



# Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 2010

by Robin A. Cohen, Ph.D., Brian W. Ward, Ph.D., and Jeannine S. Schiller, M.P.H.  
Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

## Highlights

- Once each year, this quarterly report presents health insurance coverage rates for selected states. In 2010, the percentage of persons who were uninsured at the time of interview among the 20 largest states ranged from 4.0% in Massachusetts to 26.1% in Arizona.
- In 2010, 48.6 million persons of all ages (16.0%) were uninsured at the time of interview, 60.3 million (19.8%) had been uninsured for at least part of the year prior to interview, and 35.7 million (11.7%) had been uninsured for more than a year at the time of interview.
- In 2010, the percentage of children under age 18 years who were uninsured at the time of interview was 7.8%.
- In 2010, among adults aged 19–25 years, 10 million (33.9%) were uninsured at the time of interview.
- Private coverage decreased among near poor adults aged 18–64 years, from 52.6% in 1997 to 34.7% in 2010. The uninsured rate (43.0%) was higher than the private coverage rate (34.7%) for this population.
- During 2010, 25.3% of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance at the time of interview were enrolled in a high deductible health plan (HDHP), including 7.7% who were enrolled in a consumer-directed health plan (CDHP). Almost 50% of persons with a private plan obtained by means other than through employment were enrolled in a HDHP. An estimated 20.4% of persons with private health insurance were in a family with a flexible spending account (FSA) for medical expenses.

## Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is releasing selected estimates of health insurance coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), along with comparable estimates from the 1997–2009 NHIS. Data analyses for the 2010 NHIS were based on 89,665 persons in the Family Core.

Three measures of lack of health insurance coverage are provided: (a) uninsured at the time of interview, (b) uninsured at least part of the year prior to interview (which also includes persons uninsured for more than a year), and (c) uninsured for more than a year at the time of interview.

Estimates of public and private coverage are also presented.

This report includes estimates for two new age groups—persons aged 0–18 years and adults aged 19–25—in addition to the age groups traditionally used. These two age groups are of special interest because of provisions of the Affordable Care Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-148, P.L. 111-152).

For individuals with private health insurance, estimates are presented for enrollment in high deductible health plans (HDHPs), enrollment in consumer-directed health plans (CDHPs), and being in a family with a flexible spending account (FSA) for medical expenses.

This report is updated quarterly and is part of the NHIS Early Release (ER) Program, which releases updated selected estimates that are available

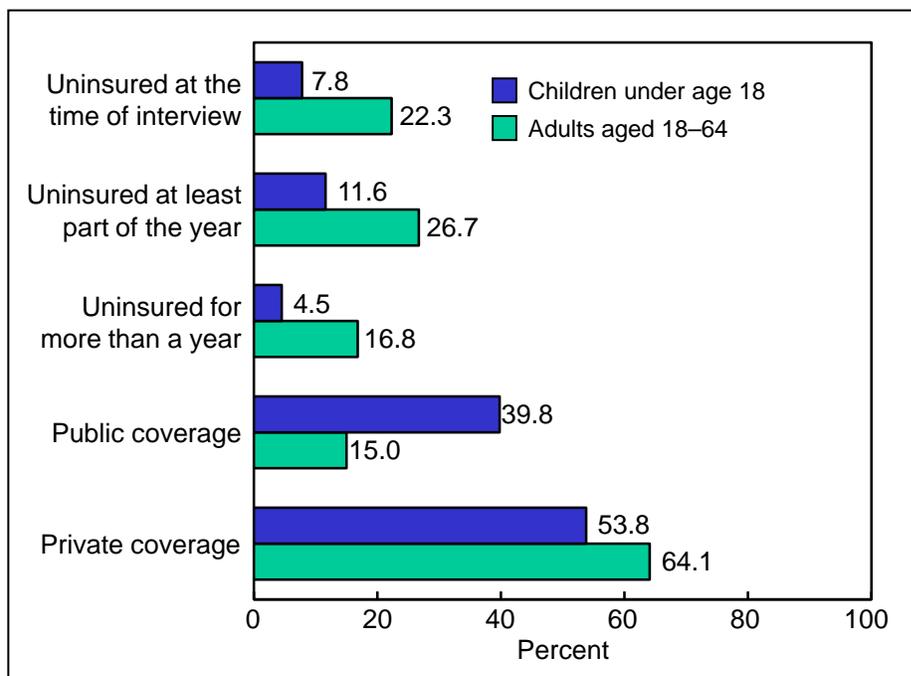


Figure 1. Percentage of persons without health insurance, by three measurements and age group, and percentage of persons with health insurance at the time of interview, by coverage type and age group: United States, 2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



from the NHIS website at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

For more information about NHIS and the ER Program, see the [Technical Notes](#) and [Additional Early Release Program Products](#) sections of this report.

## Results

### Lack of health insurance coverage

In 2010, the percentage of persons uninsured at the time of interview was 16.0% (48.6 million) for persons of all ages, 18.2% (48.2 million) for persons under age 65 years, 22.3% (42.5 million) for persons aged 18–64, and 7.8% (5.8 million) for children under age 18 (Tables 1 and 2). Among adults aged 18–64, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview increased from 21.1% in 2009 to 22.3% in 2010. Among adults aged 19–25, 33.9% (10.0 million) lacked coverage at the time of interview in 2010.

Based on data from the 2010 NHIS, a total of 60.3 million (19.8%) persons of all ages were uninsured for at least part of the year prior to interview (Tables 1 and 2). Adults aged 18–64 were more than twice as likely (26.7%) as children (11.6%) to experience this lack of coverage. There was a decrease in the percentage of children who had been uninsured for at least part of the past year, from 12.8% in 2009 to 11.6% in 2010. Among adults aged 18–64, there was an increase in the percentage who lack coverage for at least part of the year from 25.6% in 2009 to 26.7% in 2010. Among adults aged 19–25, 41.7% had been uninsured for at least part of the past year.

Data from 2010 also revealed that 13.3% (35.4 million) of persons under age 65 (16.8% of adults and 4.5% of children) had been uninsured for more than a year (Tables 1 and 2). Adults aged 18–64 were more than three times as likely as children to have been uninsured for more than a year (Figure 1). Among adults aged 19–25, the percentage that had been uninsured for more than a year increased from 22.0% in 2009 to 24.1% in 2010 (Table 1).

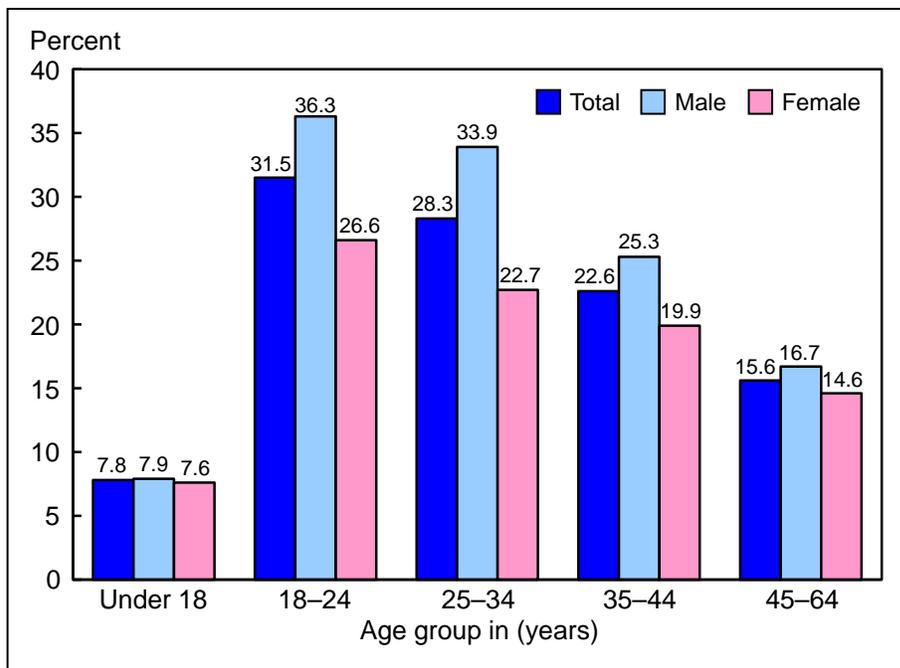


Figure 2. Percentage of persons under age 65 without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, 2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

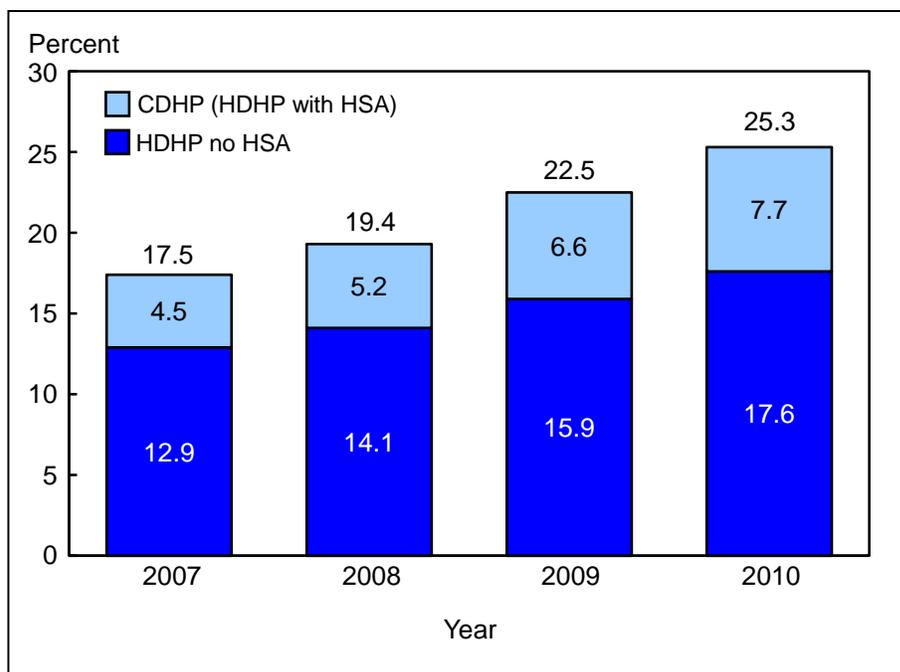


Figure 3. Percentage of persons under age 65 who are enrolled in a high deductible health plan without a health savings account or in a consumer-directed health plan, among those with private health insurance: United States, 2007–2010

NOTES: HDHP no HSA is high deductible health plan without a health savings account. CDHP is consumer-directed health plan, which is a HDHP with a HSA. The individual components of HDHPs may not add up to the total, due to rounding.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



### Public and private coverage

In 2010, 22.0% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans at the time of interview (Table 3). More than one-third of children (39.8%) were covered by a public plan, compared with 15.0% of adults aged 18–64 (Figure 1). Among children, public coverage increased from 37.7% in 2009 to 39.8% in 2010 (Table 3). Public coverage among adults aged 19–25 was 15.7% in 2010.

In 2010, 61.2% of persons under age 65 were covered by private health insurance plans at the time of interview (Table 3). Almost two-thirds (64.1%) of adults aged 18–64 were covered by a private plan, compared with 53.8% of children under age 18 (Figure 1). Private coverage decreased for adults aged 18–64, from 65.8% in 2009 to 64.1% in 2010 (Table 3). Among adults aged 19–25, 51.0% were covered by a private plan in 2010.

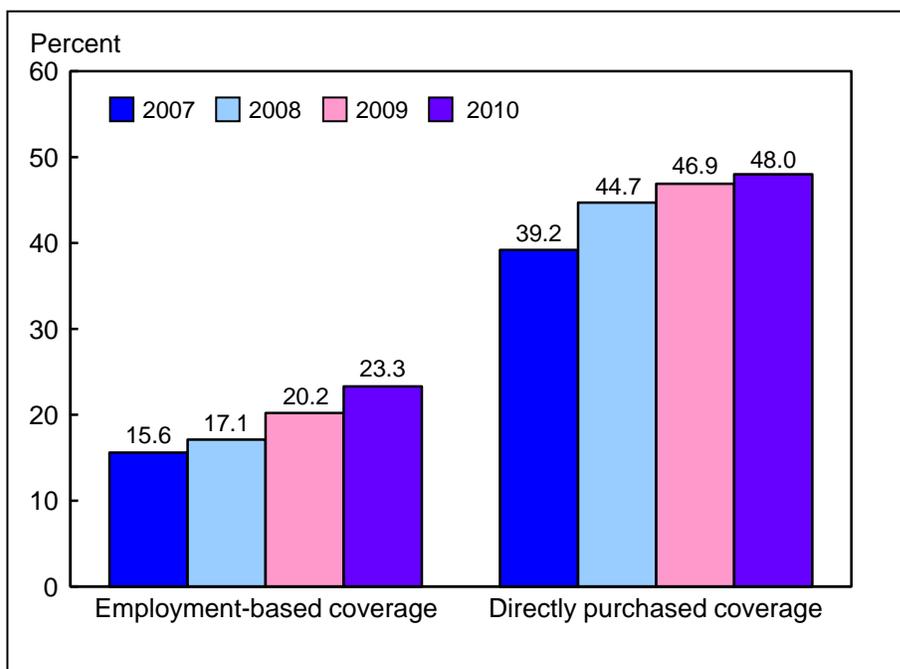


Figure 4. Percentage of persons under age 65 with private health insurance who are enrolled in a high deductible health plan, by source of coverage: United States, 2007–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

### Insurance coverage by poverty status

In 2010, 10.2% of poor children and 12.6% of near poor children (see Technical Notes for definition of poverty) did not have health insurance coverage at the time of interview (Table 4). In 2010, 42.2% of poor and 43.0% of near poor adults aged 18–64 years lacked coverage at the time of interview. The percentage of near poor adults aged 18–64 who lacked coverage at the time of interview increased from 39.1% in 2009 to 43.0% in 2010.

