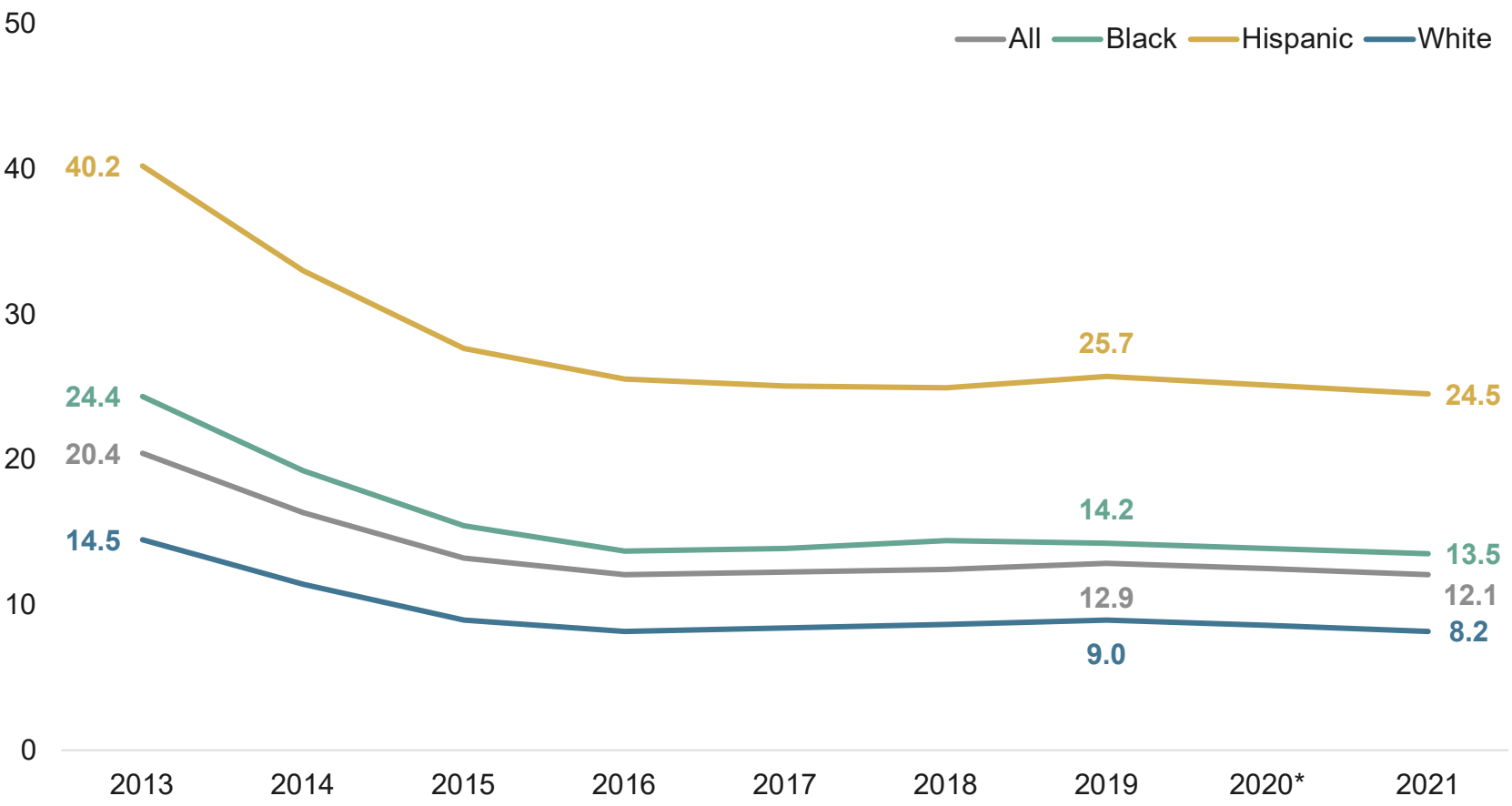


Coverage inequities between Black, Hispanic, and white adults have narrowed substantially since 2013. All groups reported improvements between 2019 and 2021.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 19–64 who are uninsured, by race/ethnicity



* The 2020 ACS PUMS was created using alternative "experimental" sample weights to account for disruptions to data collection resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Because the Census Bureau advises against comparing 2020 data to previous years, the 2020 data point has been omitted from this chart.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2021.

