

The Economic Status of Black Americans National and State Level Data *2022 Edition*

Despite significant improvements over the past few decades, Black Americans experience far worse economic conditions than white Americans and the population as a whole. Black workers and families lag behind other racial and ethnic groups in wealth, face ongoing disparities in income (across levels of educational attainment) and struggle to save for retirement and child care. At the same time, there have been marked progress in other measures like college and high school completion and rates of union participation. Recognizing both the progress that has been made over the last decades, as well as the challenges that remain, is essential to ensuring that every American has a positive opportunity to build and fully participate in an economy that is more inclusive and fair.

Since the beginning of the publication of labor market data reflecting Black workers specifically, there have been significant improvements in the visibility of Black workers and families in the economy. Because of these and other growing sources of data, economists and policymakers are better equipped to recognize, explain and address the challenges and progress of Black Americans over the last 50 years.

There are three main components to this document:

1. A series of [key facts](#) at the national level that describe many of the most significant economic inequities facing Black Americans.
2. A series of [national graphs](#) showing systemic inequalities with some written analysis to assist with interpretation.
3. A series of [state-level tables](#) providing more granular data on the pre-pandemic position of Black Americans in the economy and the impact of COVID-19.

These materials are part of a broader initiative by the Joint Economic Committee Democrats throughout Black History Month. For more Black History Month related content from the JEC, see:

- [“Education Can Help Narrow the Racial Wealth Gap, But Structural Solutions Are Needed to Close It”](#)
- [“The Economic Legacy of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre: Today’s Racial Wealth Gap”](#)
- [“The Student Loan Debt Crisis Is Reinforcing the Racial Wealth Gap”](#)
- [“On MLK Day, A Look at Racial Disparities in Employment, Wealth, Income and Health”](#)

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Key Facts

- Despite significant economic progress over the past few decades, Black Americans experience far more precarious economic conditions than white Americans or the population as a whole.

Unemployment

- During most of the past 50 years, Black Americans have experienced unemployment rates that, were they experienced by the entire population, would be seen as [recessionary](#).
- Historically, the unemployment rate for Black Americans has been approximately twice the rate for white Americans. While the pandemic shock decreased the ratio between the two temporarily, the Black-White unemployment ratio is moving back toward **2:1**.
- Data collected in [January](#) 2022 show that the unemployment rates were **6.9%** for Black workers and **3.4%** for white workers. In January 2021, the [unemployment](#) rates were 9.2% for Black workers and 5.7% for white workers.

Income and Poverty

- While the typical Black household's income has risen over time, Black households earn just **62 cents** for every dollar earned by white households. Annualized, the gap between Black (**\$46,600**) and white (**\$74,912**) median household [incomes](#) is about **\$30,000**.
- Black workers are more likely to earn at or below the minimum wage than their white counterparts. For example, although Black workers made up only 13% of the labor force in 2019, they made up 18% of [minimum](#) wage workers.
- Since the 1980s, the Black child poverty rate has been cut nearly in half. However, Black children are still **2.7 times** more likely to live in [poverty](#) than white children, and Black Americans in general are **2.4 times** more likely to live in poverty than white Americans.

Wealth

- In 2019, the median [wealth](#) of Black families (**\$24,100**) was approximately **one-eighth** that of white families (**\$188,200**).
- While homeownership rates have risen for Black families over time, less than half (**43%**) of Black families own their [homes](#), compared to three-quarters (**74%**) of white families.

Education and Life Expectancy

- Black Americans have experienced observable gains in educational outcomes. For example, high [school](#) graduation rates for Black and white Americans have nearly converged.

The Economic Status of Black Americans: National and State Level Data

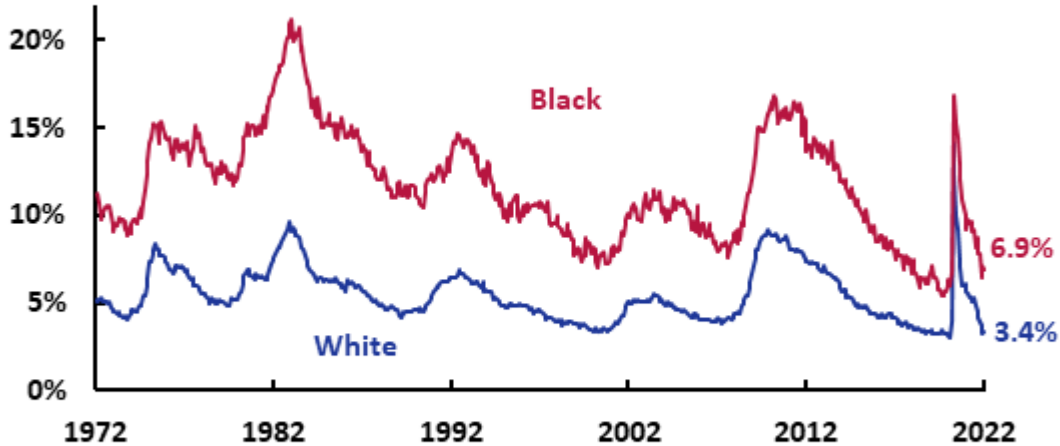
- The share of Black students who are college [graduates](#) has more than **doubled** since 1990, from 11% to 28%—but still lags far behind whites (from 22% in 1990 to 41% in 2020).
- The gap in life [expectancy](#) between Black and white Americans grew before the COVID-19 pandemic from 3.6 years lower for Black Americans in 2017 to **3.8 years lower** in 2018.

National Level Graphs

Unemployment

Over 50 Years, the Black Unemployment Rate Has Remained Double That of White Workers

Unemployment rate by race, Jan. 1972 to Jan. 2022



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics did not begin to collect data on Black unemployment until 1972. Data are seasonally adjusted.

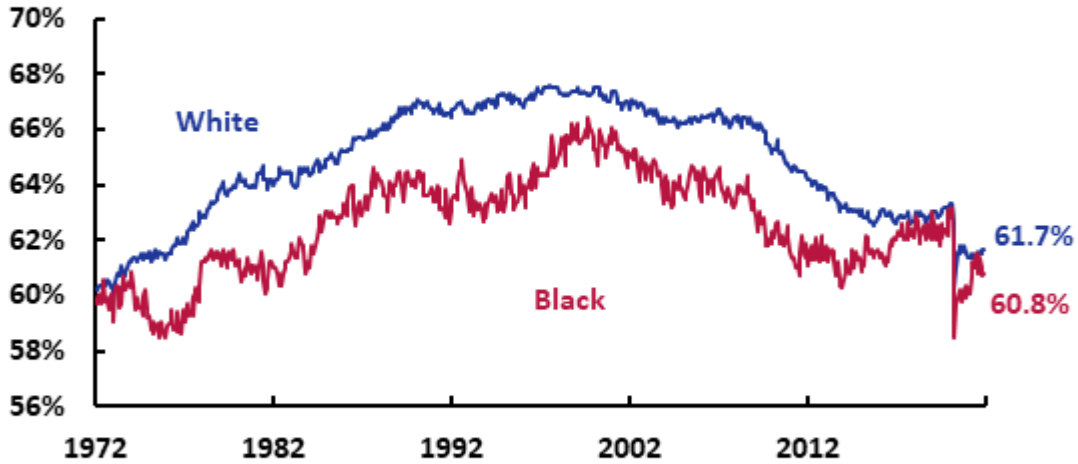


Historically, the unemployment rate for Black workers has been approximately [double](#) the rate for white workers. The initial pandemic shock temporarily decreased the difference between the Black and white unemployment rates to an all-time low of 2.5 percentage points in April 2020, as workers of all races faced historically high unemployment. Throughout the course of the recovery, persistent inequalities in unemployment between Black and white workers have returned to prior levels. The difference *between* the unemployment rates now stands at 3.5 percentage points, or more than double the white unemployment rate.

