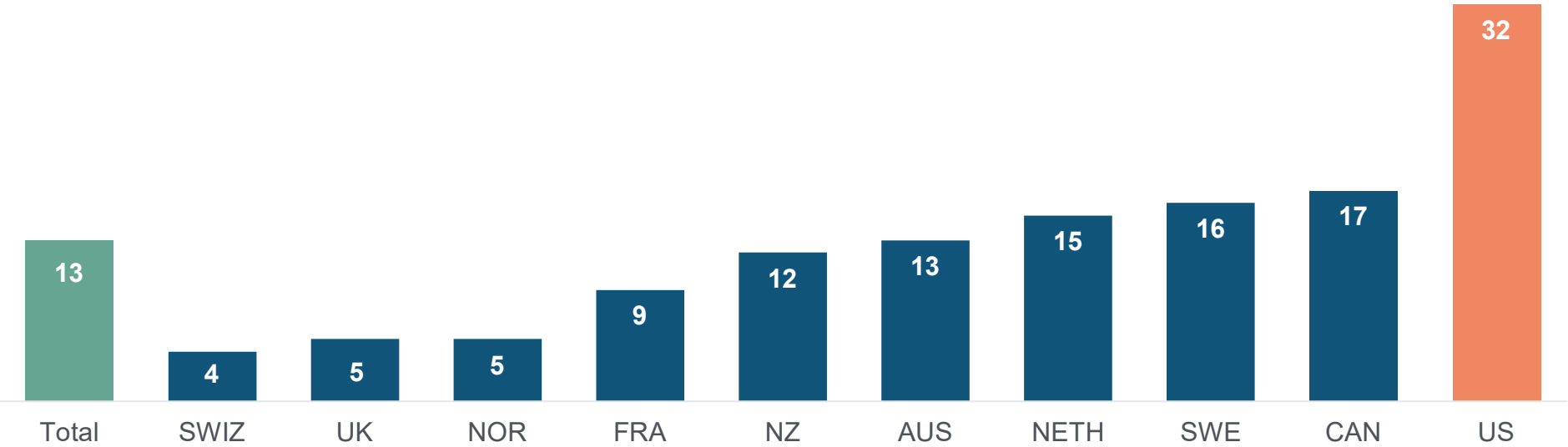


EXHIBIT 1

# Older adults in the United States are the most likely to report that their health system treats people differently because of their race or ethnicity.

*Percent of older adults who feel their health care system treats people differently because of their race or ethnicity very often or often*

