

# Peer Effects in The Demand for Private Health Insurance

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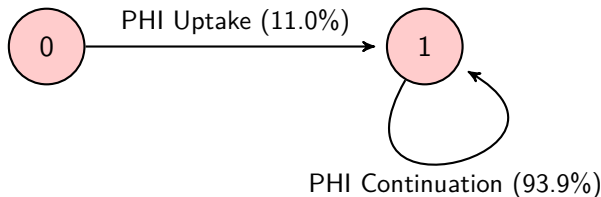
**Econometric Society Australasian Meeting (ESAM) 2023**

# Motivation

1. How do peers' health shocks affect the PHI demand?
2. Why might peers affect this decision?

# Introduction

- ▶ This study investigates the effects of **coworkers' health shocks** on the private health insurance (**PHI**) demand using Australian linked employee-employer data.
- ▶ Coworkers as “**free consultants**” in many decisions.
- ▶ Peer effects in transitional probabilities:



# Data

- ▶ The newly available linked administrative data are of high quality, similar to those used in Scandinavian countries.
- ▶ Population-based administrative records.
  - ▶ Individual tax records + health records + *other*
- ▶ Australia is larger and culturally distinct from countries in which such data are typically available

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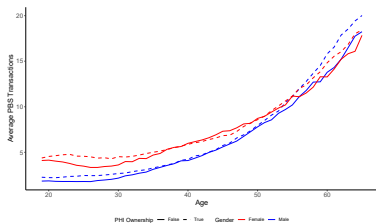
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- ▶ **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS):** The PBS is a government-funded program that provides subsidized prescription medicines to Medicare cardholders.
- ▶ **Filter:** Patients need a prescription from a physician to utilize the PBS benefits.
  - ▶ “Expenditure and prescriptions twelve months to 30 June 2016”  
([Thomas & Marlon, 2016](#))

# Measuring Health Shocks

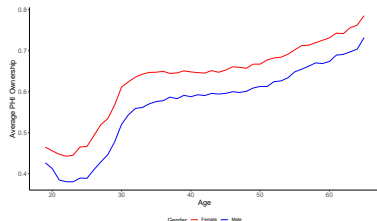
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- ▶ **Filter:** Patients need a prescription from a physician to utilize the PBS benefits.
  - ▶ “Expenditure and prescriptions twelve months to 30 June 2016”  
([Thomas & Marlon, 2016](#))
- ▶ **Variable:** *The total number of PBS Transactions in the financial year 2015-2016 (PTC)*



# Descriptive Plots: Age & Gender



**Figure:** PTC by Age, Gender and PHI Ownership



**Figure:** PHI Ownership by Age and Gender

# Econometric Specification

- ▶ Linear probability model (Boucher & Bramoullé, 2020).
- ▶ Transition probabilities are conditioned on  $y_{i,t-1} = Y \in \{0, 1\}$

$$P(y_{i,t} = 1 | y_{i,t-1} = Y, c_{j,Y}, H_i, \bar{H}_{-i}, \mathbf{X}_i) \quad (1)$$

where

- ▶  $c_{j,Y}$ : The firm  $j$  fixed effects conditional on  $Y$  at time  $t - 1$ .

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- ▶  $H_i$ : The health shock variable at time  $t - 1$ .
- ▶  $\bar{H}_{-i}$ : Co-workers' average health condition, excluding  $i$  at time  $t - 1$ .
  - ▶ ***Main interest!!***

## Identification Strategy

$$P(y_{i,t} = 1 | y_{i,t-1} = Y, \dots) = c_{j,Y} + \alpha_Y H_{i,t-1} + \beta_Y \overline{H}_{-i} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,t} \delta_Y$$

- **Firm fixed effects** ( $c_{j,Y}$ ): Allowed to vary with the transitional direction, i.e.,  $y_{i,t-1}$ .

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  1. Sample Sorting: Firm-level correlated effects.

