

Similarity of the Adult Kaiser Permanente Membership in Northern California to the Insured and General Population in Northern California: Statistics from the 2009 California Health Interview Survey

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Background

Kaiser Permanente Northern California is a large, integrated health care delivery system that provides care for a socially and ethnically diverse membership of approximately 3.2 million adults and children as of December 2011. Kaiser Permanente researchers are frequently asked to provide evidence about how the Kaiser Permanente adult membership compares with the community at large in order for research reviewers to assess the generalizability of study results conducted with Kaiser Permanente members. Previous studies have found that the Kaiser Permanente membership is generally representative of the broader community, primarily differing from the general population by having lower percentages of adults at the low and high income extremes.¹⁻³ However, since an ever-increasing number of adults have no health insurance due to cost or difficulty obtaining coverage due to pre-existing conditions, the uninsured population has likely changed.

To provide more current information to address this issue, we analyzed data from the 2009 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS 2009) for respondents aged 25-79 residing in Northern California counties to compare those who identified themselves as Kaiser Permanente Health Plan members (including membership through Medicare, Medicaid, and other government-sponsored programs) with three populations:

- Northern California adults aged 25-79 not covered by Kaiser Permanente (including Medicaid and uninsured), and
- Northern California adults aged 25-79 with private or government health insurance, excluding those who are only covered by Medicaid (Medi-Cal), who are not covered by Kaiser Permanente
- All Northern California adults aged 25-79

This report is an update of a report based on 2007 CHIS data.³

Methods

The California Health Interview Survey is a random-digit-dial telephone interview survey conducted biennially by the UCLA Center for Health Policy.⁴ The survey, which is generally conducted June of the survey year through March of the following year, yields estimates for California adults using respondent data weighted to the age, gender, race/ethnic, and geographic distribution of the California population as derived from the 2000 Census. By special arrangement, Kaiser Permanente paid for a copy of the complete 2009 Adult California Health Interview Survey dataset that had been de-identified to protect respondent confidentiality.⁵ Using information provided by questions about health insurance coverage during the previous year, the 20,654 CHIS 2009 respondents aged 25-79 residing in Northern California were categorized as being a Kaiser Permanente (KP) member (per dataset variable ai22a_p or ah50_p, health plan name), Non-Kaiser Permanente (including uninsured), and Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (someone with a named health plan other than solely Medi-Cal, including "Other" per variable ai22a_p, or who reported coverage through CHAMPUS, Indian Health Service, or Medicare in response to other questions). The Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (NKPI) was a subset of the Non-Kaiser Permanente group (NKP). In addition to excluding people who reported having had no health insurance during the year or who refused to

answer the health insurance questions, it excluded people who only indicated having Medicaid/Medi-Cal coverage but no other named health plan (including Medicare) because this group is characterized by extremely low income and low educational attainment and is restricted by age (since most people qualify for Medicare at age 65). County of residence was used to identify respondents in the Northern California population.

Broken down by study group, age and gender, the approximate numbers of CHIS 2009 respondents used for the comparisons were as follows:

	CHIS 2009			
	Kaiser Permanente (KP)	All Non-Kaiser Permanente (NKP)	Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (NKPI)	All Northern California Adults (NCAL)
Ages 25-79				
All	3943	16711	13464	20654
Women	2371	9746	7864	12117
Men	1572	6965	5600	8537
Ages 25-44				
All	783	4180	2724	4963
Women	433	2455	1589	2888
Men	350	1725	1134	2075
Ages 45-64				
All	1907	8221	6477	10128
Women	1169	4725	3737	5894
Men	738	3496	2740	4234
Ages 65-79				
All	1253	4310	4263	5563
Women	769	2566	2538	3335
Men	484	1744	1725	2228

All analyses used respondent data weighted to the survey population. For CHIS 2009, respondents are weighted to the California population per the 2000 Census based on age, gender, race/ethnicity, and county of residence.

Analyses were performed using SAS version 9.1 procedures for analysis of data from complex survey samples. Proc Surveyfreq and Proc Surveymeans procedures were used to generate weighted proportions with standard errors and confidence intervals. If there was no overlap in confidence intervals, the differences between the two groups being compared were considered to be statistically significant with regard to that characteristic. Analyses were done for all in the group and separately by gender.

