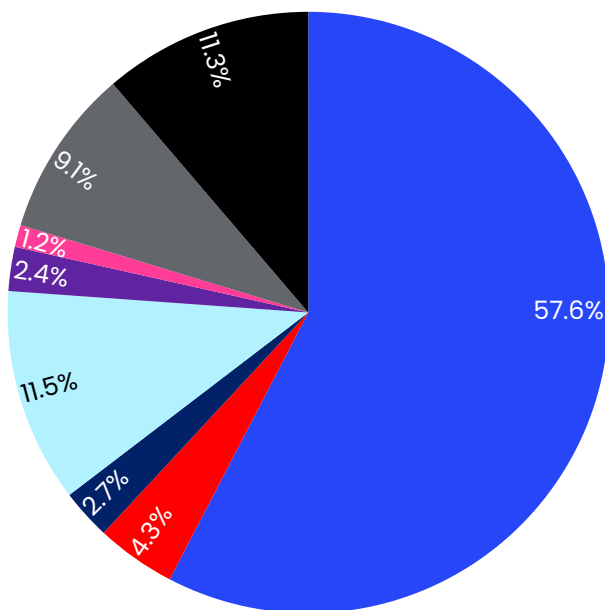


Health Care Coverage and Cancer Care

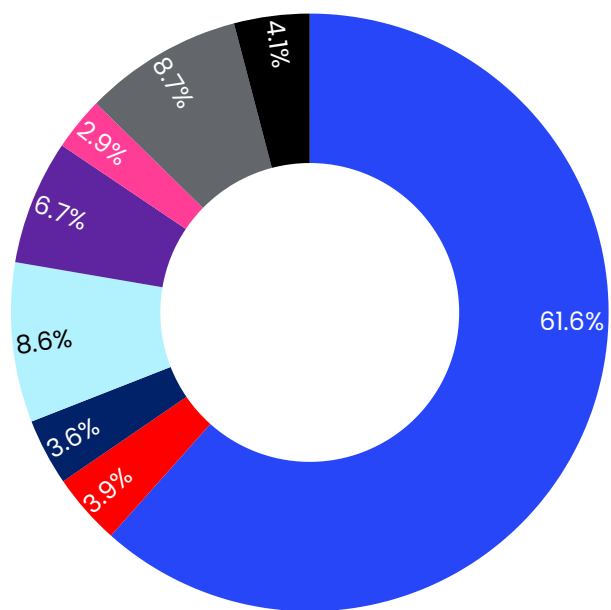
Health insurance coverage is essential for cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and symptom management. Without coverage, individuals are less likely to receive routine cancer screenings, which raises the risk of being diagnosed at later, harder-to-treat, and more costly stages.ⁱ Health coverage is also a strong indicator of cancer survival – research shows that Medicaid expansion is associated with increased early-stage diagnoses, receipt of treatment, and survival rates from cancer two years post diagnosis.^{ii,iii} Yet, more than one-in-ten working age Americans still do not have health insurance.^{iv}

Sources of Health Coverage for All Working-Age Americans^{iv}



11.3% of working-age Americans are uninsured in 2024.^{vi}

Sources of Health Coverage for Working-Age Cancer Patients/Survivors^v



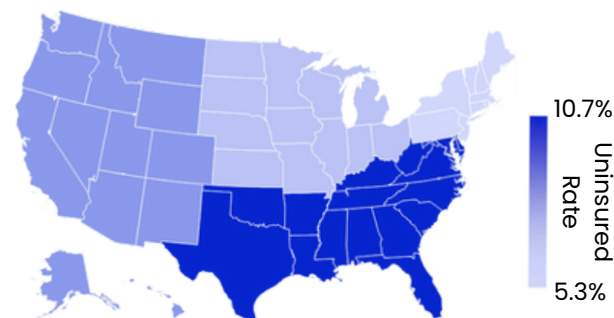
8.6% of working-age cancer patients/survivors have Medicaid in 2024.^{vi}

- Employer Sponsored
- Marketplace
- Medicare
- Other^{ix}
- Direct Purchase^{vii}
- Medicaid
- Dual Eligible^{viii}
- Uninsured