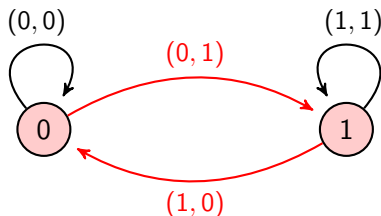
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- ▶ **Firm fixed effects** ( $c_{j,Y}$ ): Allowed to vary with the transitional direction, i.e.,  $y_{i,t-1}$ .
  1. Sample Sorting: Firm-level correlated effects.
  2. Endogenous Peer Effects: Co-workers average PHI ownership excluding  $i$  in the firm.
    - ▶ Main identification challenge in peer effects estimations ([Manski, 1993](#); [Bramoullé et al., 2009](#)).
    - ▶ We exploit the fact that the outcome variable is binary and  $\bar{y}_{-i}$  can only take two values within the firm conditional on  $y_{i,t-1} \in \{0, 1\}$ .

# Identification & Heterogeneity

- Causal directions by outcome-groups,  $y = \{0, 1\}$ : Coefficients and fixed effects vary by previous PHI ownership indicator.





## Results

<i><b>Specifications</b></i>	<b>PHI Uptake</b>	<b>PHI Continuation</b>
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0061*** (0.0003)	0.0021*** (0.0002)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0107** (0.0043)	0.0065*** (0.0023)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0063*** (0.0004)	-0.0015*** (0.0003)
Num.Obs.	1,554,856	1,992,527
R <sup>2</sup>	0.102	0.045

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# Conclusion

- ▶ We estimate contextual peer effects ([Manski, 1993](#)) without instrumental variables by exploiting the availability of consumers' decisions in two consecutive periods.
- ▶ Heterogeneity in PHI peer effects:
  - ▶ Peer effects are stronger for PHI uptake than PHI continuation.
  - ▶ One Std.Dev. increase in co-workers' PTC, increases females' PHI uptake probability by 0.54 percentage points.
  - ▶ Single and young people are more susceptible to peer effects.
    - ▶ *Financial experience*

# Thank You!

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**Web:** [alfurka.github.io](http://alfurka.github.io)

## Additional Slides

- ▶ Graphs
- ▶ Why People Purchase PHI?
- ▶ Other Estimations
- ▶ Structural Model

# Firm Sizes

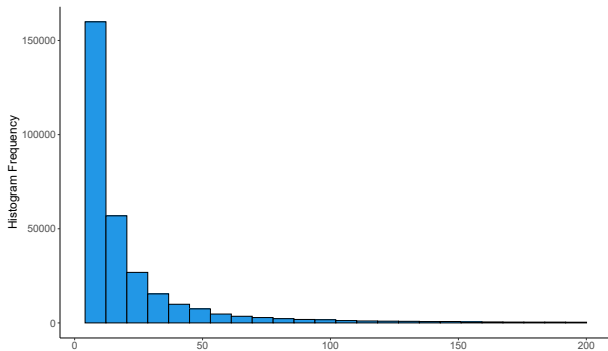
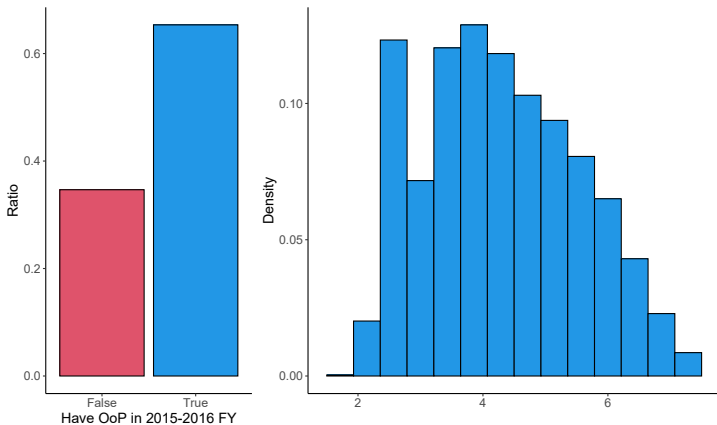