Certain CHIS item responses were converted to make them comparable to categorical variables in the 2008 Kaiser Permanente Member Health Survey⁶. The CHIS race-ethnicity variable was re-constructed, giving priority to African-American over Hispanic/Latino. Specifically, respondents indicating African-American/Black race-ethnicity were classified as African-American; those who indicated being of Hispanic/Latino descent (but not also African-American/Black) were classified as Hispanic/Latino; as Asian or Pacific Islander descent but not Black of Hispanic/Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander; only White as White nonHispanic; and all others as Other. Household income, educational attainment, and percentage above poverty level were converted to a categorical variable. When variables had several categories, we examined between-group differences for the extremes, e.g., income that was either very low for Northern California (< \$25,000) or high (>\$100,000), educational attainment that was high (college graduate) or very low (did not complete high school).

Results

According to CHIS, in 2009 KP members comprised 21.7% (CI: 20.4%-23.0%) of the Northern California population aged 25-79 and 27.4% (CI: 25.9%-29.0%) of the Northern California insured population (excluding Medi-Cal) population aged 25-79. Table 1 shows the estimated percentages of these populations that are Kaiser Permanente members by gender and age group. Estimates of the age and gender distributions for KP and the comparison populations can be found in Table 2.

KP members were compared to these two populations and the full general population of Northern California adults aged 25-79 on sociodemographic characteristics (age, race-ethnicity, household income, educational attainment, employment status, marital/relationship status) and health characteristics (overall health status, history of diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and asthma, functional status, smoking status, obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and number of doctor visits in past 12 months). Comparisons of characteristics for men and women combined are found in Tables 3A (sociodemographic) and 4A (health). Comparisons for men only are found in Tables 3M and 4M, and women in Tables 3W and 4W.

A. Comparison of Northern California Kaiser Permanente Member Population with the Non-Kaiser Permanente Population (Including the Uninsured)

Sociodemographic Characteristics (See Tables 3A, 3M, 3W).

- Age and Gender: While the gender distributions of the KP and NKP populations are similar, the mean age for the KP population is significantly higher than that for the NKP population (mean age 49.6 vs. 47.3, with similar 2-year mean age differences for women and men).
- Race/Ethnicity: The overall KP population has a significantly higher percentage of White nonHispanics and significantly lower percentage of Latino/Hispanics than the NKP population, but comparable percentages of African-American/Blacks and Asian/Pacific Islanders. These differences appear in both the male and female populations, although not statistically significant in the gender-specific analyses due to smaller sample sizes.
- Income: Compared with the NKP population, a significantly lower percentage of KP members are in very low income households (\leq \$25,000, household income $<$ 200% above the FPL) and the mean household income is a statistically significant \$10,000 higher for KP members than for the NKP population. These differences were found among both men and women.
- Educational Attainment: KP members have significantly higher educational attainment than the NKP population, with a significantly lower percentage who did not graduate from high school and significantly higher percentage with a college degree. Gender-specific analyses show that the difference in percentage of college graduates is only significant for women.
- Employment Status: Among both men and women, a significantly higher percentage of the KP population is employed at least 20 hours/week than the NKP population.
- Relationship Status: There is no significant difference between the KP and NKP populations with regard to percentages of men and women who were married or part of an unmarried couple.

Health Characteristics (see Tables 4A, 4M, 4W):

- Overall Health Status: Compared to the NKP population, KP members aged 25-79 and aged 40-79 are significantly more likely to perceive their health as good, although the differences are less than 7percentage points.
- Chronic Conditions: The KP and NKP populations do not significantly differ with regard to history of asthma, and for those aged 40-79, history of diabetes (other than gestational diabetes), history of high blood pressure, or history of heart disease.
- Functional Status: The KP and NKP populations do not significantly differ with regard to percentages of adults with physical activity limitations due to health or disability; difficulty dressing,

- Behavioral Health Risks: For the overall population and men in particular, the KP population has a significantly lower prevalence of current smoking than the NKP population. However, there is no difference in history of regular smoking (being a current or former smoker). There is no significant difference between the KP and NKP populations with regard to prevalence of obesity (BMI \geq 30) or sedentary lifestyle (no moderate or vigorous exercise during the 7 days preceding the survey), and this was true of both men and women.
- Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months: The KP and NKP populations do not significantly differ in percentage of adults who made 0-2 visits, >5 visits, or \geq ER visit, and this was true of both men and women.

