



National Health Interview Survey

Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage 2024

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, 2024

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	61.7 (60.8–62.5)	39.2 (38.5–40.0)	8.2 (7.8–8.6)	2.4 (2.2–2.7)	5.1 (4.8–5.5)	0.6 (0.5–0.7)
Under 65	65.7 (64.7–66.6)	26.8 (26.0–27.7)	9.9 (9.4–10.4)	2.9 (2.7–3.2)	6.2 (5.8–6.6)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
0–17	55.5 (54.0–57.0)	41.6 (40.1–43.1)	5.0 (4.4–5.6)	1.9 (1.6–2.2)	2.4 (2.0–2.8)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)
18–64	69.4 (68.5–70.2)	21.5 (20.7–22.3)	11.6 (11.1–12.3)	3.3 (3.0–3.6)	7.6 (7.1–8.1)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
65 and over	43.4 (42.1–44.7)	95.7 (95.2–96.2)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)
Number in millions						
All ages	204.6	130.2	27.3	8.1	17.1	2.1
Under 65	178.7	73.1	26.9	8.0	16.9	2.0
0–17	40.1	30.1	3.6	1.4	1.7	0.5
18–64	138.6	42.9	23.3	6.7	15.1	1.5
65 and over	25.9	57.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1

¹Private 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.

²Public 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.

³People 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, 2024.

Suggested citation

Cohen RA and Sohi IS. Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage: United States, 2024, National Center for Health Statistics. September 2025. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_policy/coverage_and_access.htm.

