Table 1. Percentage and number of people who had private coverage, public health coverage, were uninsured at the time of interview, and duration without coverage, by age group: United States, 2023

Age group (years)	Private[1]	Public[2]	Uninsured[3]	Uninsured[3] for less than 1 year	Uninsured[3] for a year or more	Uninsured[3] for unknown duration
			Percent (95% confidence interval)			
All ages	61.3 (60.4–62.1)	40.3 (39.5–41.1)	7.5 (7.1–7.9)	2.0 (1.8–2.2)	4.8 (4.5–5.1)	0.7 (0.6–0.8)
Under 65	65.1 (64.1–66.0)	28.4 (27.5–29.3)	8.9 (8.5–9.4)	2.4 (2.2–2.6)	5.7 (5.4–6.1)	0.8 (0.7–1.0)
0–17	54.6 (53.1–56.0)	43.8 (42.3–45.3)	3.8 (3.3–4.3)	1.2 (1.0–1.5)	2.0 (1.6–2.4)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)
18–64	68.9 (67.9–69.8)	22.9 (22.0–23.7)	10.8 (10.2–11.4)	2.8 (2.5–3.1)	7.1 (6.6–7.6)	0.9 (0.8–1.1)
65 and over	43.5 (42.3–44.8)	95.6 (95.1–96.1)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.4 (0.3–0.7)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)
			Number in millions			
All ages	202.3	133.1	24.6	6.5	15.9	2.3
Under 65	177.0	77.3	24.3	6.4	15.6	2.2
0–17	39.3	31.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	0.4
18–64	137.7	45.7	21.6	5.6	14.2	1.8
65 and over	25.4	55.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1

[1]Private health insurance coverage includes any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, purchased through local or community programs, or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or a state-based exchange. Private coverage excludes plans that pay for only one type of service, such as dental, vision, or prescription drugs. People with private coverage may also have public coverage.

[2]Public health plan coverage includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, and military plans (TRICARE, Veterans Administration [VA], and CHAMP–VA). People with public coverage may also have private coverage.

[3]People are considered uninsured if they currently do not have coverage through private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, military (TRICARE, VA, and CHAMP–VA), other state-sponsored health plans, or other government program. People were also defined as uninsured if they only had Indian Health Service coverage or only had a private plan that paid for one type of service such as dental, vision, or prescription drugs.

NOTES: This table is an update of Table 1 from the report entitled "Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage United States, 2022" which was released in November 2023 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr193.pdf). Estimates may not add up to 100% because a person may have both private and public coverage. For people who are uninsured, estimates by duration without coverage may not add up to the total percentage or number in millions due to rounding. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2023.

Table 2. Percentage of people under age 65 with private coverage and source of private coverage, public coverage and source of public coverage, and who were uninsured at the time of interview, by age group and selected characteristics: United States, 2023