In 2010, 82.0% of poor children and 59.2% of near poor children were covered by a public health plan at the time of interview (Table 5). Based on 2010 data, 38.8% of poor adults aged 18–64 were covered by a public plan (Table 5).

In 2010, 9.2% of poor children and 30.5% of near poor children were covered by private health insurance at the time of interview (Table 6). There was a decrease in private coverage among near poor adults aged 18–64, from 37.7% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2010.

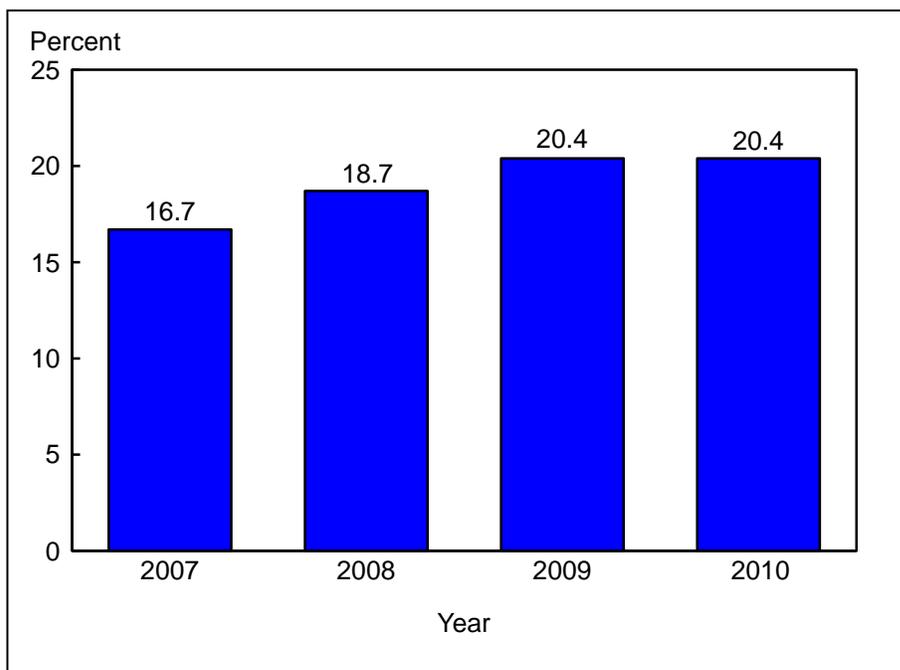


Figure 5. Percentage of persons under age 65 with private health insurance who are in a family with a flexible spending account for medical expenses: United States, 2007–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



### Lack of coverage, by selected demographic characteristics

#### Race/ethnicity

Based on data from the 2010 NHIS, Hispanic persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic Asian persons to be uninsured at the time of interview, to have been uninsured for at least part of the past 12 months, and to have been uninsured for more than a year (Table 7). More than one-quarter of Hispanic persons were uninsured at the time of interview, and more than one-third had been uninsured for at least part of the past year.

#### Age and sex

For all persons under age 65, the percentage who were uninsured at the time of interview was highest among those aged 19–25 (33.9%) and lowest among those under age 18 (7.8%) (Table 7). Starting at age 18, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage. Among adults in age groups 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, and 45–64 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage at the time of interview (Figure 2).

#### Other demographic characteristics

Lack of health insurance coverage was greatest in the South and West regions of the United States (Table 7). Among adults who lacked a high school diploma, 34.0% were uninsured at the time of interview, 37.7% had been uninsured for at least part of the past year, and 28.6% had been uninsured for more than a year at the time of interview. These rates are two to more than three times as high as those for persons with more than a high school education. Among currently unemployed adults aged 18–64 years, 58.9% had been uninsured for at least part of the past year, and 36.3% had been uninsured for more than a year. Among employed adults aged 18–64, 23.4% had been uninsured for at least part of the past year, and 14.9% had been uninsured for more

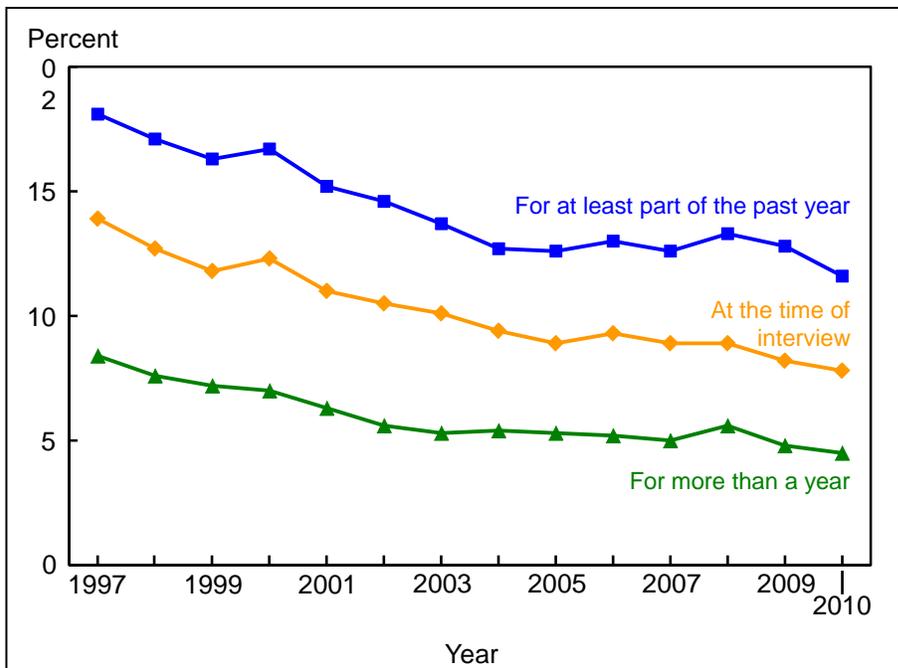


Figure 6. Percentage of children under age 18 who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, or for more than a year: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

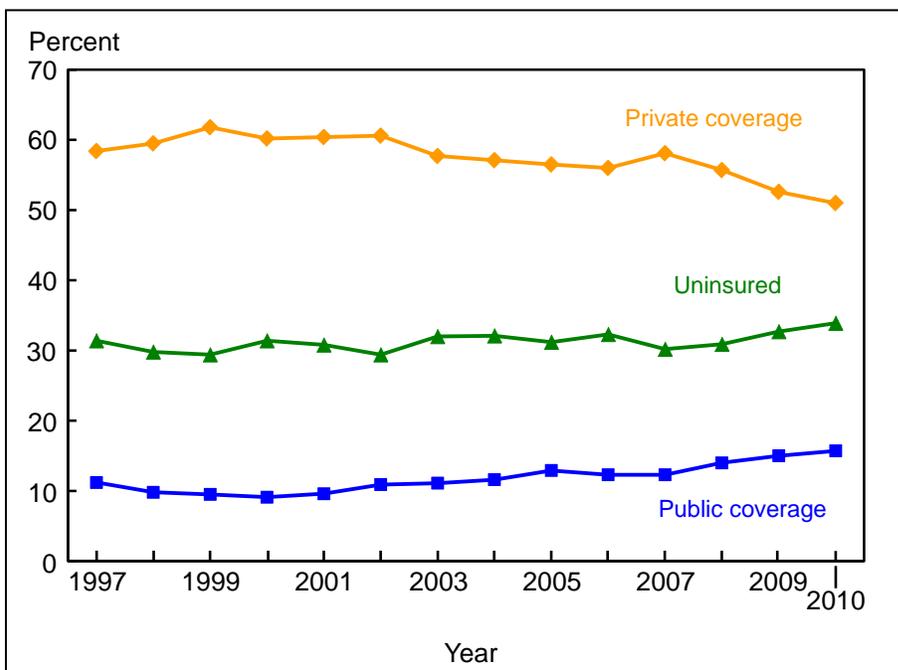


Figure 7. Percentage with health insurance, by coverage type, and percentage uninsured at the time of interview, for adults aged 19–25: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population



than a year. Married or widowed adults aged 18 and over were more likely to have coverage than those who were divorced, separated, living with a partner, or never married.

### Estimates of enrollment in HDHPs, CDHPs, and FSAs

Based on data from the 2010 NHIS, 25.3% of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance were enrolled in a HDHP, including 7.7% who were enrolled in a CDHP and 17.6% who were enrolled in a HDHP without a health savings account (HSA) (Figure 3). (See Technical Notes for definitions of HDHP, CDHP, and HSA.) Enrollment in HDHPs increased from 17.5% in 2007 to 25.3% in 2010. There was a significant increase in enrollment in HDHPs without HSAs, and in CDHPs, between 2007 (when NHIS started collecting this information) and 2010.

Based on data from 2010, among persons under age 65 with private health insurance, 23.3% with employment-based coverage were enrolled in a HDHP, compared with 48.0% of those with a private plan that was directly purchased or obtained through means other than employment (Figure 4). The percentage of persons covered by employment-based private plans who were enrolled in HDHPs increased from 15.6% in 2007 to 23.3% in 2010. The percentage of persons covered by directly purchased private health plans who were enrolled in HDHPs increased from 39.2% in 2007 to 48.0% in 2010. For persons under age 65, approximately 8% of private health plans were directly purchased (estimates not shown). HDHPs constitute a growing share of both employment-based and directly purchased health plans.

In 2010, among persons under age 65 with private health insurance, 20.4% were in a family that had a FSA for medical expenses (Figure 5). (See Technical Notes for definition of FSA.) This is an increase from 2007, when 16.7% of persons under age 65 with private insurance were in a family with a FSA.

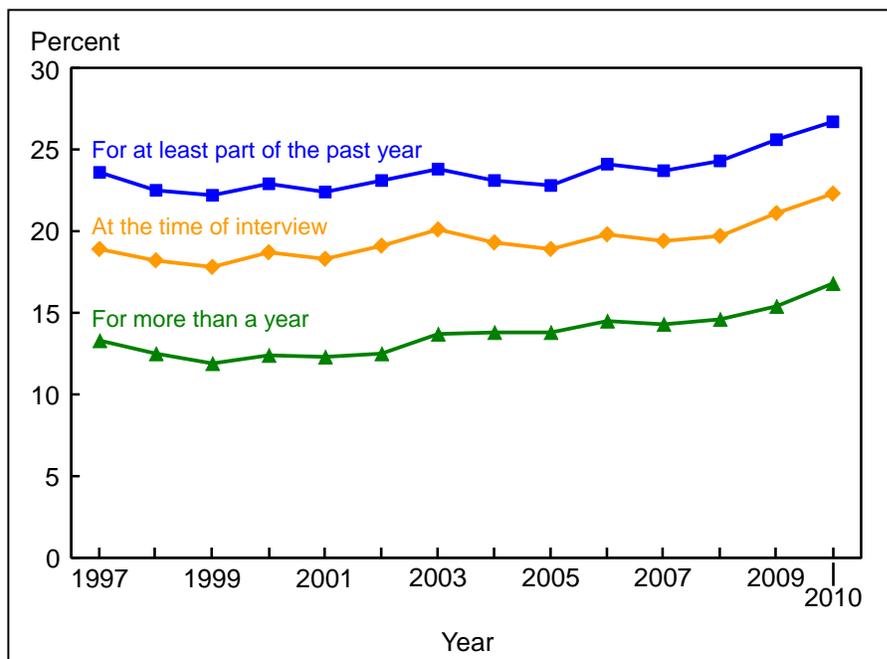


Figure 8. Percentage of adults aged 18–64 who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, or for more than a year: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

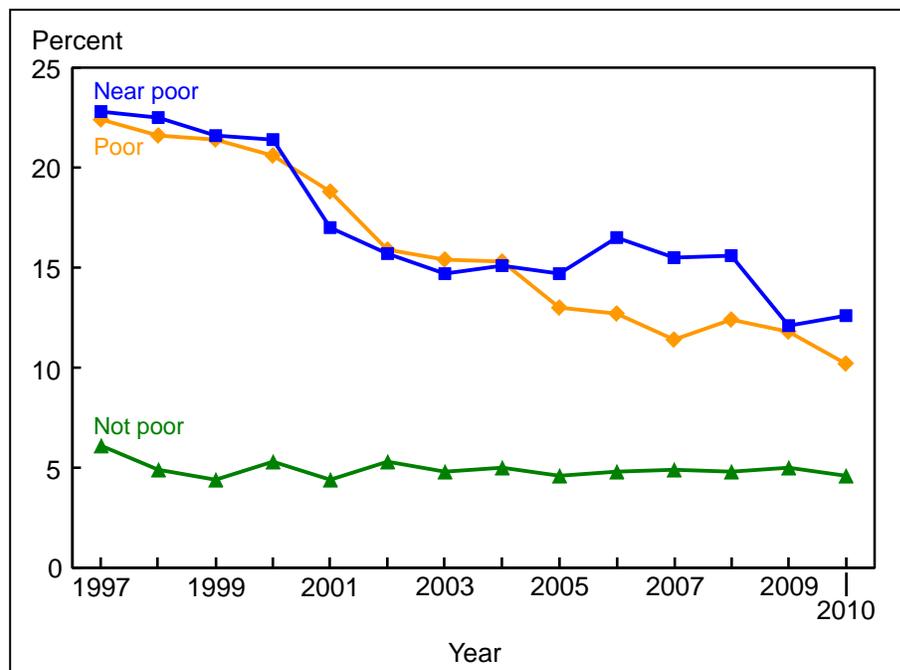


Figure 9. Percentage uninsured at the time of interview, by poverty status, for children under age 18: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



### Insurance coverage in selected states

Nationally, 18.2% of persons under age 65 years lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview in 2010 (Table 8). However, approximately one in four persons under age 65 in Arizona, Florida, and Texas, and one in five persons under age 65 in California, Georgia, and North Carolina, lacked coverage at the time of interview. By contrast, rates of noncoverage at the time of interview in Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin were lower than the national average.

