Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Quarterly Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, October 2022–December 2023

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Since 2001, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Early Release Program has released selected estimates of health and health care for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population. Table 1 presents quarterly estimates of health insurance coverage disaggregated by age group and family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL) for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from the July–September 2023 NHIS. Table 2 presents quarterly population estimates of health insurance coverage disaggregated by age group. Table 3 presents quarterly estimates of health insurance coverage for adults aged 18–64 disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Table 4 presents quarterly estimates of health insurance coverage for adults aged 18–64 disaggregated by region. Quarterly estimates for October–December 2022 through July–September 2023 are also presented for comparison. These estimates are being published prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

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Table 1. Percentage (and 95% confidence interval) of people who lacked health insurance coverage, had public health plan coverage, and had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group, family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level and quarter: United States, October 2022–December 2023

Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and family income as a percentage of the FPL[1]	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2023 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2023 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2023 (Oct–Dec)
Uninsured[2]					
All ages	8.3 (7.4–9.3)	7.7 (7.0–8.4)	7.2 (6.3–8.2)	7.7 (6.9–8.7)	7.7 (6.9–8.5)
Less than 100% FPL	15.2 (11.3–19.8)	15.2 (12.3–18.5)	11.5 (8.0–15.9)	12.9 (10.0–16.3)	13.9 (10.6–17.8)
100% to less than 200% FPL	12.8 (10.3–15.6)	12.9 (10.8–15.2)	9.3 (7.4–11.5)	12.9 (10.8–15.2)	12.9 (11.3–14.7)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	9.7 (8.1–11.5)	7.2 (5.8–8.7)	9.0 (7.3–11.0)	7.6 (6.2–9.2)	7.0 (5.9–8.2)
Greater than 400% FPL	2.8 (2.1–3.6)	2.9 (2.2–3.8)	2.8 (2.1–3.6)	3.5 (2.7–4.4)	3.5 (2.6–4.5)
Under 65	10.0 (8.8–11.2)	9.2 (8.3–10.1)	8.6 (7.5–9.8)	9.3 (8.2–10.4)	9.2 (8.3–10.2)
Less than 100% FPL	17.3 (12.9–22.5)	17.0 (13.8–20.7)	12.9 (9.0–17.7)	14.7 (11.3–18.6)	15.6 (12.0–19.9)
100% to less than 200% FPL	15.5 (12.5–18.9)	15.8 (13.2–18.6)	11.3 (8.9–14.1)	15.8 (13.3–18.6)	16.0 (13.9–18.4)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	11.6 (9.7–13.7)	8.7 (7.0–10.5)	10.8 (8.7–13.2)	9.1 (7.5–11.0)	8.5 (7.1–10.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.3 (2.5–4.2)	3.3 (2.5–4.4)	3.2 (2.4–4.2)	4.0 (3.1–5.1)	4.0 (3.0–5.2)