Selected characteristic	Private[1] (all sources)	Private[1] (employment-based)	Private[1] (directly purchased)	Private[1,2] (other sources)	Public[3] (all sources)	Medicaid and CHIP[4]	Medicare	Other government	Military[5]	Uninsured[6]
Under 65					Percent (95% confidence interval)					
Total	65.1 (64.1–66.0)	56.2 (55.3–57.2)	7.6 (7.2–8.1)	1.2 (1.0–1.4)	28.4 (27.5–29.3)	23.3 (22.5–24.2)	2.9 (2.6–3.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.4 (3.1–3.7)	8.9 (8.5–9.4)
Sex:										
Male	66.1 (64.9–67.2)	57.5 (56.3–58.6)	7.4 (6.8–7.9)	1.3 (1.0–1.5)	26.4 (25.3–27.5)	20.7 (19.7–21.7)	2.9 (2.5–3.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	4.0 (3.6–4.4)	10.1 (9.5–10.8)
Female	64.0 (62.8–65.2)	55.0 (53.8–56.2)	7.9 (7.4–8.5)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	30.5 (29.4–31.6)	26.0 (24.9–27.0)	2.8 (2.5–3.2)	0.2 (0.2–0.4)	2.8 (2.4–3.2)	7.7 (7.1–8.3)
Race and Hispanic origin[7]:										
Asian, non-Hispanic	78.4 (75.5–81.1)	67.3 (64.3–70.2)	9.6 (8.0–11.5)	1.4 (0.9–2.2)	18.8 (16.3–21.6)	16.2 (13.7–19.0)	1.1 (0.6–1.8)	0.0 (0.0–0.2)	1.8 (1.2–2.6)	3.7 (2.8–4.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	53.3 (50.9–55.8)	44.5 (42.1–46.9)	6.6 (5.4–7.9)	2.3 (1.6–3.2)	41.4 (39.0–43.8)	34.8 (32.5–37.3)	4.6 (3.7–5.5)	0.4 (0.2–1.0)	4.3 (3.4–5.3)	8.3 (7.1–9.7)
White, non-Hispanic	74.5 (73.4–75.6)	65.7 (64.5–66.8)	7.8 (7.3–8.3)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	22.5 (21.4–23.6)	16.9 (15.9–17.9)	3.0 (2.7–3.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	3.9 (3.5–4.3)	5.7 (5.3–6.2)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	56.6 (51.3–61.7)	49.7 (44.7–54.7)	5.2 (3.7–6.9)	1.7 (1.0–2.7)	36.6 (32.2–41.2)	31.5 (26.9–36.3)	2.5 (1.6–3.7)	0.2 (0.0–0.9)	3.4 (2.3–4.8)	10.0 (7.8–12.5)
Hispanic	44.7 (42.8–46.6)	36.2 (34.5–38.0)	7.7 (6.8–8.7)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	37.8 (36.1–39.5)	34.1 (32.4–35.8)	2.0 (1.6–2.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	2.2 (1.8–2.7)	19.0 (17.6–20.4)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL[8]:										
Less than 100% FPL	18.5 (16.5–20.6)	10.0 (8.5–11.7)	6.6 (5.5–7.8)	1.9 (1.4–2.7)	68.2 (65.8–70.4)	64.5 (62.2–66.9)	6.6 (5.7–7.7)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	1.2 (0.8–1.7)	15.1 (13.5–16.8)
100% to less than 139% FPL	25.5 (23.0–28.1)	16.8 (14.7–19.1)	7.0 (5.6–8.6)	1.7 (1.0–2.5)	60.4 (57.5–63.2)	54.4 (51.6–57.2)	7.4 (6.0–8.9)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	2.1 (1.4–3.1)	16.6 (14.5–19.0)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	48.8 (46.8–50.9)	37.9 (36.0–39.8)	9.3 (8.4–10.4)	1.6 (1.2–2.1)	41.8 (39.9–43.7)	35.7 (33.8–37.6)	4.1 (3.4–4.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	3.6 (2.8–4.5)	12.9 (11.7–14.2)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	72.2 (70.3–74.0)	62.2 (60.2–64.2)	8.7 (7.8–9.8)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	20.8 (19.3–22.3)	15.2 (13.8–16.6)	2.0 (1.6–2.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	4.0 (3.3–4.7)	9.3 (8.2–10.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	89.8 (89.0–90.6)	82.4 (81.4–83.4)	6.7 (6.1–7.3)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	8.6 (7.9–9.4)	4.0 (3.5–4.6)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.9 (3.5–4.4)	3.7 (3.2–4.2)
