

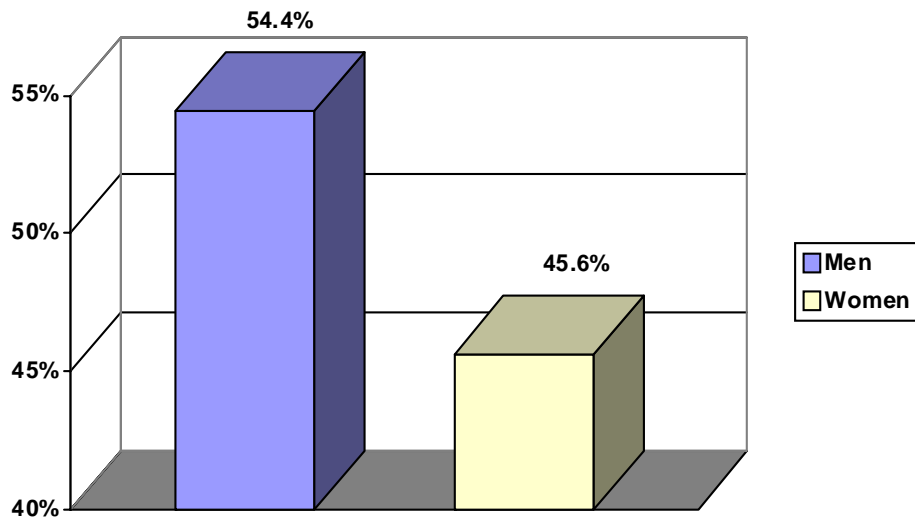
Lack of Health Insurance Hinders Medical Care for Men

Men in today's society face a variety of health risks and disparities. Some are from culturally induced behaviors and dedication to the workplace, but lacking access to health care also explains the higher rates of mortality among men for the leading causes of death as well as their shorter life span. Other barriers to improving men's health include ineffective efforts from government supported community health centers to recruit male patients, and failure to qualify for Medicaid or lack of health insurance coverage.

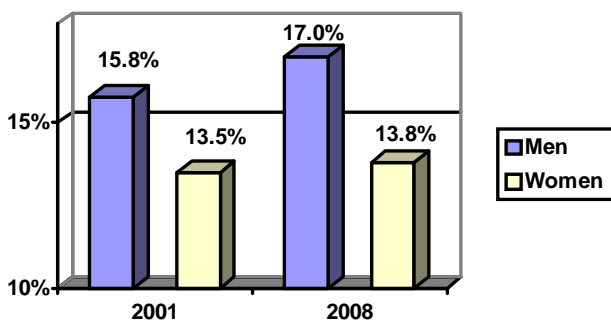
Men's Health Network analyzed the 2009 Census Bureau study of health insurance coverage in 2008 and compared it to data from a similar Census Bureau study of 2001 data. This analysis found that men (17%) are significantly less likely to have health insurance than are women (13.8%), and that the gap is widening.¹ It also found that among people living in poverty, men are much less likely to have health insurance.²

The Census Bureau data indicate that 54.4% of those uninsured for the entire year were men.³ Total uninsured were 46,340,000: 25,208,000 male and 21,131,000 female.

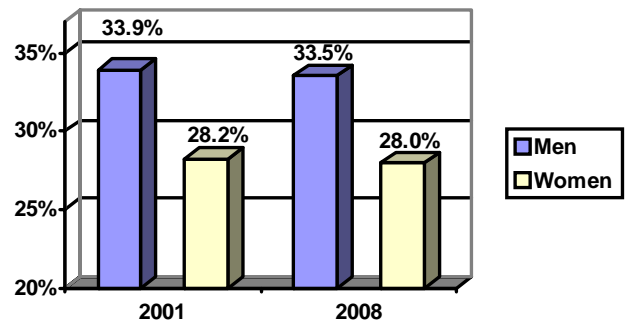
Not Covered by Insurance: 2008



Uninsured for the Entire Year: 2001 & 2008



People in Poverty, Uninsured for the Entire Year: 2001 & 2008



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

- OVER -

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. HIA-1, Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage-All Persons by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1999-2008. www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/historic/index.html

² U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Table H103. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics for Poor People in the Poverty Universe: 2008. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/health/h03_001.htm

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. HIA-1, 2009.

Table HIA-1. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2008

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/index.html>

NOTE: Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year.

Year	Total People	Covered by Private or Government Health Insurance								Not Covered
		Total	Private Health Insurance			Government Health Insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct Purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military Health Care (1)	
All Races Both Sexes										
2008	301,483	255,143	200,992	176,332	26,777	87,411	42,641	43,029	11,560	46,340
All Races Male										
2008	148,094	122,886	98,346	87,414	12,278	39,868	19,421	18,860	6,194	25,208
All Races Female										
2008	153,388	132,257	102,647	88,917	14,499	47,542	23,220	24,169	5,366	21,131

Percent

All Races Male										
2008	100.0	83.0	66.4	59.0	8.3	26.9	13.1	12.7	4.2	17.0
All Races Female										
2008	100.0	86.2	66.9	58.0	9.5	31.0	15.1	15.8	3.5	13.8

1. Includes Tricare, Veterans Administration, and military health care.

=====

People in Poverty

U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement Table H103. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics for Poor People in the Poverty Universe: 2008

http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/health/h03_001.htm

NOTE: Numbers in thousands

SEX	TOTAL	NOT Covered at any time during the year	Percentage Not Covered at any time during the year
MALE	17,698	5,934	33.5%
FEMALE	22,131	6,188	28.0%