

Health Insurance Coverage by Type of Coverage and State: 2018

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

Health insurance coverage provides a means for financing health care costs, which helps to increase access to health care services and reduce individual out-of-pocket medical expenses. Across states, levels of health insurance coverage and changes over time may vary due to differences in demographic composition, economic conditions, and the policy environment. Several such policy changes occurred in 2014 when many provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) went into effect.

This brief uses data from the 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates (ACS) to examine health insurance coverage rates in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and changes in coverage across years.^{1,2} The large sample size of the ACS allows for an examination of types of coverage, including private coverage (employment-based, direct-purchase, and TRICARE), public coverage (Medicare, Medicaid, CHAMPVA, and VA

Care) and the overall insured rate.^{3,4} Estimates are limited to the civilian, noninstitutionalized population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2018, private coverage rates across states ranged from 54.3 percent to 79.7 percent (Figure 1).
- Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of people with private health insurance coverage increased in four states and decreased in four states (Figure 4).
- Public coverage rates in 2018 ranged from 21.3 percent in Utah to 49.4 percent in New Mexico (Figure 1).
- Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of people with public health insurance coverage increased in 11 states and declined in two states (Figure 4).
- Medicaid coverage varied 22.6 percentage points across states. Among the lowest was Wyoming (10.3 percent), while the highest was New Mexico (32.9 percent) (Figure 3).⁵
- Private coverage increased in 31 states, and public coverage rates increased in 46 states between 2013 and 2018 (Figure 4).

¹ After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, comparisons between 2017 and 2018 for Delaware are not made in this brief. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/errata/120.html>.

² The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY20-POP001-0004.

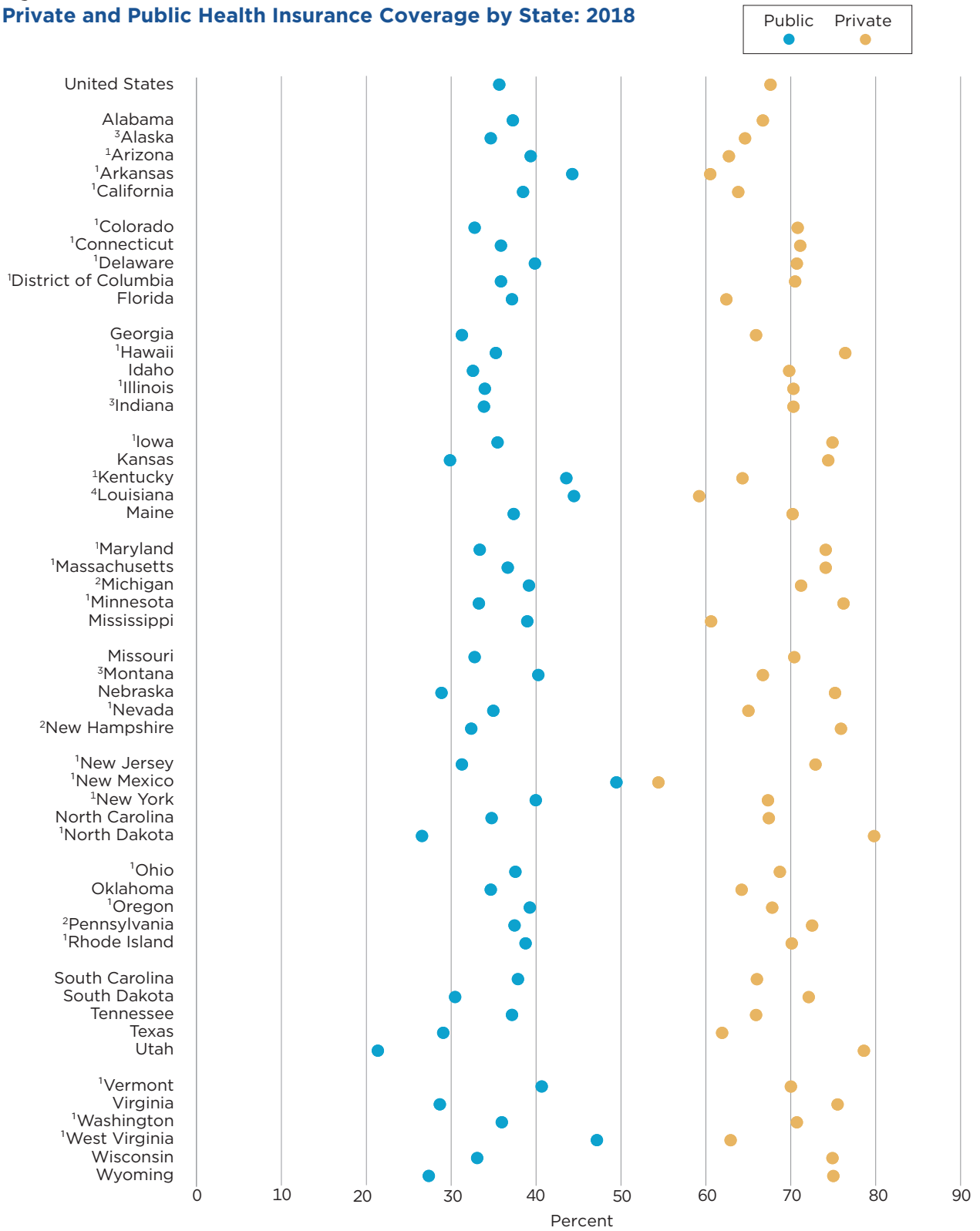
³ People may have more than one type of coverage.

⁴ The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) is the leading source of national-level estimates of health insurance coverage. For a comparison of ACS and CPS ASEC measures of health insurance coverage, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/user-notes/health-insurance-user-notes/health-ins-cov-meas-asec-ac.html>.

⁵ The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage in Wyoming did not statistically differ from the percentage of people covered by Medicaid in Utah (10.4 percent) and North Dakota (11.3 percent).

Figure 1.

Private and Public Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2018



¹ Expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2014.

² Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

³ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

⁴ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2018.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

This report presents state-level estimates of health insurance coverage using data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS asks respondents to report their coverage at the time of interview, and the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the ACS throughout the year. The resulting measure of health coverage, therefore, reflects an annual average of current comprehensive health insurance coverage status.* This uninsured rate measures a different concept than the CPS ASEC measures.

For reporting purposes, the ACS broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private insurance or public insurance. The ACS defines private health insurance as a plan provided through an employer or a union, coverage purchased directly by an individual from an insurance company, or through an exchange, or through TRICARE. Public insurance coverage includes federal programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), individual state health plans, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In the ACS, people were considered “insured” if they were covered by any of these types of health insurance at time of interview. People were considered uninsured if they only had coverage through the Indian Health Service (IHS), as IHS coverage is not considered comprehensive.