Nationally, 7.8% children in 2010 lacked coverage at the time of interview, but rates were higher in Arizona (22.6%), Florida (14.0%), and Texas (12.6%).

Nationally 39.8% of children had public health care coverage. Among the states examined for this report, public coverage for children ranged from 25.5% in Massachusetts to 48.8% in North Carolina.

Nationally, 61.2% of persons under age 65 had private coverage. Among the states examined, private coverage rates for this age group ranged from 47.8% in Arizona to 75.6% in Massachusetts. Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin had rates above the national average.

### Long-term trends in coverage

#### Lack of health insurance coverage

The percentage of children uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 7.8% in 2010 (Figure 6). Since 1997, the percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who were uninsured at the time of interview has ranged between 17.8% in 1999 and 22.3% in 2010 (Table 1). There has been a generally increasing trend in the percentage of adults aged 18–64 who lacked coverage at the time of interview. Since 1997, the percentage of adults aged 19–25 years

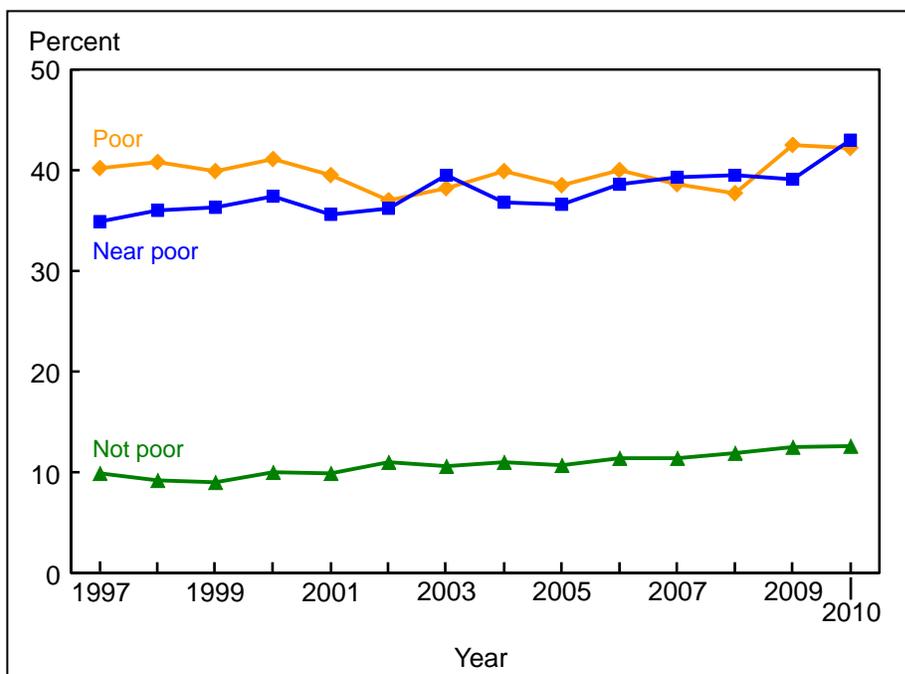


Figure 10. Percentage uninsured at the time of interview, by poverty status, for adults aged 18–64: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

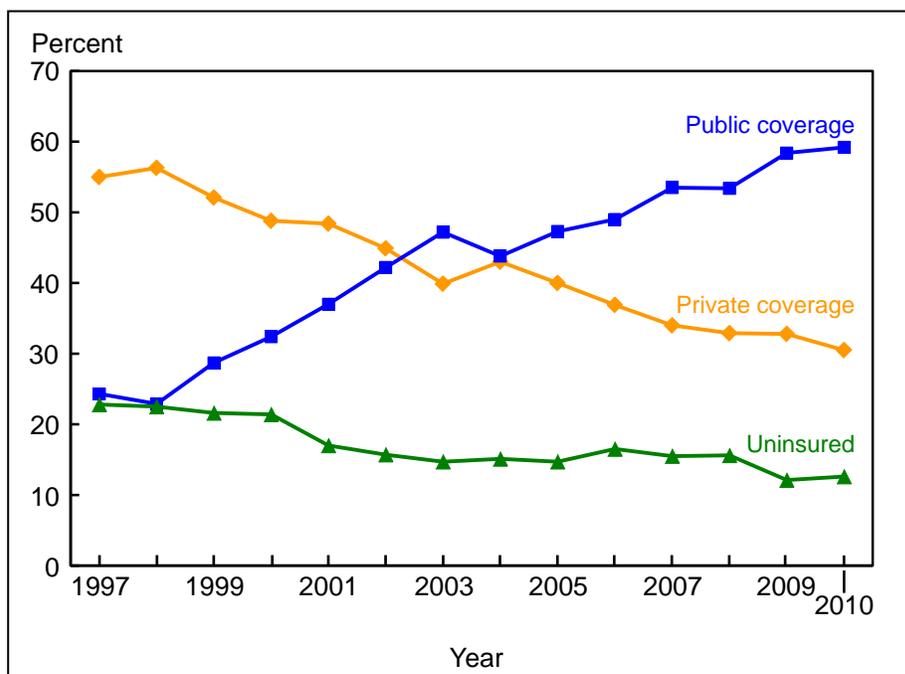


Figure 11. Percentage with health insurance, by coverage type, and percentage uninsured at the time of interview, for near poor children under age 18: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



who were uninsured at the time of interview has ranged between 29.4% in 1999 and 2002 and 33.9% in 2010 (Figure 7). There has been a generally increasing trend in the percentage of adults aged 19–25 who lacked coverage at the time of interview.

The percentage of children who were uninsured during at least part of the year prior to interview decreased from 18.1% in 1997 to 11.6% in 2010 (Figure 6). However, the percentage of children uninsured during at least part of the year prior to interview has remained relatively stable since 2004 and has ranged from 11.6% to 13.3%. From 1997 through 2010, the percentage of adults aged 18–64 who lacked coverage for at least part of the year prior to interview ranged between 22.2% in 1999 and 26.7% in 2010 (Figure 8).

Among adults aged 18–64, between 1997 and 2010, the percentage uninsured for more than a year ranged between 11.9% in 1999 and 16.8% in 2010 (Figure 8). From 1999 through 2010, there has been a generally increasing trend in the percentage of adults aged 18–64 who were uninsured for more than a year. By contrast, the percentage of children uninsured for more than a year decreased from 8.4% in 1997 to 4.5% in 2010 (Figure 6).

### Public and private coverage

Public coverage rates among both children and adults aged 18–64 years are higher now than in 1997. However, the increase among adults is smaller than the increase among children (Table 3). Public coverage for children has almost doubled, from 20.0% in 1998 to 39.8% in 2010. Conversely, private health care coverage rates among both children and adults aged 18–64 are lower now than in 1997. Among adults aged 19–25, public coverage increased from 9.1% in 2000 to 15.7% in 2010, and private coverage decreased from 61.8% in 1999 to 51.0% in 2010 (Figure 7).

### Insurance coverage by poverty status

The percentage of poor children who were uninsured at the time of

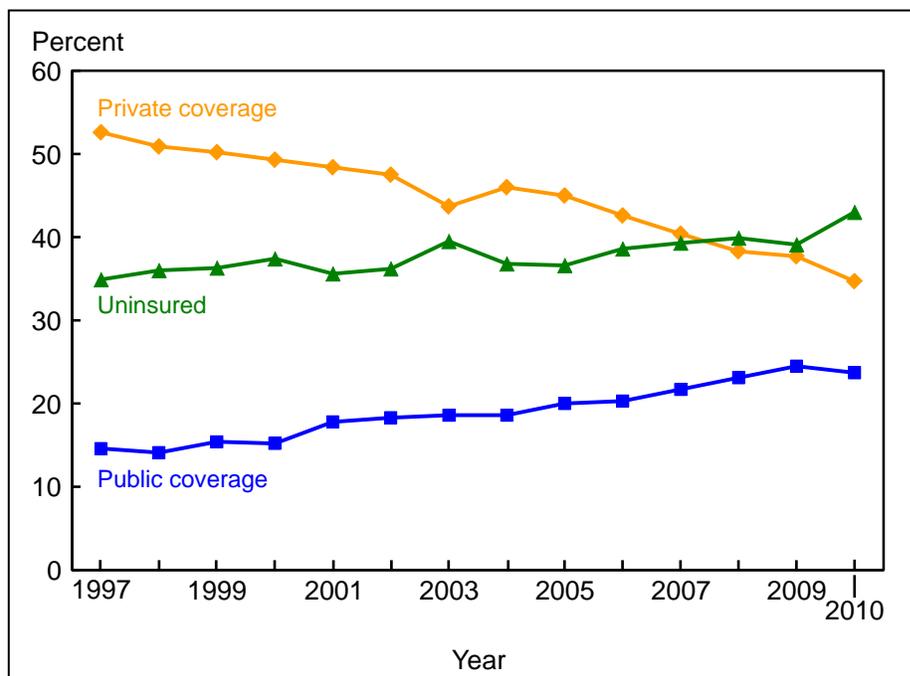


Figure 12. Percentage with health insurance, by coverage type, and percentage uninsured at the time of interview, for near poor adults aged 18–64: United States, 1997–2010

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

interview decreased from 1997 through 2010 (Figure 9). During the same period, the percentage of poor adults who were uninsured remained relatively stable (Figure 10).

Among children, all poverty status groups experienced an increase in public coverage between 1997 and 2010 (Table 5). However, the largest increase was seen among near poor children, for whom coverage by a public plan more than doubled during the same period.

The rate of private coverage among near poor children was 24.5 percentage points lower in 2010 than in 1997 (Table 6). As shown in Figure 11, among near poor children the percentage without health insurance and the percentage with private health insurance coverage declined since 1997, while public coverage increased. Private coverage decreased among near poor adults aged 18–64 years, from 52.6% in 1997 to 34.7% in 2010, so that the uninsured rate is now higher than the private coverage rate for this population (Figure 12). Private coverage among not poor adults aged

18–64 generally decreased from 1997 through 2010.

## References

1. U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). Consumer-directed health plans: Early enrollee experiences with health savings accounts and eligible health plans. GAO-06-798. Washington, DC: GAO 2006.
2. Joinpoint Regression Program, version 3.4 [computer software]. Bethesda, MD: Statistical Research and Applications Branch, National Cancer Institute. 2009.
3. Cohen RA, Martinez ME. Impact of Medicare and Medicaid probe questions on health insurance estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Health E-Stats: National Center for Health Statistics. 2005.



4. Lamison-White L. Poverty in the United States, 1996. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current population reports, P60–198. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1997.
5. Dalaker J, Naifeh M. Poverty in the United States, 1997. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current population reports, P60–201. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1998.
6. Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States, 1998. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–207. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1999.
7. Dalaker J, Proctor BD. Poverty in the United States, 1999. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–210. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2000.
8. Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States, 2000. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–214. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2001.
9. Proctor BD, Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States, 2001. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–219. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2002.
10. Proctor BD, Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States, 2002. U.S. Census Bureau Current population reports, P60–222. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2003.
11. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Mills RJ. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2003. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–226. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2004.
12. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Lee CH. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2004. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–229. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2005.
13. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Lee CH. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2005. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–231. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2006.
14. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith J. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2006. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–233. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2007.
15. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith JC. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2007. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–235. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2008.
16. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith JC. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2008. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–236. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2009.
17. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith JC. Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2009. U.S. Census Bureau. Current population reports, P60–238. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2010.
18. Pleis JR, Dahlhamer JM, Meyer PS. Unfolding the answers? Income nonresponse and income brackets in the National Health Interview Survey. Proceedings of the 2006 Joint Statistical Meetings [CD-ROM]. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association; 3540–47. 2007.
19. Pleis JR, Cohen RA. Impact of income bracketing on poverty measures used in the National Health Interview Survey's Early Release Program: Preliminary data from the 2007 NHIS. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. December 2007. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/income.pdf>.
20. National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2010: With special feature on death and dying. Hyattsville, MD. 2011.
21. Ward BW, Barnes PM, Freeman G, Schiller JS. Early release of selected estimates based on data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. June 2011. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.
22. Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates based on data from the National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2010. National Center for Health Statistics. June 2011. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/wireless201106.pdf>.



