Table 4.
Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage by Household Income and Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2015 and 2016

(Numbers in thousands, margins of error in percentage points. Population as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Characteristic	Total 2015 Number	Total 2016 Number	Any health insurance 2015 Percent	2015 Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Percent	2016 Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1,*]	Private health insurance[3] 2015 Percent	2015 Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Percent	2016 Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1,*]	Government health insurance[4] 2015 Percent	2015 Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Percent	2016 Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1,*]	Uninsured[5] 2015 Percent	2015 Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Percent	2016 Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1,*]
Total	318,868	320,372	90.9	0.2	91.2	0.2	*0.3	67.2	0.4	67.5	0.4	0.3	37.1	0.3	37.3	0.3	0.1	9.1	0.2	8.8	0.2	*–0.3
Household Income																						
Less than $25,000	51,526	48,346	85.2	0.5	86.3	0.6	*1.1	30.7	0.8	30.4	0.8	–0.3	66.6	0.8	68.0	0.8	*1.4	14.8	0.5	13.7	0.6	*–1.1
$25,000 to $49,999	64,874	63,644	87.5	0.5	88.1	0.4	0.6	52.9	0.8	52.7	0.8	–0.1	51.0	0.8	52.0	0.7	1.0	12.5	0.5	11.9	0.4	–0.6
$50,000 to $74,999	54,791	54,829	90.3	0.4	90.2	0.5	–0.1	70.3	0.8	68.6	0.8	*–1.7	34.7	0.8	36.9	0.7	*2.2	9.7	0.4	9.8	0.5	0.1
$75,000 to $99,999	42,794	44,225	92.6	0.4	92.4	0.4	–0.2	79.2	0.7	79.4	0.7	0.2	27.7	0.8	26.2	0.8	*–1.4	7.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	0.2
$100,000 to 124,999 . . .	32,654	32,954	94.7	0.5	94.2	0.5	–0.5	84.7	0.8	83.8	0.7	–0.9	21.7	0.8	21.8	0.8	0.1	5.3	0.5	5.8	0.5	0.5
$125,000 or more	72,229	76,374	95.9	0.3	95.8	0.3	Z	88.6	0.5	88.5	0.5	–0.1	18.0	0.6	18.8	0.6	*0.8	4.1	0.3	4.2	0.3	Z
Income-to-Poverty Ratio																						
Below 100 percent of poverty	43,123	40,616	82.6	0.7	83.7	0.6	*1.1	28.6	0.9	28.6	0.9	Z	62.1	0.9	63.6	0.8	*1.5	17.4	0.7	16.3	0.6	*–1.1
Below 138 percent of poverty	64,711	61,039	83.6	0.5	84.7	0.5	*1.0	32.1	0.7	31.1	0.7	–0.9	61.4	0.7	63.1	0.6	*1.7	16.4	0.5	15.3	0.5	*–1.0
Between 100 and 199 percent of poverty	57,770	54,629	86.4	0.6	87.4	0.5	*0.9	46.5	0.9	45.4	0.9	–1.1	53.8	0.8	55.9	0.8	*2.0	13.6	0.6	12.6	0.5	*–0.9
Between 200 and 299 percent of poverty	49,668	51,705	90.2	0.4	89.2	0.5	*–1.0	66.9	0.8	66.2	0.8	–0.8	38.8	0.8	38.0	0.8	–0.8	9.8	0.4	10.8	0.5	*1.0
Between 300 and 399 percent of poverty	41,691	42,562	92.7	0.5	92.5	0.4	–0.2	78.3	0.7	76.4	0.8	*–1.9	29.8	0.7	31.1	0.8	*1.4	7.3	0.5	7.5	0.4	0.2
At or above 400 percent of poverty	126,202	130,398	95.5	0.2	95.6	0.2	0.1	86.4	0.4	86.6	0.3	0.2	22.6	0.4	22.8	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.2	4.4	0.2	–0.1

* Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-260sa.pdf>.

[3] Private health insurance includes coverage provided through an employer or union, coverage purchased directly by an individual from an insurance company, or coverage through someone outside the household.

[4] Government health insurance coverage includes Medicaid, Medicare, TRICARE, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

[5] Individuals are considered to be uninsured if they do not have health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year.

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 and 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.