* Comprehensive health insurance covers basic health care needs. This definition excludes single-service plans, such as accident, disability, dental, vision, or prescription medicine plans.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY STATE IN 2018

In 2018, 91.1 percent of people in the United States had health insurance coverage at the time of interview to help cover their medical expenses. The percentage of people with coverage varies across states. For example, in 2018, health coverage rates ranged from 82.3 percent of people in Texas to 97.2 percent of people in Massachusetts.⁶

Private Coverage

Most people (67.5 percent) in the United States had private health

⁶ In 2018, the percentage of people with health insurance coverage in the District of Columbia (96.8 percent) did not statistically differ from the percentage of people with health insurance coverage in Massachusetts.

insurance coverage; i.e., coverage through an employer, coverage purchased directly (including through a state or federal marketplace), and/or coverage through TRICARE. While the majority of people in each state had private coverage, the percentage of people with private coverage varied (Figure 1). New Mexico had the lowest rate of private health insurance coverage at 54.3 percent, and North Dakota had among the highest rates at 79.7 percent in 2018, a 25.4 percentage-point difference.⁷ Seven states—Hawaii, Minnesota, Nebraska, New

⁷ The percentage of people with private coverage in North Dakota was not statistically different from the percentage of people with private coverage in Utah (78.5 percent) in 2018.

Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, and Virginia—had private coverage rates of 75.0 percent or higher.⁸ Two states (Louisiana and New Mexico) had private coverage rates of 60.0 percent or less.⁹

Public Coverage

In 2018, about 35.6 percent of people in the United States had public coverage; i.e., coverage through Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), or the Department of Veterans Administration. The prevalence of public coverage varied across states (Figure 1). Utah had the lowest public coverage rate, with less than one-quarter (21.3 percent) of people having public health insurance coverage, while New Mexico had the highest rate with about one-half (49.4 percent) of people having public health insurance coverage.

Public coverage rates may be related to whether a state expanded Medicaid eligibility as part of the ACA. Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia elected to expand Medicaid eligibility on or before January 31, 2018 (“expansion states”), and 19 states did not (“non-expansion states”).

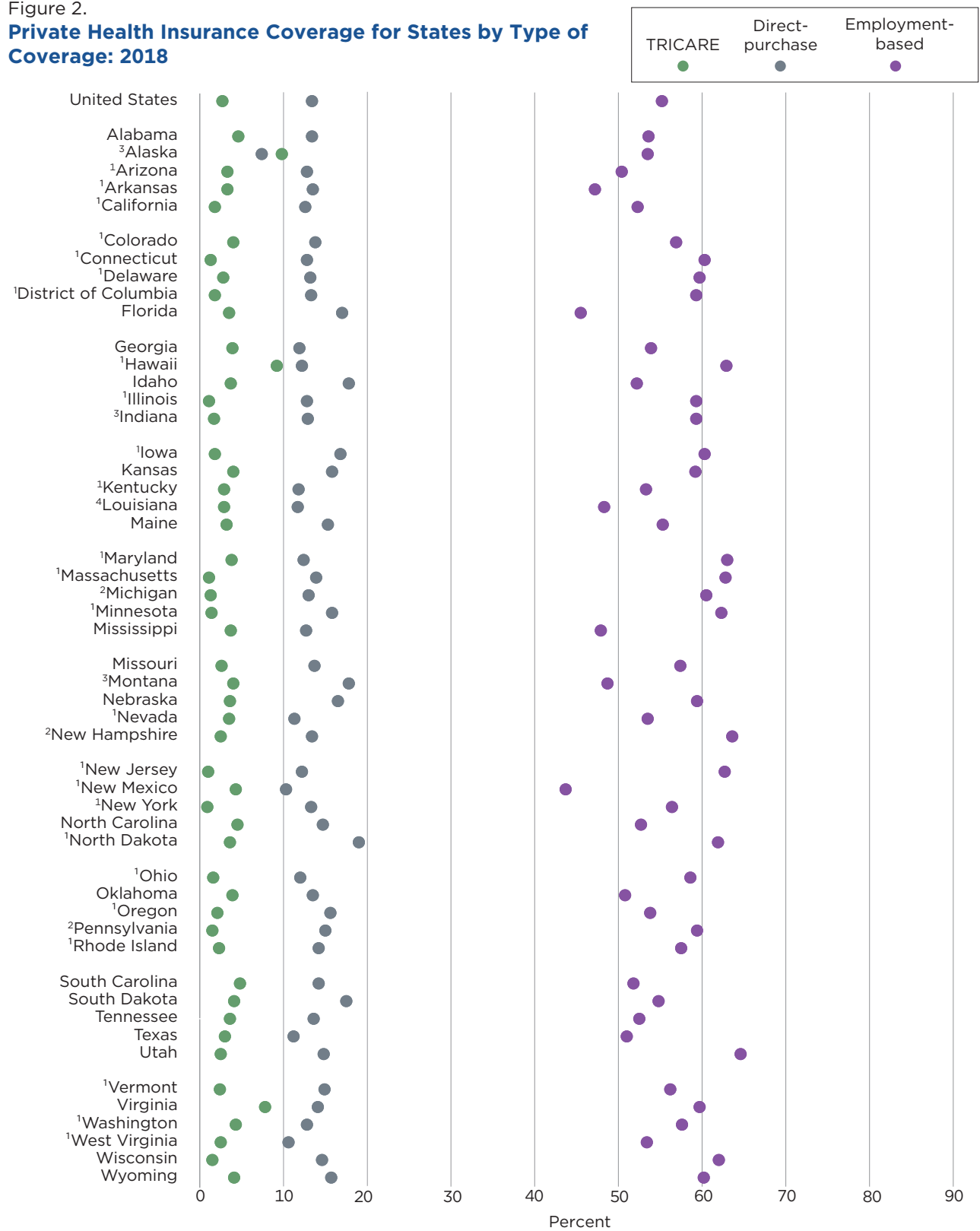
In 2018, 37.4 percent of people in expansion states had public coverage, which was 4.6 percentage points higher than the percentage of people with public coverage in nonexpansion states (32.8 percent).¹⁰ The uninsured

⁸ Three additional states (Iowa, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) had private coverage rates that were less than, but not statistically different from, 75.0 percent.

⁹ Private coverage rates in Arkansas and Mississippi were not statistically different from 60.0 percent in 2018.

¹⁰ The percentage of people with private coverage in expansion states (68.3 percent) was also higher than the percentage of people with private coverage in nonexpansion states (66.4 percent) in 2018.

Figure 2.
Private Health Insurance Coverage for States by Type of Coverage: 2018



¹ Expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2014.

² Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

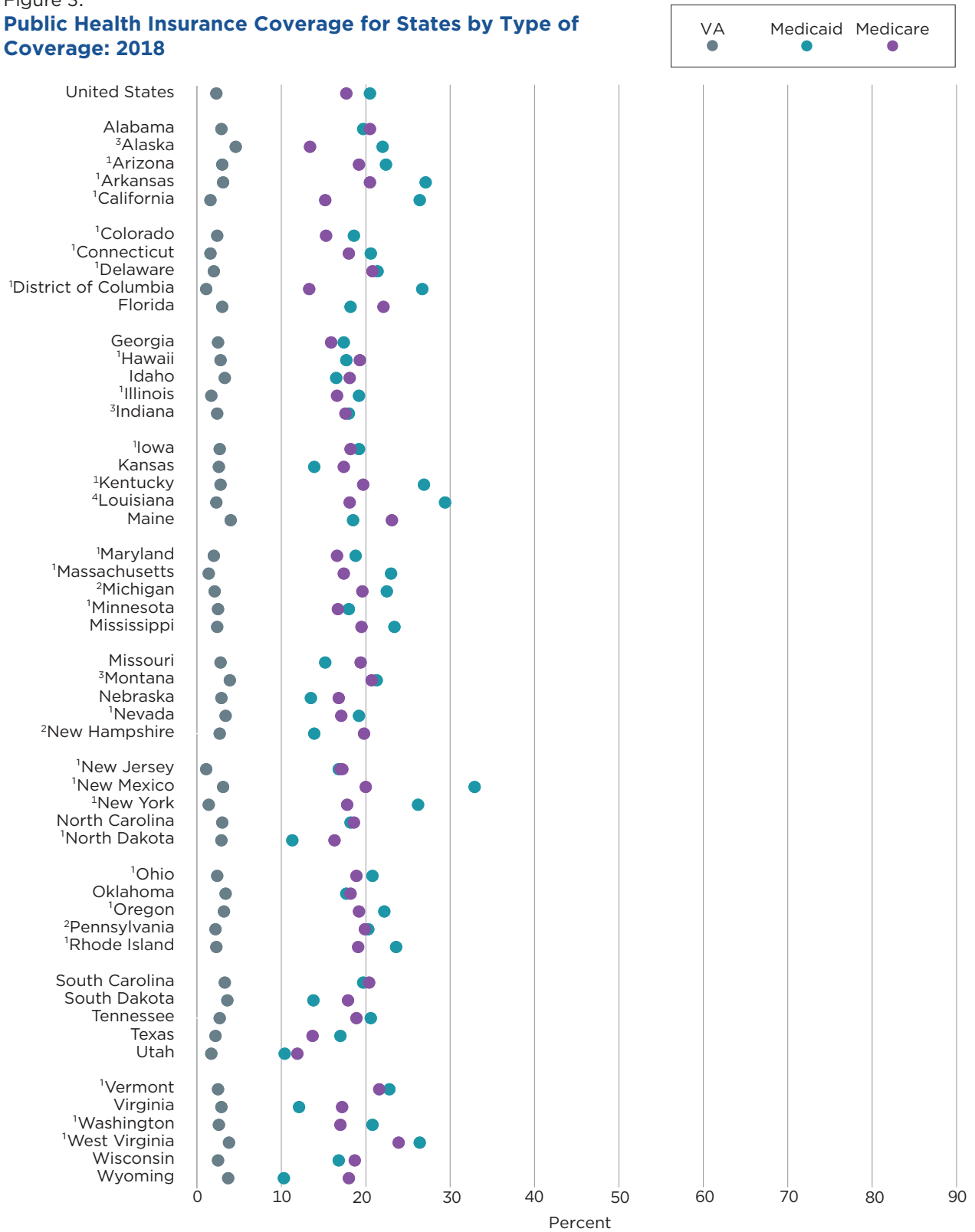
³ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

⁴ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2018 American Community Survey. 1-Year Estimates.

Figure 3.
Public Health Insurance Coverage for States by Type of Coverage: 2018



¹ Expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2014.

² Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

³ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

⁴ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2018.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

rate in expansion states was also lower (6.6 percent) than the uninsured rate in nonexpansion states (12.4 percent).

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY TYPE OF COVERAGE AND STATE

Private Coverage

Individuals with health insurance coverage may have private coverage, public coverage, or both.

Among all types of health insurance coverage, employment-based coverage was the most prevalent, with more than one-half, or 55.2 percent, of people in the United States having coverage through a current or former employer or through a family member's employer in 2018 (Figure 2). However, less than one-half of people were covered by employment-based plans in six states—Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and New Mexico. Across states, coverage through employment-based plans varied considerably, ranging from 43.7 percent to 64.6 percent.¹¹

Other people have private health coverage that they purchase directly, including through a state or federal marketplace (e.g., [healthcare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov)). In 2018, 13.4 percent of people in the United States held direct-purchase coverage, but this rate varied by state,

¹¹ In 2018, the percentage of people with employment-based coverage in New Hampshire (63.6 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of people with employment-based coverage in Utah (64.6 percent).

ranging from 7.4 percent in Alaska to 19.0 percent in North Dakota.

In 2018, 2.7 percent of people in the United States were covered under TRICARE. TRICARE coverage rates ranged from 0.9 percent to 9.8 percent.¹²

Public Coverage

Individuals may also have health insurance coverage through public programs, including Medicare. Utah was the state with the lowest rate of Medicare coverage at 11.9 percent, and West Virginia had the highest with 23.9 percent of people covered, a two-fold difference. This is likely due to differences in age distribution. For example, in 2018, 11.1 percent of people in Utah and 20.0 percent of people in West Virginia were aged 65 and older. Most states had Medicare coverage rates greater than 15.0 percent and less than 20.0 percent.

Medicaid coverage rates varied from 10.3 percent to 32.9 percent in 2018, a 22.6 percentage-point difference.¹³ The percentage of low-income people in a state, as well as the state's Medicaid eligibility criteria, influenced differences in Medicaid coverage across states. Many states with the lowest Medicaid coverage rates were nonexpansion states. Of the eight states in which less than 15.0 percent of people were covered

¹² In 2018, the percentage of people with TRICARE coverage was not statistically different in Alaska and Hawaii, or in New Jersey and New York.

¹³ The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage in Wyoming did not statistically differ from the percentage of people covered by Medicaid in Utah (10.4 percent) and North Dakota (11.3 percent).

by Medicaid, six were nonexpansion states as of January 1, 2018.¹⁴

Seven states (Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia had Medicaid coverage rates of 25.0 percent or more. These states and the District of Columbia had expanded Medicaid eligibility.

