

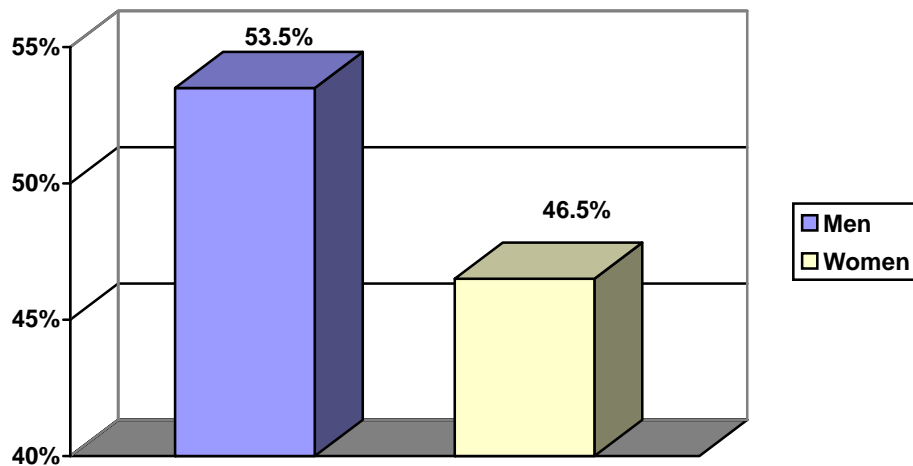
Lack of Health Insurance Hinders Medical Care for Men

Lack of access to health care partially explains higher rates of mortality among men for the leading causes of death, and their shorter life span. Culturally induced behaviors and dedication to the workplace are other causes. Taking their place among barriers to improved health and longevity are failure of government supported community health centers to recruit male patients, and lack of Medicaid coverage and access to health insurance

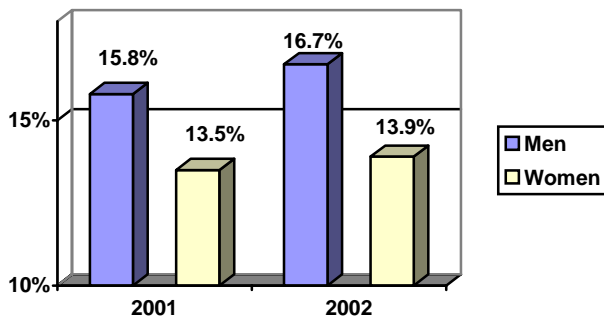
Men's Health Network analyzed a 2003 Census Bureau study of health insurance coverage and found that men are significantly less likely to have health insurance than are women, and that the gap is widening.¹ It also found that among people living in poverty, men are much less likely to have access to health insurance.²

These findings are reinforced by a 2005 study of the 2004 population that found 53.5% of those uninsured for the entire year were men.³ Total uninsured were 45,820,000: 24,528,000 male and 21,293,000 female.

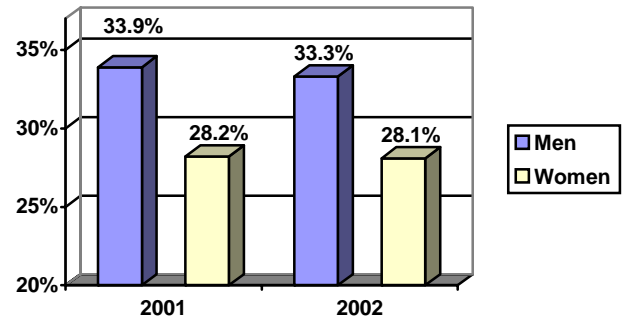
Uninsured for the Entire Year: 2004



Uninsured for the Entire Year: 2001-02



People in Poverty, Uninsured for the Entire Year: 2001-02



The Men's Health Network -- An informational and educational organization recognizing men's health as a specific social concern.
www.menshealthnetwork.org

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, P60-223, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2002, page 2 Found at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p60-223.pdf>