**Table 1. Percentages of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by age group: United States, 1997–2010**

Age group and year	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Percent (standard error)			
All ages			
1997	15.4 (0.21)	19.5 (0.24)	10.4 (0.18)
1998	14.6 (0.23)	18.6 (0.26)	9.8 (0.19)
1999	14.2 (0.22)	18.2 (0.25)	9.3 (0.19)
2000	14.9 (0.22)	18.7 (0.24)	9.6 (0.18)
2001	14.3 (0.23)	18.0 (0.26)	9.3 (0.18)
2002	14.7 (0.22)	18.3 (0.24)	9.3 (0.17)
2003	15.2 (0.24)	18.6 (0.26)	10.0 (0.19)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	14.7 (0.21)	18.0 (0.23)	10.1 (0.17)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	14.6 (0.20)	17.9 (0.23)	10.1 (0.17)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	14.2 (0.21)	17.6 (0.23)	10.0 (0.18)
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	14.8 (0.26)	18.6 (0.29)	10.5 (0.22)
2007 <sup>3</sup>	14.5 (0.29)	18.2 (0.34)	10.3 (0.24)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	14.7 (0.32)	18.7 (0.33)	10.6 (0.26)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	15.4 (0.30)	19.4 (0.32)	10.9 (0.26)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	16.0 (0.27)	19.8 (0.29)	11.7 (0.22)
Under 65 years			
1997	17.4 (0.24)	21.9 (0.28)	11.8 (0.21)
1998	16.5 (0.26)	20.9 (0.29)	11.0 (0.21)
1999	16.0 (0.25)	20.4 (0.28)	10.5 (0.21)
2000	16.8 (0.24)	21.0 (0.26)	10.8 (0.20)
2001	16.2 (0.26)	20.3 (0.29)	10.5 (0.21)
2002	16.5 (0.24)	20.6 (0.27)	10.4 (0.19)
2003	17.2 (0.27)	20.9 (0.28)	11.2 (0.21)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	16.6 (0.23)	20.2 (0.26)	11.4 (0.19)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	16.4 (0.23)	20.1 (0.26)	11.4 (0.19)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	16.0 (0.24)	19.9 (0.26)	11.3 (0.21)
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	16.8 (0.29)	20.9 (0.32)	11.8 (0.25)
2007 <sup>3</sup>	16.4 (0.33)	20.5 (0.38)	11.7 (0.27)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	16.7 (0.36)	21.2 (0.37)	12.0 (0.29)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	17.5 (0.34)	22.0 (0.36)	12.4 (0.29)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	18.2 (0.30)	22.5 (0.33)	13.3 (0.24)
0–17 years			
1997	13.9 (0.36)	18.1 (0.41)	8.4 (0.29)
1998	12.7 (0.34)	17.1 (0.40)	7.6 (0.27)
1999	11.8 (0.32)	16.3 (0.39)	7.2 (0.26)
2000	12.3 (0.32)	16.7 (0.35)	7.0 (0.23)
2001	11.0 (0.34)	15.2 (0.41)	6.3 (0.25)
2002	10.5 (0.32)	14.6 (0.37)	5.6 (0.24)
2003	10.1 (0.34)	13.7 (0.37)	5.3 (0.25)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	9.6 (0.29)	12.9 (0.33)	5.4 (0.25)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	9.4 (0.29)	12.7 (0.33)	5.4 (0.25)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	8.9 (0.29)	12.6 (0.33)	5.3 (0.24)
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	9.3 (0.34)	13.0 (0.40)	5.2 (0.26)
2007 <sup>3</sup>	8.9 (0.40)	12.6 (0.48)	5.0 (0.28)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	8.9 (0.43)	13.3 (0.49)	5.6 (0.35)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	8.2 (0.40)	12.8 (0.47)	4.8 (0.31)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	7.8 (0.32)	11.6 (0.37)	4.5 (0.23)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Percentages of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by age group: United States, 1997–2010 (cont)**

Age group and year	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Percent (standard error)			
18–64 years			
1997	18.9 (0.23)	23.6 (0.26)	13.3 (0.21)
1998	18.2 (0.27)	22.5 (0.30)	12.5 (0.23)
1999	17.8 (0.26)	22.2 (0.29)	11.9 (0.23)
2000	18.7 (0.27)	22.9 (0.29)	12.4 (0.23)
2001	18.3 (0.27)	22.4 (0.29)	12.3 (0.22)
2002	19.1 (0.26)	23.1 (0.29)	12.5 (0.21)
2003	20.1 (0.29)	23.8 (0.31)	13.7 (0.25)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	19.4 (0.26)	23.2 (0.29)	13.8 (0.21)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	19.3 (0.26)	23.1 (0.29)	13.8 (0.21)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	18.9 (0.26)	22.8 (0.28)	13.8 (0.23)
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	19.8 (0.33)	24.1 (0.36)	14.5 (0.29)
2007 <sup>3</sup>	19.4 (0.36)	23.7 (0.40)	14.3 (0.32)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	19.7 (0.40)	24.3 (0.40)	14.6 (0.34)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	21.1 (0.37)	25.6 (0.38)	15.4 (0.34)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	22.3 (0.35)	26.7 (0.37)	16.8 (0.30)
19–25 years			
1997	31.4 (0.63)	39.2 (0.67)	20.8 (0.51)
1998	29.8 (0.68)	37.8 (0.76)	20.2 (0.62)
1999	29.4 (0.66)	36.9 (0.73)	18.2 (0.53)
2000	31.4 (0.74)	39.4 (0.78)	19.7 (0.57)
2001	30.8 (0.66)	37.4 (0.69)	20.0 (0.56)
2002	29.4 (0.74)	36.7 (0.83)	19.0 (0.58)
2003	32.0 (0.74)	38.4 (0.77)	21.5 (0.63)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	32.2 (0.69)	38.9 (0.71)	21.7 (0.60)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	32.1 (0.69)	38.8 (0.71)	21.7 (0.60)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	31.2 (0.65)	37.9 (0.68)	21.6 (0.54)
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	32.3 (0.84)	39.8 (0.91)	22.3 (0.72)
2007 <sup>3</sup>	30.2 (0.86)	37.5 (0.93)	20.5 (0.73)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	30.9 (0.87)	39.1 (0.91)	21.2 (0.74)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	32.7 (0.82)	40.3 (0.87)	22.0 (0.74)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	33.9 (0.73)	41.7 (0.78)	24.1 (0.61)

<sup>1</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

<sup>2</sup>A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview.

<sup>3</sup>Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 were calculated both without the additional information from these questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these questions (noted as Method 2). Respondents who were reclassified as "covered" by the additional questions received the appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents. These reclassified respondents were excluded in the tabulation of "uninsured for more than a year" using Method 1 in 2004. Beginning in 2005, all estimates were calculated using Method 2. See "Technical Notes" for additional information.

<sup>4</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 2. Numbers of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by age group: United States, 1997–2010**

Age group and year	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Number in millions			
All ages			
1997	41.0	51.9	27.7
1998	39.3	49.9	26.3
1999	38.7	49.4	25.3
2000	41.3	51.8	26.6
2001	40.2	50.4	26.1
2002	41.5	51.7	26.2
2003	43.6	53.1	28.5
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	42.5	52.0	29.2
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	42.1	51.6	29.2
2005 <sup>3</sup>	41.2	51.3	29.2
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	43.6	54.5	30.7
2007 <sup>3</sup>	43.1	53.9	30.6
2008 <sup>3</sup>	43.8	55.9	31.7
2009 <sup>3</sup>	46.3	58.5	32.8
2010 <sup>3</sup>	48.6	60.3	35.7
Under 65 years			
1997	40.7	51.4	27.6
1998	39.0	49.5	26.2
1999	38.3	48.9	25.1
2000	40.8	51.3	26.4
2001	39.8	49.9	25.9
2002	41.1	51.2	25.9
2003	43.2	52.5	28.3
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	42.0	51.3	28.9
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	41.7	51.0	28.9
2005 <sup>3</sup>	41.0	50.9	29.0
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	43.3	54.0	30.5
2007 <sup>3</sup>	42.8	53.5	30.4
2008 <sup>3</sup>	43.6	55.5	31.6
2009 <sup>3</sup>	46.0	57.9	32.6
2010 <sup>3</sup>	48.2	59.6	35.4
0–17 years			
1997	9.9	12.9	6.0
1998	9.1	12.3	5.5
1999	8.5	11.8	5.2
2000	8.9	12.0	5.1
2001	7.9	11.0	4.5
2002	7.6	10.6	4.1
2003	7.3	10.0	3.9
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	7.0	9.4	4.0
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	6.8	9.3	3.9
2005 <sup>3</sup>	6.5	9.3	3.9
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	6.8	9.5	3.8
2007 <sup>3</sup>	6.5	9.3	3.7
2008 <sup>3</sup>	6.6	9.9	4.1
2009 <sup>3</sup>	6.1	9.5	3.6
2010 <sup>3</sup>	5.8	8.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Numbers of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by age group: United States, 1997–2010 (cont)**

Age group and year	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Number in millions			
18–64 years			
1997	30.8	38.5	21.7
1998	30.0	37.2	20.7
1999	29.8	37.1	19.9
2000	32.0	39.2	21.3
2001	31.9	38.9	21.4
2002	33.5	40.6	21.9
2003	35.9	42.5	24.5
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	35.0	41.9	25.0
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	34.9	41.8	25.0
2005 <sup>3</sup>	34.5	41.7	25.2
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	36.5	44.5	26.8
2007 <sup>3</sup>	36.3	44.2	26.8
2008 <sup>3</sup>	37.1	45.6	27.5
2009 <sup>3</sup>	40.0	48.4	29.1
2010 <sup>3</sup>	42.5	51.0	32.0
19–25 years			
1997	7.7	9.7	5.1
1998	7.4	9.3	5.0
1999	7.3	9.2	4.5
2000	8.1	10.2	5.1
2001	8.1	9.9	5.3
2002	7.9	9.8	5.1
2003	8.9	10.6	6.0
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	10.8	6.1
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3</sup>	8.9	10.8	6.1
2005 <sup>3</sup>	8.8	10.7	6.1
2006 <sup>3,4</sup>	9.3	11.4	6.4
2007 <sup>3</sup>	8.8	10.9	6.0
2008 <sup>3</sup>	8.9	11.2	6.1
2009 <sup>3</sup>	9.5	11.6	6.4
2010 <sup>3</sup>	10.0	12.3	7.1

<sup>1</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

<sup>2</sup>A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview.

<sup>3</sup>Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 were calculated both without the additional information from these questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these questions (noted as Method 2). Respondents who were reclassified as "covered" by the additional questions received the appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents. These reclassified respondents were excluded in the tabulation of "uninsured for more than a year" using Method 1 in 2004. Beginning in 2005, all estimates were calculated using Method 2. See "Technical Notes" for additional information.

<sup>4</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 3. Percentages of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage and with private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–2010**

Type of coverage and year	Age group			
	Under 65 years	0–17 years	18–64 years	19–25 years
Percent (standard error)				
Public health plan coverage <sup>1</sup>				
1997	13.6 (0.25)	21.4 (0.48)	10.2 (0.20)	11.2 (0.46)
1998	12.7 (0.26)	20.0 (0.49)	9.5 (0.21)	9.8 (0.42)
1999	12.4 (0.24)	20.4 (0.46)	9.0 (0.19)	9.5 (0.40)
2000	12.9 (0.26)	22.0 (0.50)	9.1 (0.19)	9.1 (0.42)
2001	13.6 (0.26)	23.6 (0.50)	9.4 (0.21)	9.6 (0.42)
2002	15.2 (0.29)	27.1 (0.54)	10.3 (0.23)	10.9 (0.45)
2003	16.0 (0.31)	28.6 (0.58)	10.9 (0.24)	11.1 (0.42)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>2</sup>	16.1 (0.29)	28.5 (0.54)	11.1 (0.22)	11.5 (0.42)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>2</sup>	16.2 (0.29)	28.7 (0.54)	11.1 (0.23)	11.6 (0.42)
2005 <sup>2</sup>	16.8 (0.29)	29.9 (0.56)	11.5 (0.22)	12.9 (0.51)
2006 <sup>2,3</sup>	18.1 (0.35)	32.3 (0.69)	12.4 (0.26)	12.3 (0.50)
2007 <sup>2</sup>	18.1 (0.40)	32.7 (0.77)	12.3 (0.31)	12.3 (0.56)
2008 <sup>2</sup>	19.3 (0.42)	34.2 (0.79)	13.4 (0.33)	14.0 (0.75)
2009 <sup>2</sup>	21.0 (0.39)	37.7 (0.76)	14.4 (0.31)	15.0 (0.62)
2010 <sup>2</sup>	22.0 (0.38)	39.8 (0.73)	15.0 (0.30)	15.7 (0.55)
Private health insurance coverage <sup>4</sup>				
1997	70.8 (0.35)	66.2 (0.57)	72.8 (0.30)	58.4 (0.71)
1998	72.0 (0.36)	68.5 (0.55)	73.5 (0.32)	59.5 (0.71)
1999	73.1 (0.36)	69.1 (0.55)	74.7 (0.33)	61.8 (0.73)
2000	71.8 (0.34)	67.1 (0.53)	73.8 (0.32)	60.2 (0.75)
2001	71.6 (0.37)	66.7 (0.57)	73.7 (0.33)	60.4 (0.73)
2002	69.8 (0.39)	63.9 (0.61)	72.3 (0.35)	60.6 (0.86)
2003	68.2 (0.40)	62.6 (0.60)	70.6 (0.36)	57.7 (0.86)
2004 <sup>2</sup>	68.6 (0.39)	63.1 (0.59)	70.9 (0.36)	57.1 (0.77)
2005 <sup>2</sup>	68.4 (0.39)	62.4 (0.60)	70.9 (0.36)	56.5 (0.79)
2006 <sup>2,3</sup>	66.5 (0.48)	59.7 (0.72)	69.2 (0.43)	56.0 (0.96)
2007 <sup>2</sup>	66.8 (0.53)	59.9 (0.82)	69.6 (0.47)	58.1 (1.00)
2008 <sup>2</sup>	65.4 (0.57)	58.3 (0.84)	68.1 (0.54)	55.7 (1.02)
2009 <sup>2</sup>	62.9 (0.54)	55.7 (0.86)	65.8 (0.47)	52.6 (0.91)
2010 <sup>2</sup>	61.2 (0.50)	53.8 (0.75)	64.1 (0.46)	51.0 (0.84)

<sup>1</sup>Includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare (disability), and military plans.