Ages 0–17										
Total	54.5 (53.0–56.0)	49.5 (48.0–50.9)	4.4 (3.9–5.0)	0.6 (0.5–0.9)	43.8 (42.3–45.3)	40.6 (39.1–42.1)	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	2.9 (2.4–3.4)	3.8 (3.3–4.3)
Sex:										
Male	54.6 (52.6–56.6)	49.6 (47.7–51.6)	4.2 (3.6–4.9)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	43.8 (41.8–45.8)	41.0 (39.0–43.1)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	2.4 (1.9–3.0)	3.7 (3.0–4.5)
Female	54.4 (52.4–56.5)	49.3 (47.3–51.3)	4.6 (3.9–5.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	43.9 (41.8–45.9)	40.1 (38.1–42.1)	0.4 (0.3–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	3.4 (2.6–4.3)	3.8 (3.1–4.6)
Race and Hispanic origin[7]:										
Asian, non-Hispanic	70.9 (65.8–75.7)	64.4 (59.2–69.3)	5.6 (3.7–8.2)	0.9 (0.2–2.2)	27.8 (23.1–32.9)	25.8 (21.2–30.8)	0.3 (0.0–1.4)	–	1.7 (0.7–3.2)	2.2 (1.1–3.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	37.6 (33.6–41.7)	32.1 (28.3–36.2)	4.3 (2.9–6.1)	1.2 (0.6–2.3)	61.9 (57.7–65.9)	59.4 (55.2–63.5)	0.5 (0.1–1.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.7)	2.6 (1.5–4.3)	3.0 (1.7–4.8)
White, non-Hispanic	68.6 (66.6–70.6)	63.5 (61.4–65.5)	4.6 (3.9–5.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	31.3 (29.3–33.3)	27.7 (25.8–29.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	3.2 (2.6–3.9)	2.4 (1.8–3.1)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	51.5 (45.6–57.4)	47.5 (41.8–53.3)	2.9 (1.5–4.8)	1.1 (0.3–2.8)	47.6 (41.8–53.4)	43.2 (37.5–49.1)	–	–	4.4 (2.6–6.9)	*
Hispanic	32.8 (30.4–35.2)	28.2 (25.9–30.6)	4.2 (3.3–5.2)	0.5 (0.2–0.8)	61.7 (59.2–64.2)	58.7 (56.2–61.2)	0.7 (0.3–1.2)	0.3 (0.0–0.9)	2.2 (1.5–3.2)	7.0 (5.8–8.3)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL[8]:										
Less than 100% FPL	8.6 (6.8–10.8)	4.7 (3.3–6.4)	3.5 (2.3–5.0)	0.5 (0.1–1.1)	86.4 (83.9–88.6)	85.2 (82.6–87.5)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.8)	0.4 (0.1–1.1)	6.1 (4.5–7.9)
100% to less than 139% FPL	14.6 (11.8–17.7)	10.8 (8.4–13.6)	2.3 (1.2–3.9)	1.5 (0.6–3.0)	80.9 (77.3–84.2)	79.0 (75.3–82.3)	0.8 (0.3–2.0)	0.1 (0.0–0.7)	1.5 (0.6–3.1)	6.7 (4.5–9.6)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	39.4 (36.4–42.4)	33.8 (31.0–36.8)	4.9 (3.8–6.2)	0.6 (0.3–1.3)	60.2 (57.1–63.2)	56.1 (53.1–59.2)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.6)	3.7 (2.5–5.2)	4.4 (3.3–5.8)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	68.7 (65.8–71.5)	63.0 (59.9–66.0)	4.9 (3.7–6.3)	0.8 (0.4–1.4)	29.5 (26.8–32.4)	25.2 (22.6–28.0)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	3.8 (2.8–5.2)	3.6 (2.7–4.8)
Greater than 400% FPL	89.6 (88.1–90.9)	84.4 (82.7–86.0)	4.9 (4.0–5.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	10.4 (9.1–11.8)	7.0 (5.9–8.2)	–	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	3.3 (2.6–4.1)	1.4 (1.0–2.1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2. Percentage of people under age 65 with private coverage and source of private coverage, public coverage and source of public coverage, and who were uninsured at the time of interview, by age group and selected characteristics: United States, 2023 —Con.

