

Trends in Health Insurance Coverage during the COVID-19 Pandemic: New Monthly Evidence from the Household Pulse Survey

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Household Pulse Survey Data and Methods



HPS Background

- U.S. Census Bureau experimental survey in collaboration with 11 federal agencies
- Measure effects of COVID-19 pandemic on U.S. households in near real time
- Prioritizes speed over "gold standard" data
- Valuable tool for measuring real-time impacts of pandemic



HPS Design

- Biweekly survey of household-residing adults
- Contacted via email and SMS and pushed to web-based survey
- Representative of all states and 15 largest MSAs
- Sample sizes of ~40k 100k per week
- Weighted response rates of $\sim 5\% 8\%$



Concerns

- Nonresponse bias
- Data are self-reported
- Potential break in series between July 2020 and August 2020
- Data still valuable for understanding trends rather than absolute levels



Overview of Analysis and Methods

- Monthly estimates of health insurance coverage by type for April 2020 April 2021
- Universe is household-residing adults, age 18–64
- National estimates and by state, Medicaid expansion status and race/ethnicity
- Limited ability to disaggregate race/ethnicity categories
- Used insurance hierarchy for respondents with multiple sources of coverage
- We won't focus on Medicare coverage



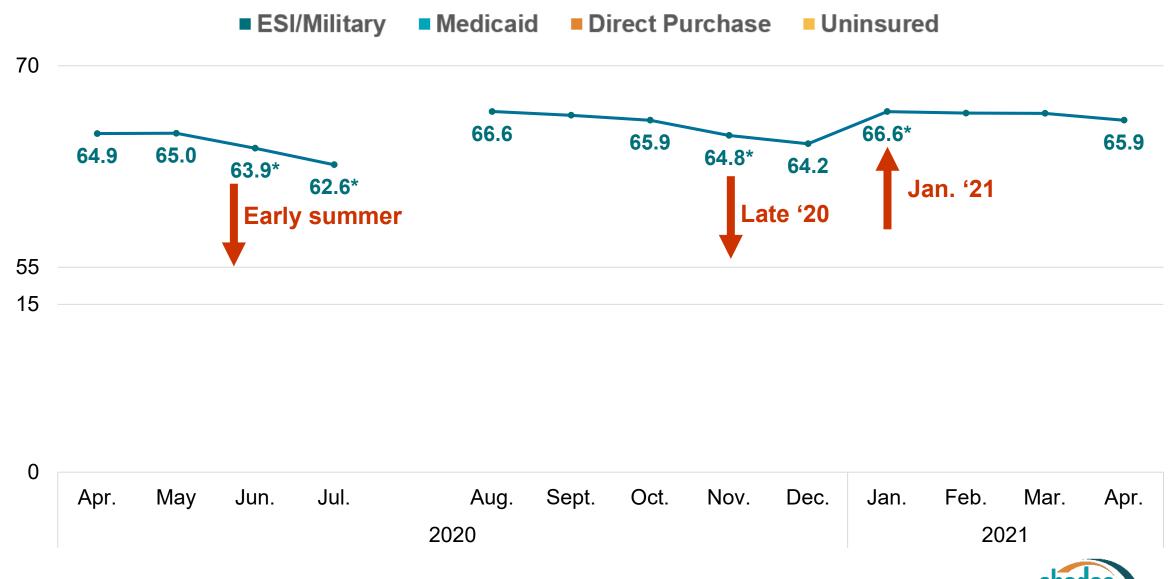
National Coverage Distribution

Results

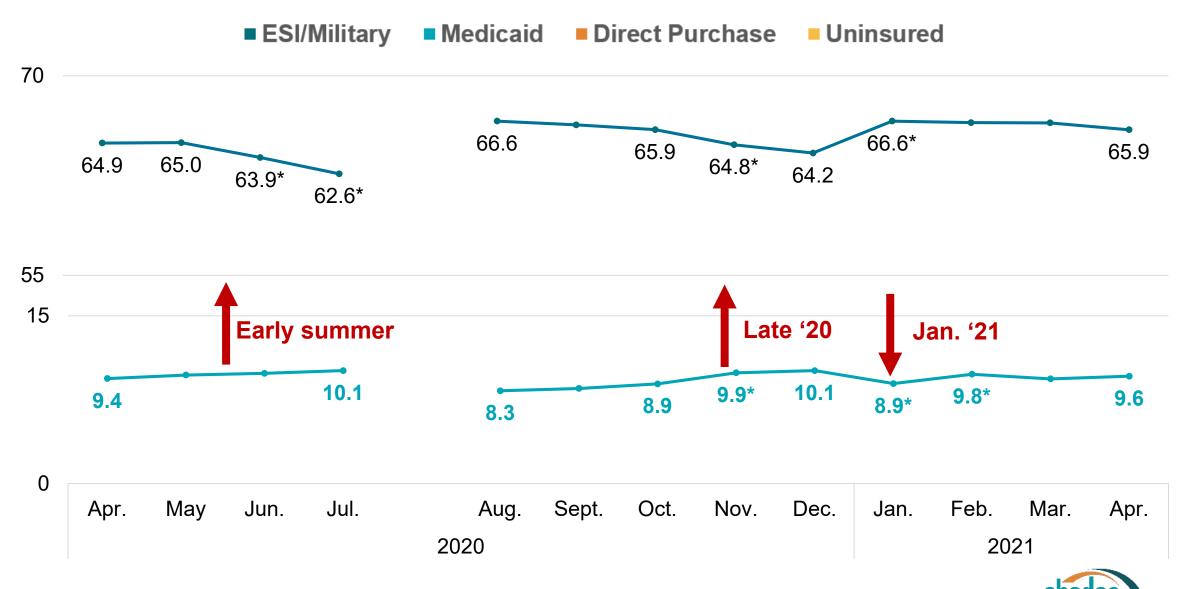


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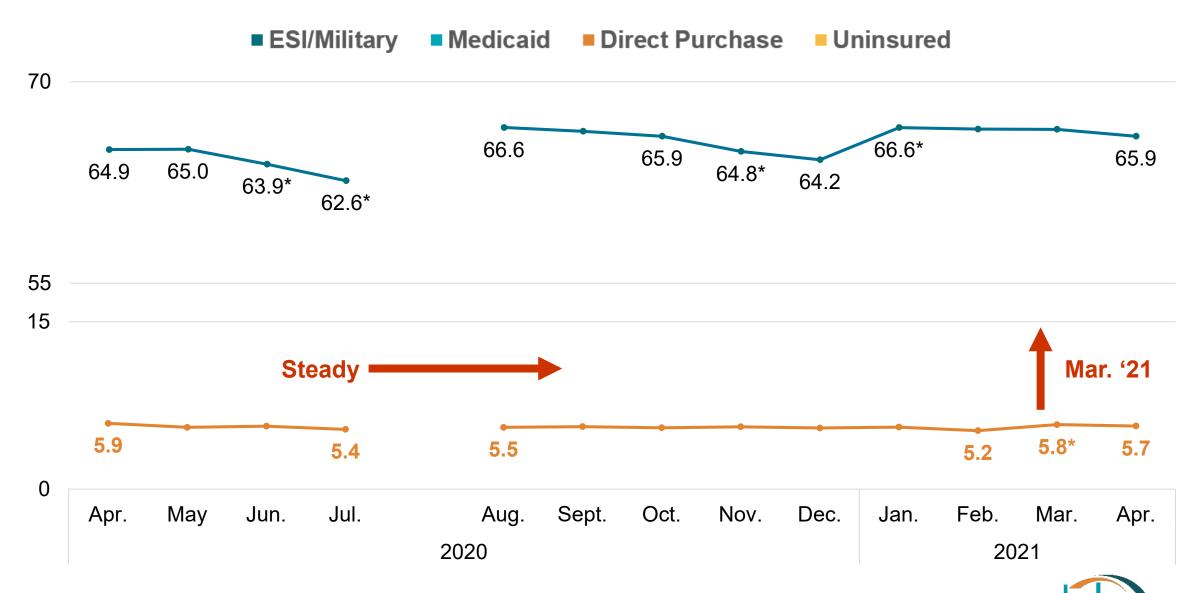
Disruptions to employer-sponsored coverage



