Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Quarterly Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, January 2022–March 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 January–March 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 January–March 2022 through October–December 2022 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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Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and family income as a percentage of the FPL[1]	Quarter 1, 2022 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2022 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2022 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)
Uninsured[2]					
All ages	8.0 (7.1–9.1)	8.6 (7.9–9.5)	8.7 (7.8–9.7)	8.3 (7.4–9.3)	7.7 (7.0–8.4)
Less than 100% FPL	14.1 (10.4–18.5)	12.6 (9.5–16.3)	15.9 (12.9–19.2)	15.2 (11.3–19.8)	15.2 (12.3–18.5)
100% to less than 200% FPL	13.6 (11.0–16.5)	15.0 (12.3–17.9)	13.6 (11.3–16.2)	12.8 (10.3–15.6)	12.9 (10.8–15.2)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	7.9 (6.7–9.3)	10.7 (9.2–12.3)	10.4 (8.7–12.4)	9.7 (8.1–11.5)	7.2 (5.8–8.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.1 (2.3–4.1)	3.6 (2.8–4.4)	2.9 (2.2–3.8)	2.8 (2.1–3.6)	2.9 (2.2–3.8)
Under 65	9.6 (8.4–10.9)	10.3 (9.4–11.2)	10.4 (9.3–11.6)	10.0 (8.8–11.2)	9.2 (8.3–10.1)
Less than 100% FPL	15.5 (11.5–20.3)	14.3 (10.7–18.5)	17.6 (14.3–21.3)	17.3 (12.9–22.5)	17.0 (13.8–20.7)
100% to less than 200% FPL	16.0 (13.0–19.4)	18.0 (14.9–21.4)	16.1 (13.5–18.9)	15.5 (12.5–18.9)	15.8 (13.2–18.6)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	9.7 (8.1–11.5)	12.7 (10.8–14.8)	12.7 (10.6–15.1)	11.6 (9.7–13.7)	8.7 (7.0–10.5)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.7 (2.8–4.9)	4.2 (3.3–5.2)	3.4 (2.6–4.5)	3.3 (2.5–4.2)	3.3 (2.5–4.4)
0–17	3.7 (2.8–4.8)	4.2 (3.1–5.7)	4.5 (3.7–5.6)	4.2 (3.1–5.5)	4.2 (3.2–5.5)
Less than 100% FPL	*	*	8.7 (5.0–13.9)	*	7.7 (4.2–12.7)
100% to less than 200% FPL	5.0 (2.9–7.9)	4.7 (2.5–8.0)	4.7 (2.6–7.7)	4.9 (2.6–8.4)	6.9 (4.0–11.0)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	3.2 (1.7–5.2)	6.9 (4.2–10.4)	6.1 (4.0–8.8)	5.6 (3.8–8.0)	3.4 (1.9–5.5)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.0 (1.5–5.3)	2.0 (1.0–3.6)	1.1 (0.5–2.2)	1.8 (0.9–3.4)	1.2 (0.5–2.5)