Labor Force Participation

Black Labor Force Participation Has Been On Average 2.3 Percentage Points Lower Than for White Workers

Labor force participation rate by race, Jan. 1972 to Dec. 2021



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics did not begin to collect data on Black labor force participation until 1972. Data are seasonally adjusted.

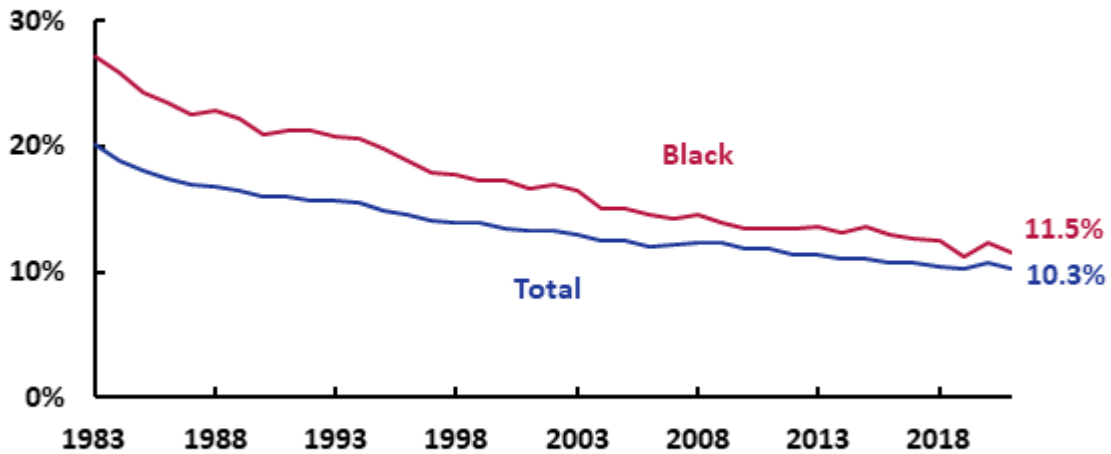


Historically, there is a more than 2-percentage-point gap in the labor force participation rates of Black and white individuals. After plunging nearly 5 percentage points during the initial pandemic shock, the Black labor force participation rate has regained half of the initial loss.

Union Membership

While Black Workers Are More Likely to Be Unionized Than Other Workers, Rates Are Falling for All Workers

Union membership rates by race, 1983 to 2021



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

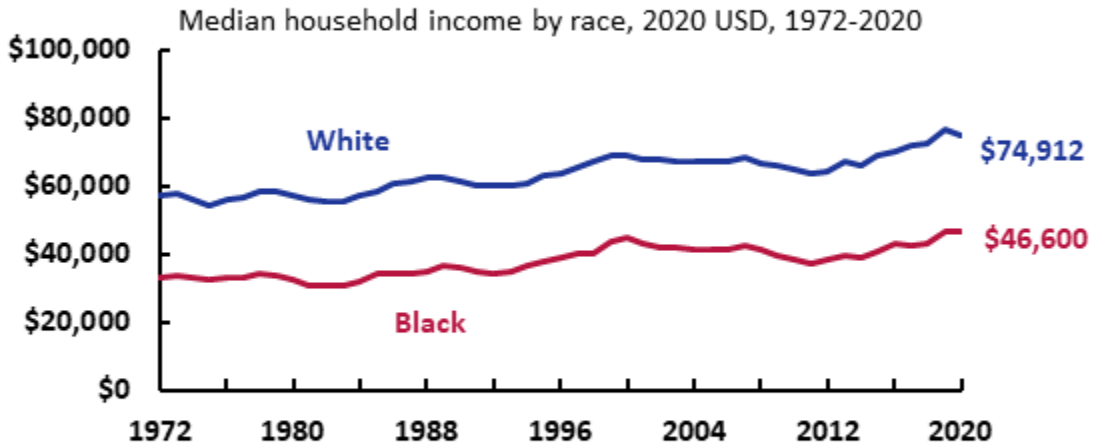
Note: Total indicates the rate for workers of all races.



Over the last 38 years, rates of unionization have declined, and Black workers have been disproportionately harmed. Labor [unions](#) play a key role in helping Black workers secure higher wages, more comprehensive benefits and better working conditions, offering millions of Black workers a pathway to the American middle class.

Household Income

Despite Steady Increases Since 2011, Black Households Still Earn Far Less Than White Households



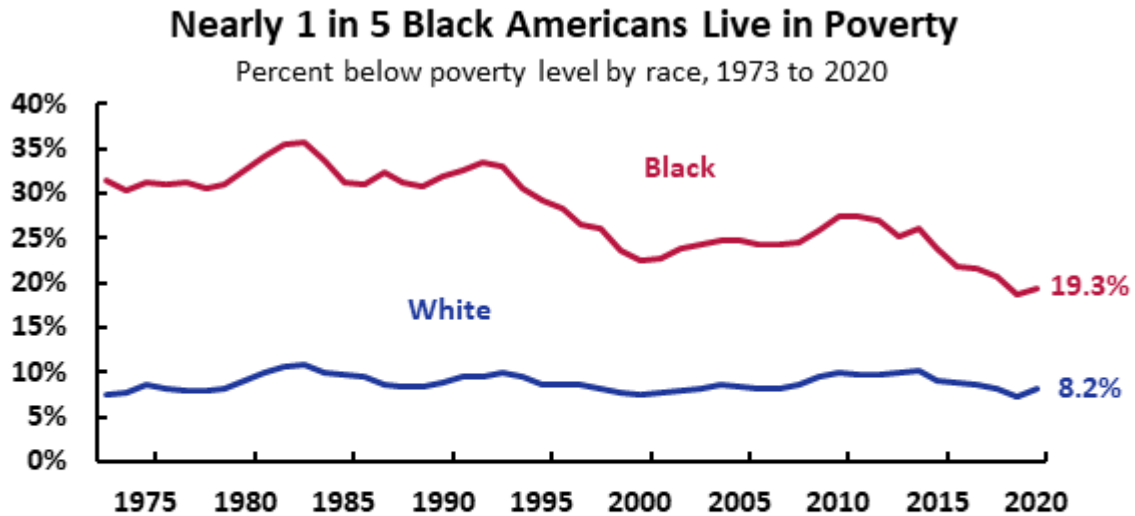
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020," Table A-2.

