

# **Similarity of the Adult Kaiser Permanente Membership in Northern California to the Insured and General Population in Northern California: Statistics from the 2007 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.<sup>1,2</sup> 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 2007 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS 2007) 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 differs from a previous report based on 2003 CHIS data that restricted the comparison populations to areas of Northern California served by Kaiser Permanente.<sup>2</sup>

## **Methods**

The California Health Interview Survey is a random-digit-dial telephone interview survey conducted biennially by the UCLA Center for Health Policy.<sup>3</sup> 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 2007 Adult California Health Interview Survey dataset that had been de-identified to protect respondent confidentiality.<sup>4</sup> Using information provided by questions about health insurance coverage during the previous year, the 20,961 CHIS 2007 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/Medical 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 2007 respondents used for the comparisons were as follows:

	CHIS 2007			
	Kaiser Permanente (KP)	All Non-Kaiser Permanente (NKP)	Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (NKPI)	All Northern California Adults (NCAL)
<b>Ages 25-79</b>				
All	3,850	17,111	14,085	20,961
Women	2,550	10,134	8,342	12,484
Men	1,500	6,977	5,743	8,477
<b>Ages 25-44</b>				
All	889	4,792	3,416	5,681
Women	496	2,815	1,989	3,311
Men	393	1,977	1,427	2,370
<b>Ages 45-64</b>				
All	1,936	8,262	6,649	10,198
Women	1,202	4,866	3,919	6,068
Men	734	3,396	2,730	4,130
<b>Ages 65-79</b>				
All	1,025	4,057	4,020	5,082
Women	652	2,453	2,434	3,105
Men	373	1,604	1,586	1,977

All analyses used respondent data weighted to the survey population. For CHIS 2007, 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 Survey<sup>5</sup>. 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 2007 KP members comprised 22.0% (CI: 21.0%-23.1%) of the Northern California population aged 25-79 and 27.3% (CI: 26.0%-28.5%) of the Northern California insured population (excluding Medi-Cal) population aged 25-79 in 2007. 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 two non-KP comparison populations (based on CHIS 2007 only) 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, cell phone access) 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 49.1 vs. 47.1, with similar 2-year mean age differences for women and men).
- Race/Ethnicity: The overall KP population doesn't significantly differ from the NKP population with regard to percentage White nonHispanic, but does have a significantly higher percentage of African-American/Blacks and significantly lower percentage of Hispanic/Latinos. These differences in the race-ethnic distribution are primarily due to differences in the KP and NKP female populations
- 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 a significantly greater percentage are in relatively high income households (>\$100,000), although the latter was more true of men than women. Among both men and women, the mean household income was a statistically significant \$10,000 higher for KP members than for the NKP population.
- Educational Attainment: KP members have significantly higher educational attainment than the NKP population. Among both men and women, the KP population has a significantly lower percentage who did not graduate from high school and a significantly higher percentage with a 4-year college degree.
- 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 was 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.
- Cell Phone Access: KP members were significantly more likely than the NKP to have access to a personal or shared cell phone.

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

- Overall Health Status: Compared to the NKP population, KP members aged 25-79 and aged 40-79 were significantly more likely to perceive their health as good, although the differences were less than 10 percentage points.

- Chronic Conditions: The KP and NKP populations did 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, and history of heart disease (while a significantly lower percentage of KP women had a history of heart disease, the actual difference was less than 3 percentage points).
- Functional Status: The KP and NKP populations did not significantly differ with regard to percentage of adults who were limited in physical activity due to health or disability. The KP members had a significantly lower percentage of adults who had difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around, but the actual difference was less than 2 percentage points.
- Behavioral Health Risks: For the overall population, there was no significant difference in prevalence of current smoking nor history of regular smoking (being a current or former smoker), but KP women members had a significantly lower smoking prevalence than NKP women. The prevalence of obesity (BMI  $\geq$  30) was significantly higher for KP members than for the NKP population, but this was due to the higher prevalence of obesity among KP men as compared to NKP men. The KP and NKP populations did not differ in the percentages of men and women who got no moderate or vigorous exercise during the 7 days preceding the survey.
- Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months: The KP and NKP populations did not significantly differ in percentages of adults who made 0-2 visits. The NKP population had a significantly higher percentage of adults who made  $>$  5 visits, but the actual difference was less than 3 percentage points and was due primarily to significant differences between the men.

#### 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 did not differ with regard to gender, age distribution, nor mean age
- Race-Ethnicity: The KP population has a significantly lower percentage of White nonHispanics (both men and women) than the NKPI population, and among women only, the KP population has a significantly higher proportion of African-Americans.
- Income: Compared to the KP population, NKPI men and women had significantly higher percentages of people with household incomes  $<$  200% above the FPL and incomes of  $\leq$ \$25,000, but there was no significant difference in the percentages with household incomes  $>$  \$100,000 nor in mean household income.
- Educational Attainment: KP and NKPI men and women did not significantly differ with regard to distribution of educational attainment.
- Employment Status: KP and NKPI men did not significantly differ in the percentage of the populations that were employed at least 20 hours/week, but compared with NKPI women, a significantly higher percentage of KP women were employed at least 20 hours/week.
- Relationship Status: KP and NKPI men and women were similar with regard to being in a committed relationship.
- Cell Phone Access: KP and NKPI men and women were similar with regard to cell phone access.

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

- Overall Health Status: There was no significant difference in the percentages of KP and NKPI men and women who were in good health.
- Chronic Conditions: KP and NKPI men aged  $\geq$  40 did not significantly differ with regard to history of diabetes, high blood pressure, or heart disease, nor history of asthma (men aged 25-79). Among women  $\geq$  40, KP had a significantly lower percentage with a history of heart disease and a borderline significantly higher percentage with high blood pressure, but did not differ with regard to diabetes or asthma.
- Functional Status: KP and NKPI men and women did not significantly differ with regard to percentage of adults who were limited in physical activity due to health or disability. The KP members had a significantly lower percentage of adults who had difficulty dressing, bathing, or

- Behavioral Health Risks: There was no significant difference neither in prevalence of smoking or history of smoking, nor in the percentages of men and women in both populations that got no moderate or vigorous exercise during the previous 7 days. The prevalence of obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$ ) was significantly higher in the KP vs. NKPI population for both women and men, but the difference for both genders was less than 10 percentage points.
- 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 and significantly lower percentage that made > 5 visits. When examined by gender, these differences were only significant for 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 for the KP population was significantly higher than the NCAL population, but the difference was less than 2 years. The gender distribution was the same.
- Race-Ethnicity: The KP population had a small but significantly higher percentage of African-Americans than the NCAL population, primarily due to the difference among women, but otherwise did not significantly differ from the NCAL population with regard to the distribution of the other race-ethnic groups.
- Income: Compared to the NCAL population, KP had significantly lower percentages of men and women with household incomes < 200% above the FPL and incomes of  $\leq \$25,000$ , but there was no significant difference in the percentages with household incomes > \$100,000 nor in mean household income.
- Educational Attainment: The percentages of KP men and women who had not graduated from high school were significantly lower than in the NCAL population. While the separate analyses for men and women showed no significant differences between the two populations in percentages with some college and college graduates, in the combined population (Table 3A), the NCAL educational attainment distribution had significantly lower percentages in these post-high school levels.
- Employment Status: KP had significantly higher percentages of people who were employed at least 20 hours/week than the NCAL population, but age-specific analyses showed that the difference was really only significant among women.
- Relationship Status: KP and NCAL men and women were similar with regard to being in a committed relationship.
- Cell Phone Access: Significantly higher percentages of KP men and women had cell phone access.

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

- Overall Health Status: Significantly higher percentages of KP men and women considered themselves to be in good health as compared with the NCAL population, but the actual difference was less than 10 percentage points.
- Chronic Conditions: KP and NCAL men and women aged  $\geq 40$  did 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: KP and NCAL men and women did not significantly differ with regard to percentage of adults who were limited in physical activity due to health or disability. KP members had a significantly lower percentage of adults who had difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around, but the actual difference was less than 3 percentage points and was mostly due to differences between among the men.

- Behavioral Health Risks: There was no significant difference between the KP and NCAL population in the percentages of men and women who were current smokers had a history of smoking, were obese, or had not gotten moderate or vigorous exercise during the previous 7 days.
- Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months: KP members did not significantly differ from the NCAL population with regard to the percentages of adults who made 0-2 visits or > 5 visits.

## Conclusions

The Kaiser Permanente member population differs in several ways from the comparison population that includes those with Medi-Cal coverage and the uninsured. While the percentage of White nonHispanics is similar, among women, the Kaiser Permanente member population has a significantly lower percentage of Hispanic/Latinas and higher percentage of African-Americans. 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 low end of the income and education spectrum 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 similar to those for the general population. The populations are similar with regard to obesity, sedentary lifestyle, history of being a smoker, and current smoking among men, with the only significant difference being a lower current smoking prevalence among Kaiser Permanente women.

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 were lower percentages of the Kaiser Permanente member population in the lower and upper extremes of income and education. While Kaiser Permanente members were more likely to report being in good health, the absolute difference between the percentages was not extremely large, and the Kaiser Permanente member population did not differ significantly on most of the other health-related characteristics.

The Kaiser Permanente member population is very comparable to the population of adults covered by private or government health insurance, excluding Medi-Cal. While the Kaiser Permanente member population has significantly lower percentages of White nonHispanics, lower percentages with very low household incomes, and lower percentages who had >5 medical visits in the past 12 months (men only), it does not significantly differ from this large insured population with regard to age distribution, educational attainment, mean household income, employment status, relationship status, health and functional status, chronic conditions, and behavioral health risks (with the exception of higher obesity rates among men).

Based on the California Health Interview Survey, in 2007, over three-quarters (79%) 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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3. A description of the California Health Interview Survey including methods and survey instrument can be found at [www.chis.ucla.edu/about.html](http://www.chis.ucla.edu/about.html).
4. California Health Interview Survey. CHIS 2007 Adult Public Use SAS File specially prepared for Kaiser Permanente Division of Research in Oakland, CA. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, March 2009.
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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, 2007**

	% of All NCAL Adults (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		% of All NCAL Insured Adults (Excluding Medi-Cal)	
	%	se	%	se
<b>All</b>				
25-79 yr	22.0	0.5	27.3	0.6
25-64 yr	21.7	0.6	27.8	0.7
65-79 yr	24.4	1.1	24.8	1.1
<b>Women</b>				
25-79 yr	22.6	0.7	27.7	0.8
25-64 yr	22.2	0.7	28.1	0.9
65-79 yr	25.2	1.5	25.6	1.5
<b>All Men</b>				
25-79 yr	21.5	0.8	26.8	1.0
25-64 yr	21.2	0.9	27.4	1.1
65-79 yr	23.5	1.6	23.9	1.7

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey



**Table 2. Age and Gender Distribution of Kaiser Permanente and non-Kaiser Permanente Adult Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007**

	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.
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	51.6	1.4	50.0	0.8	50.6	0.8	50.4	0.6
Male	48.4	1.4	50.0	0.8	49.4	0.8	49.6	0.6
<b>Age, All</b>								
25-34 yr	16.9	1.3	21.4	0.7	17.1	0.7	20.4	0.6
35-44 yr	23.0	1.3	25.0	0.7	23.6	0.7	24.5	0.6
45-54 yr	23.9	1.2	23.7	0.6	24.4	0.6	23.8	0.5
55-64 yr	21.4	1.0	16.9	0.5	18.0	0.5	17.9	0.4
65-79 yr	14.8	0.8	13.0	0.5	16.9	0.5	13.4	0.3
Mean age	49.1	0.4	47.1*	0.2	49.1	0.2	47.5*	0.2
<b>Age, All Women</b>								
25-34 yr	15.7	1.6	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	20.0	0.8
35-44 yr	21.5	1.5	24.0	0.9	22.4	0.9	23.5	0.7
45-54 yr	25.3	1.5	24.4	0.8	25.1	0.8	24.6	0.7
55-64 yr	22.1	1.2	16.9	0.6	17.6	0.6	18.1	0.5
65-79 yr	15.4	1.0	13.3	0.6	17.1	0.6	13.8	0.4
Mean age	49.8	0.5	47.3*	0.3	49.2	0.3	47.9*	0.2
<b>Age, All Men</b>								
25-34 yr	18.3	2.0	21.4	1.1	16.4	1.1	20.8	0.9
35-44 yr	24.5	2.1	25.9	1.1	24.8	1.1	25.6	0.9
45-54 yr	22.4	1.8	23.1	1.0	23.8	1.0	23.0	0.8
55-64 yr	20.6	1.5	16.8	0.8	18.4	0.8	17.6	0.6
65-79 yr	14.2	1.2	12.7	0.7	16.6	0.7	13.0	0.5
Mean age	48.3	0.6	46.9*	0.3	49.1	0.3	47.2*	0.2

