Table 9.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 3-Year Average: 2003 to 2005

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

| Race[1] and Hispanic origin | 3-year average 2003–2005[2] | | | |
| | Number | | Percentage | |
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)
All races	**45,615**	**359**	**15.7**	**0.1**
White	34,590	320	14.8	0.1
White, not Hispanic	21,844	260	11.2	0.1
Black	7,126	173	19.5	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	681	56	29.9	2.1
Asian	2,167	96	17.7	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	139	26	21.8	3.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	13,621	225	32.6	0.5

[1] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.
[2] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.
[3] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native population increased between 2004 and 2005, from 13.1 percent to 13.4 percent, while the uninsured rate for the foreign-born population was not statistically different at 33.6 percent in 2005 (Table 8). Among the foreign born, the number of uninsured naturalized citizens increased, from 2.3 million in 2004 to 2.5 million in 2005. The uninsured rate for naturalized citizens was not statistically different at 17.9 percent. For noncitizens, the number who were uninsured and the rate were statistically unchanged in 2005 at 9.5 million and 43.6 percent, respectively. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2005 was about two and a half times that of the native population in 2005.

Economic Status

The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. In 2005, in households with annual incomes of less than $25,000, 75.6 percent of people had health insurance. Health insurance coverage rates increased with higher household income levels to 91.5 percent for those in households with incomes of $75,000 or more (Table 8).

The number of workers (people who worked at some time during the year) with no health insurance increased from 26.5 million to 27.3 million, while the percentage of workers who were uninsured was not statistically different at 18.7 percent. Among 18-to-64-year-olds in 2005, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (82.3 percent) than part-time workers (76.5 percent) or nonworkers (72.7 percent).[34] The number and the percentage of full-time workers who were uninsured increased from 20.5 million to 21.5 million and from 17.3 percent to 17.7 percent, respectively. The number and the percentage of part-time workers who were uninsured remained statistically unchanged in 2005 at 5.9 million and 23.5 percent, respectively.

[34] Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2005.