



# Assessing Demographic, Socio-Economic and Health Disparities between Insured and Uninsured Adults in Southeastern Pennsylvania

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## Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC)

- PHMC is a nonprofit public health institute that builds healthier communities through partnerships with government, foundations, businesses, and community-based organizations
- PHMC has served the region since 1972 as a facilitator, developer, intermediary, manager, advocate, and innovator in the field of public health
  - Addictions Services
  - Health Promotion, Injury Prevention
  - Criminal Justice Treatment Initiatives
  - Early Intervention Service for Infants and Toddlers
  - HIV/AIDS Prevention
  - Nurse Managed Care
  - Services to Homeless
  - Research and Evaluation (R&E)



## PHMC's Community Health Data Base (CHDB)

- Provides population-based data to health and human service organizations
- Collects primary data through the Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey and provides secondary data sets (US Census and vital statistics)
- Supported by the following:
  - Pew Charitable Trusts;
  - William Penn Foundation;
  - United Way of Southeastern Pennsylvania;
  - Green Tree Community Health Foundation;
  - United Way of North Penn;
  - CIGNA Foundation;
  - Philadelphia Foundation;
  - North Penn Community Health Foundation;
  - Thomas Scattergood Foundation; and
  - Over 350 health and human service providers in the region



## Background

- In the U.S., approximately 52 million adults 19-64 years (28%) were uninsured some time in the past year\*
- Affordable Care Act is expected to improve access to affordable coverage by 2014 through the following:\*
  - New coverage under Medicaid
  - New subsidized private health plans with consumer protections
  - New private health plans with consumer protections

\*Citation: Collins SR, Doty MM, Robertons R, Garber T. Help on the Horizon: Findings from The Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey of 2010. 2011. The Commonwealth Fund.



# Objectives

- Using local population-based survey data from Public Health Management Corporation's (PHMC) Community Health Data Base's 2010 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey, objectives for this presentation are:
  - To examine demographic and socio-economic characteristics of adults 18-64 years who are uninsured
  - To examine health disparities between insured and uninsured adults 18-64 years



## Methodology: Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) Household Health Survey (HHS)

- Telephone interviews conducted in 10,000 SEPA households with adults 18 years of age or older
- Random Digit Dial (RDD) telephone survey
  - 9,000 telephone interviews conducted with landline phones
  - 1,000 telephone interviews conducted with cell phones
- Encompasses five-county SEPA region:
  - Bucks
  - Chester
  - Delaware
  - Montgomery
  - Philadelphia



# SEPA HHS Methodology: Continued

- First conducted in 1983
  - Additional survey years include: 1987, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010
- Oversample of adults 60-74 years of age and adults 75 years of age or older
- Interviews in English and Spanish
  - Foreign-language proxy, if needed
- Respondents selected using Last Birthday Method
- Survey data weighted using U.S. Census for race, age, sex, household size, and income to adjust for sampling bias
  - Survey data also weighted to project results to U.S. Census counts to estimate total number of persons or households represented by survey data



# Survey Respondents: Adults 18-64 years of age (n=8,089), SEPA, 2010

## Age

- 18-29: n=1,659
- 30-39: n=1,636
- 40-49: n=1,665
- 50-64: n=3,129

## Poverty Status (150% FPL)

- Below FPL: n=1,460
- At/above FPL: n=6,628

## Race/Ethnicity

- White: n=5,334
- Black: n=1,701
- Latino: n=510
- Asian: n=234

## Gender

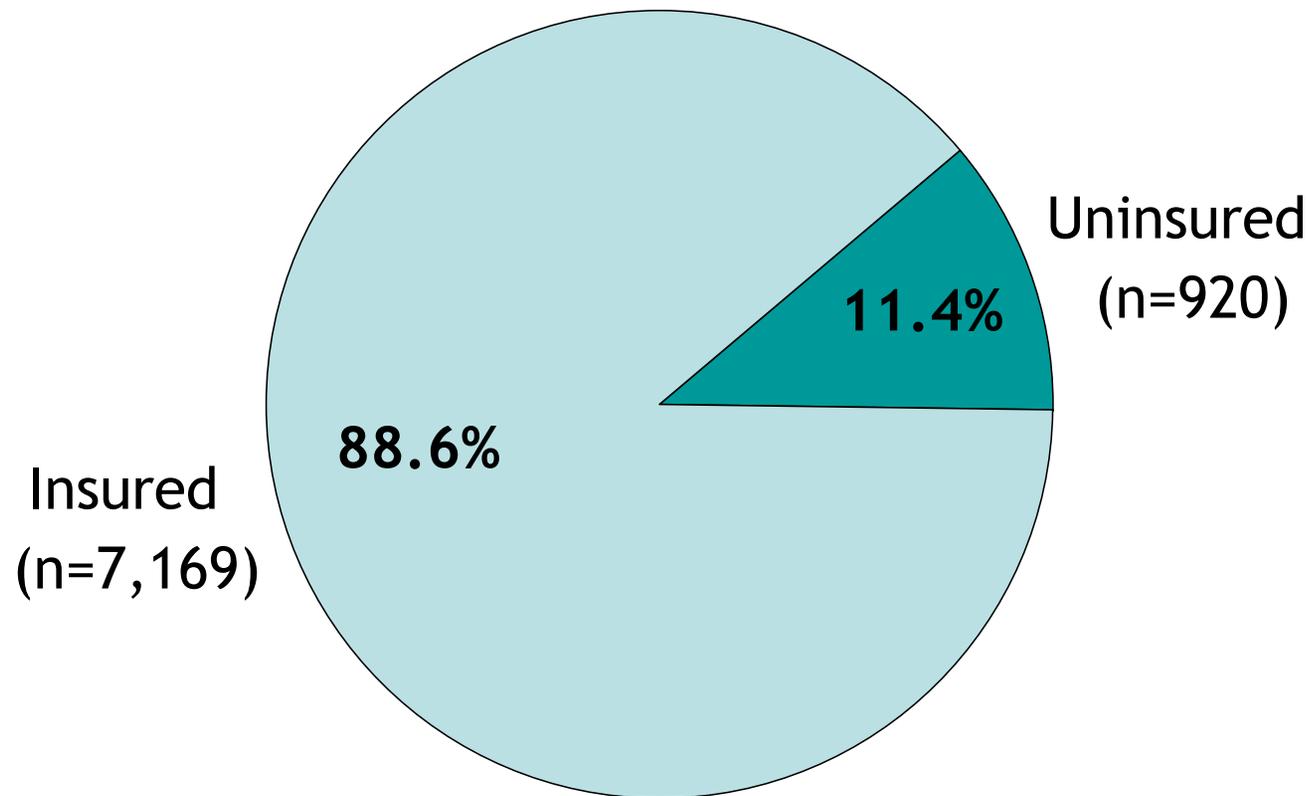
- Male: n=3,783
- Female: n=4,306

## County

- Bucks: n=1,259
- Chester: n=998
- Delaware: n=1,134
- Montgomery: n=1,600
- Philadelphia: n=3,098



## Figure 1. Insurance Status of Adults 18-64, SEPA, 2010



- In SEPA, 11.4% of adults 18-64 years of age are uninsured, representing 276,400 adults in the region.