Note: Income in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Data reflect "White, not Hispanic" and "Black" from 1972 to 2001, and "White Alone, not Hispanic" and "Black Alone or in Combination" from 2002 to 2020.



While median incomes for workers of all races have increased since 1972, the typical Black household earns 62 cents for every dollar earned by a white household. Annualized, the gap between Black (\$46,600) and White (\$74,912) median household [incomes](#) is about \$30,000. The gap was smallest in 2000, when the median Black household made nearly two-thirds the median white household income, but widened during the Great Recession and well into the recovery before beginning to narrow again.

Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2020," Table 2.

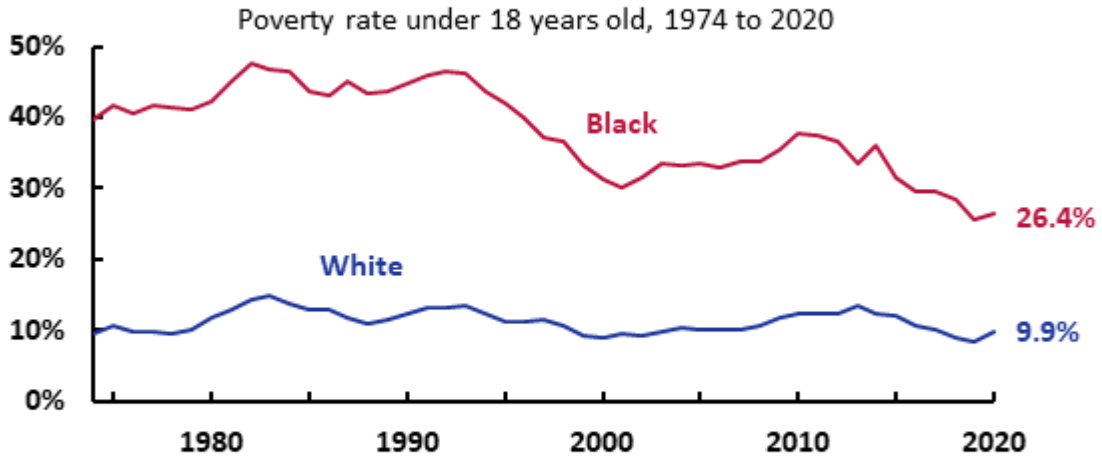
Note: Data reflect the official poverty measure. "White" and "Black" refer to "White, not Hispanic" and "Black" from 1973 to 2001, and "White Alone, not Hispanic" and "Black Alone or in Combination" from 2002 to 2020.



Black Americans are over twice as likely to live in poverty as white Americans due to disparities in wages, employment and family wealth. In 2019, the share of Black Americans living below the poverty line fell below 20% for the first time since data were first collected in 1959. However, as a result of the pandemic, poverty among Black Americans is rising again, as the effects of the pandemic have been borne disproportionately by marginalized groups,

Child Poverty

Black Children Are Nearly Half As Likely to Live in Poverty As They Were in the 1980s, But Gaps Remain



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2020," Table 3.

Note: Data reflect the official poverty measure. "White" and "Black" refer to "White, not Hispanic" and "Black" from 1974 to 2001, and "White Alone, not Hispanic" and "Black Alone or in Combination" from 2002 to 2020.

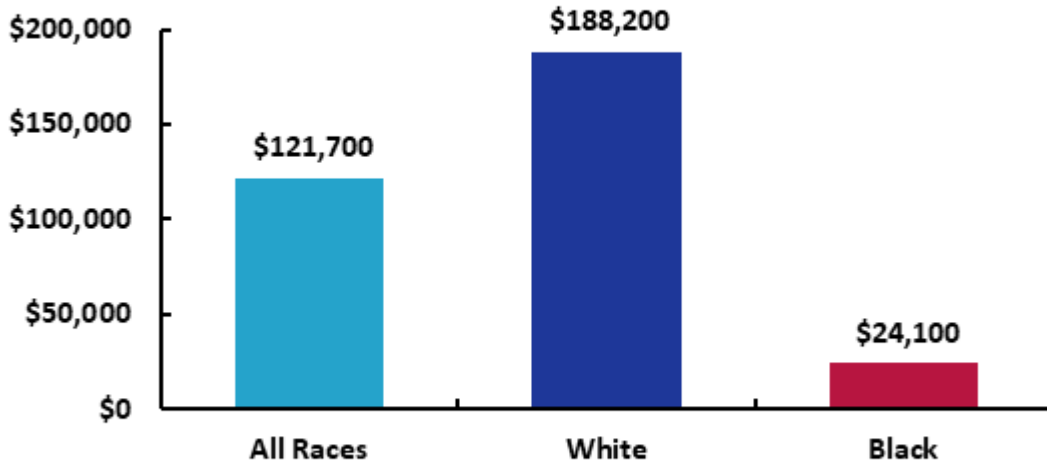


More than 1 in 4 Black children live in poverty, relative to fewer than 1 in 10 white children. Even while Black child poverty rates have been cut in nearly half since the 1980s, Black children in 2021 remain nearly three times as likely to live in poverty as white children.

Family Net Worth

White Families Own Eight Times the Wealth of Black Families

Median family net worth by race, 2019



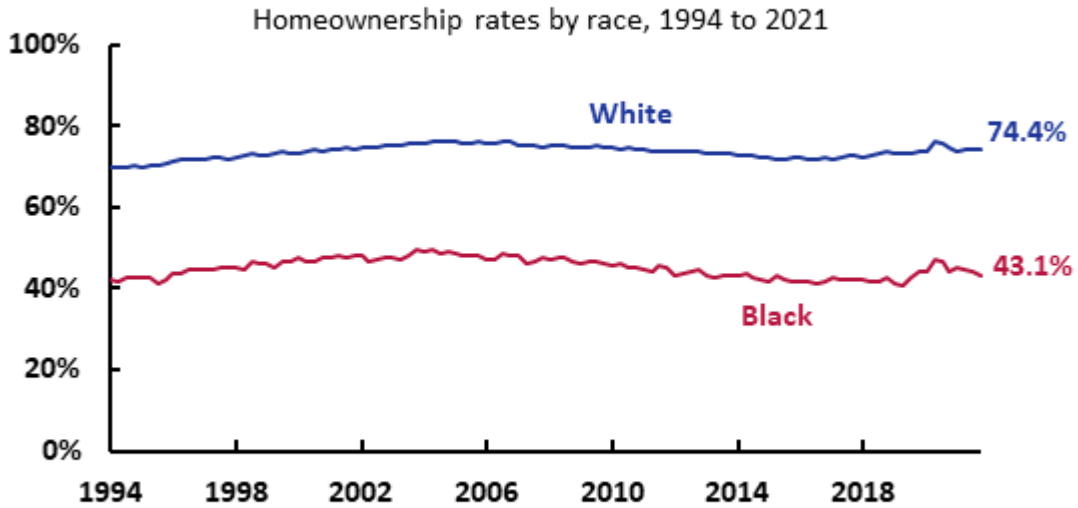
Source: Federal Reserve Survey of Consumer Finances
Note: Data reflect "White, non-Hispanic" and "Black or African-American, non-Hispanic."