Selected characteristic	Private[1] (all sources)	Private[1] (employment-based)	Private[1] (directly purchased)	Private[1,2] (other sources)	Public[3] (all sources)	Medicaid and CHIP[4]	Medicare	Other government	Military[5]	Uninsured[6]
Ages 18–64					Percent (95% confidence interval)					
Total	68.9 (67.9–69.8)	58.7 (57.7–59.6)	8.8 (8.3–9.3)	1.4 (1.2–1.6)	22.9 (22.0–23.7)	17.1 (16.3–17.9)	3.7 (3.4–4.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.6 (3.3–3.9)	10.8 (10.2–11.4)
18-29	62.7 (60.8–64.7)	53.2 (51.3–55.1)	6.8 (6.0–7.8)	2.6 (2.0–3.4)	26.5 (24.7–28.3)	23.2 (21.5–25.0)	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	2.4 (1.8–3.0)	12.7 (11.5–13.9)
30-44	68.6 (67.2–70.0)	60.8 (59.4–62.2)	7.0 (6.3–7.8)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	21.3 (20.1–22.5)	17.2 (16.1–18.3)	1.8 (1.4–2.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.4 (2.9–4.0)	12.3 (11.3–13.4)
45-64	73.0 (71.9–74.0)	60.4 (59.2–61.6)	11.5 (10.8–12.3)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	21.8 (20.8–22.8)	13.2 (12.3–14.0)	6.9 (6.3–7.6)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.5 (4.0–5.1)	8.3 (7.7–9.1)
Sex and age group:										
Men	70.3 (69.2–71.5)	60.4 (59.2–61.6)	8.5 (7.9–9.2)	1.4 (1.1–1.8)	19.9 (18.9–21.0)	13.1 (12.3–14.1)	3.8 (3.4–4.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	4.6 (4.2–5.1)	12.5 (11.7–13.4)
18-29	64.4 (61.7–66.9)	54.2 (51.6–56.9)	7.0 (5.8–8.4)	3.1 (2.1–4.3)	21.3 (19.1–23.7)	18.0 (15.8–20.3)	1.6 (1.0–2.6)	0.2 (0.0–0.7)	2.2 (1.5–3.0)	15.9 (14.1–17.8)
30-44	71.3 (69.2–73.2)	63.7 (61.6–65.8)	6.7 (5.7–7.8)	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	17.3 (15.7–19.0)	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	1.7 (1.2–2.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.6 (3.7–5.5)	13.9 (12.4–15.5)
45-64	73.5 (72.0–75.0)	61.6 (59.9–63.3)	11.0 (10.0–12.1)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	21.2 (19.8–22.7)	10.9 (9.8–12.0)	7.0 (6.1–7.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	6.2 (5.4–7.2)	9.2 (8.2–10.3)
Women	67.4 (66.2–68.6)	57.0 (55.7–58.2)	9.1 (8.4–9.7)	1.3 (1.1–1.7)	25.8 (24.7–26.9)	21.0 (20.0–22.1)	3.7 (3.3–4.1)	0.3 (0.1–0.4)	2.6 (2.2–3.0)	9.1 (8.4–9.8)
18-29	61.1 (58.2–63.8)	52.3 (49.5–55.0)	6.6 (5.4–8.0)	2.2 (1.5–3.2)	31.8 (29.2–34.4)	28.5 (26.0–31.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.7)	0.2 (0.0–0.8)	2.6 (1.8–3.5)	9.4 (8.0–11.0)
30-44	65.9 (64.1–67.7)	57.8 (56.0–59.6)	7.3 (6.3–8.3)	0.9 (0.5–1.4)	25.4 (23.7–27.1)	22.2 (20.6–23.9)	1.8 (1.3–2.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	2.3 (1.8–2.9)	10.7 (9.6–12.0)