B. Comparison of the Northern California Kaiser Permanente Member Population with the Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured Population (excluding people who only had Medi-Cal coverage)

Sociodemographic Characteristics (see Tables 3A, 3M, 3W)

- Age and Gender: The KP and NKPI populations do not differ with regard to gender, age distribution, nor mean age
- Race-Ethnicity: The KP and NKPI populations do not significantly differ with regard to race-ethnicity composition
- Income: The overall KP population has a significantly lower percentage of people with a household income < \$25,000/year and < 200% above the FPL than the NKPI, but gender-specific analyses show that this is true among women, not men. While there is no significant difference in the percentages of men and women with household incomes > \$100,000, the mean household income of the overall KP population is significantly lower than that of the NKPI population.
- Educational Attainment: Among the overall population and men, KP has a significantly lower percentage of non-high school graduates than NKPI, but there is no significant difference between the populations with regards to percentages of college graduates.
- Employment Status: KP and NKPI populations do not significantly differ in the percentages overall and of men and women who are employed at least 20 hours/week.
- Relationship Status: KP and NKPI men and women are similar with regard to being in a committed relationship.

Health Characteristics (see Tables 4A, 4M, 4W)

- Overall Health Status: There is no significant difference in the percentages of KP and NKPI men and women who are in good health.
- Chronic Conditions: The KP and NKPI populations aged 40-79 do not significantly differ with regard to history of diabetes, high blood pressure, or heart disease, nor in history of asthma (ages 25-79).
- Functional Status: The KP and NKPI populations do not significantly differ with regard to percentage of adults with physical activity limitations due to health or disability; difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around; difficulty going outside their home alone; or limitation due to their physical, mental, or emotional condition. This was observed for both men and women.
- Behavioral Health Risks: There are no significant differences in prevalence of smoking, history of smoking, obesity (BMI \geq 30), or sedentary lifestyle (no moderate or vigorous exercise during the previous 7 days). This was true among both men and women.
- Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months: Compared to the NKPI population, KP members had a significantly higher percentage of adults who made 0-2 visits, but did not differ with regard to > 5 visits or \geq 1 ER visit. Gender-specific analyses show that the significant difference in low utilization is true of women but not men.

C. Comparison of the Northern California Kaiser Permanente Member Population with the Adult Population of Northern California (Including Those Covered by Kaiser Permanente)

Sociodemographic Characteristics (see Tables 3A, 3M, 3W)

- Age and Gender: The mean age and gender distribution for the KP population do not significantly differ from the NCAL population.
- Race-Ethnicity: The KP population does not significantly differ from the NCAL population with regard to race-ethnic composition.
- Income: Compared to the NCAL population, KP has significantly lower percentages of men and women with household incomes < 200% above the FPL and incomes of ≤\$25,000. The mean KP income is significantly higher than that of the NCAL population, but gender-specific analysis showed that this was only true among women.
- Educational Attainment: The percentage of the KP population that has not graduated from high school is significantly lower than in the NCAL population, and this is true among both men and women. The overall KP population also has a higher percentage of college graduates than the NCAL population, but gender-specific analyses show that this difference is true among women but not men.
- Employment Status: The KP population has a significantly higher percentage of people who are employed at least 20 hours/week than the NCAL population, and this is true among both men and women.
- Relationship Status: KP and NCAL men and women are similar with regard to being in a committed relationship.

