HOUSEHOLD HEALTH SURVEY DATA SPOTLIGHT: The rate of uninsured adults is on the rise in SEPA

The number of Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) adults without health insurance increased from 8.5% in 2015 to 11% in 2018. Approximately 277,500 adults in SEPA lacked health insurance in 2018. This finding mirrors a national trend reported in September 2019 by the U.S. Census Bureau that showed an increase in uninsured individuals for the first time since the passage of the Affordable Care Act.

![Percentage of Uninsured Southeastern Pennsylvania Adults Aged 18-64 Years, 1991-2018](chart.png)


_Note: The HiHS survey was conducted every 2 years between 1994-2012 and every 3 years between 1991-1994 and 2012-2018._

Data from the 2018-2019 Household Health Survey highlight disparities in health insurance coverage by race and ethnicity, education, and employment status:

- 22% of Latino adults aged 18-64 years and 16% of Black adults lacked health insurance compared to 8% of White adults in SEPA
31% of adults who did not complete high school lacked health insurance compared to 14% of adults who completed high school, technical school, or some college, and 7% who completed college.

17% of adults who are employed part-time lack health insurance compared to 10% of adults who are employed full-time.

Health insurance coverage is critical to an individual’s ability to access medical care. This **HOUSEHOLD HEALTH SURVEY DATA SPOTLIGHT** suggests that improved efforts are needed to increase health insurance coverage in the region, thereby promoting better health of all residents in SEPA.

The full U.S. Census Bureau report can be found [here](#).

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The Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) Household Health Survey (HHS), conducted continuously since 1983 by [Public Health Management Corporation](https://www.phmc.org) (PHMC), is a comprehensive health survey of 7,500 households in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties. The survey collects information from residents about their health status, use of health services, access to care, and many other timely health issues. Findings from the survey are used to better understand how social determinants of health, economic and environmental factors can impact individuals and communities.

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