Figure: Firm Size Distribution

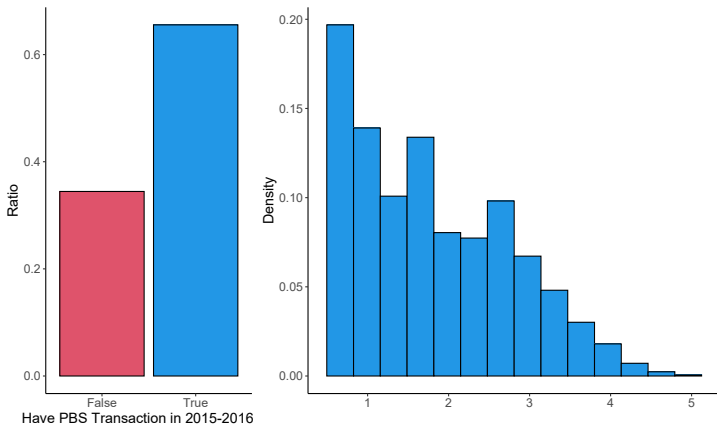
# Patient Contribution Distribution



PTC Distribution

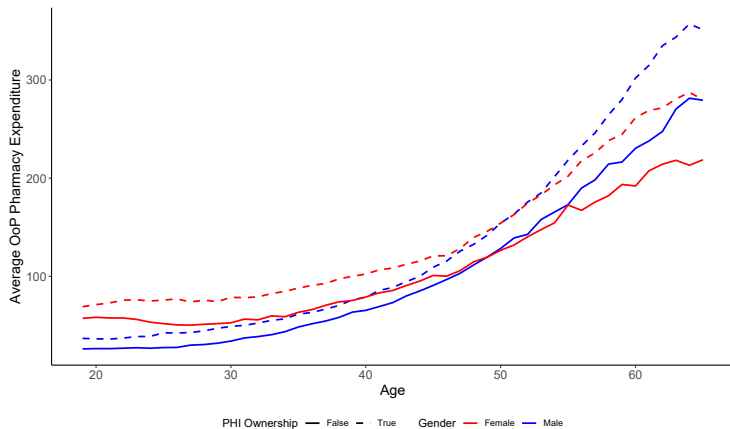
Appendix

# Distribution PBS Transaction Count





# Patient Contribution by Age



PTC by Age

Appendix

# Why do People Purchase PHI in Australia?

## 1. Financial Reasons

- ▶ Reduced tax liabilities
- ▶ Lifetime health cover

## 2. Health Reasons

- ▶ Access to private hospitals
- ▶ Choice of doctor and flexibility in selecting treatment options
- ▶ Coverage for extras such as dental and physiotherapy
- ▶ Shorter waiting times for elective surgeries



## Results: Same-Gender Co-workers

<b>Gender</b>	<b>PHI Uptake</b>		<b>PHI Continuation</b>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0073*** (0.0005)	0.0041*** (0.0004)	0.0019*** (0.0003)	0.0018*** (0.0003)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0110*** (0.0040)	0.0012 (0.0035)	0.0009 (0.0015)	0.0023 (0.0016)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0023*** (0.0004)	-0.0025*** (0.0003)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0002)
Num.Obs.	644,042	897,992	943,491	1,016,993
R2	0.103	0.105	0.040	0.046

Appendix

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Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0023*** (0.0004)	-0.0025*** (0.0003)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0002)
Num.Obs.	644,042	897,992	943,491	1,016,993
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Appendix