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, 2024

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	65.7 (64.7–66.6)	56.1 (55.1–57.0)	8.5 (8.1–8.9)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	26.8 (26.0–27.7)	21.6 (20.8–22.4)	2.6 (2.4–2.9)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	3.5 (3.2–3.9)	9.9 (9.4–10.4)
Sex:										
Female	65.0 (63.9–66.2)	55.1 (53.9–56.3)	8.9 (8.3–9.5)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	28.2 (27.1–29.3)	23.8 (22.8–24.8)	2.6 (2.3–2.9)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	2.6 (2.2–3.0)	8.9 (8.3–9.5)
Male	66.3 (65.2–67.4)	57.1 (55.9–58.2)	8.1 (7.6–8.7)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	25.5 (24.5–26.5)	19.4 (18.5–20.3)	2.7 (2.4–3.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	4.5 (4.0–5.0)	10.9 (10.2–11.6)
Race and Hispanic origin ⁷ :										
Asian, non-Hispanic	79.4 (76.8–81.9)	67.3 (64.3–70.2)	10.4 (8.6–12.5)	1.7 (1.1–2.5)	17.2 (14.8–19.8)	14.3 (12.0–16.8)	1.5 (0.8–2.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	1.6 (1.0–2.3)	4.9 (3.7–6.4)
Black, non-Hispanic	53.2 (50.7–55.6)	44.3 (41.8–46.8)	7.4 (6.2–8.8)	1.4 (0.9–2.1)	40.9 (38.4–43.4)	34.3 (31.9–36.9)	4.6 (3.7–5.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	4.3 (3.5–5.4)	8.4 (7.2–9.8)
White, non-Hispanic	75.2 (74.1–76.3)	65.8 (64.6–67.0)	8.3 (7.8–8.9)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	20.5 (19.5–21.5)	14.7 (13.8–15.5)	2.7 (2.4–3.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.1 (3.6–4.6)	6.9 (6.3–7.5)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	55.0 (50.7–59.2)	47.8 (43.8–51.9)	6.2 (4.5–8.3)	1.0 (0.4–1.9)	39.4 (35.4–43.5)	31.9 (28.0–36.0)	3.3 (2.2–4.6)	0.4 (0.1–1.3)	5.1 (3.4–7.2)	8.7 (6.7–11.0)
Hispanic	46.8 (45.1–48.6)	36.7 (35.0–38.4)	9.4 (8.5–10.4)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	35.1 (33.4–36.9)	31.9 (30.2–33.6)	1.5 (1.2–2.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	2.0 (1.6–2.5)	19.8 (18.5–21.2)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL ⁸ :										
Less than 100% FPL	19.9 (18.0–21.9)	10.3 (8.9–11.9)	7.3 (6.0–8.7)	2.3 (1.7–3.0)	64.9 (62.5–67.2)	60.9 (58.5–63.3)	6.2 (5.2–7.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	1.3 (0.8–2.0)	16.9 (15.2–18.7)
100% to less than 139% FPL	26.0 (23.3–28.8)	14.9 (12.9–17.2)	9.6 (7.9–11.6)	1.5 (0.8–2.4)	59.1 (56.2–62.0)	54.2 (51.2–57.1)	5.7 (4.7–7.0)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	1.8 (1.2–2.7)	17.5 (15.3–19.9)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	48.1 (46.2–50.0)	35.5 (33.8–37.4)	11.6 (10.4–12.8)	1.0 (0.6–1.5)	39.3 (37.5–41.0)	32.8 (31.2–34.5)	3.6 (3.0–4.2)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	3.8 (3.0–4.7)	15.9 (14.5–17.3)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	73.2 (71.6–74.8)	62.9 (61.2–64.6)	9.2 (8.3–10.1)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	19.2 (17.9–20.6)	12.9 (11.8–14.1)	2.2 (1.8–2.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.5 (3.8–5.4)	9.9 (8.9–11.0)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.4 (89.7–91.2)	82.8 (81.9–83.8)	6.9 (6.3–7.5)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	8.0 (7.4–8.7)	3.5 (3.0–3.9)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	3.8 (3.4–4.3)	3.7 (3.2–4.2)
