



# IDEAS THAT WORK:

## Expanding Health Coverage for Workers

### Tables and Notes

Where are the biggest gaps in employer-sponsored coverage, and where is the greatest need? The tables in this section provide state-level data that answer these questions.

- Table 1: Full- and Part-time Employment, by State
- Table 2: Distribution of Workers by Enterprise Size, by State
- Table 3: Number of Part-Time Workers under 65 Uninsured for at Least One Month, 2003-2004, by State
- Table 4: Percent of Private Establishments Offering Coverage, by State
- Table 5: Distribution of Insurance Type, by State

#### Table Notes

##### Table 1:

Employed people are classified as full- or part-time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they are at work during the reference week (the week of the survey). A full-time worker is one who usually works 35 hours or more per week. Part-time workers usually work between one and 34 hours per week (at all jobs within an establishment) regardless of the number of hours worked in the reference week. People absent from work are classified according to their usual status. The number of part-time workers includes some people who work 35 hours or more classified by their reason for working part-time.

##### Data Discrepancy between Tables 1 and 2:

The total number of employed people shown in Column A of Table 1 does not match the total number of employed people shown in Column A of Table 2 due to methodological differences in the underlying surveys used. Table 2 relies on the Census Bureau's *Statistics of U.S. Businesses* survey, which does not include data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees.

##### Table 2:

For the purposes of health insurance coverage, small businesses are generally defined as those that employ fewer than 50 employees. Because data about the distribution of employers who work for enterprises with fewer than 50 workers are not available, we have provided data about enterprises that employ fewer than 20 workers, fewer than 100 workers, fewer than 500 workers, and more than 500 workers.

**Table 3:**

This table does not include state-level data for Mississippi because those data are not statistically significant due to the small sample size. The national total and national average for Table 3 include data for all 49 other states and the District of Columbia.

**Table 4:**

Column A is weighted to reflect the proportion of firms of each size within each state, which are represented in Columns B and C. The source of these data is the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Cost and Financing Studies, *2001 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey - Insurance Component, Table II.A.2*, which is available online at <http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/MEPSDATA/ic/2001/Index201.htm>.

2001 Data for Kansas, New Hampshire, and South Dakota come from personal communication with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality staff, October 2003. Definitions and descriptions of the methods used for this survey can be found in the Technical Appendix, which is available online at <http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/MEPSDATA/ic/2001/techappendix.htm>.

**Table 5:**

We wished to show data rounded to the nearest tenth. To do this, we downloaded raw, tab-delimited data from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Web site, available online at <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=compare&category=Health+Coverage+%26+Uninsured&subcategory=Insurance+Status&topic=Distribution+by+Insurance+Status>.