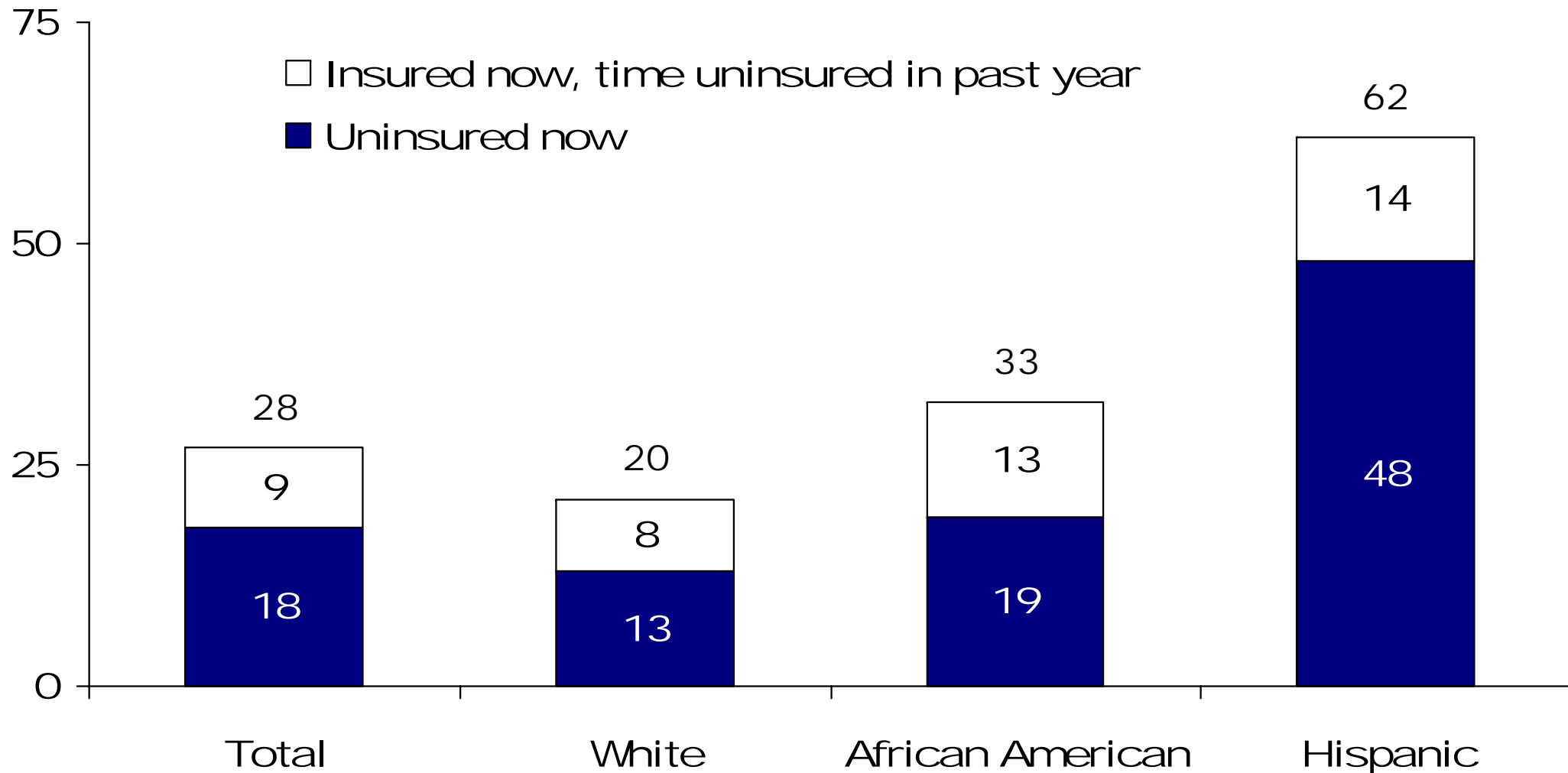


Figure 1. Uninsured Rates Are Highest Among Hispanics and African Americans, 2005