Ages 0–17										
Total	55.5 (54.0–57.0)	50.0 (48.5–51.5)	4.9 (4.4–5.4)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	41.6 (40.1–43.1)	38.1 (36.1–39.7)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.1 (2.5–3.7)	5.0 (4.4–5.6)
Sex:										
Female	55.6 (53.6–57.6)	50.5 (48.5–52.5)	4.6 (3.9–5.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.7)	41.5 (39.5–43.5)	38.3 (36.3–40.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	2.8 (2.2–3.5)	5.0 (4.2–5.8)
Male	55.3 (53.4–57.3)	49.5 (47.6–51.5)	5.2 (4.5–5.9)	0.6 (0.4–1.0)	41.8 (39.8–43.7)	38.0 (36.1–40.0)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	3.4 (2.6–4.3)	5.1 (4.3–5.9)
Race and Hispanic origin ⁷ :										
Asian, non-Hispanic	74.9 (70.1–79.3)	69.7 (64.7–74.3)	4.7 (2.9–7.1)	0.6 (0.1–1.7)	23.3 (18.9–28.3)	21.2 (16.9–26.2)	0.0 (0.0–0.8)	0.2 (0.0–1.1)	1.9 (0.7–4.0)	3.3 (1.8–5.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	37.0 (32.9–41.2)	31.9 (27.9–36.0)	4.0 (2.4–6.0)	1.1 (0.5–2.2)	62.3 (58.0–66.5)	58.2 (53.8–62.5)	0.6 (0.1–1.6)	0.2 (0.0–0.9)	3.5 (2.2–5.2)	2.7 (1.7–4.2)
White, non-Hispanic	68.9 (67.0–70.8)	63.3 (61.3–65.2)	5.1 (4.4–5.9)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	29.0 (27.2–30.9)	25.3 (23.5–27.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	3.6 (2.7–4.7)	4.1 (3.4–5.0)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	51.2 (45.7–56.7)	47.9 (42.6–53.1)	2.9 (1.5–5.1)	0.4 (0.1–1.4)	47.6 (42.2–53.0)	42.4 (37.1–47.8)	–	0.6 (0.0–3.1)	4.7 (2.7–7.5)	4.6 (2.8–7.1)
Hispanic	36.5 (34.0–39.1)	30.8 (28.4–33.3)	5.5 (4.5–6.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	57.2 (54.6–59.8)	54.7 (52.1–57.4)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	1.7 (1.1–2.4)	8.1 (6.8–9.6)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL ⁸ :										
Less than 100% FPL	8.9 (7.0–11.0)	5.0 (3.6–6.7)	3.1 (2.0–4.6)	0.7 (0.3–1.5)	84.6 (82.0–87.0)	83.2 (80.4–85.7)	0.4 (0.1–1.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.5)	1.1 (0.4–2.4)	7.7 (5.9–9.8)
100% to less than 139% FPL	16.6 (13.4–20.2)	11.4 (8.8–14.6)	4.8 (3.1–7.0)	0.4 (0.1–1.4)	80.2 (76.4–83.6)	77.6 (73.5–81.3)	0.9 (0.2–2.3)	0.2 (0.0–0.9)	1.8 (0.9–3.3)	5.9 (4.2–8.0)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	38.7 (35.8–41.7)	31.8 (29.0–34.6)	6.4 (5.1–8.0)	0.6 (0.2–1.1)	58.3 (55.3–61.2)	53.9 (51.0–56.8)	0.4 (0.1–1.0)	0.5 (0.1–1.2)	3.6 (2.4–5.1)	7.3 (5.9–8.9)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	69.5 (66.5–72.3)	63.7 (60.7–66.5)	5.2 (4.0–6.6)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	27.1 (24.4–29.9)	21.7 (19.3–24.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.6)	0.0 (0.0–0.3)	5.3 (4.0–7.0)	5.2 (4.0–6.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.7 (89.3–91.9)	85.7 (84.2–87.1)	4.6 (3.8–5.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	8.4 (7.2–9.7)	5.5 (4.6–6.5)	0.2 (0.0–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	2.8 (2.1–3.5)	1.9 (1.3–2.7)