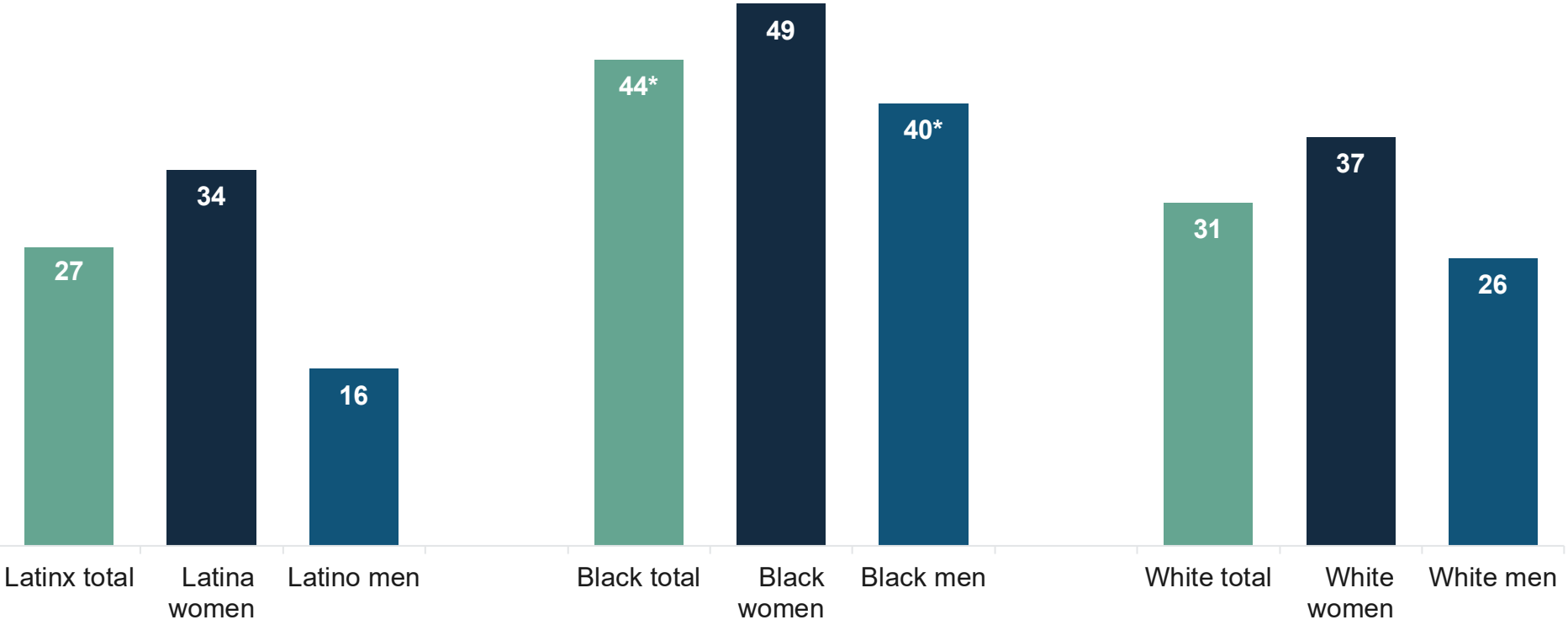


Notes: Older adults in US are age 60 and older, and in all other countries are age 65 and older. Respondents in Germany were not asked this question.  
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2021 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults.

EXHIBIT 2

In the United States, nearly half of older Black women say the health care system often treats people differently because of their race or ethnicity, compared with about a third of white and Latina women.

Percent of US older adults who feel the health care system treats people differently because of their race or ethnicity very often or often



Note: Older adults in US are age 60 and older.

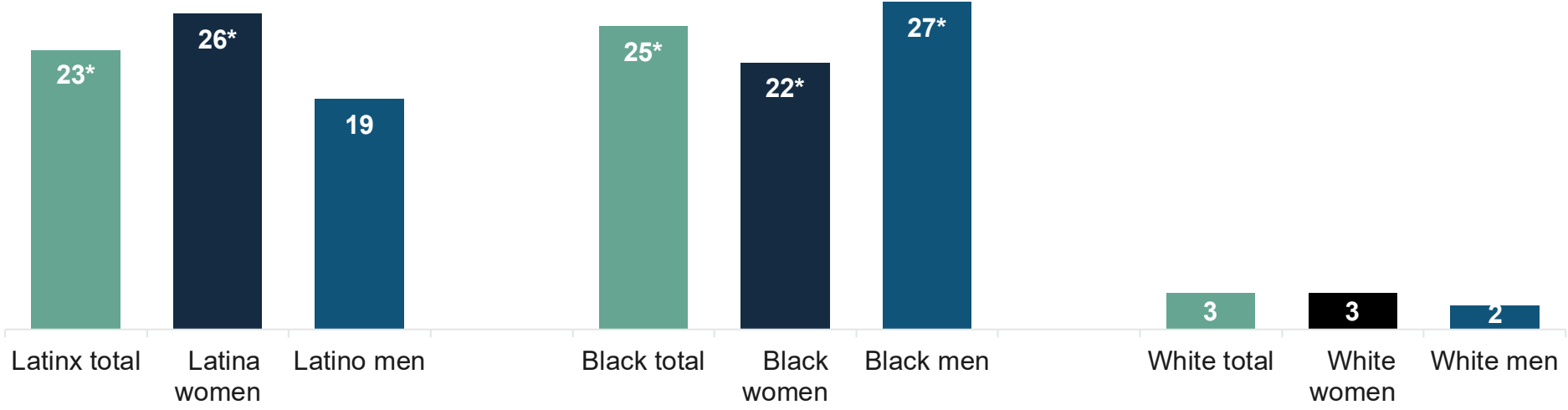
\* Statistically significant at the p<0.05 level. Black and Latinx respondents are compared to white respondents. Because of small sample size, Latino men are excluded from t-tests.