In 2019, the ratio of white to Black wealth was nearly 8 to 1, a result of historical disparities in asset ownership, unemployment, wages and intergenerational wealth transfers (passing of assets between grandparents, parents and their children).

Homeownership

Less Than 44% of Black Families Own Their Homes Compared to 74% of White Families



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Housing Vacancies and Homeownership," Table 16

Note: Data reflect "Non-Hispanic White Alone" and "Black Alone."

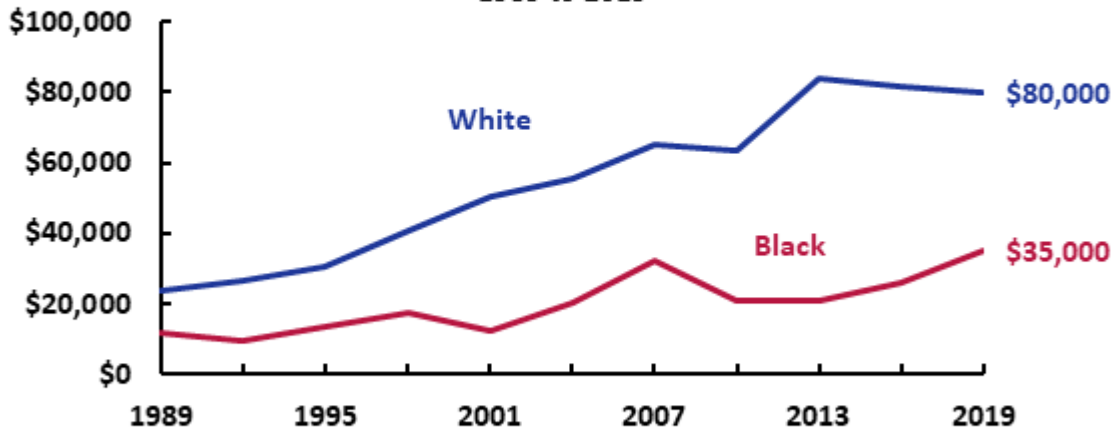


Less than half of Black families own their homes (43%), compared to nearly three-quarters of White families (74%). The Black homeownership rate has declined since reaching a peak of 50% in 2004. The collapse of the housing market in 2008 hit Black homeowners particularly hard: Black households were over 70% more likely to have faced [foreclosure](#) than non-Hispanic White households.

Retirement

The Gap in Retirement Savings Between Black and White Families Has Increased Over the Last 30 Years

Median retirement account holdings by race, 2019 USD, 1989 to 2019

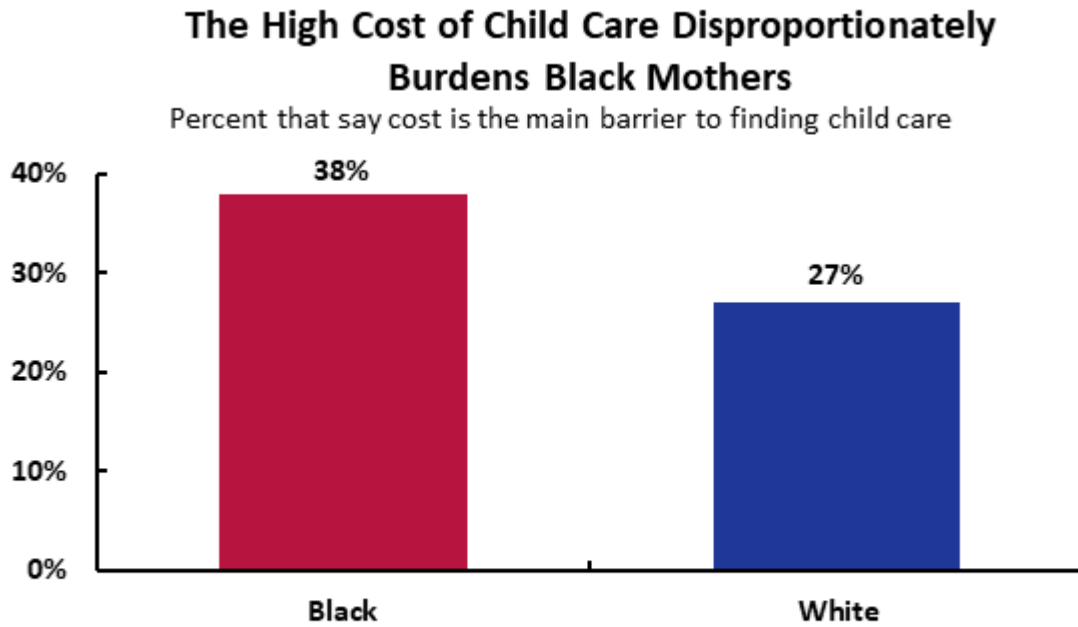


Source: Federal Reserve Survey of Consumer Finances
Note: Data reflect "White non-Hispanic" and "Black or African-American, non-Hispanic."



In 2019, 35% of Black families held a retirement savings account (relative to 57% of white families). Among those with accounts, the median Black family held savings of \$35,000, or less than half the median retirement account balance of the median white family with a retirement account. This is partly due to the Great Recession, which did more damage to the retirement account balances of Black families than those of white families. From 2013 to 2019, the share of Black families holding retirement accounts fell even as the median value of Black families' retirement accounts built back up to pre-Great Recession levels.

Cost of Child Care

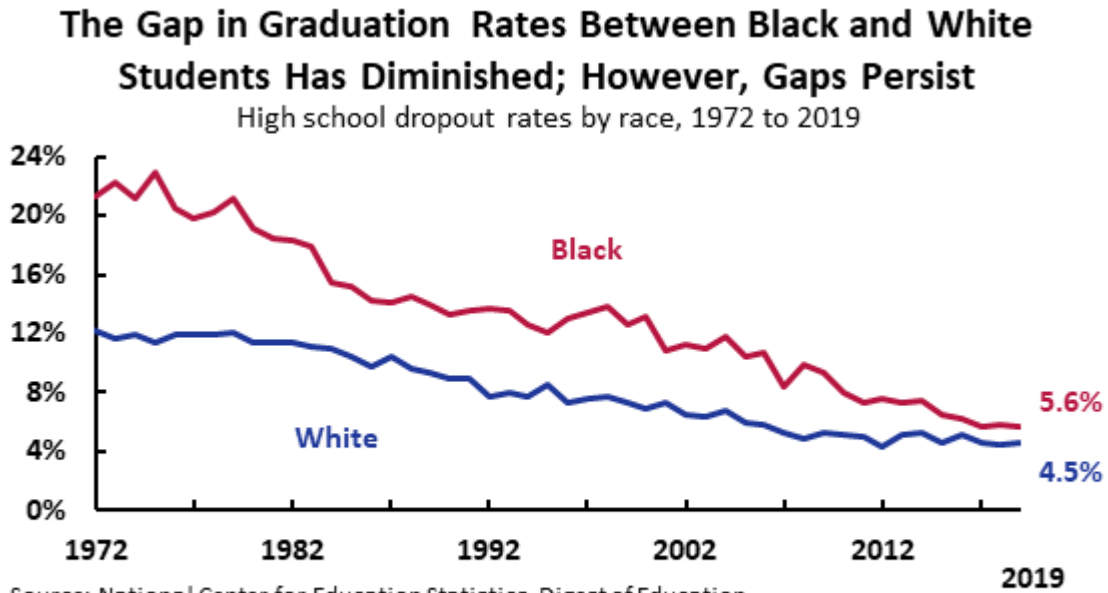


Source: Center for American Progress analysis of National Center for Education Statistics, "2016 National Household Education Survey"



American families that rely on child care spend an average of 22% of their net income on it. For Black parents, whose incomes are lower on average, that burden is even greater. Thirty-eight percent of Black mothers report that cost is a barrier to finding child care, making it harder for them to participate in the labor force.

High School Dropout Rates



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, Table 219.70

Note: After 2002, White and Black exclude persons of two or more races.

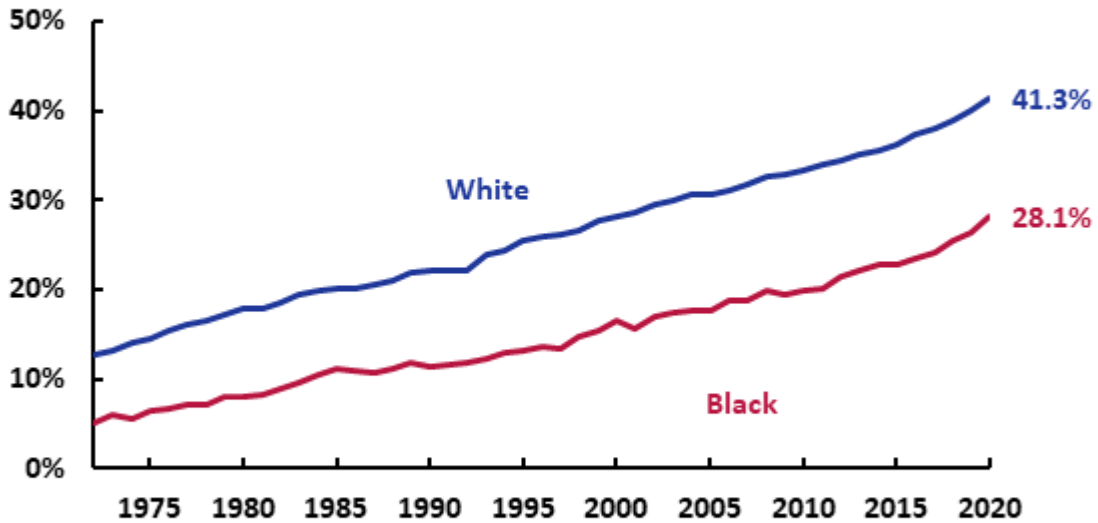


In the last 50 years, high school completion rates have risen significantly. In 2019, less than 6% of Black high school students dropped out of high school, a rate near that of white students.

College Graduation Rates

Black College Graduation Rates More Than Doubled From 1990 to 2019, But Gaps Persist

College graduation rates, ages 25+, by race, 1972 to 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Historical Time Series Tables, Table A-2.

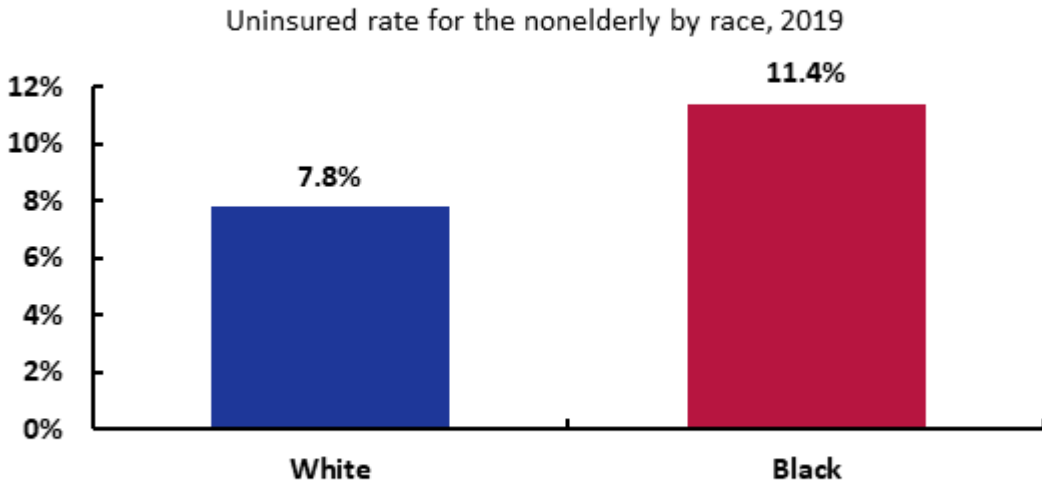
Note: "White" refers to "White" from 1972 to 1992, and "Non-Hispanic White" from 1993 to 2020. "Black" refers to "Black" from 1972 to 2002 and "Black alone or in combination" from 2003 to 2020.



Although the share of Black adults with college degrees has more than doubled since 1990, the gap in the share of Black and white college graduates has remained mostly unchanged. This indicates that while we have seen progress in education outcomes for Black Americans, the pace and extent has failed to substantially reduce existing racial disparities in college graduation rates.