CHANGES IN PRIVATE COVERAGE AND PUBLIC COVERAGE BY STATE

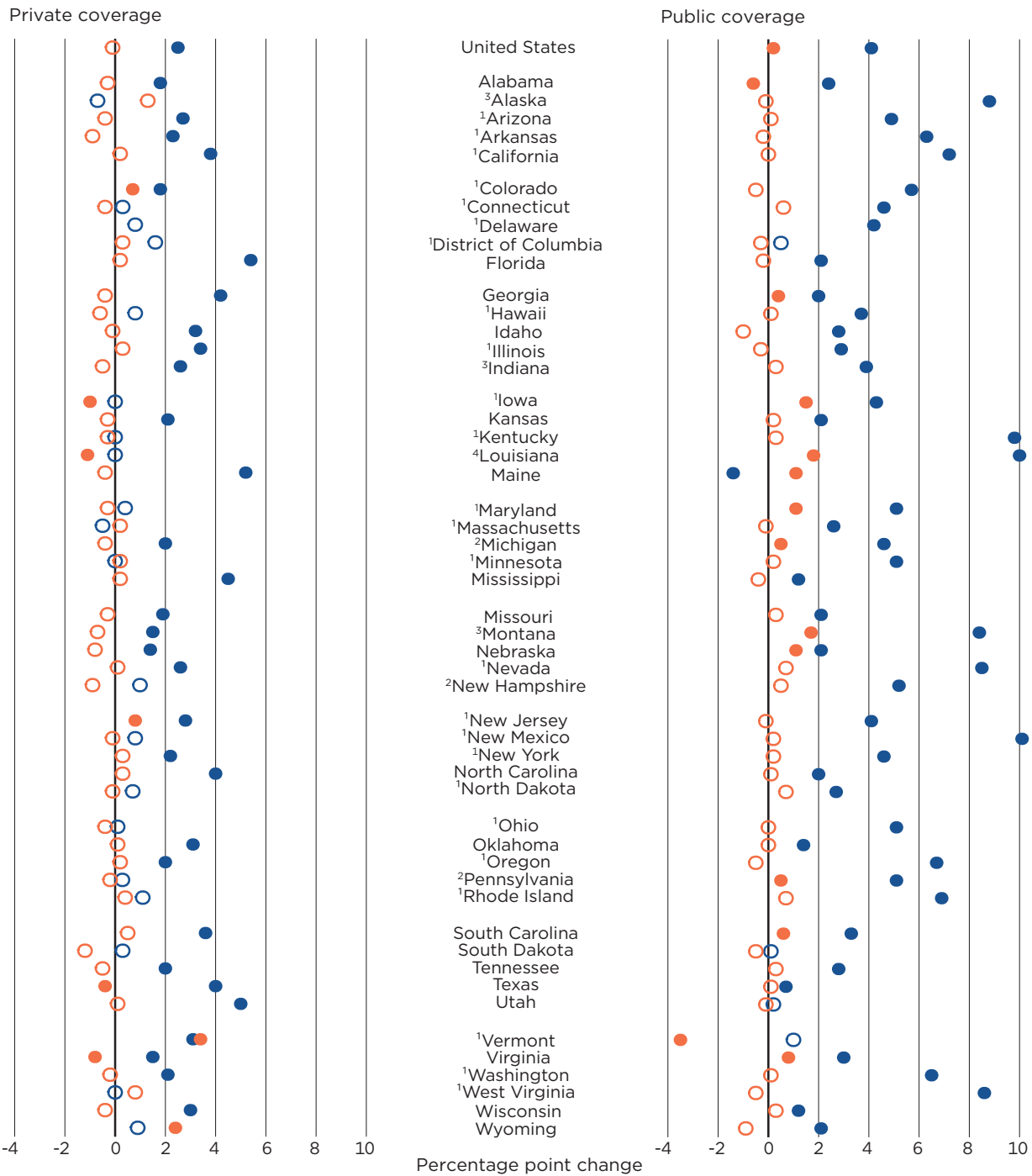
At the national level, as measured by the ACS, the percentage of people with private coverage at the time of interview was 67.5 percent. While this percentage is not statistically different from the percentage of people with private coverage in 2017, some states experienced change (Figure 4). Between 2017 and 2018, private coverage rates increased in four states—Colorado, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wyoming. These increases ranged from 0.7 percentage points to 3.4 percentage points. During the same period, the percentage of people covered by private health insurance fell in four other states, including Iowa, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia. These decreases ranged from 0.4 percentage points to 1.1 percentage points.

Larger changes were seen in private health insurance coverage since 2013, the year before the implementation of many provisions

¹⁴ In 2018, the percentage of people covered by Medicaid in Missouri was not statistically different from 15.0 percent. Missouri is also a nonexpansion state.

Figure 4.
**Change in Private and Public Health Insurance Coverage
 by State: 2017-2018 and 2013-2018**

● 2017-2018 ● 2013-2018



○ Changes between the estimates are not statistically different from 0 at the 90 percent confidence level.

- ¹ Expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2014.
- ² Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.
- ³ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.
- ⁴ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

Note: After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, 2017 estimates for Delaware are omitted from this table. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2018.pdf>. Source: 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

of the ACA. (See the text box “Health Insurance Coverage and the Affordable Care Act” for more information.) The percentage of people with private health coverage increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2013 and 2018 for the United States overall. While the majority of states (31 states) had statistically significant changes in private coverage rates during this time period, 19 states and the District of Columbia did not experience a statistical change (Figure 4). All states with a change in coverage since 2013 experienced an increase in coverage rates ranging from 1.4 to 5.4 percentage points.

Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of people with public health insurance at the time of interview increased 0.2 percentage points to 35.6 percent (Figure 4). Public health insurance coverage rates increased in 11 states, with increases ranging from 0.4 percent to 1.8 percent. During the same period, public coverage rates declined in two states (Alabama and Vermont). These decreases were 0.6 percentage points and 3.5 percentage points, respectively.

Most states saw increases in public coverage between 2013 and 2018. However, the percentage of people with public coverage decreased by about 1.4 percentage points in Maine. No other state experienced a statistically significant decrease. Public coverage rates did not statistically change in South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, or the District of Columbia during this time.

CHANGES BY SELECTED TYPES OF PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

People may have private health insurance coverage through a plan provided by an employer or

union, through a plan purchased directly, or through TRICARE.

The percentage of people with employment-based coverage increased by 1.1 percentage points in the United States overall between 2013 and 2018 (Figure 5). During this period, the percentage of people with employment-based coverage increased in 26 states but declined in five states. Increases ranged from 0.6 percentage points to 3.0 percentage points, and decreases ranged from 0.7 percentage points to 2.5 percentage points.

Between 2013 and 2018, the percentage of people covered by direct-purchase plans increased by 1.5 percentage points in the United States. The percentage of people directly purchasing coverage increased in most states (40 states and the District of Columbia) and decreased in only one state (South Dakota). The remaining

states did not have a statistical change between 2013 and 2018.

Both employment-based and direct-purchase coverage increased in 21 states between 2013 and 2018. In five states (Alaska, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia), the percentage of people with employment-based coverage decreased while the percentage with direct-purchase coverage increased.