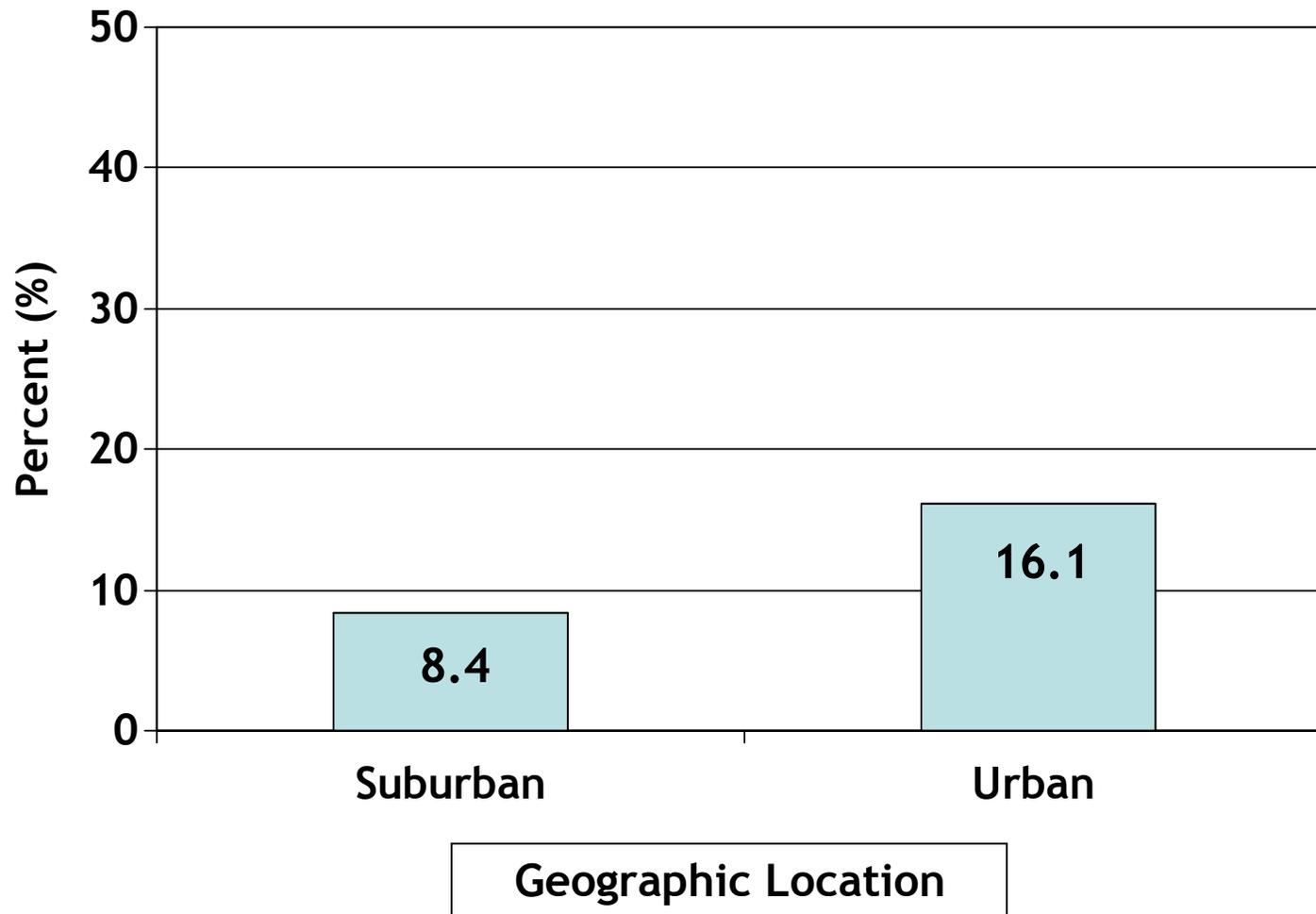
# Who are Uninsured Adults in SEPA?

## **A Look at the Uninsured By:**

- Geographic Location (urban vs. suburban)
- Gender
- Age
- Race/Ethnicity
- Poverty Status
- Educational Attainment
- Employment Status