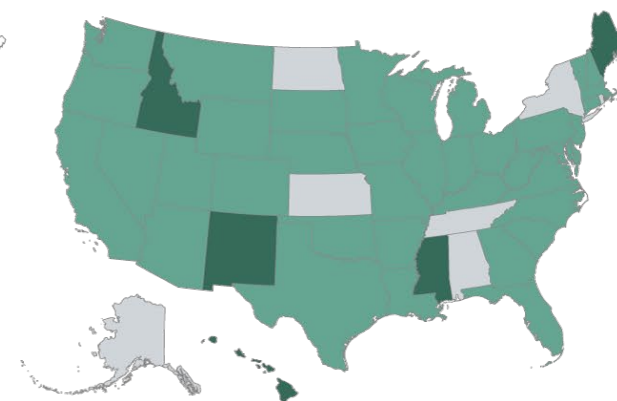
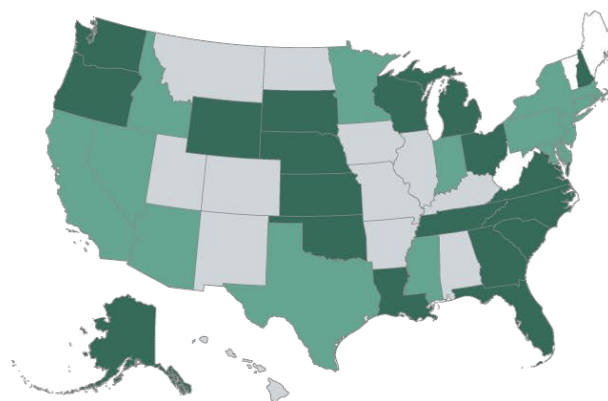
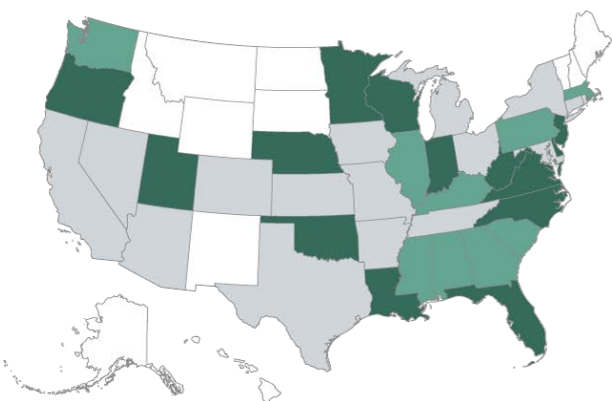
Uninsured rates for Black and Hispanic adults improved considerably in several states between 2019 and 2021, while white adults experienced modest gains in most regions.

Percentage-point change in uninsured rate for U.S. adults ages 19–64 from 2019 to 2021, by state and race/ethnicity

Black

Hispanic

White



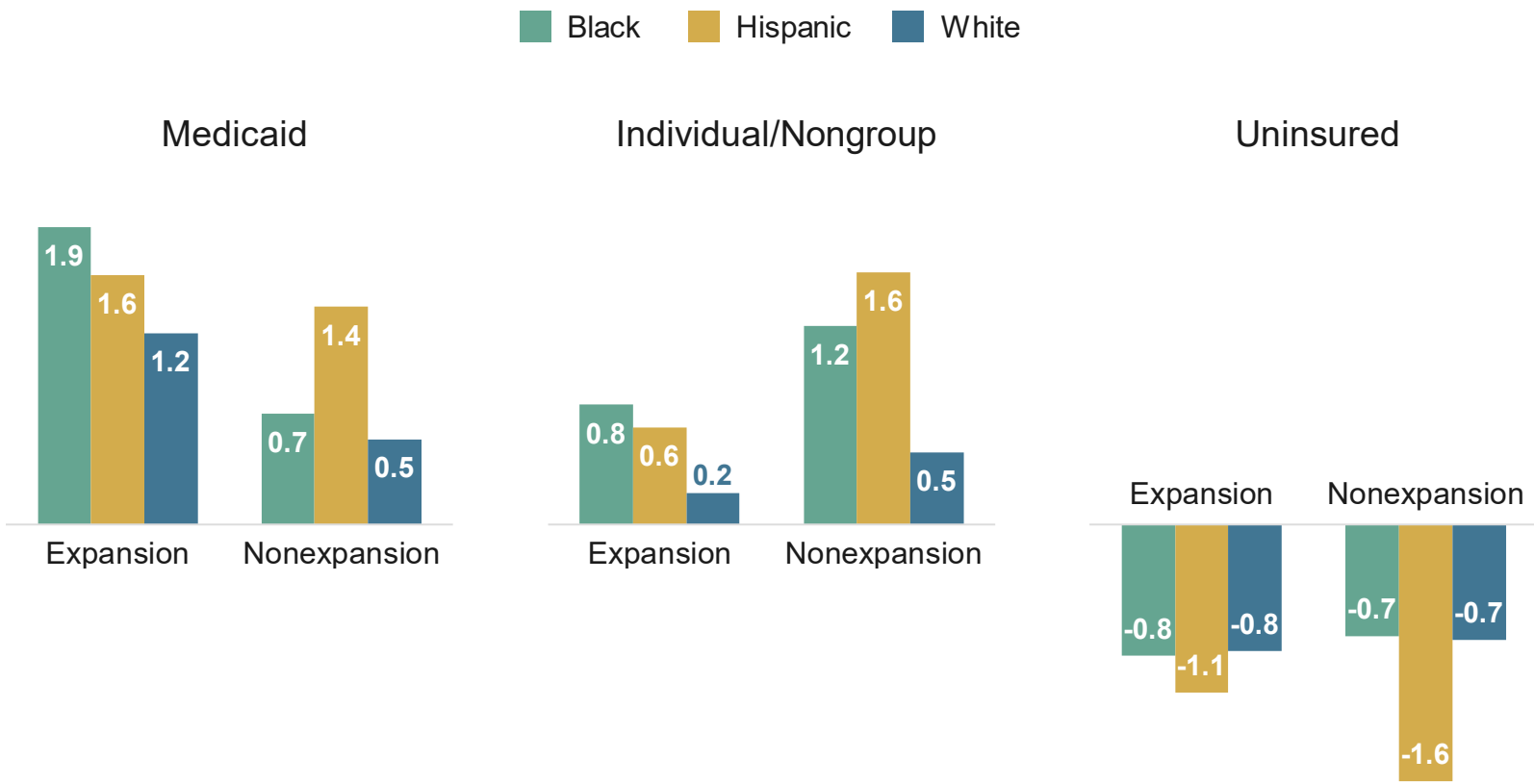
Increase or no change
 0–2% point decrease
 2%+ point decrease

