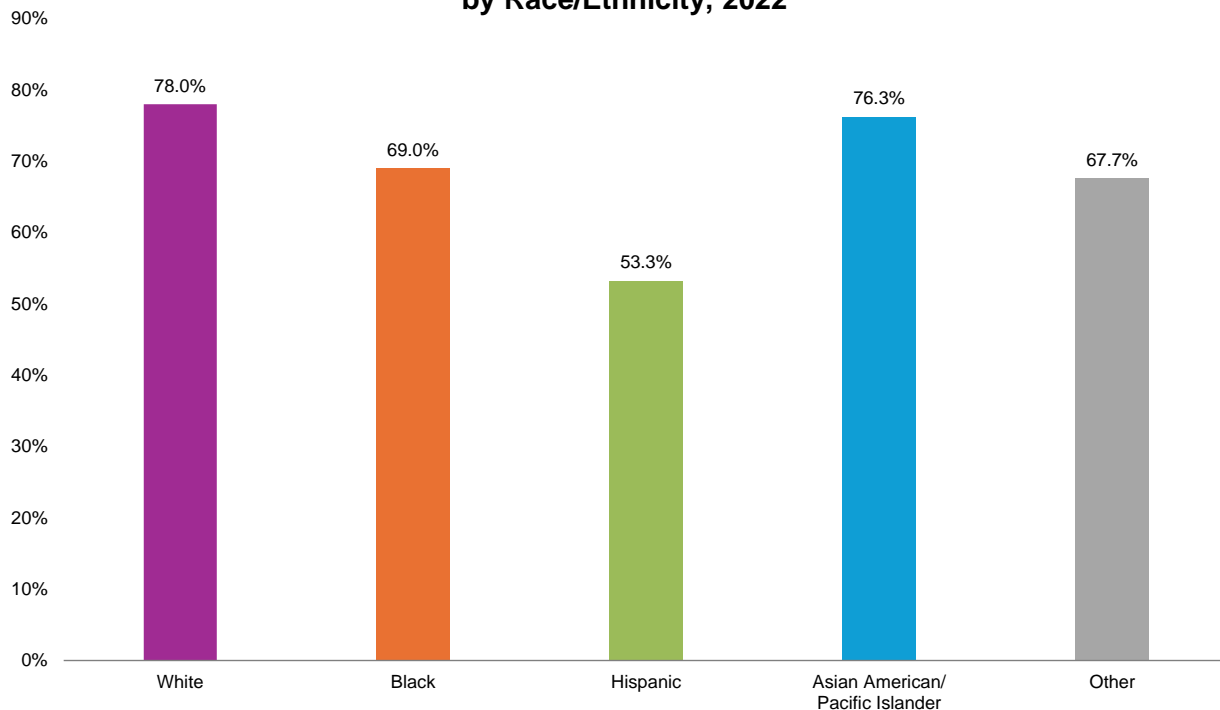


## Asian American/Pacific Islander Workers More Likely Than Other Racial/Ethnic Minorities to Have Employment-Based Health Coverage

Asian American/Pacific Islander workers were more likely than other racial/ethnic minority groups to have employment-based health coverage in 2022. Three-quarters of Asian American/Pacific Islander workers had health coverage either from their own job or as a dependent, compared with 69.0 percent of Black workers and 53.3 percent of Hispanic workers. Only White workers were more likely to have employment-based coverage than Asian American/Pacific Islander workers.