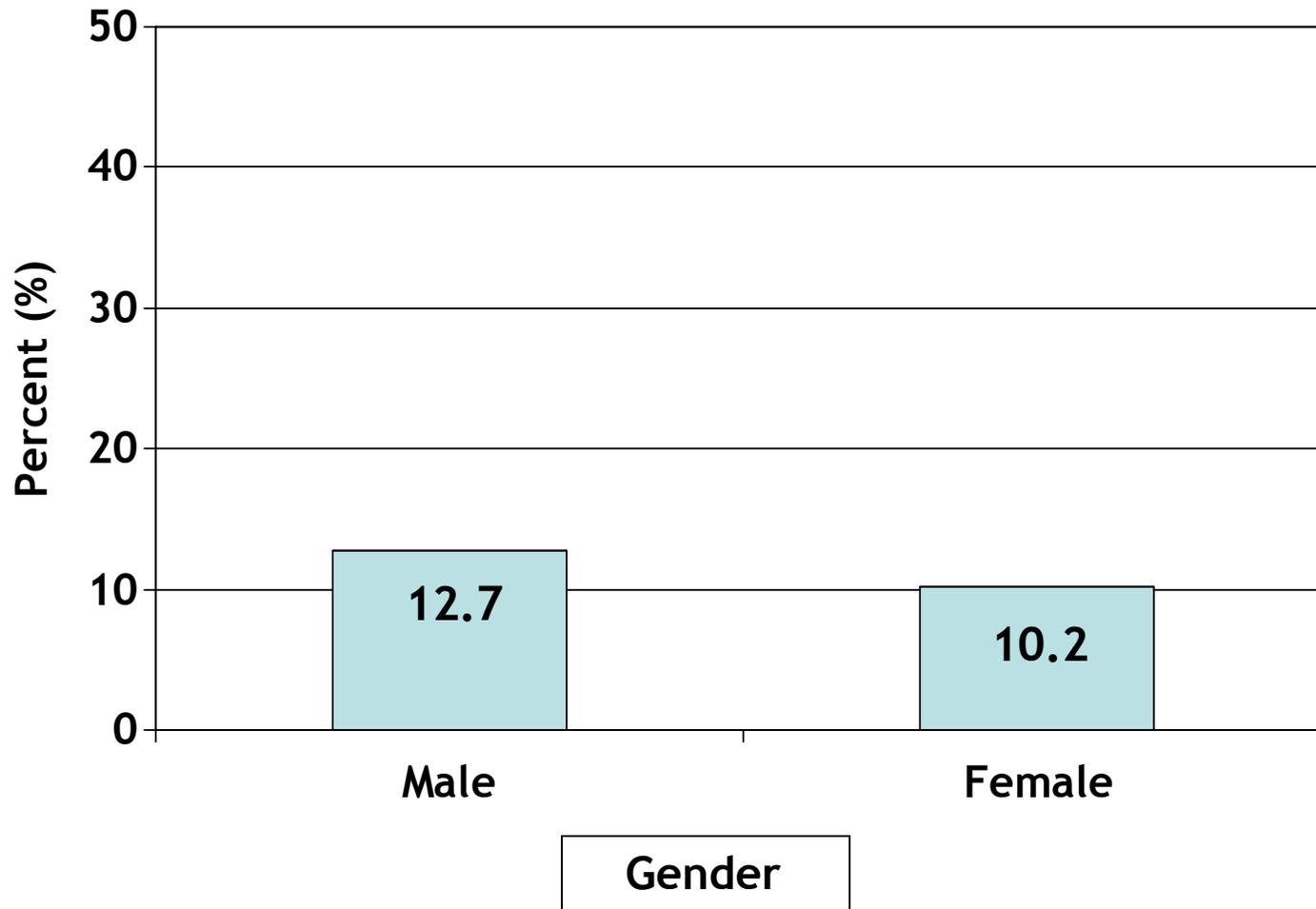


## Figure 2. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Geographic Location, SEPA, 2010



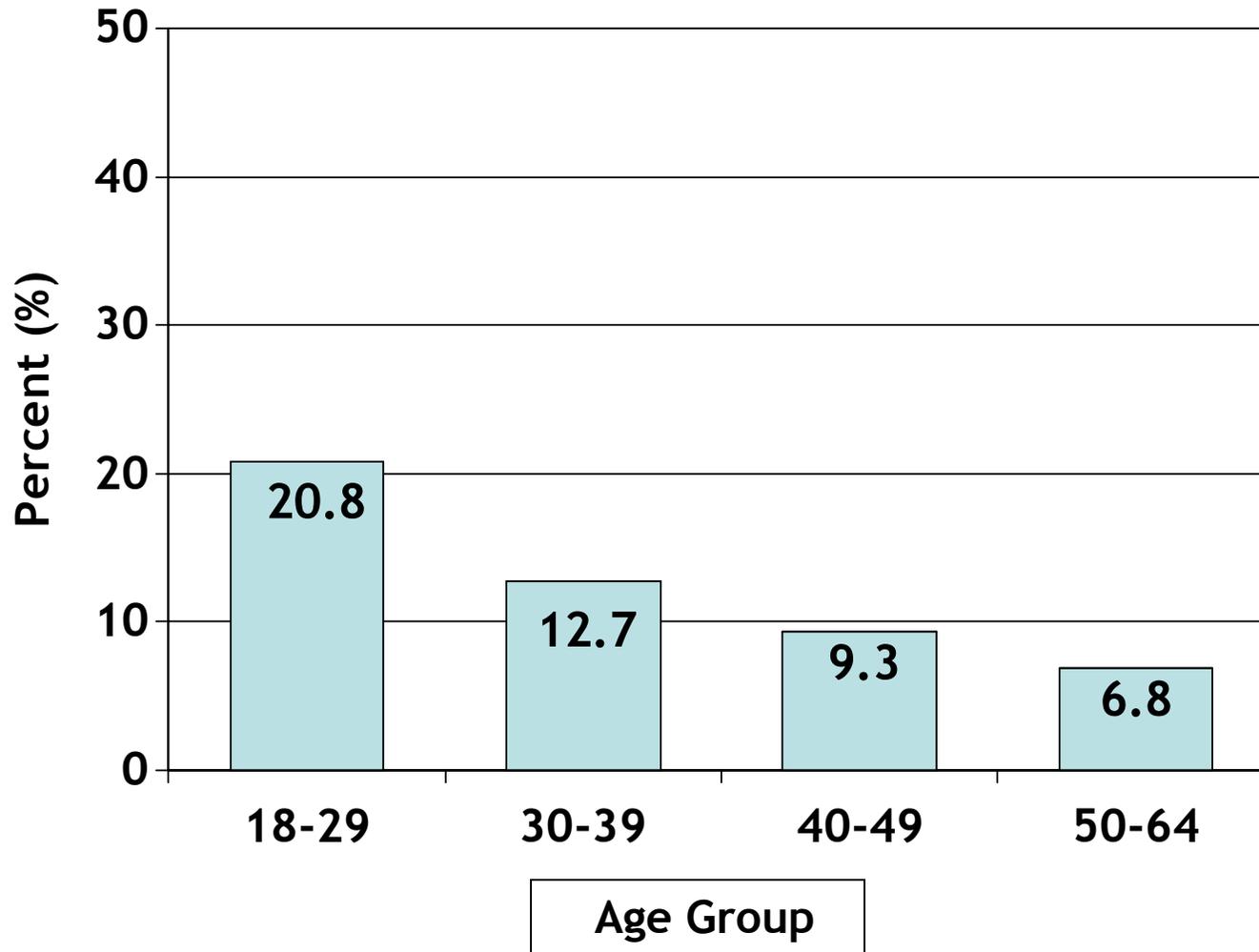


### Figure 3. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Gender, SEPA, 2010



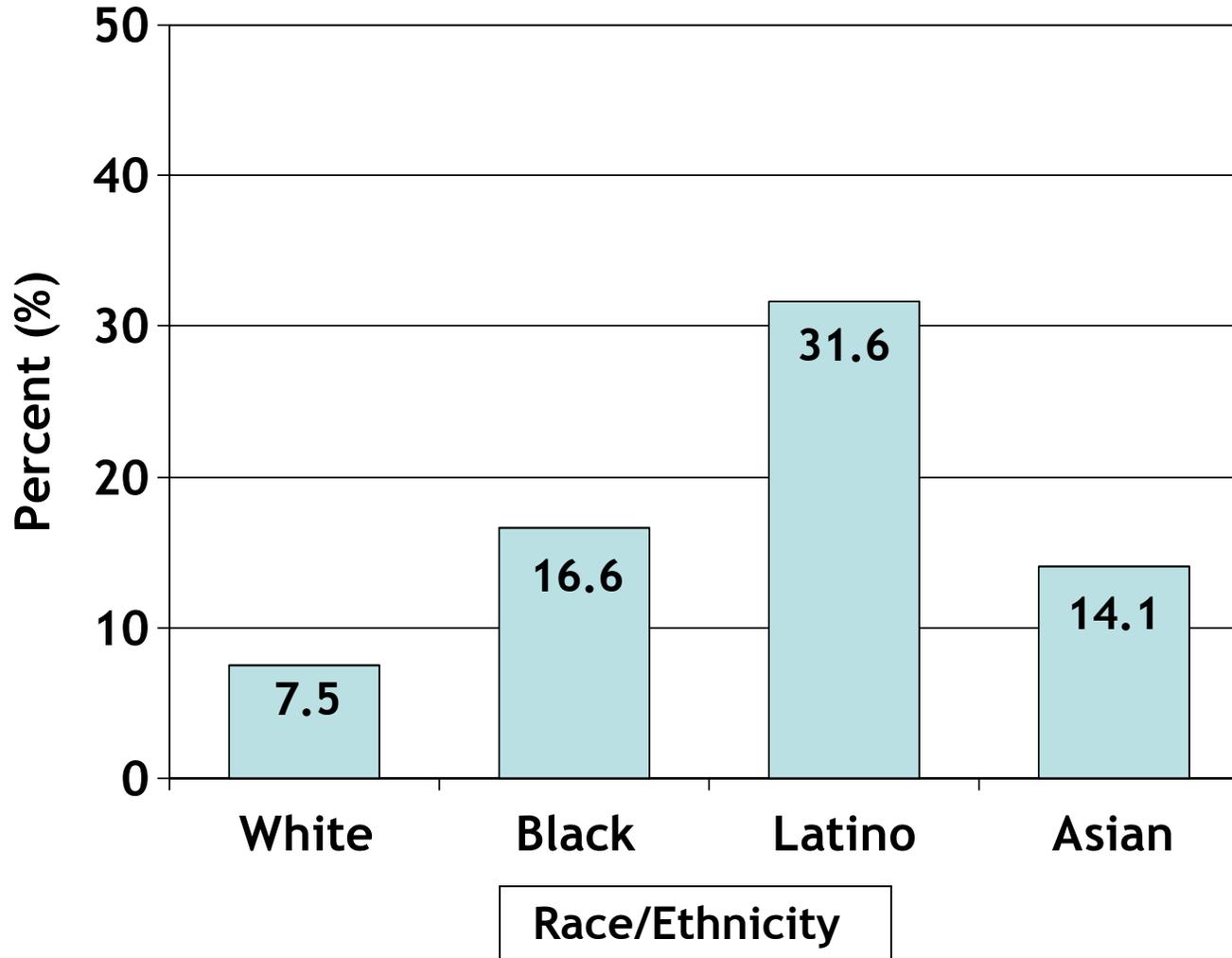


## Figure 4. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Age, SEPA, 2010



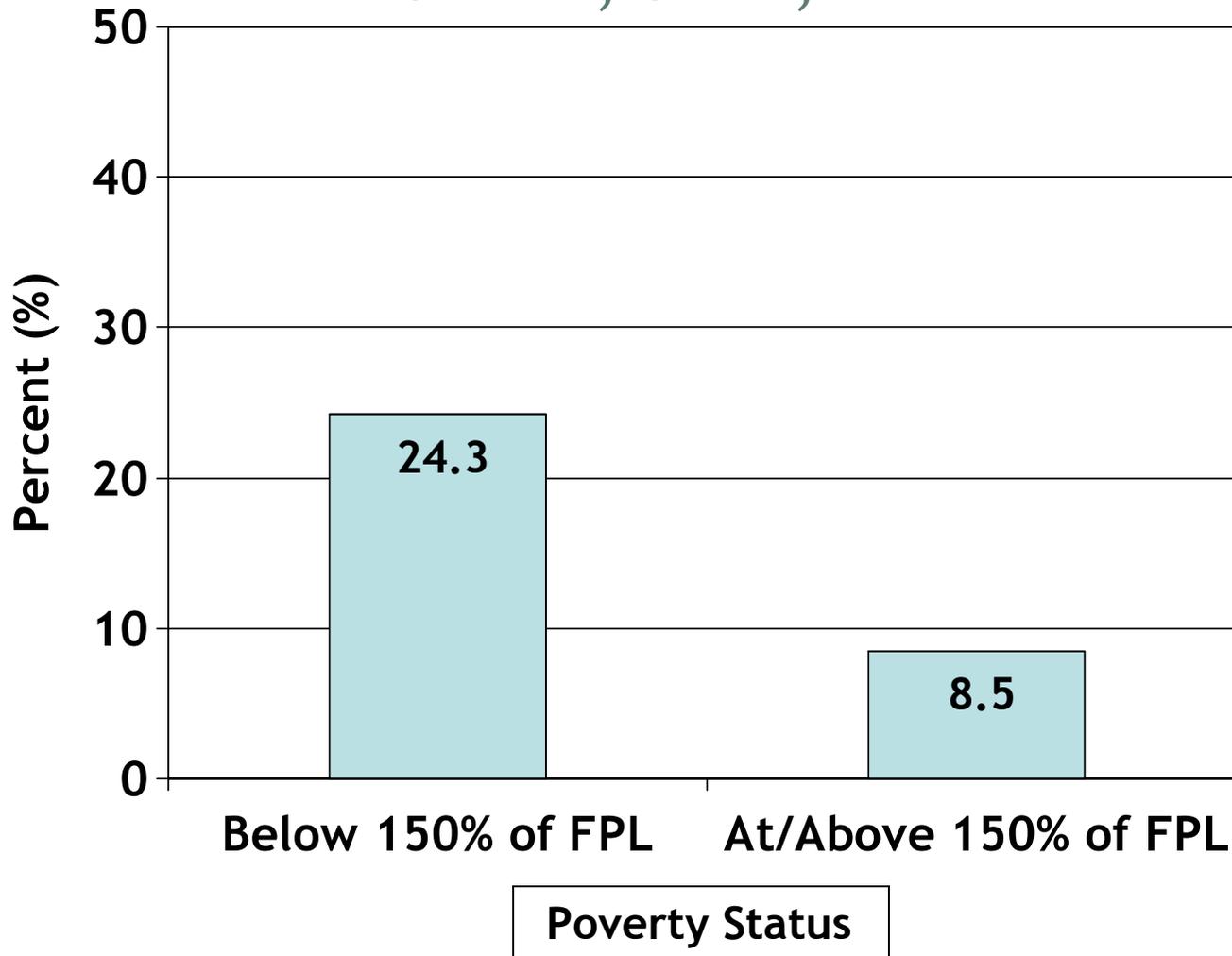


## Figure 5. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Race/Ethnicity, SEPA, 2010





## Figure 6. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Poverty Status, SEPA, 2010

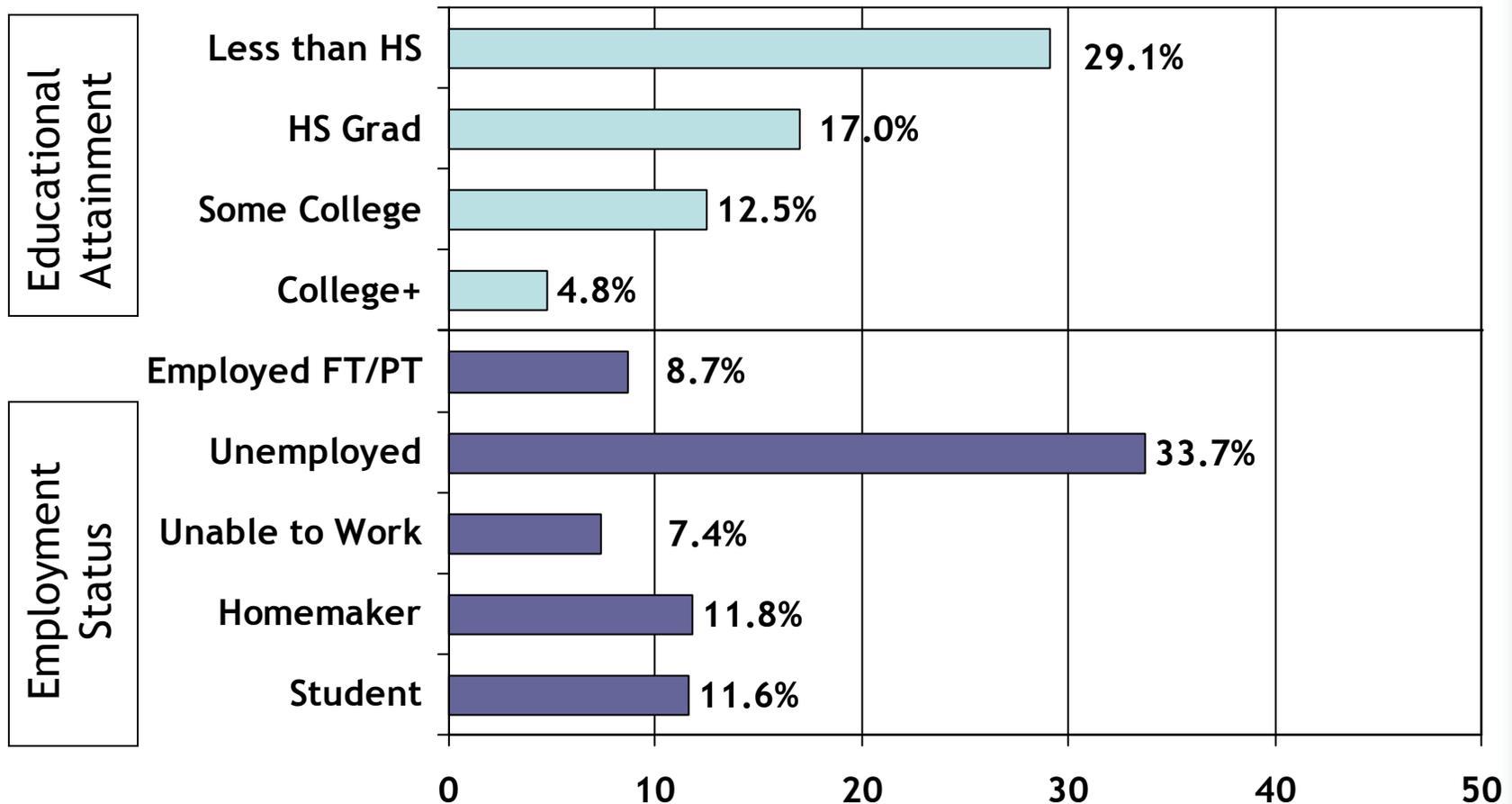