CHANGES BY SELECTED TYPES OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

There were also changes in the percentage of people covered through different types of public health insurance. Between 2013 and 2018, the percentage of people with Medicare coverage increased by 1.8 percentage points (Figure 5). The percentage of people covered by Medicare increased in all 50 states, but

Health Insurance Coverage and the Affordable Care Act

Since the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010, several of its provisions have gone into effect at different times. For example, in 2010, the Young Adult Provision enabled adults under the age of 26 to remain as dependents on their parents' health insurance plans. Many more of the main provisions went into effect on January 1, 2014, including the expansion of Medicaid eligibility and the establishment of health insurance marketplaces (e.g., healthcare.gov).

Since 2014, people under the age of 65, particularly adults aged 19 to 64, may have become eligible for coverage options under the ACA. Based on family income, some people may have qualified for subsidies or tax credits to help pay for premiums associated with health insurance plans. In addition, the population with lower incomes may have become eligible for Medicaid coverage if they resided in one of the 31 states (or the District of Columbia) that expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2017. Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia expanded Medicaid eligibility by January 1, 2018.

Note: For a list of the states, their Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2018, and the timing of their expansion, see Figure 1.

Figure 5.
**Change in Private and Public Health Insurance Coverage
 by State and Selected Type of Coverage: 2013–2018**



○ Changes between the estimates are not statistically different from 0 at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2014.

² Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

³ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

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Source: 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

did not statistically change for the District of Columbia.¹⁵

Between 2013 and 2018, the Medicaid coverage rate also increased (by 2.6 percentage points) for the United States

¹⁵ In 2018, the percentage of people with Medicare in the District of Columbia was not statistically different from in 2013.

overall. However, not all states experienced an increase. Medicaid coverage increased in 35 states between 2013 and 2018, with increases ranging from 0.9 percentage points to 8.6 percentage points. Six states (Maine, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin) saw decreases

in the percentage of people covered by Medicaid during this same period. Five of these six states did not expand Medicaid eligibility under the ACA.¹⁶

¹⁶ Of these six states, Vermont was the only Medicaid expansion state.

Appendix Table 1.

Percentage of People With Any Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Any coverage						Difference in any coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
United States		91.1	0.1	91.3	0.1	85.5	0.1	*-0.1	0.1	*5.7	0.1
Alabama	No	90.0	0.3	90.6	0.3	86.4	0.4	*-0.6	0.5	*3.6	0.5
Alaska	+Yes	87.4	0.9	86.3	0.8	81.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	*5.9	1.3
Arizona	Yes	89.4	0.3	89.9	0.3	82.9	0.4	*-0.6	0.4	*6.5	0.5
Arkansas	Yes	91.8	0.3	92.1	0.3	84.0	0.5	-0.4	0.5	*7.8	0.6
California	Yes	92.8	0.1	92.8	0.1	82.8	0.2	-0.1	0.1	*9.9	0.2
Colorado	Yes	92.5	0.3	92.5	0.2	85.9	0.3	Z	0.4	*6.6	0.5
Connecticut	Yes	94.7	0.3	94.5	0.3	90.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	*4.1	0.5
Delaware	Yes	94.3	0.7	N	N	90.9	0.7	N	N	*3.5	0.9
District of Columbia	Yes	96.8	0.5	96.2	0.6	93.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	*3.5	0.8
Florida	No	87.0	0.2	87.1	0.2	80.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	*7.0	0.3
Georgia	No	86.3	0.3	86.6	0.3	81.2	0.3	-0.2	0.4	*5.2	0.4
Hawaii	Yes	95.9	0.4	96.2	0.4	93.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	*2.7	0.6
Idaho	No	88.9	0.6	89.9	0.5	83.8	0.8	*-1.0	0.8	*5.1	1.0
Illinois	Yes	93.0	0.2	93.2	0.2	87.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	*5.8	0.3
Indiana	+Yes	91.7	0.3	91.8	0.3	86.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	*5.7	0.4
Iowa	Yes	95.3	0.3	95.3	0.3	91.9	0.3	Z	0.4	*3.4	0.4
Kansas	No	91.2	0.4	91.3	0.4	87.7	0.4	Z	0.5	*3.5	0.5
Kentucky	Yes	94.4	0.3	94.6	0.3	85.7	0.3	-0.3	0.4	*8.7	0.4
Louisiana	#Yes	92.0	0.3	91.6	0.3	83.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*8.6	0.5
Maine	No	92.0	0.5	91.9	0.5	88.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	*3.2	0.7
Maryland	Yes	94.0	0.2	93.9	0.2	89.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	*4.2	0.4
Massachusetts	Yes	97.2	0.2	97.2	0.1	96.3	0.2	Z	0.2	*1.0	0.2
Michigan	^Yes	94.6	0.1	94.8	0.2	89.0	0.2	*-0.2	0.2	*5.5	0.2
Minnesota	Yes	95.6	0.2	95.6	0.2	91.8	0.3	Z	0.3	*3.8	0.3
Mississippi	No	87.9	0.4	88.0	0.5	82.9	0.5	-0.1	0.6	*5.0	0.7
Missouri	No	90.6	0.3	90.9	0.3	87.0	0.3	-0.3	0.4	*3.6	0.4
Montana	+Yes	91.8	0.5	91.5	0.5	83.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	*8.2	0.9
Nebraska	No	91.7	0.4	91.7	0.4	88.7	0.5	Z	0.6	*3.0	0.6
Nevada	Yes	88.8	0.4	88.8	0.4	79.3	0.6	Z	0.6	*9.5	0.7
New Hampshire	^Yes	94.3	0.4	94.2	0.4	89.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	*5.0	0.6
New Jersey	Yes	92.6	0.2	92.3	0.2	86.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	*5.8	0.3
New Mexico	Yes	90.5	0.6	90.9	0.6	81.4	0.6	-0.4	0.8	*9.1	0.9
New York	Yes	94.6	0.1	94.3	0.1	89.3	0.2	*0.3	0.2	*5.3	0.2
North Carolina	No	89.3	0.2	89.3	0.2	84.4	0.3	Z	0.3	*4.9	0.4
North Dakota	Yes	92.7	0.6	92.5	0.6	89.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	*3.1	1.0
Ohio	Yes	93.5	0.2	94.0	0.2	89.0	0.2	*-0.5	0.3	*4.6	0.3
Oklahoma	No	85.8	0.3	85.8	0.3	82.3	0.3	Z	0.5	*3.5	0.5
Oregon	Yes	92.9	0.3	93.2	0.3	85.3	0.4	-0.2	0.4	*7.6	0.5
Pennsylvania	^Yes	94.5	0.1	94.5	0.2	90.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	*4.2	0.2
Rhode Island	Yes	95.9	0.5	95.4	0.4	88.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	*7.5	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Percentage of People With Any Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Any coverage						Difference in any coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
South Carolina	No	89.5	0.4	89.0	0.3	84.2	0.4	*0.5	0.5	*5.3	0.5
South Dakota	No	90.2	0.6	90.9	0.6	88.7	0.7	-0.7	0.8	*1.5	0.9
Tennessee	No	89.9	0.3	90.5	0.3	86.1	0.3	*-0.6	0.4	*3.7	0.4
Texas	No	82.3	0.2	82.7	0.2	77.9	0.2	*-0.4	0.3	*4.4	0.3
Utah	No	90.6	0.5	90.8	0.4	86.0	0.5	-0.3	0.7	*4.6	0.7
Vermont	Yes	96.0	0.5	95.4	0.4	92.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	*3.2	0.8
Virginia	No	91.2	0.3	91.2	0.3	87.7	0.3	Z	0.4	*3.5	0.4
Washington	Yes	93.6	0.2	93.9	0.2	86.0	0.3	*-0.3	0.3	*7.6	0.4
West Virginia	Yes	93.6	0.4	93.9	0.4	86.0	0.5	-0.3	0.6	*7.6	0.7
Wisconsin	No	94.5	0.2	94.6	0.2	90.9	0.2	Z	0.3	*3.7	0.3
Wyoming	No	89.5	0.9	87.7	1.2	86.6	0.9	*1.8	1.5	*3.0	1.2