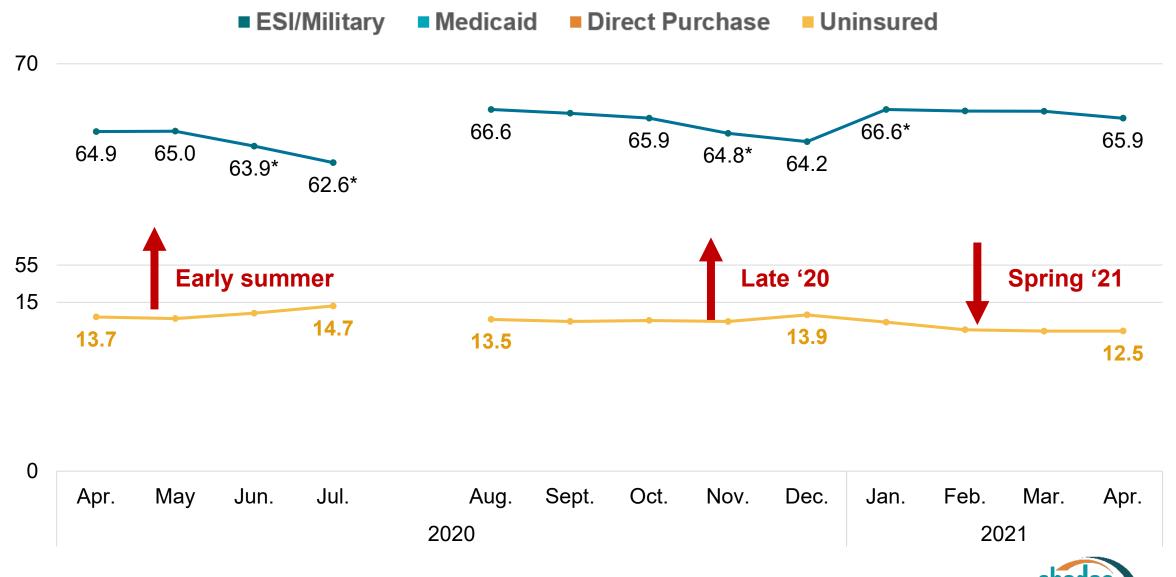
Medicaid partially offset the drop in ESI