Note: The poverty level is calculated based on family size and family income.

Source: PHMC's 2010 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey, CHDB.



# Figure 7. Uninsured Adults 18-64 by Educational Attainment and Employment Status, SEPA, 2010





## Top Three Reasons Why the Uninsured are Without Insurance

1. Costs (37.2%)
2. Change of Employer (18.4%)
3. Unemployed/Not Working (13.0%)

### Some interesting findings:

- **Women** are more likely to state “unemployment/not working” as a reason for being uninsured (23.9%) compared with men (14.5%).
- **Latino adults** (63.5%) are similarly as likely as White adults (53.8%) to attribute being uninsured due to **costs**, but more likely than Black adults (50.2%).
- **Black adults** are more likely to state “unemployment/not working” (25.6%) in comparison to White (16.1%) and Latino (14.3%) adults.
- Adults living **below 150% of the FPL** are more likely to identify “unemployment/not working” (23.9%) compared to adults living at/above 150% of FPL (16.0%).



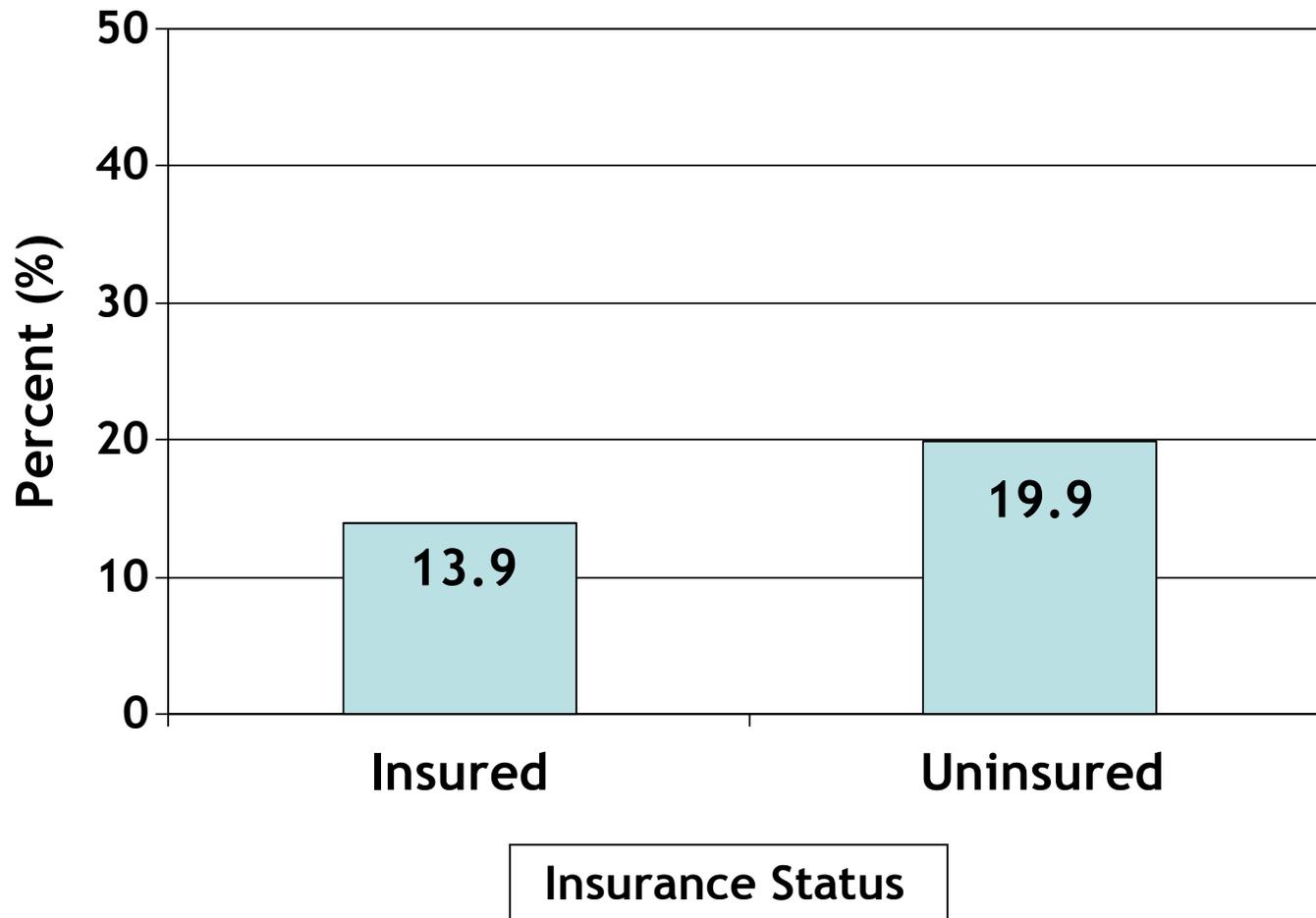
# Health Disparities of Uninsured Adults 18-64