<sup>2</sup>Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 were calculated both without the additional information from these questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these questions (noted as Method 2). Respondents who were reclassified as "covered" by the additional questions received the appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents. The two additional questions added beginning in the third quarter of 2004 did not affect the estimates of private coverage. Beginning in 2005, all estimates were calculated using Method 2. See "Technical Notes" for additional information.

<sup>3</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 4. Percentage of persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of interview, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997–2010**

Age group and year	Poverty status <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Poor	Near poor	Not poor	Unknown
Percent uninsured <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Under 65 years					
1997	17.4(0.24)	32.7 (0.80)	30.4 (0.70)	8.9 (0.22)	21.6 (0.59)
1998	16.5 (0.26)	32.7 (0.84)	30.8 (0.79)	8.0 (0.22)	20.7 (0.59)
1999	16.0 (0.25)	32.1 (0.93)	30.7 (0.73)	7.8 (0.20)	20.1 (0.48)
2000	16.8 (0.24)	32.7 (0.89)	31.3 (0.69)	8.7 (0.22)	19.7 (0.51)
2001	16.2 (0.26)	31.0 (0.99)	28.6 (0.69)	8.4 (0.21)	20.3 (0.53)
2002	16.5 (0.24)	28.6 (0.80)	28.3 (0.70)	9.5 (0.24)	20.7 (0.55)
2003	17.2 (0.27)	29.4 (0.91)	30.2 (0.70)	9.1 (0.25)	21.3 (0.52)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	16.6 (0.23)	30.5 (0.93)	29.1 (0.67)	9.4 (0.23)	18.7 (0.48)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	16.4 (0.23)	30.1 (0.91)	28.9 (0.67)	9.4 (0.23)	18.6 (0.48)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	16.0 (0.24)	28.4 (0.78)	28.6 (0.63)	9.1 (0.22)	18.5 (0.48)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	16.8 (0.29)	29.2 (0.98)	30.8 (0.80)	9.7 (0.29)	17.5 (0.49)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	16.4 (0.33)	28.0 (1.04)	30.2 (0.91)	9.8 (0.27)	20.8 (0.74)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	16.7 (0.36)	27.9 (1.08)	30.6 (0.82)	10.2 (0.27)	21.0 (0.73)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	17.5 (0.34)	30.2 (0.89)	29.4 (0.77)	10.7 (0.29)	22.3 (0.85)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	18.2 (0.30)	29.5 (0.83)	32.3 (0.69)	10.7 (0.24)	22.7 (0.95)
0–17 years					
1997	13.9 (0.36)	22.4 (0.99)	22.8 (0.96)	6.1 (0.33)	18.3 (0.90)
1998	12.7 (0.34)	21.6 (1.02)	22.5 (0.97)	4.9 (0.29)	16.5 (0.75)
1999	11.8 (0.32)	21.4 (1.13)	21.6 (0.92)	4.4 (0.29)	14.9 (0.69)
2000	12.3 (0.32)	20.6 (1.04)	21.4 (0.93)	5.3 (0.30)	15.0 (0.72)
2001	11.0 (0.34)	18.8 (1.24)	17.0 (0.85)	4.4 (0.26)	15.5 (0.84)
2002	10.5 (0.32)	15.9 (0.97)	15.7 (0.84)	5.3 (0.36)	14.1 (0.76)
2003	10.1 (0.34)	15.4 (1.06)	14.7 (0.88)	4.8 (0.33)	13.5 (0.67)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	9.6 (0.29)	16.2 (1.23)	15.5 (0.81)	5.0 (0.30)	10.5 (0.56)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	9.4 (0.29)	15.3 (1.17)	15.1 (0.81)	5.0 (0.30)	10.3 (0.56)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	8.9 (0.29)	13.0 (0.92)	14.7 (0.79)	4.6 (0.30)	11.0 (0.66)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	9.3 (0.34)	12.7 (1.06)	16.5 (1.05)	4.8 (0.39)	10.0 (0.63)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	8.9 (0.40)	11.4 (1.08)	15.5 (1.10)	4.9 (0.34)	11.8 (1.01)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	8.9 (0.43)	12.4 (1.13)	15.6 (1.07)	4.8 (0.39)	11.0 (0.97)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	8.2 (0.40)	11.8 (0.94)	12.1 (0.90)	5.0 (0.39)	9.8 (0.99)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	7.8 (0.32)	10.2 (0.96)	12.6 (0.73)	4.6 (0.29)	8.8 (0.89)
18–64 years					
1997	18.9 (0.23)	40.2 (0.88)	34.9 (0.71)	9.9 (0.22)	22.9 (0.58)
1998	18.2 (0.27)	40.8 (1.02)	36.0 (0.83)	9.2 (0.23)	22.2 (0.60)
1999	17.8 (0.26)	39.9 (1.11)	36.3 (0.81)	9.0 (0.20)	22.2 (0.50)
2000	18.7 (0.27)	41.1 (1.05)	37.4 (0.77)	10.0 (0.24)	21.5 (0.53)
2001	18.3 (0.27)	39.5 (1.19)	35.6 (0.78)	9.9 (0.22)	22.1 (0.52)
2002	19.1 (0.26)	37.0 (1.09)	36.2 (0.77)	11.0 (0.25)	23.2 (0.56)
2003	20.1 (0.29)	38.2 (1.19)	39.5 (0.81)	10.6 (0.27)	24.2 (0.56)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	19.4 (0.26)	40.1 (1.10)	36.9 (0.72)	11.0 (0.26)	21.7 (0.54)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	19.3 (0.26)	39.9 (1.09)	36.8 (0.73)	11.0 (0.26)	21.6 (0.54)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	18.9 (0.26)	38.5 (0.95)	36.6 (0.73)	10.7 (0.24)	21.2 (0.52)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	19.8 (0.33)	40.0 (1.33)	38.6 (0.89)	11.4 (0.31)	20.3 (0.54)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	19.4 (0.36)	38.6 (1.47)	39.3 (1.01)	11.4 (0.29)	23.8 (0.79)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	19.7 (0.40)	37.7 (1.49)	39.9 (0.94)	11.9 (0.28)	24.4 (0.83)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	21.1 (0.37)	42.5 (1.20)	39.1 (0.85)	12.5 (0.31)	26.7 (0.99)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	22.3 (0.35)	42.2 (0.99)	43.0 (0.74)	12.6 (0.27)	27.1 (1.10)

<sup>1</sup>Based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold; "near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold; and "not poor" persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The percentage of respondents with unknown poverty status was 19.1% in 1997, 23.6% in 1998, 26.4% in 1999, 27.0% in 2000, 27.1% in 2001, 28.1% in 2002, 31.5% in 2003, 29.6% in 2004, 28.9% in 2005, 30.7% in 2006, 18.0% in 2007, 15.8% in 2008, 12.3% in 2009, and 12.2% in 2010. For more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories, see the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Survey Description Document for years 1997–2005, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. Estimates may differ from estimates based on both reported and imputed income.

See "Technical Notes" for a discussion of the use of imputed income in the stratification of health insurance coverage by poverty status.

<sup>2</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.



<sup>3</sup>Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 were calculated both without the additional information from these questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these questions (noted as Method 2). Respondents who were reclassified as "covered" by the additional questions received the appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents. Beginning in 2005, all estimates were calculated using Method 2. See "Technical Notes" for additional information.

<sup>4</sup>In 2004, a much larger than expected proportion of respondents reported a family income of "\$2." Based on extensive review, these "\$2" responses were coded to "not ascertained" for the final 2004 NHIS data files. Effective with the March 2006 Early Release report, the 2004 estimates were recalculated to reflect this editing decision. For a complete discussion, see the NHIS Survey Description Document for 2004, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. The problem with the "\$2" income reports was fixed in the 2005 NHIS.

<sup>5</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

<sup>6</sup>In 2007, the income section of NHIS was redesigned, and estimates by poverty status may not be directly comparable with earlier years. See "Technical Notes" for further information on the income question changes.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 5. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage at the time of interview, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997–2010**

Age group and year	Poverty status <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Poor	Near poor	Not poor	Unknown
Percent of persons with public health plan coverage <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Under 65 years					
1997	13.6 (0.25)	46.1 (1.01)	18.2 (0.56)	5.3 (0.19)	13.2 (0.49)
1998	12.7 (0.26)	44.7 (1.05)	17.5 (0.57)	5.1 (0.23)	13.4 (0.45)
1999	12.4 (0.24)	43.4 (1.04)	20.5 (0.63)	4.8 (0.18)	13.2 (0.43)
2000	12.9 (0.26)	43.7 (1.11)	21.7 (0.62)	5.3 (0.21)	12.8 (0.42)
2001	13.6 (0.26)	45.0 (1.14)	25.0 (0.69)	5.7 (0.21)	13.1 (0.42)
2002	15.2 (0.29)	47.0 (1.07)	27.5 (0.72)	6.1 (0.24)	16.6 (0.45)
2003	16.0 (0.31)	48.8 (1.16)	29.3 (0.75)	6.6 (0.27)	15.8 (0.48)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	16.1 (0.29)	50.7 (1.02)	27.6 (0.69)	6.9 (0.23)	16.0 (0.47)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	16.2 (0.29)	51.1 (1.01)	27.8 (0.68)	6.9 (0.23)	16.1 (0.47)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	16.8 (0.29)	50.6 (0.98)	30.0 (0.72)	7.4 (0.22)	16.4 (0.48)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	18.1 (0.35)	51.5 (1.17)	30.5 (0.78)	7.5 (0.28)	17.9 (0.64)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	18.1 (0.40)	53.3 (1.34)	33.9 (0.91)	7.6 (0.30)	18.6 (0.77)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	19.3 (0.42)	55.5 (1.22)	34.7 (0.92)	8.5 (0.30)	19.4 (0.90)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	21.0 (0.39)	56.7 (1.06)	36.7 (0.85)	9.0 (0.30)	20.8 (0.88)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	22.0 (0.38)	56.0 (0.98)	36.2 (0.63)	9.7 (0.28)	21.0 (0.69)
0–17 years					
1997	21.4 (0.48)	62.1 (1.31)	24.3 (0.93)	6.3 (0.32)	21.4 (0.97)
1998	20.0 (0.49)	61.1 (1.34)	22.9 (0.95)	6.0 (0.39)	22.1 (0.95)
1999	20.4 (0.46)	60.7 (1.37)	28.7 (1.15)	6.0 (0.32)	22.2 (0.88)
2000	22.0 (0.50)	61.8 (1.48)	32.4 (1.13)	7.4 (0.39)	22.1 (0.85)
2001	23.6 (0.50)	65.2 (1.47)	37.0 (1.23)	8.1 (0.39)	23.1 (0.94)
2002	27.1 (0.54)	69.0 (1.33)	42.2 (1.18)	8.9 (0.45)	30.7 (0.99)
2003	28.6 (0.58)	72.3 (1.32)	47.2 (1.27)	9.8 (0.48)	28.5 (1.00)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	28.5 (0.54)	72.5 (1.36)	43.4 (1.20)	9.7 (0.45)	30.4 (1.01)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	28.7 (0.54)	73.4 (1.34)	43.8 (1.20)	9.7 (0.45)	30.6 (1.01)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	29.9 (0.56)	73.3 (1.32)	47.3 (1.21)	10.7 (0.47)	30.8 (1.05)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	32.3 (0.69)	75.8 (1.32)	49.0 (1.45)	10.4 (0.53)	33.1 (1.25)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	32.7 (0.77)	78.7 (1.38)	53.5 (1.44)	11.0 (0.60)	34.0 (1.54)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	34.2 (0.79)	79.4 (1.37)	53.4 (1.58)	13.1 (0.62)	35.1 (1.72)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	37.7 (0.76)	81.4 (1.11)	58.4 (1.42)	13.7 (0.63)	36.1 (2.05)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	39.8 (0.73)	82.0 (1.22)	59.2 (1.16)	14.9 (0.57)	38.1 (1.71)
18–64 years					
1997	10.2 (0.20)	34.3 (0.93)	14.6 (0.51)	5.0 (0.18)	10.1 (0.41)
1998	9.5 (0.21)	32.9 (1.08)	14.1 (0.53)	4.8 (0.21)	10.0 (0.34)
1999	9.0 (0.19)	30.8 (0.98)	15.4 (0.52)	4.4 (0.17)	9.6 (0.33)
2000	9.1 (0.19)	31.1 (1.00)	15.2 (0.54)	4.5 (0.19)	9.1 (0.33)
2001	9.4 (0.21)	30.8 (1.10)	17.8 (0.62)	4.8 (0.20)	9.4 (0.33)
2002	10.3 (0.23)	32.5 (1.10)	18.3 (0.66)	5.1 (0.22)	11.2 (0.35)
2003	10.9 (0.24)	34.0 (1.19)	18.6 (0.68)	5.5 (0.24)	11.1 (0.37)
2004 (Method 1) <sup>3,4</sup>	11.1 (0.22)	36.1 (1.03)	18.5 (0.61)	5.9 (0.21)	10.8 (0.35)
2004 (Method 2) <sup>3,4</sup>	11.1 (0.23)	36.3 (1.03)	18.6 (0.60)	5.9 (0.21)	10.9 (0.35)
2005 <sup>3</sup>	11.5 (0.22)	35.6 (0.98)	20.0 (0.61)	6.2 (0.20)	11.3 (0.36)
2006 <sup>3,5</sup>	12.4 (0.26)	35.6 (1.25)	20.3 (0.68)	6.5 (0.25)	12.3 (0.48)
2007 <sup>6</sup>	12.3 (0.31)	37.0 (1.41)	21.7 (0.85)	6.5 (0.27)	13.4 (0.61)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	13.4 (0.33)	40.4 (1.34)	23.1 (0.80)	7.0 (0.28)	14.1 (0.77)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	14.4 (0.31)	40.3 (1.21)	24.5 (0.75)	7.6 (0.26)	15.5 (0.69)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	15.0 (0.30)	38.8 (0.97)	23.7 (0.55)	8.1 (0.27)	15.6 (0.63)

<sup>1</sup>Based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold; "near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold; and "not poor" persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The percentage of respondents with unknown poverty status was 19.1% in 1997, 23.6% in 1998, 26.4% in 1999, 27.0% in 2000, 27.1% in 2001, 28.1% in 2002, 31.5% in 2003, 29.6% in 2004, 28.9% in 2005, 30.7% in 2006, 18.0% in 2007, 15.8% in 2008, 12.3% in 2009, and 12.2% in 2010. For more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories, see the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Survey Description Document for years 1997–2005, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. Estimates may differ from estimates based on both reported and imputed income. See "Technical Notes" for a discussion of the use of imputed income in the stratification of health insurance coverage by poverty status.