See footnotes at end of table.

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, 2024 —Con.

Selected characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)									
	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										
Total	68.9 (67.9–69.8)	58.3 (57.3–59.2)	9.8 (9.3–10.3)	1.3 (1.1–1.5)	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	62.0 (60.2–63.8)	51.7 (49.8–53.6)	7.8 (6.8–8.8)	2.5 (2.0–3.2)	24.4 (22.7–26.2)	21.2 (19.6–22.8)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	2.5 (2.0–3.0)	15.4 (14.1–16.8)
30–44	69.5 (68.2–70.8)	60.4 (59.0–61.7)	8.4 (7.7–9.2)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	19.8 (18.7–21.0)	15.7 (14.6–16.7)	1.7 (1.3–2.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.3 (2.8–3.8)	12.6 (11.7–13.7)
45–64	73.9 (72.7–75.0)	60.6 (59.3–61.9)	12.3 (11.5–13.1)	1.0 (0.7–1.2)	21.0 (20.0–22.0)	12.1 (11.3–12.9)	6.5 (6.0–7.1)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	4.8 (4.3–5.4)	8.5 (7.7–9.2)
Sex and age group:										
Men	70.4 (69.2–71.5)	59.9 (58.6–61.1)	9.3 (8.6–10.0)	1.3 (1.0–1.5)	19.4 (18.4–20.4)	12.4 (11.6–13.3)	3.5 (3.1–4.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.9 (4.4–5.5)	13.1 (12.2–14.0)
18–29	64.5 (61.9–67.0)	54.7 (52.1–57.4)	7.2 (5.9–8.6)	2.6 (1.8–3.5)	20.2 (18.0–22.4)	16.7 (14.7–18.9)	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.8)	2.8 (2.1–3.8)	17.1 (15.1–19.1)
30–44	71.9 (70.0–73.8)	62.7 (60.8–64.6)	8.4 (7.4–9.6)	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	16.5 (15.0–18.0)	11.1 (9.9–12.5)	1.7 (1.2–2.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	4.3 (3.6–5.1)	13.9 (12.4–15.5)
45–64	72.8 (71.1–74.5)	60.7 (58.9–62.5)	11.3 (10.2–12.4)	0.8 (0.6–1.2)	21.5 (20.0–23.0)	10.7 (9.7–11.9)	6.8 (6.0–7.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	6.7 (5.8–7.8)	9.8 (8.7–11.0)
Women	68.3 (67.1–69.5)	56.6 (55.4–57.9)	10.4 (9.7–11.1)	1.3 (1.1–1.6)	23.5 (22.5–24.6)	18.8 (17.8–19.8)	3.4 (3.0–3.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	2.5 (2.2–2.9)	10.3 (9.5–11.0)
18–29	59.5 (56.8–62.1)	48.6 (46.0–51.3)	8.4 (6.9–10.0)	2.5 (1.7–3.4)	28.7 (26.3–31.2)	25.6 (23.3–28.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	2.1 (1.5–2.9)	13.8 (12.0–15.7)
30–44	67.1 (65.3–69.0)	58.0 (56.1–59.9)	8.4 (7.4–9.4)	0.8 (0.4–1.2)	23.1 (21.6–24.8)	20.2 (18.6–21.8)	1.7 (1.2–2.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	2.3 (1.8–2.8)	11.4 (10.1–12.7)
45–64	74.8 (73.3–76.3)	60.5 (58.8–62.2)	13.3 (12.1–14.4)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	20.6 (19.3–21.9)	13.4 (12.3–14.5)	6.3 (5.5–7.1)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	3.0 (2.5–3.6)	7.2 (6.3–8.2)
Race and Hispanic origin ⁷ :										
Asian, non-Hispanic	80.6 (77.8–83.2)	66.7 (63.5–69.8)	11.9 (9.8–14.3)	2.0 (1.3–2.9)	15.6 (13.2–18.3)	12.5 (10.3–15.0)	1.8 (1.0–3.0)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	1.5 (0.9–2.2)	5.3 (4.0–7.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	59.1 (56.5–61.6)	48.8 (46.2–51.5)	8.7 (7.3–10.4)	1.5 (0.9–2.3)	33.1 (30.6–35.6)	25.6 (23.4–28.0)	6.0 (4.9–7.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	4.7 (3.6–5.9)	10.5 (9.0–12.2)
White, non-Hispanic	77.2 (76.2–78.3)	66.6 (65.4–67.7)	9.4 (8.8–10.0)	1.3 (1.0–1.6)	17.8 (16.9–18.8)	11.3 (10.6–12.1)	3.5 (3.2–3.9)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	4.2 (3.8–4.6)	7.8 (7.1–8.4)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	57.8 (52.6–62.8)	47.8 (42.9–52.8)	8.6 (6.1–11.8)	1.3 (0.5–3.0)	33.4 (28.6–38.4)	24.2 (19.7–29.1)	5.7 (3.9–8.0)	0.3 (0.0–1.0)	5.3 (3.3–8.1)	11.7 (8.9–14.9)
Hispanic	51.7 (49.7–53.6)	39.5 (37.6–41.4)	11.3 (10.1–12.5)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	24.7 (23.0–26.6)	21.2 (19.5–23.0)	1.9 (1.5–2.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	2.1 (1.7–2.7)	25.3 (23.6–27.1)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL ⁸ :										