18–64	11.8 (10.3–13.3)	12.5 (11.5–13.5)	12.6 (11.2–14.0)	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)
Less than 100% FPL	23.2 (17.3–29.9)	20.2 (15.5–25.6)	22.6 (18.2–27.5)	24.9 (18.6–32.2)	21.9 (17.4–27.0)
100% to less than 200% FPL	22.0 (17.9–26.5)	24.6 (20.8–28.8)	21.8 (18.4–25.6)	20.9 (16.9–25.3)	20.2 (16.8–23.9)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	12.2 (10.1–14.7)	15.3 (13.1–17.6)	15.3 (12.7–18.1)	14.0 (11.6–16.7)	10.8 (8.8–13.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	3.9 (2.9–5.1)	4.8 (3.8–6.0)	4.1 (3.1–5.4)	3.7 (2.8–4.9)	4.0 (3.0–5.3)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
All ages	39.1 (37.7–40.6)	39.3 (37.7–40.9)	39.8 (38.3–41.3)	39.7 (38.1–41.3)	39.6 (38.2–41.0)
Less than 100% FPL	72.6 (68.1–76.8)	73.0 (68.2–77.5)	71.6 (67.4–75.6)	71.2 (66.0–76.1)	70.5 (66.3–74.5)
100% to less than 200% FPL	60.1 (56.1–63.9)	60.7 (56.5–64.8)	63.1 (59.5–66.6)	62.8 (59.3–66.2)	62.0 (58.4–65.5)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	36.3 (33.7–39.0)	36.0 (33.9–38.2)	37.8 (35.4–40.1)	37.1 (34.1–40.3)	35.9 (33.6–38.3)
Greater than 400% FPL	22.4 (20.7–24.1)	20.6 (19.2–22.0)	22.0 (20.3–23.7)	21.6 (20.1–23.2)	18.7 (17.0–20.6)
Under 65	27.6 (26.0–29.1)	27.6 (25.9–29.3)	28.2 (26.5–30.0)	27.9 (26.2–29.6)	27.7 (26.1–29.4)
Less than 100% FPL	69.8 (65.0–74.3)	69.1 (63.8–74.1)	68.2 (63.4–72.7)	67.9 (62.3–73.1)	66.9 (62.3–71.3)
100% to less than 200% FPL	52.5 (48.1–56.9)	52.7 (48.0–57.3)	55.8 (51.8–59.8)	54.9 (50.9–58.9)	53.5 (49.3–57.8)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	22.2 (19.5–25.0)	23.5 (21.0–26.0)	24.6 (22.1–27.3)	24.9 (21.8–28.1)	22.8 (20.0–25.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	8.1 (6.7–9.6)	7.0 (6.0–8.1)	8.4 (6.9–10.1)	7.5 (6.2–9.0)	6.4 (5.1–7.9)
0–17	44.1 (41.2–47.1)	42.8 (39.3–46.2)	44.3 (41.4–47.3)	43.7 (41.0–46.5)	42.3 (39.4–45.3)
Less than 100% FPL	91.3 (85.9–95.1)	87.3 (80.3–92.5)	85.8 (79.9–90.6)	88.5 (81.9–93.4)	86.8 (81.8–90.9)
100% to less than 200% FPL	73.4 (67.9–78.4)	74.8 (68.2–80.7)	78.6 (73.6–83.0)	78.7 (73.1–83.5)	72.8 (67.1–78.0)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	30.9 (26.3–35.7)	36.5 (31.6–41.7)	37.4 (32.4–42.6)	34.7 (30.4–39.3)	33.7 (28.8–38.9)
Greater than 400% FPL	9.0 (6.2–12.6)	8.0 (6.1–10.3)	11.2 (8.4–14.7)	8.5 (5.9–11.8)	7.9 (6.0–10.3)