Health Characteristics (see Tables 4A, 4M, 4W)

- Overall Health Status: The KP population has significantly higher percentages of people who report being in good health, but the actual difference is less than 5 percentage points.
- Chronic Conditions: KP and NCAL men and women aged ≥ 40 do not significantly differ with regard to history of diabetes, high blood pressure, or heart disease, nor history of asthma (all ages 25-79).
- Functional Status: The KP and NCAL populations do not significantly differ with regard to percentage of adults with physical activity limitations due to health or disability; difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around; difficulty going outside their home alone; or limitation due to their physical, mental, or emotional condition. This was observed for both men and women.
- Behavioral Health Risks: There are no significant differences in prevalence of smoking, history of smoking, obesity (BMI ≥30), or sedentary lifestyle (no moderate or vigorous exercise during the previous 7 days). This is true among both men and women.
- Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months: The KP and NCAL populations do not significantly differ in percentages of adults who made 0-2 visits, > 5 visits, or ≥1 ER visit.

Conclusions

The Kaiser Permanente member population differs in several ways from the comparison population that includes those with Medi-Cal coverage and the uninsured. The percentage of White nonHispanics is higher and the percentage of Hispanic/Latinos is lower in the Kaiser Permanente population. The Kaiser Permanente member population also significantly differs from this population in terms of distribution of income and educational attainment, with significantly smaller percentages of the population at the very low end of the income and education spectrums and significantly higher percentages at the upper ends of the spectrum. While Kaiser Permanente members are more likely to rate their health as good, the actual numeric difference is relatively small, and the chronic disease history estimates are comparable. The populations are similar with regard to obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and history of being a smoker, but the overall prevalence of current smoking is lower among the Kaiser Permanente population due to the significant difference among men

The Kaiser Permanente member population is more comparable to the full Northern California adult population that includes Kaiser Permanente members, people with other health insurance (including Medi-Cal), and the uninsured. Again, the major differences are lower percentages of the Kaiser Permanente member population in the lower extremes of income and education. While Kaiser Permanente members are more likely to report being in good health, the absolute difference between the percentages is not extremely large, and the Kaiser Permanente member population does not significantly differ from the Northern California population on any health indicators except for prevalence of current smoking, primarily due to a lower Kaiser Permanente smoking rate among men.

The Kaiser Permanente member population is very comparable to the population of adults covered by private or government health insurance, excluding Medi-Cal, with regard to age, gender, and race-ethnic composition, as well as percentages of working adults and adults in committed relationships. However, the Kaiser Permanente member population has significantly lower percentages of adults in the lower, but not upper ranges of income and educational attainment. The populations are comparable with regard to prevalence of good health, history of diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and asthma, functional status measures, and behavioral health risks (current and past smoking, obesity, and sedentary lifestyle). The Kaiser Permanente member population significantly differs with regard to percentages of low utilizers (≤ 2 visits in the past 12 months), but this is due to differences among women only.

Based on the California Health Interview Survey, in 2009, approximately 78% of Northern California adults aged 20 and over were covered by some form of private or government-sponsored health insurance other than Medi-Cal (i.e., Kaiser Permanente or the non-Kaiser Permanente Insured excluding Medi-Cal). The statistics presented in this report, derived from the same survey, provide evidence that the Kaiser Permanente membership in Northern California is very similar to that large insured population with regard to sociodemographic and health characteristics, as well as the general population in Northern California. This suggests that most research conducted with data obtained from the Kaiser Permanente membership should be generalizable to the wider insured population.

References

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Table 1. Estimated Percentages of the Total and Insured (non-Medi-Cal) Northern California Adult Population Aged 25-79 That Are Kaiser Permanente Members, 2009

	% of All NCAL Adults (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		% of All NCAL Insured Adults (Excluding Medi-Cal)	
	%	se	%	se
All				
25-79 yr	21.7	0.7	27.4	0.8
25-64 yr	21.0	0.7	27.6	0.9
65-79 yr	26.1	1.2	26.7	1.2
All Men				
25-79 yr	20.5	1.0	26.1	1.2
25-64 yr	19.8	1.1	26.2	1.3
65-79 yr	25.3	1.9	25.8	1.9
Women				
25-79 yr	22.9	0.9	28.7	1.1
25-64 yr	22.2	1.0	28.9	1.3
65-79 yr	26.8	1.5	27.6	1.5