Percent of adults ages 19-64

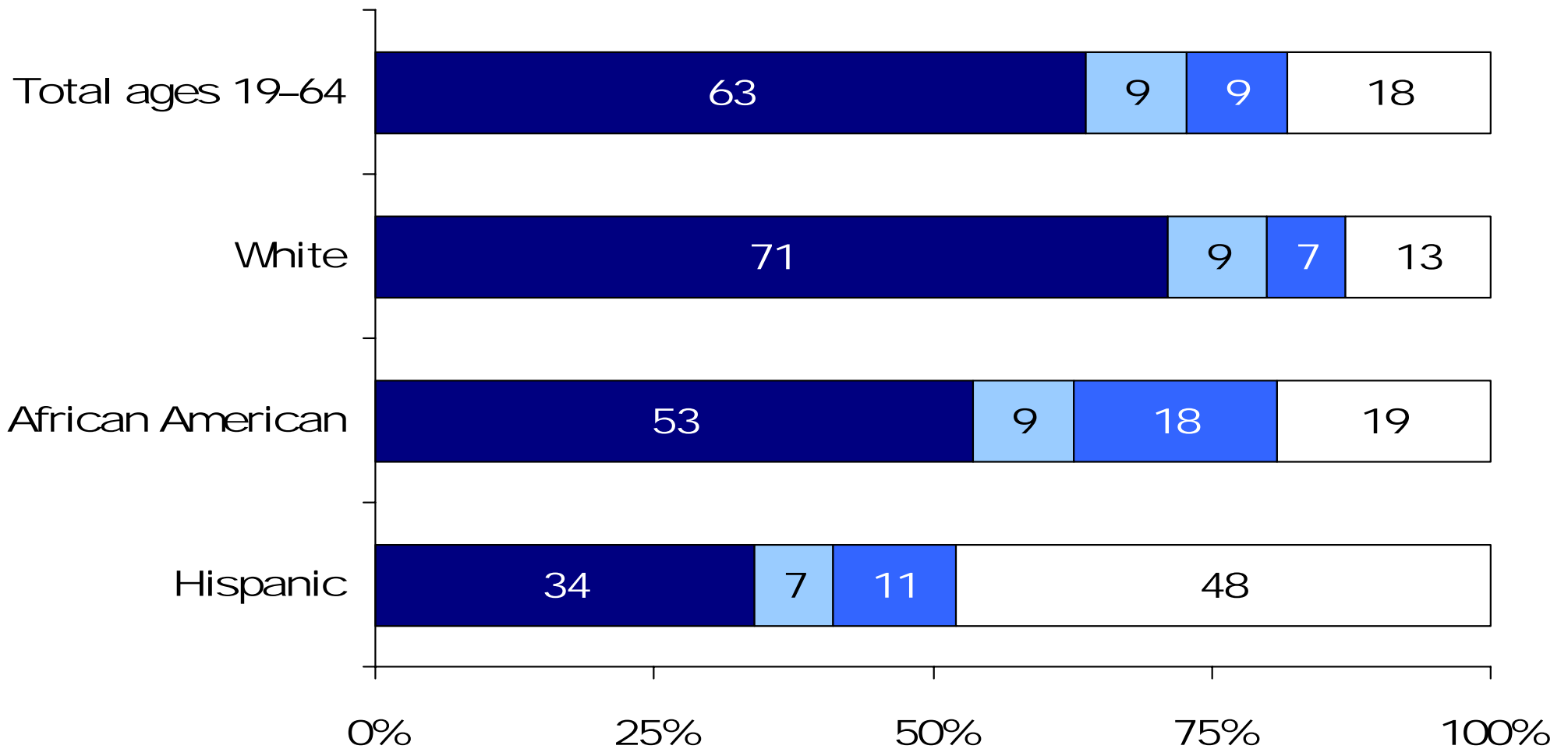


Note: Because of rounding, totals above stacked bars may not reflect the sum of each insurance category.
Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 2. Employer-Sponsored Insurance Coverage Rates Are Particularly Low for Hispanics and African Americans