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

+ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

N Not available or not comparable. After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, 2017 estimates for Delaware are omitted from this table. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/errata/120.html>.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2018. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/index.html>.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimates variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers that may produce different results from using the rounded values in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Uninsured						Difference in uninsured			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
United States		8.9	0.1	8.7	0.1	14.5	0.1	*0.1	0.1	*-5.7	0.1
Alabama	No	10.0	0.3	9.4	0.3	13.6	0.4	*0.6	0.5	*-3.6	0.5
Alaska	+Yes	12.6	0.9	13.7	0.8	18.5	1.0	-1.0	1.2	*-5.9	1.3
Arizona	Yes	10.6	0.3	10.1	0.3	17.1	0.4	*0.6	0.4	*-6.5	0.5
Arkansas	Yes	8.2	0.3	7.9	0.3	16.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	*-7.8	0.6
California	Yes	7.2	0.1	7.2	0.1	17.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*-9.9	0.2
Colorado	Yes	7.5	0.3	7.5	0.2	14.1	0.3	Z	0.4	*-6.6	0.5
Connecticut	Yes	5.3	0.3	5.5	0.3	9.4	0.4	-0.2	0.5	*-4.1	0.5
Delaware	Yes	5.7	0.7	N	N	9.1	0.7	N	N	*-3.5	0.9
District of Columbia	Yes	3.2	0.5	3.8	0.6	6.7	0.6	-0.6	0.8	*-3.5	0.8
Florida	No	13.0	0.2	12.9	0.2	20.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	*-7.0	0.3
Georgia	No	13.7	0.3	13.4	0.3	18.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	*-5.2	0.4
Hawaii	Yes	4.1	0.4	3.8	0.4	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	*-2.7	0.6
Idaho	No	11.1	0.6	10.1	0.5	16.2	0.8	*1.0	0.8	*-5.1	1.0
Illinois	Yes	7.0	0.2	6.8	0.2	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	*-5.8	0.3
Indiana	+Yes	8.3	0.3	8.2	0.3	14.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	*-5.7	0.4
Iowa	Yes	4.7	0.3	4.7	0.3	8.1	0.3	Z	0.4	*-3.4	0.4
Kansas	No	8.8	0.4	8.7	0.4	12.3	0.4	Z	0.5	*-3.5	0.5
Kentucky	Yes	5.6	0.3	5.4	0.3	14.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	*-8.7	0.4
Louisiana	#Yes	8.0	0.3	8.4	0.3	16.6	0.4	-0.4	0.4	*-8.6	0.5
Maine	No	8.0	0.5	8.1	0.5	11.2	0.5	-0.1	0.7	*-3.2	0.7
Maryland	Yes	6.0	0.2	6.1	0.2	10.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	*-4.2	0.4
Massachusetts	Yes	2.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	3.7	0.2	Z	0.2	*-1.0	0.2
Michigan	^Yes	5.4	0.1	5.2	0.2	11.0	0.2	*0.2	0.2	*-5.5	0.2
Minnesota	Yes	4.4	0.2	4.4	0.2	8.2	0.3	Z	0.3	*-3.8	0.3
Mississippi	No	12.1	0.4	12.0	0.5	17.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	*-5.0	0.7
Missouri	No	9.4	0.3	9.1	0.3	13.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	*-3.6	0.4
Montana	+Yes	8.2	0.5	8.5	0.5	16.5	0.8	-0.2	0.7	*-8.2	0.9
Nebraska	No	8.3	0.4	8.3	0.4	11.3	0.5	Z	0.6	*-3.0	0.6
Nevada	Yes	11.2	0.4	11.2	0.4	20.7	0.6	Z	0.6	*-9.5	0.7
New Hampshire	^Yes	5.7	0.4	5.8	0.4	10.7	0.5	-0.1	0.5	*-5.0	0.6
New Jersey	Yes	7.4	0.2	7.7	0.2	13.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	*-5.8	0.3
New Mexico	Yes	9.5	0.6	9.1	0.6	18.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	*-9.1	0.9
New York	Yes	5.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	10.7	0.2	*-0.3	0.2	*-5.3	0.2
North Carolina	No	10.7	0.2	10.7	0.2	15.6	0.3	Z	0.3	*-4.9	0.4
North Dakota	Yes	7.3	0.6	7.5	0.6	10.4	0.8	-0.3	0.9	*-3.1	1.0
Ohio	Yes	6.5	0.2	6.0	0.2	11.0	0.2	*0.5	0.3	*-4.6	0.3
Oklahoma	No	14.2	0.3	14.2	0.3	17.7	0.3	Z	0.5	*-3.5	0.5
Oregon	Yes	7.1	0.3	6.8	0.3	14.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	*-7.6	0.5
Pennsylvania	^Yes	5.5	0.1	5.5	0.2	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	*-4.2	0.2
Rhode Island	Yes	4.1	0.5	4.6	0.4	11.6	0.7	-0.5	0.6	*-7.5	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Uninsured						Difference in uninsured			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
South Carolina	No	10.5	0.4	11.0	0.3	15.8	0.4	*-0.5	0.5	*-5.3	0.5
South Dakota	No	9.8	0.6	9.1	0.6	11.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	*-1.5	0.9
Tennessee	No	10.1	0.3	9.5	0.3	13.9	0.3	*0.6	0.4	*-3.7	0.4
Texas	No	17.7	0.2	17.3	0.2	22.1	0.2	*0.4	0.3	*-4.4	0.3
Utah	No	9.4	0.5	9.2	0.4	14.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	*-4.6	0.7
Vermont	Yes	4.0	0.5	4.6	0.4	7.2	0.6	-0.5	0.6	*-3.2	0.8
Virginia	No	8.8	0.3	8.8	0.3	12.3	0.3	Z	0.4	*-3.5	0.4
Washington	Yes	6.4	0.2	6.1	0.2	14.0	0.3	*0.3	0.3	*-7.6	0.4
West Virginia	Yes	6.4	0.4	6.1	0.4	14.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	*-7.6	0.7
Wisconsin	No	5.5	0.2	5.4	0.2	9.1	0.2	Z	0.3	*-3.7	0.3
Wyoming	No	10.5	0.9	12.3	1.2	13.4	0.9	*-1.8	1.5	*-3.0	1.2

