B27003: PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS BY SEX BY AGE
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population
2024 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

| | Alaska | |
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	705,677	±2,573
Male:	360,761	±3,299
Under 6 years:	27,009	±1,813
With public coverage	9,934	±1,590
No public coverage	17,075	±2,135
6 to 18 years:	67,499	±1,955
With public coverage	24,525	±2,698
No public coverage	42,974	±2,778
19 to 25 years:	29,602	±2,459
With public coverage	6,422	±1,473
No public coverage	23,180	±2,518
26 to 34 years:	44,139	±2,050
With public coverage	10,612	±1,813
No public coverage	33,527	±2,698
35 to 44 years:	52,878	±1,922
With public coverage	11,344	±1,616
No public coverage	41,534	±2,224
45 to 54 years:	42,337	±1,592
With public coverage	8,875	±1,334
No public coverage	33,462	±1,456
55 to 64 years:	42,930	±1,387
With public coverage	13,065	±1,550
No public coverage	29,865	±1,622
65 to 74 years:	35,920	±1,160
With public coverage	32,770	±1,374
No public coverage	3,150	±845
75 years and over:	18,447	±787
With public coverage	18,269	±789
No public coverage	178	±83
Female:	344,916	±2,821
Under 6 years:	26,216	±2,674
With public coverage	11,400	±2,037
No public coverage	14,816	±2,260
6 to 18 years:	61,481	±2,138
With public coverage	23,107	±2,682
No public coverage	38,374	±3,012
19 to 25 years:	28,345	±1,884
With public coverage	8,703	±1,652
No public coverage	19,642	±1,898
26 to 34 years:	47,921	±2,207
With public coverage	10,894	±1,594
No public coverage	37,027	±2,464
35 to 44 years:	49,399	±1,611
With public coverage	10,788	±1,731
No public coverage	38,611	±1,960
45 to 54 years:	38,260	±1,580
With public coverage	6,809	±1,407
No public coverage	31,451	±1,410
55 to 64 years:	39,833	±1,097
With public coverage	8,623	±1,285
No public coverage	31,210	±1,785
65 to 74 years:	34,069	±1,229
With public coverage	31,576	±1,386
No public coverage	2,493	±622
75 years and over:	19,392	±795
With public coverage	19,119	±805
No public coverage	273	±160

Source :

U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Dataset Universe :

The dataset universe of the American Community Survey (ACS) is the U.S. resident population and housing. For more information about ACS residence rules, see the ACS Design and Methodology Report. Note that each table describes the specific universe of interest for that set of estimates.

Unit(s) of Observation :

American Community Survey (ACS) data are collected from individuals living in housing units and group quarters, and about housing units whether occupied or vacant. For more information about ACS sampling and data collection, see the ACS Design and Methodology Report.

Geography Coverage :

ACS data generally reflect the geographic boundaries of legal and statistical areas as of January 1 of the estimate year. For more information, see Geography Boundaries by Year.

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.

Sampling :

The ACS consists of two separate samples: housing unit addresses and group quarters facilities. Independent housing unit address samples are selected for each county or county-equivalent in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, with sampling rates depending on a measure of size for the area. For more information on sampling in the ACS, see the Accuracy of the Data document.

Confidentiality :

The Census Bureau has modified or suppressed some estimates in ACS data products to protect respondents' confidentiality. Title 13 United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified. For more information on confidentiality protection in the ACS, see the Accuracy of the Data document.

Technical Documentation/Methodology:

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.

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.

Users must consider potential differences in geographic boundaries, questionnaire content or coding, or other methodological issues when comparing ACS data from different years. Statistically significant differences shown in ACS Comparison Profiles, or in data users' own analysis, may be the result of these differences and thus might not necessarily reflect changes to the social, economic, housing, or demographic characteristics being compared. For more information, see Comparing ACS Data.

Weights :

ACS estimates are obtained from a raking ratio estimation procedure that results in the assignment of two sets of weights: a weight to each sample person record and a weight to each sample housing unit record. Estimates of person characteristics are based on the person weight. Estimates of family, household, and housing unit characteristics are based on the housing unit weight. For any given geographic area, a characteristic total is estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons, households, families or housing units possessing the characteristic in the geographic area. For more information on weighting and estimation in the ACS, see the Accuracy of the Data document.

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 and the group quarters population for states and counties.

API Information :

American Community Survey (ACS) data is available via API.

For more information on available APIs, please see Census Developers page at API Information.

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.