

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE FOR BLACKS IN THE UNITED STATES



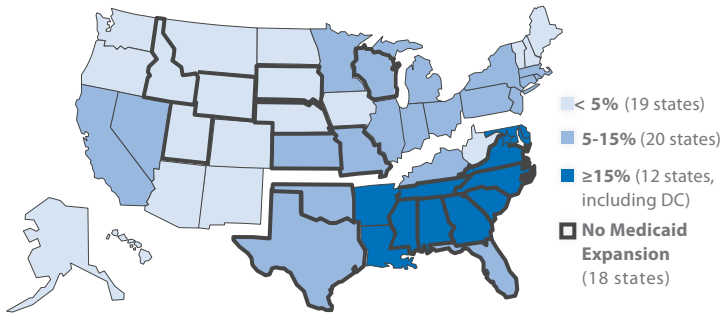
2016 About 39 million people living in the U.S. are Black, making up 1 in 8 of the population.

50,000,000

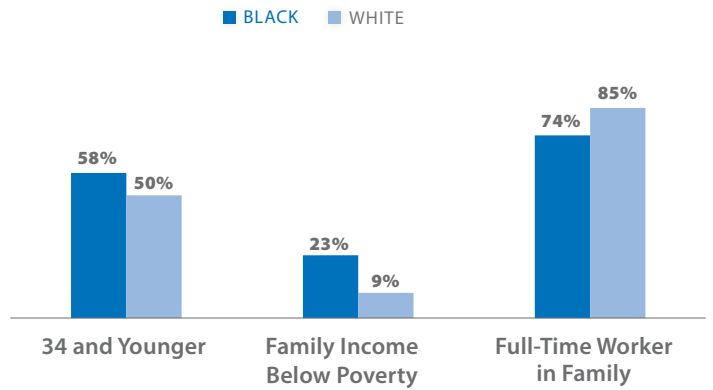
Blacks are projected to account for about **2045** 50 million people living in the U.S.

Blacks make up a greater share of the population in the South, where most states have not expanded Medicaid.

SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION THAT IS BLACK BY STATE, 2016

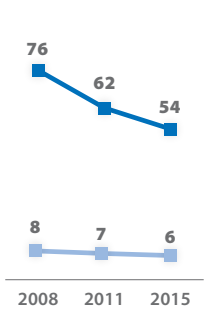


Nonelderly Blacks are younger, more likely to be poor, and less likely to have a full-time worker in the family compared to Whites.

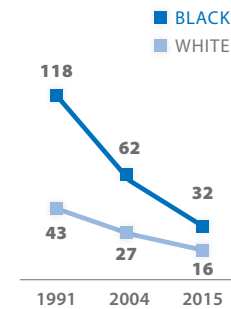


There have been large improvements in some health measures for Blacks, but they still fare worse than Whites.

HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 among Teens and Adults, 2008–2015

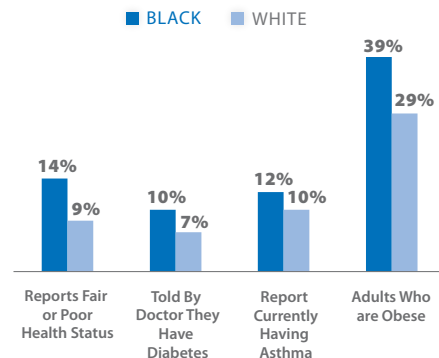


Birth Rate per 1,000 among Teen Girls Ages 15–19, 1991–2015

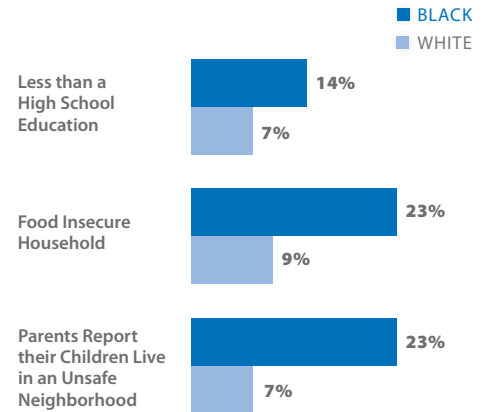


Nonelderly Black adults also face disparities in other health measures compared to their White counterparts.

HEALTH STATUS AND SELECTED HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG NONELDERLY ADULTS

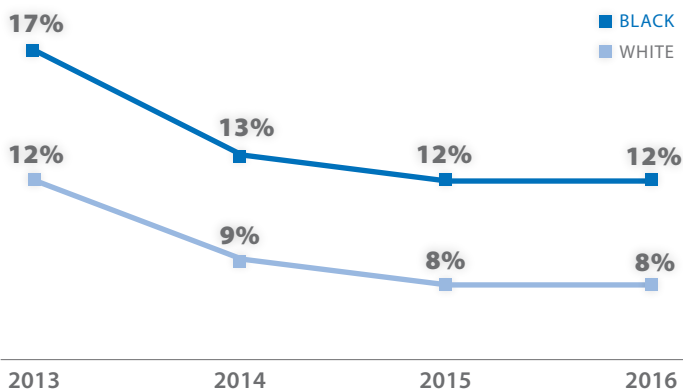


Additionally, Blacks are more likely to face other challenges that affect health and access to care.



The uninsured rate for Blacks declined after the ACA, but they still are more likely than Whites to be uninsured.

UNINSURED RATE AMONG NONELDERLY INDIVIDUALS, 2013–2016



Given gaps in private coverage, Medicaid is a key source of coverage for Blacks, particularly among children.

