

A blue stethoscope is the central focus, resting on a white surface. The background is a blurred hospital hallway with a door labeled 'C-4053'. A blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the bottom right, containing the title and author information.

# Health Care and Patients' Attitudes: Does the type of health care insurance matter?

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# Background

- Health care reform debate in Canada and US
- 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

## Obamacare

- multi-tiered system
- not universal coverage
- not equal access

## Canada's Medicare

- single payer system
- universal coverage
- equal access



# Canada's Medicare

- ✓ **Covers Canadian citizens in Canada and permanent residents**
- ✓ **Covers medically necessary physician, hospital, and surgical-dental services**
- ✓ **Administered by the provinces**
- ✓ **Health care premiums in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec**
- ✓ **Private insurance needed for services not covered**



# Research Questions

- 1) Does having health care insurance affect a patient's perception of the quality of health care services he/she received and his/her rate of satisfaction of these services?**
- 2) If so, the patients of which type of health care insurance are the most likely to positively perceive the quality of the health care services they received?**
- 3) The patients of which type of health care insurance are the most likely to be satisfied with the health care services they received?**



# Hypotheses

- **Having health care insurance will affect a patient's perception of the quality of health care services he/she received and his/her rate of satisfaction of these services.**
- **Canadians and Americans with private insurance will be the ones most likely to positively perceive the quality of the health care services they received, and be satisfied with them.**
- **Americans with no health care insurance will be the least likely to do so, and Americans enrolled in government programs will fall somewhere in between.**



# Methodology

## Dataset

- **Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health, 2002-2003**  
Study sample size = 6,610 (2,750 Canadians + 3,860 Americans)  
Study subjects = working-age adults (18 to 64 year olds)

## Dependent Variables

- Patient's (1) perception of quality and (2) rate of satisfaction of services received:
  - a) health
  - b) hospital
  - c) family doctor
  - d) specialist



# Methodology

## Independent Variable

- Patient's type of health insurance: Canada, US private, US government program, or US uninsured

