

**TYPES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY AGE**  
**Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population**  
**2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that 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.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the [Data and Documentation](#) section.

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.

Versions of this table are available for the following years:  
**2013**  
**2012**  
**2011**  
**2010**  
**2009**

|   | Alaska   |                 |
|---|----------|-----------------|
|   | Estimate | Margin of Error |
| <b>Total:</b>   | 712,248  | +/-1,963        |
| <b>Under 18 years:</b>                                  | 187,885  | +/-833          |
| With one type of health insurance coverage:             | 150,759  | +/-3,685        |
| With employer-based health insurance only               | 76,599   | +/-4,497        |
| With direct-purchase health insurance only              | 5,332    | +/-1,486        |
| With Medicare coverage only                             | 61       | +/-61           |
| With Medicaid/means-tested public coverage only         | 54,286   | +/-3,573        |
| With TRICARE/military health coverage only              | 14,371   | +/-2,584        |
| With VA Health Care only                                | 110      | +/-123          |
| With two or more types of health insurance coverage:    | 15,284   | +/-2,461        |
| With employer-based and direct-purchase coverage        | 1,239    | +/-833          |
| With employer-based and Medicare coverage               | 143      | +/-240          |
| With Medicare and Medicaid/means-tested public coverage | 395      | +/-367          |
| Other private only combinations                         | 5,132    | +/-1,486        |
| Other public only combinations                          | 25       | +/-41           |
| Other coverage combinations                             | 8,350    | +/-1,932        |
| No health insurance coverage                            | 21,842   | +/-2,981        |
| <b>18 to 34 years:</b>                                  | 181,673  | +/-2,823        |
| With one type of health insurance coverage:             | 117,871  | +/-4,311        |
| With employer-based health insurance only               | 85,304   | +/-4,707        |
| With direct-purchase health insurance only              | 6,262    | +/-1,376        |
| With Medicare coverage only                             | 238      | +/-259          |
| With Medicaid/means-tested public coverage only         | 15,069   | +/-1,947        |
| With TRICARE/military health coverage only              | 10,438   | +/-2,036        |
| With VA Health Care only                                | 560      | +/-343          |
| With two or more types of health insurance coverage:    | 11,852   | +/-1,757        |
| With employer-based and direct-purchase coverage        | 3,001    | +/-912          |
| With employer-based and Medicare coverage               | 0        | +/-147          |
| With Medicare and Medicaid/means-tested public coverage | 470      | +/-223          |
| Other private only combinations                         | 3,362    | +/-998          |
| Other public only combinations                          | 0        | +/-147          |
| Other coverage combinations                             | 5,019    | +/-1,412        |
| No health insurance coverage                            | 51,950   | +/-3,848        |
| <b>35 to 64 years:</b>                                  | 278,103  | +/-2,043        |
| With one type of health insurance coverage:             | 187,955  | +/-4,619        |
| With employer-based health insurance only               | 155,343  | +/-5,486        |
| With direct-purchase health insurance only              | 9,272    | +/-1,511        |
| With Medicare coverage only                             | 2,171    | +/-798          |
| With Medicaid/means-tested public coverage only         | 14,164   | +/-1,797        |
| With TRICARE/military health coverage only              | 4,813    | +/-921          |
| With VA Health Care only                                | 2,192    | +/-714          |
| With two or more types of health insurance coverage:    | 32,653   | +/-2,798        |
| With employer-based and direct-purchase coverage        | 7,850    | +/-1,638        |
| With employer-based and Medicare coverage               | 1,142    | +/-527          |
| With direct-purchase and Medicare coverage              | 99       | +/-144          |
| With Medicare and Medicaid/means-tested public coverage | 3,946    | +/-1,056        |
| Other private only combinations                         | 5,381    | +/-1,043        |
| Other public only combinations                          | 1,050    | +/-447          |
| Other coverage combinations                             | 13,185   | +/-1,585        |
| No health insurance coverage                            | 57,495   | +/-3,644        |
| <b>65 years and over:</b>                               | 64,587   | +/-1,146        |
| With one type of health insurance coverage:             | 15,638   | +/-2,000        |
| With employer-based health insurance only               | 2,763    | +/-954          |
| With direct-purchase health insurance only              | 253      | +/-234          |
| With Medicare coverage only                             | 12,622   | +/-1,724        |
| With TRICARE/military health coverage only              | 0        | +/-147          |
| With VA Health Care only                                | 0        | +/-147          |
| With two or more types of health insurance coverage:    | 48,250   | +/-2,057        |
| With employer-based and direct-purchase coverage        | 109      | +/-138          |
| With employer-based and Medicare coverage               | 21,926   | +/-1,773        |
| With direct-purchase and Medicare coverage              | 5,167    | +/-1,163        |
| With Medicare and Medicaid/means-tested public coverage | 6,005    | +/-1,045        |
| Other private only combinations                         | 0        | +/-147          |
| Other public only combinations                          | 2,431    | +/-911          |
| Other coverage combinations                             | 12,612   | +/-1,568        |
| No health insurance coverage                            | 699      | +/-318          |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

An "" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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 [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

In data year 2013, there were a series of changes to data collection operations that could have affected some estimates. These changes include the addition of Internet as a mode of data collection, the end of the content portion of Failed Edit Follow-Up interviewing, and the loss of one monthly panel due to the Federal Government shut down in October 2013. For more information, see: [User Notes](#)

The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See [ACS Health Insurance Definitions](#) for a list of the insurance type definitions.

While the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions 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 definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.