- Health Status
- Regular Source of Care
- Select Preventive Screenings
  - Pap screenings
  - Breast Exam
  - Mammogram
  - Prostate Exam
- Cost Barriers to Care



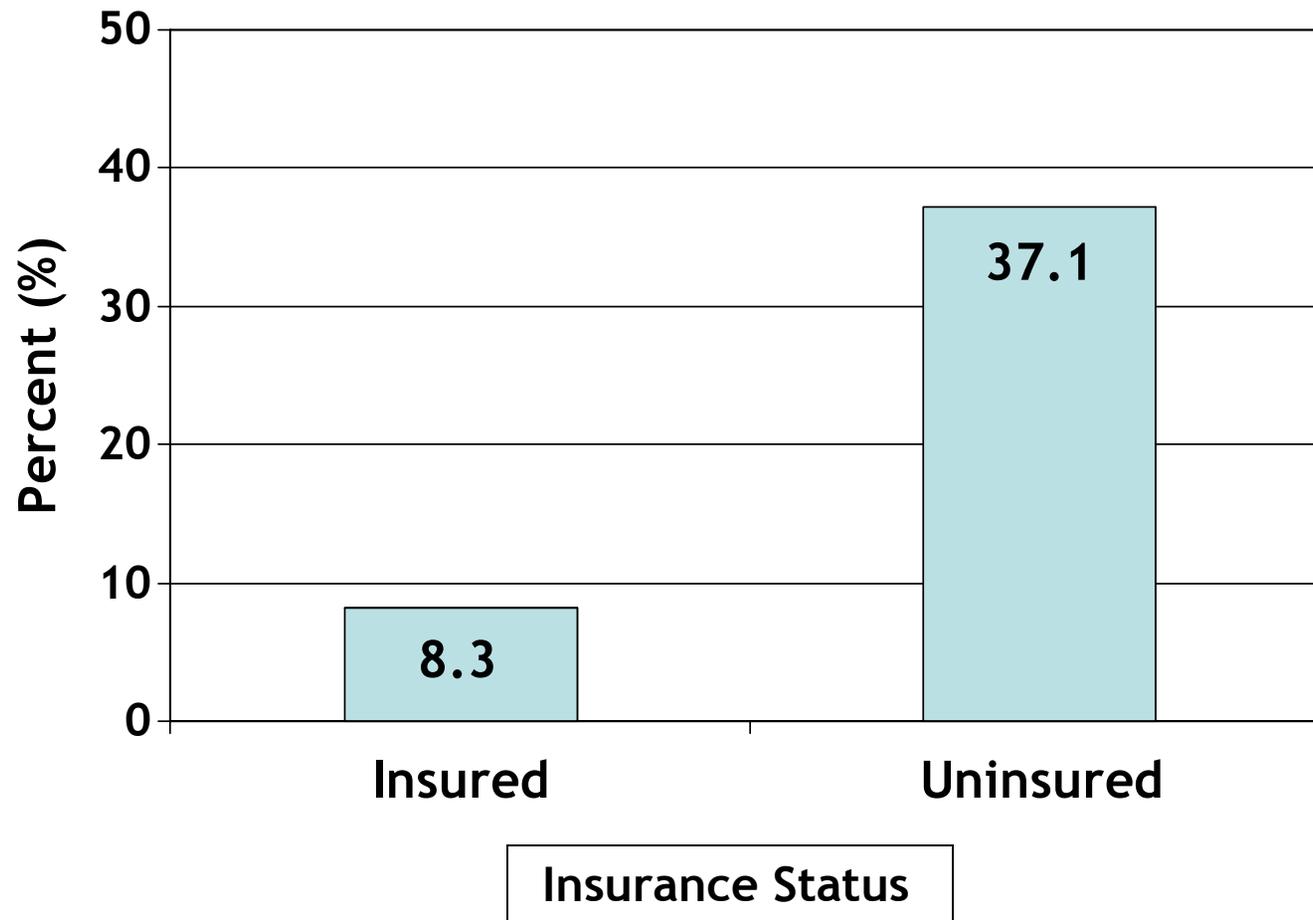


## Figure 8. Adults 18-64 in Fair or Poor Health by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010



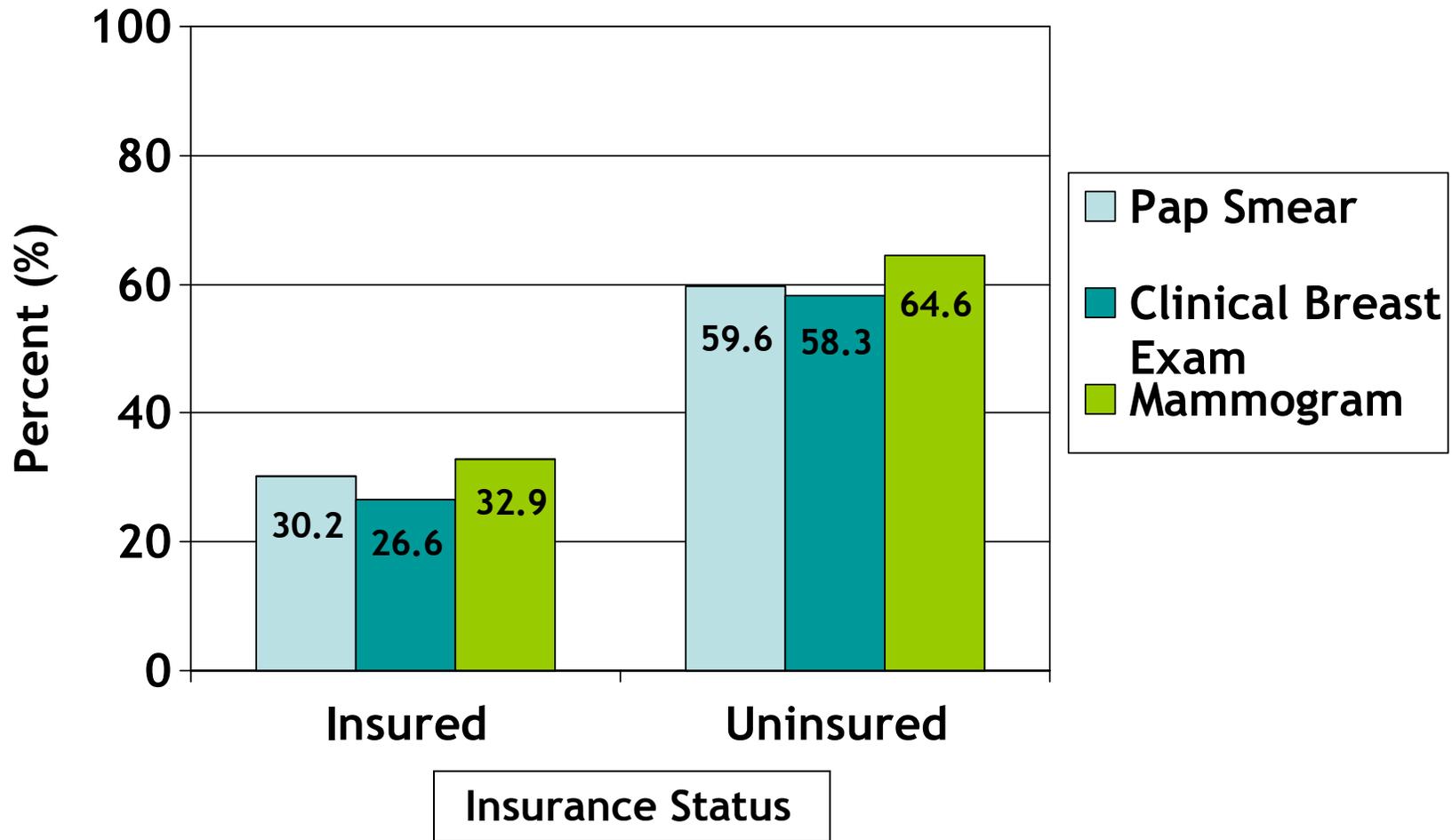