Notes: No shading indicates ACS sample size did not support an estimate for group in that state. An improvement of 2 percentage points (dark green) is considered a high level of improvement, and is greater than or equal to one half (0.5) standard deviations of the state distribution in uninsured rates between the two time periods.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2019 and 2021.

Medicaid and individual-market coverage gains helped drive lower uninsured rates for each of the three racial and ethnic groups between 2019 and 2021.

Percentage-point change in insurance by coverage source for U.S. adults ages 19–64 between 2019 and 2021, by race/ethnicity and Medicaid expansion status

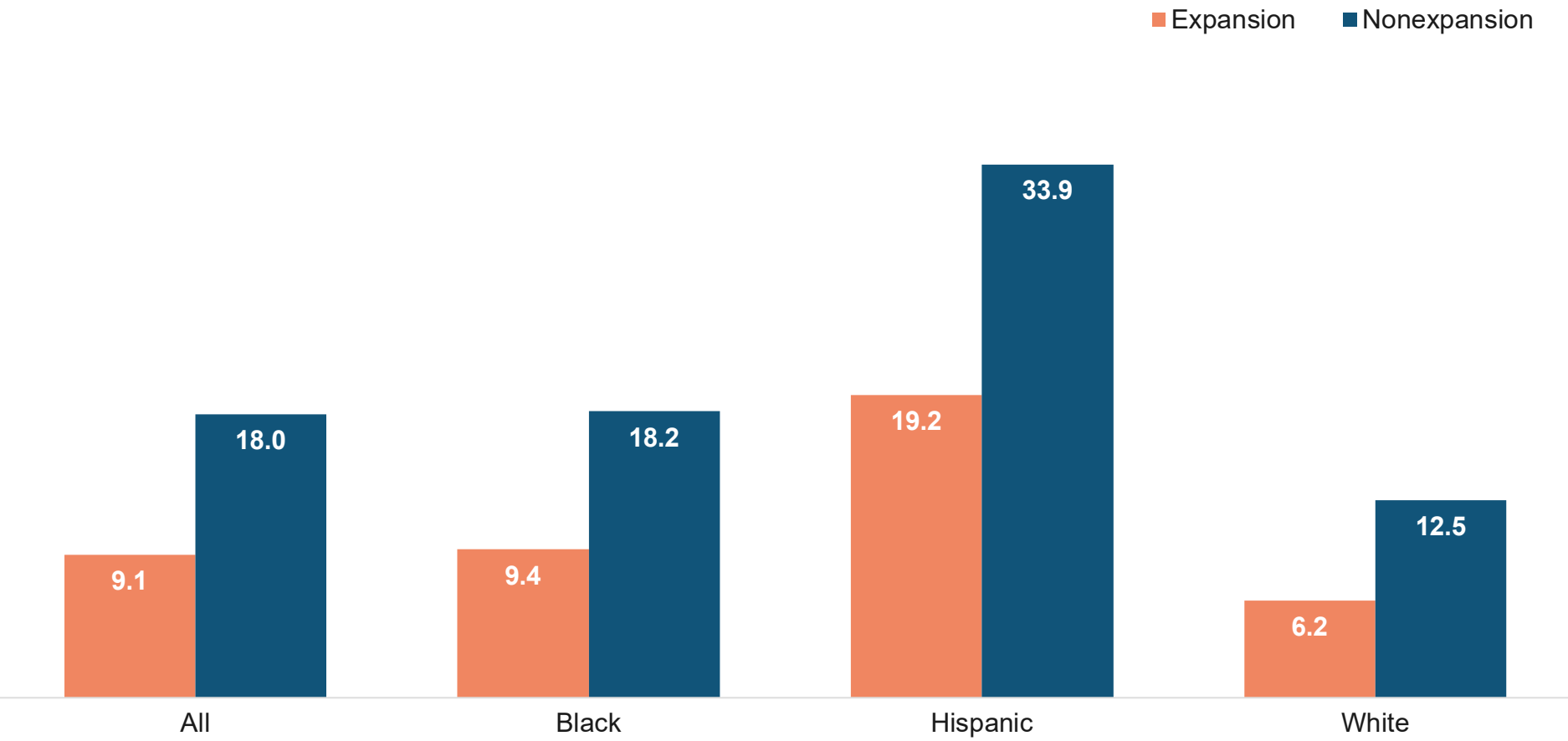


Notes: Values represent the percentage-point change in the share of a group's total nonelderly adult population that reported having a certain coverage source or no coverage source. Changes in employer-based insurance, Medicare, or other insurance types are not shown. Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021. As of that date, there were 14 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Oklahoma and Missouri implemented in mid-to-late 2021 and are considered nonexpansion states for this analysis.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2019 and 2021.

Uninsured rates were lower and racial and ethnic disparities were smaller in states that expanded Medicaid.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 19–64 who are uninsured, 2021, by race/ethnicity and Medicaid expansion status