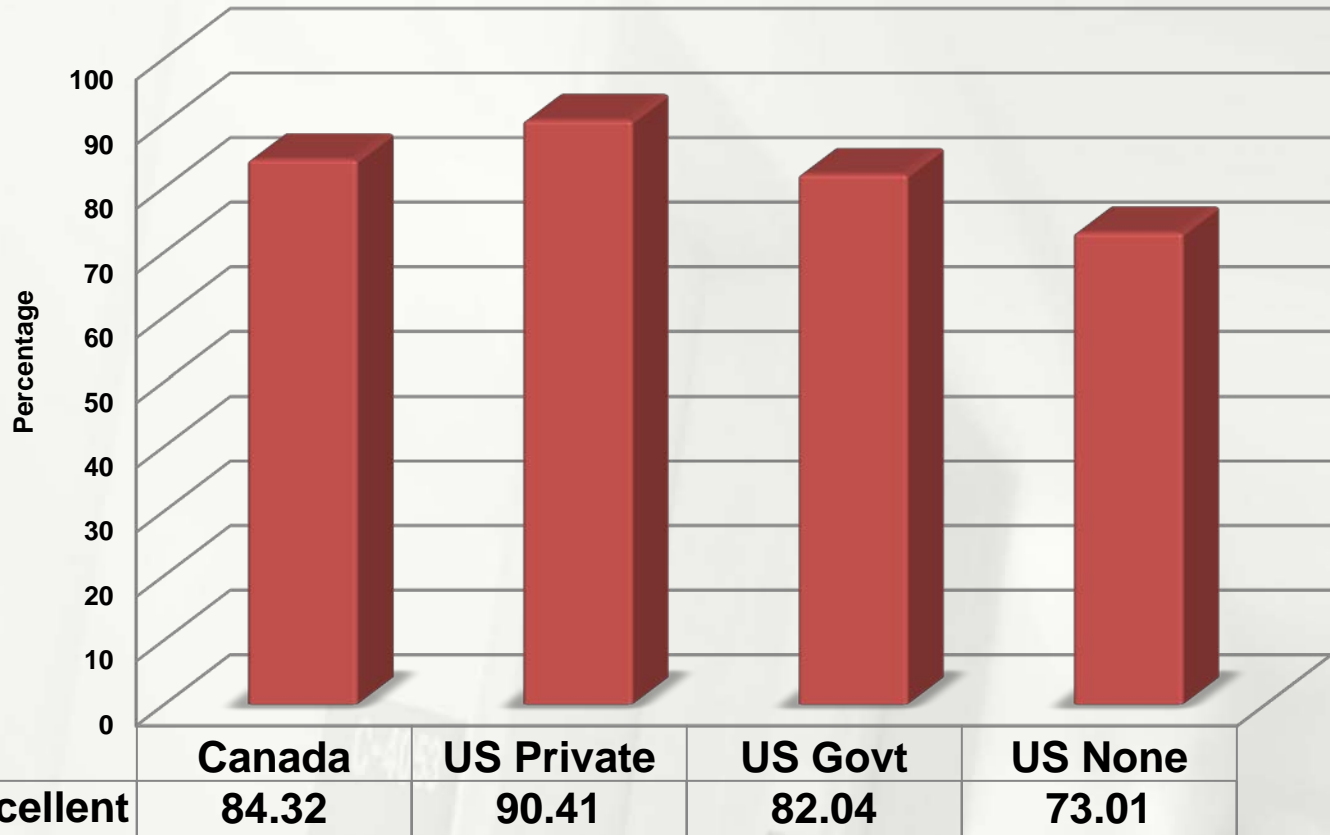
## Control Variables

- Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age, Education, Marital Status, Household Income