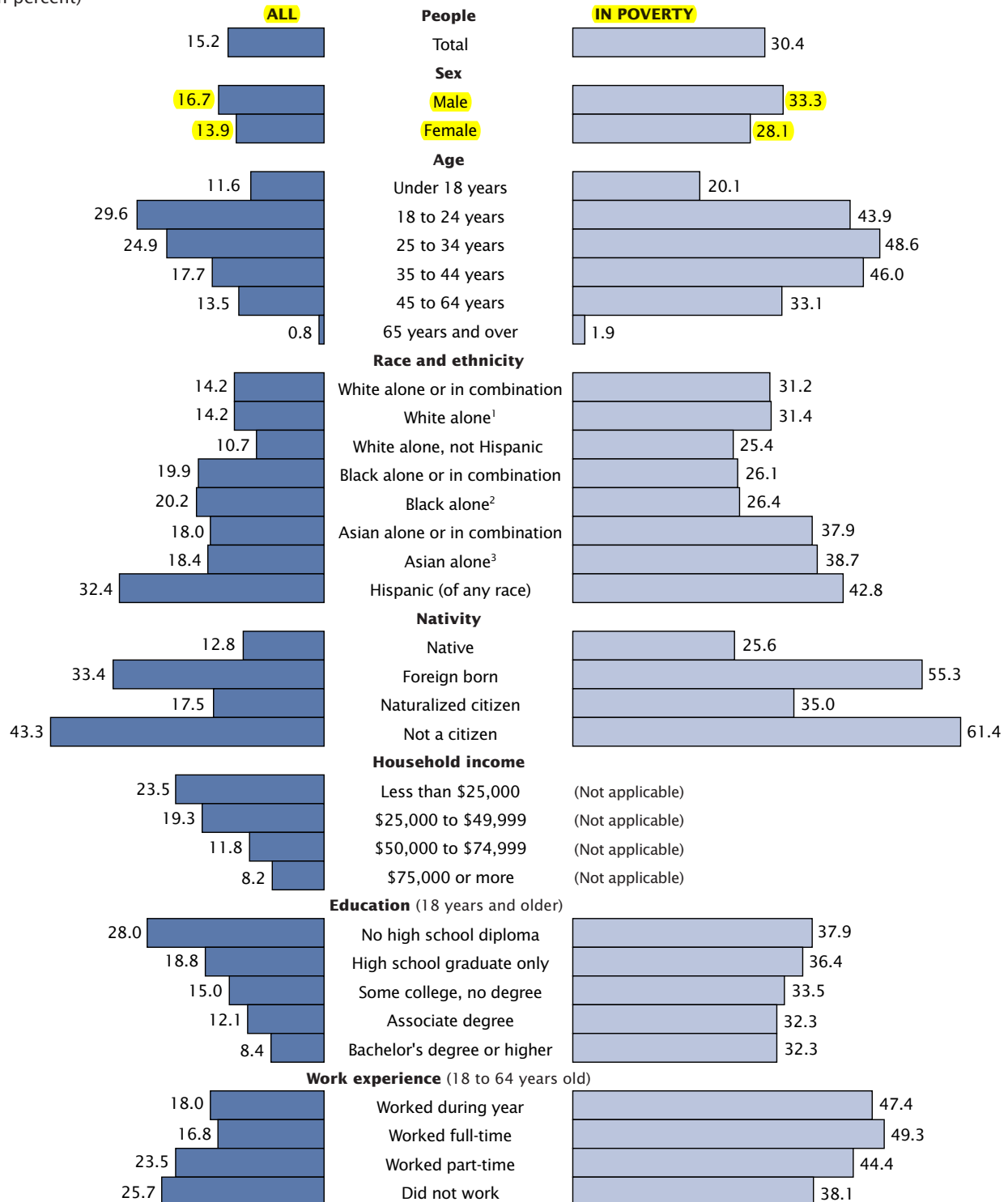
² ibid, page 5

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, P60-229, Health Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004, HI01. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2004 Found at http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032005/health/h01_000.htm

Figure 2.

People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 2002

(In percent)



¹ The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White Alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this 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 2000.

² Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

³ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.