¹ All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data

Table 2. Age and Gender Distribution of Kaiser Permanente and non-Kaiser Permanente Adult Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Membership		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Gender								
Female	53.5	1.7	50.1	1.0	50.3	1.0	50.8	0.8
Male	46.4		49.9		49.7		49.2	
Age, All								
25-34 yr	16.4		21.5		16.7		20.4	
35-44 yr	22.4		24.1		22.9		23.7	
45-54 yr	23.6		23.4		23.8		23.4	
55-64 yr	21.0		18.0		19.4		18.6	
65-79 yr	16.6		13.0		17.2		13.8	
Mean age	49.6	0.5	47.3*	0.3	49.5	0.3	47.8	0.2
Age, All Men								
25-34 yr	16.0		21.7		17.1		20.6	
35-44 yr	24.1		24.7		23.7		24.5	
45-54 yr	25.8		23.1		23.5		23.6	
55-64 yr	18.0		18.2		19.4		18.2	
65-79 yr	16.1		12.3		16.3		13.1	
Mean age	49.2	0.7	47.0	0.4	49.0	0.5	47.5	0.4
Age, All Women								
25-34 yr	16.7		21.2		16.7		20.2	
35-44 yr	20.9		23.6		20.9		23.0	
45-54 yr	21.7		23.7		21.7		23.2	
55-64 yr	23.6		17.7		23.6		19.0	
65-79 yr	17.1		13.8		17.1		14.6	
Mean age	50.1	0.8	47.6*	0.4	50.0	0.4	48.2	0.3

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 3A. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Mean age	49.6	0.5	47.3*	0.3	49.5	0.3	47.8	0.2
Race-Ethnicity								
White nonHispanic	58.8	1.8	52.8*	1.0	61.7	1.1	54.1	0.9
Afr-American/Black	5.7	0.9	5.3	0.5	3.8	0.4	5.4	0.5
Latino/Hispanic	18.1	1.6	23.8*	0.8	15.8	0.8	22.6	0.7
Asian/Pac Islander	16.0	1.5	16.2	1.0	16.9	1.1	16.1	0.8
Other	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.2
Income								
≤ \$25,000	8.3	1.1	24.9*	0.9	12.7*	0.6	21.3*	0.7
\$25,001-\$35,000	6.6		9.1		7.0		8.6	
\$35,001-\$65,000	29.0		20.0		21.8		21.9	
\$65,001-\$80,000	12.1		9.6		11.8		10.2	
\$80,001-\$100,000	13.2		9.2		11.3		10.0	
> \$100,000	30.8	1.4	27.3	0.9	35.5	1.0	28.0	0.8
Mean income	\$89,481	\$1874	\$79,260*	\$1287	\$96,077	\$1380	\$81,481*	\$1081
< 200% above FPL	13.5	1.5	31.8*	0.9	17.5	0.7	27.9*	0.8
Education								
< HS Grad	5.6	0.8	16.5*	0.7	9.9*	0.7	14.1*	0.6
HS Grad	23.1		21.7		19.1		22.0	
Some Post-HS	22.6		22.2		22.1		22.3	
4 Yr College Grad	48.7	1.7	39.6*	0.9	48.9	1.0	41.6*	0.8
Employment Status								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	64.8	1.5	56.2*	0.9	60.2	1.0	58.1*	0.8
Marital Status								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	74.7	1.8	71.8	0.9	76.3	1.0	72.4	0.8

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 3M. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009: MEN

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Mean age	49.2	0.7	47.0	0.4	49.0	0.5	47.5	0.4
Race-Ethnicity								
White nonHispanic	58.6	2.6	52.6	1.6	60.7	1.7	53.9	1.3
Afr-American/Black	6.3	1.6	5.3	0.9	3.9	0.6	5.5	0.8
Latino/Hispanic	19.9	2.4	24.1	1.3	16.9	1.3	23.2	1.2
Asian/Pac Islander	13.8	1.8	15.9	1.5	16.6	1.6	15.5	1.3
Other	1.4	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.3
Income								
≤ \$25,000	6.8	2.0	22.7*	1.3	11.7	0.9	19.4*	1.1
\$25,001-\$35,000	6.1		9.9		6.8		9.1	
\$35,001-\$65,000	28.6		19.7		21.1		21.5	
\$65,001-\$80,000	12.4		9.1		10.9		9.8	
\$80,001-\$100,000	12.4		8.6		10.4		9.4	
> \$100,000	33.7	2.1	30.0	1.4	39.1	1.6	30.8	1.2
Mean income	\$93,216	\$3020	\$82,679*	\$1979	\$100,361	\$2118	\$84,843	\$1681
< 200% above FPL	13.1	2.7	31.2*	1.5	17.7	1.1	27.5*	1.3
Education								
< HS Grad	5.1	1.1	16.4*	1.2	10.7*	1.1	14.1*	1.0
HS Grad	25.3		22.4		18.6		23.0	
Some Post-HS	22.6		20.0		20.0		20.6	
4 Yr College Grad	47.0	2.5	41.1	1.5	50.7	1.6	42.3	1.3
Employment Status								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	73.8	1.8	66.3*	1.3	70.4	1.3	67.9*	1.1
Marital Status								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	77.6	2.7	73.0	1.5	78.4	0.9	73.9	1.3

