

B27005: DIRECT-PURCHASE HEALTH INSURANCE BY SEX BY AGE
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population
2022 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	701,511	±2,509
Male:	358,794	±3,352
Under 6 years:	27,501	±1,733
With direct-purchase health insurance	1,204	±601
No direct-purchase health insurance	26,297	±1,843
6 to 18 years:	65,640	±2,182
With direct-purchase health insurance	2,981	±1,121
No direct-purchase health insurance	62,659	±2,482
19 to 25 years:	32,737	±2,070
With direct-purchase health insurance	2,979	±1,038
No direct-purchase health insurance	29,758	±2,291
26 to 34 years:	46,576	±1,982
With direct-purchase health insurance	2,328	±818
No direct-purchase health insurance	44,248	±1,928
35 to 44 years:	49,957	±1,894
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,713	±980
No direct-purchase health insurance	46,244	±2,061
45 to 54 years:	41,093	±1,471
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,885	±1,296
No direct-purchase health insurance	37,208	±2,128
55 to 64 years:	45,694	±978
With direct-purchase health insurance	5,258	±1,148
No direct-purchase health insurance	40,436	±1,524
65 to 74 years:	34,552	±1,005
With direct-purchase health insurance	5,593	±1,322
No direct-purchase health insurance	28,959	±1,564
75 years and over:	15,044	±576
With direct-purchase health insurance	1,812	±515
No direct-purchase health insurance	13,232	±712
Female:	342,717	±2,592
Under 6 years:	27,838	±1,345
With direct-purchase health insurance	581	±305
No direct-purchase health insurance	27,257	±1,394
6 to 18 years:	62,105	±2,015
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,288	±1,095
No direct-purchase health insurance	58,817	±2,052
19 to 25 years:	29,473	±2,066
With direct-purchase health insurance	2,613	±679
No direct-purchase health insurance	26,860	±2,050
26 to 34 years:	44,928	±1,841
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,731	±1,016
No direct-purchase health insurance	41,197	±2,006
35 to 44 years:	49,139	±1,558
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,009	±1,136
No direct-purchase health insurance	46,130	±1,873
45 to 54 years:	38,281	±1,300
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,554	±1,003
No direct-purchase health insurance	34,727	±1,495
55 to 64 years:	40,564	±1,018
With direct-purchase health insurance	5,334	±1,176
No direct-purchase health insurance	35,230	±1,399
65 to 74 years:	33,621	±1,024
With direct-purchase health insurance	5,851	±1,062
No direct-purchase health insurance	27,770	±1,483
75 years and over:	16,768	±830
With direct-purchase health insurance	3,591	±932
No direct-purchase health insurance	13,177	±1,248

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website. Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2010/demo/coverage_edits_final.html for more details. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009 and later tables are available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/acs/1-year-re-run-health-insurance.html>. The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_18 for a list of the insurance type

Beginning in 2017, selected variable categories were updated, including age-categories, income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) categories, and the age universe for certain employment and education variables. See user note entitled "Health Insurance Table Updates" for further details.

The 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the March 2020 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineations due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on 2020 Census data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

- The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

N The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area.

(X) The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.

median- The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-").

median+ The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").

** The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.

*** The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.

***** A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.