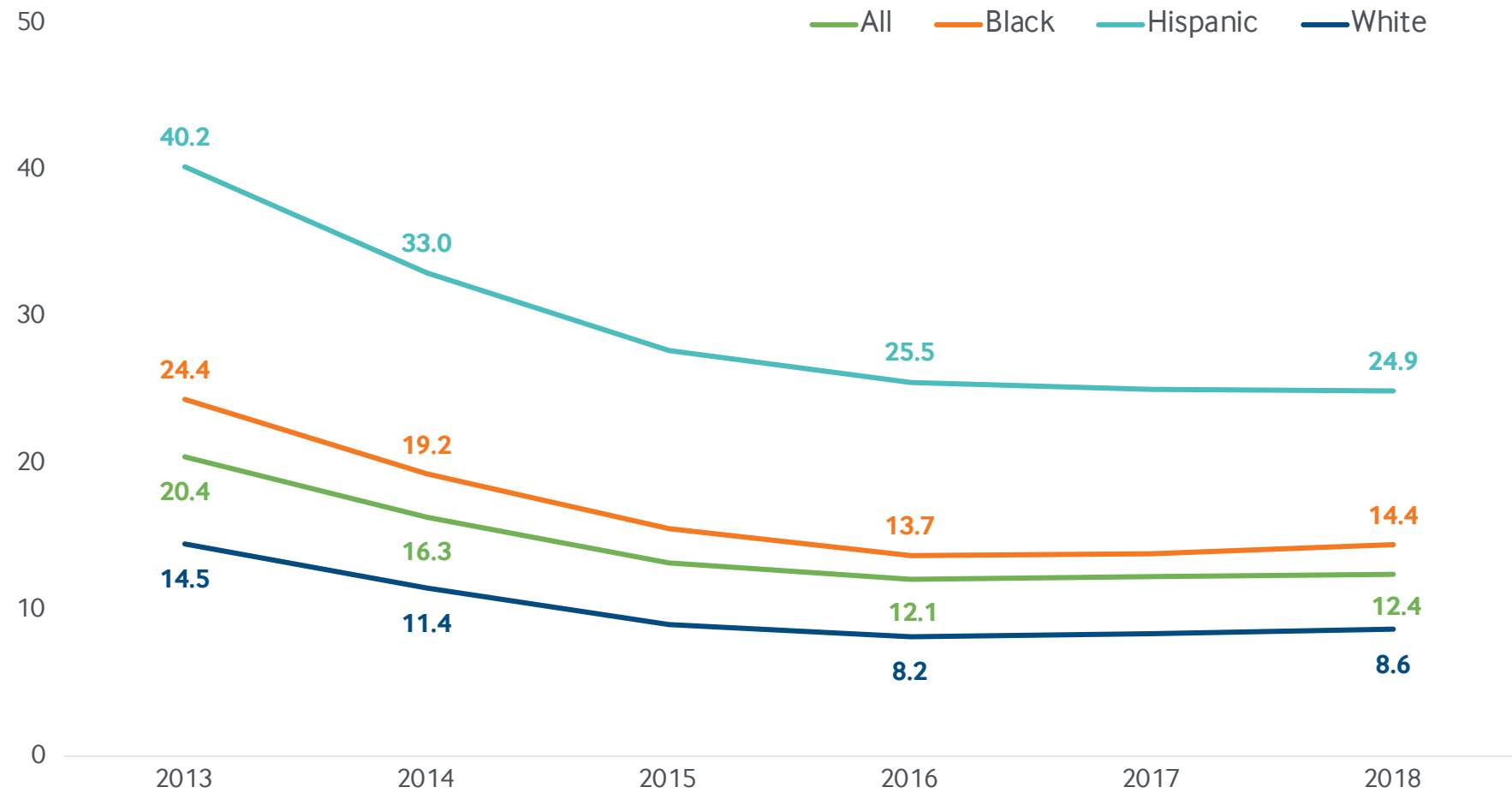


Exhibit 1. Adult uninsured rates have decreased for all groups since 2013, and disparities have narrowed significantly among whites, blacks, and Hispanics.