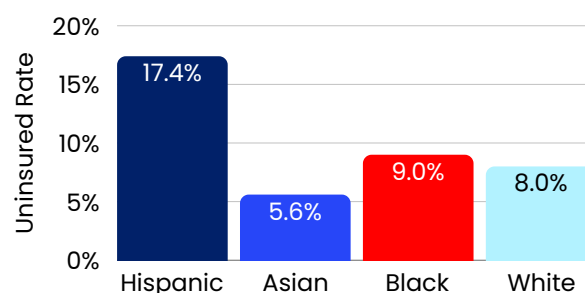
Who is uninsured in 2024?^x

Every American deserves access to quality, affordable health care. ACS CAN is committed to ensuring that all individuals, including those with preexisting conditions like cancer, have access to comprehensive health coverage.

Uninsured individuals are more likely to live in the south compared to other regions.^{xi}

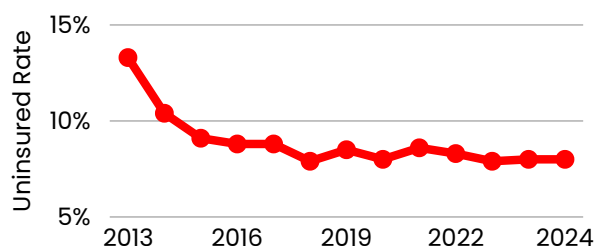


There are disparities by race, as Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black individuals have higher uninsured rates.

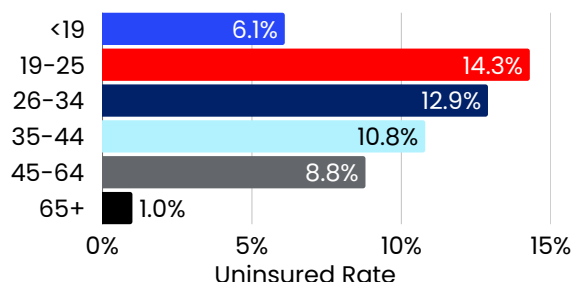


Individuals in non-Medicaid expansion states are more likely to be uninsured. **11.5%** in non-expansion states are uninsured compared to 6.6% in expansion states.

Uninsured rates have decreased since implementation of the Affordable Care Act^{xii} in 2014.



Insurance status varies with age, with 19-25-year-olds being least likely to have insurance.



ⁱ Zhao, J., Han, X., Nogueira, L., Fedewa, S.A., Jemal, A., Halpern, M.T. and Yabroff, K.R. (2022), Health insurance status and cancer stage at diagnosis and survival in the United States. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 72: 542-560. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21732>

ⁱⁱ Schafer, E. J., Johnson, C. J., Moraes, F. Y., Han, X., Zhao, J., & Jemal, A. (2025). Association between Medicaid Expansion and 5-Year Survival among Individuals Diagnosed with Cancer. *Cancer discovery*, OF1-OF6. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1158/2159-8290.CD-25-1244>

ⁱⁱⁱ Zhao, J., Mao, Z., Fedewa, S. A., Nogueira, L., Yabroff, K. R., Jemal, A., & Han, X. (2020). The Affordable Care Act and access to care across the cancer control continuum: A review at 10 years. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 70(3), 165-181. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21604>

^{iv} N = 21,418

^v N = 1,382

^{vi} National Center for Health Statistics. (2025, July 21). 2024 NHIS questionnaires, datasets, and documentation: Sample adult interview [Data set]. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/documentation/2024-nhis.html>

^{vii} "Direct purchase" refers to a private nongovernmental plan that an individual or their family member buys on their own.

^{viii} "Dual eligible" refers to individuals enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. Medicaid and Medicare counts exclude these individuals.

^{ix} "Other" includes CHIP, military-related care, Indian Health Service, state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, as well as "refused" and "don't know" responses.

^x Bunch, L. N., & Ketema, H. (2025, September). *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2024 (P60-288)*. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-288.html>

^{xi} GeoNames, Microsoft, & TomTom. (2025). *Map data used in Bing Maps (Excel add-in)* [Map]. Microsoft.

^{xii} Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (2010).