45-64	72.4 (70.9–73.9)	59.3 (57.7–60.9)	12.0 (11.0–13.1)	1.2 (0.8–1.6)	22.3 (20.9–23.8)	15.4 (14.2–16.7)	6.9 (6.1–7.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	2.9 (2.3–3.5)	7.5 (6.6–8.5)
Race and Hispanic origin[7]:										
Asian, non-Hispanic	80.4 (77.5–83.1)	68.1 (65.0–71.1)	10.7 (8.8–12.9)	1.6 (0.9–2.6)	16.4 (13.8–19.2)	13.6 (11.2–16.4)	1.3 (0.7–2.2)	0.0 (0.0–0.3)	1.8 (1.1–2.8)	4.1 (3.1–5.5)
Black, non-Hispanic	58.9 (56.4–61.3)	48.8 (46.3–51.4)	7.4 (6.1–8.9)	2.7 (1.8–3.9)	34.2 (31.8–36.6)	26.2 (23.9–28.6)	6.0 (4.9–7.2)	0.6 (0.2–1.2)	4.9 (3.8–6.1)	10.2 (8.7–11.9)
White, non-Hispanic	76.4 (75.3–77.4)	66.4 (65.2–67.5)	8.8 (8.2–9.4)	1.2 (1.0–1.5)	19.7 (18.7–20.7)	13.5 (12.7–14.4)	3.9 (3.5–4.3)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	4.1 (3.6–4.5)	6.8 (6.2–7.3)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	60.5 (53.7–66.9)	51.4 (45.0–57.8)	6.9 (4.7–9.7)	2.1 (1.1–3.6)	28.1 (22.8–34.0)	22.4 (16.9–28.8)	4.4 (2.8–6.5)	0.3 (0.0–1.5)	2.7 (1.5–4.3)	14.4 (11.2–18.0)
Hispanic	50.3 (48.3–52.4)	40.1 (38.2–42.0)	9.4 (8.3–10.6)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	26.4 (24.6–28.3)	22.4 (20.6–24.2)	2.7 (2.1–3.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	2.2 (1.7–2.8)	24.7 (22.9–26.5)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL[8]:										
Less than 100% FPL	23.8 (21.3–26.5)	12.9 (10.9–15.0)	8.3 (6.9–9.8)	2.7 (1.9–3.8)	58.4 (55.4–61.3)	53.5 (50.5–56.4)	9.8 (8.4–11.4)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	1.6 (1.0–2.3)	19.9 (17.7–22.3)
100% to less than 139% FPL	31.0 (27.9–34.3)	19.9 (17.2–22.9)	9.4 (7.5–11.5)	1.7 (1.0–2.8)	49.9 (46.3–53.4)	41.9 (38.4–45.4)	10.7 (8.8–12.8)	0.4 (0.1–1.1)	2.4 (1.5–3.7)	21.7 (18.8–24.8)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	53.0 (50.8–55.2)	39.7 (37.6–41.8)	11.3 (10.1–12.6)	2.0 (1.4–2.7)	33.7 (31.6–35.8)	26.7 (24.7–28.8)	5.6 (4.7–6.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	3.5 (2.8–4.4)	16.6 (15.0–18.3)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	73.4 (71.3–75.4)	61.9 (59.8–64.0)	10.0 (8.9–11.2)	1.4 (0.9–2.1)	17.8 (16.3–19.4)	11.7 (10.3–13.2)	2.6 (2.0–3.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	4.0 (3.3–4.8)	11.2 (9.9–12.5)
Greater than 400% FPL	89.8 (89.0–90.6)	81.9 (80.9–82.9)	7.2 (6.6–7.9)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	8.1 (7.4–8.9)	3.2 (2.7–3.8)	1.0 (0.7–1.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.1 (3.6–4.6)	4.3 (3.8–4.8)