<sup>2</sup>The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans, Medicare (disability), and military plans. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories. See Table 6 for persons covered by private plans.



<sup>3</sup>Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 were calculated both without the additional information from these questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these questions (noted as Method 2). Respondents who were reclassified as "covered" by the additional questions received the appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents. Beginning in 2005, all estimates were calculated using Method 2. See "Technical Notes" for additional information.

<sup>4</sup>In 2004, a much larger than expected proportion of respondents reported a family income of "\$2." Based on extensive review, these "\$2" responses were coded to "not ascertained" for the final 2004 NHIS data files. Effective with the March 2006 Early Release report, the 2004 estimates were recalculated to reflect this editing decision. For a complete discussion, see the NHIS Survey Description Document for 2004, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. The problem with the "\$2" income reports was fixed in the 2005 NHIS.

<sup>5</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

<sup>6</sup>In 2007, the income section of NHIS was redesigned, and estimates by poverty status may not be directly comparable with earlier years. See "Technical Notes" for further information on the income question changes.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 6. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997–2010**

Age group and year	Poverty status <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Poor	Near poor	Not poor	Unknown
Percent of persons with private health insurance coverage <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Under 65 years					
1997	70.8 (0.35)	22.9 (0.93)	53.5 (0.80)	87.6 (0.27)	66.7 (0.71)
1998	72.0 (0.36)	23.1 (1.02)	53.0 (0.92)	88.1 (0.29)	67.1 (0.71)
1999	73.1 (0.36)	26.1 (1.12)	50.9 (0.86)	88.9 (0.24)	68.0 (0.65)
2000	71.8 (0.34)	25.2 (1.00)	49.1 (0.87)	87.4 (0.28)	68.8 (0.63)
2001	71.6 (0.37)	25.5 (1.13)	48.4 (0.85)	87.2 (0.27)	67.8 (0.69)
2002	69.8 (0.39)	26.0 (1.14)	46.5 (0.89)	86.0 (0.33)	63.9 (0.71)
2003	68.2 (0.40)	23.4 (1.21)	42.3 (0.90)	85.8 (0.34)	64.1 (0.68)
2004 <sup>3</sup>	68.6 (0.39)	20.0 (1.11)	44.9 (0.85)	85.0 (0.32)	66.3 (0.70)
2005	68.4 (0.39)	22.1 (0.89)	43.2 (0.89)	84.7 (0.30)	66.2 (0.68)
2006 <sup>4</sup>	66.5 (0.48)	20.6 (1.29)	40.6 (0.91)	84.1 (0.41)	65.7 (0.79)
2007 <sup>5</sup>	66.8 (0.53)	20.1 (1.41)	37.9 (1.00)	83.8 (0.40)	61.7 (1.04)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	65.4 (0.58)	17.9 (1.21)	36.3 (1.00)	82.5 (0.38)	60.7 (1.16)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	62.9 (0.54)	14.1 (0.87)	35.9 (0.93)	81.6 (0.42)	57.9 (1.24)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	61.2 (0.50)	15.5 (0.70)	33.2 (0.77)	81.0 (0.36)	57.3 (1.08)
0–17 years					
1997	66.2 (0.57)	17.5 (1.09)	55.0 (1.15)	88.9 (0.43)	61.7 (1.18)
1998	68.5 (0.55)	19.3 (1.17)	56.3 (1.22)	89.9 (0.48)	62.1 (1.13)
1999	69.1 (0.55)	20.2 (1.16)	52.1 (1.23)	90.6 (0.39)	63.8 (1.02)
2000	67.1 (0.53)	19.5 (1.21)	48.8 (1.23)	88.4 (0.47)	64.2 (0.99)
2001	66.7 (0.57)	18.1 (1.12)	48.4 (1.23)	88.4 (0.40)	62.2 (1.16)
2002	63.9 (0.61)	17.2 (1.08)	44.9 (1.29)	86.9 (0.54)	56.3 (1.19)
2003	62.6 (0.60)	14.4 (1.06)	39.9 (1.28)	86.5 (0.56)	58.8 (1.07)
2004 <sup>3</sup>	63.1 (0.59)	12.6 (0.97)	43.0 (1.29)	86.4 (0.52)	60.0 (1.11)
2005	62.4 (0.60)	15.0 (1.10)	40.0 (1.31)	85.6 (0.52)	59.3 (1.16)
2006 <sup>4</sup>	59.7 (0.72)	13.1 (1.10)	36.9 (1.37)	85.9 (0.63)	57.8 (1.28)
2007 <sup>5</sup>	59.9 (0.82)	11.9 (1.08)	34.0 (1.46)	85.1 (0.63)	54.8 (1.82)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	58.3 (0.84)	10.4 (0.95)	32.9 (1.46)	83.1 (0.67)	54.8 (1.78)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	55.7 (0.86)	8.2 (0.81)	32.8 (1.43)	82.4 (0.73)	55.3 (2.07)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	53.8 (0.75)	9.2 (0.70)	30.5 (1.18)	81.4 (0.61)	53.7 (1.74)
18–64 years					
1997	72.8 (0.30)	26.8 (1.09)	52.6 (0.76)	87.1 (0.26)	68.6 (0.65)
1998	73.5 (0.32)	25.8 (1.17)	50.9 (0.90)	87.4 (0.27)	69.1 (0.66)
1999	74.7 (0.33)	30.4 (1.39)	50.2 (0.85)	88.2 (0.24)	69.7 (0.60)
2000	73.8 (0.32)	29.2 (1.16)	49.3 (0.83)	87.1 (0.27)	70.6 (0.61)
2001	73.7 (0.33)	31.7 (1.41)	48.4 (0.82)	86.8 (0.28)	69.9 (0.61)
2002	72.3 (0.35)	31.8 (1.50)	47.5 (0.85)	85.7 (0.30)	66.9 (0.62)
2003	70.6 (0.36)	29.0 (1.60)	43.7 (0.88)	85.5 (0.33)	66.0 (0.62)
2004 <sup>3</sup>	70.9 (0.36)	24.9 (1.39)	46.0 (0.79)	84.6 (0.31)	68.6 (0.65)
2005	70.9 (0.36)	26.8 (1.03)	45.0 (0.85)	84.4 (0.29)	68.7 (0.61)
2006 <sup>4</sup>	69.2 (0.43)	25.5 (1.72)	42.6 (0.92)	83.6 (0.40)	68.6 (0.71)
2007 <sup>5</sup>	69.6 (0.47)	25.4 (1.92)	40.4 (1.01)	83.4 (0.38)	64.0 (0.92)
2008 <sup>3</sup>	68.1 (0.54)	22.7 (1.65)	38.3 (1.01)	82.4 (0.37)	62.7 (1.13)
2009 <sup>3</sup>	65.8 (0.47)	18.0 (1.15)	37.7 (0.84)	81.4 (0.38)	58.8 (1.13)
2010 <sup>3</sup>	64.1 (0.46)	19.6 (0.89)	34.7 (0.74)	80.8 (0.36)	58.4 (1.11)

<sup>1</sup>Based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold; "near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold; and "not poor" persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The percentage of respondents with unknown poverty status was 19.1% in 1997, 23.6% in 1998, 26.4% in 1999, 27.0% in 2000, 27.1% in 2001, 28.1% in 2002, 31.5% in 2003, 29.6% in 2004, 28.9% in 2005, 30.7% in 2006, 18.0% in 2007, 15.8% in 2008, 12.3% in 2009, and 12.2% in 2010. For more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories, see the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Survey Description Document for years 1997–2005, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. Estimates may differ from estimates based on both reported and imputed income. See "Technical Notes" for a discussion of the use of imputed income in the stratification of health insurance coverage by poverty status.

<sup>2</sup>The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and thus were included in both categories. See Table 5 for persons covered by public plans.

<sup>3</sup>In 2004, a much larger than expected proportion of respondents reported a family income of "\$2." Based on extensive review, these "\$2" responses were coded to "not ascertained" for the final 2004 NHIS data files. Effective with the March 2006 Early Release report the 2004 estimates were recalculated to reflect this editing decision. For a complete discussion, see the NHIS Survey Description



Document for 2004, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. The problem with the "\$2" income reports was fixed in the 2005 NHIS.

<sup>4</sup>In 2006, NHIS underwent a sample redesign. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal.

<sup>5</sup>In 2007, the income section of NHIS was redesigned, and estimates by poverty status may not be directly comparable with earlier years. See "Technical Notes" for further information on the income question changes.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 7. Percentages of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 2010**

Selected characteristic	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Percent (standard error)			
Age			
All ages	16.0 (0.27)	19.8 (0.29)	11.7 (0.22)
Under 65 years	18.2 (0.30)	22.5 (0.33)	13.3 (0.24)
0–17 years	7.8 (0.32)	11.6 (0.37)	4.5 (0.23)
18–64 years	22.3 (0.35)	26.7 (0.37)	16.8 (0.30)
18–24 years	31.5 (0.73)	38.5 (0.80)	22.0 (0.61)
25–34 years	28.3 (0.64)	34.7 (0.67)	21.6 (0.56)
35–44 years	22.6 (0.59)	26.4 (0.64)	17.5 (0.51)
45–64 years	15.6 (0.35)	18.5 (0.37)	12.0 (0.30)
65 years and over	1.1 (0.11)	1.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.10)
0–18 years	8.2 (0.33)	12.1 (0.38)	4.9 (0.24)
19–25 years	33.9 (0.73)	41.7 (0.78)	24.1 (0.61)
Male			
All ages	18.2 (0.33)	21.8 (0.35)	13.8 (0.27)
Under 65 years	20.3 (0.37)	24.4 (0.39)	15.4 (0.30)
0–17 years	7.9 (0.38)	11.9 (0.46)	4.7 (0.27)
18–64 years	25.3 (0.44)	29.5 (0.45)	19.8 (0.38)
18–24 years	36.3 (1.01)	42.0 (1.09)	27.4 (0.87)
25–34 years	33.9 (0.79)	39.9 (0.79)	26.9 (0.72)
35–44 years	25.3 (0.81)	29.0 (0.85)	20.3 (0.68)
45–64 years	16.7 (0.44)	19.5 (0.46)	13.0 (0.39)
65 years and over	1.2 (0.16)	1.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.14)
0–18 years	8.5 (0.39)	12.5 (0.47)	5.1 (0.28)
19–25 years	39.2 (0.99)	45.8 (1.04)	30.1 (0.85)
Female			
All ages	13.9 (0.25)	17.9 (0.28)	9.7 (0.21)
Under 65 years	16.0 (0.28)	20.6 (0.32)	11.2 (0.23)
0–17 years	7.6 (0.35)	11.3 (0.42)	4.4 (0.26)
18–64 years	19.3 (0.32)	24.1 (0.36)	13.8 (0.28)
18–24 years	26.6 (0.78)	34.9 (0.85)	16.6 (0.61)
25–34 years	22.7 (0.71)	29.6 (0.80)	16.5 (0.62)
35–44 years	19.9 (0.58)	23.8 (0.66)	14.8 (0.53)
45–64 years	14.6 (0.37)	17.6 (0.40)	11.1 (0.33)
65 years and over	1.0 (0.12)	1.8 (0.18)	0.8 (0.11)
0–18 years	7.9 (0.36)	11.7 (0.42)	4.6 (0.26)
19–25 years	28.4 (0.82)	37.6 (0.86)	18.0 (0.65)
Race/ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	30.4 (0.69)	35.1 (0.68)	25.0 (0.67)
Non-Hispanic			
White, single race	11.6 (0.26)	15.2 (0.31)	8.1 (0.21)
Black, single race	19.0 (0.58)	23.4 (0.64)	13.5 (0.49)
Asian, single race	15.6 (0.74)	18.8 (0.88)	11.8 (0.68)
Other races and multiple races	21.4 (4.58)	26.1 (4.27)	11.1 (1.79)
Region			
Northeast	10.7 (0.41)	14.0 (0.48)	7.6 (0.30)
Midwest	12.3 (0.46)	16.2 (0.59)	8.6 (0.33)
South	19.3 (0.46)	23.1 (0.49)	14.6 (0.41)
West	18.4 (0.65)	22.6 (0.68)	13.4 (0.48)
Education <sup>3</sup>			
Less than high school	34.0 (0.88)	37.7 (0.87)	28.6 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup>	22.5 (0.46)	26.4 (0.49)	17.3 (0.40)
More than high school	12.6 (0.25)	16.5 (0.29)	8.7 (0.22)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 7. Percentages of persons who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for at least part of the past year, and for more than a year, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 2010 (cont)**

Selected characteristic	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for at least part of the past year <sup>2</sup>	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> for more than a year <sup>2</sup>
Percent (standard error)			
Employment status <sup>5</sup>			
Employed	19.2 (0.34)	23.4 (0.37)	14.9 (0.29)
Unemployed	51.4 (0.97)	58.9 (0.89)	36.3 (0.93)
Not in workforce	21.8 (0.53)	26.1 (0.56)	16.2 (0.44)
Marital status <sup>3</sup>			
Married	13.3 (0.34)	16.3 (0.37)	10.0 (0.29)
Widowed	5.0 (0.36)	6.0 (0.39)	4.0 (0.31)
Divorced or separated	22.1 (0.57)	26.8 (0.62)	17.0 (0.48)
Living with partner	32.9 (0.98)	40.0 (1.00)	24.5 (0.86)
Never married	29.8 (0.56)	35.2 (0.59)	22.6 (0.51)

<sup>1</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

<sup>2</sup>A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview.

