Expanding Health Coverage in California
County Jails as Enrollment Sites

Technical Appendices

CONTENTS

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Appendix A:
Analysis of Remaining Uninsured

We use the 2013 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) to profile the characteristics of Californians who are uninsured (Table A1).[1] The ACS PUMS is a large household survey administered annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that includes detailed individual-level information on a representative sample of California households. The California sample in the ACS is quite large—about 350,000 individuals in the 1-year annual files—allowing detailed analysis across different demographic and socio-economic groups. We use the California sample for all analyses presented in the report. The ACS began collecting health insurance information starting in 2008. The insurance coverage question asks about health insurance coverage at the time of the survey which is administered throughout the calendar year. It is possible that some people who reported they did not have health insurance in 2014 gained coverage over the course of that year.

The ACS also collects information on populations living in group quarters, both in institutionalized settings such as nursing homes and correctional facilities, and non-institutionalized settings such as college dormitories. The group quarters are sampled in order to provide representative estimates for the populations residing there. Because the correctional population is our key group of interest—and there is information on health insurance coverage collected for individuals residing in both institutionalized and non-institutionalized group quarters, we include them in our analysis of uninsured rates.

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[1] We download the PUMS from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) at the University of Minnesota (Ruggles et al. 2015).

TABLE A1

Demographic characteristics of California non-elderly adults, uninsured and total population

	Uninsured non-elderly adults		Total population non-elderly adults	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Male	56.5%	55.6%	50.2%	50.3%
Female	43.5%	44.4%	49.8%	49.7%
Age category				
Age 18–24	17.8%	18.8%	16.2%	16.5%
Age 25–34	29.1%	17.8%	23.2%	22.8%
Age 35–44	22.3%	21.8%	21.1%	21.2%
Age 45–54	18.9%	18.8%	21.2%	21.4%
Age 55–64	11.9%	12.8%	18.3%	18.0%
Race/Ethnicity				
Latino	60.4%	58.0%	37.7%	37.2%
Non-Hispanic white	23.4%	24.2%	40.0%	40.8%
Non-Hispanic black	5.4%	5.9%	6.5%	6.5%
Non-Hispanic other	10.8%	11.9%	15.9%	15.5%
Education level				
Less than high school degree	33.1%	31.6%	16.5%	17.0%
High school, no college degree	55.6%	56.4%	55.0%	55.0%
College degree	11.3%	11.9%	28.5%	28.0%
Marital status				
Married	35.7%	36.3%	47.6%	47.7%
Divorced, widowed, separated	13.9%	14.8%	13.2%	13.6%
Never married	50.4%	48.9%	39.2%	38.7%
Disability status				
With disability	5.9%	6.4%	8.5%	8.5%
No disability	94.1%	93.6%	91.5%	91.5%
Employment status				
Employed	60.5%	59.4%	68.3%	67.4%
Unemployed	10.9%	13.1%	6.3%	7.4%
Not in the labor force	28.5%	27.6%	25.5%	25.2%
Poverty status				
Under 138% FPL	39.0%	38.9%	22.3%	22.8%
138–250% FPL	30.1%	30.6%	19.6%	19.9%
250–400% FPL	17.4%	17.5%	19.0%	18.8%
Over 400% FPL	13.5%	13.0%	39.1%	38.4%
Citizenship status				
US born	48.6%	50.1%	66.1%	66.0%
Naturalized citizen	10.9%	12.8%	15.6%	15.6%
Non-citizen	40.5%	37.1%	18.3%	18.4%

SOURCES: American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample, 2013 and 2014.

NOTES: Respondents are recorded as uninsured if they report not having any source of health insurance coverage at the time of the survey including private and public sources of insurance.

To better understand characteristics associated with individuals being uninsured, we performed a logistic regression analysis that modeled the outcome that a person did not have health insurance and controlled for a host of demographic and economic characteristics related to insurance coverage. We included a proxy measure of whether a person was an undocumented immigrant based on a procedure that assigns legal status to individuals in the ACS developed to create the California Poverty Measure (CPM); for more details, refer to the CPM Technical Appendix (Bohn et al. 2013).[2] We transformed the coefficients shown in the table below to calculate predicted probabilities of whether individuals with a particular set of characteristics were uninsured in 2014. We present those probabilities in Figure 3 of our report.