Employment status:										
Employed	77.0 (76.1–77.9)	67.8 (66.8–68.7)	8.2 (7.7–8.7)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	15.2 (14.5–16.0)	11.2 (10.5–11.9)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	3.4 (3.0–3.7)	9.8 (9.2–10.4)
Unemployed	32.5 (27.2–38.2)	22.4 (17.8–27.5)	8.3 (5.8–11.5)	1.8 (0.5–4.5)	42.1 (36.6–47.8)	40.0 (34.5–45.7)	2.0 (0.9–3.7)	–	1.2 (0.4–2.9)	25.8 (21.3–30.8)
Not in workforce	44.5 (42.5–46.5)	31.0 (29.2–32.9)	11.2 (10.1–12.4)	2.3 (1.7–2.9)	48.1 (46.2–50.1)	35.0 (33.1–36.9)	15.2 (13.9–16.6)	0.5 (0.2–0.9)	5.3 (4.5–6.1)	11.9 (10.7–13.3)
Marital status:										
Married	78.9 (77.8–79.9)	69.0 (67.8–70.2)	9.1 (8.4–9.8)	0.7 (0.6–1.0)	16.2 (15.3–17.2)	9.5 (8.8–10.3)	2.7 (2.4–3.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	4.8 (4.3–5.4)	7.7 (7.1–8.4)
Widowed	50.6 (44.8–56.3)	38.6 (33.3–44.2)	10.1 (7.1–13.8)	1.9 (0.8–3.7)	41.7 (36.2–47.4)	28.0 (22.7–33.8)	16.9 (13.4–21.0)	–	4.3 (2.5–6.7)	11.4 (8.0–15.7)
Divorced or separated	59.2 (56.7–61.6)	47.3 (44.9–49.7)	10.7 (9.3–12.3)	1.2 (0.7–1.8)	31.2 (29.0–33.5)	21.0 (19.0–23.0)	8.9 (7.6–10.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	5.8 (4.7–6.9)	13.0 (11.3–14.9)
Never married	59.8 (58.1–61.5)	49.6 (47.9–51.4)	7.8 (6.9–8.7)	2.4 (1.9–3.1)	29.8 (28.2–31.5)	26.3 (24.7–27.9)	3.8 (3.2–4.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	1.8 (1.4–2.2)	12.5 (11.4–13.6)
Cohabitating	59.4 (56.5–62.2)	49.9 (47.1–52.7)	8.6 (7.2–10.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.7)	24.7 (22.3–27.2)	21.3 (19.0–23.7)	2.4 (1.7–3.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	2.0 (1.3–2.8)	17.3 (15.2–19.5)
Education[9]:										
Less than high school	33.4 (30.6–36.3)	23.6 (21.0–26.4)	8.7 (6.9–10.7)	1.1 (0.6–1.9)	38.3 (35.3–41.5)	33.6 (30.6–36.7)	8.9 (7.3–10.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.4 (0.1–0.9)	30.1 (27.2–33.1)
High school diploma	58.5 (56.7–60.2)	48.1 (46.3–49.9)	9.2 (8.3–10.3)	1.1 (0.8–1.6)	29.8 (28.2–31.5)	23.1 (21.6–24.7)	6.4 (5.6–7.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	3.3 (2.7–4.0)	14.7 (13.5–16.0)
Some college	69.3 (67.8–70.9)	58.3 (56.6–59.9)	10.2 (9.2–11.2)	0.8 (0.6–1.2)	24.9 (23.4–26.4)	16.8 (15.6–18.2)	4.8 (4.1–5.4)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	5.3 (4.6–6.1)	9.2 (8.2–10.1)
Bachelor's degree or more	87.6 (86.7–88.4)	78.0 (77.0–79.1)	8.6 (7.9–9.3)	0.9 (0.7–1.2)	10.3 (9.5–11.0)	5.5 (4.9–6.1)	1.2 (0.9–1.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	3.9 (3.4–4.4)	4.2 (3.7–4.7)

