

The following tables are supplemental to a Commonwealth Fund issue brief, S. Glied, S. Ma, and A. Borja, *Effect of the Affordable Care Act on Health Care Access* (The Commonwealth Fund, May 2017), available on the Fund's website at <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2017/may/effect-aca-health-care-access>.

Appendix Table A. NHIS vs BRFSS Survey Comparison

Panel A: Sample Design		
	NHIS	BRFSS
Years included	2010–2014	2011–2014
Response rate	73.8%–82.0%	48.7%–54.6%
Sample in 2014	87,000	450,000
Panel B: Survey Question Comparison		
	NHIS	BRFSS
Insurance Coverage	NOTCOV—Are you covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan? 1—Not covered 2—Covered	HLTHPLN1—Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service? 1—Yes 2—No
Medicaid Income Eligible NHIS— Family income less than 125% BRFSS— Household income less than \$35,000	RAT_CAT2—Ratio of family income to the poverty threshold: 1 <50% 2 50%–74% 3 75%–99% 4 100%–124% 5 125%–149% 6 150%–174% 7 175%–199% 8 200%–249% 9 250%–299% 10 300%–349% 11 350%–399% 12 400%–449% 13 450%–499% 14 500%+ 15 <100% (no further detail) 16 100%–199% (no further detail) 17 200%+ (no further detail)	INCOME2—Is your annual household income from all sources: 1 <\$10,000 2 <\$15,000 3 <\$20,000 4 <\$25,000 5 <\$35,000 6 <\$50,000 7 ≤\$75,000 8 >\$75,000
Marketplace Income Eligible NHIS— Family income 125%–400% FPL BRFSS— Household income \$15,000–\$75,000	RAT_CAT2—Ratio of family income to the poverty threshold: (see above)	INCOME2—Is your annual household income from all sources: (see above)
Did not get medical care because of costs? 0—No 1—Yes	PNMED12M—During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it? 1—Yes 2—No	MEDCOST—Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost? 1—Yes 2—No
Usual place of care/personal doctor? 0—No 1—Yes	AUSUALPL—Is there a place that you USUALLY go to when you are sick or need advice about your health? 1—Yes 2—No 3—There is more than one place	PERSDOC2—Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider? 1—Yes, only one 2—More than one 3—No

Appendix Table B. Medicaid Expansion Decisions and Timing, by State, 2014

Alabama	No
Alaska	No
Arizona	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Arkansas	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
California	Yes, as of 11/1/2010
Colorado	Yes, as of 4/1/2012
Connecticut	Yes, as of 4/1/2010
Delaware	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
District of Columbia	Yes, as of 7/1/2010
Florida	No
Georgia	No
Hawaii	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Idaho	No
Illinois	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Indiana	No
Iowa	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Kansas	No
Kentucky	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Louisiana	No
Maine	No
Maryland	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Massachusetts	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Michigan	Yes, as of 4/1/2014
Minnesota	Yes, as of 3/1/2010
Mississippi	No
Missouri	No
Montana	No
Nebraska	No
Nevada	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
New Hampshire	Yes, as of 8/15/2014
New Jersey	Yes, as of 4/14/2011
New Mexico	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
New York	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
North Carolina	No
North Dakota	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Ohio	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Oklahoma	No
Oregon	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Pennsylvania	No
Rhode Island	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
South Carolina	No
South Dakota	No
Tennessee	No
Texas	No
Utah	No
Vermont	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Virginia	No
Washington	Yes, as of 1/3/2011
West Virginia	Yes, as of 1/1/2014
Wisconsin	No
Wyoming	No

Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

Appendix Table C. First Stage Regression: Marginal Effects of State Enrollment Rates and Medicaid Expansion Decisions on Insurance Coverage, Nonelderly Adult Population, NHIS 2010–2014 and BRFSS 2011–2014

	(1) NHIS	(2) BRFSS
Uninsured rate (Fall 2013)	20.7%	22.7%
% population enrolled in marketplace	91.8%***	67.5%***
State expanded Medicaid	1.7%***	2.3%***
Observations	275,986	1,119,064

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Notes: Includes nonelderly adults ages 18 to 64. Standard errors are robust and are clustered on state*month. Logistic regression models control for year, state, month, as well as for patient demographics such as age, income, gender, race, educational attainment, employment status, and marital status.

Source: NHIS 2010–2014 annual survey data and BRFSS 2011–2014 annual survey data.