



PANDEMIC HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, AFFORDABILITY, AND ACCESS TO/UTILIZATION OF CARE AMONG U.S. ADULTS

SHADAC COVID-19 SURVEY, APRIL 2020



STATE HEALTH ACCESS DATA ASSISTANCE CENTER

August 2020

SURVEY OVERVIEW

- In light of the sudden arrival of the novel coronavirus, and as part of our mission to collect and leverage sound health data to inform or evaluate policy decisions for states and federal organizations, the State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) created a survey to determine the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on issues such as health care access, health care utilization, and health insurance coverage.
- The SHADAC COVID-19 survey was conducted as part of the AmeriSpeak omnibus survey conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago.
- The survey was conducted using a mix of phone and online modes from April 24 and 26, 2020, among a nationally representative sample of 1,007 respondents age 18 and older.

Acknowledgement: We appreciate contributions to the survey by Sarah Gollust of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health and Brendan Saloner of the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health.



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE LOSSES

4.0% 
Lost health insurance due to COVID

10.2 MILLION 
Lost health insurance due to COVID

The SHADAC COVID-19 Survey found that 4.0 percent of U.S. adults, or roughly 10.2 million individuals, have lost health insurance coverage since the pandemic began, either losing their health insurance through an employer or by canceling their coverage to pay for other expenses.

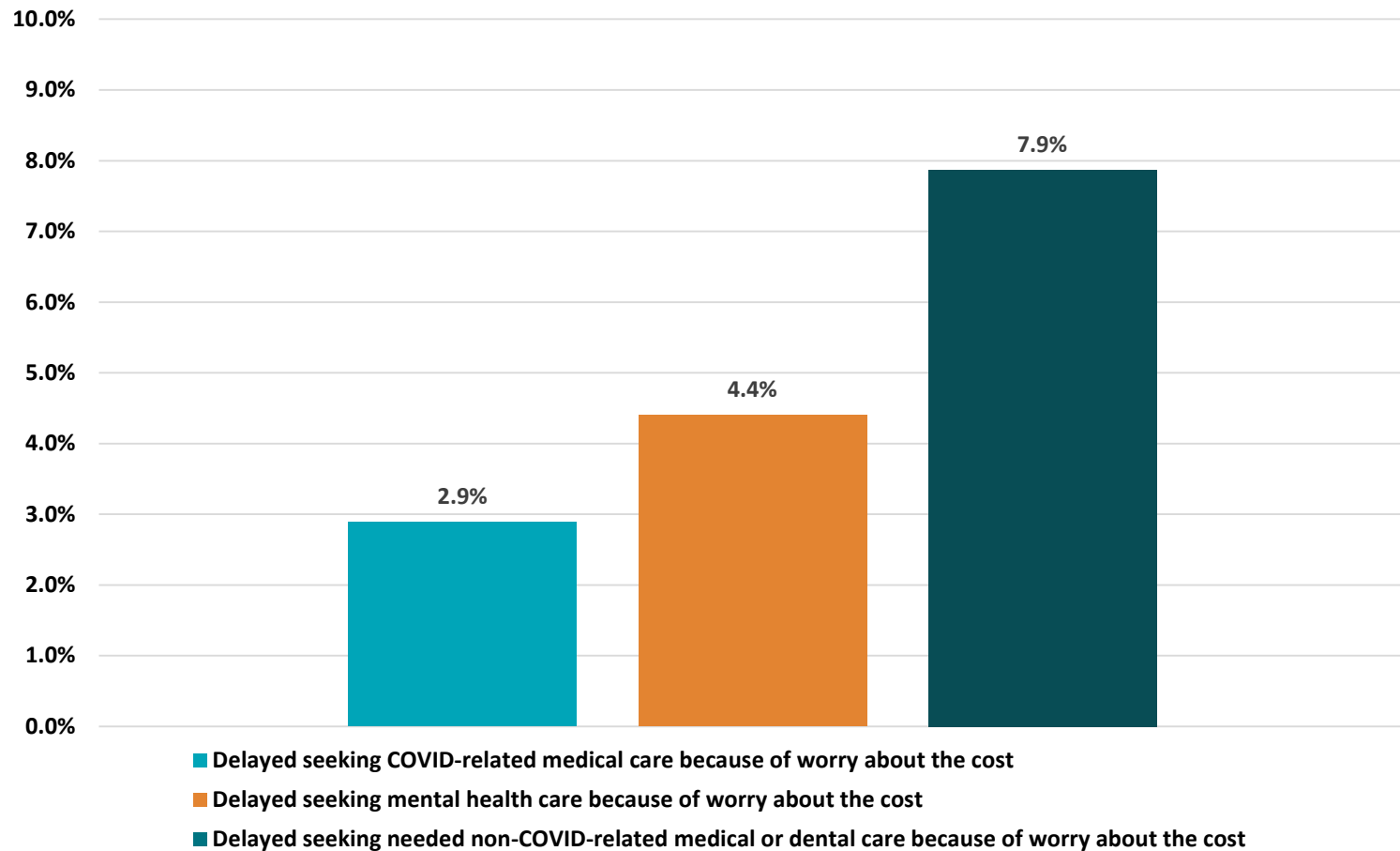
Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.



HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

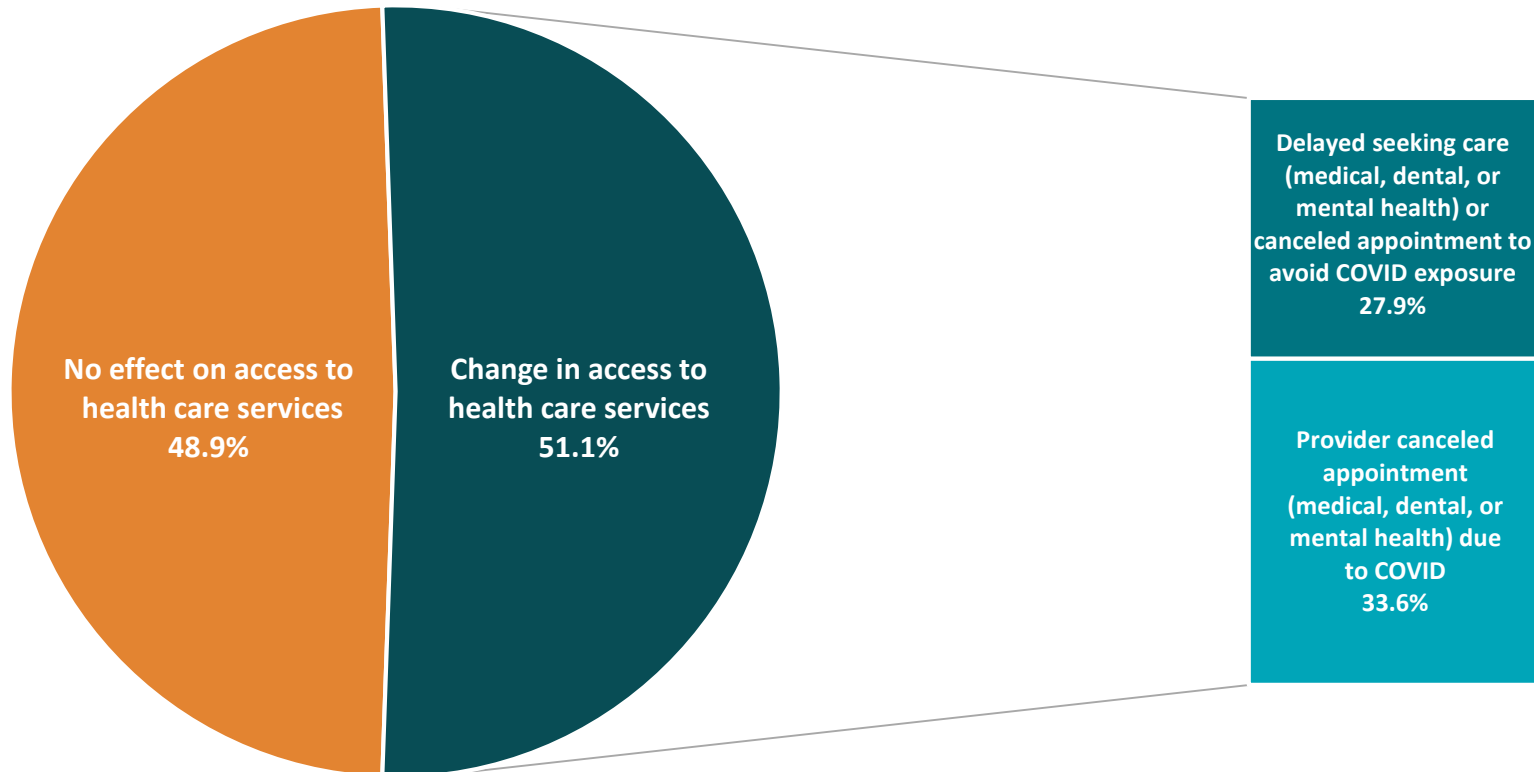
Percent of U.S. Adults who Delayed Seeking Medical, Dental, and/or Mental Health Care Due to Cost



Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Medical, Dental, and/or Mental Health Care due to COVID

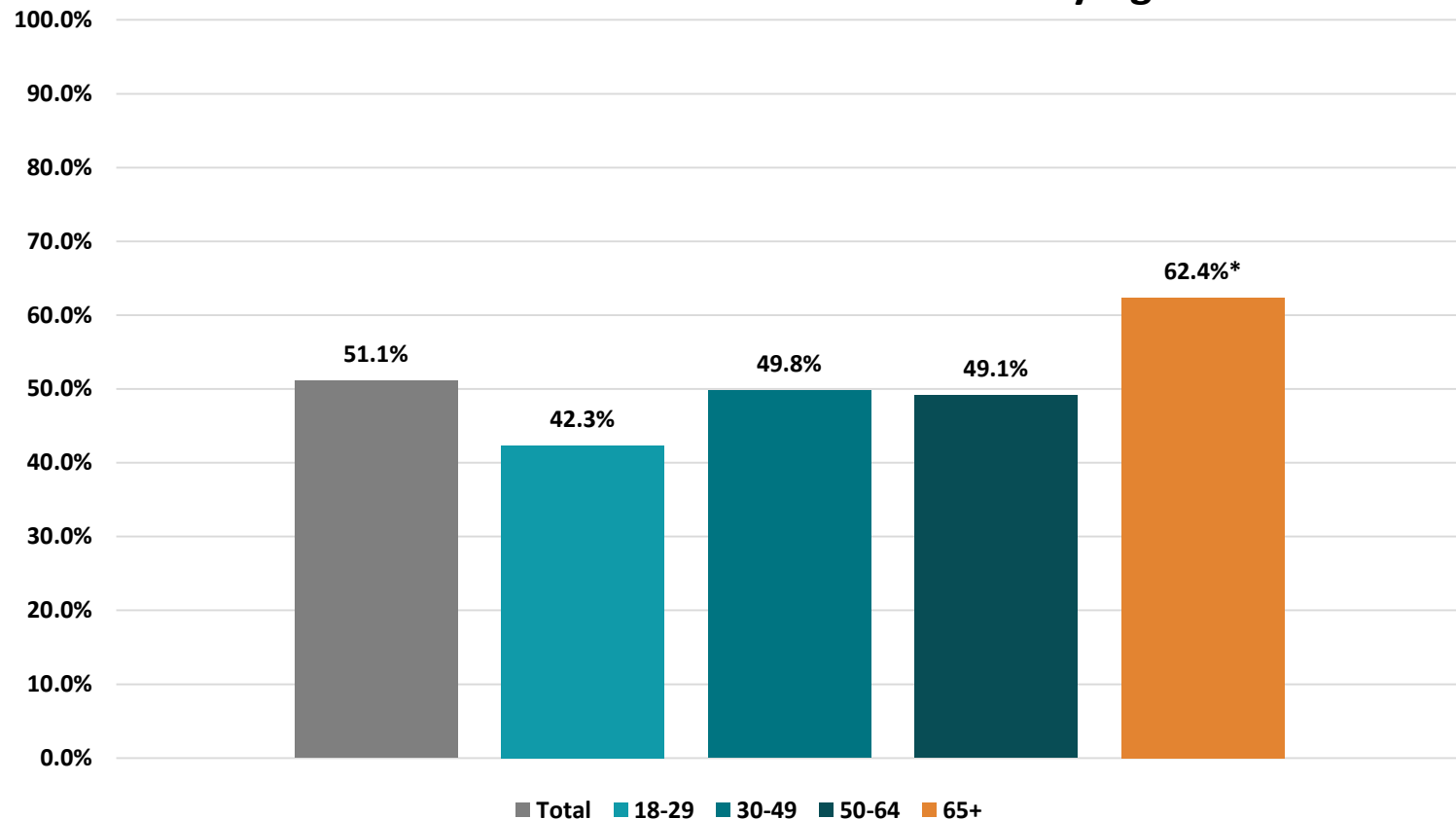


Note: Because respondents could report multiple access-to-care impacts, the subcategories don't add to the 51.1% who reported a change in access.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Age

