

National and State Level Data on the Economic Situation of Hispanic Americans

Chart Packet and Toolkit

Despite measured progress over the past few decades, Hispanic Americans continue to lag behind white Americans in earnings, working conditions and wealth. Hispanic workers are overrepresented in jobs that were on the frontlines of the pandemic—like healthcare and agriculture—which helped keep the U.S. economy afloat during the worst of the public health and economic crises. At the same time, Hispanic families and businesses were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the recession it caused, exacerbating longstanding structural inequalities. Hispanic Americans responded to these challenges with resilience by risking their lives to perform the essential work of caring for others, maintaining the national food supply and keeping our economic recovery alive.

Recognizing both the contributions and challenges of the Hispanic community is vital to ensuring that every American can realize the promise of the America Dream.

There are four main components of this document:

- [Key facts](#) on the state of economic inequality facing Hispanic Americans,
- [National graphs](#) illustrating systemic inequalities and accompanying analysis highlighting key trends in the data,
- [State-level tables](#) providing data on employment, poverty, health and income, and
- A set of [maps](#) illustrating variation in health insurance and the gender wage gap across states.

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Key Facts

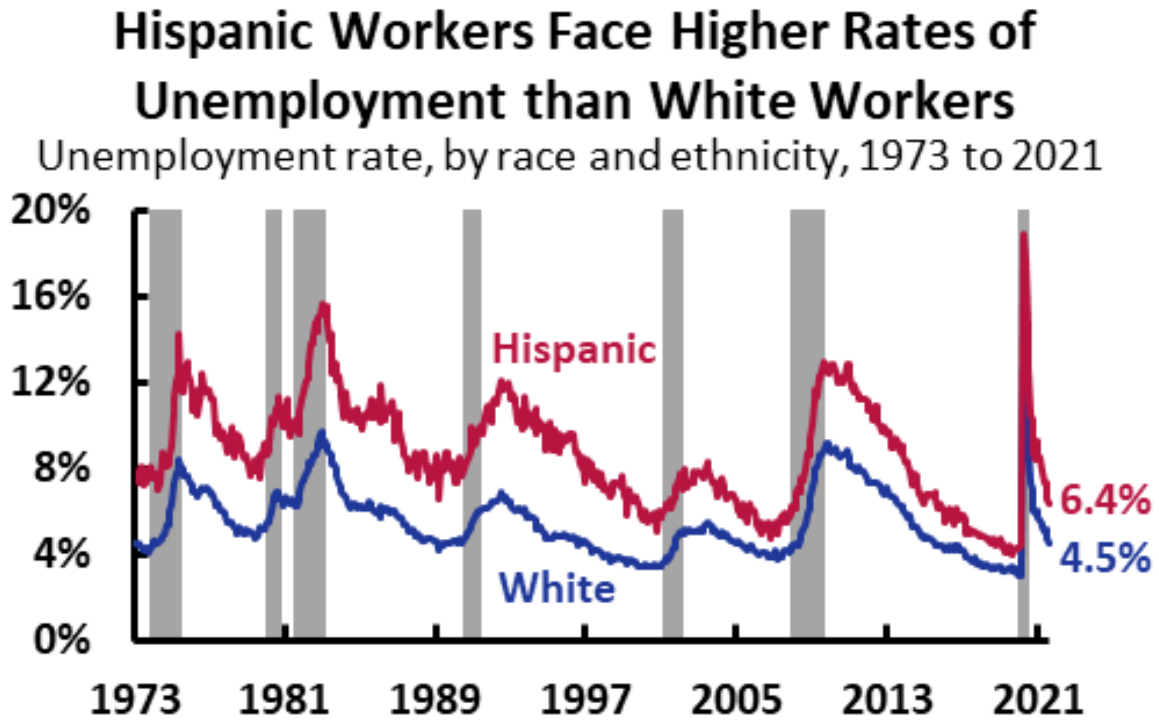
- There were over 62 million Hispanics in the United States in 2020, almost 19% of the U.S. population.
- In 2019, the [median total income](#) of Hispanic households was nearly \$20,000 less than white households (\$56,113 compared to \$76,057).
- The [median net worth](#) of Hispanic households is one-fifth that of white households (\$36,100 compared to \$188,200).
- The typical [Hispanic woman](#) earns just 55 cents for every dollar earned by a typical non-Hispanic, white man—or a little more than half. This is a much larger pay gap than experienced by the typical non-Hispanic, [white woman](#), who earns just 79 cents of what her white male counterpart earns.
- Hispanic Americans are more than two times as likely to live in [poverty](#) as whites (16% compared to 7% in 2019).
- In week 36 of the Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey (covering the second half of August 2021), more than [1 in 10](#) Hispanic families were experiencing food scarcity (defined as sometimes or often not enough to eat) even after the expansion of SNAP and the CTC. In comparison, during the summer of 2020, more than [1 in 3](#) Hispanic households experienced food insecurity.
- About 9% of Hispanic children are [uninsured](#), more than twice the share of White children.
- Despite being more likely to face difficulties in accessing credit, Hispanic-owned [businesses](#) grew 34% compared to an increase of just 1% among all other small businesses in the last decade.
- While Hispanic households are less likely than white households to own their home, over half of the increase in [homeownership](#) in the United States over the last decade has been driven by Hispanics.
- Despite a persistent Hispanic-white college gap, the share of Hispanics with a bachelor’s [degree](#) or higher nearly doubled in the last two decades.
- During the COVID-19 outbreak, the unemployment rate for Hispanics spiked in 2020 from 4.4% in February to 18.9% in April. It dropped to 10.5% in August 2020—higher than the peak unemployment rate for all U.S. workers during the Great Recession. As of August 2021, the unemployment rate for Hispanics is 6.4%.

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- Approximately [half](#) of Hispanics report that they (or someone close to them) lost earnings or faced a serious COVID-related health crisis (hospitalization or death) during the pandemic.
- Hispanics are about two times as likely to contract, three times as likely to be hospitalized and more than two times as likely to die from the [coronavirus](#) as white, non-Hispanics according to CDC data through September 2021.