Current insurance coverage status among adults ages 19–64, 2005

■ Employer-sponsored ■ Individual/other ■ Public □ Uninsured

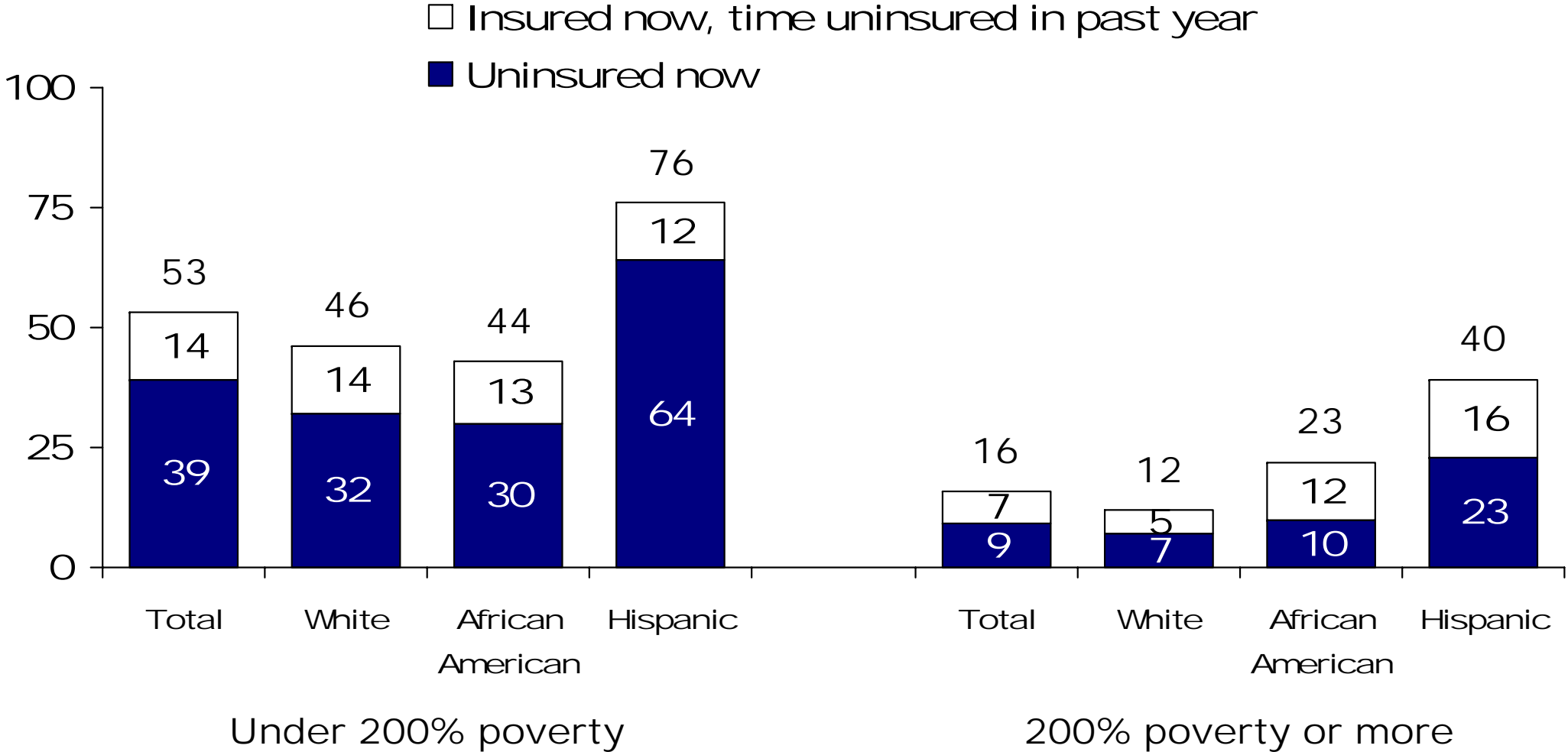


Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 3. Three-Quarters of Low-Income Hispanics Are Uninsured During the Year; Disparities in Insurance Persist Across Income Levels