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at  $p < .05$  based on CHIS 2007

**Table 3A. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007**

	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.
<b>Race-Ethnicity</b>								
White nonHispanic	56.1	1.4	54.6	0.7	62.4*	0.8	54.9	0.7
Afr-American/Black	7.9	0.8	4.9*	0.4	3.9*	0.4	5.5*	0.4
Latino/Hispanic	18.8	1.3	23.4*	0.1	16.1	0.7	22.4*	0.6
Asian/Pac Islander	15.9	1.2	14.8	0.6	15.5	0.7	15.1	0.5
Other	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.1
<b>Income</b>								
≤ \$25,000	9.0	0.7	24.7*	0.7	14.3*	0.6	21.3*	0.6
\$25,001-\$35,000	7.2		7.6		6.3		7.5	
\$35,001-\$65,000	26.6		22.5		23.3		23.4	
\$65,001-\$80,000	12.9		9.3		11.1		10.1	
\$80,001-\$100,000	14.2		10.5		12.8		11.3	
> \$100,000	30.0	1.2	25.4*		32.4	0.7	26.4*	0.5
Mean income	\$88,064	\$1534	\$78,045*	\$882	\$92,230	\$987	\$80,253*	\$761
< 200% above FPL	11.2	0.8	28.8*	0.7	16.7	0.6	24.9*	0.6
<b>Education</b>								
< HS Grad	7.3	0.9	16.1*	0.6	9.0	0.5	14.2*	0.5
HS Grad	21.1	1.1	23.5	0.6	22.0	0.7	23.0	0.6
Some Post-HS	27.7	1.3	22.2	0.6	22.6	0.6	23.4	0.5
4 Yr College Grad	43.9	1.4	38.2*	0.7	46.4	0.7	39.4*	0.6
<b>Employment Status</b>								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	68.3	1.2	61.2*	0.7	63.3*	0.7	62.8*	0.6
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	73.7	1.3	72.5	0.6	77.3	0.6	72.7	0.6
<b>Has a cell phone</b>	80.2	1.0	72.3*	0.6	78.2	0.6	74.0*	0.5

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007

**Table 3M. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007: 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.
<b>Race-Ethnicity</b>								
White nonHispanic	54.7	2.3	54.7	1.0	63.2*	1.2	54.7	1.0
Afr-American/Black	6.0	1.0	5.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	5.2	0.6
Latino/Hispanic	20.9	2.2	24.0	1.0	16.4	1.0	24.0	1.0
Asian/Pac Islander	17.3	2.0	14.0	0.8	14.0	0.9	14.0	0.8
Other	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.2
<b>Income</b>								
≤ \$25,000	5.7	0.8	23.3*	0.8	13.4*	0.9	19.4*	0.9
\$25,001-\$35,000	6.9		7.3		6.0		7.2	
\$35,001-\$65,000	27.0		22.3		22.2		23.3	
\$65,001-\$80,000	12.6		9.3		11.0		10.0	
\$80,001-\$100,000	14.4		10.6		12.7		11.4	
> \$100,000	33.4	1.9	27.2*	0.9	34.6	1.1	28.6	0.8
Mean income	\$93,803	\$2476	\$82,472*	\$1428	\$97,495	\$1580	\$84,907*	\$1235
< 200% above FPL	8.0	1.1	27.7*	1.1	16.0*	1.0	23.4*	0.9
<b>Education</b>								
< HS Grad	7.9	1.5	17.0*	1.0	9.5	0.8	15.1*	0.8
HS Grad	21.8	1.7	23.9	1.0	21.9	1.1	23.4	0.9
Some Post-HS	26.3	2.0	20.5	0.8	21.0	0.9	21.7	0.8
4 Yr College Grad	44.0	2.1	38.6*	1.0	47.6	1.1	39.8	0.9
<b>Employment Status</b>								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	75.3	1.9	70.9*	1.0	72.0	1.0	71.8	0.9
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	76.8	2.2	74.7	1.0	80.1	0.9	75.2	0.9
<b>Has a cell phone</b>	82.1	1.6	74.3*	0.9	79.6	0.9	76.0	0.8

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007.