## Statistical Methods

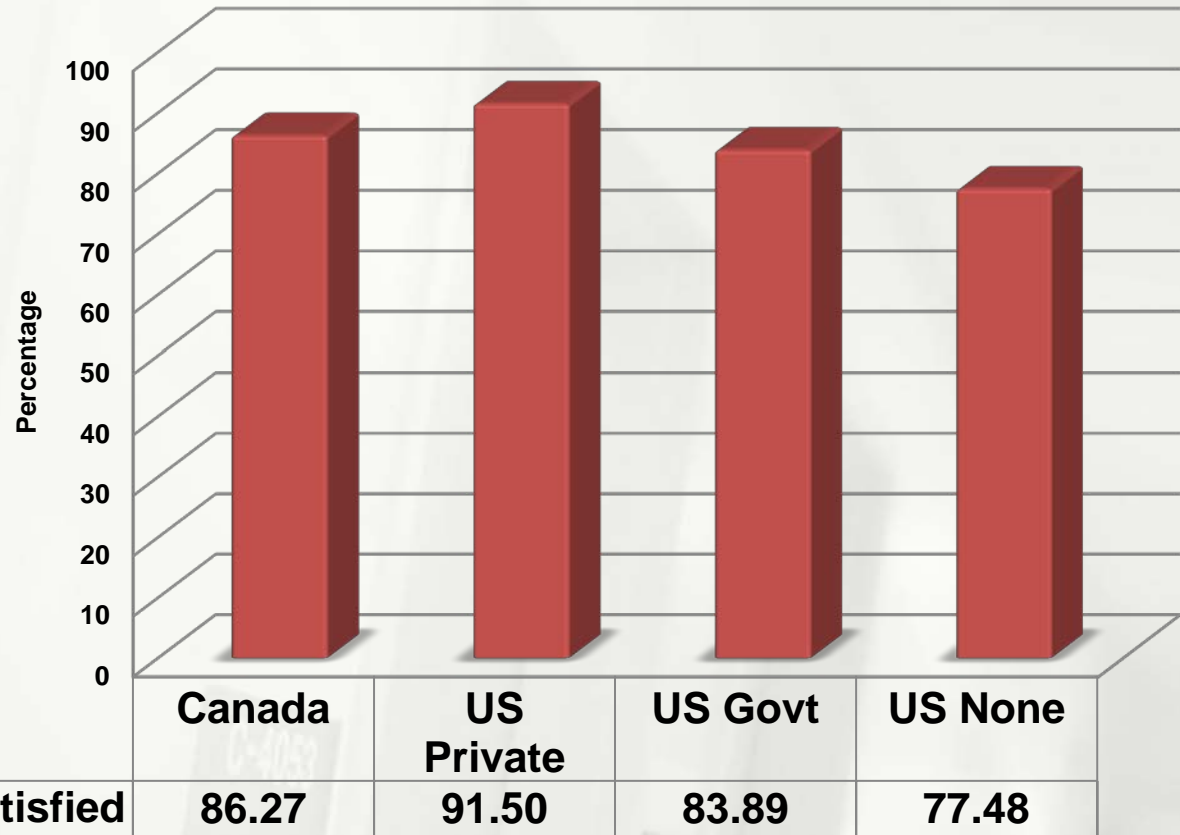
- Bivariate descriptive statistics using design effects (SURVEYFREQ)
- Logistic regression models with design effects (SURVEYLOGISTIC)