Less than 100% FPL	25.6 (23.2–28.2)	13.1 (11.2–15.2)	9.5 (7.8–11.3)	3.1 (2.3–4.1)	54.6 (51.8–57.4)	49.2 (46.4–52.0)	9.2 (7.8–10.7)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)	1.5 (0.9–2.2)	21.7 (19.6–24.0)
100% to less than 139% FPL	31.0 (27.7–34.3)	16.8 (14.3–19.5)	12.1 (9.9–14.6)	2.1 (1.2–3.3)	48.0 (44.4–51.6)	41.9 (38.3–45.5)	8.3 (6.7–10.1)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	1.8 (1.1–2.8)	23.6 (20.5–26.9)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	52.2 (50.2–54.3)	37.2 (35.3–39.2)	13.8 (12.5–15.3)	1.2 (0.7–1.8)	30.9 (29.0–32.8)	23.5 (21.8–25.4)	4.9 (4.2–5.8)	0.5 (0.2–0.9)	3.9 (3.2–4.8)	19.6 (18.0–21.4)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	74.5 (72.8–76.1)	62.7 (60.9–64.5)	10.5 (9.5–11.7)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	16.6 (15.2–18.1)	10.0 (8.8–11.3)	2.9 (2.3–3.6)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	4.3 (3.6–5.1)	11.5 (10.3–12.8)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.4 (89.6–91.1)	82.0 (81.0–83.0)	7.5 (6.9–8.2)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	7.9 (7.2–8.7)	2.9 (2.5–3.4)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	4.1 (3.7–4.7)	4.2 (3.7–4.7)
Employment status:										
Employed	76.8 (75.9–77.7)	67.0 (65.9–68.0)	9.0 (8.5–9.5)	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	14.1 (13.4–14.8)	10.0 (9.4–10.7)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	3.3 (2.9–3.7)	11.1 (10.4–11.8)
Unemployed	38.3 (32.7–44.1)	24.7 (19.7–30.3)	12.9 (9.5–16.9)	0.7 (0.2–2.0)	35.3 (30.0–41.0)	31.5 (26.4–37.0)	1.6 (0.4–3.9)	0.3 (0.0–1.3)	2.2 (1.0–4.2)	28.0 (23.0–33.3)
Not in workforce	46.1 (44.2–48.1)	31.3 (29.5–33.1)	12.4 (11.2–13.6)	2.5 (1.9–3.2)	46.5 (44.5–48.5)	33.4 (31.6–35.3)	13.7 (12.5–15.0)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	5.6 (4.8–6.5)	11.8 (10.6–13.1)
Marital status:										
Married	79.3 (78.2–80.3)	69.3 (68.1–70.4)	9.4 (8.7–10.1)	0.6 (0.5–0.9)	14.6 (13.7–15.5)	7.9 (7.3–8.6)	2.5 (2.1–2.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	4.8 (4.3–5.5)	8.8 (8.1–9.6)
Widowed	58.1 (52.3–63.7)	37.2 (31.8–42.7)	17.8 (13.5–22.7)	3.2 (1.3–6.3)	35.4 (30.1–41.0)	21.8 (17.3–26.7)	12.5 (9.1–16.5)	1.2 (0.3–3.1)	5.4 (3.3–8.2)	10.1 (6.9–14.2)
Divorced or separated	60.5 (57.9–63.0)	46.5 (43.9–49.0)	12.7 (11.1–14.3)	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	31.2 (28.8–33.6)	21.8 (19.7–24.0)	8.4 (7.1–9.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	4.8 (3.9–5.8)	12.3 (10.6–14.3)
Never married	59.1 (57.5–60.8)	47.3 (45.6–49.0)	9.7 (8.7–10.7)	2.1 (1.7–2.7)	28.2 (26.6–29.8)	24.3 (22.8–25.8)	3.5 (3.0–4.2)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	1.9 (1.5–2.4)	14.7 (13.5–15.9)
Cohabitating	60.4 (57.9–62.9)	50.5 (47.9–53.0)	8.7 (7.4–10.2)	1.2 (0.7–1.9)	24.8 (22.5–27.1)	20.6 (18.5–22.9)	2.6 (1.8–3.6)	0.4 (0.1–0.9)	2.4 (1.8–3.3)	17.0 (15.1–19.1)
Education ⁹ :										
Less than high school	35.2 (32.1–38.4)	21.6 (19.0–24.5)	11.6 (9.6–13.8)	2.0 (1.1–3.1)	35.6 (32.5–38.7)	30.7 (27.8–33.8)	6.9 (5.4–8.7)	0.4 (0.1–1.0)	0.4 (0.1–0.9)	31.8 (28.8–35.0)
High school diploma	58.9 (57.2–60.7)	46.9 (45.1–48.6)	11.1 (10.0–12.3)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	28.7 (27.0–30.3)	21.4 (19.9–22.9)	6.6 (5.7–7.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	3.4 (2.8–4.0)	15.2 (13.9–16.7)
Some college	70.4 (68.9–72.0)	59.2 (57.6–60.8)	10.4 (9.4–11.4)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	23.5 (22.1–24.9)	15.2 (14.0–16.3)	4.3 (3.7–5.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	6.0 (5.2–6.8)	9.5 (8.6–10.5)
Bachelor's degree or more	88.0 (87.2–88.9)	78.3 (77.1–79.3)	8.9 (8.2–9.6)	0.9 (0.7–1.2)	9.6 (8.8–10.4)	4.7 (4.1–5.3)	1.2 (0.9–1.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	3.9 (3.4–4.5)	4.3 (3.8–4.9)