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

+ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

N Not available or not comparable. After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, 2017 estimates for Delaware are omitted from this table. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/errata/120.html>.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2018. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/index.html>.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimates variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers that may produce different results from using the rounded values in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

Appendix Table 3.

Percentage of People With Private Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Private coverage						Difference in private coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
United States		67.5	0.1	67.6	0.1	65.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	*2.5	0.2
Alabama	No	66.6	0.5	66.9	0.6	64.8	0.5	-0.3	0.8	*1.8	0.8
Alaska	+Yes	64.5	1.4	63.2	1.3	65.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	-0.7	1.9
Arizona	Yes	62.6	0.5	63.0	0.5	59.9	0.4	-0.4	0.7	*2.7	0.7
Arkansas	Yes	60.4	0.7	61.3	0.8	58.1	0.7	-0.9	1.0	*2.3	0.9
California	Yes	63.7	0.2	63.6	0.2	60.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	*3.8	0.3
Colorado	Yes	70.7	0.5	70.0	0.4	68.9	0.5	*0.7	0.6	*1.8	0.6
Connecticut	Yes	71.0	0.6	71.4	0.6	70.7	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9
Delaware	Yes	70.6	1.1	N	N	69.9	1.2	N	N	0.8	1.6
District of Columbia	Yes	70.4	1.3	70.1	1.2	68.8	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.7
Florida	No	62.3	0.3	62.1	0.3	56.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	*5.4	0.4
Georgia	No	65.8	0.4	66.1	0.5	61.5	0.4	-0.4	0.6	*4.2	0.6
Hawaii	Yes	76.3	0.8	77.0	0.9	75.6	0.8	-0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1
Idaho	No	69.7	0.9	69.8	0.8	66.5	1.0	-0.1	1.3	*3.2	1.4
Illinois	Yes	70.2	0.3	69.9	0.4	66.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	*3.4	0.4
Indiana	+Yes	70.2	0.6	70.7	0.5	67.6	0.5	-0.5	0.7	*2.6	0.7
Iowa	Yes	74.8	0.5	75.8	0.5	74.8	0.5	*-1.0	0.8	Z	0.7
Kansas	No	74.3	0.6	74.5	0.6	72.2	0.6	-0.3	0.8	*2.1	0.9
Kentucky	Yes	64.2	0.6	64.5	0.7	64.2	0.6	-0.3	0.9	Z	0.8
Louisiana	#Yes	59.1	0.6	60.3	0.7	59.1	0.6	*-1.1	0.9	Z	0.9
Maine	No	70.1	0.9	70.5	0.9	64.9	0.9	-0.4	1.3	*5.2	1.3
Maryland	Yes	74.0	0.5	74.3	0.5	73.6	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Massachusetts	Yes	74.0	0.4	73.8	0.4	74.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.5	0.6
Michigan	^Yes	71.1	0.3	71.4	0.3	69.1	0.3	-0.4	0.4	*2.0	0.5
Minnesota	Yes	76.1	0.4	76.0	0.3	76.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	Z	0.6
Mississippi	No	60.5	0.7	60.3	0.8	56.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	*4.5	1.0
Missouri	No	70.3	0.4	70.6	0.5	68.4	0.4	-0.3	0.7	*1.9	0.6
Montana	+Yes	66.6	1.1	67.2	1.2	65.1	1.0	-0.7	1.6	*1.5	1.5
Nebraska	No	75.1	0.7	75.9	0.8	73.7	0.7	-0.8	1.0	*1.4	1.0
Nevada	Yes	64.9	0.7	64.9	0.7	62.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	*2.6	1.1
New Hampshire	^Yes	75.8	0.8	76.7	0.8	74.8	0.8	-0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1
New Jersey	Yes	72.8	0.3	72.0	0.3	70.0	0.3	*0.8	0.5	*2.8	0.5
New Mexico	Yes	54.3	0.9	54.4	1.1	53.5	0.8	-0.1	1.4	0.8	1.3
New York	Yes	67.2	0.3	66.9	0.3	65.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	*2.2	0.4
North Carolina	No	67.3	0.4	67.0	0.4	63.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	*4.0	0.5
North Dakota	Yes	79.7	1.1	79.8	1.2	79.1	1.0	-0.1	1.6	0.7	1.5
Ohio	Yes	68.6	0.3	69.1	0.4	68.6	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
Oklahoma	No	64.1	0.5	64.0	0.5	61.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	*3.1	0.7
Oregon	Yes	67.7	0.6	67.5	0.5	65.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	*2.0	0.8
Pennsylvania	^Yes	72.4	0.3	72.5	0.3	72.2	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rhode Island	Yes	70.0	1.0	69.6	1.2	68.9	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3.

Percentage of People With Private Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Private coverage						Difference in private coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
South Carolina	No	65.9	0.6	65.4	0.5	62.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	*3.6	0.9
South Dakota	No	72.0	1.0	73.2	1.0	71.7	0.9	-1.2	1.4	0.3	1.3
Tennessee	No	65.8	0.5	66.3	0.5	63.8	0.5	-0.5	0.7	*2.0	0.7
Texas	No	61.8	0.3	62.2	0.3	57.9	0.2	*-0.4	0.4	*4.0	0.4
Utah	No	78.5	0.7	78.4	0.6	73.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	*5.0	0.9
Vermont	Yes	69.9	1.3	66.5	1.3	66.8	1.2	*3.4	1.8	*3.1	1.8
Virginia	No	75.4	0.4	76.2	0.4	73.9	0.4	*-0.8	0.6	*1.5	0.6
Washington	Yes	70.6	0.5	70.8	0.5	68.5	0.4	-0.2	0.7	*2.1	0.6
West Virginia	Yes	62.8	1.1	62.0	0.9	62.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	Z	1.4
Wisconsin	No	74.8	0.4	75.2	0.4	71.8	0.4	-0.4	0.5	*3.0	0.5
Wyoming	No	74.9	1.3	72.5	1.7	73.9	1.3	*2.4	2.1	0.9	1.8

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

+ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

N Not available or not comparable. After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, 2017 estimates for Delaware are omitted from this table. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/errata/120.html>.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2018. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/index.html>.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimates variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers that may produce different results from using the rounded values in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

Appendix Table 4.