National Level Graphs

Unemployment



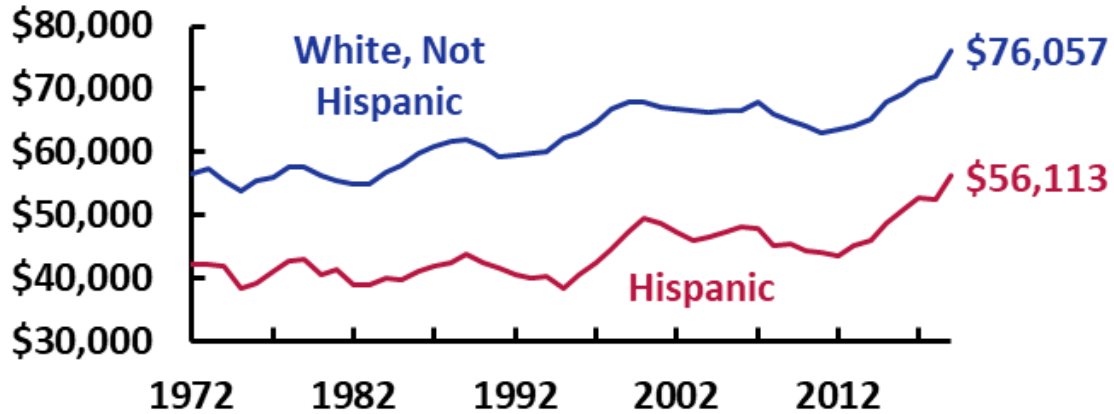
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

During the COVID-19 outbreak, the unemployment rate for Hispanic workers spiked in 2020 from 4.4% in February to 18.9% in April. It dropped to 10.5% in August 2020—higher than the peak unemployment rate for all U.S. workers during the Great Recession. As of September 2020, the unemployment rate for Hispanics is 6.4%.

Household Income

The Earnings Gap Between Hispanic and White Households Has Widened Since 1972

Median annual income, by race and ethnicity, 1972-2019



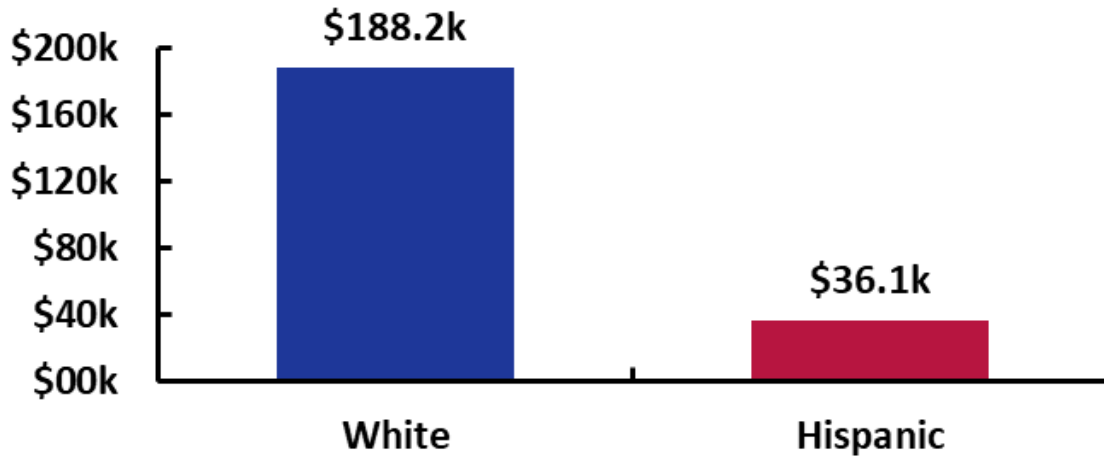
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019," Table A-2

The typical Hispanic household earns 74 cents for every dollar earned by white households. Annualized, the gap between Hispanic (\$56,113) and white (\$76,057) median household incomes is about \$20,000.¹ This gap has widened in absolute terms since 1972, when the difference between typical households was approximately \$14,500 (in 2019 USD). The absolute gap in 2019 was nearly \$20,000. The earnings gap between Hispanic and white households peaked in 1995, when the absolute difference was approximately \$24,000 and Hispanic earnings amounted to 61 cents for every dollar earned by white households.

Family Net Worth

The Wealth of the Median White Family Is Five Times That of the Median Hispanic Family

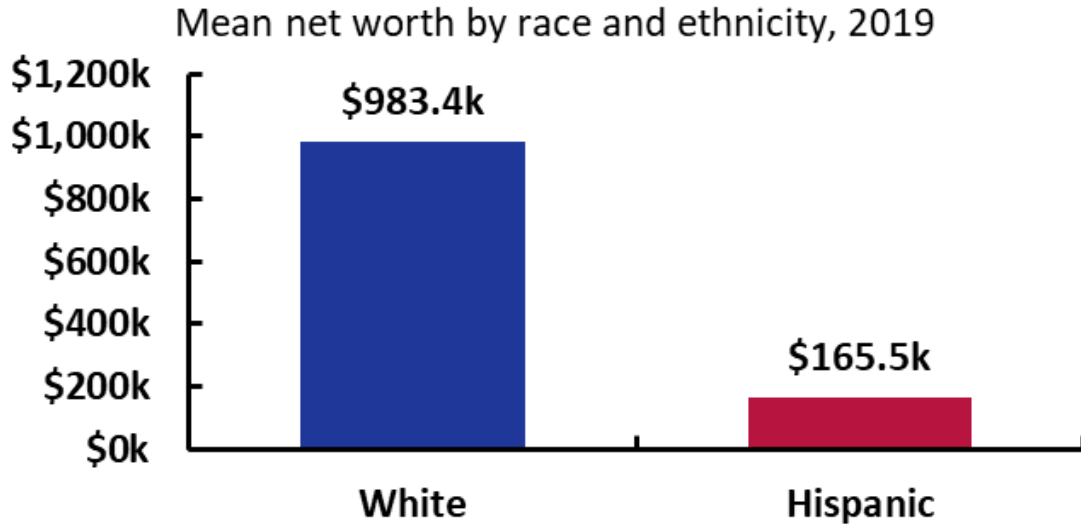
Median net worth by race and ethnicity, 2019



Source: Federal Reserve Board, 2019 Survey of Consumer Finances

Net worth, a metric of wealth, is measured as the difference between the gross assets and liabilities of families.² In 2019, the ratio of white to Hispanic net worth was more than 5 to 1, a result of historical disparities in unemployment, wages and intergenerational wealth transfers (passing of assets between grandparents, parents and their children).³