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, January 2022–March 2023—cont.

Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and family income as a percentage of the FPL[1]	Quarter 1, 2022 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2022 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2022 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
18–64	21.5 (20.2–22.9)	22.0 (20.6–23.5)	22.3 (20.5–24.1)	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)
Less than 100% FPL	56.0 (49.9–61.9)	58.3 (52.1–64.3)	58.3 (52.3–64.2)	55.7 (48.7–62.5)	56.5 (50.9–62.0)
100% to less than 200% FPL	41.3 (36.4–46.4)	41.5 (36.5–46.7)	44.2 (39.6–48.9)	42.9 (38.5–47.4)	43.9 (39.1–48.8)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	18.8 (16.0–21.9)	17.7 (15.4–20.2)	19.7 (17.2–22.5)	20.9 (17.5–24.6)	18.4 (15.8–21.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	7.8 (6.4–9.3)	6.7 (5.7–8.0)	7.5 (6.1–9.2)	7.2 (6.1–8.6)	5.9 (4.6–7.6)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
All ages	61.8 (60.0–63.6)	61.0 (59.3–62.6)	60.2 (58.5–61.8)	61.1 (59.4–62.7)	61.4 (59.8–63.0)
Less than 100% FPL	16.9 (13.3–21.1)	17.7 (14.3–21.5)	17.2 (13.9–20.9)	17.4 (13.5–21.9)	18.5 (14.7–22.8)
100% to less than 200% FPL	34.9 (30.9–39.0)	32.7 (29.3–36.3)	30.8 (27.5–34.3)	32.0 (28.7–35.4)	33.7 (30.5–37.0)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	65.4 (62.6–68.2)	63.3 (60.8–65.7)	61.0 (58.1–63.7)	62.2 (59.4–65.0)	65.4 (63.1–67.7)
Greater than 400% FPL	84.6 (82.9–86.1)	84.8 (83.3–86.3)	84.5 (82.9–86.0)	86.1 (84.5–87.6)	86.9 (85.4–88.4)
Under 65	64.9 (62.8–67.0)	64.2 (62.4–65.9)	63.6 (61.7–65.4)	64.1 (62.2–66.1)	64.9 (63.1–66.7)
Less than 100% FPL	17.4 (13.4–22.0)	17.9 (14.2–22.1)	17.3 (13.8–21.3)	16.4 (12.3–21.2)	18.0 (14.0–22.7)
100% to less than 200% FPL	34.6 (30.0–39.3)	31.9 (28.0–36.0)	31.9 (27.9–36.0)	32.4 (28.3–36.6)	34.1 (30.4–37.9)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	70.2 (66.9–73.4)	66.7 (63.9–69.4)	64.8 (61.6–68.0)	65.8 (62.5–68.9)	70.6 (68.0–73.1)
Greater than 400% FPL	89.6 (87.9–91.1)	90.2 (88.8–91.5)	89.6 (87.9–91.1)	90.8 (89.2–92.2)	91.4 (89.8–92.7)
0–17	54.6 (51.4–57.8)	55.0 (51.7–58.3)	53.8 (50.7–56.8)	53.9 (51.2–56.5)	55.5 (52.3–58.7)
Less than 100% FPL	8.1 (4.3–13.6)	10.5 (6.3–16.2)	8.4 (4.6–13.8)	8.4 (4.4–14.3)	7.1 (4.0–11.3)
100% to less than 200% FPL	26.8 (21.6–32.4)	22.7 (17.5–28.7)	21.7 (16.2–28.0)	18.9 (14.0–24.6)	24.7 (20.2–29.6)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	67.2 (62.3–71.8)	60.4 (55.8–64.9)	59.0 (53.6–64.3)	62.4 (57.9–66.8)	63.7 (58.5–68.6)
Greater than 400% FPL	88.9 (84.7–92.3)	90.6 (88.1–92.8)	88.9 (85.7–91.7)	90.4 (87.1–93.2)	92.5 (90.3–94.4)
18–64	68.7 (66.6–70.7)	67.5 (65.9–69.1)	67.1 (65.2–69.0)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)
Less than 100% FPL	23.4 (17.8–29.7)	22.4 (17.6–27.7)	22.3 (17.9–27.3)	21.1 (15.9–27.1)	23.7 (18.4–29.7)
100% to less than 200% FPL	38.8 (33.7–44.1)	36.5 (32.0–41.2)	37.0 (32.4–41.8)	39.2 (34.4–44.2)	38.8 (34.5–43.2)
200% to less than or equal to 400% FPL	71.4 (67.6–75.0)	69.4 (66.4–72.4)	67.1 (63.5–70.5)	67.1 (63.5–70.5)	73.4 (70.7–75.9)
Greater than 400% FPL	89.8 (88.1–91.3)	90.0 (88.4–91.5)	89.8 (88.1–91.3)	90.9 (89.4–92.2)	91.0 (89.3–92.5)

