Measuring Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Insurance on the Eve of Health Care Reform:

> Using Health- and Insurance-specific Life Expectancies as Benchmarks for Progress

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### **Motivation**

Current measures are point-in-time or short duration

- They do not consider health and insurance states jointly
  - "double jeopardy" of being uninsured & in need of medical care
- Life course is the appropriate time frame for measuring disadvantage in insurance coverage and "double jeopardy"

### **Objectives**

#### Estimate life expectancies in different health-specific insurance states for

- Non-Hispanic Whites
- Non-Hispanic Blacks
- Hispanics

#### Separate analysis by sex



# 2006 Vital Statistics Abridged period life tables, NCHS

 2006 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ

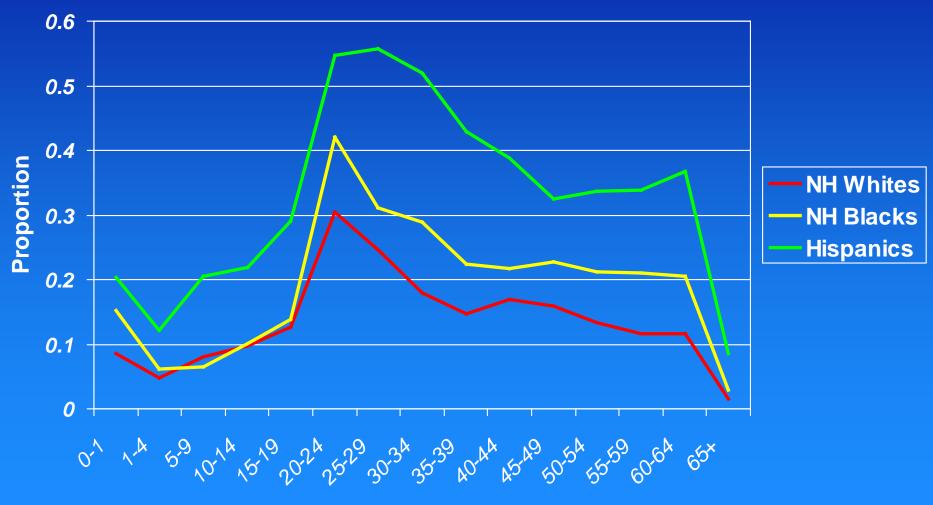
### Measures

- Health insurance (MEPS)
  - Monthly indicators of private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, and no insurance
- Subjective health (MEPS)
  Excellent or very good vs. good, fair or poor
- Race & Ethnicity (MEPS & Vital Statistics)
  - NH Whites
  - NH Blacks
  - Hispanics (of any race)

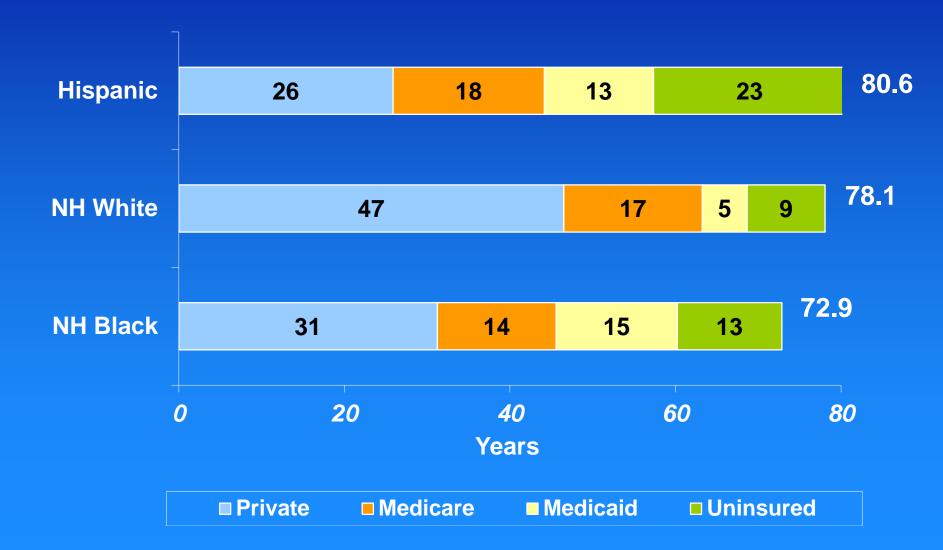
## **Analytic Approach**

- 1. Construct abridged period life tables for each racial/ethnic group
- 2. Calculate the age-specific proportion of individuals in different health-specific insurance states at mid-year
- 3. Partition the number of person-years lived  $(L_x)$ , and complete all life table functions for each state  $(T_x \text{ and } e_x)$

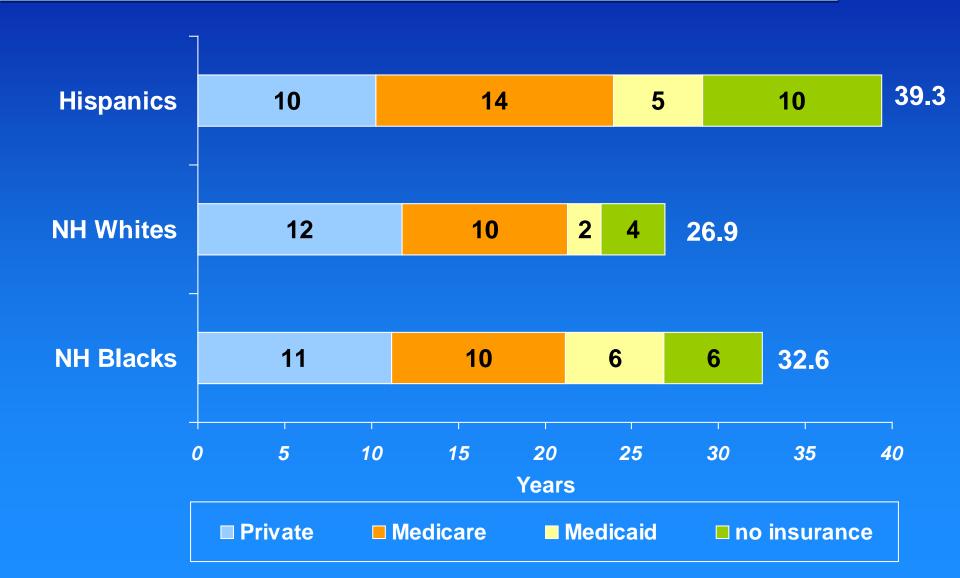
### Proportion Uninsured by Age, Mid-year 2006



#### Life Expectancy in Four Insurance Categories by Race/Ethnicity, 2006



#### Less Healthy Life Expectancy in Four Insurance States, 2006



### **Summary & Conclusion**

- Health- and insurance-specific life expectancies capture:
  - Duration of exposure to different insurance & health states (e.g. "double jeopardy")
  - Racial/ethnic disparities in health and insurance coverage with a meaningful unit

Measures can serve as a baseline prior to reforms in 2014