**Table 3W. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007: 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.
<b>Race-Ethnicity</b>								
White nonHispanic	57.4	1.8	54.4	0.9	61.6*	1.1	55.1	0.8
Afr-American/Black	9.8	1.1	4.8*	0.5	3.6*	0.4	5.9*	0.4
Latino/Hispanic	16.8	1.5	22.0*	0.8	15.8	0.8	20.8	0.7
Asian/Pac Islander	14.6	1.4	16.5	0.8	17.0	1.0	16.1	0.7
Other	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.2
<b>Income</b>								
≤ \$25,000	12.1	1.1	26.1*	0.8	15.2*	0.7	23.0	0.7
\$25,001-\$35,000	7.5		7.8		6.6		7.7	
\$35,001-\$65,000	26.2		22.7		24.2		23.5	
\$65,001-\$80,000	13.2		9.4		11.3		10.3	
\$80,001-\$100,000	14.1		10.4		12.8		11.2	
> \$100,000	26.9	1.5	23.6*	0.7	29.9	0.9	24.3	0.6
Mean income	\$82,690	\$1857	\$73,627*	\$1048	\$87,091	\$1185	\$75,674*	\$925
< 200% above FPL	14.2	1.3	30.0*	0.9	17.4	0.7	26.4*	0.7
<b>Education</b>								
< HS Grad	6.8	1.1	15.2*	0.8	8.7	0.7	13.3*	0.6
HS Grad	20.4	1.4	23.2	0.8	22.0	0.8	22.6	0.7
Some Post-HS	29.1	1.5	23.9	0.7	24.1	0.8	25.1	0.7
4 Yr College Grad	43.7	1.7	37.7*	0.9	45.2	1.0	39.0	0.8
<b>Employment Status</b>								
Works ≥ 20 hrs/wk	61.7	1.6	51.6*	0.9	54.9*	1.0	53.9	0.8
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married/Part of an unmarried couple	70.8	1.6	70.2	0.8	74.5	0.8	70.3	0.7
<b>Has a cell phone</b>	78.5	1.3	70.3*	0.8	76.9	0.8	72.2	0.7

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007.

**Table 4A. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007**

	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.
<b>Health Status</b>								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	86.9	0.9	80.9*	0.6	84.3	0.6	82.2*	0.5
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	84.5	1.1	78.2*	0.6	81.8	0.6	79.7*	0.5
<b>Chronic Conditions</b>								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	11.1	0.9	11.1	0.5	10.6	0.5	11.1	0.
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	39.4	1.5	35.4	0.7	36.5*	0.8	36.4	0.6
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	7.9	0.7	8.9	0.4	9.5	0.4	8.7	0.3
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	15.3	1.0	14.1	0.5	14.4	0.6	14.1	0.4
<b>Functional Status</b>								
Physical activity limited due to health	15.4	0.9	17.7	0.5	16.7	0.5	17.2	0.5
Limited ADLs	2.8	0.4	4.4*	0.3	3.8	0.3	4.0	0.3
<b>Behavioral Risks</b>								
<b>Smoking Status</b>								
Current Smoker	12.8	1.1	14.8	0.5	11.0	0.5	14.4	0.5
Ever Regular Smoker	41.6	1.4	42.4	0.7	40.3	0.7	42.2	0.6
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	26.8	1.3	23.8*	0.6	22.0*	0.5	24.4	0.6
Sedentary ( no regular weekly exercise)	11.8	0.8	13.3	0.5	11.9	0.5	13.0	0.4
<b>Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months</b>								
0-2	57.3	1.3	53.8	0.7	49.5*	0.8	54.6	0.6
3-5	25.2		25.5		29.8		25.4	
> 5	17.5	1.0	20.7*	0.5	21.7*	0.9	20.0	0.5

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007.