0–17	4.2 (3.1–5.5)	4.2 (3.2–5.5)	3.7 (2.7–4.9)	3.4 (2.5–4.4)	4.3 (3.3–5.5)
Less than 100% FPL	*	7.7 (4.2–12.7)	*	*	9.1 (4.8–15.3)
100% to less than 200% FPL	4.9 (2.6–8.4)	6.9 (4.0–11.0)	3.5 (1.8–6.0)	6.4 (3.5–10.6)	6.2 (3.7–9.5)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	5.6 (3.8–8.0)	3.4 (1.9–5.5)	5.0 (3.2–7.3)	3.6 (2.1–5.7)	3.3 (1.9–5.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	1.8 (0.9–3.4)	1.2 (0.5–2.5)	1.1 (0.4–2.2)	1.3 (0.5–2.7)	2.0 (0.8–4.1)
18–64	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)	10.4 (9.0–11.9)	11.4 (10.1–12.8)	11.0 (9.8–12.1)
Less than 100% FPL	24.9 (18.6–32.2)	21.9 (17.4–27.0)	17.6 (12.0–24.5)	21.4 (16.3–27.3)	19.5 (14.9–24.8)
100% to less than 200% FPL	20.9 (16.9–25.3)	20.2 (16.8–23.9)	15.3 (12.0–19.0)	20.6 (17.5–23.9)	20.7 (17.8–23.9)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	14.0 (11.6–16.7)	10.8 (8.8–13.1)	13.0 (10.5–16.0)	11.3 (9.1–13.7)	10.7 (9.0–12.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.7 (2.8–4.9)	4.0 (3.0–5.3)	3.8 (2.9–5.0)	4.8 (3.7–6.1)	4.5 (3.4–5.9)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
All ages	39.7 (38.1–41.3)	39.6 (38.2–41.0)	41.8 (40.1–43.4)	40.6 (38.9–42.3)	39.9 (38.2–41.6)
Less than 100% FPL	71.2 (66.0–76.1)	70.5 (66.3–74.5)	77.2 (73.2–80.9)	72.9 (69.0–76.5)	71.0 (65.9–75.8)
100% to less than 200% FPL	62.8 (59.3–66.2)	62.0 (58.4–65.5)	64.7 (61.2–68.2)	62.3 (58.8–65.8)	62.1 (59.0–65.1)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	37.1 (34.1–40.3)	35.9 (33.6–38.3)	37.5 (34.7–40.3)	37.2 (33.6–40.9)	38.7 (36.0–41.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	21.6 (20.1–23.2)	18.7 (17.0–20.6)	21.3 (19.6–23.2)	20.1 (18.5–21.7)	20.1 (18.2–22.1)
Under 65	27.9 (26.2–29.6)	27.7 (26.1–29.4)	30.2 (28.4–32.1)	28.7 (26.7–30.6)	27.9 (26.2–29.6)
Less than 100% FPL	67.9 (62.3–73.1)	66.9 (62.3–71.3)	74.4 (70.0–78.4)	69.0 (64.4–73.3)	67.3 (61.8–72.4)
100% to less than 200% FPL	54.9 (50.9–58.9)	53.5 (49.3–57.8)	57.2 (53.0–61.4)	53.6 (49.5–57.6)	52.8 (49.1–56.5)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	24.9 (21.8–28.1)	22.8 (20.0–25.7)	24.6 (21.6–27.7)	24.4 (20.9–28.3)	25.3 (22.3–28.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	7.5 (6.2–9.0)	6.4 (5.1–7.9)	9.0 (7.5–10.7)	8.1 (6.8–9.6)	7.6 (6.4–9.0)
0–17	43.7 (41.0–46.5)	42.3 (39.4–45.3)	45.1 (41.9–48.4)	44.8 (41.6–48.0)	44.6 (41.5–47.8)
Less than 100% FPL	88.5 (81.9–93.4)	86.8 (81.8–90.9)	90.7 (85.4–94.5)	87.2 (81.9–91.5)	84.0 (76.7–89.8)
100% to less than 200% FPL	78.7 (73.1–83.5)	72.8 (67.1–78.0)	76.7 (71.3–81.5)	74.2 (68.3–79.5)	77.5 (72.1–82.3)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	34.7 (30.4–39.3)	33.7 (28.8–38.9)	34.5 (29.6–39.6)	34.9 (29.2–41.0)	39.7 (34.7–44.9)
Greater than 400% FPL	8.5 (5.9–11.8)	7.9 (6.0–10.3)	11.5 (8.6–15.0)	11.2 (8.1–15.1)	10.2 (7.9–12.8)