– Quantity zero.

¹Private 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.

²Other 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.

³Public 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.

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

⁵Military coverage includes TRICARE, VA, and CHAMP-VA coverage.

⁶People 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.

⁷People 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.

⁸FPL 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.

⁹Educational 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, 2024.

Suggested citation

Cohen RA and Sohi IS. Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage: United States, 2024, National Center for Health Statistics. September 2025. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_policy/coverage_and_access.htm.

Table 3. Percentage and number of people younger than age 65 with exchange-based coverage at the time of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 2024

Selected characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Number in millions
Age group (years)		
Younger than 65:	6.0 (5.7–6.4)	16.5
0–17	3.2 (2.8–3.7)	2.3
18–64	7.1 (6.6–7.5)	14.1
18–29	4.6 (3.9–5.5)	2.4
30–44	6.2 (5.6–6.9)	4.2
45–64	9.3 (8.6–10.0)	7.5
Sex		
Female	6.5 (6.0–7.0)	8.8
Male	5.6 (5.2–6.1)	7.7
Race and Hispanic origin ¹		
Asian, non-Hispanic	8.0 (6.4–9.9)	1.3
Black, non-Hispanic	6.3 (5.2–7.6)	2.1
White, non-Hispanic	5.5 (5.1–6.0)	8.3
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	3.6 (2.4–5.1)	0.4
Hispanic	7.2 (6.3–8.1)	4.3
Family income as a percentage of the FPL ²		
Less than 100% FPL	5.5 (4.4–6.8)	1.8
100% to less than 139% FPL	8.4 (6.7–10.2)	1.7
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	9.2 (8.2–10.3)	4.8
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	6.7 (5.9–7.5)	3.7
Greater than 400% FPL	4.0 (3.5–4.5)	4.4
Education ³		
Less than high school	9.3 (7.5–11.3)	1.4
High school diploma	8.5 (7.6–9.6)	3.7
Some college	7.9 (7.1–8.8)	3.6
Bachelor's degree or more	6.3 (5.7–6.9)	4.0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 3. Percentage and number of people younger than age 65 with exchange-based coverage at the time of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 2024—Con.

Selected characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Number in millions
Employment status ⁴		
Employed	6.5 (6.0–6.9)	10.1
Unemployed	11.2 (8.0–15.1)	0.6
Not in workforce	8.4 (7.4–9.5)	3.5
Marital status ⁴		
Married	6.9 (6.3–7.5)	7.0
Widowed	13.0 (9.1–17.8)	0.3
Divorced or separated	9.3 (7.9–10.8)	1.5
Never married	6.3 (5.5–7.1)	3.7
Cohabiting	7.0 (5.7–8.4)	1.5

¹People 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.

²FPL 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.

³Educational level is limited to those aged 25–64.

⁴Employment status and marital status are limited to those aged 18–64.

NOTES: This table is an update of Table 3 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 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, 2024.

Suggested citation

Cohen RA and Sohi IS. Demographic Variation in Health Insurance Coverage: United States, 2024, National Center for Health Statistics. September 2025. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_policy/coverage_and_access.htm.

Table 4. Percent distribution of type of coverage among adults age 65 and older, by selected characteristics: United States, 2024