## Figure 9. Adults 18-64 with No Regular Source of Care by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010





# Figure 10. Women with No Select Screenings in the Past Year by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010

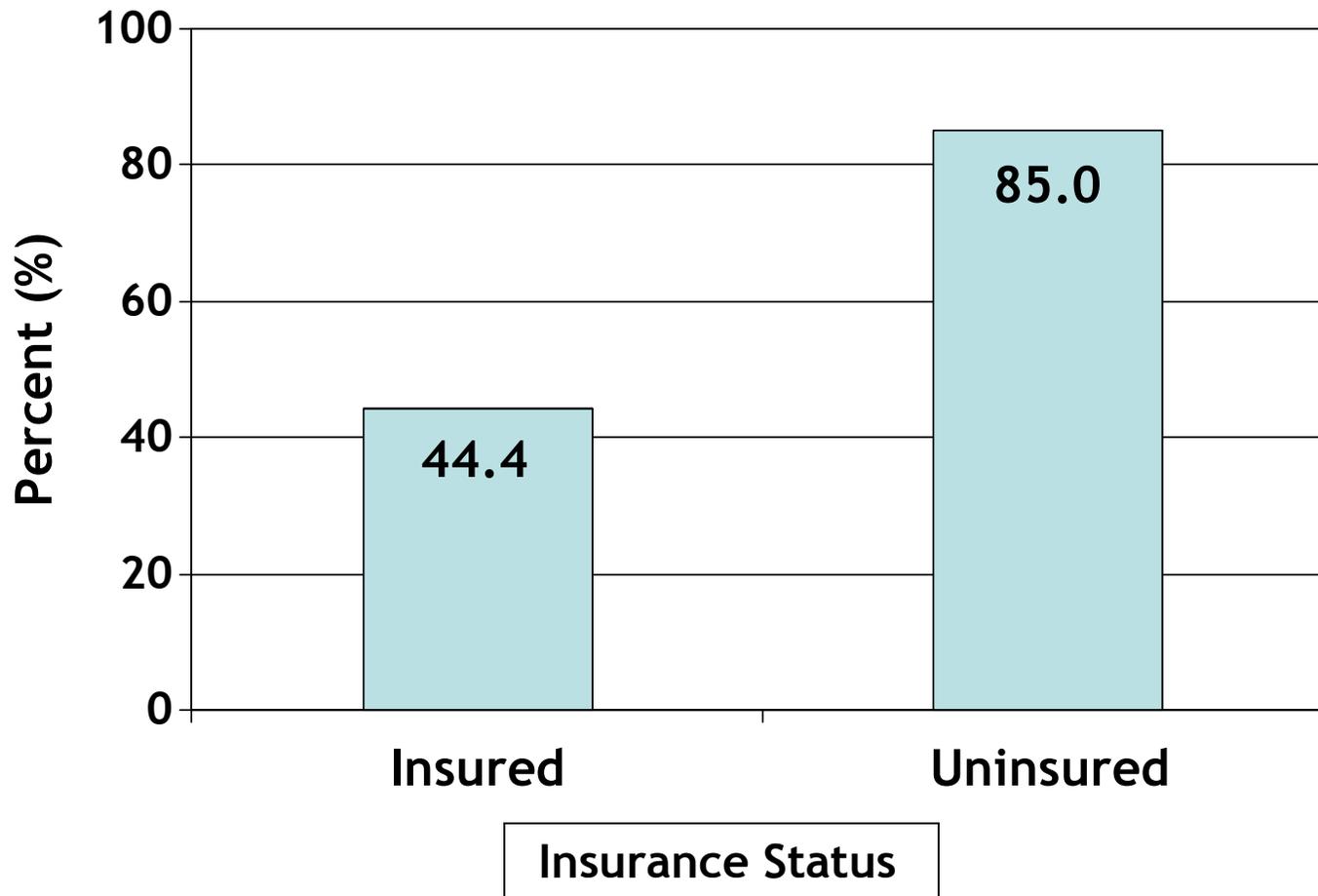


Notes: Mammogram asked of women 40 years of age and older.

Pap smear and clinical breast exam asked of women 18 years of age and older.