# Quality of Health Services





# Satisfaction with Health Services



# Health Services

## Quality

- Americans w/ private insurance 63% more likely \*\*\*
- Americans w/out insurance 44% less likely \*\*\*

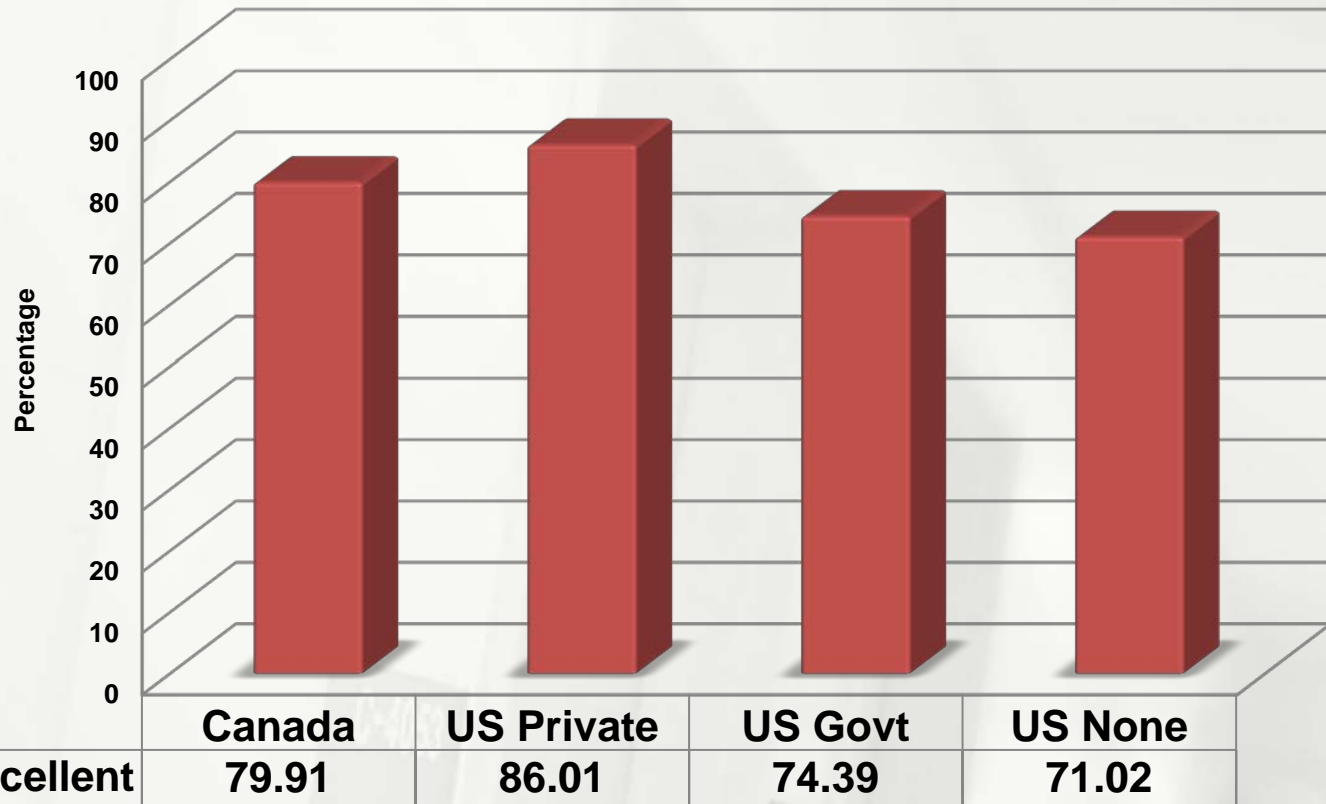
## Satisfaction

- Americans w/ private insurance 65% more likely \*\*\*
- Americans w/out insurance 49% less likely \*\*\*
- Individuals living in the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest quintile households 88% more likely \*\*\*
- Individuals living in the highest quintile households 45% more likely \*\*

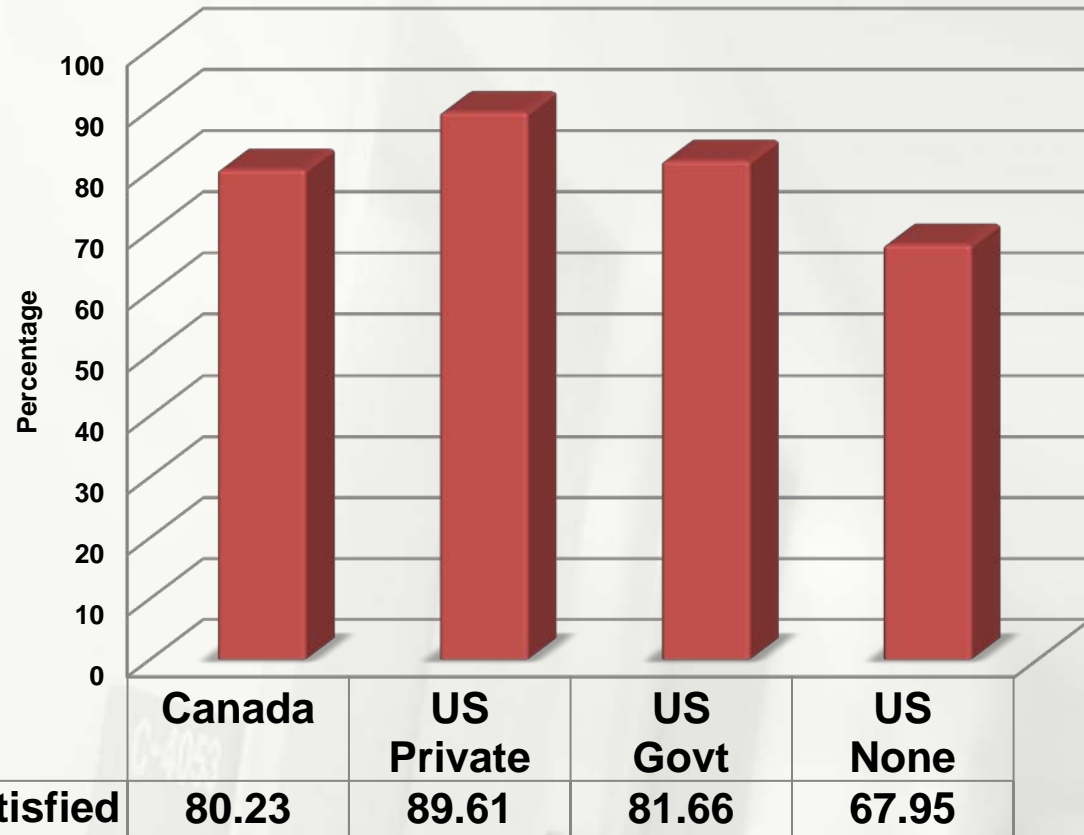
\*\*\*significant at the 0.01 level, \*\*significant at the 0.05 level, \*significant at the 0.10 level