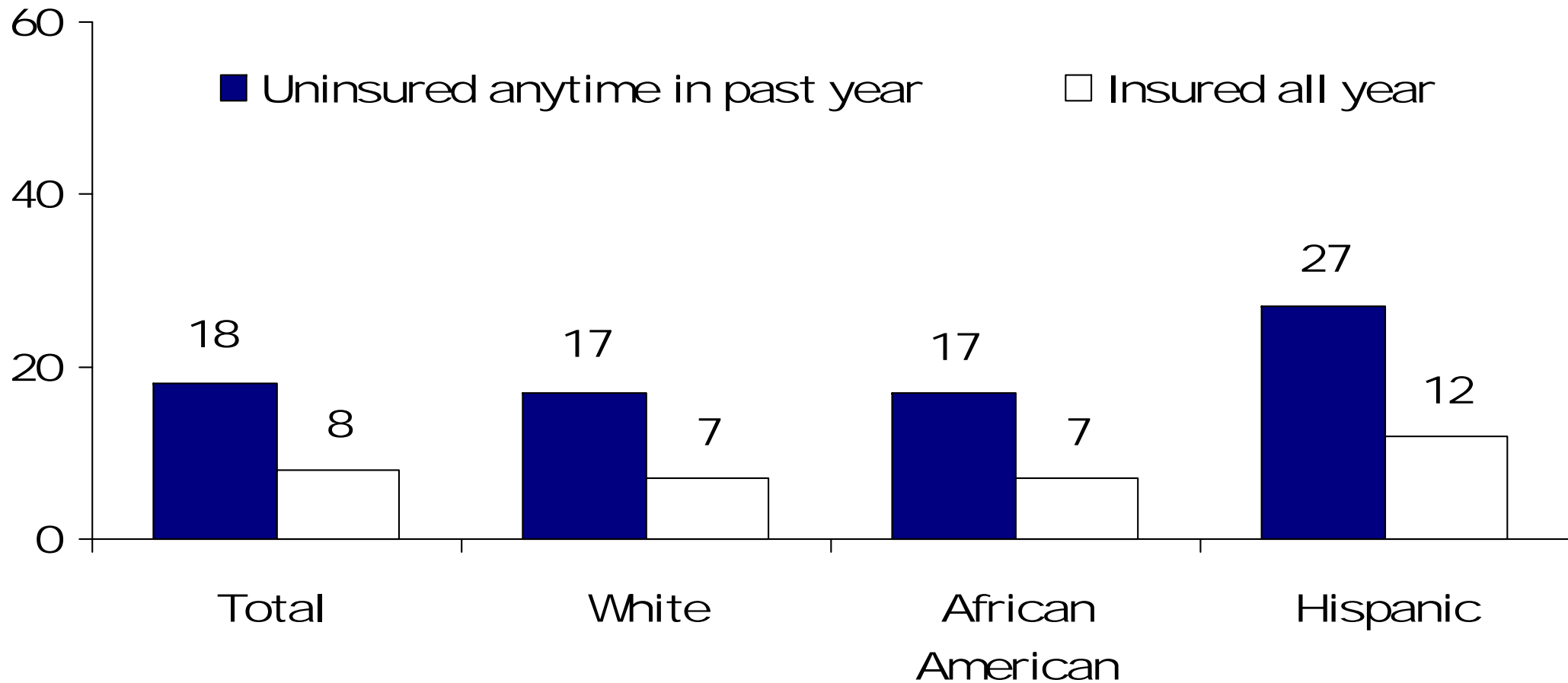
Percent of adults ages 19-64



Note: Because of rounding, totals above stacked bars may not reflect the sum of each insurance category.
 Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 4. Among Adults with Health Problems, Uninsured Hispanics Are Most Likely to Go Without Health Care

Percent of adults ages 19–64 with health problems* and NO doctor's visit in past year, adjusted estimates controlling for income



* Defined as having any chronic condition or disability.

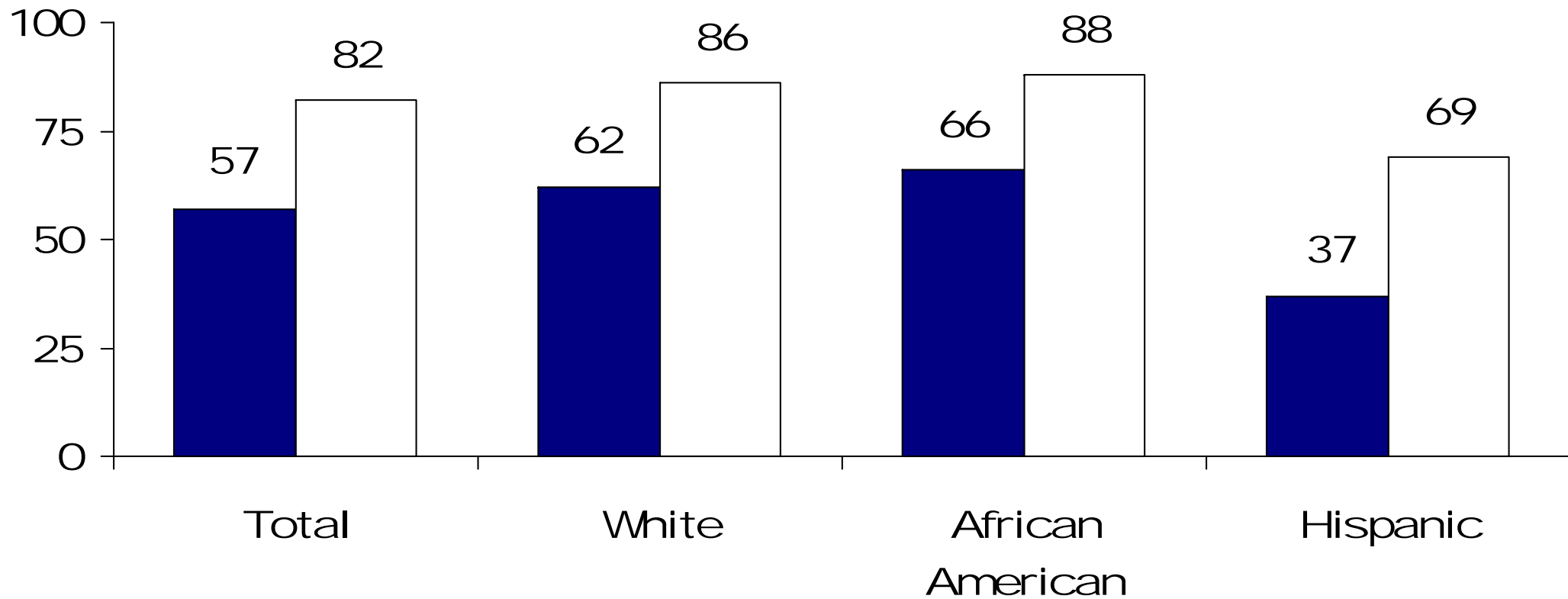
Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 5. Hispanics—Whether Insured or Uninsured— Are Less Likely to Have a Regular Doctor

Percent of adults ages 19–64 with a regular doctor,
adjusted estimates controlling for income