Health Insurance

Black Individuals Under the Age of 65 Are More Likely to Be Uninsured



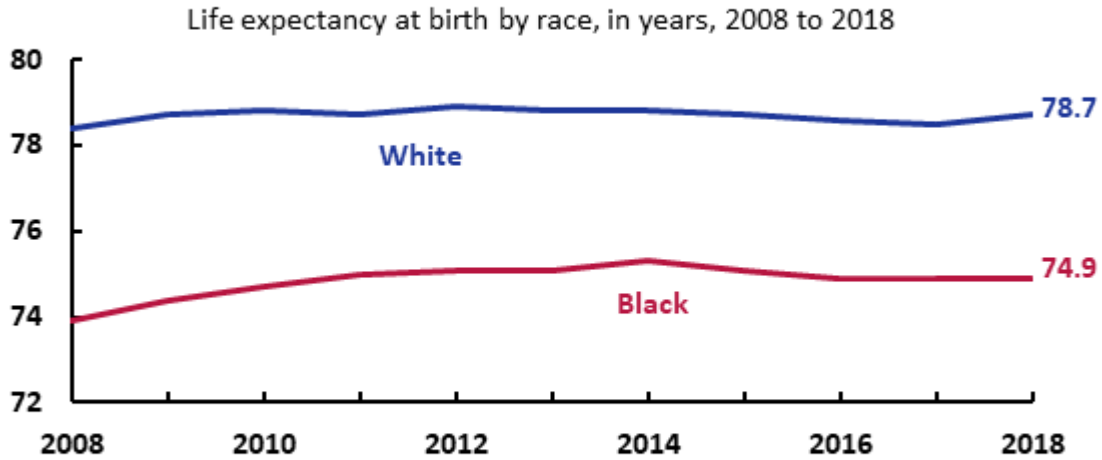
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation



Black individuals are more likely to be uninsured than their white peers. They are also more likely to live in states that did not expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act. Non-expansion states left a [coverage](#) gap for those who are not eligible for Medicaid yet do not have high enough incomes to qualify for subsidized health insurance. While Black Americans make up 19% of the population in non-expansion states, they represent 28% of people in the Medicaid coverage gap. Closing the Medicaid coverage gap will continue to narrow racial disparities in coverage.

Life Expectancy

Progress in Closing the Black-White Life Expectancy Gap Is Stalled



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Health, United States, 2019," Figure 1.

Note: The graph shows the life expectancy at birth of Non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic White individuals.



The life expectancy at birth for Black Americans is 74.9 years—3.8 years lower than for white Americans. The disparity is worse for Black men, whose life expectancy is only 71.9 years—4.5 years lower than for white men.

State Tables

The tables below track key state level data that show geographic variation in disparities in employment, income, poverty, health insurance and the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, Black workers and families have been disproportionately harmed by the pandemic.

Because of the frequency of data collection, the following tables primarily reflect data from 2019 (except where labeled differently), before the coronavirus pandemic and the resulting recession. These numbers should be used as a benchmark to compare to more current information, as well as the national trends reflected in the graphs above.

Below are the three categories of data:

- [Employment](#)
- [Income and Poverty](#)
- [Health and COVID-19](#)

The Economic Status of Black Americans: National and State Level Data

Employment

Current and Pre-Pandemic Measures of Employment by Race							
State	Current Unemployment Rate, All Races (%)	2019 Average Black Unemployment Rate (%)	2019 Average White Unemployment Rate (%)	2019 Average Black Employment/Population Ratio (%)	2019 Average White Employment/Population Ratio (%)	2019 Average Black Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	2019 Average White Labor Force Participation Rate (%)
Alabama	3.1%	7.5%	3.8%	54.5%	54.2%	59.3%	56.8%
Alaska	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	59.3%	59.9%	74.8%	66.1%
Arizona	4.1%	7.4%	4.2%	62.3%	53.7%	68.0%	56.5%
Arkansas	3.1%	7.4%	4.2%	53.1%	54.4%	57.8%	57.0%
California	6.5%	8.3%	4.3%	53.9%	57.9%	59.9%	61.2%
Colorado	4.8%	5.7%	3.1%	60.8%	65.2%	66.6%	67.9%
Connecticut	5.8%	7.6%	4.4%	62.8%	61.5%	68.1%	64.7%
Delaware	5.0%	6.0%	3.8%	62.1%	56.9%	66.7%	59.8%
District of Columbia	5.8%	12.6%	2.3%	51.5%	78.5%	59.1%	81.1%
Florida	4.4%	7.1%	4.1%	59.7%	51.6%	64.8%	54.2%
Georgia	2.6%	6.9%	3.8%	59.7%	58.2%	64.6%	61.1%
Hawaii	5.7%	6.5%	3.7%	37.3%	53.2%	77.5%	64.2%
Idaho	2.4%	*	3.2%	*	60.2%	*	62.5%
Illinois	5.3%	10.6%	3.7%	53.9%	61.8%	60.6%	64.4%
Indiana	2.7%	8.7%	3.6%	56.5%	61.3%	61.9%	63.7%
Iowa	3.5%	10.1%	3.2%	64.5%	63.7%	71.9%	65.9%
Kansas	3.3%	7.4%	3.2%	57.3%	63.2%	64.3%	65.9%
Kentucky	3.9%	6.0%	4.5%	58.8%	55.0%	63.6%	57.9%
Louisiana	4.8%	7.9%	4.2%	53.2%	55.9%	58.1%	58.9%
Maine	4.7%	4.5%	3.4%	66.1%	60.5%	70.3%	62.9%
Maryland	5.0%	6.9%	3.3%	62.4%	62.6%	67.3%	65.6%
Massachusetts	3.9%	6.6%	3.3%	65.4%	64.5%	70.2%	66.8%
Michigan	5.6%	10.3%	4.0%	54.0%	59.0%	60.2%	61.5%
Minnesota	3.1%	6.1%	2.5%	68.1%	66.9%	72.5%	68.7%
Mississippi	4.5%	10.3%	4.4%	50.5%	53.7%	56.8%	56.7%
Missouri	3.3%	6.5%	3.3%	58.4%	59.6%	62.9%	61.9%
Montana	2.5%	*	3.2%	*	60.0%	*	62.3%
Nebraska	1.7%	12.0%	2.3%	62.1%	67.0%	70.9%	68.9%
Nevada	6.4%	7.9%	4.7%	57.2%	56.2%	62.6%	59.4%
New Hampshire	2.6%	6.0%	2.7%	68.3%	64.5%	73.6%	66.4%
New Jersey	6.3%	8.0%	3.9%	60.1%	61.5%	65.7%	64.2%
New Mexico	5.8%	5.6%	4.7%	56.7%	50.7%	63.8%	54.5%
New York	6.2%	6.9%	3.3%	56.6%	60.9%	61.0%	63.2%
North Carolina	3.7%	7.3%	3.7%	57.9%	57.4%	63.2%	60.7%
North Dakota	3.1%	*	1.7%	*	67.3%	*	69.6%
Ohio	4.5%	10.3%	3.6%	55.7%	60.9%	62.2%	63.3%
Oklahoma	2.3%	7.9%	3.7%	53.9%	56.7%	60.2%	59.6%
Oregon	4.1%	6.2%	4.8%	61.3%	57.4%	65.4%	60.4%
Pennsylvania	5.4%	9.8%	3.6%	55.1%	60.4%	61.4%	62.7%
Rhode Island	4.8%	10.8%	3.3%	61.3%	61.8%	68.8%	64.2%
South Carolina	3.5%	6.9%	3.9%	56.1%	56.2%	60.9%	59.3%
South Dakota	2.6%	2.8%	1.9%	70.3%	67.1%	73.0%	68.7%
Tennessee	3.8%	7.4%	3.9%	59.0%	57.8%	64.0%	60.4%
Texas	5.0%	6.9%	3.7%	61.5%	59.9%	66.8%	62.7%
Utah	1.9%	5.3%	2.8%	67.8%	66.3%	72.7%	68.5%
Vermont	2.5%	*	3.2%	*	62.8%	*	65.1%
Virginia	3.2%	6.3%	3.2%	60.6%	59.9%	66.3%	63.8%
Washington	4.5%	6.0%	4.4%	62.8%	59.3%	70.5%	62.8%
West Virginia	3.7%	10.7%	5.9%	45.0%	50.6%	50.5%	53.9%
Wisconsin	2.8%	7.3%	2.7%	54.3%	63.9%	58.6%	65.7%
Wyoming	3.3%	*	2.9%	*	61.9%	*	64.4%
United States	3.9%	7.7%	3.7%	57.8%	59.4%	63.2%	62.1%