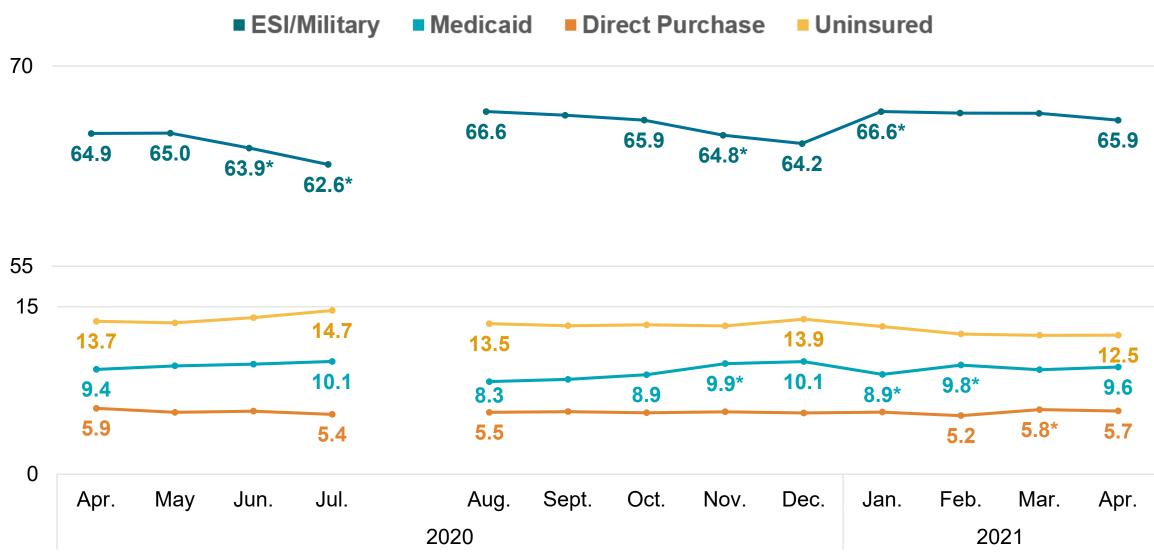
Direct Purchase held steady



Uninsured rate drifted up, but offset in part by Medicaid



Medicaid provided a safety net





Coverage by Medicaid Expansion Status

Results



Medicaid safety net stronger in Expansion states

Medicaid Uninsured

25 **Expansion States**



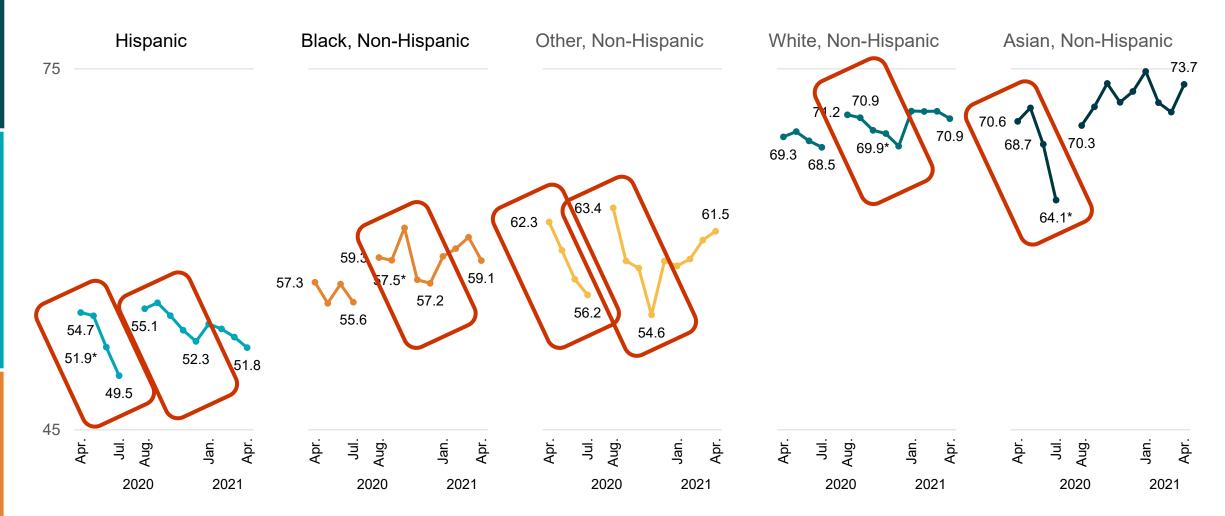
Coverage by Race/Ethnicity

Results



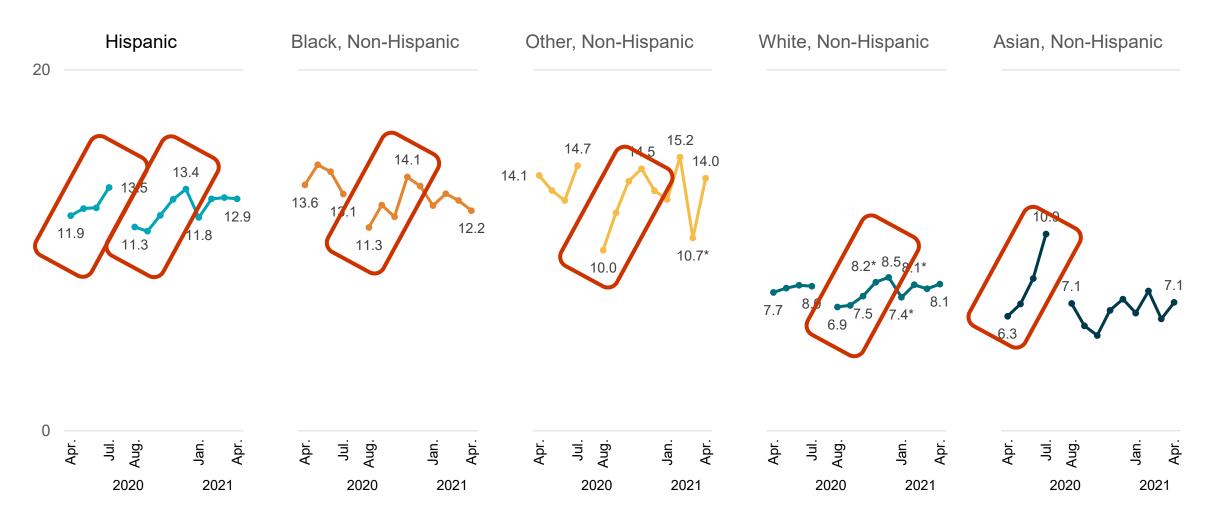
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Unequal disruptions to ESI by race/ethnicity