# Quality of Hospital Services



# Satisfaction with Hospital Services



# Hospital Services

## Quality

- Americans w/ private insurance 66% more likely \*\*\*
- Minorities 51% less likely \*\*\*

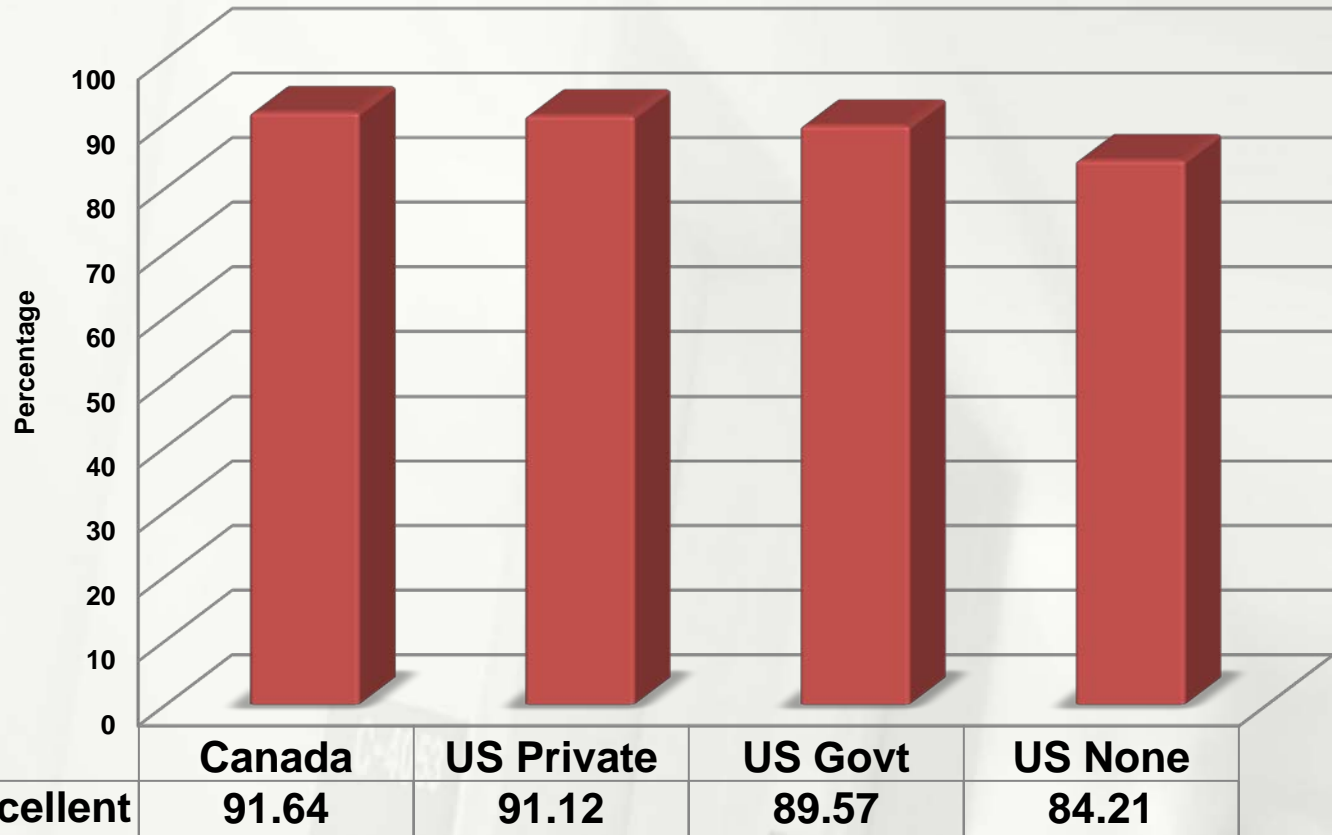
## Satisfaction

- Americans w/ private insurance 100% more likely \*\*\*
- Minorities 44% less likely \*\*
- Individuals living in the highest quintile households 77% more likely \*