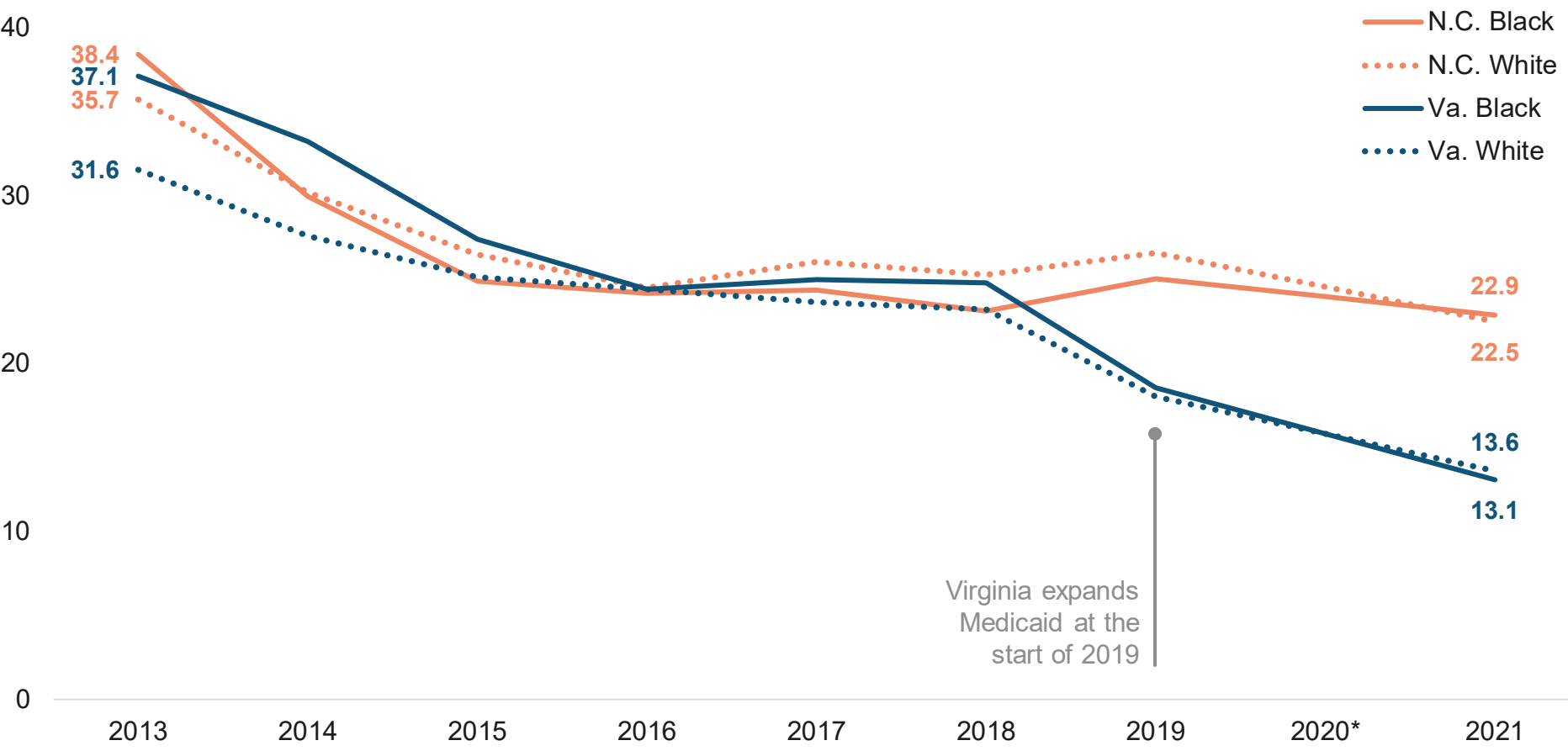


Notes: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021. As of that date, there were 14 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Oklahoma and Missouri implemented in mid-to-late 2021 and are considered nonexpansion states for this analysis.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2021.

After Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019, uninsured rates for lower-income Black and white adults fell more than they did in nonexpansion North Carolina.