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 3W. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009: WOMEN

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Mean age	50.1	0.8	47.6*	0.4	50.0	0.4	48.2	0.3
Race-Ethnicity								
White nonHispanic	59.0	2.5	52.9	1.2	62.8	1.3	54.3	1.1
Afr-American/Black	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.6	3.8	0.4	5.3	0.5
Latino/Hispanic	16.6	2.1	23.5	1.0	14.8	0.9	21.9	0.9
Asian/Pac Islander	17.8	2.3	16.5	1.2	17.1	1.3	16.8	1.1
Other	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.2
Income								
≤ \$25,000	9.7	1.1	27.0*	1.2	13.6*	0.8	23.0*	1.0
\$25,001-\$35,000	7.0		8.4		7.2		8.1	
\$35,001-\$65,000	29.2		20.3		22.5		22.3	
\$65,001-\$80,000	11.9		10.1		12.7		10.5	
\$80,001-\$100,000	13.9		9.7		12.1		10.7	
> \$100,000	28.3	1.9	24.5	1.1	31.9	1.3	25.4	0.9
Mean income	\$86,238	\$2366	\$75,850*	\$1650	\$91,847	\$1779	\$78,227*	\$1379
< 200% above FPL	13.8	1.4	32.4*	1.1	17.3	0.9	28.2*	1.0
Education								
< HS Grad	6.0	1.1	16.6*	0.9	9.1	0.7	14.2*	0.7
HS Grad	21.1		21.0		19.6		21.1	
Some Post-HS	22.7		24.3		24.2		23.9	
4 Yr College Grad	50.2	2.3	38.1*	1.2	47.1	1.3	40.8*	1.1
Employment Status								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	56.9	2.3	46.1*	1.2	50.2	1.3	48.6*	1.1
Marital Status								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	72.2	2.4	70.6	1.1	74.2	1.1	70.9	1.0

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 4A. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Health Status								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	86.9	1.0	81.1*	0.7	85.4	0.7	82.4*	0.6
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	84.4	1.2	77.9*	0.9	82.3	0.8	79.4*	0.8
Chronic Conditions								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	10.1	0.9	11.0	0.6	10.4	0.6	10.8	0.5
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	42.2	1.7	42.8	1.1	43.0	1.1	42.7	0.9
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	6.7	0.7	7.7	0.4	8.3	0.4	7.5	0.3
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	15.8	1.1	13.6	0.6	14.0	0.6	14.0	0.5
Functional Status								
Physical activity limited due to health	12.7	0.8	15.1	0.5	15.3	0.5	14.6	0.4
Limited ADLs	2.7	0.1	3.6	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.4	0.3
Has difficulty going outside home alone	3.5	0.9	4.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.4	0.3
Some limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional condition	26.0	1.7	27.4	0.8	25.8	0.8	27.1	0.7
Behavioral Risks								
Smoking Status								
Current Smoker	9.9	1.3	15.6*	0.7	12.9	0.8	14.4*	0.6
Ever Regular Smoker	37.2	1.6	10.6	0.9	39.6	1.0	39.8	0.8
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	26.1	1.4	25.9	0.8	24.0	0.8	25.9	0.7
Sedentary (no regular weekly exercise)	34.3	1.7	34.0	0.9	32.5	1.0	34.0	0.8
Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months								
0-2	56.6	1.7	54.8	0.9	49.5*	1.0	55.2	0.8
3-5	26.2		25.0		27.8		25.2	
> 5	17.2	1.2	20.2	0.7	22.7*	0.8	19.6	0.6
At least one ER visit	16.9	1.3	17.3	0.7	17.3	0.8	17.2	0.6