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table 1. Percentage (and 95% confidence interval) of people who lacked health insurance coverage, had public health plan coverage, and had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group, family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level and quarter: United States, October 2022–December 2023—cont.

Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and family income as a percentage of the FPL[1]	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2023 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2023 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2023 (Oct–Dec)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
18–64	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)	24.8 (23.1–26.6)	22.9 (21.1–24.7)	21.9 (20.3–23.5)
Less than 100% FPL	55.7 (48.7–62.5)	56.5 (50.9–62.0)	65.2 (59.0–71.0)	57.9 (52.0–63.5)	57.4 (51.1–63.5)
100% to less than 200% FPL	42.9 (38.5–47.4)	43.9 (39.1–48.8)	47.4 (42.4–52.5)	43.2 (38.3–48.2)	41.0 (37.2–45.0)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	20.9 (17.5–24.6)	18.4 (15.8–21.1)	20.7 (17.6–24.0)	20.3 (16.9–24.1)	18.9 (15.8–22.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	7.2 (6.1–8.6)	5.9 (4.6–7.6)	8.3 (6.7–10.0)	7.2 (6.0–8.6)	6.9 (5.6–8.4)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
All ages	61.1 (59.4–62.7)	61.4 (59.8–63.0)	60.2 (58.4–62.0)	60.2 (58.5–62.0)	60.8 (59.0–62.5)
Less than 100% FPL	17.4 (13.5–21.9)	18.5 (14.7–22.8)	15.4 (12.4–18.8)	17.8 (14.1–22.1)	17.5 (14.2–21.1)
100% to less than 200% FPL	32.0 (28.7–35.4)	33.7 (30.5–37.0)	33.4 (30.3–36.6)	33.0 (29.7–36.3)	33.0 (29.9–36.2)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	62.2 (59.4–65.0)	65.4 (63.1–67.7)	62.7 (60.1–65.3)	64.2 (60.6–67.6)	64.2 (61.4–66.9)
Greater than 400% FPL	86.1 (84.5–87.6)	86.9 (85.4–88.4)	85.6 (83.8–87.3)	84.4 (83.0–85.8)	84.4 (82.7–85.9)
Under 65	64.1 (62.2–66.1)	64.9 (63.1–66.7)	63.5 (61.5–65.4)	64.2 (62.2–66.2)	64.9 (63.0–66.7)
Less than 100% FPL	16.4 (12.3–21.2)	18.0 (14.0–22.7)	15.1 (11.7–19.1)	18.1 (13.9–22.9)	18.4 (14.8–22.4)
100% to less than 200% FPL	32.4 (28.3–36.6)	34.1 (30.4–37.9)	35.1 (31.6–38.7)	33.6 (29.6–37.7)	33.5 (30.0–37.2)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	65.8 (62.5–68.9)	70.6 (68.0–73.1)	66.8 (63.6–69.8)	68.8 (65.0–72.4)	69.1 (65.7–72.4)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.8 (89.2–92.2)	91.4 (89.8–92.7)	89.8 (88.0–91.4)	89.5 (88.1–90.7)	89.9 (88.3–91.3)
0–17	53.9 (51.2–56.5)	55.5 (52.3–58.7)	53.5 (50.2–56.8)	53.8 (50.7–56.9)	53.1 (49.9–56.3)
Less than 100% FPL	8.4 (4.4–14.3)	7.1 (4.0–11.3)	5.9 (3.2–9.8)	9.7 (5.7–15.0)	8.2 (4.1–14.5)
100% to less than 200% FPL	18.9 (14.0–24.6)	24.7 (20.2–29.6)	23.4 (18.6–28.7)	23.6 (18.4–29.4)	18.6 (14.2–23.6)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	62.4 (57.9–66.8)	63.7 (58.5–68.6)	64.1 (59.8–68.3)	63.9 (58.5–69.0)	60.7 (55.5–65.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.4 (87.1–93.2)	92.5 (90.3–94.4)	89.3 (86.3–91.8)	89.1 (85.8–91.9)	89.0 (86.1–91.5)
18–64	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)	67.1 (65.2–68.9)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	69.1 (67.3–70.8)
Less than 100% FPL	21.1 (15.9–27.1)	23.7 (18.4–29.7)	20.4 (15.9–25.4)	23.2 (17.7–29.5)	24.3 (19.9–29.1)
100% to less than 200% FPL	39.2 (34.4–44.2)	38.8 (34.5–43.2)	41.0 (36.9–45.2)	38.6 (34.1–43.3)	40.7 (36.6–44.8)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	67.1 (63.5–70.5)	73.4 (70.7–75.9)	67.8 (64.3–71.2)	70.7 (66.7–74.5)	72.8 (69.3–76.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	90.9 (89.4–92.2)	91.0 (89.3–92.5)	90.0 (88.1–91.7)	89.6 (88.1–90.9)	90.1 (88.3–91.7)

*Estimate is not shown, as it does not meet NCHS standards of reliability.

[1]FPL is federal poverty level. The percentage of respondents in the unknown FPL category in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 13.0%, in the first quarter of 2023 was 14.8%, in the second quarter of 2023 was 15.8%, in the third quarter of 2023 was 16.4%, and in the fourth quarter of 2023 was 15.3%. Estimates may differ from estimates that are based on both reported and imputed income.

[2]People were defined as uninsured if they did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. People were also defined as uninsured if they had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

[3]Public health plan coverage includes Medicaid, CHIP, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, and military plans. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

[4]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 accidents or dental care. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

NOTES: These health insurance estimates are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ from estimates based on final files. The estimates are based on a sample of the population and therefore are subject to sampling error. Quarterly estimates have wider confidence intervals than annual estimates due to smaller sample sizes, and this should be taken into account when evaluating the statistical significance of differences between groups and changes over time. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022–2023.