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	32.9 (31.8–34.1)	7.7 (7.0–8.5)	39.5 (38.4–40.7)	11.1 (10.4–11.9)	8.1 (7.4–8.8)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)
Age group						
65–74	34.0 (32.5–35.6)	8.4 (7.5–9.3)	38.6 (37.1–40.1)	11.5 (10.5–12.5)	6.6 (5.8–7.5)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)
75 and over	31.5 (29.9–33.2)	6.9 (6.0–7.9)	40.8 (39.1–42.6)	10.7 (9.6–11.8)	9.9 (8.9–11.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)
Sex						
Men	33.0 (31.3–34.7)	6.2 (5.3–7.2)	38.6 (36.9–40.4)	10.0 (9.0–11.1)	11.4 (10.3–12.6)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)
Women	32.9 (31.4–34.5)	9.0 (8.1–10.0)	40.3 (38.7–41.9)	12.0 (11.0–13.1)	5.3 (4.6–6.1)	0.5 (0.2–0.8)
Race and Hispanic origin ⁷						
Asian, non-Hispanic	25.7 (20.4–31.5)	16.7 (12.3–21.9)	40.7 (34.5–47.1)	8.7 (5.5–12.9)	6.7 (3.9–10.6)	1.6 (0.4–4.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	22.0 (18.5–25.7)	16.7 (14.0–19.7)	37.6 (33.6–41.7)	12.2 (9.8–15.0)	10.8 (8.5–13.5)	0.7 (0.2–1.9)
White, non-Hispanic	37.4 (36.0–38.8)	3.9 (3.4–4.5)	39.6 (38.2–40.9)	11.1 (10.2–12.0)	7.9 (7.2–8.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)
Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic	25.2 (17.9–33.8)	15.4 (9.6–23.0)	32.6 (24.5–41.5)	17.5 (10.8–26.1)	8.3 (4.4–13.8)	1.0 (0.1–3.7)
Hispanic	15.1 (12.2–18.5)	21.7 (18.2–25.5)	41.9 (37.7–46.2)	10.6 (7.9–13.9)	7.4 (5.2–10.1)	3.3 (1.8–5.4)
Family income as a percentage of the FPL ⁸						
Less than 100% FPL	9.7 (7.3–12.6)	37.9 (33.6–42.4)	31.3 (27.1–35.7)	12.6 (9.9–15.8)	7.1 (5.1–9.7)	1.4 (0.5–2.8)
100% to less than 139% FPL	16.2 (13.2–19.6)	21.1 (17.6–24.8)	38.6 (34.6–42.8)	15.8 (12.8–19.3)	7.4 (5.4–9.9)	0.9 (0.2–2.4)
139% to less than or equal to 250% FPL	24.9 (22.8–27.2)	7.4 (6.0–9.0)	45.1 (42.5–47.8)	13.0 (11.2–14.8)	8.6 (7.3–10.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.8)
Greater than 250% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	32.8 (30.1–35.6)	3.2 (2.1–4.5)	44.1 (41.4–46.9)	10.2 (8.5–12.0)	9.3 (7.8–10.9)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)
Greater than 400% FPL	45.8 (43.9–47.7)	1.4 (0.9–2.1)	35.8 (34.0–37.6)	9.3 (8.2–10.5)	7.4 (6.4–8.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)
Education						
Less than high school	16.4 (13.7–19.3)	24.0 (20.8–27.6)	36.9 (32.9–40.9)	13.2 (10.8–16.0)	7.3 (5.4–9.6)	2.2 (1.1–4.0)
High school diploma	29.5 (27.5–31.4)	8.2 (7.0–9.4)	40.7 (38.4–43.0)	13.3 (11.8–15.0)	8.0 (6.8–9.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)
Some college	33.4 (31.2–35.6)	5.4 (4.5–6.4)	40.9 (38.7–43.1)	10.0 (8.8–11.3)	9.9 (8.8–11.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)
Bachelor's degree or more	42.1 (40.2–44.1)	2.8 (2.2–3.5)	38.5 (36.7–40.3)	9.3 (8.2–10.4)	6.9 (5.8–8.0)	0.4 (0.1–0.9)
Marital status						
Married	36.8 (35.2–38.4)	4.2 (3.5–5.1)	39.9 (38.2–41.5)	10.0 (9.1–11.1)	8.6 (7.7–9.6)	0.5 (0.2–0.9)
Widowed	28.5 (26.4–30.6)	10.2 (8.7–11.9)	40.0 (37.6–42.4)	12.8 (11.1–14.7)	7.6 (6.5–9.0)	0.9 (0.4–1.8)
Divorced or separated	27.1 (24.6–29.6)	13.9 (12.0–15.9)	40.6 (37.8–43.3)	12.1 (10.4–13.9)	6.1 (4.8–7.6)	0.4 (0.1–0.7)
Never married	24.2 (20.9–27.8)	19.2 (15.6–23.2)	38.0 (33.7–42.5)	10.3 (7.8–13.2)	7.6 (5.4–10.3)	0.7 (0.2–1.8)
Cohabitating	29.7 (22.8–37.4)	12.1 (7.7–17.9)	34.1 (27.3–41.5)	12.5 (8.1–18.3)	9.9 (5.9–15.4)	1.6 (0.3–5.0)

¹Includes 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.²Includes 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).³Includes older adults who only have Medicare coverage received through a Medicare Advantage plan.⁴Includes older adults who only have Medicare coverage but do not receive their coverage through a Medicare Advantage plan.

⁵Includes 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.

⁶Includes 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.

⁷People 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.

⁸FPL 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, 2024.

Suggested citation

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