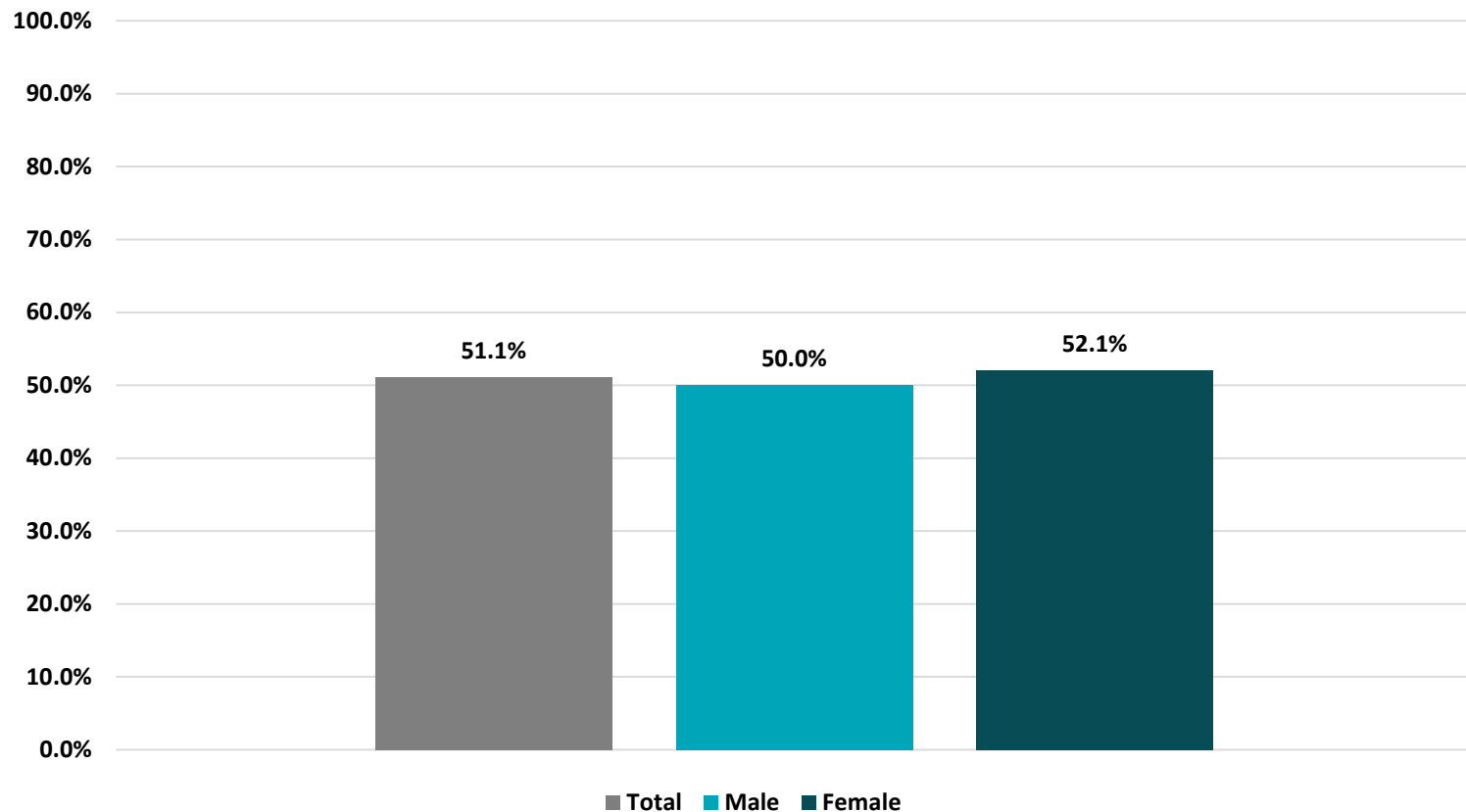


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Gender

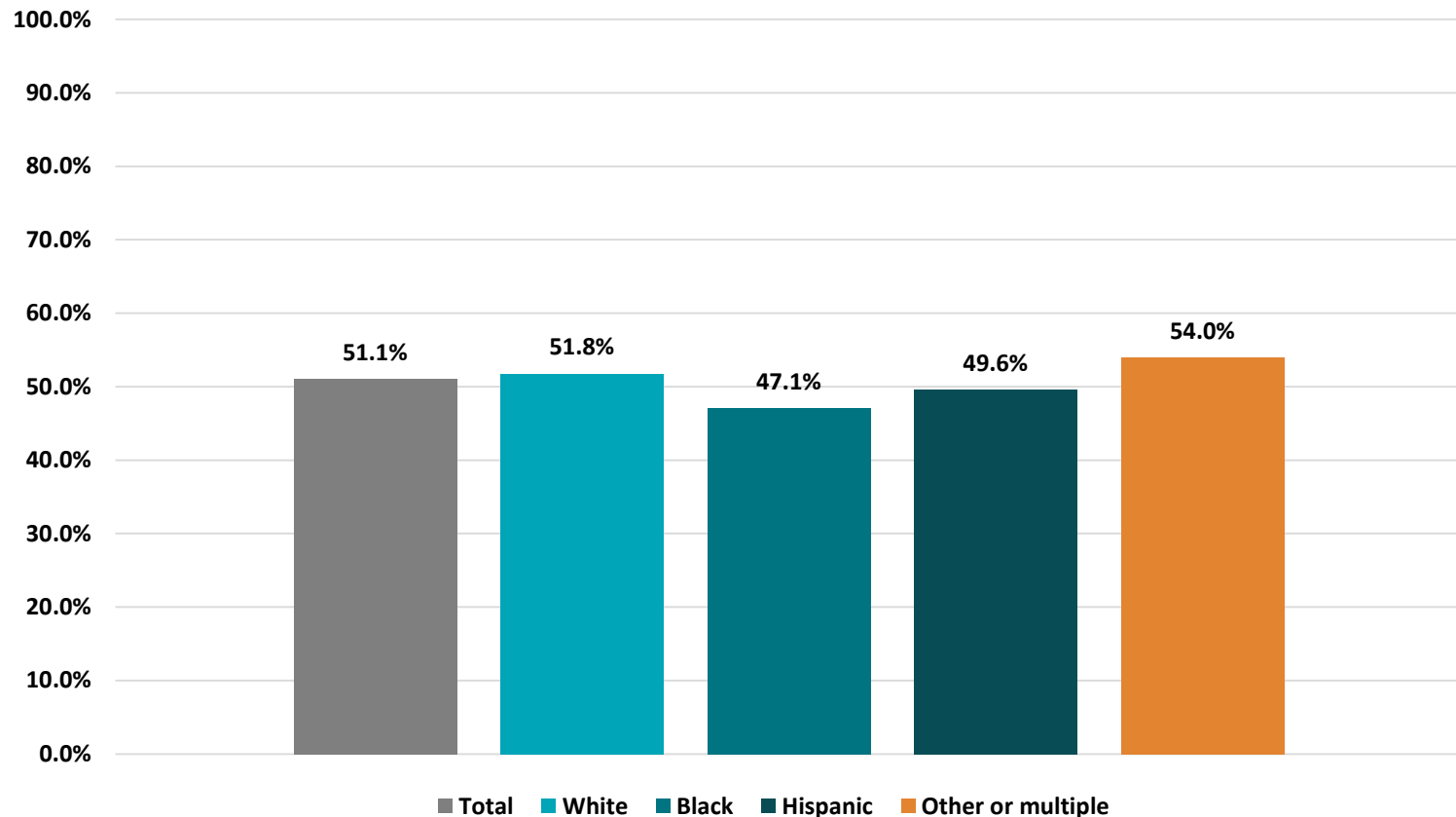


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Race/Ethnicity

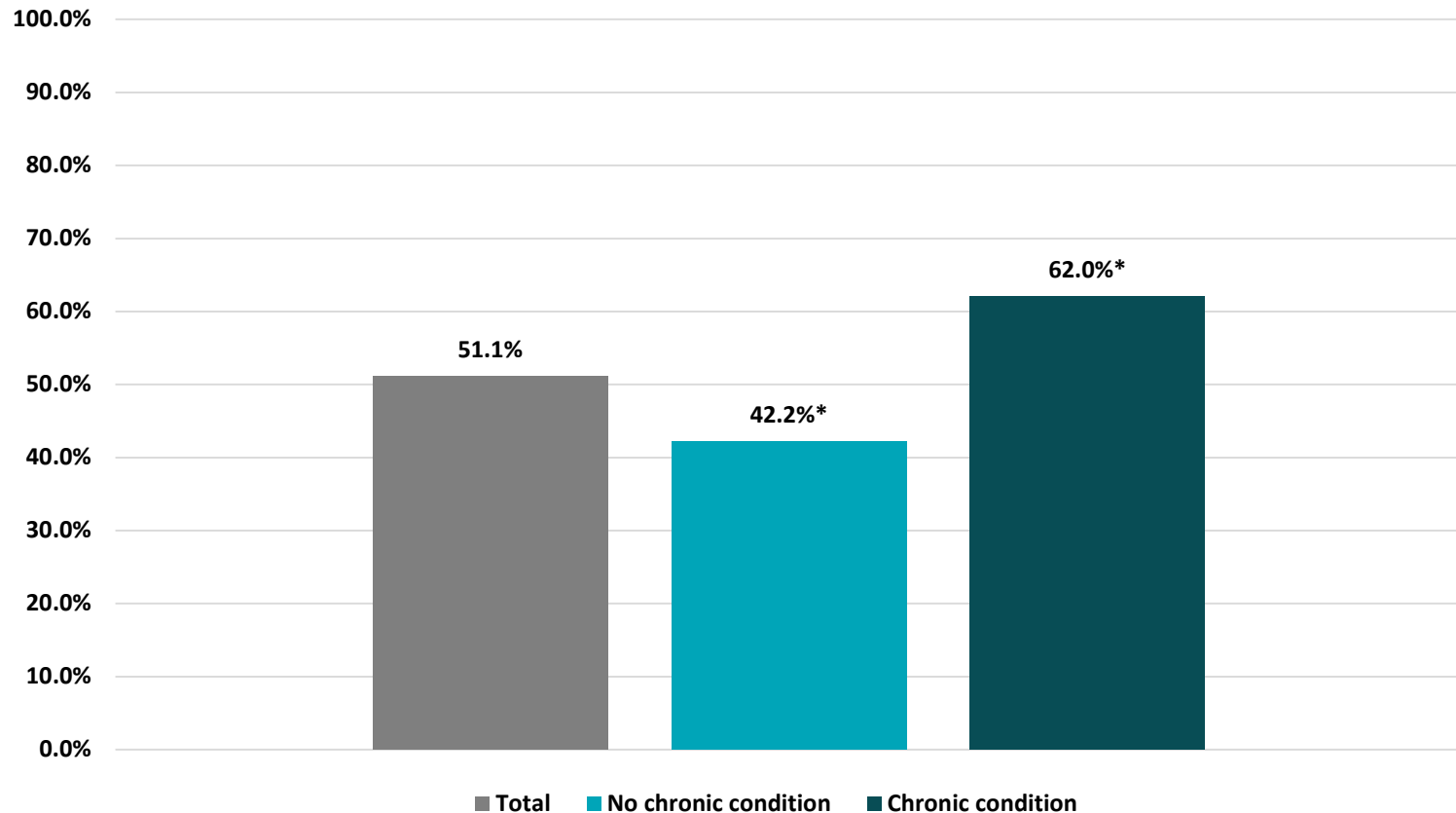


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

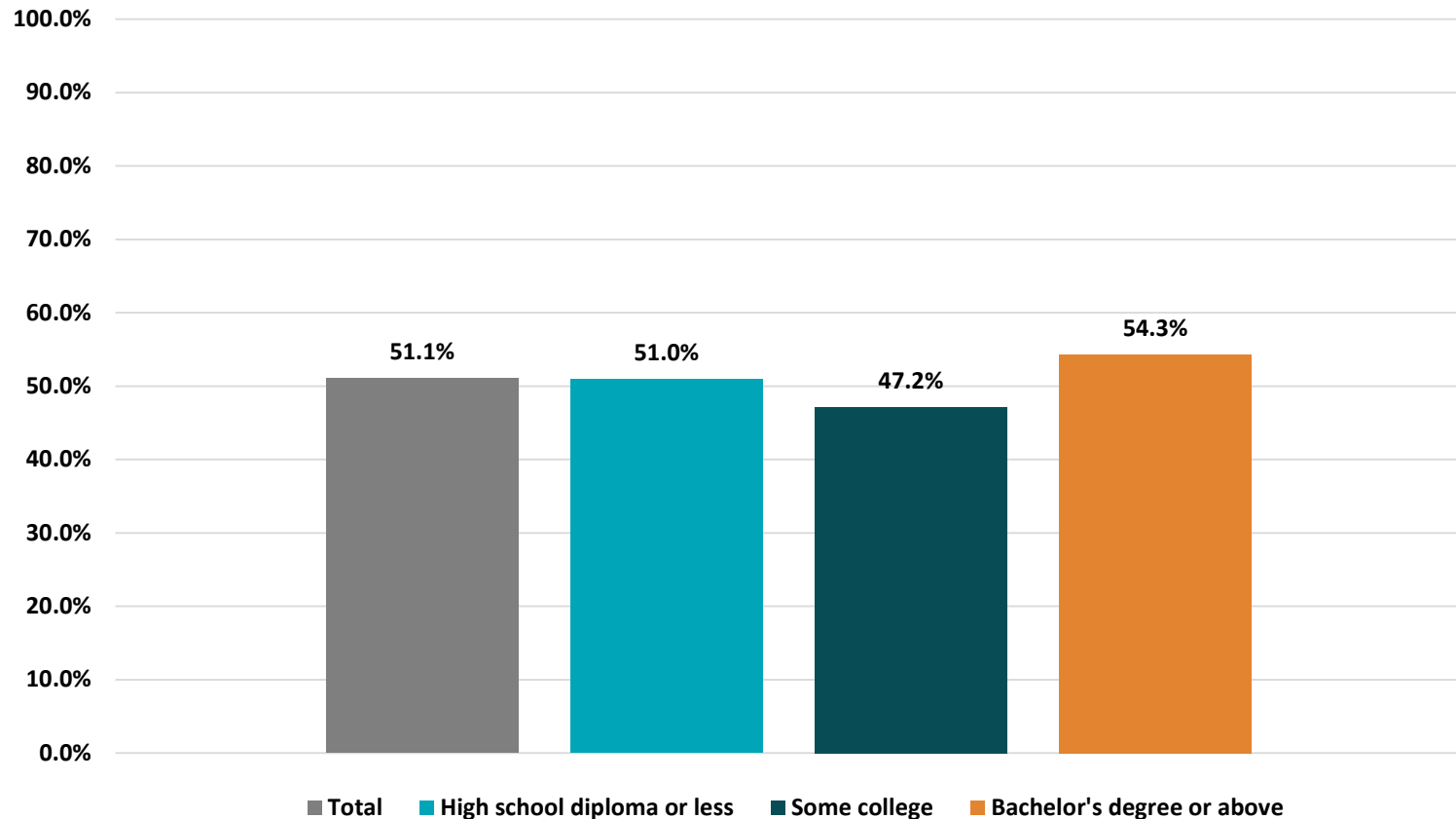
Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Chronic Condition



*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.
Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Education Level

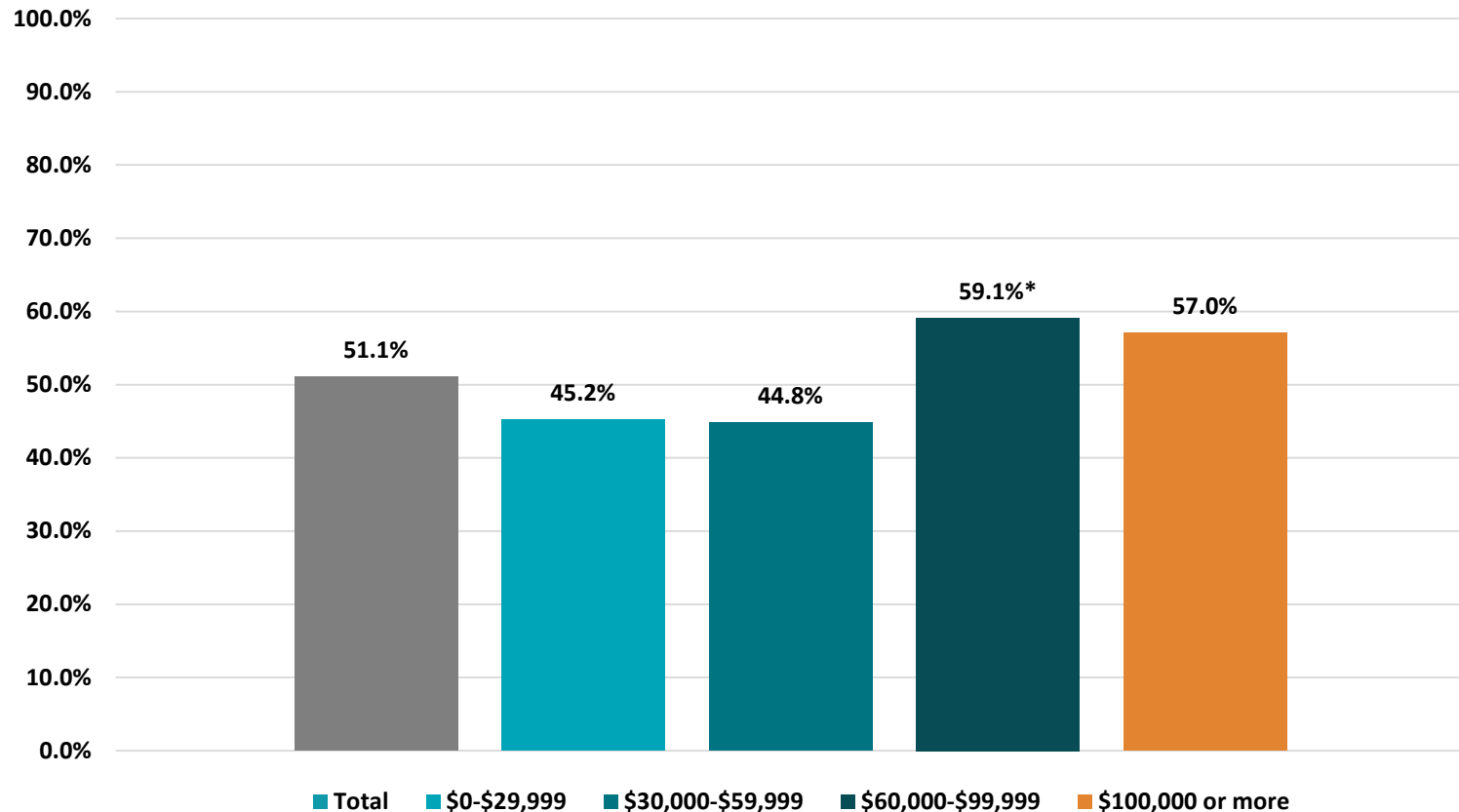


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Income Level

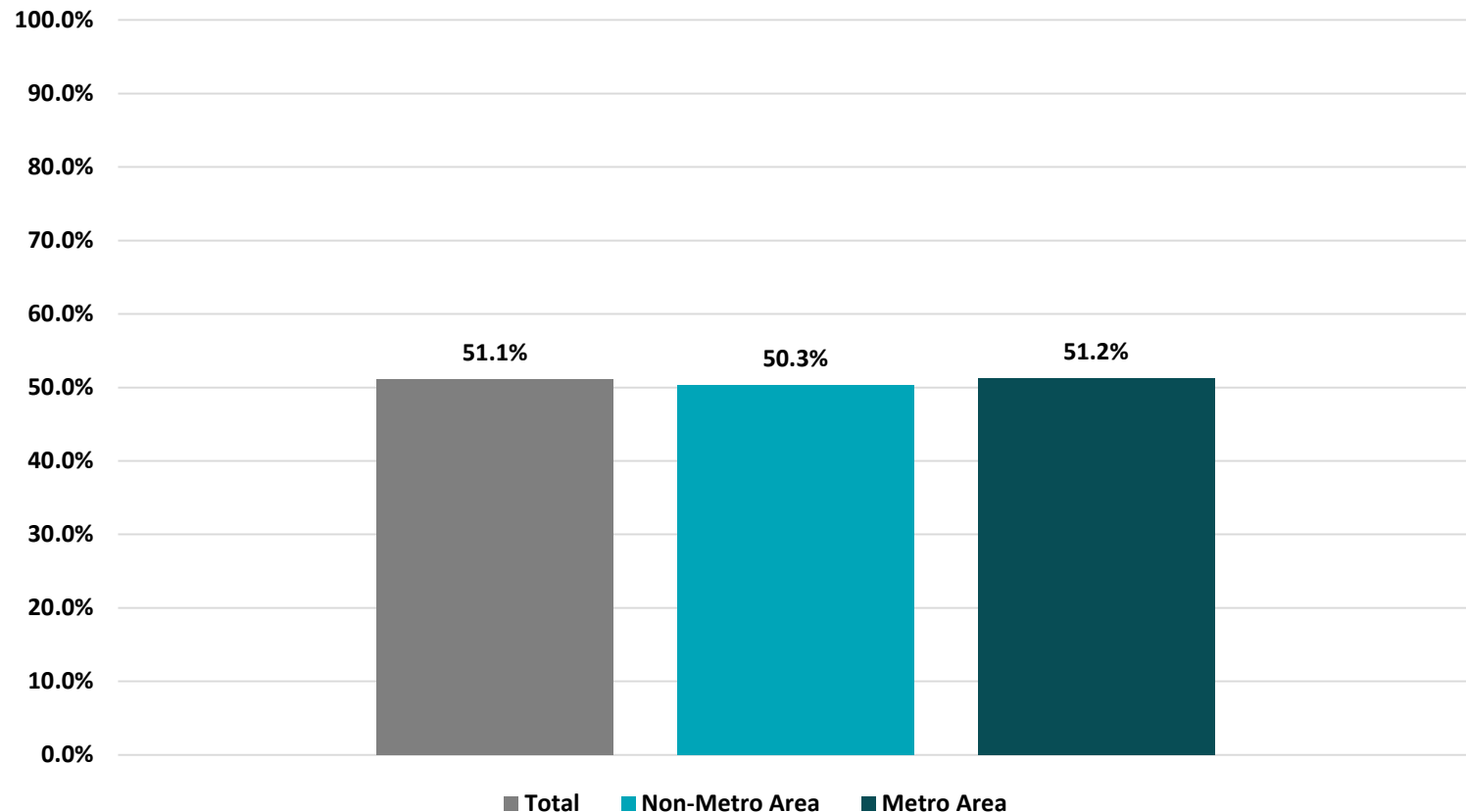


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

CHANGES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Percent of U.S. Adults who Experienced Changes in Access to Health Care due to COVID by Urbanicity