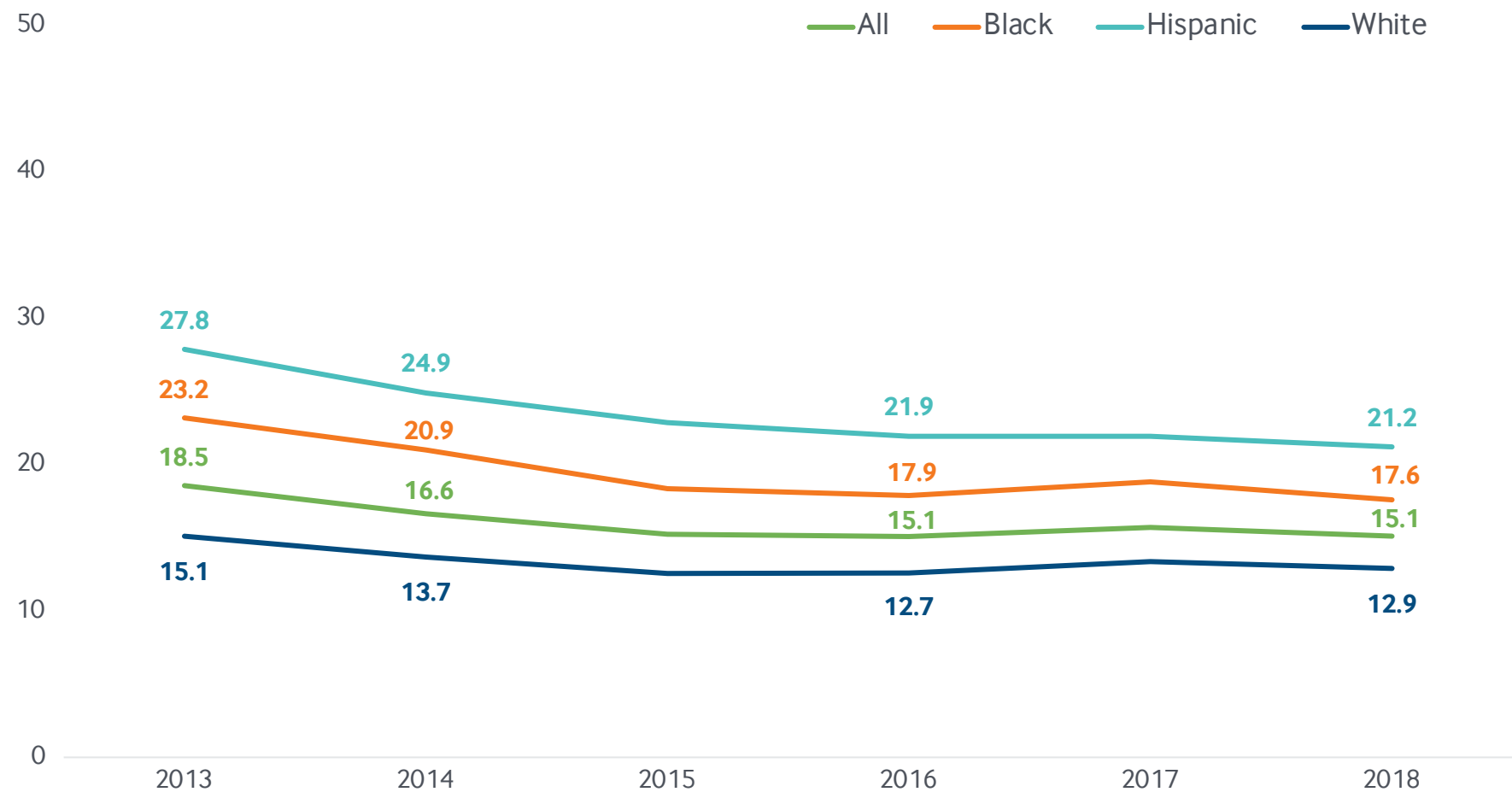
Percentage of uninsured adults ages 19 to 64, by race and ethnicity



Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 2. All groups are experiencing fewer financial barriers to accessing care, with black and Hispanic adults showing the largest reduction.