Table 2. Number (millions) of people who lacked health insurance coverage, had public health plan coverage, and had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and quarter: United States, October 2022–December 2023

Health insurance coverage status and age group (years)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2023 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2023 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2023 (Oct–Dec)
Uninsured[1]					
All ages	27.3	25.3	23.7	25.6	25.5
Under 65	27.0	25.0	23.4	25.2	25.0
0–17	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.1
18–64	24.0	22.0	20.7	22.8	21.9
Public health plan coverage[2]					
All ages	130.3	130.4	137.9	134.2	132.0
Under 65	75.6	75.4	82.1	78.0	75.9
0–17	31.7	30.6	32.5	32.2	32.1
18–64	43.9	44.9	49.6	45.7	43.8
Private health insurance coverage[3]					
All ages	200.7	202.4	198.7	199.1	201.1
Under 65	173.9	176.7	172.7	174.6	176.4
0–17	39.1	40.1	38.6	38.8	38.2
18–64	134.8	136.6	134.1	135.8	138.3

[1]People were defined as uninsured if they did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. People were also defined as uninsured if they had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

[2]Public health plan coverage includes Medicaid, CHIP, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, and military plans. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

[3]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 accidents or dental care. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

NOTES: These health insurance estimates are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ from estimates based on final files. The estimates are based on a sample of the population and therefore are subject to sampling error. Quarterly estimates have wider confidence intervals than annual estimates due to smaller sample sizes, and this should be taken into account when evaluating the statistical significance of differences between groups and changes over time. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022–2023.

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Table 3. Percentage (and 95% confidence interval) of adults aged 18–64 who lacked health insurance coverage, had public health plan coverage, and had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race and ethnicity, and quarter: United States, October 2022–December 2023

Health insurance coverage status and race and ethnicity[1]	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2023 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2023 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2023 (Oct–Dec)
Uninsured[2]					
Total	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)	10.4 (9.0–11.9)	11.4 (10.1–12.8)	11.0 (9.8–12.1)
Asian, non-Hispanic	*	2.7 (1.2–5.2)	6.9 (3.9–11.2)	3.8 (2.0–6.5)	4.2 (2.4–6.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	12.1 (9.2–15.6)	10.1 (7.6–13.1)	9.9 (6.9–13.7)	10.9 (7.9–14.5)	10.9 (8.4–13.8)
White, non-Hispanic	7.7 (6.4–9.1)	6.9 (5.8–8.2)	6.6 (5.6–7.7)	6.6 (5.5–8.0)	7.3 (6.2–8.5)
Other races and multiple races, non-Hispanic	11.6 (6.5–18.7)	18.9 (13.0–26.0)	15.2 (9.6–22.4)	17.3 (10.5–26.2)	*
Hispanic	27.7 (23.6–32.0)	25.0 (22.0–28.2)	22.3 (17.7–27.6)	27.3 (23.0–31.8)	24.5 (20.8–28.4)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
Total	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)	24.8 (23.1–26.6)	22.9 (21.1–24.7)	21.9 (20.3–23.5)
Asian, non-Hispanic	17.9 (12.8–24.1)	14.1 (10.1–18.9)	13.6 (9.4–18.8)	16.5 (12.5–21.2)	19.2 (14.9–24.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	36.8 (32.5–41.2)	35.0 (30.4–39.7)	38.1 (32.5–43.9)	34.6 (29.2–40.3)	29.9 (25.1–35.0)
White, non-Hispanic	18.5 (16.7–20.5)	18.9 (17.2–20.6)	22.2 (20.2–24.4)	19.6 (17.9–21.4)	17.6 (16.0–19.3)
Other races and multiple races, non-Hispanic	35.4 (23.4–49.0)	27.5 (18.7–37.7)	23.8 (16.2–33.0)	30.2 (22.0–39.5)	31.6 (21.6–43.1)
Hispanic	22.8 (19.8–26.1)	27.1 (24.1–30.2)	27.8 (24.4–31.5)	26.1 (21.3–31.4)	28.9 (24.8–33.3)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
Total	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)	67.1 (65.2–68.9)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	69.1 (67.3–70.8)
Asian, non-Hispanic	78.1 (71.5–83.9)	83.4 (78.0–88.0)	80.6 (74.9–85.5)	79.9 (75.1–84.1)	77.2 (72.2–81.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	53.4 (48.2–58.5)	57.6 (52.9–62.3)	54.6 (49.8–59.2)	57.4 (51.9–62.8)	61.4 (56.3–66.3)
White, non-Hispanic	76.1 (74.0–78.2)	76.3 (74.5–78.1)	73.8 (71.7–75.8)	76.3 (74.4–78.1)	77.3 (75.5–79.1)
Other races and multiple races, non-Hispanic	57.2 (46.7–67.1)	56.8 (46.9–66.2)	65.4 (56.7–73.4)	54.6 (41.9–66.8)	62.8 (51.3–73.4)
Hispanic	51.0 (46.7–55.4)	48.5 (45.2–51.7)	50.9 (46.5–55.2)	47.8 (42.4–53.3)	48.1 (44.0–52.3)

*Estimate is not shown, as it does not meet NCHS standards of reliability.