Percentage of People With Public Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Public coverage						Difference in public coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
United States		35.6	0.1	35.5	0.1	31.6	0.1	*0.2	0.1	*4.1	0.1
Alabama	No	37.2	0.4	37.8	0.4	34.8	0.4	*-0.6	0.6	*2.4	0.5
Alaska	+Yes	34.6	1.1	34.7	1.1	25.8	0.8	-0.1	1.5	*8.8	1.4
Arizona	Yes	39.3	0.4	39.2	0.4	34.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	*4.9	0.6
Arkansas	Yes	44.2	0.6	44.4	0.7	37.9	0.4	-0.2	0.9	*6.3	0.7
California	Yes	38.4	0.2	38.4	0.2	31.2	0.1	Z	0.3	*7.2	0.2
Colorado	Yes	32.7	0.4	33.2	0.4	26.9	0.4	-0.5	0.6	*5.7	0.6
Connecticut	Yes	35.8	0.6	35.2	0.6	31.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	*4.6	0.8
Delaware	Yes	39.8	1.0	N	N	35.6	1.0	N	N	*4.2	1.4
District of Columbia	Yes	35.8	1.4	36.1	1.1	35.3	1.3	-0.3	1.7	0.5	1.9
Florida	No	37.1	0.2	37.3	0.2	35.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	*2.1	0.3
Georgia	No	31.2	0.3	30.7	0.3	29.1	0.3	*0.4	0.4	*2.0	0.4
Hawaii	Yes	35.2	0.7	35.2	0.7	31.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	*3.7	0.9
Idaho	No	32.5	0.7	33.5	0.8	29.7	0.8	-1.0	1.0	*2.8	1.0
Illinois	Yes	33.9	0.2	34.2	0.3	31.0	0.2	-0.3	0.4	*2.9	0.3
Indiana	+Yes	33.8	0.4	33.5	0.4	29.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	*3.9	0.5
Iowa	Yes	35.4	0.5	33.9	0.5	31.1	0.4	*1.5	0.7	*4.3	0.6
Kansas	No	29.8	0.5	29.6	0.4	27.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	*2.1	0.6
Kentucky	Yes	43.5	0.5	43.2	0.5	33.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	*9.8	0.6
Louisiana	#Yes	44.4	0.6	42.6	0.5	34.5	0.4	*1.8	0.8	*10.0	0.7
Maine	No	37.3	0.7	36.2	0.7	38.8	0.7	*1.1	1.0	*-1.4	1.0
Maryland	Yes	33.3	0.4	32.2	0.4	28.2	0.3	*1.1	0.6	*5.1	0.5
Massachusetts	Yes	36.6	0.4	36.7	0.4	34.0	0.4	-0.1	0.6	*2.6	0.6
Michigan	^Yes	39.1	0.3	38.6	0.3	34.5	0.3	*0.5	0.4	*4.6	0.4
Minnesota	Yes	33.2	0.4	33.0	0.3	28.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	*5.1	0.5
Mississippi	No	38.9	0.6	39.3	0.6	37.7	0.6	-0.4	0.8	*1.2	0.8
Missouri	No	32.7	0.4	32.4	0.3	30.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	*2.1	0.5
Montana	+Yes	40.2	1.0	38.6	1.1	31.9	0.7	*1.7	1.5	*8.4	1.2
Nebraska	No	28.8	0.5	27.8	0.6	26.8	0.4	*1.1	0.7	*2.1	0.6
Nevada	Yes	34.9	0.5	34.2	0.6	26.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	*8.5	0.8
New Hampshire	^Yes	32.3	0.7	31.8	0.7	27.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	*5.2	1.0
New Jersey	Yes	31.2	0.3	31.4	0.3	27.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	*4.1	0.4
New Mexico	Yes	49.4	0.8	49.2	0.9	39.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	*10.1	1.0
New York	Yes	39.9	0.2	39.6	0.2	35.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*4.6	0.3
North Carolina	No	34.7	0.3	34.7	0.3	32.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	*2.0	0.4
North Dakota	Yes	26.5	0.8	25.8	1.0	23.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	*2.7	1.0
Ohio	Yes	37.5	0.3	37.6	0.3	32.4	0.3	Z	0.4	*5.1	0.4
Oklahoma	No	34.6	0.4	34.6	0.4	33.2	0.4	Z	0.5	*1.4	0.5
Oregon	Yes	39.2	0.5	39.7	0.5	32.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	*6.7	0.7
Pennsylvania	^Yes	37.4	0.2	36.8	0.2	32.3	0.2	*0.5	0.3	*5.1	0.3
Rhode Island	Yes	38.7	1.0	38.0	1.1	31.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	*6.9	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 4.

Percentage of People With Public Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2017, and 2018—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Medicaid expansion state? ¹	Public coverage						Difference in public coverage			
		2018		2017		2013		2018 less 2017		2018 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
South Carolina	No	37.8	0.4	37.2	0.4	34.5	0.4	*0.6	0.5	*3.3	0.6
South Dakota	No	30.4	0.8	30.9	0.8	30.3	0.7	-0.5	1.1	0.1	1.1
Tennessee	No	37.1	0.4	36.8	0.4	34.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	*2.8	0.5
Texas	No	29.0	0.2	28.9	0.2	28.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	*0.7	0.2
Utah	No	21.3	0.5	21.4	0.5	21.0	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Vermont	Yes	40.6	1.2	44.2	1.1	39.7	1.1	*-3.5	1.6	1.0	1.6
Virginia	No	28.6	0.3	27.8	0.3	25.6	0.3	*0.8	0.4	*3.0	0.4
Washington	Yes	35.9	0.4	35.8	0.4	29.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	*6.5	0.5
West Virginia	Yes	47.1	0.8	47.6	0.8	38.5	0.7	-0.5	1.1	*8.6	1.0
Wisconsin	No	33.0	0.3	32.7	0.4	31.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	*1.2	0.5
Wyoming	No	27.3	1.0	28.3	1.1	25.2	0.9	-0.9	1.5	*2.1	1.4

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1, 2015.

+ Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2015, and on or before January 1, 2016.

Expanded Medicaid eligibility after January 1, 2016, and on or before January 1, 2017.

N Not available or not comparable. After the release of the 2017 data products, the U.S. Census Bureau identified issues with data collection in Delaware. As a result, 2017 estimates for Delaware are omitted from this table. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/errata/120.html>.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2018. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/index.html>.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimates variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers that may produce different results from using the rounded values in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2017, and 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.