# Figure 11. Men 45-64 with No Prostate Exam in the Past Year by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010

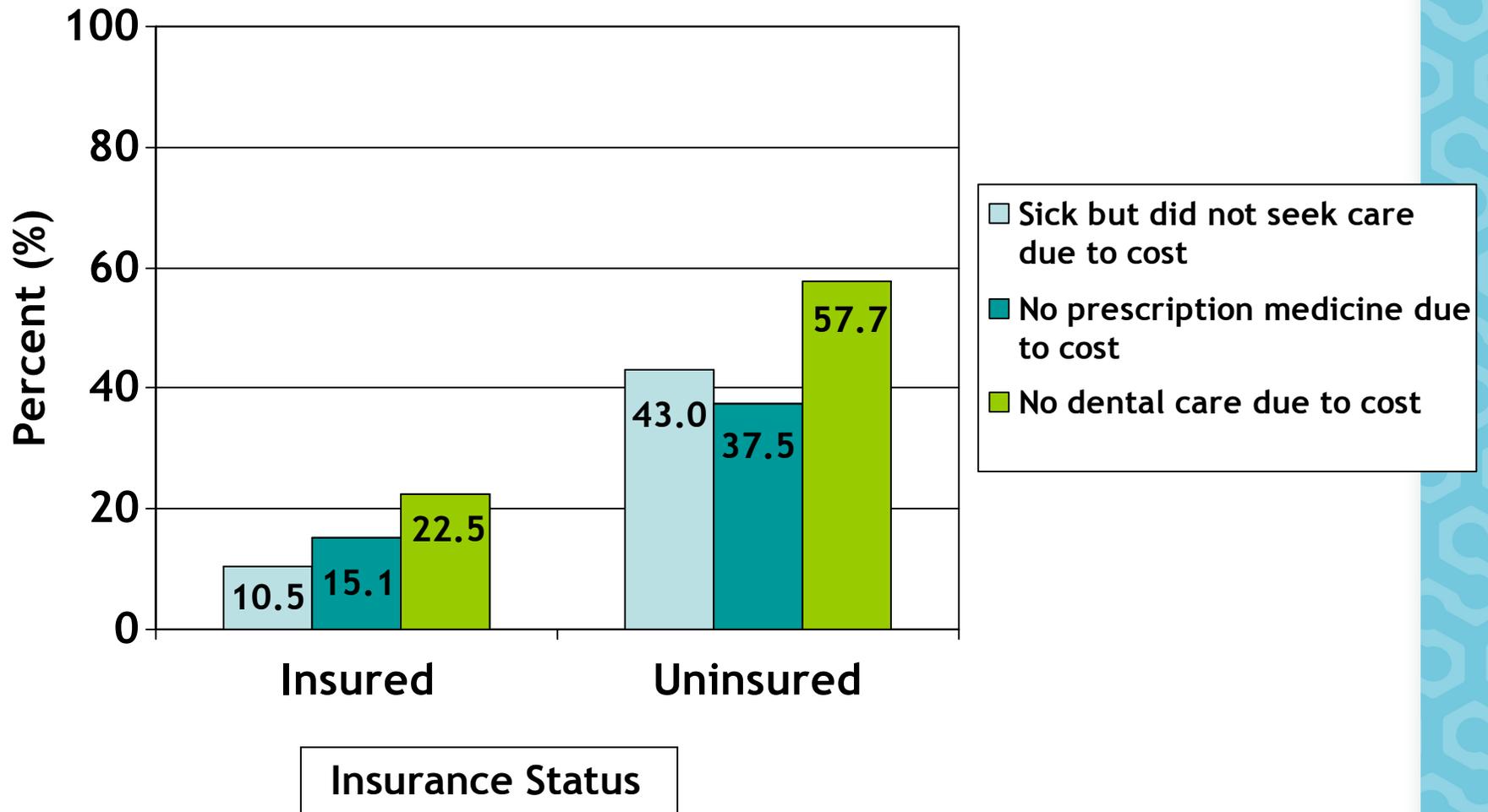


Note: Prostate exam is asked of men 45 years and older.

Source: PHMC's 2010 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey, CHDB.

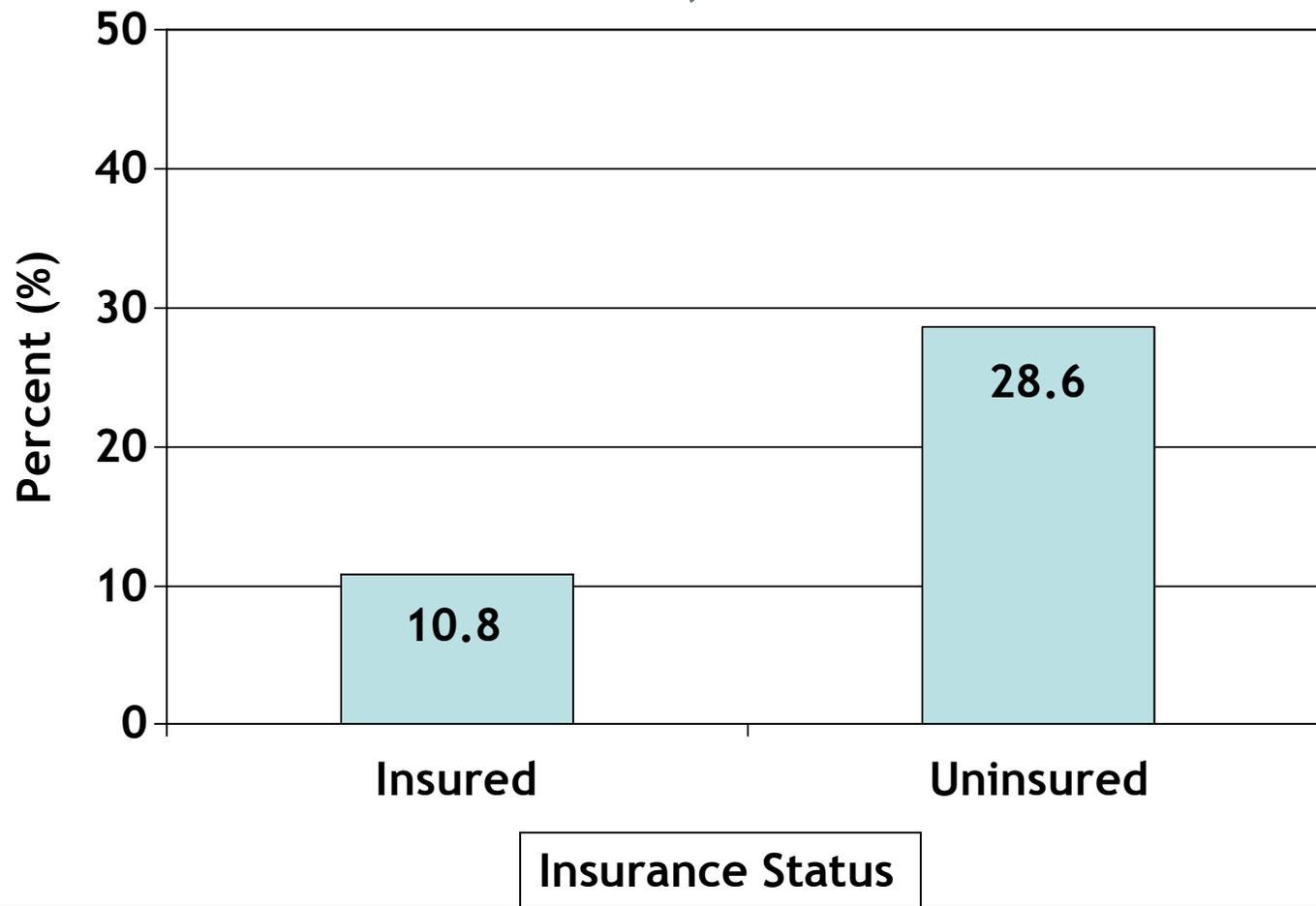


## Figure 12. Cost Barriers to Care for Adults 18-64 by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010





# Figure 13. Adults 18-64 who Cut a Meal due to Cost in the Past Year by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010





## Summary and Conclusions

- Demographic and socio-economic differences exist between uninsured and insured adults 18-64 in SEPA.
  - Uninsured adults are more likely to be younger, live in urban areas, identify as Latino, live below 150% of FPL, not have a HS degree, and be unemployed.
- Uninsured adults identify costs, change of employer and unemployment as the top reasons for lack of health insurance.
- There are resulting health disparities between insured and uninsured adults.
  - Uninsured adults are more likely to be in fair or poor health, not have a regular source of care, not have select recommended screenings in the past year, and experience cost barriers to care.



## Acknowledgments

The Household Health Survey and the work of the Community Health Data Base are made possible with the support of The Pew Charitable Trusts, William Penn Foundation, United Way of SEPA, Green Tree Community Health Foundation, CIGNA Foundation, Philadelphia Foundation, and Thomas Scattergood Behavioral Health Foundation as well as nearly 400 CHDB Members and Affiliates representing the health and human service community in SEPA.

## Contact Information

To find out more about the Household Health Survey and the data presented here, please contact Sarah Ingerman ([singerman@phmc.org](mailto:singerman@phmc.org)).