The Wealth of the Mean White Family Is Six Times That of the Mean Hispanic Family



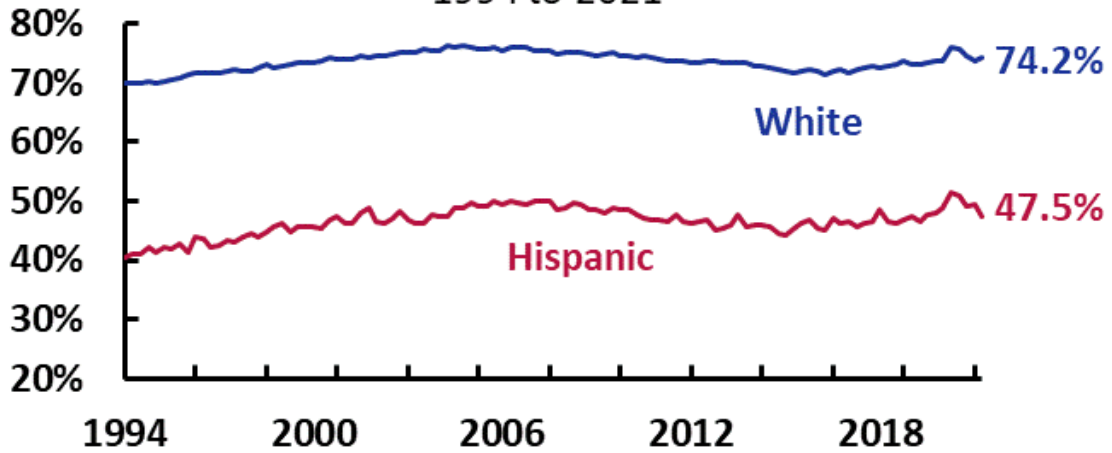
Source: Federal Reserve Board, 2019 Survey of Consumer Finances

The wealth gap between white and Hispanic families widens when looking at average net worth. Compared to median net worth, mean net worth better account for the biasing effects of extremely high (or low) values. In the United States, whites make up a disproportionate share of the wealthiest Americans, pulling the calculation for average family wealth far above Americans of other races and ethnicities. Between 2007 and 2019, mean wealth fell by almost half for Hispanic families. Despite recent gains, the average Hispanic family has yet to recover their pre-Great Recession levels of wealth.

Homeownership

Hispanic Homeownership Trails White Homeownership

Homeownership rate, by race and ethnicity,
1994 to 2021



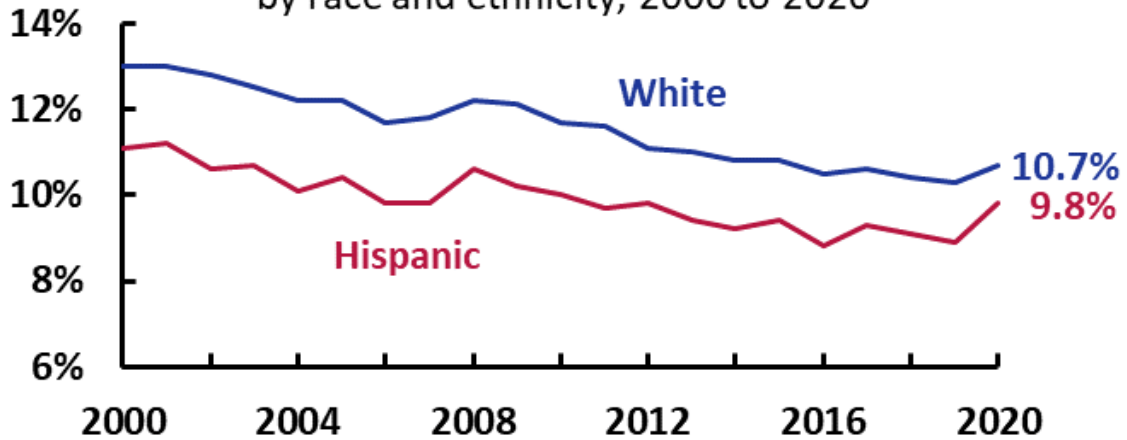
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Vacancy Survey Table 16

Less than half of Hispanic families own their homes (47.5%), compared to three-quarters of white families (74.2%). Prior to the pandemic, Hispanics achieved [five consecutive years](#) of homeownership growth, accounting for almost one-third of the overall U.S. net homeownership growth over the past year, and more than 50% in the last decade. Over the next 20 years, [70% of all new homeowners](#) will be Hispanic Americans, carrying the weight of U.S. homeownership growth.

Union Membership

Hispanic Workers Are Underrepresented in Unions

Percent of employed who are members of unions, by race and ethnicity, 2000 to 2020



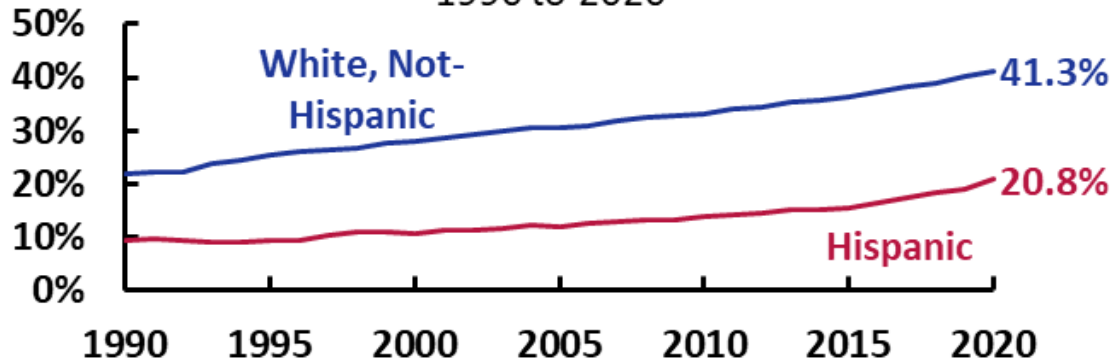
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Hispanic workers are less likely to be protected by unions and thus face poorer working conditions, lower pay and fewer benefits. Rates of unionization among Hispanics (9.8%) are below those of white (10.7%) and Black (12.3%) workers. With less bargaining power, Hispanics are more likely to face poorer working conditions and lack access to retirement plans or health insurance from their employer. In 2020, unionized, full-time wage and salaried workers made almost 20% more than workers who were not union members.