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 4M. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009: MEN

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Health Status								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	86.6	1.6	81.5	1.1	85.6	1.1	82.5	1.0
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	84.4	1.8	78.0*	1.5	82.3	1.4	79.4	1.2
Chronic Conditions								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	11.0	1.3	12.4	1.0	12.5	1.1	12.0	0.8
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	42.8	2.8	47.8	1.9	47.8	1.8	48.6	1.6
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	8.6	1.1	8.8	0.7	9.7	0.7	8.7	0.6
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	13.8	1.4	12.3	0.9	13.1	1.1	12.6	0.8
Functional Status								
Physical activity limited due to health	10.7	1.1	13.0	0.7	12.6	0.7	12.5	0.6
Limited ADLs	2.2	0.5	3.6	0.6	3.0	0.4	3.3	0.5
Has difficulty going outside home alone	3.5	1.9	3.5	0.4	3.0	0.4	3.5	0.5
Some limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional condition	24.2	2.6	26.2	1.3	24.2	1.3	25.8	1.1
Behavioral Risks								
Smoking Status								
Current Smoker	11.8	2.1	19.9*	1.3	16.9	1.5	18.2*	1.1
Ever Regular Smoker	42.0	2.4	48.0	1.5	45.8	1.6	46.8	1.3
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	30.7	2.4	26.5	1.2	26.3	1.3	30.1	1.3
Sedentary (no regular weekly exercise)	28.9	2.3	30.4	1.5	29.5	1.6	27.3	1.1
Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months								
0-2	61.9	2.4	62.0	1.3	56.1	1.6	62.0	1.2
3-5	26.5		21.7		24.4		22.7	
> 5	11.6	1.2	16.3*	0.9	19.5*	1.2	15.3	0.8
At least one ER visit	14.8	1.4	17.2	1.1	18.2	1.3	16.7	0.9

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.

Table 4W. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2009: WOMEN

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
Health Status								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	87.1	1.2	80.7*	0.9	85.1	0.8	82.2	0.8
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	84.4	1.5	77.8*	1.1	82.3	1.0	79.4	0.9
Chronic Conditions								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	9.4	1.3	9.7	0.8	8.5	0.6	9.6	0.7
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	41.6	2.2	38.1	1.2	38.6	1.2	39.0	1.0
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	5.0	0.8	6.7	0.5	6.9	0.5	6.3	0.4
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	17.6	1.7	14.8	0.7	14.9	0.7	15.4	0.7
Functional Status								
Physical activity limited due to health	14.5	1.2	17.2	0.7	18.0	0.8	16.6	0.6
Limited ADLs	3.0	0.7	3.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	3.6	0.3
Has difficulty going outside home alone	3.6	0.6	5.7	0.4	5.6	0.5	5.2	0.4
Some limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional condition	27.6	2.3	28.5	0.9	27.4	1.0	28.3	0.9
Behavioral Risks								
Smoking Status								
Current Smoker	8.3	1.5	11.4	0.7	8.9	0.6	10.7	0.6
Ever Regular Smoker	33.0	2.0	33.2	1.0	33.4	1.1	33.1	0.9
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	22.2	1.6	25.3	1.0	21.7	0.8	24.6	0.8
Sedentary (no regular weekly exercise)	38.9	2.3	37.5	1.1	35.4	1.2	37.8	1.0
Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months								
0-2	52.1	2.3	47.6	1.2	43.0*	1.2	48.6	1.1
3-5	26.0		28.2		31.1		27.7	
> 5	21.9	2.0	24.2	1.0	25.9	1.1	23.7	0.9
At least one ER visit	18.7	2.1	17.4	0.8	16.3	0.9	17.7	0.8

All statistics derived from 2009 California Health Interview Survey data.

* Significantly differs at p<.05 from Kaiser Permanente member population.