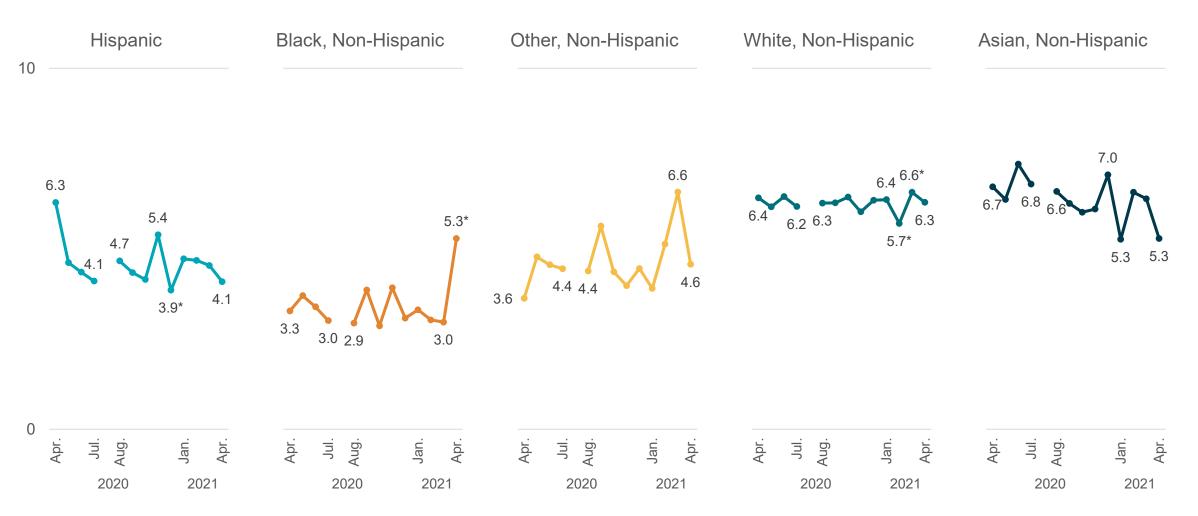
Medicaid provided safety net for all groups