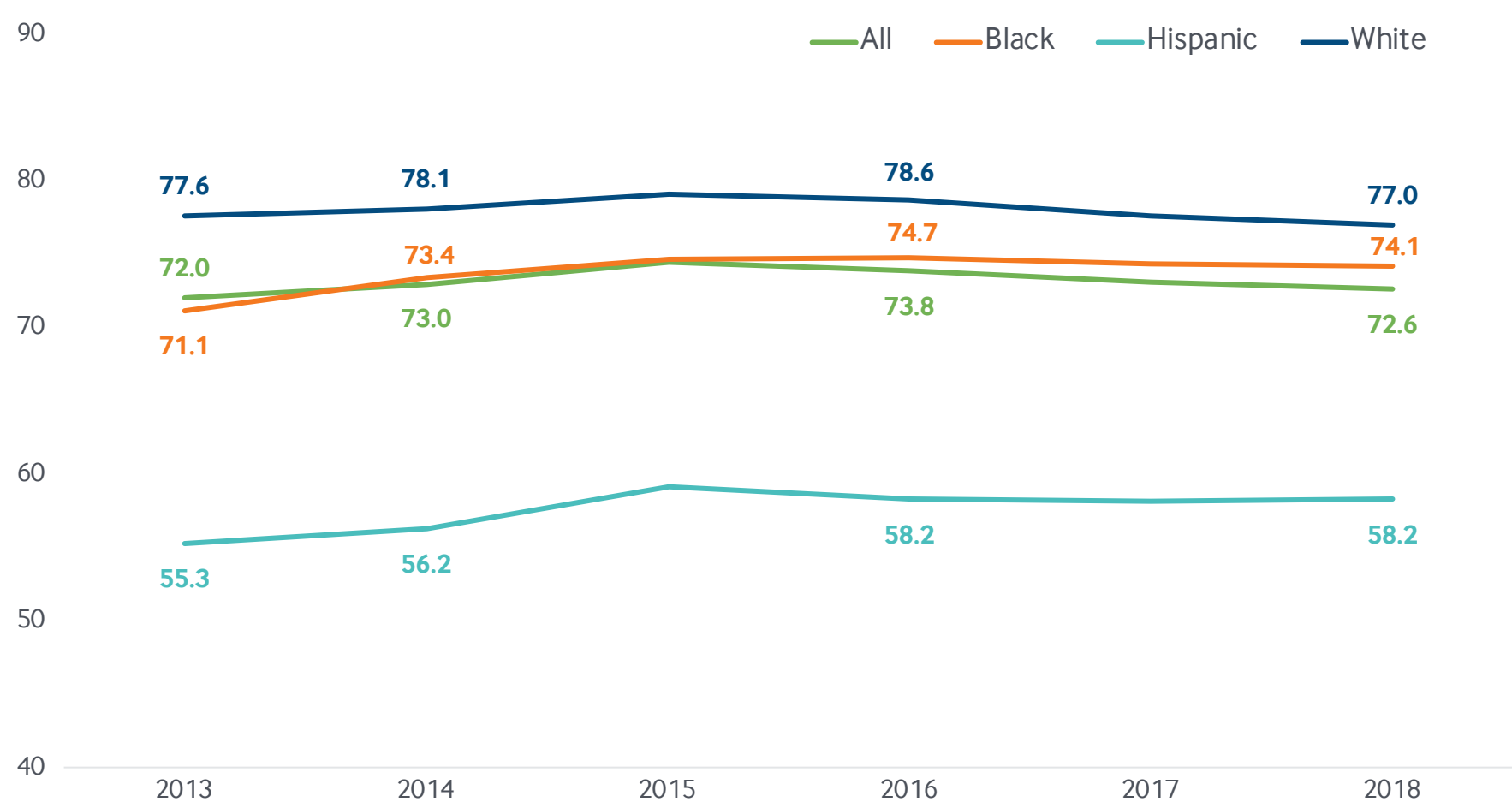
Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who avoided care because of cost in the past 12 months, by race and ethnicity



Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 3. Adults with a usual source of care have modestly increased for black and Hispanic groups since 2013.