*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 first quarter of 2022 was 13.7%, in the second quarter of 2022 was 13.7%, in the third quarter of 2022 was 13.2%, in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 13.0% and in the first quarter of 2023 was 14.8%. 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, January 2022–March 2023

Health insurance coverage status and age group (years)	Quarter 1, 2022 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2022 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2022 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)
Uninsured[1]					
All ages	26.4	28.3	28.6	27.3	25.3
Under 65	26.1	27.9	28.2	27.0	25.0
0–17	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0
18–64	23.4	24.8	24.9	24.0	22.0
Public health plan coverage[2]					
All ages	128.2	128.8	130.6	130.3	130.4
Under 65	74.9	74.9	76.5	75.6	75.4
0–17	32.2	31.1	32.2	31.7	30.6
18–64	42.7	43.8	44.3	43.9	44.9
Private health insurance coverage[3]					
All ages	202.6	199.9	197.4	200.7	202.4
Under 65	176.4	174.2	172.5	173.9	176.7
0–17	39.9	40.1	39.1	39.1	40.1
18–64	136.6	134.2	133.4	134.8	136.6

[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.

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, January 2022–March 2023

Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and race and ethnicity[1]	Quarter 1, 2022 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2022 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2022 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)
Uninsured[2]					
Total	11.8 (10.3–13.3)	12.5 (11.5–13.5)	12.6 (11.2–14.0)	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)
Asian, non-Hispanic	7.9 (4.6–12.6)	8.1 (5.0–12.4)	8.0 (4.8–12.3)	*	2.7 (1.2–5.2)
Black, non-Hispanic	14.8 (10.4–20.0)	11.1 (8.3–14.3)	15.2 (11.4–19.7)	12.1 (9.2–15.6)	10.1 (7.6–13.1)
Hispanic	25.7 (22.1–29.5)	28.3 (25.0–31.8)	28.5 (24.9–32.3)	27.7 (23.6–32.0)	25.0 (22.0–28.2)
White, non-Hispanic	6.9 (5.7–8.1)	7.9 (6.7–9.3)	7.1 (6.0–8.4)	7.7 (6.4–9.1)	6.9 (5.8–8.2)
Non-Hispanic other races and multiple races	15.3 (9.0–23.7)	13.2 (6.4–23.3)	12.2 (6.0–21.3)	11.6 (6.5–18.7)	18.9 (13.0–26.0)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
Total	21.5 (20.2–22.9)	22.0 (20.6–23.5)	22.3 (20.5–24.1)	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)
Asian, non-Hispanic	19.5 (15.4–24.2)	18.5 (14.2–23.5)	16.6 (11.2–23.3)	17.9 (12.8–24.1)	14.1 (10.1–18.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	33.1 (29.1–37.3)	33.3 (29.4–37.4)	28.7 (23.5–34.3)	36.8 (32.5–41.2)	35.0 (30.4–39.7)
Hispanic	23.5 (20.7–26.5)	24.9 (20.8–29.3)	23.5 (20.1–27.1)	22.8 (19.8–26.1)	27.1 (24.1–30.2)
White, non-Hispanic	18.3 (16.6–20.1)	18.1 (16.5–19.8)	20.2 (18.3–22.3)	18.5 (16.7–20.5)	18.9 (17.2–20.6)
Non-Hispanic other races and multiple races	28.3 (20.1–37.9)	38.1 (27.0–50.1)	*	35.4 (23.4–49.0)	27.5 (18.7–37.7)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
Total	68.7 (66.6–70.7)	67.5 (65.9–69.1)	67.1 (65.2–69.0)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)
Asian, non-Hispanic	73.1 (66.9–78.7)	74.3 (69.4–78.8)	76.7 (70.5–82.2)	78.1 (71.5–83.9)	83.4 (78.0–88.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	54.0 (48.8–59.2)	58.0 (53.2–62.7)	58.7 (53.5–63.7)	53.4 (48.2–58.5)	57.6 (52.9–62.3)
Hispanic	51.7 (47.4–55.9)	47.5 (43.4–51.6)	48.8 (45.5–52.1)	51.0 (46.7–55.4)	48.5 (45.2–51.7)
White, non-Hispanic	77.3 (75.1–79.3)	76.2 (74.3–78.0)	75.0 (72.7–77.1)	76.1 (74.0–78.2)	76.3 (74.5–78.1)
Non-Hispanic other races and multiple races	58.5 (48.0–68.5)	55.2 (41.3–68.5)	*	57.2 (46.7–67.1)	56.8 (46.9–66.2)