Notes: All measures reflect Americans ages 16 and above; Black refers to "Black or African American Alone" and White refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; 2019 is the most recent data available at the state level; Asterisks represent missing data.
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Census Bureau 2019 ACS Employment Data

The Economic Status of Black Americans: National and State Level Data

Income and Poverty

Pre-Pandemic Measures of Income and Poverty by Race							
State	2019 Black Median Annual Household Income (\$)	2019 White Median Annual Household Income (\$)	Black Share of the State Population (%)	2019 Black Poverty Rate (%)	2019 White Poverty Rate (%)	2019 Black Child Poverty Rate (%)	2019 White Child Poverty Rate (%)
Alabama	\$35,774	\$59,966	26.3%	23.6%	11.5%	35%	13%
Alaska	\$69,292	\$82,994	3.3%	*	6.9%	*	7%
Arizona	\$51,643	\$67,821	4.5%	17.5%	9.2%	29%	9%
Arkansas	\$33,625	\$52,788	15.1%	28.9%	13.4%	39%	16%
California	\$55,140	\$92,154	5.9%	19.3%	8.4%	26%	7%
Colorado	\$53,392	\$84,196	4.1%	19.7%	7.0%	*	6%
Connecticut	\$48,927	\$89,685	10.7%	18.4%	5.8%	27%	5%
Delaware	\$51,074	\$77,441	21.8%	17.3%	7.3%	*	10%
District of Columbia	\$48,652	\$153,327	43.7%	23.4%	5.1%	31%	*
Florida	\$44,039	\$65,149	15.1%	19.8%	9.2%	29%	11%
Georgia	\$47,096	\$71,790	31.5%	19.1%	9.1%	28%	9%
Hawaii	\$70,048	\$86,471	1.9%	*	10.1%	*	7%
Idaho	\$53,553	\$62,575	*	*	9.6%	*	11%
Illinois	\$39,815	\$76,426	13.9%	24.1%	7.9%	34%	9%
Indiana	\$36,323	\$61,559	9.1%	25.0%	10.0%	33%	11%
Iowa	\$35,548	\$64,403	3.7%	30.5%	9.9%	*	10%
Kansas	\$40,818	\$66,394	5.7%	20.8%	8.9%	*	9%
Kentucky	\$39,690	\$54,148	8.0%	23.6%	15.0%	32%	19%
Louisiana	\$32,700	\$61,967	31.3%	29.4%	12.5%	43%	15%
Maine	\$45,260	\$59,384	1.3%	29.1%	10.2%	*	13%
Maryland	\$68,377	\$97,500	30.1%	12.8%	6.2%	19%	6%
Massachusetts	\$59,035	\$93,275	7.5%	17.8%	6.5%	27%	6%
Michigan	\$36,833	\$63,704	13.2%	26.7%	9.9%	36%	12%
Minnesota	\$41,570	\$77,843	5.7%	26.9%	6.6%	37%	6%
Mississippi	\$31,067	\$57,553	36.8%	30.5%	11.7%	43%	14%
Missouri	\$39,102	\$60,954	11.0%	20.0%	11.0%	28%	14%
Montana	\$41,530	\$59,306	*	*	10.9%	*	11%
Nebraska	\$39,137	\$66,790	4.5%	14.6%	8.1%	*	7%
Nevada	\$43,976	\$70,293	9.2%	21.2%	9.9%	*	11%
New Hampshire	\$80,814	\$78,076	1.5%	*	7.3%	*	7%
New Jersey	\$56,301	\$98,092	13.5%	16.3%	5.6%	21%	6%
New Mexico	\$45,764	\$61,429	2.3%	22.1%	11.4%	*	14%
New York	\$51,146	\$81,997	15.6%	19.1%	9.1%	28%	12%
North Carolina	\$41,177	\$65,244	21.2%	21.1%	9.5%	32%	10%
North Dakota	\$34,101	\$69,025	*	*	8.3%	*	6%
Ohio	\$34,955	\$63,104	12.0%	27.0%	10.0%	39%	13%
Oklahoma	\$36,234	\$59,370	7.1%	28.2%	12.4%	38%	14%
Oregon	\$47,181	\$68,593	1.8%	27.3%	10.1%	*	10%
Pennsylvania	\$39,680	\$68,267	10.8%	24.6%	8.7%	35%	11%
Rhode Island	\$46,398	\$76,544	7.1%	24.3%	7.1%	*	5%
South Carolina	\$37,327	\$66,035	25.9%	23.2%	9.2%	35%	10%
South Dakota	\$52,246	\$62,384	2.2%	*	7.7%	*	8%
Tennessee	\$40,768	\$60,678	16.3%	21.3%	11.2%	31%	14%
Texas	\$47,428	\$78,905	12.3%	18.4%	7.9%	26%	8%
Utah	\$38,021	\$79,843	1.1%	43.8%	7.4%	*	6%
Vermont	\$37,355	\$63,672	*	36.2%	9.8%	*	9%
Virginia	\$53,896	\$82,612	19.2%	16.1%	7.7%	26%	8%
Washington	\$56,250	\$80,952	3.9%	15.7%	8.1%	20%	9%
West Virginia	\$32,029	\$49,272	3.8%	27.4%	15.0%	*	18%
Wisconsin	\$35,178	\$67,548	5.9%	24.5%	7.5%	36%	8%
Wyoming	\$22,322	\$67,708	*	*	8.8%	*	9%
United States	\$45,438	\$76,057	12.5%	21.2%	9.0%	31%	10%

Notes: Black refers to "Black" or "Black or African American Alone" and White refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; 2019 is the most recent data available at the state level; Asterisks represent missing data.