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 19–64 who are uninsured, Virginia and North Carolina, 0–199% FPL, by race/ethnicity

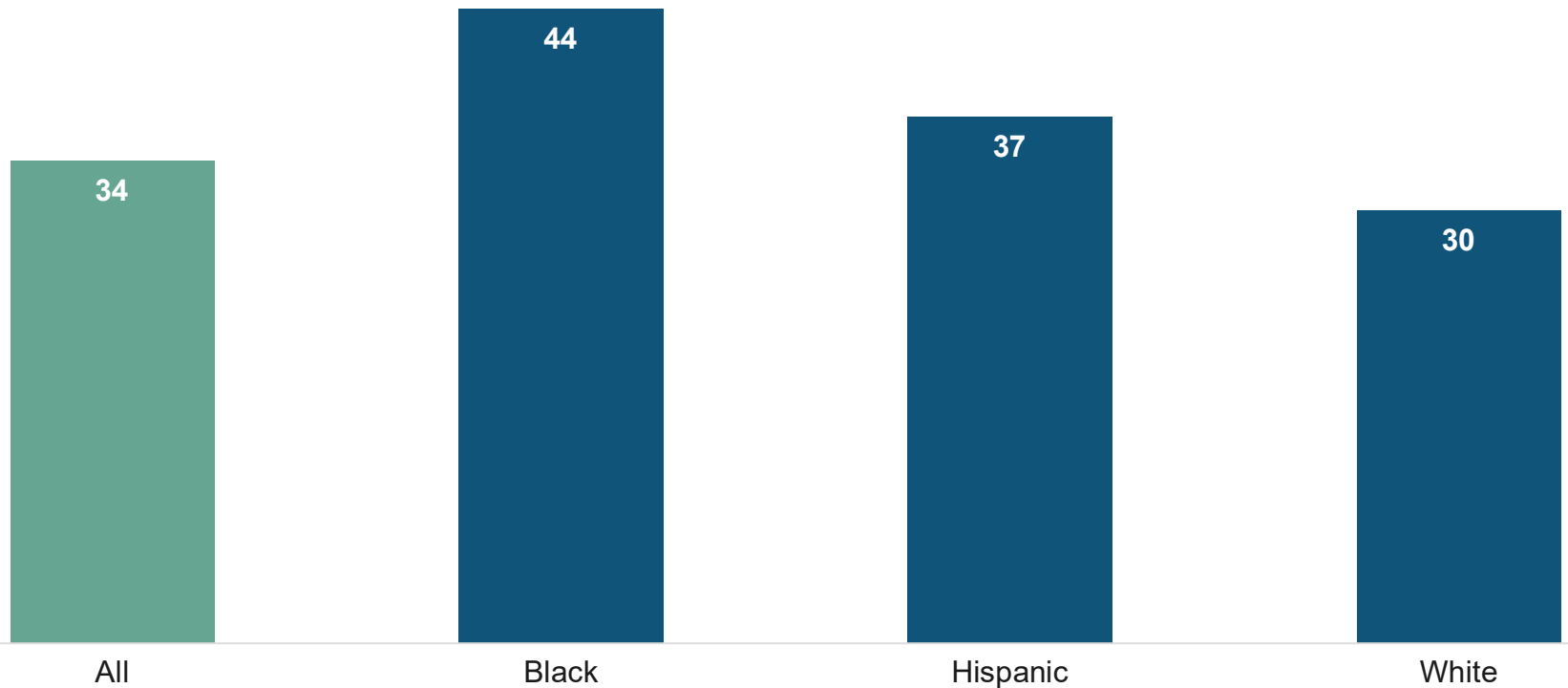


* The 2020 ACS PUMS was created using alternative "experimental" sample weights to account for disruptions to data collection resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Because the Census Bureau advises against comparing 2020 data to previous years, the 2020 data point has been omitted from this chart.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2021.

More than two of five low-income Black adults in the U.S. live in the 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid.

Percentage of low-income U.S. adults (<138% FPL) ages 19–64 who live in Medicaid nonexpansion states, by race/ethnicity

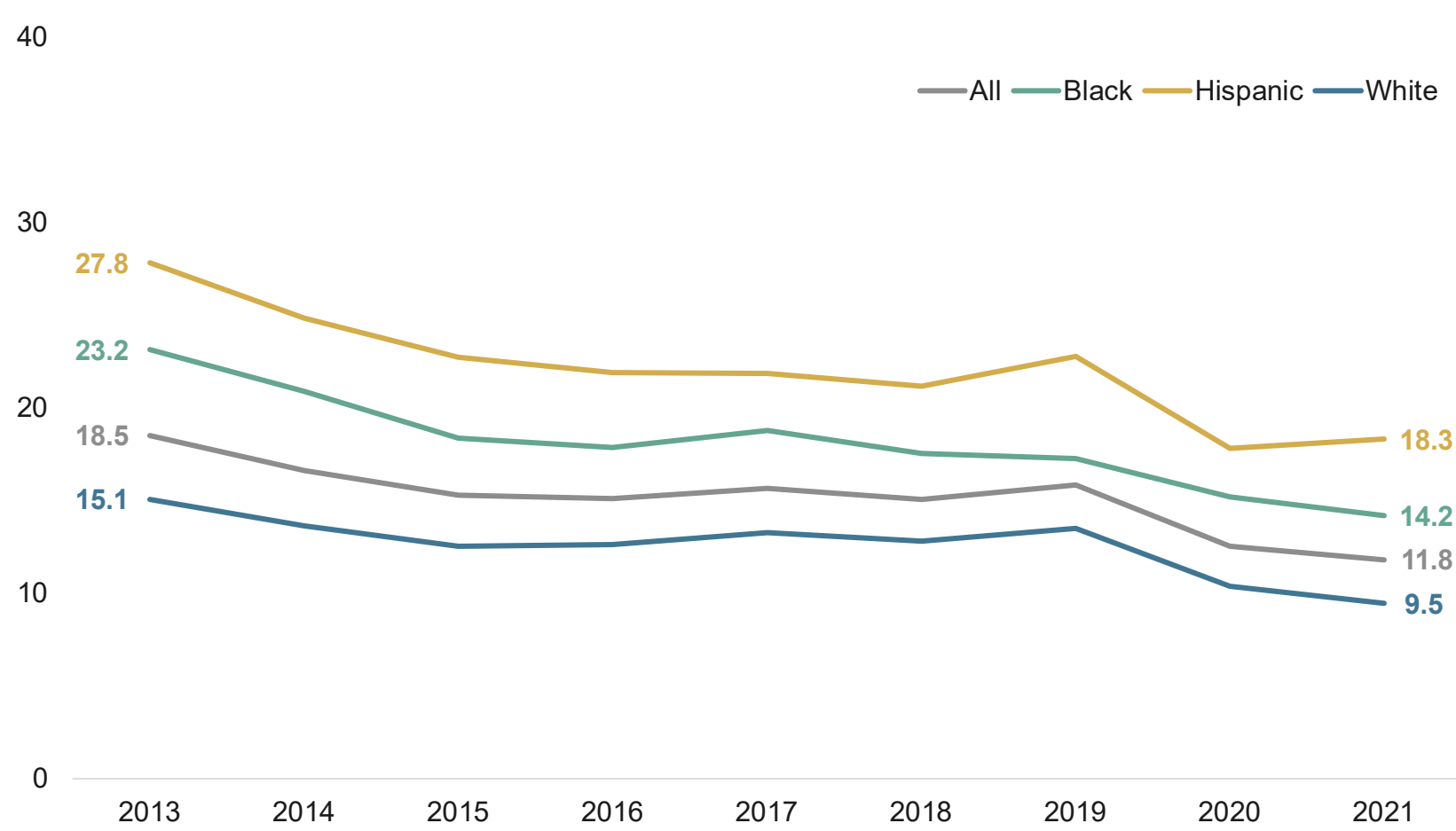


Notes: Calculation based on whether states have expanded Medicaid; currently, 12 states have not yet expanded. FPL = federal poverty level.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2021.

Cost-related problems accessing health care declined for working-age adults across racial and ethnic groups since 2013, and disparities between white adults and Black and Hispanic adults narrowed.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 18–64 who avoided care because of cost in the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity



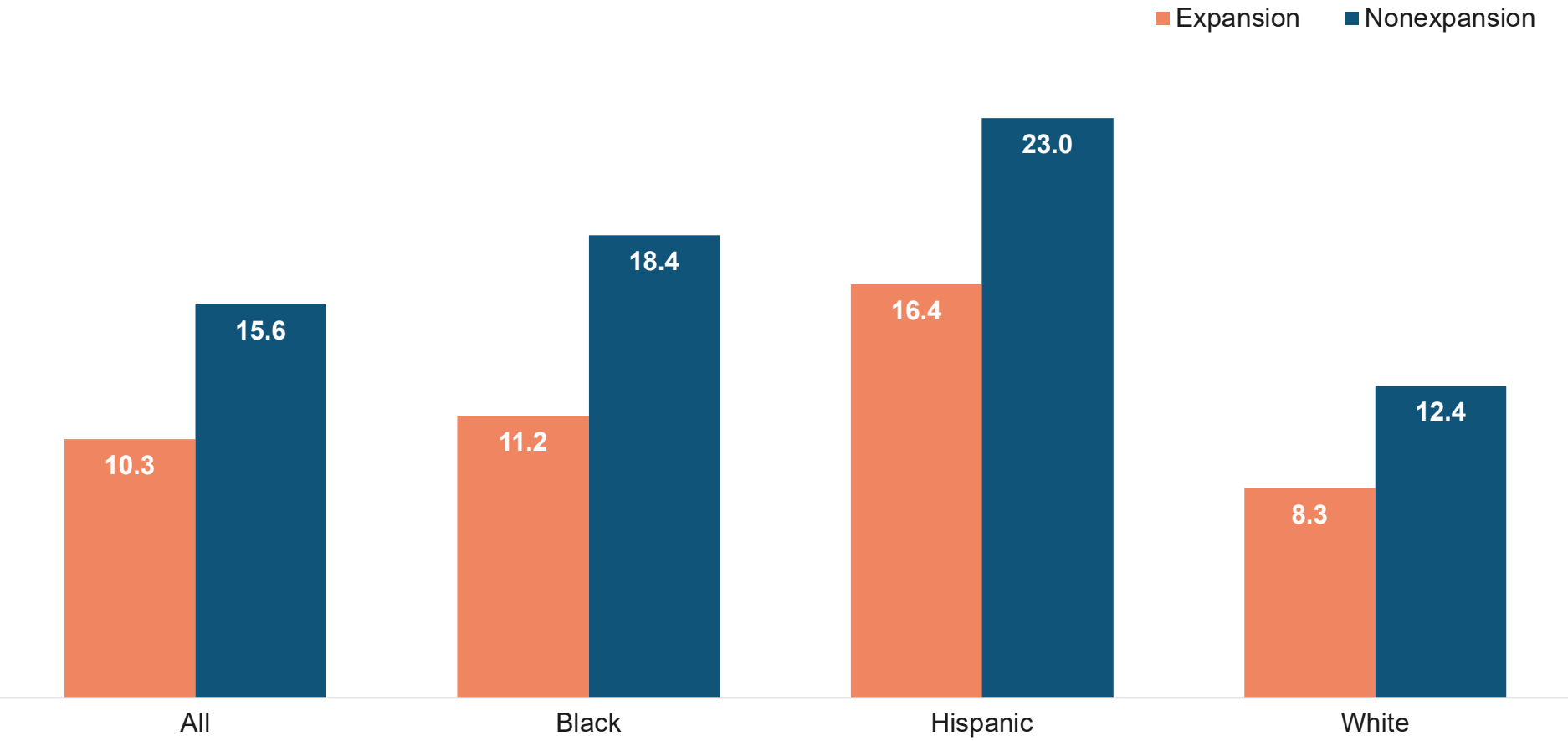
Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2021.

Source: Jesse C. Baumgartner, Sara R. Collins, and David C. Radley, *Inequities in Health Insurance Coverage and Access for Black and Hispanic Adults: The Impact of Medicaid Expansion and the Pandemic* (Commonwealth Fund, Mar. 2023).