[1]Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct categories. People of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Hispanic or Latino origin includes people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origin. Race is based on respondents' descriptions of their own racial background. More than one race may be reported. For conciseness, this table uses shorter versions of the 1997 Office of Management and Budget terms for race and Hispanic or Latino origin. For example, the category "not Hispanic, Black or African American, single race" is referred to as "Black, non-Hispanic" in the tables. Estimates for non-Hispanic people of races other than Asian only, Black only, and White only, or of multiple races, are combined into the "non-Hispanic, other races and multiple races" category.

[2]People were defined as uninsured if they did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. People were also defined as uninsured if they had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

[3]Public health plan coverage includes Medicaid, CHIP, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, and military plans. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

[4]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 accidents or dental care. A small number of people were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories.

NOTES: These health insurance estimates are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ from estimates based on final files. The estimates are based on a sample of the population and therefore are subject to sampling error. Quarterly estimates have wider confidence intervals than annual estimates due to smaller sample sizes, and this should be taken into account when evaluating the statistical significance of differences between groups and changes over time. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022–2023.

Suggested citation:
Briones EM and Cohen RA. Health insurance coverage: Early release of quarterly estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, October 2022–December 2023. National Center for Health Statistics. May 2024. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/releases.htm.

Table 4. Percentage (and 95% confidence interval) of adults aged 18–64 who lacked health insurance coverage, had public health plan coverage, and had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by region, and quarter: United States, October 2022–December 2023

Health insurance coverage status and region[1]	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2023 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2023 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2023 (Oct–Dec)
Uninsured[2]					
Total	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)	10.4 (9.0–11.9)	11.4 (10.1–12.8)	11.0 (9.8–12.1)
Midwest	8.6 (6.2–11.6)	8.5 (6.3–11.3)	7.8 (5.4–10.9)	7.9 (6.1–10.2)	8.8 (7.0–10.9)
Northeast	5.4 (3.4–8.1)	5.9 (3.6–8.9)	7.4 (4.8–10.8)	5.5 (3.9–7.5)	7.2 (5.5–9.3)
South	17.4 (15.2–19.8)	16.1 (14.4–17.9)	14.4 (11.6–17.7)	16.2 (13.7–18.9)	14.3 (12.0–16.9)
West	11.4 (8.2–15.3)	8.7 (6.9–10.7)	8.3 (6.8–9.9)	10.9 (8.6–13.4)	10.0 (8.4–11.8)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
Total	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)	24.8 (23.1–26.6)	22.9 (21.1–24.7)	21.9 (20.3–23.5)
Midwest	20.5 (17.3–24.0)	21.0 (18.1–24.1)	26.5 (22.9–30.5)	21.1 (18.2–24.2)	16.9 (14.1–20.0)
Northeast	24.3 (19.6–29.6)	23.4 (20.6–26.5)	27.7 (23.8–31.9)	26.5 (22.0–31.4)	25.6 (21.6–30.0)
South	20.6 (18.7–22.6)	20.6 (18.2–23.1)	21.9 (18.7–25.3)	21.0 (18.5–23.6)	19.7 (17.8–21.7)
West	24.1 (20.8–27.7)	26.0 (22.7–29.4)	25.8 (23.3–28.5)	24.7 (20.5–29.4)	26.7 (23.3–30.3)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
Total	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)	67.1 (65.2–68.9)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	69.1 (67.3–70.8)
Midwest	72.8 (68.8–76.5)	72.4 (69.2–75.5)	68.3 (64.3–72.2)	73.7 (70.9–76.3)	76.1 (73.0–79.1)
Northeast	72.7 (66.7–78.3)	72.5 (68.8–75.9)	66.8 (62.9–70.6)	69.4 (65.7–72.9)	69.0 (65.0–72.9)
South	64.1 (61.8–66.4)	65.3 (62.6–67.9)	65.9 (62.1–69.5)	65.2 (61.4–68.8)	67.9 (65.0–70.7)
West	66.3 (61.0–71.3)	66.7 (62.9–70.4)	68.1 (65.5–70.6)	66.3 (61.2–71.1)	65.3 (61.5–69.0)

*Estimate is not shown, as it does not meet NCHS standards of reliability.

[1]In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Northeast includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Midwest includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. West includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

[2]People were defined as uninsured if they did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. People were also defined as uninsured if they had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

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