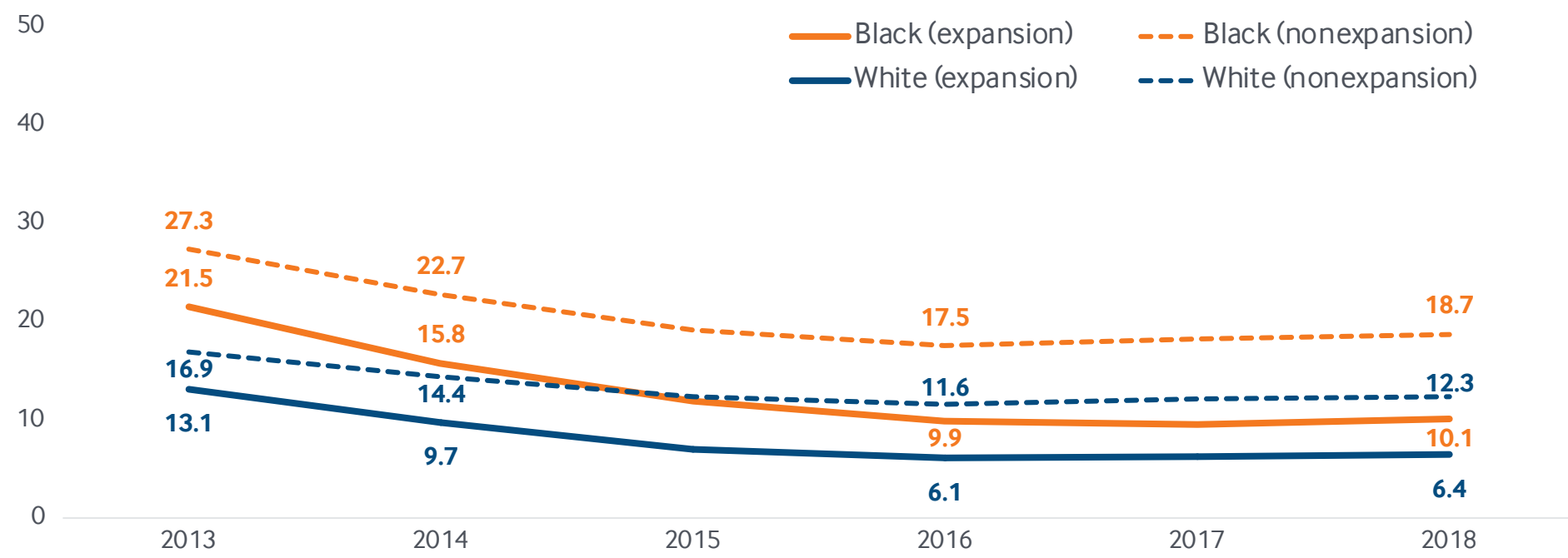
Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who reported a usual source of care, by race and ethnicity



Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 4. Black adults living in expansion states are now less likely to be uninsured than white adults in nonexpansion states.

Percentage of uninsured adults ages 19 to 64, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

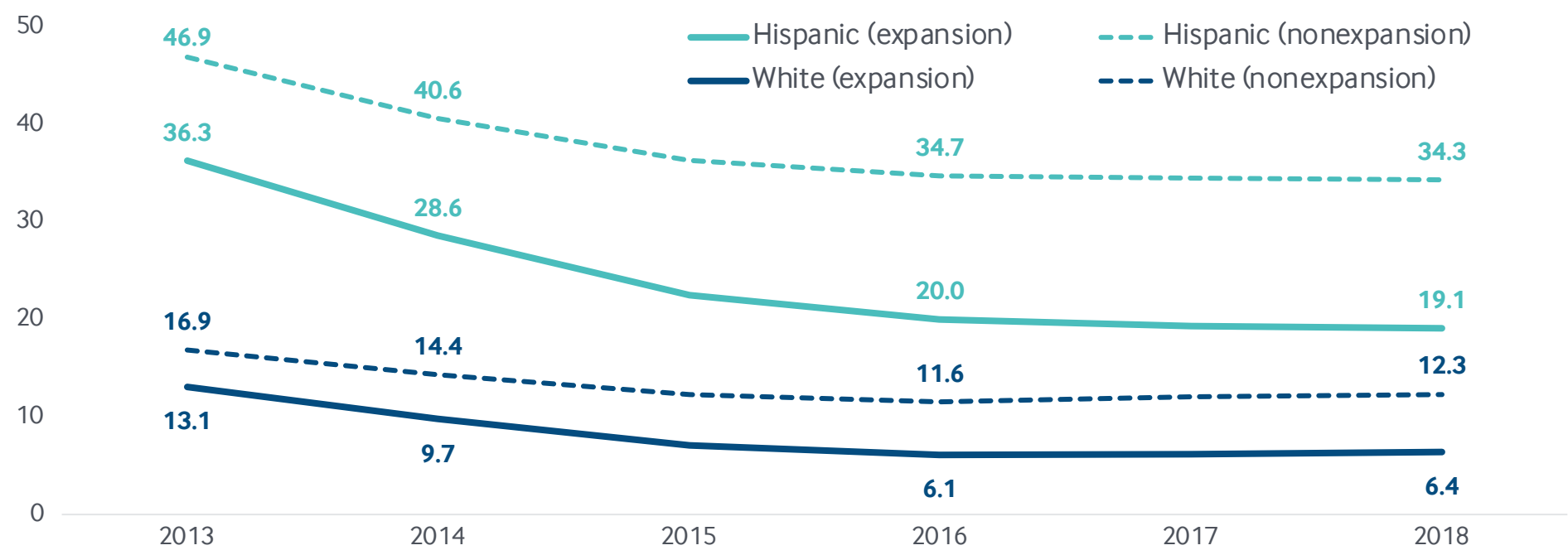


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 5. Although Hispanic adults in both groups of states reported lower uninsured rates and reduced disparities, the gains were larger in Medicaid expansion states.

Percentage of uninsured adults ages 19 to 64, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

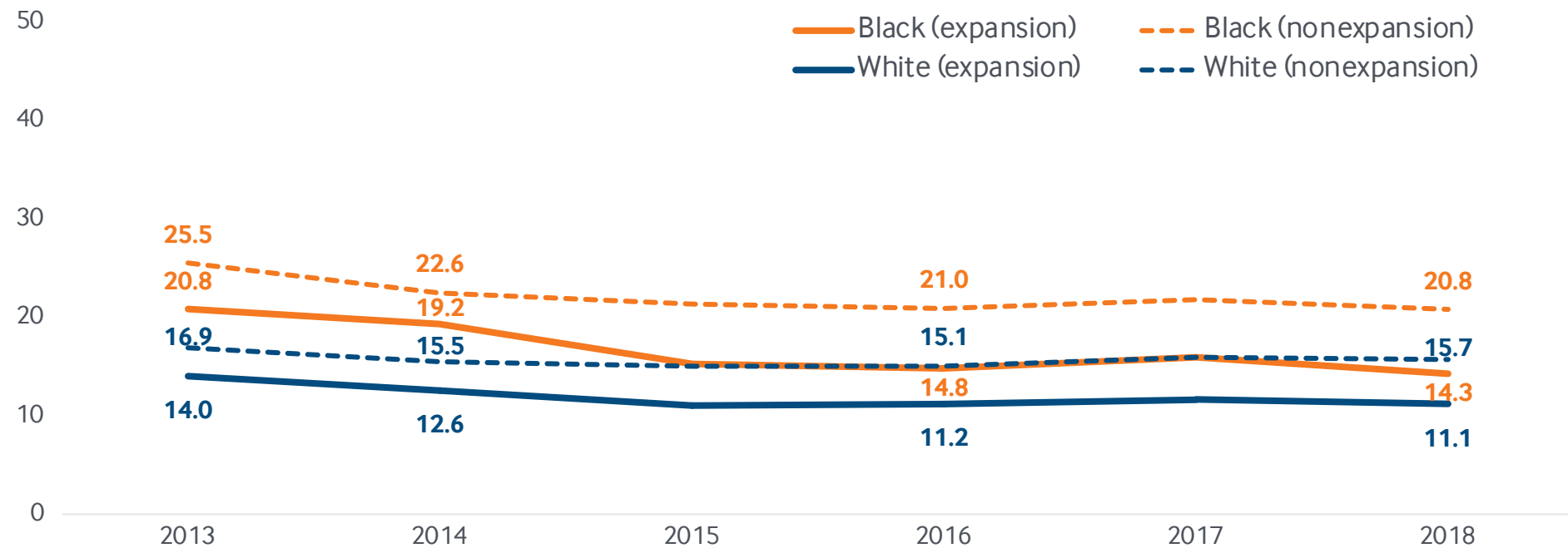


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 6. Black–white differences in cost-related access problems have narrowed in both expansion and nonexpansion states.

Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who avoided care because of cost in the past 12 months, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