<sup>3</sup>Shown only for persons aged 18 years and over.

<sup>4</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>5</sup>Shown only for persons aged 18–64 years.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 8. Percentages of persons in selected states who lacked health insurance coverage, who had public coverage, and who had private coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 2010**

Age group and state	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Public <sup>2</sup> coverage at the time of interview	Private <sup>3</sup> coverage at the time of interview
Percent (standard error)			
All ages			
All states <sup>4</sup>	16.0 (0.26)	31.4 (0.33)	60.2 (0.44)
Arizona	26.1 (1.77)	31.2 (2.11)	45.7 (2.73)
California	18.6 (0.65)	29.8 (0.82)	56.1 (1.14)
Florida	21.1 (0.94)	34.0 (1.21)	51.7 (1.29)
Georgia	20.7 (1.38)	29.2 (1.16)	55.0 (1.86)
Illinois	13.0 (0.86)	32.7 (1.59)	64.4 (2.03)
Indiana	13.9 (1.54)	31.8 (2.35)	64.4 (2.89)
Maryland	11.4 (1.53)	31.4 (2.53)	69.6 (3.01)
Massachusetts	4.0 (0.87)	32.1 (2.32)	73.6 (2.62)
Michigan	12.2 (1.08)	33.5 (1.56)	65.9 (2.13)
Missouri	16.0 (1.67)	31.8 (2.40)	60.6 (3.02)
New Jersey	13.9 (1.23)	28.5 (1.81)	64.5 (2.30)
New York	11.1 (0.74)	32.5 (1.40)	63.4 (1.86)
North Carolina	18.1 (1.17)	38.0 (1.66)	53.2 (2.14)
Ohio	13.4 (1.02)	32.0 (2.42)	62.3 (2.44)
Pennsylvania	11.7 (1.08)	31.7 (1.53)	67.2 (1.62)
Tennessee	17.5 (1.76)	30.5 (2.41)	58.1 (3.09)
Texas	23.1 (0.91)	28.1 (1.02)	52.6 (1.39)
Virginia	12.9 (1.24)	27.7 (1.87)	67.9 (2.34)
Washington	14.8 (1.46)	30.4 (2.13)	63.4 (2.68)
Wisconsin	9.4 (1.34)	33.7 (2.45)	69.1 (2.87)
Under 65 years			
All states <sup>4</sup>	18.2 (0.29)	22.0 (0.33)	61.2 (0.47)
Arizona	28.7 (1.88)	23.9 (2.12)	47.8 (2.88)
California	20.6 (0.72)	22.2 (0.85)	58.0 (1.23)
Florida	25.3 (1.06)	21.2 (1.16)	54.7 (1.44)
Georgia	22.8 (1.47)	22.2 (1.11)	56.4 (1.89)
Illinois	14.9 (1.01)	22.5 (1.58)	64.2 (2.16)
Indiana	15.8 (1.73)	22.1 (2.35)	63.4 (3.16)
Maryland	13.5 (1.74)	18.9 (2.38)	69.1 (3.25)
Massachusetts	4.6 (0.98)	20.6 (2.26)	75.6 (2.78)
Michigan	13.9 (1.22)	24.4 (1.71)	64.8 (2.27)
Missouri	18.6 (1.88)	21.3 (2.36)	60.9 (3.26)
New Jersey	16.0 (1.36)	18.1 (1.71)	66.6 (2.43)
New York	12.8 (0.84)	21.7 (1.39)	66.1 (1.85)
North Carolina	21.3 (1.26)	27.2 (1.71)	53.4 (2.47)
Ohio	15.3 (1.11)	22.0 (2.37)	63.8 (2.61)
Pennsylvania	13.5 (1.21)	20.8 (1.40)	67.1 (1.82)
Tennessee	19.6 (1.92)	22.2 (2.41)	59.5 (3.29)
Texas	25.1 (0.96)	21.9 (1.01)	53.8 (1.44)
Virginia	14.6 (1.36)	18.7 (1.80)	68.8 (2.48)
Washington	16.5 (1.59)	22.7 (2.14)	63.3 (2.85)
Wisconsin	11.0 (1.52)	23.5 (2.47)	67.8 (3.15)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 8. Percentages of persons in selected states who lacked health insurance coverage, who had public coverage, and who had private coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 2010 (cont)**

Age group and state	Uninsured <sup>1</sup> at the time of interview	Public <sup>2</sup> coverage at the time of interview	Private <sup>3</sup> coverage at the time of interview
Percent (standard error)			
18–64 years			
All states <sup>4</sup>	22.3 (0.33)	15.0 (0.27)	64.1 (0.43)
Arizona	31.5 (1.98)	19.1 (1.95)	50.0 (2.85)
California	25.8 (0.87)	14.1 (0.64)	61.1 (1.12)
Florida	29.0 (1.18)	14.5 (1.16)	57.9 (1.36)
Georgia	27.8 (1.75)	13.8 (1.13)	59.9 (1.99)
Illinois	19.5 (1.27)	14.5 (1.29)	67.4 (2.04)
Indiana	20.2 (2.52)	14.6 (1.94)	66.3 (2.98)
Maryland	16.6 (1.97)	12.5 (1.93)	72.4 (2.99)
Massachusetts	*5.4 (2.11)	18.8 (2.09)	76.9 (2.58)
Michigan	17.5 (1.62)	18.3 (1.25)	66.7 (2.20)
Missouri	24.3 (1.24)	12.8 (1.85)	63.7 (3.07)
New Jersey	20.3 (1.86)	12.6 (1.42)	68.0 (2.29)
New York	15.4 (0.96)	17.6 (1.04)	67.9 (1.63)
North Carolina	26.8 (1.62)	18.5 (1.41)	56.5 (2.34)
Ohio	19.0 (1.44)	15.8 (1.94)	66.3 (2.36)
Pennsylvania	16.3 (1.36)	13.4 (1.20)	71.5 (1.72)
Tennessee	24.7 (2.33)	16.6 (2.05)	60.3 (3.09)
Texas	30.8 (1.10)	12.2 (0.80)	57.9 (1.36)
Virginia	18.0 (1.75)	12.4 (1.45)	71.5 (2.28)
Washington	20.7 (1.86)	14.8 (1.75)	66.6 (2.66)
Wisconsin	13.5 (2.42)	19.7 (2.26)	69.0 (3.02)
0–17 years			
All states <sup>4</sup>	7.8 (0.30)	39.8 (0.64)	53.8 (0.68)
Arizona	22.6 (2.49)	34.7 (3.66)	43.0 (3.88)
California	7.7 (0.68)	42.2 (1.66)	50.4 (1.80)
Florida	14.0 (1.57)	41.5 (2.21)	44.9 (2.40)
Georgia	10.1 (1.84)	43.3 (2.90)	47.7 (2.77)
Illinois	3.0 (0.72)	42.9 (2.86)	56.0 (2.83)
Indiana	5.7 (1.65)	39.5 (4.52)	56.7 (4.67)
Maryland	*5.4 (1.78)	35.7 (4.87)	60.6 (5.06)
Massachusetts	*2.6 (1.17)	25.5 (4.14)	72.2 (4.34)
Michigan	4.8 (0.83)	39.9 (3.26)	60.0 (3.05)
Missouri	*4.6 (1.56)	41.8 (4.74)	54.1 (4.88)
New Jersey	4.3 (1.17)	32.8 (3.50)	62.9 (3.68)
New York	5.0 (0.84)	34.4 (3.12)	60.7 (3.25)
North Carolina	7.8 (1.18)	48.8 (3.44)	45.7 (3.69)
Ohio	6.4 (1.10)	37.2 (3.89)	57.8 (3.83)
Pennsylvania	5.5 (1.48)	41.9 (2.93)	54.7 (3.03)
Tennessee	*5.1 (1.70)	38.1 (4.85)	57.2 (5.04)
Texas	12.6 (1.12)	43.0 (1.77)	44.9 (1.95)
Virginia	5.2 (1.36)	35.5 (3.77)	61.4 (3.91)
Washington	5.4 (1.49)	43.8 (4.22)	54.5 (4.32)
Wisconsin	*4.6 (1.54)	33.0 (4.44)	64.9 (4.59)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

<sup>2</sup>The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare (disability), and military plan. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

<sup>3</sup>The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and, thus were included in both categories.

<sup>4</sup>Includes all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



## Technical Notes

### Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is releasing selected estimates of health insurance coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), along with comparable estimates from the 1997–2009 NHIS.

Three measures of lack of health insurance coverage are provided: (a) uninsured at the time of interview, (b) uninsured at least part of the year prior to interview (which also includes persons uninsured for more than a year), and (c) uninsured for more than a year at the time of interview. To reflect different policy-relevant perspectives, different time frames are used to measure lack of insurance coverage. The measure of uninsured at the time of interview provides an estimate of persons who at any given time may have experienced barriers to obtaining needed health care. The estimate of persons who were uninsured at any time in the year prior to interview provides an annual caseload of persons who may experience these barriers. This measure includes persons who have insurance at the time of interview but who had a period of noncoverage in the year prior to interview, as well as those who are currently uninsured and who may have been uninsured for a long period of time. Finally, the measure of lack of coverage for more than a year provides an estimate of those with a persistent lack of coverage who may be at high risk of not obtaining preventive services or care for illness and injury. These three measures of lack of coverage are not mutually exclusive, and a given individual may be counted in more than one of the measures. Estimates of enrollment in public and private coverage are also provided.

This report also includes estimates of three types of consumer-directed private health care. Consumer-directed health care may enable individuals to have more control over when and how they access care, what types of care

they use, and how much they spend on health care services. National attention to consumer-directed health care increased following enactment of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–173), which established tax-advantaged health savings accounts (1). In 2007, three additional questions were added to the health insurance section of NHIS to monitor enrollment in consumer-directed health care among persons with private health insurance. Estimates for 2010 are provided for enrollment in high deductible health plans (HDHPs), plans with high deductibles coupled with health savings accounts (CDHPs), and being in a family with a flexible spending account (FSA) for medical expenses not otherwise covered. For a more complete description of consumer-directed health care, see “Definitions of selected terms” below.

The 2010 health insurance estimates are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting, to provide access to the most recent information from NHIS. The resulting estimates for persons without health insurance are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points from estimates based on final files.

Estimates for 2010 are stratified by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, poverty status, marital status, employment status, region, and educational attainment.

### Data source

NHIS is the source of data for this report. NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The survey is conducted continuously throughout the year for NCHS by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau.

NHIS is a comprehensive health survey that can be used to relate health

insurance coverage to health outcomes and health care utilization. It has a low item nonresponse rate (about 1%) for the health insurance questions. Because NHIS is conducted throughout the year, yielding a nationally representative sample each week, data can be analyzed weekly or quarterly to monitor health insurance coverage trends.

The sample for NHIS is redesigned about every 10 years. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained, and the new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, persons aged 65 years and over have a higher probability of being selected as a sample adult. The impact of the new sample design on estimates presented in this report is minimal. Visit the NCHS website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm> for more information on the design, content, and use of NHIS.

The data for this report are derived from the Family Core component of the 1997–2010 NHIS, which collects information on all family members in each household. Data analyses for the 2010 NHIS were based on 89,665 persons in the Family Core.

### Estimation procedures

NCHS creates survey weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure is described in more detail at:

[http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\\_02/sr02\\_130.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_130.pdf). Estimates were calculated by using the NHIS survey weights, which are calibrated to census totals for sex, age, and race/ethnicity of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The weights for the 1997–1999 NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based population estimates. Weights for the 2000–2010 NHIS data were derived from 2000-census-based population estimates.