Adults living in Medicaid expansion states had lower cost-related access barriers and narrower racial/ethnic disparities in access to care.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 18–64 who avoided care because of cost in the past 12 months, 2021, by race/ethnicity and Medicaid expansion status

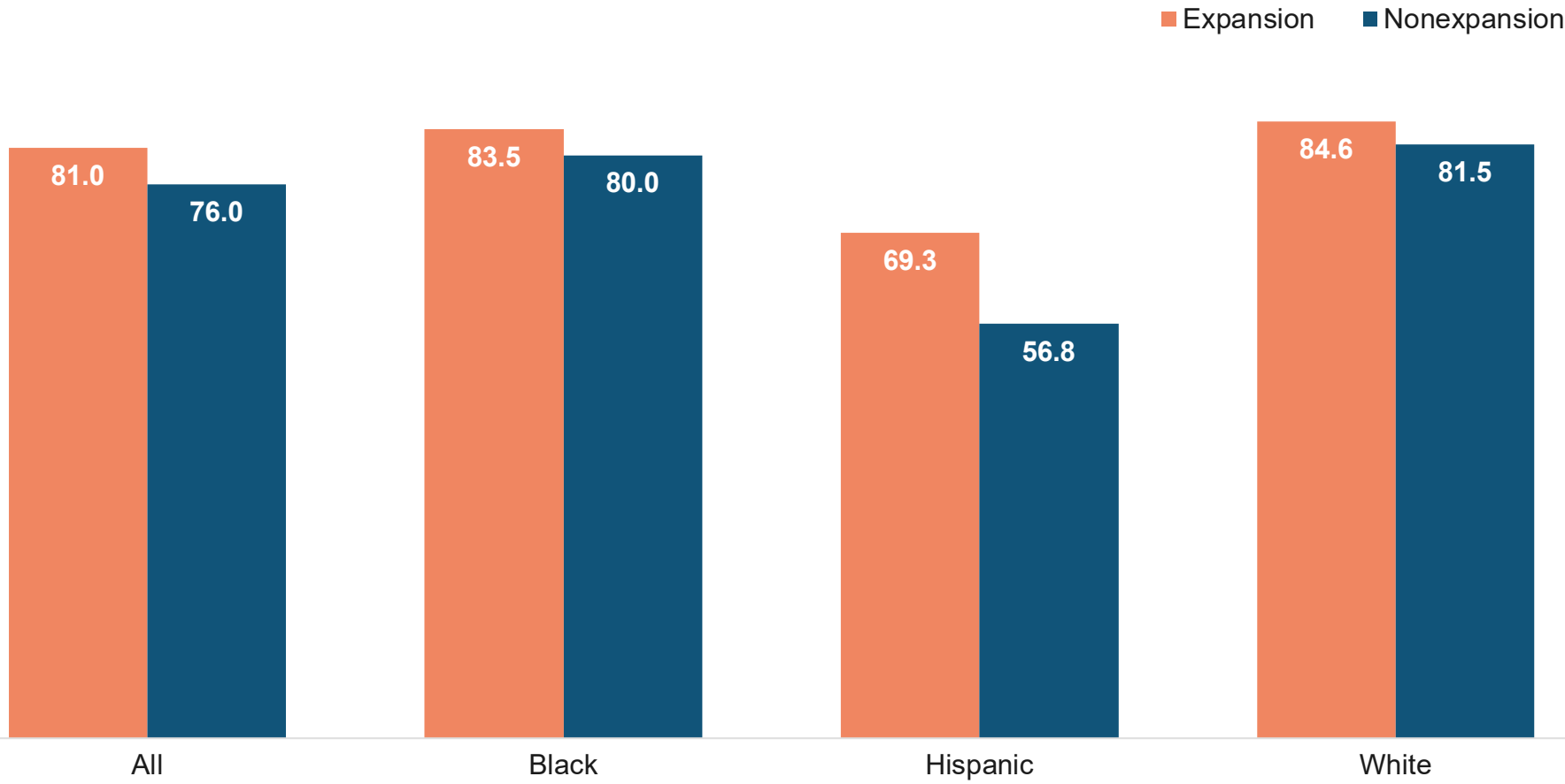


Notes: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021. As of that date, there were 14 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Oklahoma and Missouri implemented in mid-to-late 2021 and are considered nonexpansion states for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2021.

Adults living in Medicaid expansion states report having a usual care provider at higher rates along with smaller differences between racial and ethnic groups.

Percentage of U.S. adults ages 18–64 who reported a usual source of care, 2021, by race/ethnicity and Medicaid expansion status



Notes: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021. As of that date, there were 14 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Oklahoma and Missouri implemented in mid-to-late 2021 and are considered nonexpansion states for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2021.