College Graduation Rates

The Hispanic-White College Completion Gap Persists Despite Recent Gains Among Hispanics

Percent college completion, ages 25+, by race/ethnicity, 1990 to 2020



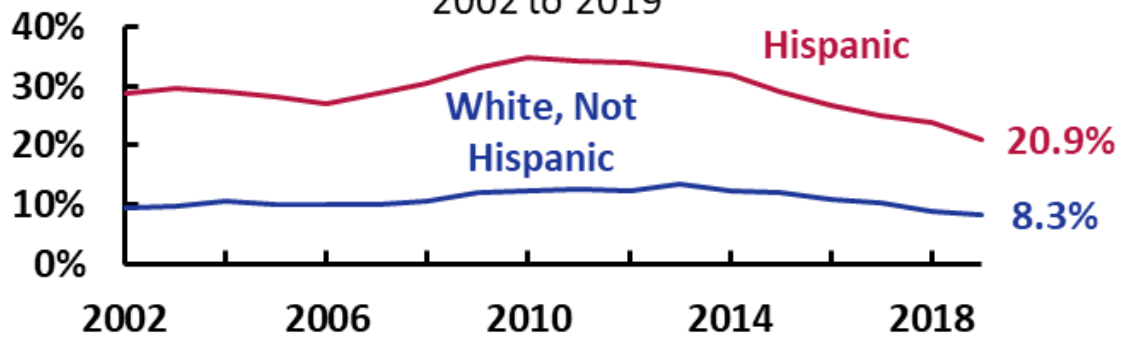
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Table A-2: Percent of People 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School or College, by Race, Hispanic Origin and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 2020"

Since 1990, the share of Hispanics who have completed a college degree has more than doubled. In percentage point terms, the gap between white and Hispanic college completion has widened from approximately 13 to nearly 21 percentage points since 1990. However, the ratio between the percentages has fallen from near 2.4 to approximately 2, meaning that, currently, approximately twice the share of whites as Hispanics completes a college degree.

Childhood Poverty

The Poverty Rate for Hispanic Children Remains More than Double that of White Children

Poverty status among children, by race and ethnicity, 2002 to 2019



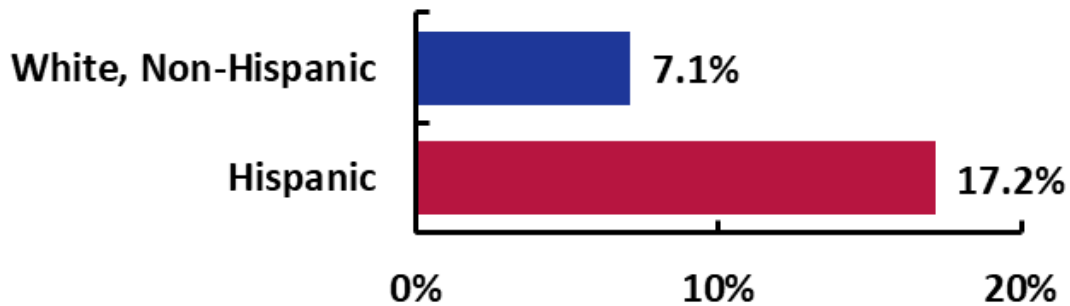
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Table 3. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019"

The incidence of child poverty has declined by almost 8 percentage points since 2002. Despite this progress, Hispanic children are more than twice as likely to be poor than their white counterparts. Hispanic children under the poverty line face compounding disadvantages in education, health and broader life chances.

Food Insecurity

Food Insecurity Is More Than Twice As Prevalent Among Hispanic Households as White Households

Share of households with low food security and very low food security, by race and ethnicity, 2020



Source: USDA ERS, December 2020 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement

Although Hispanic Americans play an outsized role in ensuring the continuity of the American food system, more than twice the share of Hispanics (17.2%) as whites (7.1%) experienced food insecurity in 2020. Households who experience food insecurity, as defined by the USDA, at times during the year are uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members because they have insufficient resources (monetary, social, etc.) for food. Food-insecure households are further divided into those with low food security and very low food security. Low food security households (12.2 % of Hispanic households) avoid substantially disrupting their eating patterns or reducing food intake by using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting food from community food pantries. In very low food security households (5% of Hispanic households), normal eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and food intake was reduced at times during the year because they had insufficient money or other resources for food.

State Tables

Because of the frequency of data collection, the following tables mostly 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.

Below are the three categories of data:

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

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Employment

Current and Pre-Pandemic Measures of Employment by Race and Ethnicity							
State	Most Recent Unemployment Rate, All Races (%)	2019 Average Hispanic Unemployment Rate (%)	2019 Average White Unemployment Rate (%)	2019 Average Hispanic Employment/Population Ratio (%)	2019 Average White Employment/Population Ratio (%)	2019 Hispanic Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	2019 White Labor Force Participation Rate (%)
Alabama	3.2%	4.9%	4.6%	62.6%	53.8%	66.6%	56.7%
Alaska	6.6%	6.4%	5.2%	63.7%	62.7%	75.4%	69.4%
Arizona	6.6%	6.6%	4.9%	61.4%	53.3%	66.0%	56.4%
Arkansas	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	66.1%	54.3%	69.4%	57.0%
California	7.6%	6.9%	5.1%	62.1%	57.6%	66.9%	61.2%
Colorado	6.1%	5.5%	3.8%	64.9%	64.8%	69.3%	68.1%
Connecticut	7.3%	9.4%	4.6%	62.8%	61.9%	69.6%	65.3%
Delaware	5.6%	5.7%	4.6%	65.0%	57.3%	69.4%	60.5%
District of Columbia	6.7%	4.3%	2.6%	74.6%	77.4%	78.7%	80.4%
Florida	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	62.1%	51.4%	65.7%	54.3%
Georgia	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	66.2%	58.1%	70.2%	61.4%
Hawaii	7.3%	6.0%	4.5%	59.9%	54.1%	71.0%	65.2%
Idaho	3.0%	5.1%	4.0%	66.8%	58.9%	70.7%	61.7%
Illinois	7.1%	6.4%	4.3%	66.2%	61.8%	70.9%	64.7%
Indiana	4.1%	5.6%	4.0%	65.4%	60.9%	69.5%	63.6%
Iowa	4.1%	6.3%	3.2%	69.5%	64.6%	74.3%	66.8%
Kansas	3.8%	5.7%	3.5%	68.1%	63.0%	73.6%	65.8%
Kentucky	4.4%	5.5%	5.1%	66.4%	55.1%	72.1%	58.3%
Louisiana	6.6%	6.2%	4.7%	61.3%	56.5%	66.6%	59.8%
Maine	4.9%	4.3%	4.0%	64.6%	60.1%	69.1%	62.8%
Maryland	6.0%	4.9%	3.8%	72.2%	62.6%	76.8%	65.9%
Massachusetts	4.9%	7.5%	4.1%	63.2%	64.0%	68.5%	66.8%
Michigan	4.8%	7.2%	4.6%	63.5%	58.5%	68.5%	61.4%
Minnesota	3.9%	6.1%	2.9%	71.7%	67.1%	76.5%	69.1%
Mississippi	6.1%	6.5%	5.2%	56.7%	53.5%	62.4%	57.0%
Missouri	4.2%	4.9%	3.9%	66.4%	59.8%	71.1%	62.5%
Montana	3.6%	5.0%	3.5%	65.6%	60.8%	70.7%	63.3%
Nebraska	2.3%	5.9%	2.6%	69.9%	67.0%	74.7%	69.1%
Nevada	7.7%	6.1%	5.5%	66.8%	56.3%	71.3%	60.0%
New Hampshire	2.9%	6.6%	3.4%	66.6%	65.1%	71.8%	67.5%
New Jersey	7.3%	5.8%	4.6%	65.9%	61.0%	70.1%	64.1%
New Mexico	7.6%	6.9%	5.0%	56.0%	51.6%	60.4%	55.2%
New York	7.6%	7.1%	4.1%	59.9%	60.4%	64.6%	63.2%
North Carolina	4.4%	5.8%	4.3%	65.6%	57.3%	72.1%	61.0%
North Dakota	3.9%	4.4%	2.2%	71.2%	67.6%	78.0%	70.1%
Ohio	5.4%	7.3%	4.3%	63.2%	60.4%	68.3%	63.1%
Oklahoma	3.5%	5.3%	4.2%	65.2%	56.9%	69.8%	60.0%
Oregon	5.2%	6.1%	5.2%	68.2%	57.4%	72.7%	60.7%
Pennsylvania	6.6%	9.2%	4.2%	59.3%	60.1%	65.4%	62.8%
Rhode Island	5.8%	8.6%	4.4%	61.3%	61.2%	67.4%	64.4%
South Carolina	4.3%	4.9%	4.5%	64.4%	56.1%	70.1%	59.5%
South Dakota	2.9%	7.3%	2.2%	67.5%	67.2%	74.0%	69.1%
Tennessee	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	67.7%	57.1%	72.1%	60.1%
Texas	6.2%	5.4%	4.1%	62.4%	59.8%	66.2%	62.9%
Utah	2.6%	4.2%	3.3%	70.6%	65.2%	73.8%	67.6%
Vermont	3.0%	5.4%	3.5%	66.3%	63.0%	70.2%	65.4%
Virginia	4.2%	4.7%	3.8%	69.9%	59.8%	76.3%	63.9%
Washington	5.1%	6.2%	4.5%	66.3%	59.2%	72.0%	62.8%
West Virginia	5.0%	4.6%	6.4%	56.0%	49.7%	59.2%	53.1%
Wisconsin	3.9%	5.3%	3.0%	68.2%	64.4%	72.1%	66.4%
Wyoming	5.2%	5.9%	4.1%	64.9%	62.8%	69.9%	66.0%
United States	5.2%	6.2%	4.3%	63.1%	59.2%	67.6%	62.3%

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Census Bureau 2015-2019 5-year ACS Employment Data

Notes: All measures reflect Americans ages 16 and above; Hispanic refers to "Hispanic" or "Latino" according to the Census Bureau definitions and, where possible, "White" refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; 2019 is the most recent annual data available at the state level.