TABLE A2
Logistic regression model results for uninsured status among non-elderly California adults

	Coefficient	Standard errors	P>t [95% conf. interval]
Male	0.270411	0.013323	0.000 [.2438925 – .296929]
Age category (reference category = age 55–64)			
Age 18–24	-0.05983	0.028508	0.039 [-.1165735 – -.0030871]
Age 25–34	0.387835	0.027947	0.000 [.3322075 – .4434617]
Age 35–44	0.223077	0.02595	0.000 [.1714243 – .2747298]
Age 45–54	0.187109	0.029237	0.000 [.1289137 – .2453037]
Race/Ethnicity (reference category = Non-Hispanic white)			
Latino	0.546154	0.022224	0.000 [.5019187 – .5903894]
Non-Hispanic white	-0.13831	0.037497	0.000 [-.2129473 – -.0636776]
Non-Hispanic black	0.095561	0.033883	0.006 [.0281191 – .1630024]
Non-Hispanic other	0.157652	0.065192	0.018 [.027892 – .2874128]
Education (reference category = college degree)			
Less than high school degree	1.000019	0.03454	0.000 [.9312697 – 1.068769]
High school, no college degree	0.628366	0.026999	0.000 [.5746255 – .6821066]
Poverty level (reference category = over 250% FPL)			
Less than 138% FPL	0.858378	0.023313	0.000 [.8119741 – .904781]
138–250% FPL	0.786869	0.021997	0.000 [.7430855 – .8306528]
Employment status (reference category = employed)			
Unemployed	0.604309	0.025127	0.000 [.554295 – .6543229]
Not in labor force	-0.02548	0.022909	0.269 [-.0710772 – .0201194]
Marital status (reference category = married)			
Divorced, separated, widowed	0.327173	0.026839	0.000 [.2737508 – .3805944]
Never married	0.529518	0.022302	0.000 [.4851273 – .5739088]
Undocumented (proxy)	1.025367	0.026024	0.000 [.9735684 – 1.077165]
Constant	-3.60626	0.028179	0.000 [-3.662351 – -3.550173]

SOURCES: 2014 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample.

NOTES: Dependent variable being modeled is a dichotomous measure of being uninsured in 2014. All results are weighted and standard errors are calculated using jack-knife estimation.

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[2] Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, Matt Levin, Marybeth Mattingly, and Christopher Wimer. 2013. *The California Poverty Measure: A New Look at the Social Safety Net*. Public Policy Institute of California.

TABLE A3

US adult correctional population disproportionately young males with low-education levels

	US adult correctional population	US total adult population
Sex		
Male	91.0%	49.2%
Female	9.0%	50.8%
Age group		
Age 18–24	15.4%	12.9%
Age 25–34	33.1%	17.7%
Age 35–44	24.7%	16.6%
Age 45–54	17.6%	17.7%
Age 55–64	7.2%	16.4%
Age 65+	1.8%	18.8%
Education level		
Less than HS degree	31.2%	13.1%
HS complete, no college degree	65.2%	56.8%
College degree	3.6%	30.1%
Marital status		
Married	14.5%	47.7%
Divorced, widowed, separated	23.4%	19.0%
Never married	62.1%	33.3%
Disability status		
With disability	25.2%	10.7%
No disability	74.8%	89.3%

SOURCES: US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Subject Table S2601B.

NOTES: Estimates are derived from a representative sampling of institutional group quarters that include adult correctional facilities. Only national estimates are available for the correctional population; state-level estimates are not published by the Census Bureau for this group.

Appendix B:
Analysis of California's Jail Population

We use the BSCC-PPIC Multi-County Study (MCS) for our examination of the jail population. The MCS is a collaborative effort between the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) and the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to capture in-depth, individual-level data from local correctional systems throughout the state in a select group of representative counties. We are able to use these data to provide previously unavailable information on the composition of the local jail population to guide policy decisions including the use of jail sites for health insurance enrollment.

The twelve counties currently participating in the MCS include Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Shasta and Stanislaus. This group of counties comprises nearly two-thirds of the total state population and the local jail population and was selected to be representative of the state's racial/ethnic composition and regional distribution. Nonetheless, characteristics of the population in other local jurisdictions may be different.

TABLE B1
Demographic characteristics of front-door and back-door offender groups

	Front-door group	Back-door group
Population size	455,000	71,191
Gender		
Male	77.1%	81.2%
Female	22.9%	18.7%
Race/Ethnicity		
Latino	43.3%	38.1%
White	29.0%	32.5%
African American	20.9%	23.7%
Other	6.8%	5.7%
Age categories		
Age 18–24	25.4%	23.3%
Age 25–34	33.8%	34.9%
Age 35–44	20.1%	20.7%
Age 45–54	14.4%	15.3%
Age 55–64	5.4%	5.1%
Age 65+	1.0%	0.7%

SOURCE: MCS data, 2014.

NOTE: Jail population estimates are based on the stock of jail inmates in counties participating in the MCS. Adult population represents Californians age 18 and older in the 12 MCS counties.

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