An error was made in the poststratification component of weights from January 2004 through 2008. The error affected “nonminority” person weights. Compared with the corrected weight estimates, those made with the original weights generally differ by 0.01 percentage point, and variances generally differ by 0.001 percentage point.

Point estimates, and estimates of their variances, were calculated using SUDAAN software to account for the complex sample design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.

State-specific estimates are presented for 20 states. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for estimation of standard errors for the 10 states with the largest sample sizes (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas). Because of the small sample sizes and limitations in the NHIS design, similarly estimated standard errors for other states could be unstable or negatively biased. For these states, an estimated design effect was used to calculate standard errors. For this report, the design effect is the ratio of the true standard error of an estimated percentage (taking into account the complex sample design) to the standard error of the estimated percentage from a simple random sample (SRS) based on the same number of persons.

The average design effect for each health insurance measure and domain was estimated by averaging the design effect derived from SUDAAN-based estimates of standard errors for the 10 largest states. For this report, standard errors for 10 states were estimated by multiplying the SRS standard error by the average design effect for each health insurance measure and domain. The average design effects ranged from 1.47 for uninsured children aged 0–17 years to 2.41 for persons under 65 with private coverage. The estimated standard error of the difference between state and national estimates accounted for the nonindependence of these estimates by incorporating their covariance.

Both of the September 2007 Early Release (ER) reports used final in-house design variables for estimating variance for the 2006 estimates. ER reports other than the September 2007 update use ER interim design variables to estimate variance, with the exception of the state-level estimates, which use the final in-house design variables to estimate variance.

Unless otherwise noted, all estimates shown meet the NCHS standard of having less than or equal to 30% relative standard error. Differences between percentages or rates were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Trends in coverage were assessed by using Joinpoint regression (2), which characterizes trends as joined linear segments. A joinpoint is the year where two segments with different slopes meet. Joinpoint software uses statistical criteria to determine the fewest number of segments necessary to characterize a trend and the year(s) when segments begin and end. Terms such as “greater than” and “less than” indicate a statistically significant difference. Terms such as “similar” and “no difference” indicate that the estimates being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two estimates does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

## Definitions of selected terms

**Health insurance coverage** – The “private health insurance coverage” category excludes plans that pay for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The “public health plan coverage” category includes Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans, Medicare, and military plans. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories. A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health

plan, or military plan, at the time of interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year).

The terms HIKIND, MCAREPRB, and MCAIDPRB refer to questions in NHIS. Data on type of health insurance are collected through the HIKIND question: “*What kind of health insurance or health care coverage [do you/does person’s name] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care). EXCLUDE private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized.*” Respondents can indicate private and public plans or indicate that they or family members are not covered by insurance.

Two additional questions were added to the health insurance section of NHIS beginning with the third quarter of 2004. One question, MCAREPRB, was asked of persons aged 65 years and over who had not indicated that they had Medicare. The MCAREPRB question is: “*People covered by Medicare have a card which looks like this. [Are you/Is person’s name] covered by Medicare?*” The other question, MCAIDPRB, was asked of persons under age 65 who had not indicated any type of coverage. The MCAIDPRB question is: “*There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this State it is also called [State name]. [Are you/Is person’s name] covered by Medicaid?*”

Respondents who were considered insured at the time of interview were asked about periods of noncoverage in the past year. For persons who did not have health insurance at the time of interview, a question was asked concerning the length of time since the respondent had coverage. Respondents who originally classified themselves as uninsured but whose classification was changed to Medicare or Medicaid on the basis of a “yes” response to either



probe question subsequently received appropriate follow-up questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents.

Method 1 estimates are based solely on responses to one question (HIKIND). Method 2 estimates are based on responses to three questions (HIKIND, MCAREPRB, and MCAIDPRB). Prior to 2004, estimates in earlier releases of this report were generated using Method 1. Estimates for 2004 are presented using Method 2 in the figures and both Method 1 and Method 2 in the tables. Estimates using Method 1 for the “uninsured for more than a year” measure excluded persons whose classification was changed from uninsured to either Medicare or Medicaid coverage by either additional probe question. As a result, these respondents did not receive the follow-up question concerning how long it had been since they had coverage. However, they were asked the questions concerning noncoverage in the past 12 months for insured persons. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using all three questions (Method 2).

Of the 892 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAREPRB question in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, 55.4% indicated they were covered by Medicare. Of the 9,146 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAIDPRB question in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, 3.0% indicated they were covered by Medicaid.

From July through December 2004 (the third and fourth quarters combined), the estimates (weighted) for the “uninsured at the time of interview” measure decreased from 10.4% to 9.9% for children under age 18 years, from 19.7% to 19.5% for adults aged 18–64, and from 1.7% to 1.2% for persons aged 65 and over with the use of Method 2 as compared with Method 1. The estimates for public coverage increased from 28.1% to 29.6% for children under age 18, from 11.3% to 11.4% for adults aged 18–64, and from 89.5% to 93.3% for persons aged 65 and over with the use of Method 2 as compared with Method

1. The tabulation of “uninsured for more than a year” using Method 1 excludes respondents whose classification was changed to Medicare or Medicaid by either probe question because these individuals did not receive the question concerning duration of noncoverage for persons who are uninsured. The two additional questions had no impact on the estimates for private coverage. Additional information on the impact of these two probe questions on health insurance estimates can be found in “Impact of Medicare and Medicaid Probe Questions on Health Insurance Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 2004” (3).

For persons with private health insurance, a new question regarding the annual deductible of each private health insurance plan was added beginning in 2007. For plans considered to be high deductible health plans (HDHPs), a follow-up question was asked regarding special accounts or funds used to pay for medical expenses: a health savings account (HSA) or a health reimbursement account (HRA). Lastly, a new question was added about family enrollment in a flexible spending account (FSA) for medical expenses.

Data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures.

**High deductible health plan (HDHP)** – A HDHP was defined in 2010 as a private health plan with an annual deductible of not less than \$1,200 for self-only coverage or \$2,400 for family coverage. The deductible is adjusted annually for inflation. For 2009, the annual deductible for self-only coverage was \$1,150 and for family coverage was \$2,300. For 2007 and 2008, the annual deductible for self-only coverage was \$1,100 and for family coverage was \$2,200.

**Consumer-directed health plan (CDHP)** – A CDHP is defined as a HDHP with a special account to pay for medical expenses; unspent funds are carried over to subsequent years. A

person is considered to have a CDHP if there was a “yes” response to the following question: *“With this plan, is there a special account or fund that can be used to pay for medical expenses? The accounts are sometimes referred to as Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), Health Reimbursement Accounts (HRAs), Personal Care accounts, Personal Medical funds, or Choice funds, and are different from Flexible Spending Accounts.”*

**Health savings account (HSA)** – A HSA is a tax-advantaged account or fund that can be used to pay for medical expenses. It must be coupled with a HDHP. The funds contributed to the account are not subject to federal income tax at the time of deposit. Unlike with flexible spending accounts (FSAs), HSA funds roll over and accumulate year to year if not spent. HSAs are owned by the individual. Funds may be used to pay for qualified medical expenses at any time without federal tax liability.

**Flexible spending account (FSA) for medical expenses** – A person is considered to be in a family with a FSA if there was a “yes” response to the following question: *“[Do you/Does anyone in your family] have a Flexible Spending Account for health expenses? These accounts are offered by some employers to allow employees to set aside pre-tax dollars of their own money for their use throughout the year to reimburse themselves for their out-of-pocket expenses for health care. With this type of account, any money remaining in the account at the end of the year, following a short grace period, is lost to the employee.”*

The measures of HDHP enrollment, CDHP enrollment, and being in a family with a FSA for medical expenses are not mutually exclusive. Therefore, a person may be counted in more than one measure.

**Directly purchased coverage** – Private insurance that was originally obtained through direct purchase or through other means not related to employment.

**Employment-based coverage** – Private insurance that was originally obtained through a present or former



employer or union or a professional association.

**Education** – The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 18 years and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, a General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma (GED), or a college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools, or home schooling, is counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

**Employment** – Employment status is assessed at the time of interview and is obtained for persons aged 18 years and over. In this release, it is presented only for persons aged 18–64.

**Hispanic or Latino origin and race** – Hispanic or Latino origin and race are two separate and distinct categories. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. Race is based on the family respondent's description of his or her own race background, as well as the race background of other family members. For conciseness, the text, tables, and figures in this report use shorter versions of the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" is referred to as "non-Hispanic black, single race" in the text, tables, and figures. Estimates for non-Hispanic persons of races other than white only, black only, Asian only, or of multiple races are combined into the "other races or multiple race" category.

**Poverty status** – Poverty categories are based on the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for that year (4–17). Persons categorized as

"poor" had a ratio less than 1.0 (i.e., their family income was below the poverty threshold); "near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold; and "not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining group of respondents is coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. The percentage of respondents with unknown poverty status (19.1% in 1997, 23.6% in 1998, 26.4% in 1999, 27.0% in 2000, 27.1% in 2001, 28.1% in 2002, 31.5% in 2003, 29.6% in 2004, 28.9% in 2005, 30.7% in 2006, 18.0% in 2007, 15.8% in 2008, 12.3% in 2009, and 12.2% in 2010) is disaggregated by insurance status and age in **Tables 4, 5, and 6**.

In 2004, the NHIS instrument recorded a much larger than expected proportion of respondents with a family income for the previous calendar year of "\$2." The Early Release (ER) updates from March 2005 through December 2005 used these preliminary data. Following extensive review, the "\$2" responses were coded to "not ascertained" for the final 2004 NHIS microdata files. The 2004 estimates of coverage by poverty status were recalculated using the final microdata. The revised estimates were released in the March 2006 ER update and continue to be used in subsequent ER updates. The problem with the "\$2" income reports was fixed in the 2005 NHIS.

See the NHIS Survey Description Documents for 1997–2009 (available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>) for more information on the unknown income and unknown poverty status categories.

Prior to 2007, the Income and Assets section in the Family Core component of the NHIS instrument allowed respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents were first asked to provide their combined family income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 to \$999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then

asked if their combined family income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more, or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply to the "above–below \$20,000" question were then handed a list (flash card) of detailed income categories (top-coded at "\$75,000 or more") and asked to select the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income. Thus, NHIS respondents fell into one of four categories with respect to combined family income information: (a) those willing to supply a dollar amount; (b) those who indicated their combined family income from a fairly detailed set of intervals; (c) those who said that their combined family income was either \$20,000 or more, or less than \$20,000; and (d) those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever. However, the flash card approach had a very low item response rate (15%–18%), and this led to income variables such as poverty ratio having relatively high levels of missing data (approximately 30% item nonresponse rate).

In the 2007 NHIS, the family income section of the questionnaire was redesigned to improve the collection of income information and to reduce the amount of income nonresponse. Questions used to collect income data from respondents who initially would not indicate the amount of their family's income in the last calendar year were changed from using a flash card approach to using a set of unfolding brackets. The unfolding bracket method asks a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., "Is it less than \$50,000?") if the respondent did not provide an answer to an exact income amount question. These questions utilize a series of income intervals, and respondents answering the complete path of questions would answer either two or three questions. The first follow-up income question asks a respondent if the family's income is less than \$50,000. With this as a starting point, for respondents who answer "yes" to this question, additional questions are



asked to determine if the family’s income is below \$35,000 and if the family’s income is below the poverty threshold. Alternately, for respondents who answered “no” to the less than \$50,000 question, additional questions are asked to determine if the family income is below \$100,000 and below \$75,000. The pilot test used to develop these questions is described elsewhere (18).

Based on preliminary data from the first quarter of 2007, 56% of the respondents eligible for the modified income follow-up questions answered all the questions in the applicable path. Initial evaluations of the distribution of poverty among selected demographic variables in the first quarter of 2007 suggest that poverty estimates are generally comparable with years 2006 and earlier (19). As a result of the changes in the questions, the 2007 through 2010 poverty ratio variable has fewer missing values compared with prior years. This reflects improved income item response rates.

NCHS imputes income for approximately 30% of NHIS records. Beginning with survey year 2007, the imputation procedure was modified to take into account the changes made to the income section. The imputed income files are released a few months after the annual release of NHIS microdata and are not available for the ER updates. Therefore, ER health insurance estimates stratified by poverty status are based only on reported income and may differ from similar estimates produced later [e.g., in *Health, United States* (20)] that are based on both reported and imputed income.

**Region** – In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii

changing data needs. Feedback on these releases is welcome (**e-mail**).

Announcements about Early Releases, other new data releases, publications, or corrections related to NHIS will be sent to members of the HISUSERS listserv. To join, visit the CDC website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html>.

### Suggested citation

Cohen RA, Ward BW, and Schiller JS. Health insurance coverage: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010. National Center for Health Statistics. June 2011. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

## Additional Early Release Program Products

Two additional reports are published through the Early Release Program. *Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the National Health Interview Survey* (21) is published quarterly and provides estimates of 15 selected measures of health, including insurance coverage. Other measures of health include estimates of having a usual place to go for medical care, obtaining needed medical care, influenza vaccination, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, leisure-time physical activity, current smoking, alcohol consumption, HIV testing, general health status, personal care needs, serious psychological distress, diagnosed diabetes, and asthma episodes and current asthma.

*Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey* (22) is published in May and December and provides selected estimates of telephone coverage in the United States.

New measures may be added as work continues and in response to