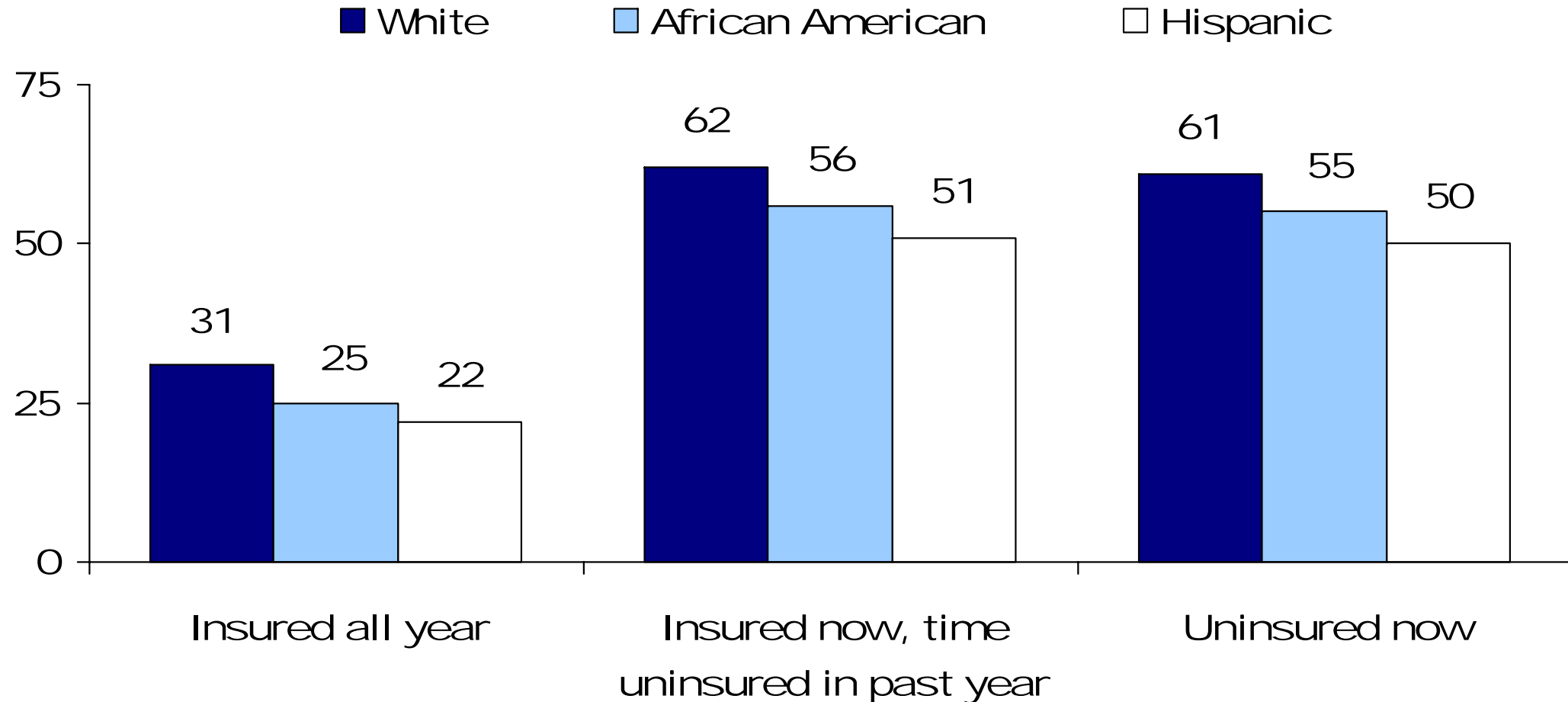
■ Uninsured anytime in past year □ Insured all year



Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status.
Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 6. Cost-Related Access Problems Are Highest Among Those with Any Time Uninsured During the Year, Regardless of Income

Percent of adults ages 19–64 who had any of four access problems* in past year because of cost, adjusted estimates controlling for income