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Income and Poverty

Pre-Pandemic Measures of Income and Poverty by Race and Ethnicity							
State	2019 Hispanic Median Annual Household Income (\$)	2019 White Median Annual Household Income (\$)	Hispanic Share of the State Population (%)	2019 Hispanic Poverty Rate (%)	2019 White Poverty Rate (%)	2019 Hispanic Child Poverty Rate (%)	2019 White Child Poverty Rate (%)
Alabama	\$41,584	\$57,551	3.4%	24.4%	11.5%	33%	13%
Alaska	\$69,463	\$85,298	6.2%	14.9%	6.9%	*	7%
Arizona	\$48,649	\$61,172	28.0%	18.2%	9.2%	25%	9%
Arkansas	\$42,532	\$51,340	6.2%	20.1%	13.4%	27%	16%
California	\$58,703	\$78,308	35.7%	15.0%	8.4%	21%	7%
Colorado	\$53,929	\$74,730	19.1%	14.3%	7.0%	18%	6%
Connecticut	\$47,753	\$85,502	14.2%	22.0%	5.8%	29%	5%
Delaware	\$55,321	\$72,508	7.7%	21.1%	7.3%	*	10%
District of Columbia	\$81,227	\$138,231	9.8%	8.9%	5.1%	*	*
Florida	\$49,266	\$58,809	24.4%	15.7%	9.2%	21%	11%
Georgia	\$49,897	\$66,473	8.1%	19.7%	9.1%	27%	9%
Hawaii	\$70,468	\$81,319	8.5%	13.7%	10.1%	16%	7%
Idaho	\$47,526	\$56,683	10.8%	18.6%	9.6%	21%	11%
Illinois	\$55,836	\$71,922	15.2%	13.6%	7.9%	20%	9%
Indiana	\$47,149	\$59,415	5.8%	15.3%	10.0%	20%	11%
Iowa	\$47,502	\$62,097	4.9%	18.4%	9.9%	22%	10%
Kansas	\$47,203	\$61,812	10.0%	20.8%	8.9%	27%	9%
Kentucky	\$43,804	\$52,278	3.0%	21.1%	15.0%	30%	19%
Louisiana	\$43,717	\$60,288	4.6%	25.3%	12.5%	33%	15%
Maine	\$52,925	\$58,459	1.4%	9.2%	10.2%	*	13%
Maryland	\$72,758	\$94,278	8.7%	11.6%	6.2%	15%	6%
Massachusetts	\$44,885	\$85,789	10.4%	19.2%	6.5%	24%	6%
Michigan	\$48,256	\$61,400	4.3%	19.8%	9.9%	31%	12%
Minnesota	\$51,426	\$74,387	4.4%	14.8%	6.6%	17%	6%
Mississippi	\$43,929	\$55,957	2.6%	30.8%	11.7%	*	14%
Missouri	\$47,978	\$58,921	3.5%	17.7%	11.0%	29%	14%
Montana	\$46,342	\$56,282	3.2%	22.7%	10.9%	*	11%
Nebraska	\$49,436	\$63,641	8.9%	19.8%	8.1%	19%	7%
Nevada	\$51,995	\$64,008	25.5%	16.8%	9.9%	21%	11%
New Hampshire	\$60,389	\$77,015	3.2%	10.9%	7.3%	*	7%
New Jersey	\$57,068	\$88,810	18.5%	15.7%	5.6%	20%	6%
New Mexico	\$42,421	\$52,444	45.8%	20.8%	11.4%	27%	14%
New York	\$49,159	\$76,737	17.7%	18.5%	9.1%	25%	12%
North Carolina	\$42,397	\$60,845	7.6%	21.6%	9.5%	30%	10%
North Dakota	\$50,466	\$68,066	3.1%	15.7%	8.3%	*	6%
Ohio	\$44,500	\$61,108	3.2%	23.7%	10.0%	30%	13%
Oklahoma	\$44,709	\$56,266	8.7%	22.1%	12.4%	27%	14%
Oregon	\$52,537	\$63,499	10.9%	16.1%	10.1%	20%	10%
Pennsylvania	\$41,725	\$65,306	6.2%	27.1%	8.7%	33%	11%
Rhode Island	\$41,293	\$71,096	13.3%	21.9%	7.1%	*	5%
South Carolina	\$44,166	\$61,722	4.7%	21.3%	9.2%	33%	10%
South Dakota	\$44,967	\$61,351	3.1%	0.0%	7.7%	*	8%
Tennessee	\$43,885	\$56,725	4.3%	24.9%	11.2%	32%	14%
Texas	\$49,260	\$64,810	36.3%	18.7%	7.9%	26%	8%
Utah	\$53,547	\$73,580	12.7%	15.8%	7.4%	22%	6%
Vermont	\$47,701	\$62,539	1.8%	11.8%	9.8%	*	9%
Virginia	\$68,772	\$79,578	8.2%	12.5%	7.7%	18%	8%
Washington	\$54,962	\$75,135	10.5%	16.3%	8.1%	21%	9%
West Virginia	\$48,729	\$47,143	1.4%	19.2%	15.0%	*	18%
Wisconsin	\$46,266	\$64,377	5.5%	19.4%	7.5%	25%	8%
Wyoming	\$52,717	\$64,820	8.6%	14.5%	8.8%	*	9%
United States	\$56,113	\$76,057	16.2%	17.2%	9.0%	23%	10%

Sources: Census Bureau 2015-2019 5-year ACS Employment Data; Kaiser Family Foundation; Kidscount
Notes: Hispanic refers to "Hispanic" or "Latino" according to the Census Bureau definitions and, where possible, "White" refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; 2019 is the most recent data available at the state level; Asterisks represent missing data.

