# BUCKNELL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY HEALTHCARE PRICING SURVEY—TOPLINE RESULTS

#### Survey Conducted by YouGov, July 25- August 1, 2017 N=1200

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### HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS, INCOME, ATTEMPTS

	Average
Had Health Insurance in Past Year	85.9%
Family income less than \$40,000	46.2%

Tried to find price of healthcare procedure in past year

Overall	Overall Had Health Insurance Did not have health insurance in pas	
27.6%	28.6%	19.3%
	Family Income Less than \$40,000	Family Income \$40,000 or more
	23.0%	32.8%

By Race	Percent who shopped for healthcare prices
Whites	27.5%
Black/African American	22.8%
Hispanic or Latino	32.8%
Asian	33.6%
All Other	26.8%

By Education Level	Percent who shopped for healthcare prices
No High School	19.6%
High School	18.2%
Some College	29.4%
2 Year Degree	34.6%
4 Year Degree	33.0%
Post-Graduate Degree	42.0%

## HEALTH CARE PRICE SHOPPING STRATEGIES

### Of those who price shopped:

Number of healthcare providers consulted	Overall
1	30.9
2	38.7
3	19.0
4	7.3
5 or more	4.2

Type of medical care asked about prices*	Overall
Screening/Diagnostic Tests	35.2
Outpatient Services	35.8
Doctor's visits	38.0
Hospitalization	20.0
Prescription Drug prices	35.1
Dental Care	32.4
Other	17.8

<sup>\*</sup>Totals add to more than 100% because respondents could indicate multiple categories

Respondent asked about prices for # types of medical care	Overall
0	2.8
1	52.4
2	20.3
3	15.7
4	5.4
5	2.9
6	0.54

### SUCCESS AT FINDING PRICES & USE OF INFORMATION

### Of those who asked for prices:

Were you able to get price information	
No, no providers gave information about the price of the procedure	23.7
Yes, some, but not all, of the providers gave price information	49.0
Yes, all of the providers gave price information about the procedure	27.3

Of those who were got price information from at least one provider:

Did you use the information to choose between healthcare providers?	
Yes	67.7%

#### METHODOLOGY

YouGov interviewed 1416 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 1200 to produce the final dataset (800 gen pop cases, and college graduate oversample of 400 cases). The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education, party identification, ideology, and political interest. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). Data on voter registration status and turnout were matched to this frame using the November 2010 Current Population Survey. Data on interest in politics and party identification were then matched to this frame from the 2007 Pew Religious Life Survey.

The combined matched cases were weighted to the gen pop sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, region, and ideology. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified to a stratification on region, and a four-way stratification on gender, age, race, and education, to produce the final weight.