*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:
Cohen RA and Martinez ME. Health insurance coverage: Early release of quarterly estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January 2022–March 2023. National Center for Health Statistics. August 2023. 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, January 2022–March 2023

Health insurance coverage status, age group (years) and region[1]	Quarter 1, 2022 (Jan–Mar)	Quarter 2, 2022 (Apr–Jun)	Quarter 3, 2022 (Jul–Sep)	Quarter 4, 2022 (Oct–Dec)	Quarter 1, 2023 (Jan–Mar)
Uninsured[2]					
Total	11.8 (10.3–13.3)	12.5 (11.5–13.5)	12.6 (11.2–14.0)	12.1 (10.7–13.6)	11.0 (9.9–12.1)
Midwest	9.3 (7.5–11.4)	8.5 (6.6–10.7)	9.3 (7.3–11.8)	8.6 (6.2–11.6)	8.5 (6.3–11.3)
Northeast	7.8 (6.0–9.9)	6.3 (4.5–8.6)	*	5.4 (3.4–8.1)	5.9 (3.6–8.9)
South	15.7 (12.6–19.2)	17.2 (15.5–19.1)	19.0 (16.6–21.6)	17.4 (15.2–19.8)	16.1 (14.4–17.9)
West	10.5 (8.0–13.6)	12.6 (10.4–15.2)	10.1 (7.9–12.8)	11.4 (8.2–15.3)	8.7 (6.9–10.7)
Public health plan coverage[3]					
Total	21.5 (20.2–22.9)	22.0 (20.6–23.5)	22.3 (20.5–24.1)	22.1 (20.6–23.7)	22.4 (21.0–23.9)
Midwest	21.1 (18.6–23.9)	17.7 (15.1–20.6)	22.5 (19.4–25.8)	20.5 (17.3–24.0)	21.0 (18.1–24.1)
Northeast	21.9 (18.9–25.2)	24.1 (21.0–27.3)	22.2 (18.4–26.3)	24.3 (19.6–29.6)	23.4 (20.6–26.5)
South	20.5 (18.3–22.9)	21.5 (19.5–23.6)	20.4 (17.5–23.6)	20.6 (18.7–22.6)	20.6 (18.2–23.1)
West	23.1 (20.2–26.2)	25.1 (21.1–29.3)	25.4 (21.5–29.6)	24.1 (20.8–27.7)	26.0 (22.7–29.4)
Private health insurance coverage[4]					
Total	68.7 (66.6–70.7)	67.5 (65.9–69.1)	67.1 (65.2–69.0)	67.9 (65.9–69.9)	68.3 (66.7–69.9)
Midwest	71.8 (68.6–74.9)	76.1 (73.2–78.7)	70.8 (67.2–74.1)	72.8 (68.8–76.5)	72.4 (69.2–75.5)
Northeast	72.5 (69.2–75.6)	71.7 (68.4–74.9)	74.9 (71.0–78.5)	72.7 (66.7–78.3)	72.5 (68.8–75.9)
South	65.8 (61.8–69.5)	63.2 (60.9–65.4)	62.3 (58.7–65.8)	64.1 (61.8–66.4)	65.3 (62.6–67.9)
West	67.8 (62.7–72.6)	64.2 (59.3–68.8)	66.2 (61.9–70.4)	66.3 (61.0–71.3)	66.7 (62.9–70.4)

*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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