**Table 4M. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007: MEN**

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (Including Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL based on CHIS 2007	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
<b>Health Status</b>								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	88.1	1.2	80.9*	0.9	83.5*	0.9	82.4*	0.7
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	85.8	1.5	78.3*	1.0	81.0*	1.0	80.0*	0.8
<b>Chronic Conditions</b>								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	12.3	1.5	12.4	0.8	11.8	0.8	12.4	0.7
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	38.9	1.5	36.3	1.1	38.1	1.2	36.9	1.3
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	10.6	1.3	9.9	0.6	10.8	0.7	10.1	0.5
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	12.0	1.6	11.9	0.7	12.3	0.8	11.9	0.7
<b>Functional Status</b>								
Physical activity limited due to health	11.8	1.3	16.0*	0.8	14.9	0.7	15.1	0.7
Limited ADLs	2.2	0.4	4.2*	0.5	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.4
<b>Behavioral Risks</b>								
<b>Smoking Status</b>								
Current Smoker	16.3	1.9	17.1	0.8	12.7	0.7	16.9	0.8
Ever Regular Smoker	49.6	2.2	49.5	1.1	46.6	1.0	49.5	1.0
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	29.3	2.1	24.4	1.0	23.6*	1.0	25.5	0.9
Sedentary ( no regular weekly exercise)	10.3	10.3	12.8	0.7	11.3	1.0	12.3	0.6
<b>Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months</b>								
0-2	64.8	2.1	59.2	1.1	53.9*	1.2	60.4	1.0
3-5	22.2		23.3		27.1		23.1	
> 5	13.0	1.3	17.5*	0.8	19.0*	0.8	16.5	0.7

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007.

**Table 4W. Health-Related Characteristics of Kaiser Permanente, non-Kaiser Permanente, and General Populations Aged 25-79 Residing in Northern California, 2007: WOMEN**

	NCAL Kaiser Permanente Members		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente (incl. Uninsured and Medi-Cal)		NCAL Non-Kaiser Permanente Insured (Excluding Medi-Cal)		All NCAL	
	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.	%	s.e.
<b>Health Status</b>								
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health	85.7	1.3	81.0*	0.7	85.1	0.7	82.0	0.6
Good, Very Good, or Excellent Health (ages 40+)	83.3	1.5	78.1*	0.8	82.6	0.8	79.4	0.7
<b>Chronic Conditions</b>								
History of Diabetes (ages 40+)	10.1	1.1	9.9	0.6	9.4	0.6	9.9	0.5
History of High Blood Pressure (ages 40+)	39.9	1.8	34.5	0.9	34.9	1.1	35.8	0.8
History of Heart Disease (ages 40+)	5.6	0.7	7.9*	0.5	8.3*	0.5	7.4	0.4
History of Asthma (ages 25-79)	18.5	1.3	16.3	0.7	16.0	0.8	16.8	0.6
<b>Functional Status</b>								
Physical activity limited due to health	18.8	1.5	19.4	0.7	18.6	0.8	19.2	0.6
Limited ADLs	3.3	0.6	4.5	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.3	0.3
<b>Behavioral Risks</b>								
<b>Smoking Status</b>								
Current Smoker	9.6	1.1	12.6	0.6	9.3	0.5	11.9	0.5
Ever Regular Smoker	34.1	1.6	35.3	0.8	34.2	0.9	35.1	0.7
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	24.4	1.5	23.1	0.8	20.4	0.8	23.4	0.7
Sedentary ( no regular weekly exercise)	13.3	1.1	13.7	0.6	12.5	0.6	13.6	0.5
<b>Number of Doctor Visits in Past 12 Months</b>								
0-2	50.2	1.4	48.4	0.9	45.1	1.0	48.8	0.8
3-5	28.1		27.7		30.4		27.8	
> 5	21.7	0.6	23.9	0.9	24.5	0.8	23.4	0.6

All statistics derived from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey data.

\* Significantly differs from Kaiser Permanente member population at p<.05 based on CHIS 2007.