Sources: Census Bureau 2019 ACS Employment Data; Kaiser Family Foundation; Kidscount

The Economic Status of Black Americans: National and State Level Data

Health and COVID-19

Pre-Pandemic Health Insurance Rates and Current COVID Death Rates								
State	2019 Black Uninsured, Nonelderly (%)	2019 White Uninsured, Nonelderly (%)	2019 Black Insured by Employer, Nonelderly (%)	2019 White Insured by Employer, Nonelderly (%)	Black COVID Deaths Share, All Ages, Standardized (%)	Black Share of the State Population (%)	White COVID Deaths Share, All Ages, Standardized (%)	White Share of the State Population (%)
Alabama	12.5%	10.1%	46.4%	62.2%	27.7%	26.3%	69.4%	67.1%
Alaska	*	9.0%	51.5%	63.8%	2.3%	3.3%	51.8%	63.4%
Arizona	11.1%	8.6%	48.2%	63.5%	3.5%	4.5%	54.9%	57.9%
Arkansas	9.1%	9.3%	39.5%	53.6%	14.1%	15.1%	79.7%	74.3%
California	6.4%	5.1%	50.3%	65.6%	6.6%	5.9%	34.2%	39.1%
Colorado	8.6%	6.8%	49.0%	67.8%	4.3%	4.1%	66.3%	70.3%
Connecticut	7.0%	4.8%	51.5%	71.1%	12.6%	10.7%	74.4%	68.5%
Delaware	8.4%	6.7%	51.4%	68.2%	20.9%	21.8%	73.3%	64.6%
District of Columbia	5.5%	1.4%	40.3%	87.1%	71.4%	43.7%	13.3%	40.0%
Florida	17.3%	13.3%	43.9%	56.6%	17.6%	15.1%	57.4%	55.6%
Georgia	14.8%	12.4%	49.8%	65.1%	32.8%	31.5%	60.1%	54.2%
Hawaii	*	6.2%	56.3%	58.9%	*	1.9%	10.0%	23.1%
Idaho	*	10.9%	54.6%	59.6%	0.4%	*	87.0%	83.6%
Illinois	10.2%	5.9%	44.4%	71.4%	17.4%	13.9%	64.3%	63.1%
Indiana	11.5%	9.3%	45.7%	66.3%	9.6%	9.1%	85.4%	80.4%
Iowa	7.9%	4.5%	36.4%	68.7%	2.9%	3.7%	91.9%	87.1%
Kansas	17.7%	7.9%	43.2%	69.3%	6.1%	5.7%	81.5%	77.9%
Kentucky	8.6%	6.9%	43.7%	57.7%	7.5%	8.0%	90.3%	85.8%
Louisiana	9.9%	8.7%	36.5%	57.7%	35.6%	31.3%	60.1%	60.3%
Maine	10.5%	9.8%	33.5%	58.7%	0.8%	1.3%	97.0%	93.7%
Maryland	6.2%	3.8%	56.9%	72.2%	34.6%	30.1%	53.8%	52.0%
Massachusetts	5.5%	3.0%	52.3%	72.5%	7.5%	7.5%	79.6%	72.7%
Michigan	7.1%	6.4%	43.5%	65.2%	19.2%	13.2%	74.6%	76.6%
Minnesota	10.5%	4.3%	40.4%	73.6%	4.9%	5.7%	85.9%	81.8%
Mississippi	15.4%	14.0%	39.8%	58.6%	39.1%	36.8%	57.7%	58.3%
Missouri	13.2%	11.4%	48.2%	64.7%	11.7%	11.0%	83.9%	80.9%
Montana	*	8.6%	56.5%	56.2%	0.5%	*	82.6%	87.5%
Nebraska	18.9%	6.4%	47.7%	71.8%	3.8%	4.5%	87.4%	81.2%
Nevada	8.6%	9.3%	47.4%	64.6%	10.2%	9.2%	54.3%	51.3%
New Hampshire	15.6%	6.9%	53.2%	69.0%	0.8%	1.5%	95.5%	90.9%
New Jersey	10.4%	4.9%	55.4%	73.7%	16.5%	13.5%	58.1%	56.6%
New Mexico	*	7.9%	42.7%	55.7%	1.3%	2.3%	31.2%	40.0%
New York	6.5%	3.9%	49.0%	68.5%	11.8%	15.6%	74.3%	56.8%
North Carolina	13.6%	10.5%	45.9%	62.3%	23.7%	21.2%	68.9%	65.2%
North Dakota	*	6.3%	36.3%	70.5%	0.6%	*	87.1%	85.5%
Ohio	9.5%	7.3%	41.8%	67.2%	11.8%	12.0%	85.4%	80.3%
Oklahoma	17.3%	14.2%	42.6%	59.6%	6.8%	7.1%	72.9%	68.3%
Oregon	9.0%	7.0%	46.7%	62.2%	2.0%	1.8%	82.4%	77.4%
Pennsylvania	7.2%	6.2%	45.0%	68.1%	11.0%	10.8%	83.2%	77.8%
Rhode Island	6.1%	3.4%	48.3%	72.0%	4.8%	7.1%	85.0%	74.0%
South Carolina	13.4%	11.1%	44.2%	61.9%	30.3%	25.9%	65.8%	65.8%
South Dakota	*	8.5%	54.4%	67.8%	0.6%	2.2%	85.0%	84.3%
Tennessee	12.3%	10.0%	49.2%	61.0%	17.1%	16.3%	79.0%	75.5%
Texas	16.4%	13.0%	52.1%	66.2%	10.8%	12.3%	44.7%	44.1%
Utah	26.1%	7.7%	35.5%	71.0%	0.8%	1.1%	76.3%	79.2%
Vermont	*	5.0%	40.7%	59.2%	*	*	97.4%	93.0%
Virginia	9.6%	6.7%	53.1%	69.0%	23.5%	19.2%	66.9%	63.1%
Washington	9.0%	5.5%	48.9%	66.5%	3.4%	3.9%	74.8%	70.2%
West Virginia	10.1%	8.1%	38.6%	54.9%	2.9%	3.8%	96.2%	92.7%
Wisconsin	8.9%	5.1%	40.2%	72.7%	6.6%	5.9%	85.7%	83.4%
Wyoming	*	12.5%	50.5%	64.0%	*	*	84.3%	85.7%
United States	11.4%	7.8%	47.2%	65.8%	14.4%	12.5%	63.7%	62.5%

Notes: Black refers to "Black" or "Black or African American Alone" and White refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; COVID-19 mortality data in table was last updated 1/31/2022; Asterisks represent missing data or very small sample sizes.
Sources: Census Bureau 2019 ACS Data; Kaiser Family Foundation; CDC/NCHS Analysis of State-Level COVID Mortality