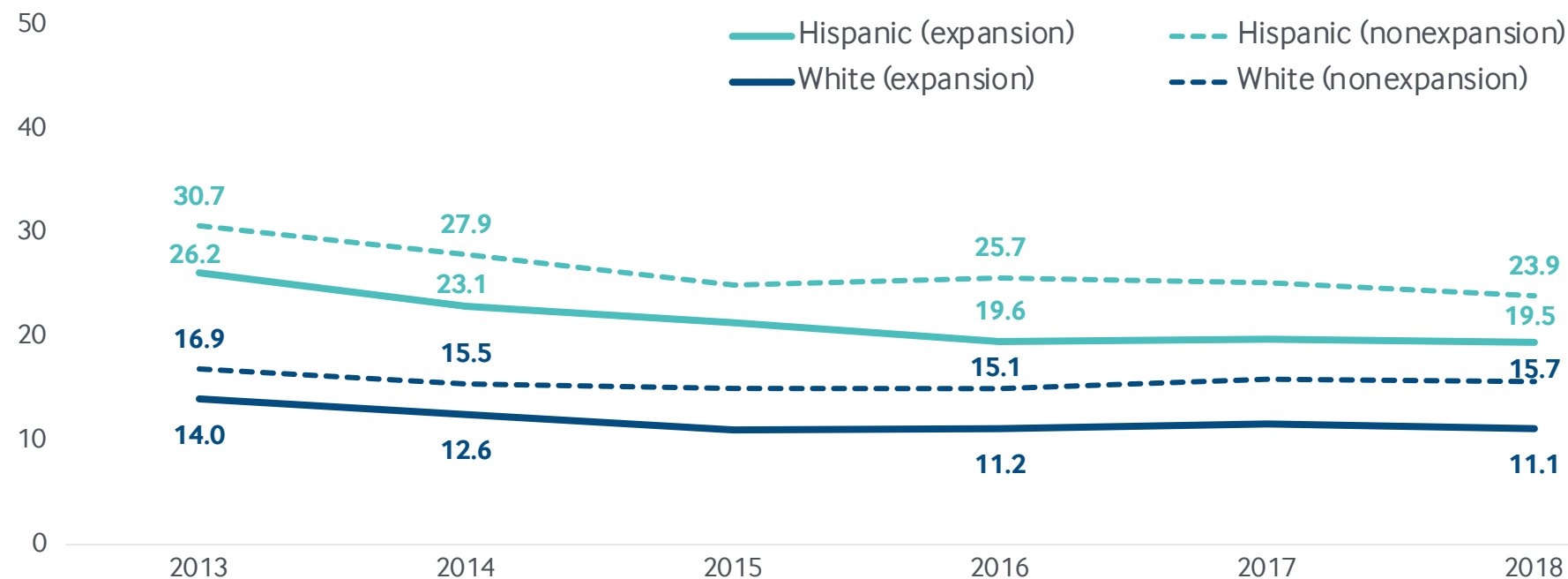


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 7. The Hispanic–white disparity for avoiding care because of cost has dropped significantly in both expansion and nonexpansion states.

Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who avoided care because of cost in the past 12 months, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