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Health and COVID-19

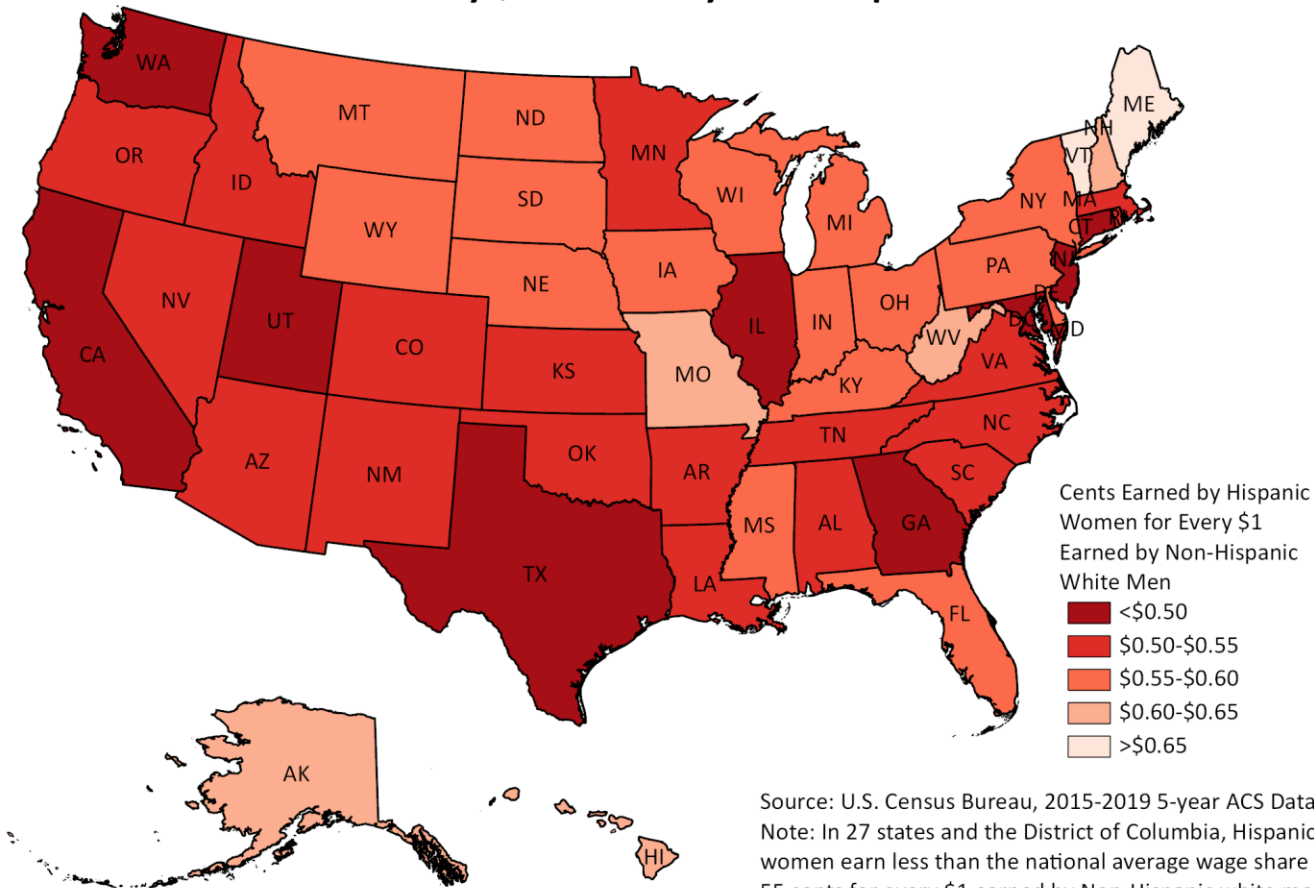
Pre-Pandemic Health Insurance Rates and Current COVID Death Rates								
State	2019 Hispanic Uninsured, Nonelderly (%)	2019 White Uninsured, Nonelderly (%)	2019 Hispanic Insured by Employer, Nonelderly (%)	2019 White Insured by Employer, Nonelderly (%)	Hispanic COVID Deaths Share, All Ages, Standardized (%)	Hispanic Share of the State Population (%)	White COVID Deaths Share, All Ages, Standardized (%)	White Share of the State Population (%)
Alabama	26.4%	10.1%	35.5%	62.2%	5.5%	3.4%	55.4%	67.5%
Alaska	20.3%	9.0%	44.3%	63.8%	2.8%	6.2%	26.6%	64.0%
Arizona	19.4%	8.6%	43.4%	63.5%	44.8%	28.0%	24.1%	58.8%
Arkansas	26.1%	9.3%	38.2%	53.6%	7.5%	6.2%	60.8%	75.0%
California	13.7%	5.1%	43.4%	65.6%	65.5%	35.7%	15.7%	40.1%
Colorado	15.6%	6.8%	45.9%	67.8%	39.4%	19.1%	42.2%	71.1%
Connecticut	14.4%	4.8%	39.1%	71.1%	35.5%	14.2%	44.4%	69.7%
Delaware	16.9%	6.7%	36.7%	68.2%	19.5%	7.7%	46.0%	65.5%
District of Columbia	6.8%	1.4%	46.4%	87.1%	40.5%	9.8%	5.7%	39.4%
Florida	21.2%	13.3%	41.7%	56.6%	27.3%	24.4%	34.5%	56.6%
Georgia	34.2%	12.4%	33.9%	65.1%	15.7%	8.1%	34.2%	55.2%
Hawaii	5.0%	6.2%	57.3%	58.9%	20.5%	8.5%	2.8%	23.7%
Idaho	20.3%	10.9%	47.4%	59.6%	12.6%	10.8%	81.9%	84.1%
Illinois	16.3%	5.9%	51.4%	71.4%	31.9%	15.2%	31.4%	63.9%
Indiana	19.0%	9.3%	49.0%	66.3%	12.1%	5.8%	55.9%	81.3%
Iowa	14.7%	4.5%	45.9%	68.7%	8.1%	4.9%	57.7%	87.8%
Kansas	23.9%	7.9%	45.3%	69.3%	23.8%	10.0%	55.8%	78.5%
Kentucky	20.2%	6.9%	40.0%	57.7%	5.6%	3.0%	85.4%	86.2%
Louisiana	29.1%	8.7%	32.4%	57.7%	7.6%	4.6%	41.5%	60.8%
Maine	10.3%	9.8%	59.9%	58.7%	0.4%	1.4%	56.0%	94.2%
Maryland	21.4%	3.8%	42.3%	72.2%	31.4%	8.7%	22.4%	53.1%
Massachusetts	5.8%	3.0%	38.4%	72.5%	33.7%	10.4%	44.4%	73.9%
Michigan	13.2%	6.4%	47.3%	65.2%	9.4%	4.3%	49.4%	77.0%
Minnesota	15.0%	4.3%	47.0%	73.6%	16.0%	4.4%	44.1%	82.8%
Mississippi	33.9%	14.0%	31.2%	58.6%	1.5%	2.6%	29.5%	58.6%
Missouri	22.9%	11.4%	47.6%	64.7%	5.8%	3.5%	69.6%	81.2%
Montana	11.4%	8.6%	35.9%	56.2%	4.7%	3.2%	33.8%	88.1%
Nebraska	21.3%	6.4%	50.5%	71.8%	23.7%	8.9%	63.0%	82.0%
Nevada	21.7%	9.3%	50.7%	64.6%	37.7%	25.5%	34.2%	52.8%
New Hampshire	20.5%	6.9%	48.0%	69.0%	10.0%	3.2%	82.0%	91.3%
New Jersey	20.0%	4.9%	46.1%	73.7%	40.7%	18.5%	26.4%	57.6%
New Mexico	12.3%	7.9%	39.3%	55.7%	43.1%	45.8%	12.1%	40.9%
New York	11.3%	3.9%	42.5%	68.5%	30.8%	17.7%	41.2%	57.4%
North Carolina	32.0%	10.5%	31.4%	62.3%	20.6%	7.6%	40.8%	65.9%
North Dakota	14.8%	6.3%	52.7%	70.5%	*	3.1%	54.3%	86.6%
Ohio	16.7%	7.3%	45.8%	67.2%	5.6%	3.2%	62.3%	80.8%
Oklahoma	28.1%	14.2%	35.4%	59.6%	14.8%	8.7%	51.7%	69.1%
Oregon	17.0%	7.0%	46.0%	62.2%	40.3%	10.9%	49.9%	78.5%
Pennsylvania	13.0%	6.2%	38.9%	68.1%	16.3%	6.2%	57.1%	78.7%
Rhode Island	10.2%	3.4%	40.6%	72.0%	48.8%	13.3%	35.9%	75.1%
South Carolina	32.5%	11.1%	30.8%	61.9%	10.3%	4.7%	32.7%	65.9%
South Dakota	20.6%	8.5%	45.5%	67.8%	11.6%	3.1%	44.4%	84.9%
Tennessee	36.5%	10.0%	27.0%	61.0%	10.5%	4.3%	54.2%	76.1%
Texas	30.8%	13.0%	40.5%	66.2%	61.1%	36.3%	24.6%	45.1%
Utah	23.2%	7.7%	52.8%	71.0%	18.8%	12.7%	58.0%	79.9%
Vermont	21.5%	5.0%	56.1%	59.2%	3.4%	1.8%	46.8%	93.5%
Virginia	25.8%	6.7%	45.7%	69.0%	22.8%	8.2%	33.4%	63.9%
Washington	18.8%	5.5%	39.5%	66.5%	23.3%	10.5%	47.2%	71.6%
West Virginia	15.7%	8.1%	48.8%	54.9%	2.1%	1.4%	94.4%	92.7%
Wisconsin	21.8%	5.1%	46.2%	72.7%	23.8%	5.5%	44.4%	84.0%
Wyoming	23.8%	12.5%	47.4%	64.0%	9.5%	8.6%	37.2%	86.0%
United States	20.0%	7.8%	42.5%	65.8%	34.6%	16.2%	34.8%	63.3%