– Quantity zero.
*Estimate is not shown because it does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Private health insurance coverage includes any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, purchased through local or community programs, or purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace or a state-based exchange. Private coverage excludes plans that pay for only one type of service, such as dental, vision, or prescription drugs. People with private coverage may also have public coverage.

[2]Other sources of private coverage includes those who indicated their source of coverage was through a state or local government program, school, parents, other relative, other source not specified, refused, not ascertained, or don't know.

[3]Public health plan coverage includes Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, and military (TRICARE, Veterans Administration [VA], and CHAMP–VA) plans. People with public coverage may also have private coverage.

[4]Medicaid and CHIP category also includes those with state-sponsored plans.

[5]Military coverage includes TRICARE, VA, and CHAMP–VA coverage.

[6]People are considered uninsured if they currently do not have coverage through private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, military (TRICARE, VA, and CHAMP-VA), other state-sponsored health plans, or other government programs. People were also defined as uninsured if they only had Indian Health Service coverage or only had a private plan that paid for one type of service such as dental, vision, or prescription drugs.

[7]People categorized as Hispanic may be any race or combination of races. People categorized as Asian, non-Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; and White, non-Hispanic indicated one race only. Non-Hispanic people of multiple or other races are combined into the Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic category.

[8]FPL is federal poverty level and was calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year, which consider family size and age.

[9]Educational level is limited to those aged 25–64.

NOTES: This table is an update of Table 2 from the report entitled "Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage United States, 2022" which was released in November 2023 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr193.pdf). Estimates may not add up to 100% because a person may have both private and public coverage. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2023.

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Table 3. Percent distribution of type of coverage among adults age 65 and older, by selected characteristics: United States, 2023

Selected characteristic	Private[1]	Dual-eligible (Medicare and Medicaid)[2]	Medicare Advantage[3]	Traditional Medicare only[4]	Other coverage[5]	Uninsured[6]
			Percent (95% confidence interval)			
Total	34.1 (32.9–35.3)	8.6 (7.8–9.4)	37.1 (35.9–38.3)	11.1 (10.4–11.9)	8.4 (7.7–9.1)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)
Age group						
65–74	35.5 (34.0–37.0)	9.0 (8.0–10.0)	36.9 (35.4–38.5)	10.7 (9.8–11.7)	7.0 (6.3–7.9)	0.8 (0.6–1.2)
75 and over	32.2 (30.5–34.0)	8.1 (7.0–9.3)	37.5 (35.8–39.3)	11.5 (10.4–12.7)	10.3 (9.2–11.5)	0.4 (0.1–1.0)
Sex						
Men	34.0 (32.3–35.8)	7.3 (6.4–8.4)	34.9 (33.2–36.6)	10.7 (9.7–11.9)	12.2 (11.1–13.3)	0.9 (0.5–1.3)
Women	34.2 (32.7–35.7)	9.6 (8.6–10.8)	39.0 (37.3–40.6)	11.5 (10.4–12.6)	5.2 (4.5–6.0)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)
Race and Hispanic origin[7]						
Asian, non-Hispanic	22.4 (17.2–28.4)	14.8 (10.2–20.6)	41.6 (35.3–48.1)	11.5 (7.8–16.2)	9.3 (5.8–14.0)	0.3 (0.0–1.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	21.6 (18.6–24.8)	15.9 (13.2–18.9)	37.8 (33.9–41.9)	14.7 (12.3–17.4)	9.6 (7.5–12.0)	0.5 (0.1–1.1)
White, non-Hispanic	39.2 (37.8–40.6)	4.9 (4.3–5.6)	36.8 (35.4–38.2)	10.6 (9.8–11.5)	8.1 (7.4–8.9)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	30.4 (21.2–41.0)	10.2 (5.1–17.8)	29.6 (20.6–40.0)	13.6 (7.5–22.0)	14.2 (7.9–22.7)	*
Hispanic	13.7 (11.0–16.9)	26.7 (22.3–31.4)	37.4 (33.3–41.6)	11.2 (8.8–14.0)	7.8 (5.7–10.3)	3.2 (1.6–5.6)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL[8]						
Less than 100% FPL	9.9 (7.4–12.8)	39.5 (35.2–43.9)	28.6 (24.9–32.6)	13.0 (10.5–15.9)	7.0 (5.0–9.4)	2.0 (0.8–4.2)
100% to less than 139% FPL	16.6 (13.4–20.1)	22.6 (18.7–26.8)	37.2 (33.1–41.5)	15.3 (12.4–18.5)	8.2 (5.9–10.9)	0.2 (0.0–1.2)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	27.0 (24.8–29.2)	8.2 (6.8–9.8)	42.0 (39.5–44.5)	12.2 (10.6–13.8)	9.6 (8.2–11.1)	1.1 (0.5–2.1)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	35.4 (32.9–37.9)	3.1 (2.2–4.3)	40.5 (37.9–43.2)	11.6 (10.0–13.3)	9.2 (7.8–10.7)	0.3 (0.0–1.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	47.7 (45.6–49.7)	2.0 (1.4–2.8)	33.7 (31.8–35.5)	8.9 (7.8–10.1)	7.4 (6.4–8.6)	0.4 (0.1–0.8)
Education						
Less than high school	16.8 (14.3–19.6)	26.9 (23.5–30.5)	34.2 (30.9–37.7)	13.3 (10.9–15.9)	6.6 (5.0–8.6)	2.1 (1.2–3.6)
High school diploma	31.4 (29.3–33.5)	8.7 (7.4–10.1)	36.9 (34.7–39.1)	12.8 (11.4–14.4)	9.4 (8.2–10.7)	0.8 (0.3–1.5)
Some college	35.8 (33.8–37.9)	5.4 (4.4–6.5)	38.8 (36.7–40.9)	10.4 (9.1–11.7)	9.4 (8.2–10.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)
Bachelor's degree or more	43.2 (41.1–45.3)	3.1 (2.4–3.8)	37.5 (35.5–39.5)	8.9 (7.8–10.1)	7.0 (6.1–8.1)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)
Marital status						
Married	38.1 (36.3–39.8)	4.9 (4.1–5.7)	37.4 (35.7–39.1)	10.5 (9.4–11.6)	8.7 (7.8–9.7)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)
Widowed	29.3 (27.2–31.5)	10.2 (8.6–11.9)	39.8 (37.4–42.2)	11.8 (10.3–13.4)	8.5 (7.1–10.0)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)
Divorced or separated	27.8 (25.6–30.2)	16.4 (14.1–18.9)	36.0 (33.4–38.8)	11.5 (9.8–13.3)	7.4 (5.9–9.1)	0.8 (0.3–1.8)
Never married	28.5 (24.8–32.3)	17.8 (14.4–21.6)	32.2 (28.3–36.4)	13.0 (10.2–16.2)	6.5 (4.7–8.7)	2.1 (1.0–3.8)
Cohabitating	34.6 (27.1–42.8)	9.6 (4.8–16.8)	36.7 (29.5–44.3)	10.0 (6.1–15.3)	9.1 (4.5–15.9)	–