Data: Commonwealth Fund 2021 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults.

EXHIBIT 3

# One in four Black and Latinx/Hispanic older adults report racial or ethnic discrimination when seeking health care, while few older white adults report this.

Percent of US older adults who report ever feeling that because of their race or ethnicity they have been treated unfairly and/or have not had their concerns taken seriously when receiving health care



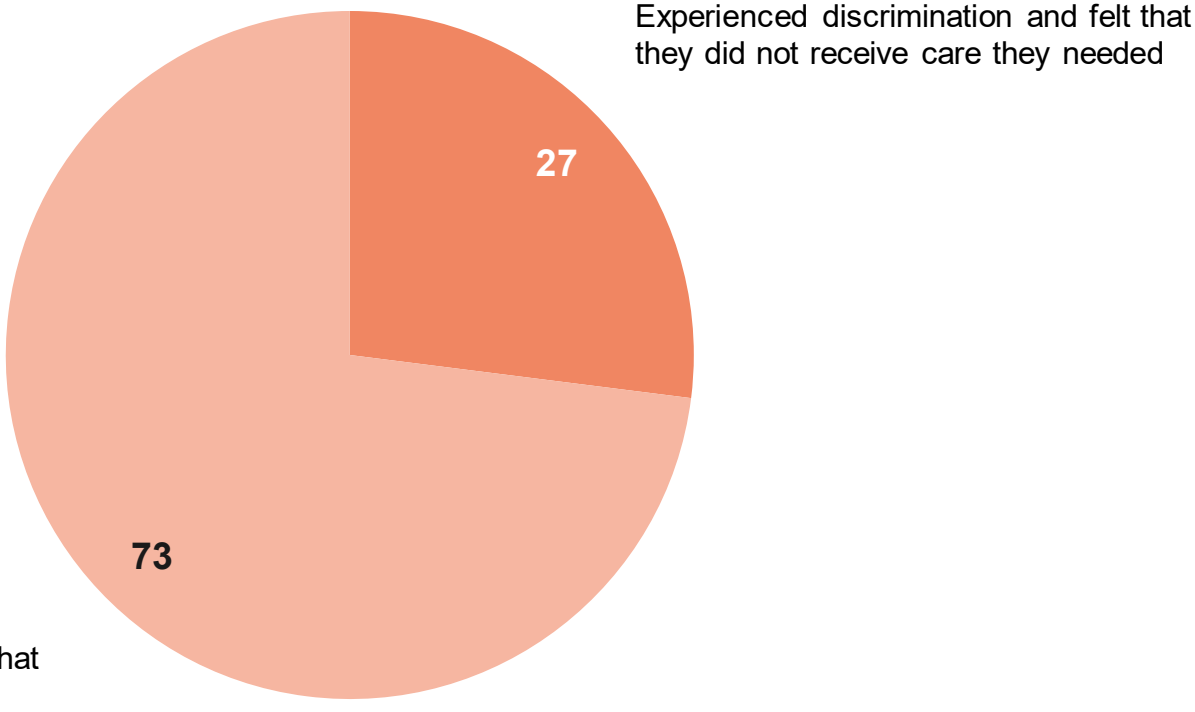
Note: Older adults in US are age 60 and older.

\* Statistically significant at the p<0.05 level. Black and Latinx respondents are compared to white respondents. Because of small sample size, Latino men are excluded from t-tests.

Data: Commonwealth Fund 2021 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults.