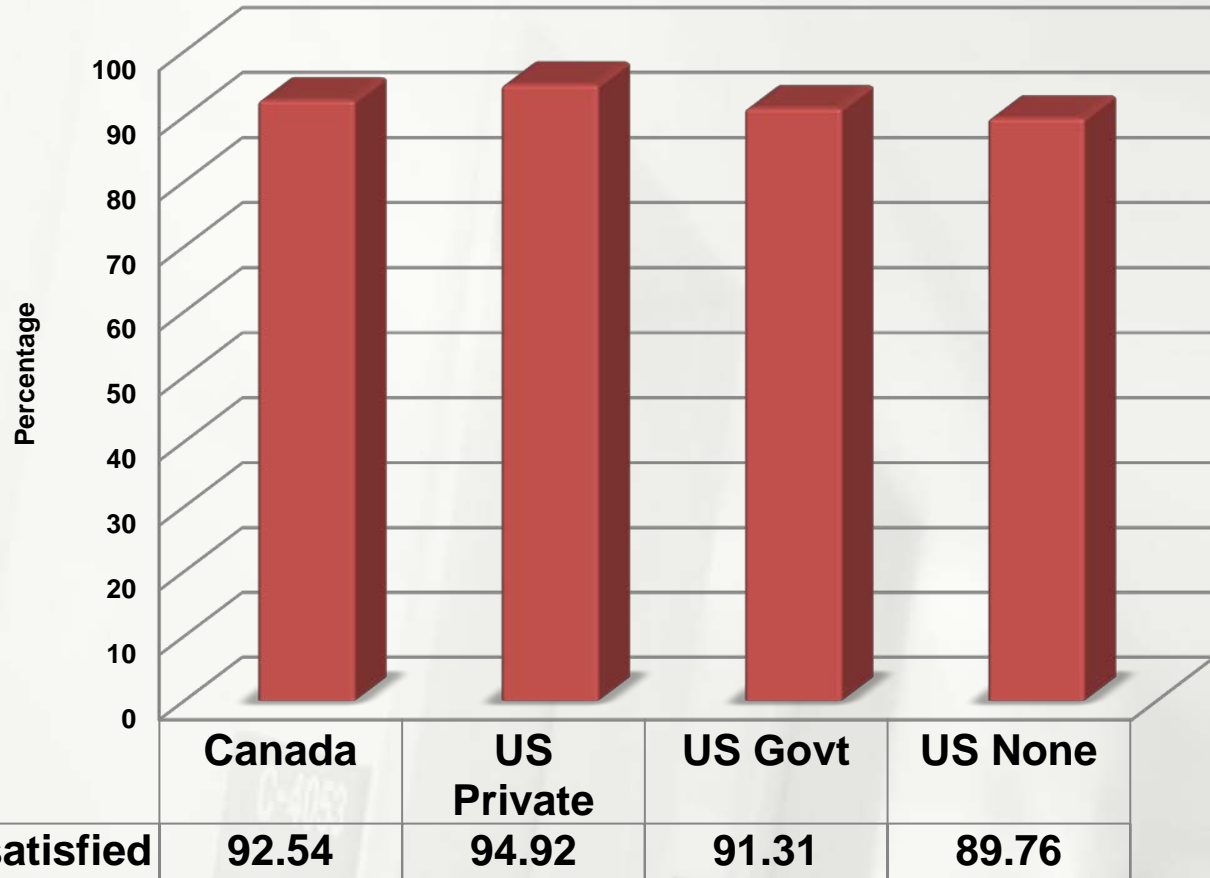
\*\*\*significant at the 0.01 level, \*\*significant at the 0.05 level, \*significant at the 0.10 level



# Quality of Family Doctor Services



# Satisfaction with Family Doctor Services



# Family Doctor Services

## Quality

- Females 36% more likely \*\*
- Individuals 60-64 years old 1.27 times more likely \*
- Individuals living in the highest quintile households 62% more likely \*

## Satisfaction

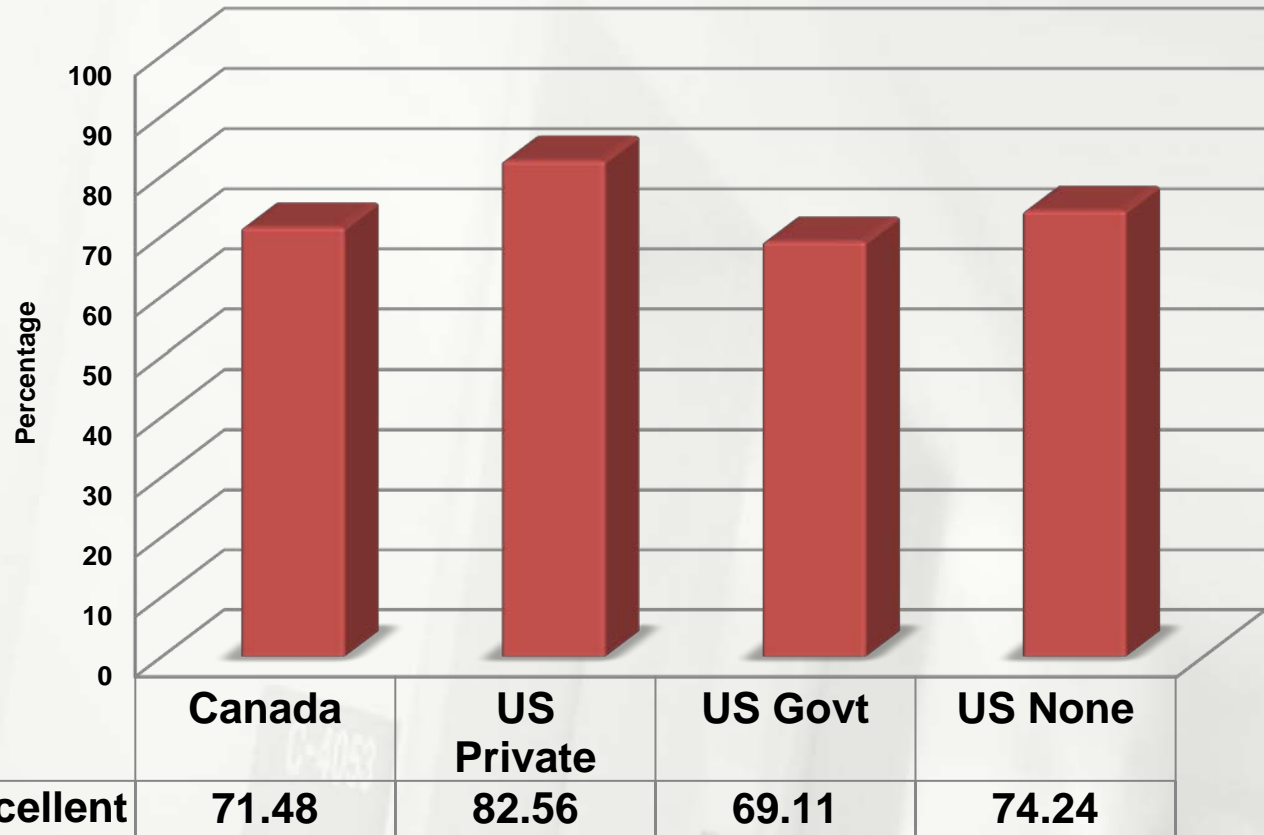
- Americans w/ private insurance 52% more likely \*
- Individuals 60-64 years old 2.14 times more likely \*\*
- Individuals w/ high school education 1.29 times more likely \*\*
- Individuals w/ some college education 2.12 times more likely \*\*\*
- Individuals w/ college or higher education 1.18 times more likely \*

\*\*\*significant at the 0.01 level, \*\*significant at the 0.05 level, \*significant at the 0.10 level

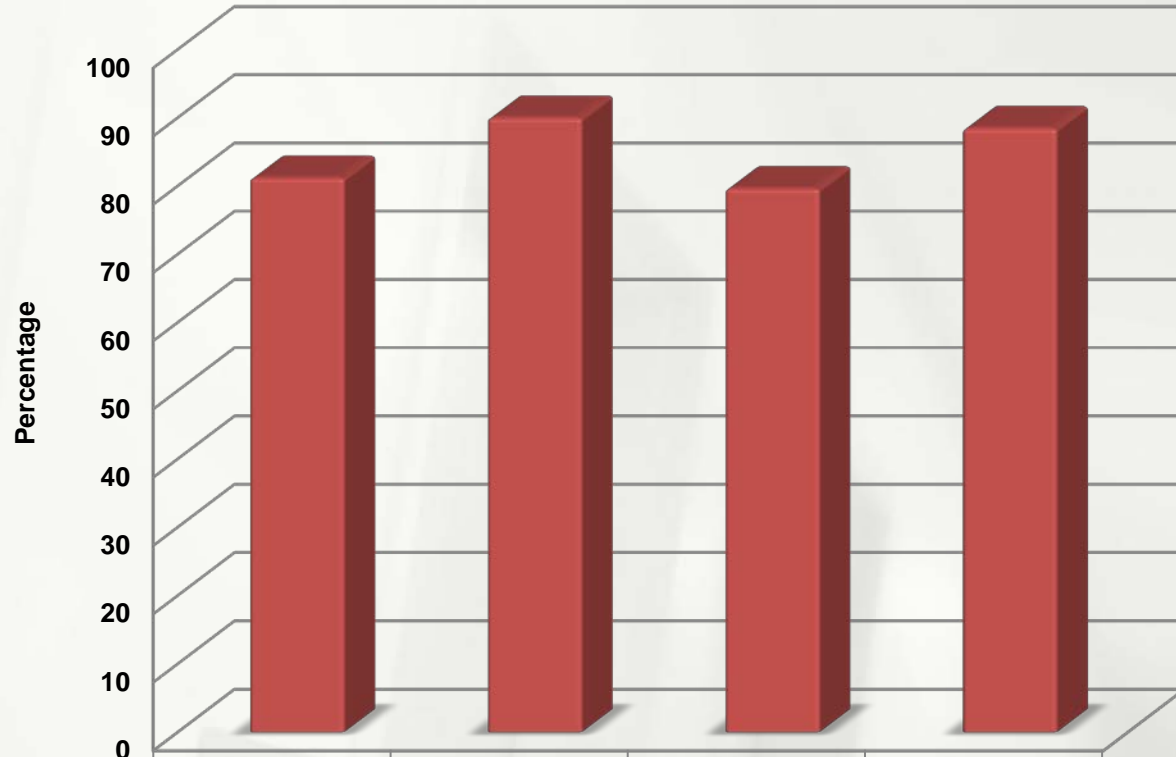




# Quality of Specialists Services



# Satisfaction with Specialists Services



■ satisfied/very satisfied

<b>Canada</b>	<b>US Private</b>	<b>US Govt</b>	<b>US None</b>
<b>81.19</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>79.63</b>	<b>88.45</b>



# Specialist Services

## Quality

- Americans w/ private insurance 100% more likely \*\*\*
- Females 1.27 times more likely \*\*\*
- Minorities 43% less likely \*\*
- Households in the highest quintile 1.32 times more likely \*\*\*

## Satisfaction

- Americans w/ private insurance 1.41 times more likely \*\*\*
- Individuals 30-39 years old 74% less likely \*\*\*
- Individuals 40-49 years old 63% less likely \*
- Individuals w/ high school education 1.49 times more likely \*
- Individuals w/ some college education 3.44 times more likely \*\*\*
- Individuals living in the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest quintile households 1.52 times more likely \*\*
- Individuals living in the middle quintile households 100% more likely \*

\*\*\*significant at the 0.01 level, \*\*significant at the 0.05 level, \*significant at the 0.10 level





## Conclusion

- **Having health care insurance does affect a patient's perception of the quality of health care services he/she received and his/her rate of satisfaction of these services.**
- **Americans with private insurance are most likely to positively perceive the quality of the health care services they received, and be satisfied with them.**
- **No statistical significance between Canadians and Americans with insurance through government programs**