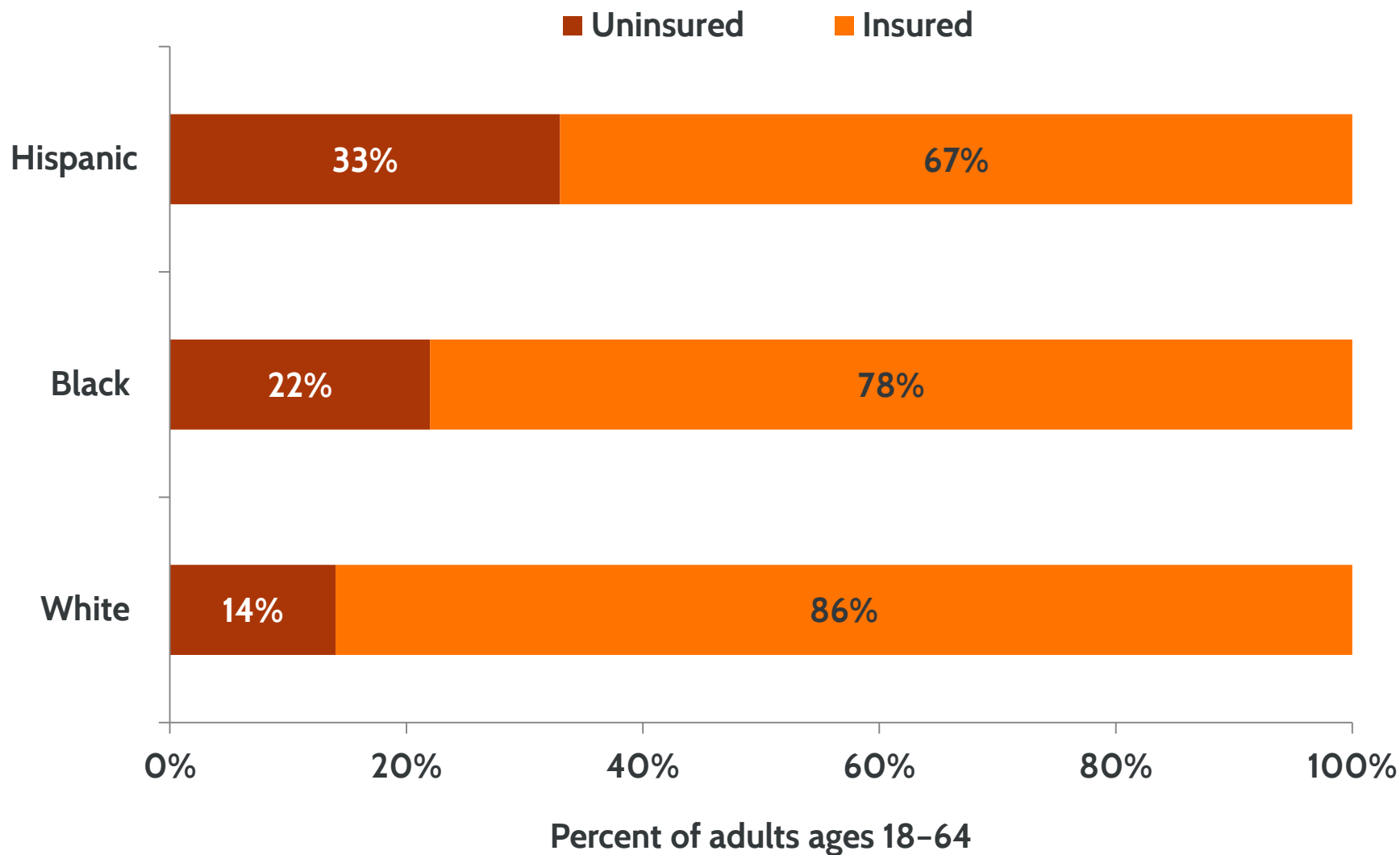


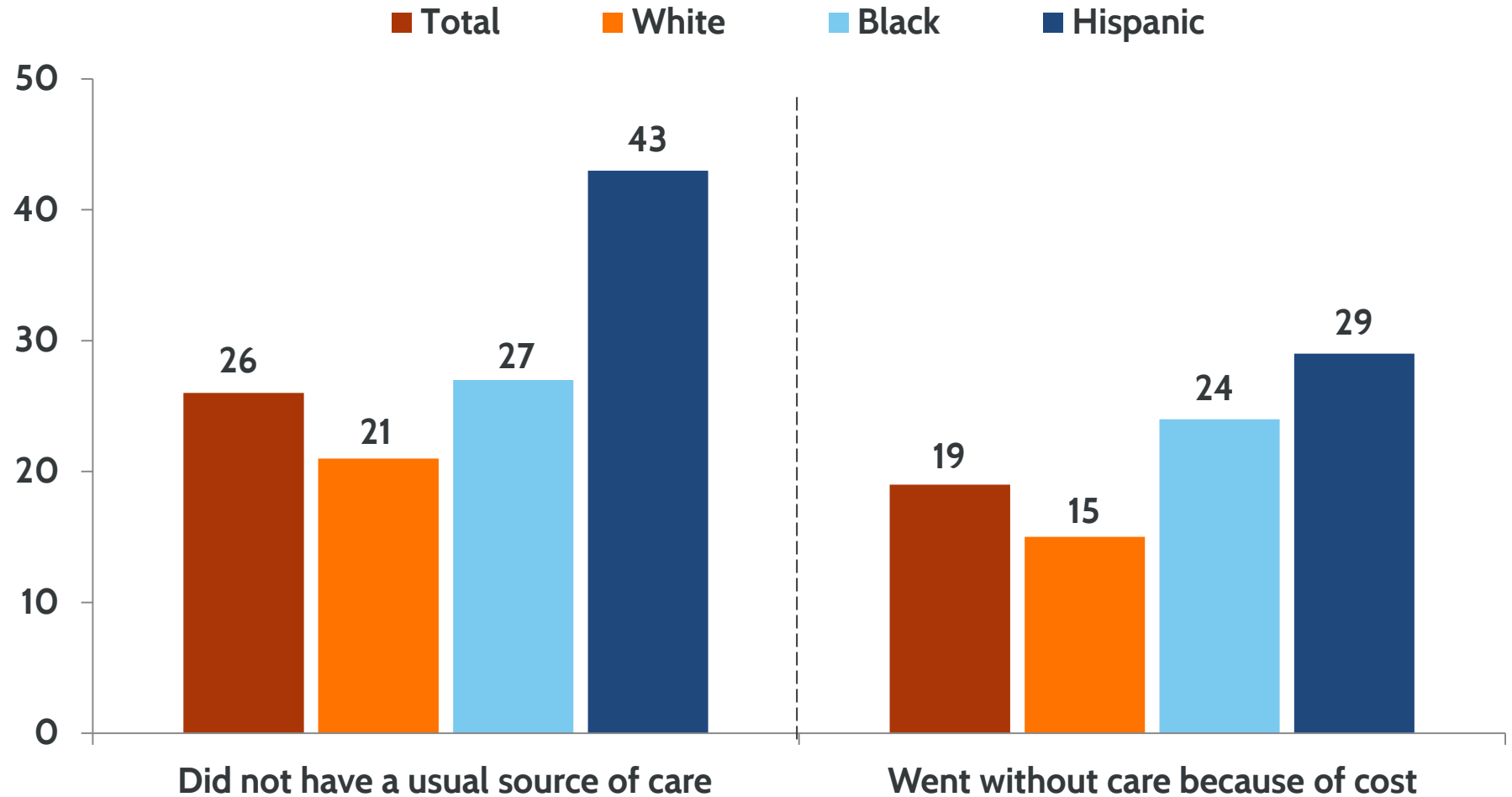
# Exhibit 1. Uninsured Rates for Blacks and Hispanics Are One-and-a-Half to Two Times Higher Than for Whites (2013)



Notes: Black and white refer to black and white non-Hispanic populations. Hispanics may identify as any race.  
Source: U.S Census Bureau, Community Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), collected in 2014.