Sources: Census Bureau 2015-2019 5-Year ACS Data; Kaiser Family Foundation; CDC/NCHS Analysis of State-Level COVID Mortality
Notes: Hispanic refers to "Hispanic" or "Latino" according to the Census Bureau definitions and, where possible, "White" refers to "Non-Hispanic White Alone"; "Standardized mortality" is an age-adjusted measure of mortality calculated by NCHS/CDC, used to better compare mortality by geography and race; COVID-19 mortality data in the table was last updated 9/1/2021 (reflecting cases through 8/28/2021); Asterisks represent missing data.

Maps

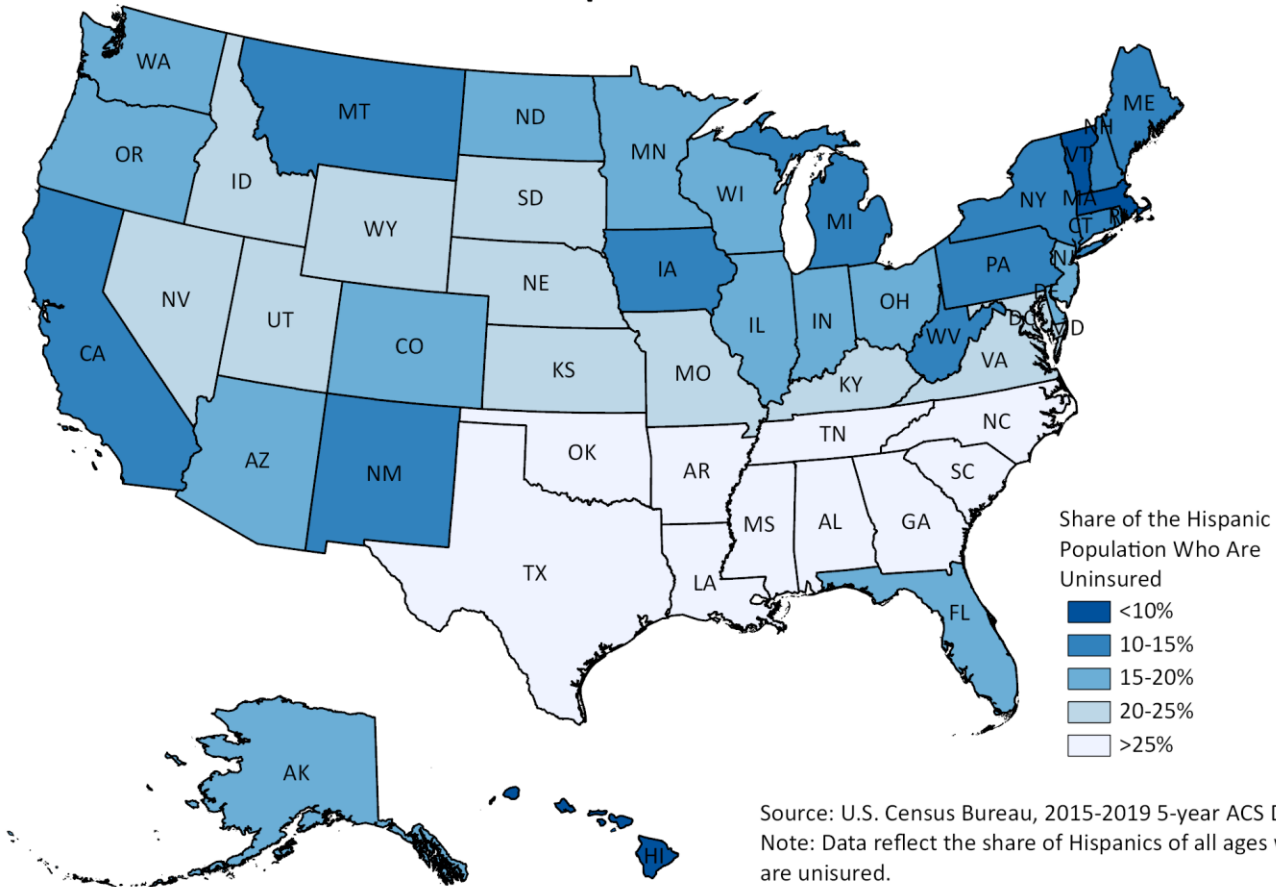
Gender Pay Gap

In More Than Half of States, Hispanic Women Earn Less Than 55 Cents for Every \$1 Earned By Non-Hispanic White Men



Uninsured Rate

Hispanics Have the Highest Uninsured Rates of Any Racial or Ethnic Group in the United States



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019: Table A-2."

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>; Income in 2019 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars.

² For treatment of assets and liabilities in the 2019 SCF, see page 33-35:

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/scf20.pdf>.

³ U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee Democrats. 2020. "Response to the Economic Report of the President – Chapter 3: Race, Class and Coronavirus." <https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/cache/files/ff639509-79d9-4ed8-bc92-2c9aea2cb5a7/jec-response-to-the-2020-erp-dem-only---gpo-format-.pdf>;

Robertson, Cassandra and Jermaine Toney. 2021, January 9. "Intergenerational Economic Mobility and the Racial Wealth Gap." *SSRN*.

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3698814.