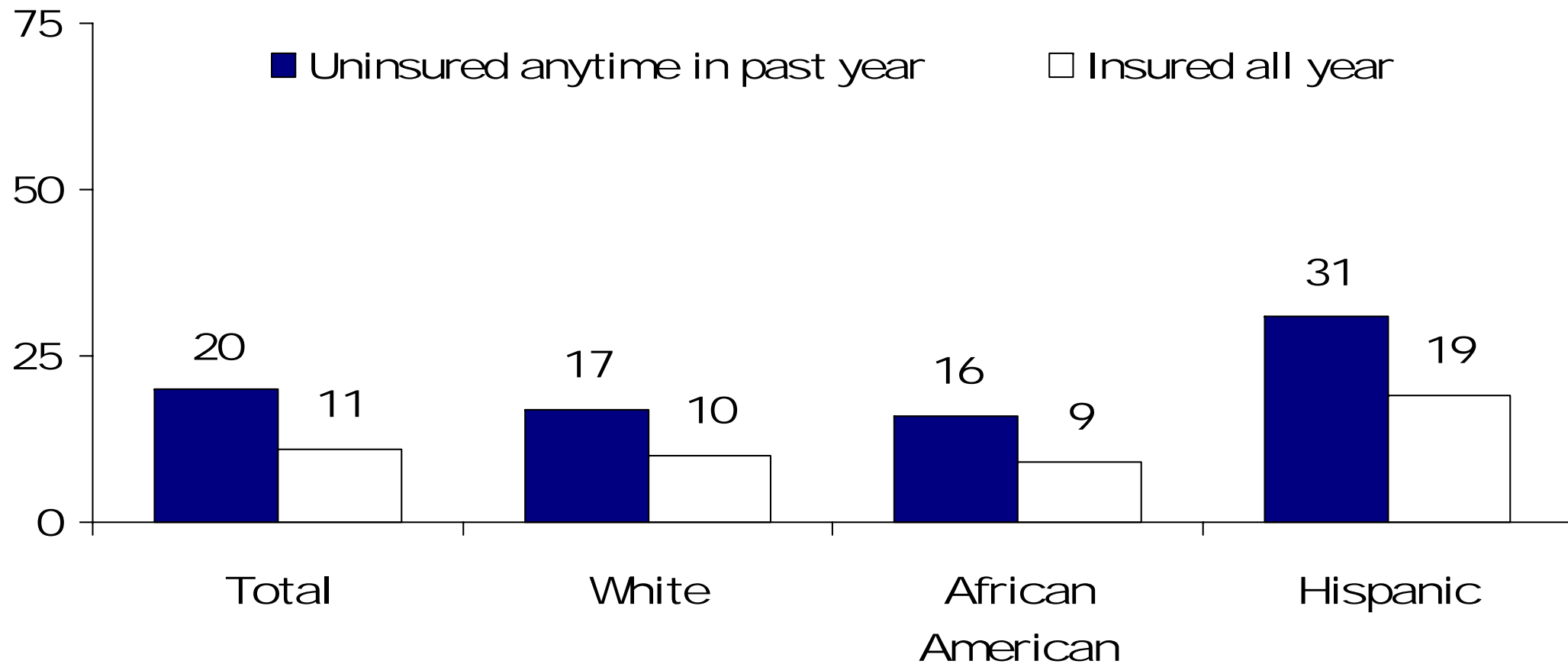
* Did not fill a prescription; did not see a specialist when needed; skipped recommended medical test, treatment, or follow-up; had a medical problem but did not visit doctor or clinic.

Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 7. Hispanics Are Least Confident About Self-Managing Their Chronic Diseases and Health Problems

Percent of sicker* adults ages 19-64 who are not too/not at all confident about managing health problems, adjusted estimates controlling for income



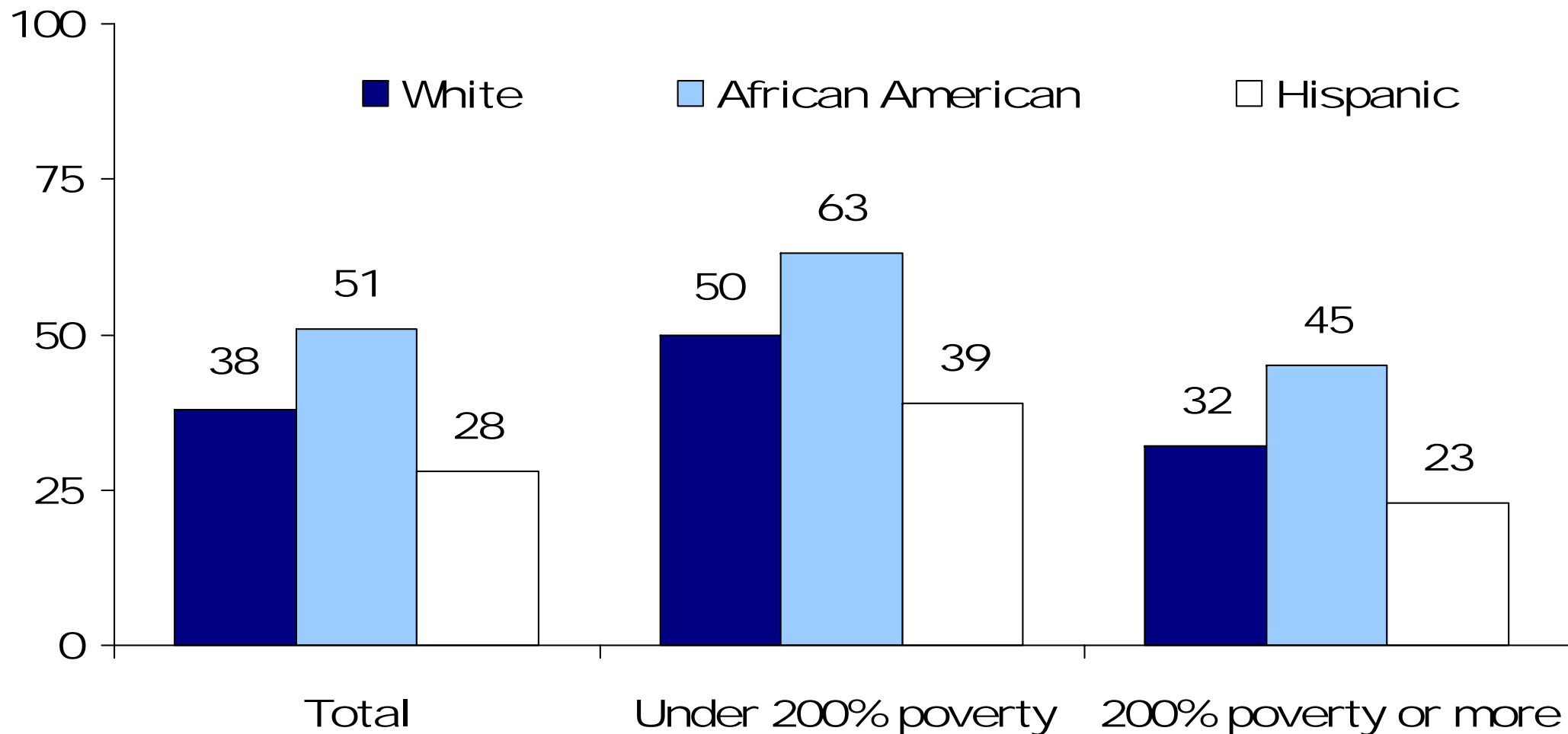
* Defined as having any chronic condition or disability.

Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 8. Across Income Levels, African Americans Are More Likely to Have Health Problems, Even After Adjusting for Age

Percent of adults ages 19–64 with health problems*



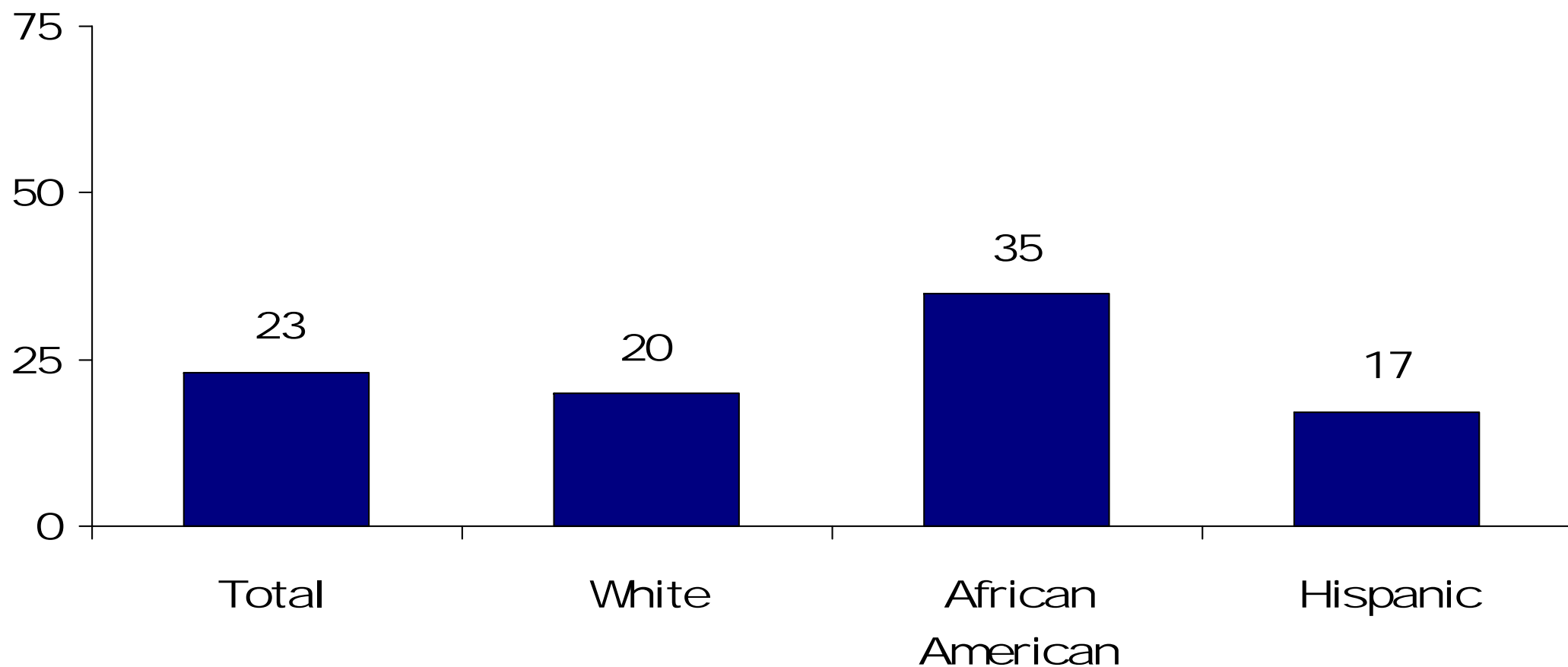
* Defined as having any chronic condition or disability.