## Exhibit 2. Blacks and Hispanics Are More Likely Than Whites to Lack a Usual Source of Care and Go Without Care Because of Cost (2012–13)

Percent of adults ages 18–64

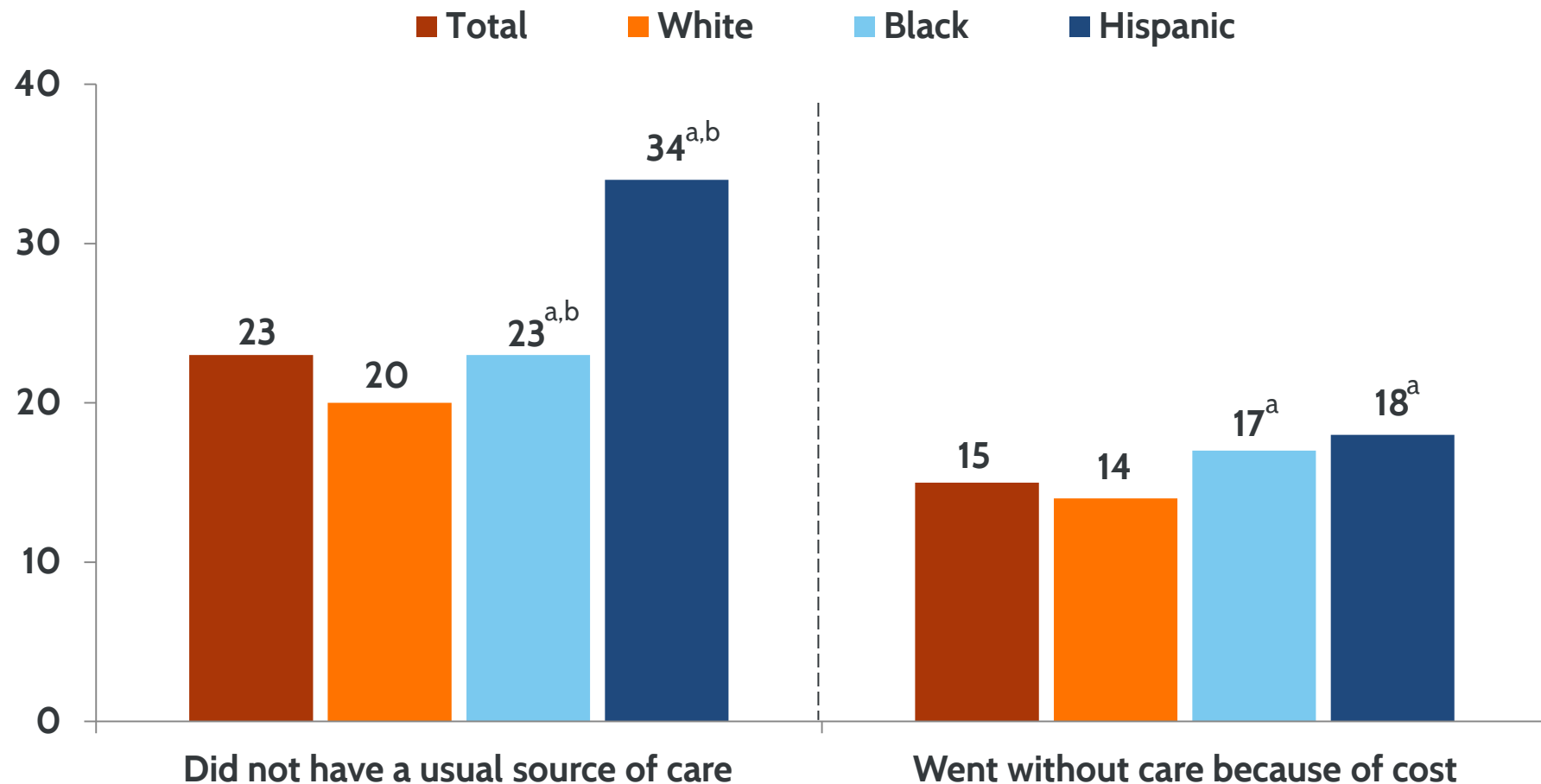


Notes: Black and white refer to black and white non-Hispanic populations. Hispanics may identify as any race.

Source: 2012 and 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS).

