Table 5.
Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

(Numbers in thousands, margins of errors 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 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Any health insurance 2016 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1, *]	Private health insurance[3] 2015 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1, *]	Government health insurance[4] 2015 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Change (2016 less 2015)[1, *]	Uninsured[5] 2015 Per-cent	Margin of error[2] (±)	2016 Per-cent	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
Family Status																						
In families	258,121	259,863	91.7	0.2	91.8	0.2	0.2	68.3	0.4	68.7	0.4	0.3	36.6	0.4	36.4	0.4	−0.1	8.3	0.2	8.2	0.2	−0.2
Householder.	82,199	82,854	91.3	0.3	91.6	0.3	0.3	70.5	0.5	71.2	0.4	*0.6	36.2	0.4	36.3	0.4	0.1	8.7	0.3	8.4	0.3	−0.3
Related children under age 18	72,558	72,674	94.8	0.3	94.8	0.3	−0.1	62.7	0.6	63.0	0.6	0.3	42.7	0.7	41.5	0.7	*−1.2	5.2	0.3	5.2	0.3	0.1
Related children under age 6	23,459	23,531	93.9	0.5	94.2	0.4	0.3	58.4	1.0	58.9	1.0	0.4	45.8	1.1	45.1	1.0	−0.7	6.1	0.5	5.8	0.4	−0.3
In unrelated subfamilies. .	1,344	1,208	87.9	2.7	86.5	2.9	−1.4	52.0	5.0	48.5	5.3	−3.5	47.1	4.5	48.6	4.9	1.5	12.1	2.7	13.5	2.9	1.4
Unrelated individuals	59,403	59,301	87.8	0.4	88.7	0.3	*1.0	62.7	0.6	62.8	0.6	0.1	39.4	0.6	40.6	0.5	*1.2	12.2	0.4	11.3	0.3	*−1.0
Residence																						
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	274,392	276,816	91.0	0.2	91.3	0.2	*0.3	68.0	0.4	68.5	0.4	*0.5	35.9	0.4	35.9	0.4	Z	9.0	0.2	8.7	0.2	*−0.3
Inside principal cities	103,740	104,295	89.5	0.4	90.3	0.3	*0.8	63.6	0.7	64.1	0.6	0.6	37.6	0.6	37.8	0.7	0.2	10.5	0.4	9.7	0.3	*−0.8
Outside principal cities	170,652	172,521	91.9	0.3	92.0	0.3	0.1	70.7	0.5	71.1	0.5	0.4	34.9	0.4	34.8	0.4	−0.1	8.1	0.3	8.0	0.3	−0.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[6]	44,477	43,556	90.4	0.6	90.6	0.6	0.2	62.1	1.1	61.1	1.1	−1.0	44.4	1.0	45.7	1.1	*1.3	9.6	0.6	9.4	0.6	−0.2
Race[7] and Hispanic Origin																						
White	245,805	246,310	91.3	0.2	91.6	0.2	*0.3	69.0	0.4	69.4	0.4	0.4	36.5	0.4	36.6	0.3	0.2	8.7	0.2	8.4	0.2	*−0.3
White, not Hispanic . . .	195,646	195,453	93.3	0.2	93.7	0.2	*0.4	73.6	0.4	73.9	0.4	0.3	35.3	0.4	35.9	0.4	*0.6	6.7	0.2	6.3	0.2	*−0.4
Black	41,703	42,040	88.9	0.5	89.5	0.5	0.6	55.9	1.0	56.5	1.0	0.5	44.1	0.9	43.7	0.9	−0.4	11.1	0.5	10.5	0.5	−0.6
Asian	18,249	18,897	92.5	0.6	92.4	0.7	−0.2	75.5	1.1	74.2	1.2	−1.3	27.1	1.1	27.1	1.2	0.1	7.5	0.6	7.6	0.7	0.2
Hispanic (any race)	56,873	57,670	83.8	0.5	84.0	0.5	0.2	51.6	1.0	52.4	0.8	0.7	41.2	0.8	40.1	0.7	*−1.1	16.2	0.5	16.0	0.5	−0.2
Nativity																						
Native born	275,798	276,518	92.3	0.2	92.7	0.2	*0.4	68.4	0.3	68.7	0.4	0.3	38.0	0.3	38.1	0.3	0.2	7.7	0.2	7.3	0.2	*−0.4
Foreign born	43,070	43,854	81.9	0.6	82.0	0.6	0.2	59.4	0.9	59.9	0.7	0.4	31.8	0.8	31.7	0.7	Z	18.1	0.6	18.0	0.6	−0.2
Naturalized citizen	20,086	20,409	91.3	0.5	91.5	0.6	0.3	66.5	1.0	67.3	1.0	0.7	36.9	1.0	37.2	1.0	0.3	8.7	0.5	8.5	0.6	−0.3
Not a citizen	22,984	23,445	73.6	1.0	73.8	1.0	0.2	53.2	1.3	53.5	1.1	0.2	27.3	1.0	27.0	1.0	−0.2	26.4	1.0	26.2	1.0	−0.2

* 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.

[6] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[7] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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.