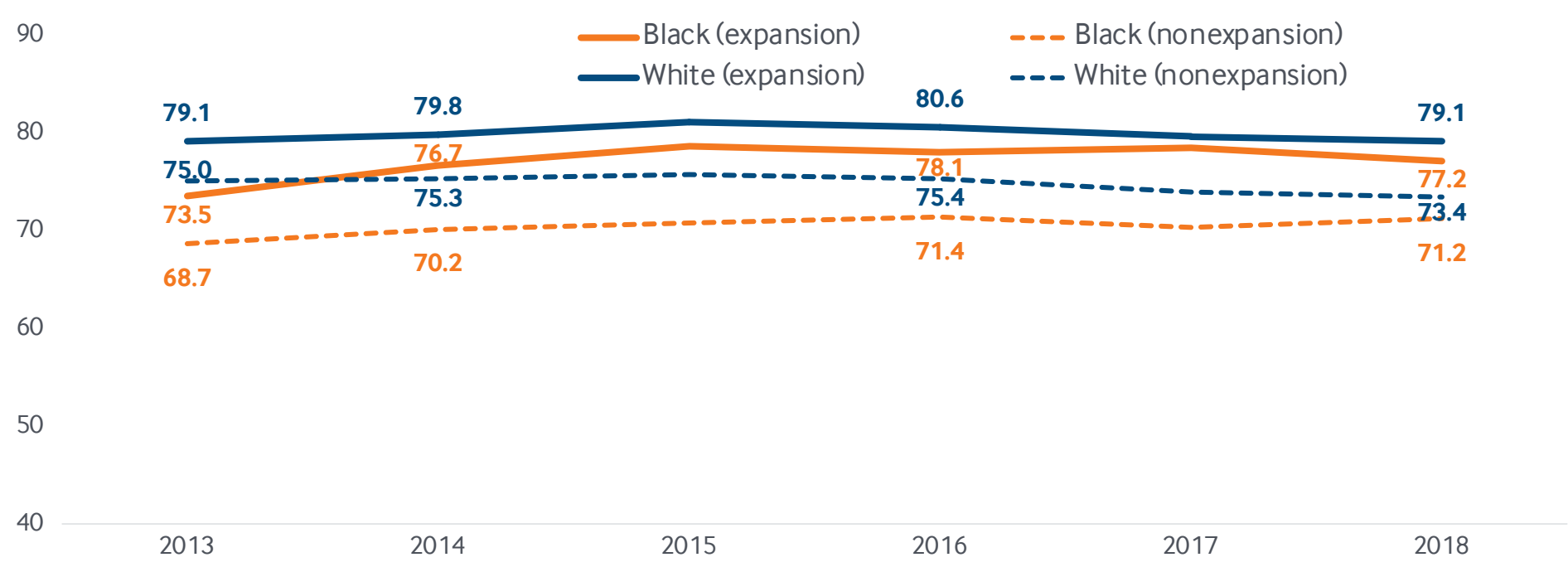


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 8. Black adults in expansion states are now almost as likely as white adults in those same states to have a usual source of care.

Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who reported a usual source of care, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

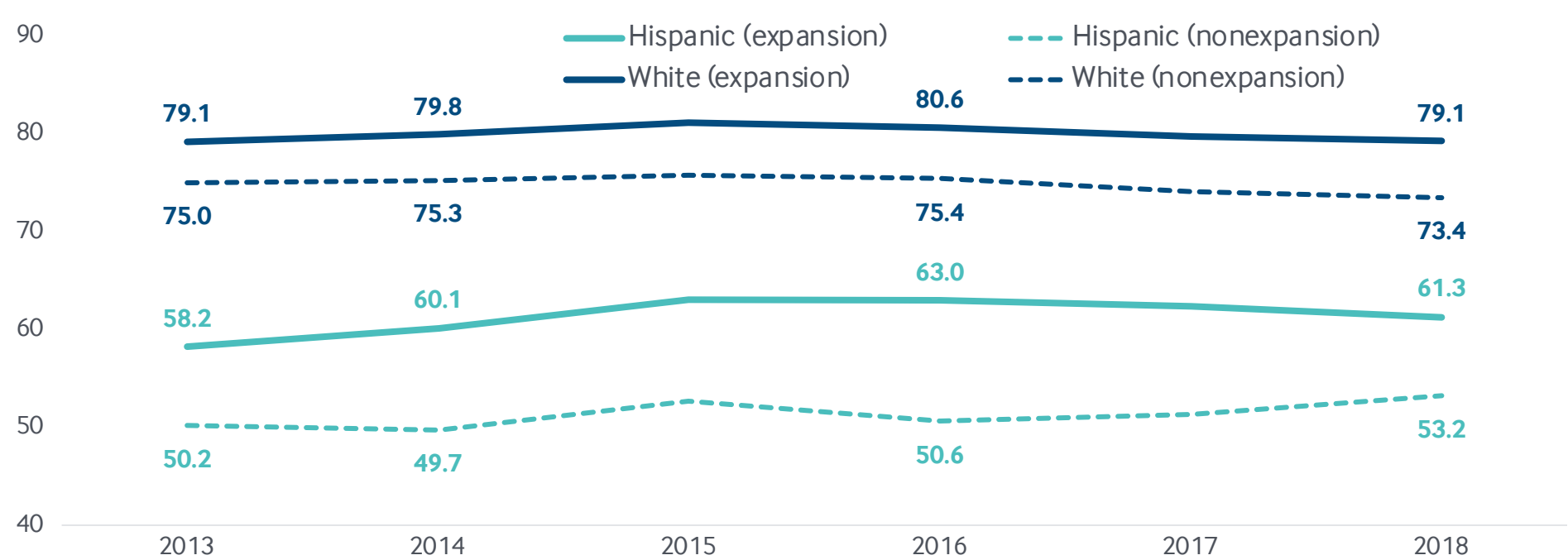


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 9. Hispanics in both expansion and nonexpansion states reported modestly higher rates for a usual source of care, while white adults largely maintained their higher rates.

Percentage of adults ages 18 to 64 who reported a usual source of care, race and ethnicity by Medicaid expansion status

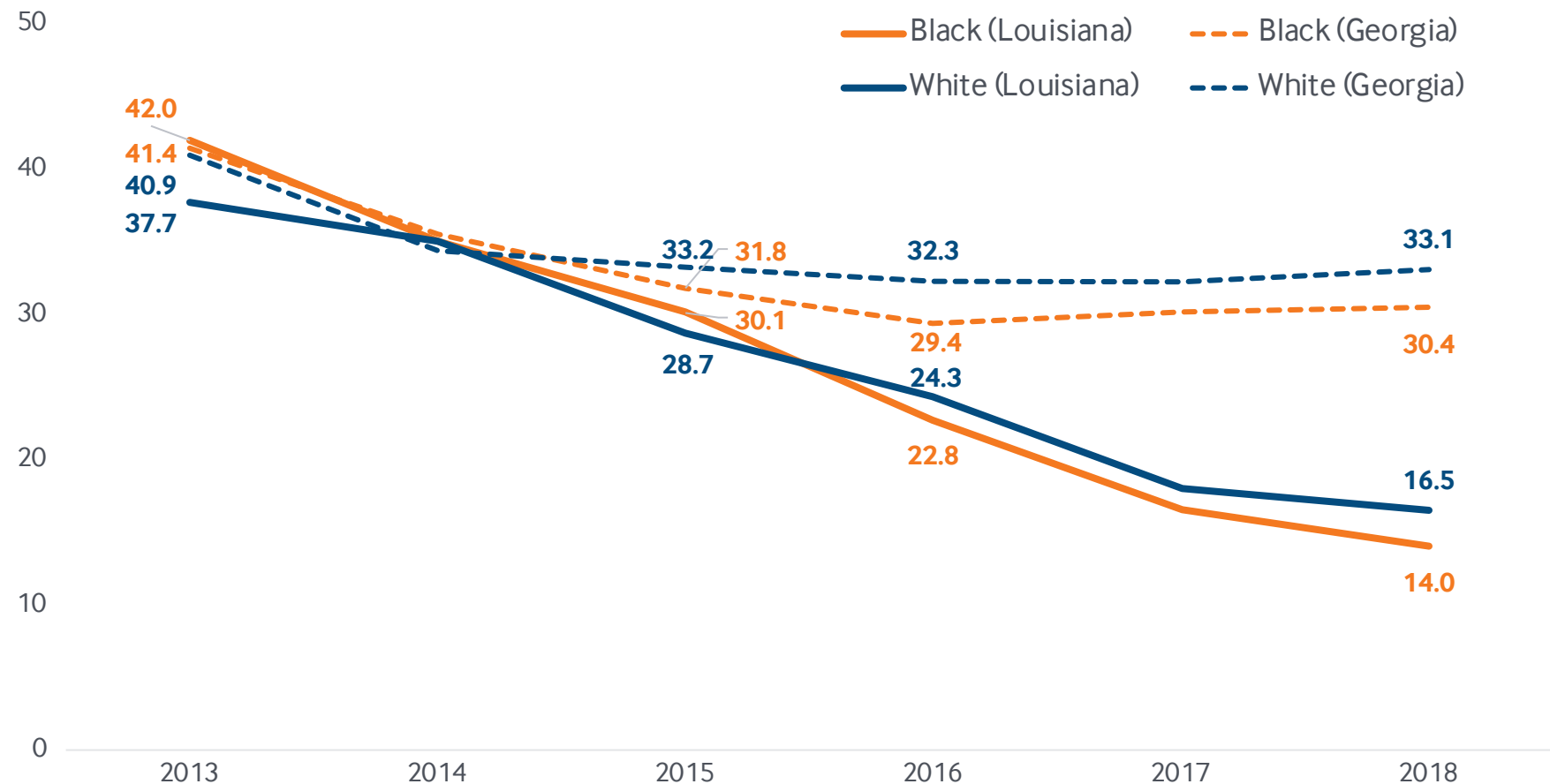


Note: Expansion states are those that expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2018. As of that date, there were 19 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. Maine and Virginia implemented Medicaid expansion in 2019 and are considered nonexpansion for this analysis.

Data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2013–2018.

Exhibit 10. After expanding Medicaid, Louisiana's black–white insurance coverage disparity dropped rapidly in comparison to Georgia—driven largely by lower-income adults.

Percentage of uninsured adults ages 19 to 64, Louisiana and Georgia, 0–199% FPL, by race and ethnicity



Note: FPL = federal poverty level.

Data: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), 2013–2018.