 15.7 percent or 48.6 million people in the United States lacked health insurance in 2011, a decline from 16.3 percent in 2010.² Adults aged 18 and older accounted for 86 percent of all uninsured individuals in 2011 and have higher rates of uninsurance than children due to more limited eligibility for public insurance (17.7 versus 9.4 percent, respectively; data for children not shown). In 2011, women were less likely than men to be uninsured (16.1 versus 19.5 percent, respectively). Women are more likely to be in poverty (see *Women and Poverty*) and to qualify

Adults Aged 18 and Older Without Health Insurance, by Age and Sex, 2011

Source III.1: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey



for Medicaid insurance available to low-income individuals who are pregnant, children, parents, elderly, or disabled.^{1,3} Younger adults were most likely to be uninsured—about one in four adults under age 45 lacked health insurance compared to 16.3 percent of those aged 45–64 years and only 1.7 percent of those aged 65 and older, most of whom are eligible for Medicare coverage.

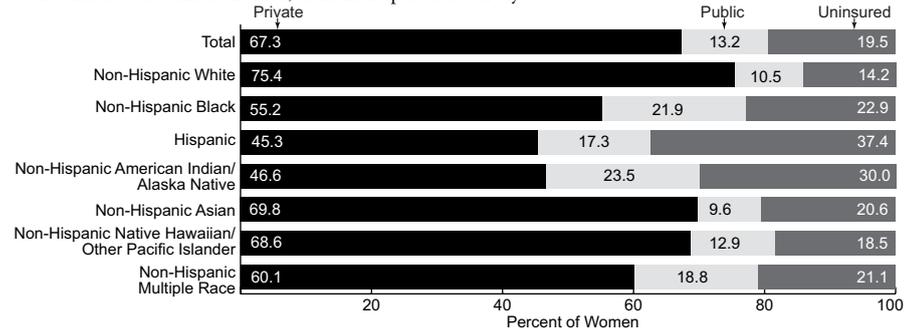
Among women aged 18–64 years in 2011, 67.3 percent had some form of private insurance, 13.2 percent had only public insurance, and 19.5 percent were uninsured. This distribution varied by race and ethnicity with non-Hispanic White women having the highest rates of any private insurance coverage (75.4 percent), compared to 55.2 percent of non-Hispanic Black women and less than half of non-Hispanic American Indian/

Alaska Native and Hispanic women (46.6 and 45.3 percent, respectively). Public coverage alone was most common among non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native women (21.9 and 23.5 percent, respectively). The highest rates of uninsurance were among Hispanic women and non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native women (37.4 and 30.0 percent, respectively).

Of the nearly 13 million women aged 18–64 who rely on publicly-funded insurance, over two-thirds are covered by Medicaid alone, while 13.1 percent are covered by Medicare alone, and 10.3 percent have dual coverage. Another 9.4 percent rely on some other form of public coverage, including insurance from the military (data not shown).

Health Insurance Coverage of Women Aged 18–64, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Coverage,* 2011

Source III.1: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey



*Private coverage includes persons with any private insurance, either alone or in combination with public coverage; public includes those covered only by government programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, military plans, and state-sponsored health plans. Estimates may not add to 100 due to rounding.