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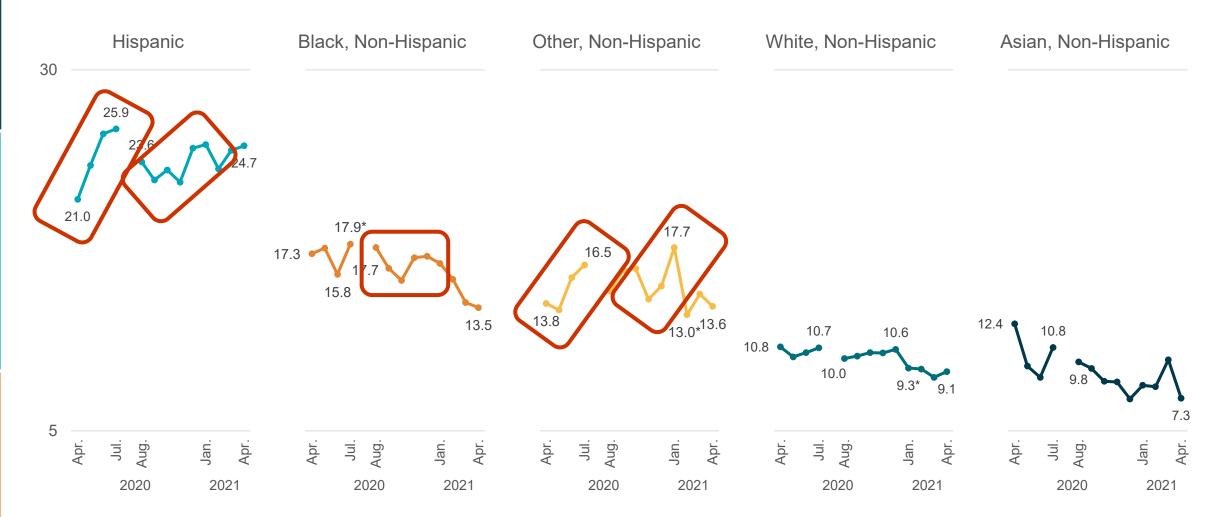
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Some groups saw large swings in Direct Purchase





Racial/ethnic disparities in rates of uninsurance



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Conclusions and Discussion



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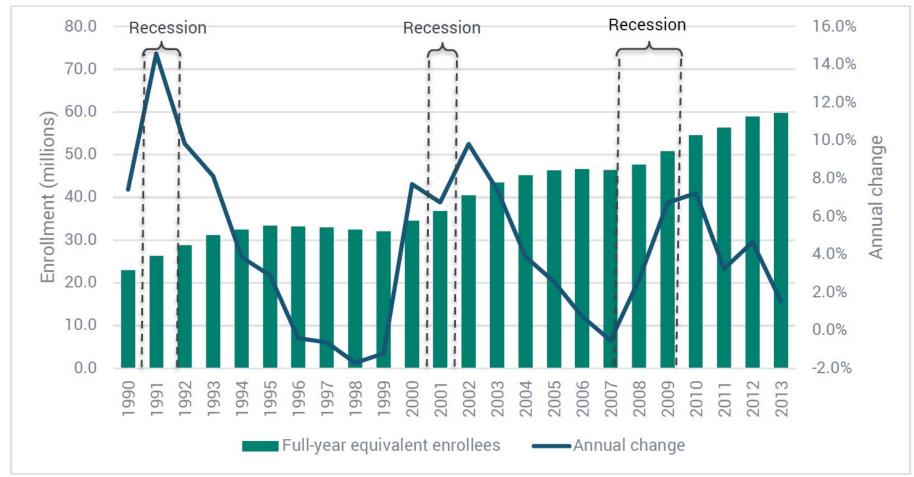
Loss of employer-sponsored coverage

- More coverage disruptions when coverage is tied to employment
- Early-summer and late-fall 2020; recovery in January 2021
 - \downarrow 2.3PP April July
 - \downarrow 2.4PP August December
- Losses weren't felt evenly throughout the population



Medicaid is a countercyclical safety-net program







Comments on using the HPS data

- HPS data are far from perfect, with reasons for concern about nonresponse bias
- HPS has been an invaluable source of near-real-time data during a rapidly evolving crisis



SHADAC Household Pulse Survey Resources

Measuring Coronavirus Impacts with the Census Bureau's New Household Pulse Survey: **Utilizing the Data and Understanding the Methodology** <u>shadac.org/Household-Pulse-SurveyMethods</u>

Vaccine Hesitancy Decreased During the First Three Months of the Year: New Evidence from the Household Pulse Survey shadac.org/news/vaccine-hesitancy-decreased-during-first-three-months-year-new-evidence-household-pulse-survey

COVID-19 Vaccination Rates: State-level and Subpopulation Analysis of the Household Pulse Survey

shadac.org/news/covid-19-vaccination-rates-state-level-and-subpopulation-analysis-HPS



Thank you!

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