EXHIBIT 4

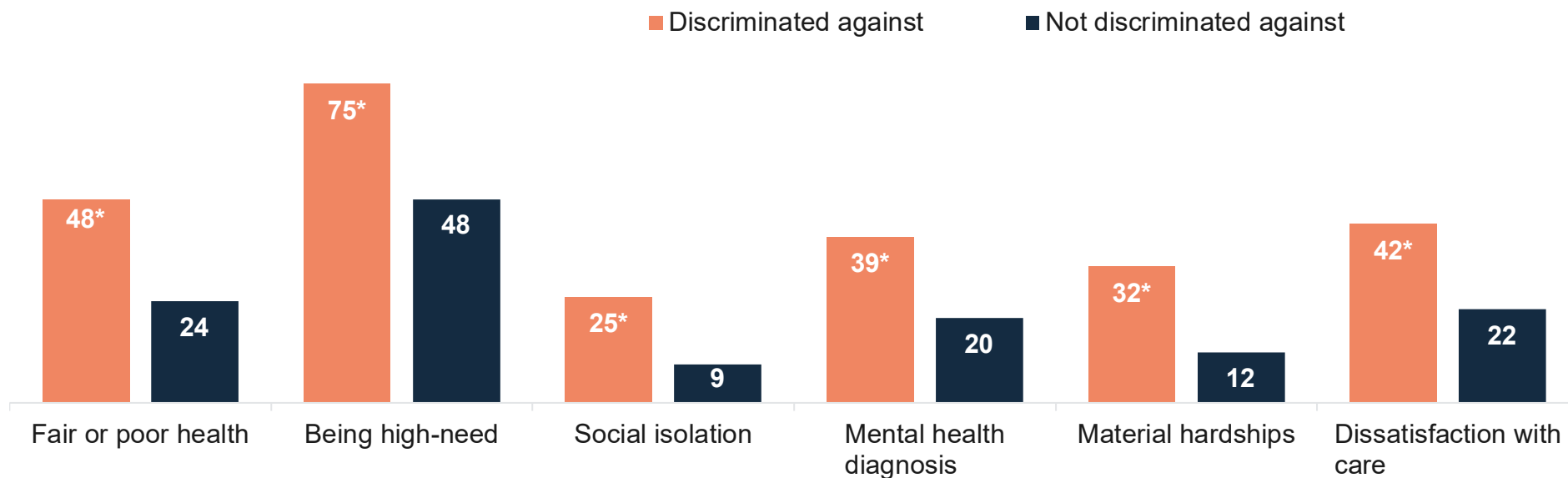
More than a quarter of U.S. older adults who experienced discrimination based on their race or ethnicity felt they did not get the care they needed as a result.



Note: Older adults in US are age 60 and older.  
Data: Commonwealth Fund 2021 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults.

Older patients experiencing race- or ethnicity-based discrimination have more health care needs and are more likely to have feelings of social isolation, to report material hardships, and to feel dissatisfied with their care than older patients who do not report discrimination.

Percent of US older adults who report . . .



Notes: Older adults in US are age 60 and older. High-need adults have three or more chronic conditions or need help with instrumental activities of daily living. "Socially isolated" includes respondents who responded "Often" to the question "How often do you feel isolated from others?" Mental health diagnosis includes respondents who responded "Yes" to the question "Have you been told by a doctor that you have depression, anxiety or other mental health conditions?" Material hardships: Respondents who respond "Always" or "Usually" to the question "How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about [Having enough money to buy nutritious meals OR Having enough money to pay your rent or mortgage OR Having enough money to pay for other monthly bills, like electricity, heat, and your telephone], would you say?" Dissatisfied with care: Respondents who responded "Somewhat" or "Not at all satisfied" to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of health care you have received during the past 12 months?"

\* Statistically significant at the  $p < 0.05$  level. Those who experienced discrimination are compared to those who did not.

Data: Commonwealth Fund 2021 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults.