

The tables and appendix are supplemental to a Commonwealth Fund brief, Sara R. Collins and Munira Z. Gunja, *What Do Americans Think About Their Health Coverage Ahead of the 2020 Election? Findings from the Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, March–June 2019* (Commonwealth Fund, Sept. 2019), available on the Fund’s website at: <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2019/sep/what-do-americans-think-health-coverage-2020-election>.

Table 1. Demographics of Overall Sample, Uninsured Adults, and Adults by Coverage Source

		Total adults (ages 19–64)	Employer	Medicaid	Individual	Uninsured	Uninsured (rate)
Percent distribution		100.0%	55.6%	12.8%	8.6%	13.8%	13.8%
Age	19–34	34	32	38	30	45	18
	35–49	32	34	31	31	30	13
	50–64	33	32	30	37	24	10
Gender	Male	49	51	39	43	52	15
	Female	51	49	61	56	47	13
Race/Ethnicity	White	60	66	51	64	45	10
	Black	12	10	17	9	13	15
	Hispanic or Latino	18	13	22	17	34	26
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	5	5	5	3	10
	Other/Mixed	4	4	4	4	4	13
Poverty status	<250% FPL	46	24	91	44	73	22
	250%+ FPL	54	76	9	56	27	7
Health status	No health problem	45	50	29	49	54	17
	Fair/Poor health status, or any chronic condition or disability [^]	55	50	71	51	46	11
Political affiliation	Republican	23	26	14	27	17	10
	Democrat	29	30	31	33	21	10
	Independent	25	24	26	23	26	15
	Something else	17	16	21	13	20	16
State Medicaid expansion decision**	Expanded Medicaid	65	67	76	60	46	10
	Did not expand Medicaid	35	33	23	40	53	21
Marketplace type***	State-based marketplace	29	31	34	30	18	9
	Federally facilitated marketplace	71	69	66	70	81	16
Region	Northeast	17	18	19	19	11	9
	North Central	21	21	24	14	18	12
	South	38	36	29	40	52	19
	West	24	25	29	27	19	11
Adult work status	Full time	57	75	23	52	42	10
	Part time	13	9	20	19	19	19
	Not working	30	16	57	28	39	18
Education level	High school or less	36	25	53	30	59	22
	Some college/technical school	32	31	34	39	27	12
	College graduate or higher	32	44	12	31	14	6
Voter registration status	Registered	85	91	72	87	74	10
	Not registered	14	8	28	13	25	21

NOTES

FPL = federal poverty level. 250% FPL is \$30,350 for an individual and \$62,750 for a family of four.

[^] At least one of the following chronic conditions: hypertension or high blood pressure; heart disease; diabetes; asthma, emphysema, or lung disease; high cholesterol; or depression or anxiety.

** The following states expanded their Medicaid program and began enrolling individuals in January 2019 or earlier: AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, VA, VT, WA, WV, and the District of Columbia. All other states were considered to have not expanded.

*** The following states have state-based marketplaces: CA, CO, CT, ID, MA, MD, MN, NY, RI, VT, WA, and the District of Columbia. All other states were considered to have federally facilitated marketplaces.

DATA

Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.

Table 2. Would you favor or oppose eliminating all private health insurance and making public insurance like Medicare the only health insurance option for everyone, or do you not know enough about this to say?

Base: Adults ages 19–64

		Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly or somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Somewhat or strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Percent distribution		17%	9%	27%	8%	25%	32%	40%
Age	19–34	18	10	27	12	19	31	41
	35–49	20	10	29	6	24	30	39
	50–64	15	9	24	5	29	35	40
Gender	Male	17	10	28	6	32	38	33
	Female	18	8	26	9	18	27	47
Race/Ethnicity	White	16	9	25	8	32	40	34
	Black	17	11	28	6	9	15	56
	Hispanic or Latino	21	8	29	8	15	23	47
	Asian/Pacific Islander	23	11	35	8	7	15	50
	Other/Mixed	20	12	32	8	30	38	30
Poverty status	<250% FPL	19	9	28	7	15	22	50
	250%+ FPL	16	10	26	8	33	42	31
Health status	No health problem	13	10	24	9	30	39	36
	Fair/Poor health status, or any chronic condition or disability [^]	21	8	29	6	21	27	43
Insurance status	Uninsured	18	6	23	5	20	25	51
	Employer	16	11	27	9	30	39	34
	Medicare	17	12	28	1	15	15	54
	Medicaid	20	8	28	7	14	20	51
	Individual	25	7	33	7	25	32	35
Political affiliation	Republican	6	6	12	8	53	60	27
	Democrat	28	15	43	8	7	15	41
	Independent	17	10	27	9	25	34	38
Region	Northeast	17	10	27	8	18	26	46
	North Central	14	9	23	8	27	35	41
	South	17	9	26	8	26	34	39
	West	21	10	30	7	25	32	37
Adult work status	Full time	16	9	25	9	31	39	35
	Part time	21	13	34	7	14	21	45
	Not working	19	8	27	5	19	24	48
Education level	High school or less	14	7	21	4	20	24	54
	Some college/technical school	17	9	26	10	26	36	37
	College graduate or higher	21	13	34	10	29	39	27
Voter registration status	Registered	17	10	26	8	30	38	34
	Not registered	11	9	19	7	13	19	61