*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

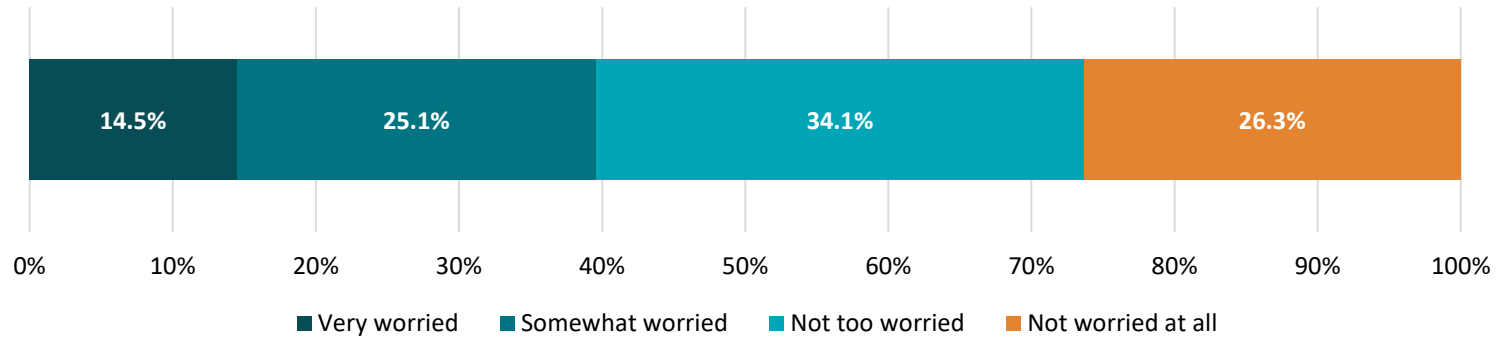


HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY

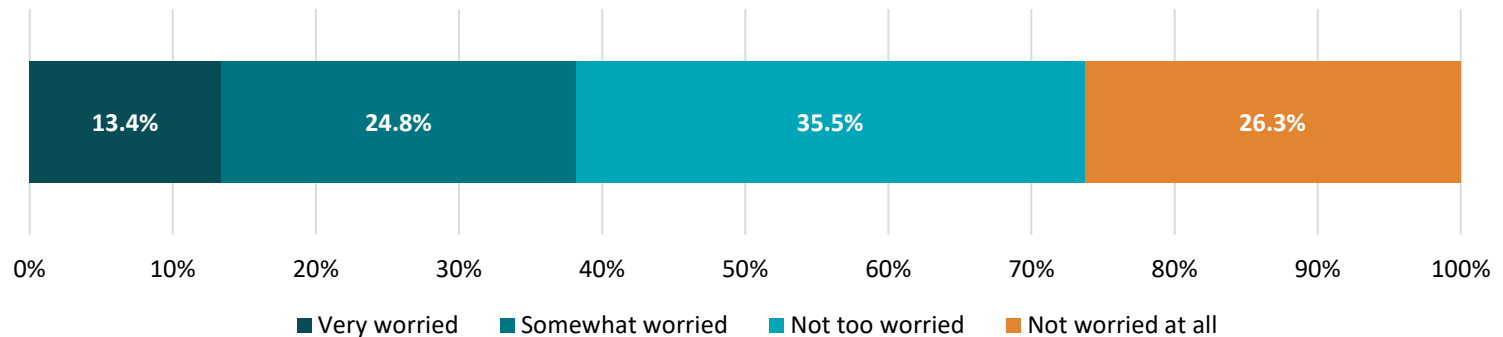
HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Concerned about Affordability of:

COVID-related Care



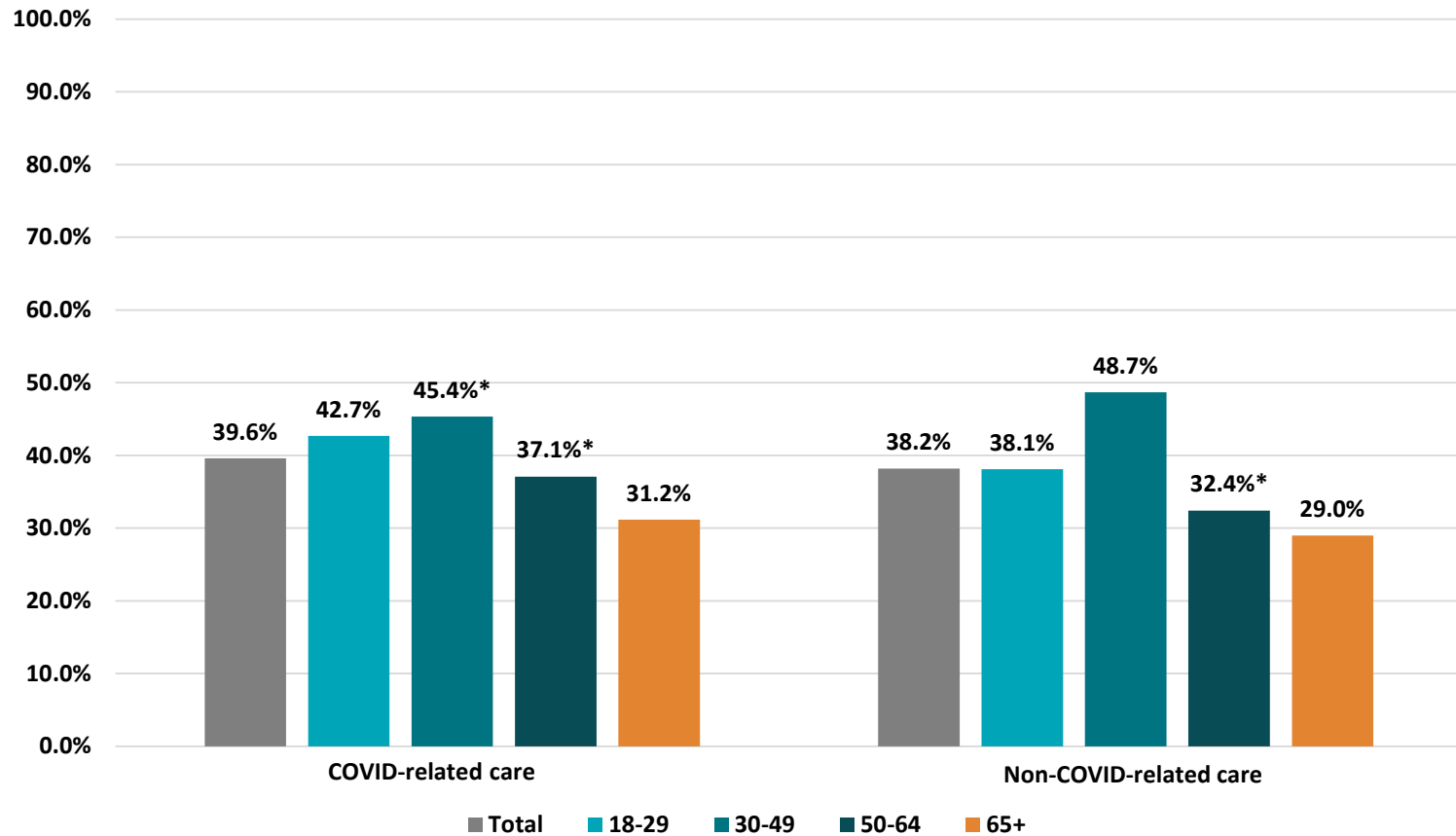
Non-COVID-related Care



Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Age

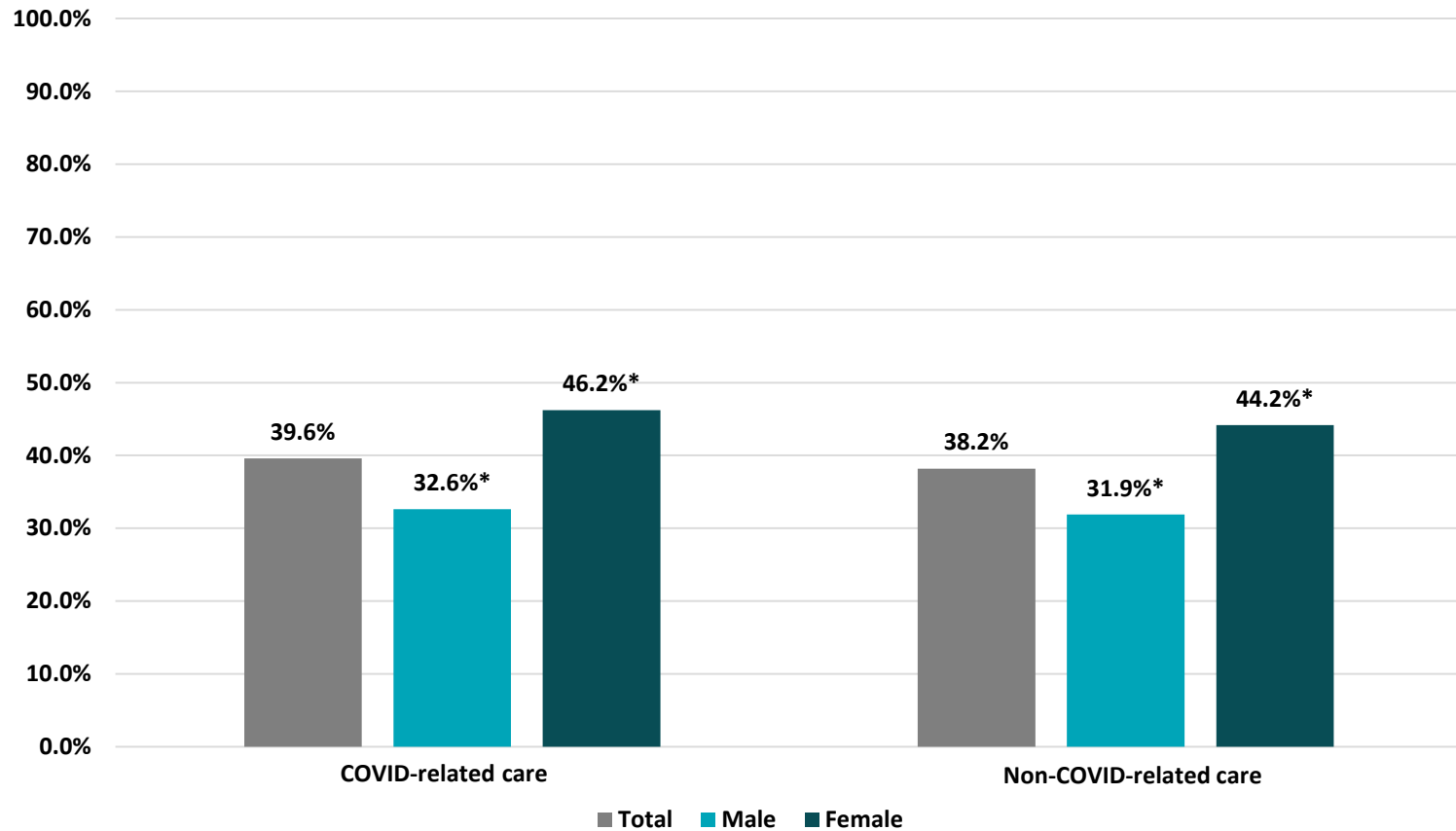


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Gender

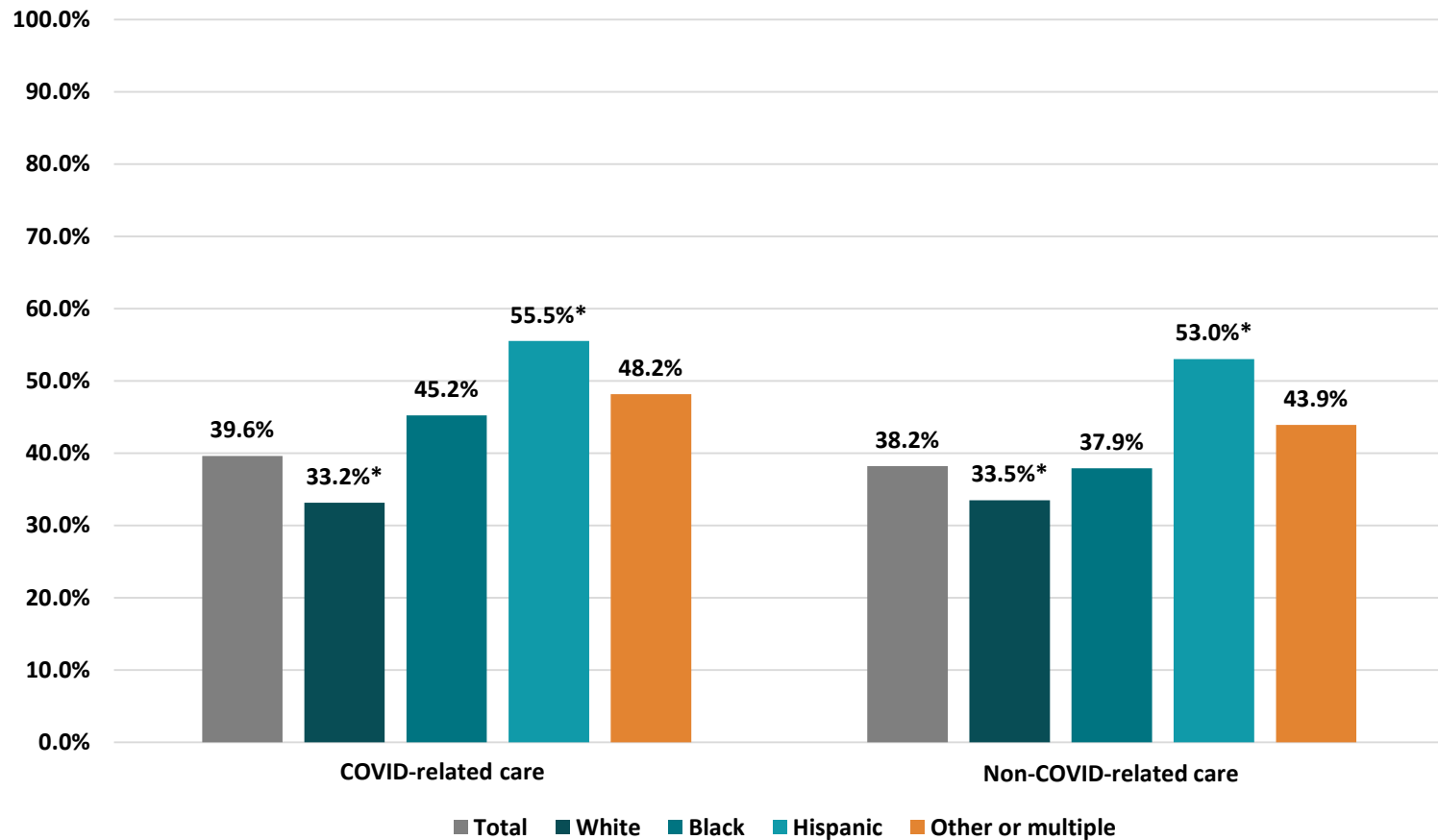


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Race/Ethnicity

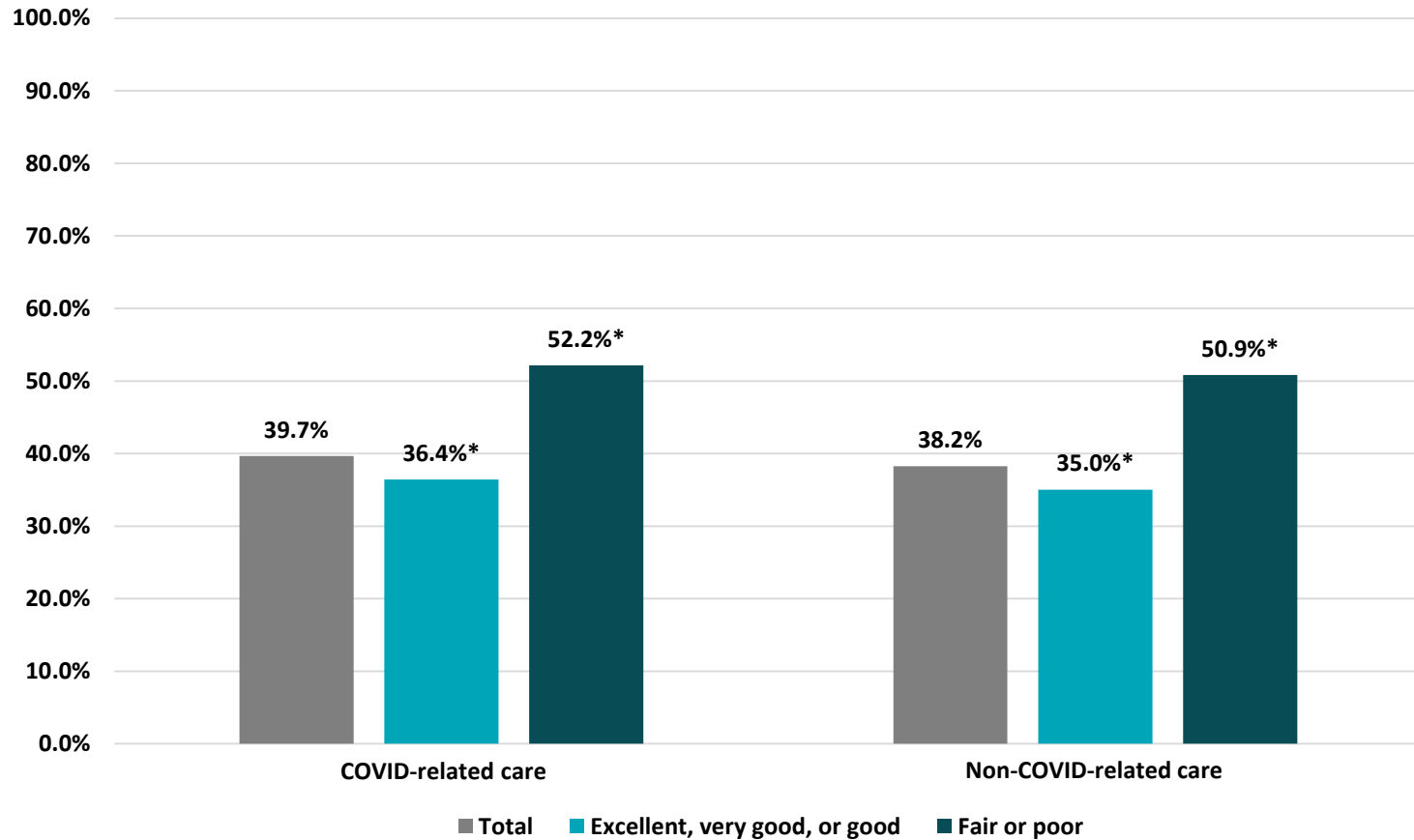


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Health Status

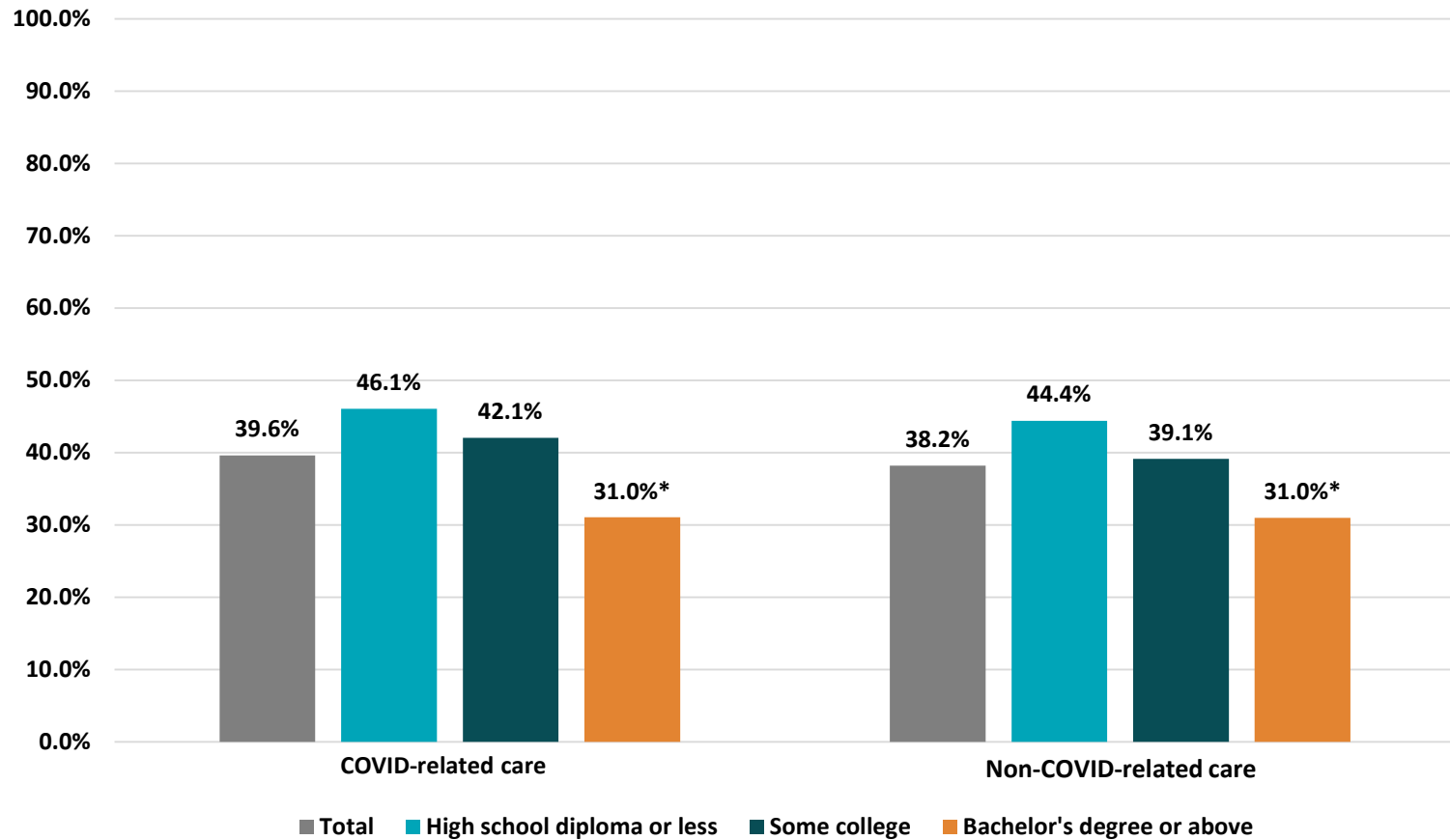


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Education Level

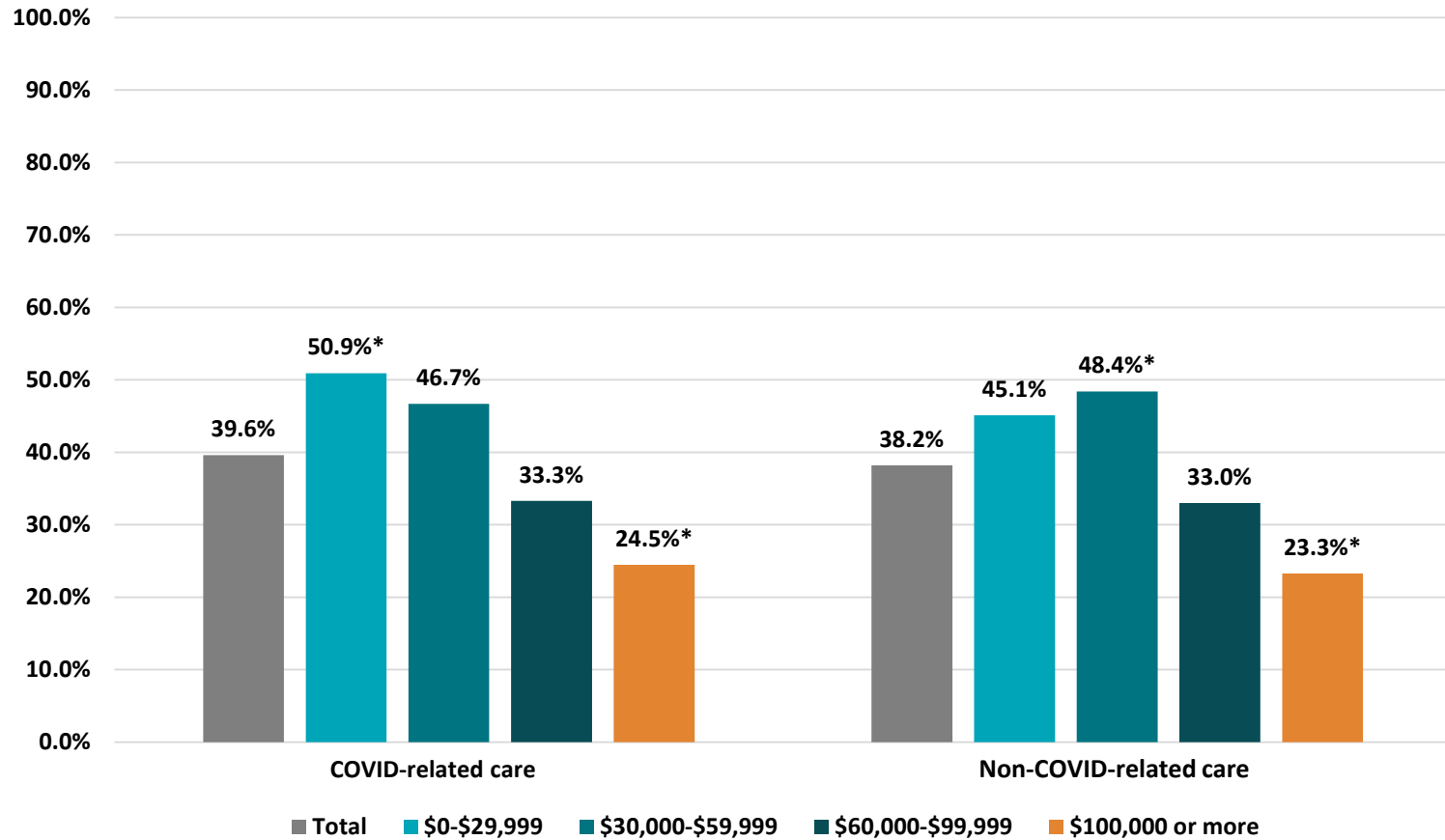


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Income

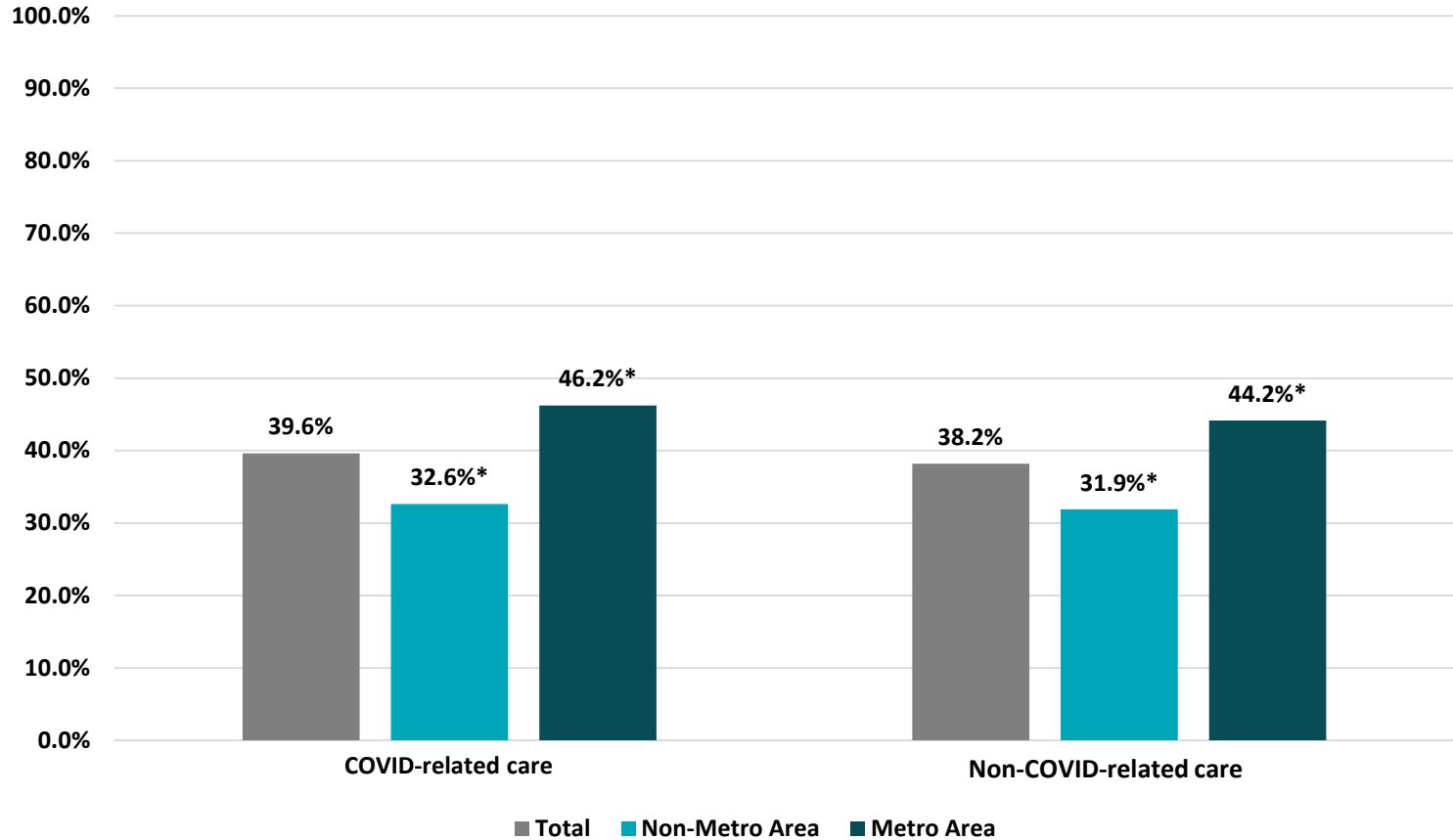


*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS

Percent of U.S. Adults Who are Very or Somewhat Worried about Health Care Affordability by Urbanicity



*Statistically significant difference from the Total category at a 95% confidence level.

Source: SHADAC analysis of the SHADAC COVID-19 Survey, April 24-26, 2020.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

For more detail on the results from the SHADAC COVID-19 survey, conducted as part of the NORC AmeriSpeak omnibus survey, SHADAC has produced two issue briefs highlighting important findings.

The first brief covers topics relating to loss of health insurance coverage and delayed medical care due to cost.

The second brief covers topics relating to increased stress and resultant coping responses.

SURVEY RESULTS

Coronavirus pandemic caused more than 10 million U.S. adults to lose health insurance

Colin Ponder, MPA, Governor Alcorn, (PPS) Lynn A. Blevett, PhD

According to a new SHADAC COVID-19 survey conducted in late April 2020, more than 10 million U.S. adults have lost their health insurance since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. The survey also found that more than 7 million U.S. adults reported a delay in seeking medical care due to cost. The survey also found that more than 7 million U.S. adults reported a delay in seeking medical care due to cost.