### Exhibit 3. Disparities in Health Care Access by Race or Ethnicity Persist Even After Accounting for Income and Other Factors (2012–13)

Percent of adults ages 18–64

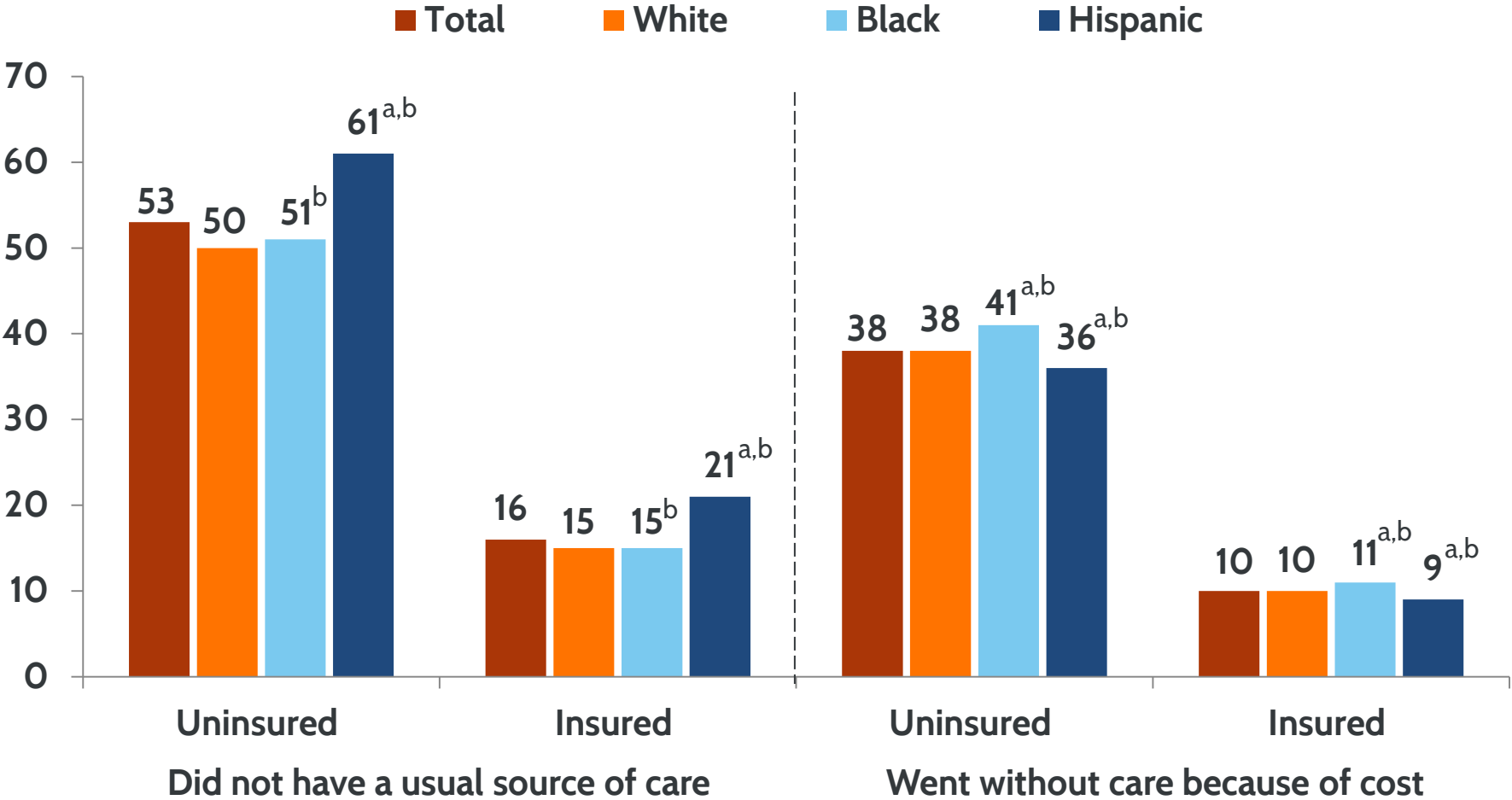


Notes: Black and white refer to black and white non-Hispanic populations. Hispanics may identify as any race. Adjusted means controlled for respondents' age, sex, health status, and income. Differences are statistically significant at the 0.05 level: (a) minority population compared with white; (b) black compared with Hispanic.

Source: 2012 and 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS).

# Exhibit 4. Insurance Dramatically Improves Access to Care and Reduces Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Even After Accounting for Income and Other Factors (2012–13)

Percent of adults ages 18–64



Notes: Black and white refer to black and white non-Hispanic populations. Hispanics may identify as any race. Adjusted means controlled for respondents' age, sex, health status, and income. Differences are statistically significant at the 0.05 level: (a) minority population compared with white; (b) black compared with Hispanic.

Source: 2012 and 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS).