### Exhibit 1. The Number of Uninsured Adults Dropped to 29 Million in 2014, Down from 37 Million in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adults ages 19–64</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uninsured now</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 million</td>
<td>30 million</td>
<td>32 million</td>
<td>37 million</td>
<td>36 million</td>
<td>29 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insured now</strong></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138 million</td>
<td>142 million</td>
<td>141 million</td>
<td>147 million</td>
<td>148 million</td>
<td>154 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 2. Young Adults Have Made the Greatest Gains in Coverage of Any Age Group

Exhibit 3. People with Incomes Under $48,000 for a Family of Four Experienced the Largest Declines in Uninsured Rates

Percent of adults ages 19–64

Note: FPL refers to federal poverty level. Income levels are for a family of four in 2013.
Exhibit 4. Uninsured Rates Declined Among Whites, Blacks, and Latinos in 2014

**Exhibit 5. The Number of Adults Reporting Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost Declined in 2014 for the First Time Since 2003**

Percent of adults ages 19–64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the past 12 months:</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had a medical problem, did not visit doctor or clinic</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38 million</td>
<td>41 million</td>
<td>49 million</td>
<td>53 million</td>
<td>42 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not fill a prescription</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 million</td>
<td>43 million</td>
<td>48 million</td>
<td>50 million</td>
<td>35 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipped recommended test, treatment, or follow-up</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 million</td>
<td>34 million</td>
<td>47 million</td>
<td>49 million</td>
<td>35 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not get needed specialist care</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 million</td>
<td>30 million</td>
<td>34 million</td>
<td>37 million</td>
<td>23 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any of the above access problems</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63 million</td>
<td>64 million</td>
<td>75 million</td>
<td>80 million</td>
<td>66 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 6. Uninsured Adults Report Cost-Related Problems Getting Needed Care at Twice the Rate of Insured Adults

Percent of adults ages 19–64 who had any of four access problems* in past year because of cost

Notes: FPL refers to federal poverty level. Income levels are for a family of four in 2013.
* 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.
### Exhibit 7. The Number of Adults Reporting Medical Bill Problems Declined in 2014 for the First Time Since 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In the past 12 months:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had problems paying or unable to pay medical bills</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 million</td>
<td>53 million</td>
<td>55 million</td>
<td>43 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacted by a collection agency about medical bills*</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36 million</td>
<td>42 million</td>
<td>41 million</td>
<td>37 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacted by collection agency for unpaid medical bills</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 million</td>
<td>30 million</td>
<td>32 million</td>
<td>27 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacted by a collection agency because of billing mistake</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 million</td>
<td>9 million</td>
<td>7 million</td>
<td>8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had to change way of life to pay bills</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 million</td>
<td>31 million</td>
<td>29 million</td>
<td>26 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any of three bill problems (does not include billing mistake)</strong></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48 million</td>
<td>62 million</td>
<td>63 million</td>
<td>53 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bills being paid off over time</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37 million</td>
<td>44 million</td>
<td>48 million</td>
<td>40 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any of three bill problems or medical debt</strong></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58 million</td>
<td>73 million</td>
<td>75 million</td>
<td>64 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Subtotals may not sum to total: respondents who answered “don’t know” or refused are included in the distribution but not reported.

Exhibit 8. Uninsured Adults Reported Having Medical Bill Problems at Higher Rates Than Did Insured Adults

Percent of adults ages 19–64 who had medical bill problems or accrued medical debt*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Insured all year</th>
<th>Uninsured during the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;200% FPL</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=200% FPL or more</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: FPL refers to federal poverty level. Income levels are for a family of four in 2013.
* Had problems paying medical bills, contacted by a collection agency for unpaid bills, had to change way of life in order to pay medical bills, or has outstanding medical debt.
Exhibit 9. Uninsured Adults Are Less Likely to Have a Regular Source of Care, 2014

Notes: Blood pressure checked in past two years (in past year if has hypertension or high blood pressure); cholesterol checked in past five years (in past year if has hypertension, heart disease, or high cholesterol); seasonal flu shot in past 12 months.
Exhibit 10. Uninsured Adults Have Lower Rates of Cancer Screening Tests, 2014

Notes: Pap test in past three years for females ages 21–64; colon cancer screening in past five years for adults ages 50–64; and mammogram in past two years for females ages 40–64.
Exhibit 11. Among Adults with Incomes Below $24,000 for a Family of Four, the Uninsured Rate Is Lowest in States That Expanded Medicaid

Percent of adults ages 19–64 with incomes <100% FPL who are uninsured

Note: FPL refers to federal poverty level. 26 states and DC had expanded eligibility for their state Medicaid program and begun enrolling individuals by July 2014: AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, HI, IA, IL, KY, MA, MD, MI, MN, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, RI, VT, WA, WV. All other states were counted as not expanding Medicaid. AK and HI were not included in the survey sample. Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Surveys (2012 and 2014).
Exhibit 12. Uninsured Rates Have Dropped in Both States with State-Based Marketplaces and Those with Federally Facilitated Marketplaces

Note: The following 16 states and DC have state-based marketplaces: CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, ID, KY, MA, MD, MN, NM, NV, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA. All other states have federally facilitated marketplaces. 26 states and DC had expanded eligibility for their state Medicaid program and begun enrolling individuals by July 2014: AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, HI, IA, IL, KY, MA, MD, MI, MN, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, RI, VT, WA, WV. All other states were counted as not expanding Medicaid. AK and HI were not included in the survey sample. Source: The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Surveys (2012 and 2014).

Age State Medicaid Decision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Medicaid Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19–34</td>
<td>Expanded Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–49</td>
<td>Expanded Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–64</td>
<td>Did not expand Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Medicaid Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;133% FPL</td>
<td>Expanded Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133%–399% FPL</td>
<td>Expanded Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400% FPL or more</td>
<td>Did not expand Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: FPL refers to federal poverty level. Segments may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding. 26 states and DC had expanded eligibility for their state Medicaid program and begun enrolling individuals by July 2014: AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, HI, IA, IL, KY, MA, MD, MI, MN, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, RI, VT, WA, WV. All other states were counted as not expanding Medicaid. AK and HI were not included in the survey sample.