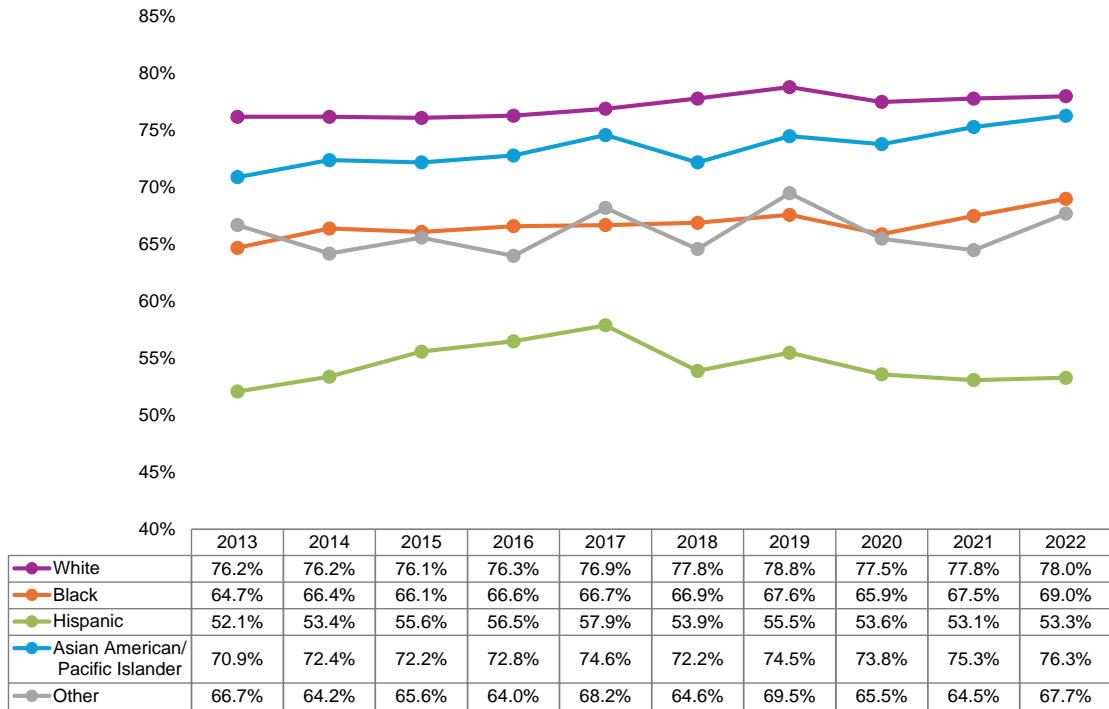
Figure 1  
Percentage of Workers With Employment-Based Health Coverage,  
by Race/Ethnicity, 2022



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute estimates from the Current Population Survey, March 2023 Supplement.

The percentage of workers with employment-based health coverage has been relatively steady over the long term regardless of race/ethnicity. Between 2013 and 2022, the percentage of workers with employment-based health coverage increased 2 percent for White workers and Hispanic workers and 7 percent for Black workers. It increased the most — 8 percent — for Asian American/Pacific Islander workers.

Figure 2  
**Percentage of Workers With Employment-Based Health Coverage,  
 by Race/Ethnicity, 2013–2022**



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute estimates from the Current Population Survey, March 2014–2023 Supplements.

The higher rate of employment-based coverage among Asian American/Pacific Islander workers compared with other racial/ethnic minorities can be explained by several factors. For instance:

- Asian American/Pacific Islander workers had much higher levels of education than other workers. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of Asian American/Pacific Islander workers had completed a graduate degree, compared with 16 percent among White workers, 12 percent among Black workers, and 7 percent among Hispanic workers.
- Asian American/Pacific Islander workers were more likely to be employed by large firms, which are more likely than smaller firms to offer health benefits, than most other workers. Just over one-half (52 percent) of Asian American/Pacific Islander workers were employed by firms with 1,000 or more workers, compared with 44 percent among White workers, 55 percent among Black workers, and 37 percent among Hispanic workers.
- Asian American/Pacific Islander workers had higher incomes than other workers. Nearly one-third (31 percent) earned at least \$100,000, compared with 21 percent among White workers, 12 percent among Black workers, and 8 percent among Hispanic workers.
- Asian American/Pacific Islander workers were more likely to be married and less likely to be divorced than other workers. Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) were married, compared with 56 percent among White workers, 36 percent among Black workers, and 47 percent among Hispanic workers.

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