Note: Percentages are age-adjusted.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 9. More than One-Third of African Americans Visited the ER for a Condition that Could Have Been Treated by a Regular Doctor if One Had Been Available

Percent of adults ages 19-64 who went to the emergency room, adjusted estimates controlling for income and insurance

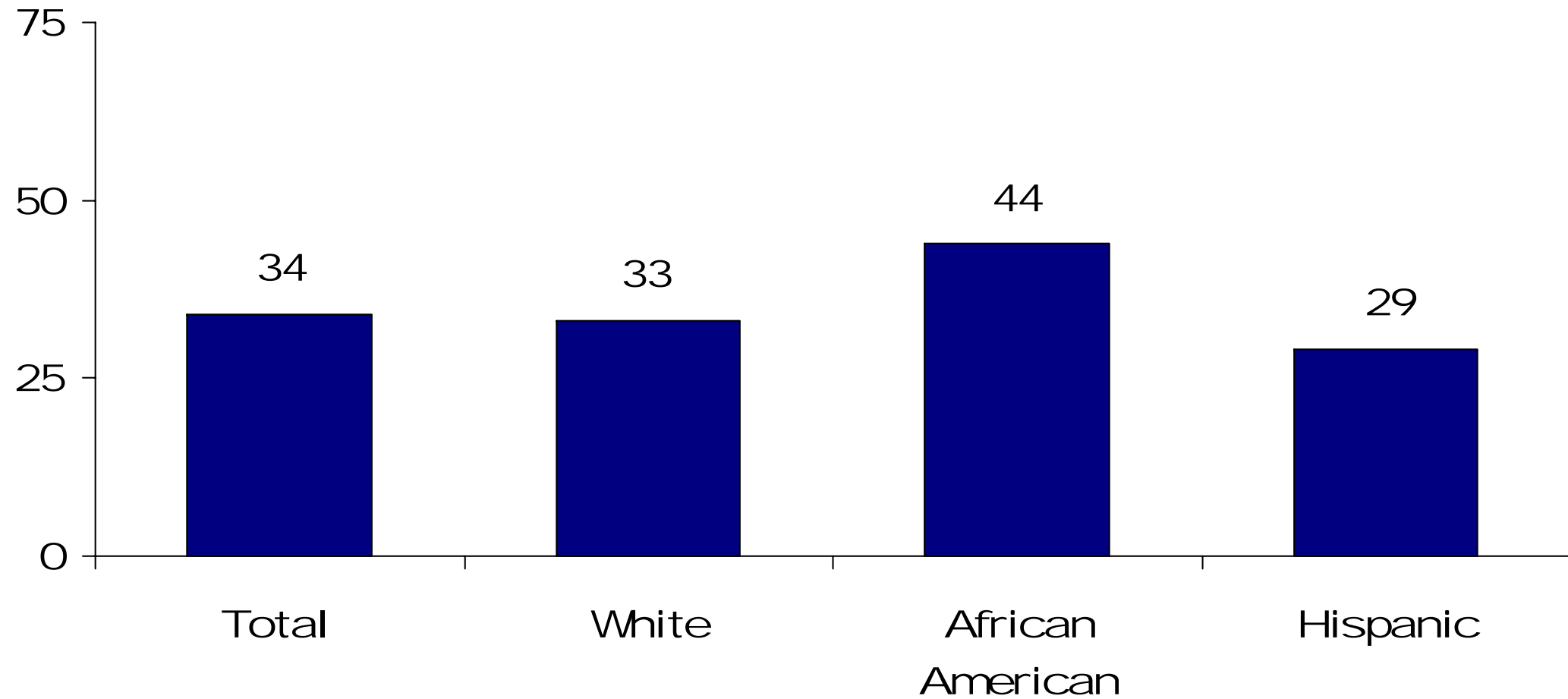


Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status and insurance.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 10. African Americans Have the Highest Rates of Medical Bills and Medical Debt

Percent of adults ages 19-64 who have outstanding bill or medical debt



Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).

Figure 11. Having a Regular Doctor Improves Preventive Care Screening Rates and Patient Confidence

	Regular doctor				No regular doctor			
	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Total	White	African American	Hispanic
Blood pressure check in past year	92%	92%	96%	89%	77%	78%	87%*	70%
Cholesterol check in past five years	75	73	76	79	51	49	52	57*
Not too/not at all confident can control or manage health problems ^a	12	11	10	20*	20	18	16	30

^a Defined as having any chronic condition or disability.

* Significant difference from white at $p \leq .05$ or better.

Note: Estimates are adjusted percentages based on logistic regression, controlling for poverty status and insurance.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey (2005).