NOTES

FPL = federal poverty level. 250% FPL is \$30,350 for an individual and \$62,750 for a family of four.

[^] At least one of the following chronic conditions: hypertension or high blood pressure; heart disease; diabetes; asthma, emphysema, or lung disease; high cholesterol; or depression or anxiety.

DATA

Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.

Table 3. Under the health reform law, many Americans have gotten covered by Medicaid. States can choose whether to expand Medicaid to cover more of their residents. Do you generally favor or oppose expanding Medicaid?

Base: Adults ages 19–64 who live in states that have not yet decided to expand Medicaid*

		Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly or somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Somewhat or strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Percent distribution		42%	26%	68%	8%	14%	23%	8%
Age	19–34	42	33	75	8	8	17	8
	35–49	42	23	65	7	16	23	10
	50–64	42	22	64	10	20	29	6
Gender	Male	38	23	61	9	19	28	10
	Female	46	29	75	8	10	18	7
Race/Ethnicity	White	33	26	60	10	20	30	10
	Black	60	27	87	6	2	8	4
	Hispanic or Latino	50	27	77	6	7	14	8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	34	31	66	5	21	26	8
	Other/Mixed	53	13	66	10	17	27	6
Poverty status	<250% FPL	52	25	77	7	7	14	8
	250%+ FPL	33	27	60	10	21	31	9
Health status	No health problem	37	26	63	11	16	26	10
	Fair/Poor health status, or any chronic condition or disability [^]	46	26	72	7	14	20	7
Insurance status	Uninsured	50	22	72	7	8	15	12
	Employer	34	31	64	10	18	27	8
	Medicare	61	12	74	4	14	18	8
	Medicaid	59	26	85	5	4	9	5
	Individual	42	20	62	7	22	29	8
Political affiliation	Republican	17	25	42	13	35	48	9
	Democrat	68	23	91	4	2	7	2
	Independent	45	29	74	9	11	19	6
Region	Northeast	32	68	100	0	0	0	0
	North Central	41	22	63	10	15	25	11
	South	43	26	69	8	14	22	8
	West	24	34	58	16	22	38	4
Adult work status	Full time	37	26	63	10	19	29	8
	Part time	43	32	75	8	5	13	9
	Not working	50	24	74	6	10	17	8
Education level	High school or less	45	26	71	8	11	19	10
	Some college/technical school	39	27	66	9	17	25	7
	College graduate or higher	42	25	66	9	17	26	8
Voter registration status	Registered	40	26	66	9	17	27	7
	Not registered	37	33	70	9	6	15	13

NOTES

FPL = federal poverty level. 250% FPL is \$30,350 for an individual and \$62,750 for a family of four.

[^] At least one of the following chronic conditions: hypertension or high blood pressure; heart disease; diabetes; asthma, emphysema, or lung disease; high cholesterol; or depression or anxiety.

* The following states have not expanded their Medicaid programs: AL, FL, GA, ID, KS, MS, MO, NC, NE, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI, and WY. Ballot initiatives to expand were approved in three states — ID, NE, and UT — but the states have not yet expanded.

DATA

Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.

Table 4. Overall, how satisfied are you with your health insurance?

<i>Base: Insured adults ages 19–64</i>	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very or somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Not too or not at all satisfied
<i>All adults</i>	48	37	85	8	6	14
<25% FPL	50	36	86	7	6	13
250%+ FPL	47	37	84	9	6	15
<i>Adults with employer coverage</i>	48	38	86	8	5	13
<25% FPL	45	40	85	8	5	14
250%+ FPL	49	38	87	8	5	13
<i>Adults with Medicaid coverage*</i>	55	34	90	5	4	9
<i>Adults with individual coverage**</i>	35	39	74	13	13	25
<25% FPL	42	43	84	8	6	14
250%+ FPL	30	35	65	16	18	34

NOTES

FPL = federal poverty level. 250% FPL is \$30,350 for an individual and \$62,750 for a family of four.

* In our survey, most Medicaid beneficiaries earn <250% FPL.

** Individual includes adults enrolled in coverage on and off the Affordable Care Act marketplaces.

DATA

Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.

Table 5. How confident are you that if you become seriously ill you will be able to afford the care you need?

Base: Adults ages 19–64

	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Very or somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident	Not too or not at all confident
<i>All adults</i>	30	31	61	18	20	38
<250% FPL	24	29	53	19	27	46
250%+ FPL	35	33	68	16	15	31
<i>Adults with employer coverage</i>	35	36	70	17	12	29
<250% FPL	29	36	65	17	16	34
250%+ FPL	37	35	72	16	11	27
<i>Adults with Medicaid coverage*</i>	28	31	59	18	21	39
<i>Adults with individual coverage**</i>	24	33	58	20	21	41
<250% FPL	20	30	49	23	26	49
250%+ FPL	28	36	64	18	17	35
<i>Uninsured adults</i>	10	16	26	19	53	72
<250% FPL	9	15	24	23	51	74
250%+ FPL	12	18	30	9	59	68

NOTES

FPL = federal poverty level. 250% FPL is \$30,350 for an individual and \$62,750 for a family of four.

* In our survey, most Medicaid beneficiaries earn <250% FPL.

** Individual includes adults enrolled in coverage on and off the Affordable Care Act marketplaces.

DATA

Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.

APPENDIX

Uninsured Rate for U.S. Adults Compared to Other National Surveys Since 2013

Survey	Preimplementation uninsured rate (%) [95% CI]	Lowest uninsured rate (%) [95% CI]	Current uninsured rate (%) [95% CI]
Commonwealth Fund Affordable Care Act Tracking Survey and Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey ¹	19.9% [18.5%–21.4%]	12.7% [11.5%–14.0%] (Feb.–Apr. 2016)	13.8% [12.6%–15.0%] (Mar.–June 2019)
Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey ²	19.3% [17.5%–21.3%]	12.0% [10.7%–13.52%] (July–Nov. 2016)	12.4% [11.2%–13.7%] (June–Nov. 2018)
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) ³	20.4% [19.7%–21.1.%]	12.4% [11.7%–13.1%] (2016)	13.3% [12.5%–14.1%] (2018)
Current Population Survey (CPS) ⁴	—	—	11.7%
Gallup Healthways Well-Being Index ^{5,6}	20.8%	13.1% (Q4 2016)	16.3% (Q4 2018)
Urban Institute Health Reform Monitoring Survey ⁷	17.4%	9.8% (Q1 2016)	10.8% (Q1 2018)

NOTES

1. Commonwealth Fund Affordable Care Act Tracking Surveys, July–Sept. 2013, Feb.–Apr. 2016; and Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.
2. Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Surveys, Apr.–Aug. 2012, July–Nov. 2016, and June–Nov. 2018.
3. Robin A. Cohen, Emily P. Terlizzi, and Michael E. Martinez, *Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2018* (National Center for Health Statistics, May 2019).
4. Edward R. Berchick, Jessica C. Barnett, and Rachel D. Upton, *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2018* (U.S. Census Bureau, Sept. 2019). In 2019, the U.S. Census updated its processing system to include four changes: 1) a refinement of the population that the health insurance estimates describe to exclude infants who were born after the end of the calendar-year reference period; 2) an improvement to the imputation process for households with incomplete and missing data; 3) the ability to construct and release new measures, including about marketplace coverage; and 4) the use of subannual measures to capture when in the calendar year a person had health insurance coverage. These changes mean that files based on these processing updates reflect different types of coverage in their definitions of public, private, and military health insurance coverage. As such, they are not directly comparable to previously released files.
5. Stephanie Marken, “U.S. Uninsured Rate at 11.4% in Second Quarter,” Gallup, July 10, 2015.
6. Dan Witters, “U.S. Uninsured Rate Rises to Four-Year High,” Gallup, Jan. 23, 2019.
7. Jennifer Haley et al., “Adults’ Uninsurance Rates Increased by 2018, Especially in States That Did Not Expand Medicaid — Leaving Gaps in Coverage, Access, and Affordability,” *Health Affairs Blog*, Sept. 26, 2018.

Methodological Differences Between Surveys

Survey	Population	Time frame	Sample frame	Response rate
Commonwealth Fund Affordable Care Act Tracking Survey and Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey ¹	U.S. adults ages 19–64	July–Sept. 2013 to Mar.–June 2019	Dual-frame, RDD telephone survey	2013: 20.1% 2019: 7.6%
Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey ²	U.S. adults ages 19–64	Apr.–Aug. 2012 to June–Nov. 2018	RDD telephone survey	2012: 22% for landline, 19% for cell 2018: 5.1%
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) ³	U.S. adults ages 18–64	2013 to 2018	Multistage area probability design	70%
Current Population Survey (CPS)	U.S. adults ages 19–64	2018	Probability-selected sample; personal and telephone interviews ⁴	2018: 85% ⁵
Gallup Healthways Well-Being Index ⁶	U.S. adults ages 18–64	2013 to Oct.–Dec. 2018	Before 2018: dual-frame RDD telephone survey 2018: address-based sampling frame with web survey	
Urban Institute Health Reform Monitoring Survey ⁷	U.S. adults ages 18–64	July–Sept. 2013 to Jan.–Mar. 2018	KnowledgePanel-probability-based internet panel of 55,000 households	~5%

NOTES

1. Commonwealth Fund Affordable Care Act Tracking Surveys, July–Sept. 2013, Feb.–Apr. 2016; and Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, Mar.–June 2019.
2. Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Surveys, Apr.–Aug. 2012, July–Nov. 2016, and June–Nov. 2018.
3. National Center for Health Statistics, “[About the National Health Interview Survey](#),” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, updated Jan. 16, 2019.
4. Current Population Survey (CPS), “[Methodology](#),” U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.
5. Current Population Survey (CPS), “[Non-Response Rates](#),” U.S. Census Bureau, updated Aug. 13, 2015.
6. Gallup, “[How Does the Gallup National Health and Well-Being Index Work?](#),” n.d.
7. Urban Institute, “[HRMS Frequently Asked Questions](#),” n.d.

HOW WE CONDUCTED THIS STUDY

The Commonwealth Fund Health Insurance in America Survey, March–June 2019 was conducted by SSRS from March 19 to June 9, 2019. The survey consisted of interviews conducted via web and telephone in English or Spanish among a random, nationally representative sample of 4,914 adults, ages 19 to 64, living in the United States. Overall, 1,453 interviews were completed via the online survey and 3,461 were completed via phone (either landline or mobile).

This survey is the eighth in a series of Commonwealth Fund surveys to track the implementation and impact of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Prior waves were part of the Commonwealth Fund Affordable Care Act Tracking Survey. To see how the survey was conducted in prior waves, [see here](#).

Unlike prior years, an address-based sample (ABS) was included in Wave 8. This change in sampling method and mode of response likely affected the trend on some measures between 2018 and 2019. However, the ABS sample was designed to mirror as closely as possible the RDD sampling approach used for the telephone sample.

As in all waves of the survey, the March–June 2019 sample was designed to increase the likelihood of surveying respondents who had gained coverage under the ACA. Interviews in Wave 8 were obtained through three sources: 1) a stratified RDD sample, using the same methodology as in Waves 1–7; 2) a stratified address-based sample of the population; and 3) households reached through the SSRS Omnibus where interviews were previously completed with respondents ages 19 to 64 who were uninsured, had individual coverage, had a marketplace plan, or had public insurance. SSRS oversampled adults with incomes below 250 percent of poverty to further increase the likelihood of surveying respondents eligible for the coverage options as well as allow separate analyses of responses of low-income households. A comparable, stratified design was used for the address-based sample. The uninsured and those with Medicaid and marketplace insurance were oversampled more directly using numbers for individuals (cell sample) and households (landline sample) prescreened in the SSRS Omnibus in order to insure an adequate

sample for questions on consumers' experience using the marketplace, getting coverage under the ACA, and using their new coverage.

To counteract known biases inherent in ABS samples and to yield a more representative group of respondents, the ABS sample was disproportionately stratified to target addresses in areas with lower mean household incomes, as well as addresses in areas with high Hispanic incidence. The stratification was done at the Census Block Group level based on data available from the Census Planning Database. The ABS also included a separate listed low-income stratum.

Data were weighted to ensure the final outcome was representative of the adult population ages 19 to 64. The data are weighted to correct for oversampling uninsured, direct purchase and Medicaid respondents, the stratified sample design, the overlapping landline and cellular phone sample frames for the Omnibus prescreened completes, and disproportionate nonresponse that might bias results. In this wave's sample design, the weights also corrected for oversampling respondents with a prepaid cell phone. The telephone and ABS samples were weighted separately to be representative of the target population on the following parameters: age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, geographic division, population density, and telephone use. All parameters were extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 American Community Survey data, with the exception of the telephone use benchmarks which was extracted from the latest available estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

The resulting weighted sample is representative of the approximately 190 million U.S. adults ages 19 to 64. Data for income, and subsequently for federal poverty level were imputed for cases with missing data utilizing a standard general linear model procedure. The survey has an overall margin of sampling error of +/- 1.9 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall response rate, including the prescreened sample, was 7.6 percent.