*Estimate is not shown because it does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.
– Quantity zero.
[1]Includes those who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan. This category also includes older adults with private insurance only but excludes those with a Medicare Advantage plan.
[2]Includes older adults who do not have any private coverage but have Medicare and Medicaid or other state-sponsored health plans, including Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
[3]Includes older adults who only have Medicare coverage received through a Medicare Advantage plan.
[4]Includes older adults who only have Medicare coverage but do not receive their coverage through a Medicare Advantage plan.
[5]Includes older adults who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, Medicare Advantage, or traditional Medicare only (no Medicare Advantage) coverage. This category also includes older adults who have only Medicaid, other state-sponsored health plans, or CHIP, as well as people who have any type of military coverage (TRICARE, Veterans Administration [VA], and CHAMP–VA) without Medicare.

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[6]Includes older adults who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military coverage (TRICARE, VA, and CHAMP–VA). This category also includes older adults who are covered by Indian Health Service coverage only or who only have only a plan that pays for one type of service such as dental, vision, or prescription drugs.

[7]People categorized as Hispanic may be any race or combination of races. People categorized as Asian, non-Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; and White, non-Hispanic indicated one race only. Non-Hispanic people of multiple or other races are combined into the Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic category.

[8]FPL is federal poverty level and was calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year, which consider family size and age.

NOTES: This table is an update of Table 4 from the report entitled "Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage United States, 2022" which was released in November 2023 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr193.pdf). For adults aged 65 and over, a health insurance hierarchy of six mutually exclusive categories was developed. This hierarchy eliminates duplicate responses for both private health insurance and Medicare Advantage. Older adults with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the following hierarchy: private, Medicare and Medicaid, Medicare Advantage, traditional Medicare only, other coverage, and uninsured. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2023.

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