MORE THAN 10 million adults in the United States have lost their health insurance due to the coronavirus pandemic.

MORE THAN 7 million adults in the United States have delayed medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost.

Pandemic-related economic crisis caused loss of health insurance

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that 10.3 million U.S. adults reported they had lost their health insurance since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. This is a significant increase from the 7.1 million U.S. adults who reported they had lost their health insurance in the previous year. The survey also found that more than 7 million U.S. adults reported a delay in seeking medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost.

Delayed care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that 7.1 million U.S. adults reported they had delayed medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost. This is a significant increase from the 4.1 million U.S. adults who reported they had delayed medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost in the previous year.

There are many reasons why people delay medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that there are many reasons why people delay medical care for COVID-19 symptoms due to cost. The most common reason is that people do not have health insurance. Other reasons include that people do not have enough money to pay for medical care, that people do not know where to go for medical care, and that people are afraid to go to the doctor.

SHADAC COVID-19 Survey

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[View the SHADAC issue brief on COVID-19 insurance](#)

SURVEY RESULTS

90 percent of U.S. adults report increased stress due to coronavirus pandemic

Colin Ponder, MPA, Governor Alcorn, (PPS) Lynn A. Blevett, PhD

Adults with poorer health report higher rates of increased alcohol use, reduced exercise, and inability to eat.

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that 90 percent of U.S. adults report increased stress due to the coronavirus pandemic. This is a significant increase from the 70 percent of U.S. adults who reported increased stress due to the coronavirus pandemic in the previous year. The survey also found that adults with poorer health report higher rates of increased alcohol use, reduced exercise, and inability to eat.

Increased stress was reported consistently across demographic groups

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that increased stress was reported consistently across demographic groups. The most common demographic group to report increased stress was adults aged 18-29. Other demographic groups that reported increased stress include adults aged 30-49, adults aged 50-64, and adults aged 65 and older.

Figure 1: Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Report Coping Responses

Coping Response	Percentage
Increased alcohol use	22.8%
Reduced exercise	22.8%
Inability to eat	22.8%

Figure 2: U.S. Adults' Coping Responses to Pandemic Stress

Coping Response	Percentage
Increased alcohol use	61.3%
Reduced exercise	61.3%
Inability to eat	61.3%

People with poor or fair health reported higher coping responses with health risks

The SHADAC COVID-19 survey found that people with poor or fair health reported higher coping responses with health risks. The most common coping response was increased alcohol use. Other coping responses include reduced exercise and inability to eat.

View the SHADAC issue brief on COVID-19 insurance

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