# Robustness Tests: Firm Sizes

<i>Maximum Firm Size</i>	PHI Uptake			PHI Continuation		
	50	100	150	50	100	150
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0070*** (0.0005)	0.0065*** (0.0004)	0.0064*** (0.0003)	0.0018*** (0.0003)	0.0021*** (0.0002)	0.0022*** (0.0002)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0176*** (0.0053)	0.0141*** (0.0047)	0.0133*** (0.0044)	0.0038 (0.0028)	0.0061** (0.0025)	0.0068*** (0.0024)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0068*** (0.0005)	-0.0065*** (0.0005)	-0.0062*** (0.0004)	-0.0013*** (0.0003)	-0.0014*** (0.0003)	-0.0014*** (0.0003)
Num.Obs.	936,449	1,259,493	1,433,477	1,225,944	1,615,313	1,830,161
R2	0.103	0.104	0.103	0.048	0.046	0.045

Appendix

# Results: By Age

<b>Age</b>	<b>PHI Uptake</b>					
	<i>Less than 30</i>			<i>30 or More</i>		
	<i>All</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0121*** (0.0008)	0.0160*** (0.0013)	0.0093*** (0.0011)	0.0031*** (0.0004)	0.0037*** (0.0006)	0.0023*** (0.0005)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0105 (0.0120)	0.0582*** (0.0221)	-0.0012 (0.0170)	-0.0002 (0.0050)	0.0092 (0.0101)	-0.0113 (0.0072)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0528*** (0.0034)	-0.0389*** (0.0065)	-0.0607*** (0.0046)	-0.0046*** (0.0007)	-0.0060*** (0.0014)	-0.0042*** (0.0010)
Num.Obs.	623,670	274,104	349,566	931,186	377,461	553,725
R2	0.088	0.089	0.090	0.125	0.119	0.132

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	<i>All</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0090*** (0.0009)	0.0092*** (0.0013)	0.0086*** (0.0014)	0.0007*** (0.0002)	0.0006* (0.0003)	0.0009*** (0.0003)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0128 (0.0137)	0.0238 (0.0224)	0.0225 (0.0238)	0.0056*** (0.0022)	0.0034 (0.0037)	0.0097** (0.0039)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0267*** (0.0044)	-0.0234*** (0.0075)	-0.0370*** (0.0068)	-0.0005 (0.0003)	-0.0005 (0.0005)	-0.0011** (0.0005)
Num.Obs.	471,990	240,167	231,823	1,520,537	723,115	797,422
R2	0.025	0.023	0.025	0.025	0.023	0.026

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Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0128 (0.0137)	0.0238 (0.0224)	0.0225 (0.0238)	0.0056*** (0.0022)	0.0034 (0.0037)	0.0097** (0.0039)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0267*** (0.0044)	-0.0234*** (0.0075)	-0.0370*** (0.0068)	-0.0005 (0.0003)	-0.0005 (0.0005)	-0.0011** (0.0005)
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# Results: By Relationship

<i>Have a Spouse</i>	PHI Uptake					
	TRUE			FALSE		
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
<i>Gender</i>						
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0024*** (0.0005)	0.0039*** (0.0009)	0.0009 (0.0007)	0.0080*** (0.0004)	0.0092*** (0.0007)	0.0068*** (0.0006)
Co-workers' Average PTC	-0.0056 (0.0073)	-0.0186 (0.0161)	-0.0146 (0.0111)	0.0156** (0.0066)	0.0289** (0.0126)	0.0136 (0.0091)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0020** (0.0010)	-0.0023 (0.0018)	-0.0010 (0.0013)	-0.0084*** (0.0006)	-0.0083*** (0.0012)	-0.0086*** (0.0008)
Num.Obs.	595,172	245,933	349,239	959,684	405,632	554,052
R2	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.176	0.171	0.185

<i>Have a Spouse</i>	PHI Continuation					
	TRUE			FALSE		
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
<i>Gender</i>						
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0010*** (0.0002)	0.0015*** (0.0003)	0.0008*** (0.0003)	0.0039*** (0.0004)	0.0039*** (0.0006)	0.0040*** (0.0007)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0036 (0.0022)	0.0093** (0.0041)	0.0007 (0.0041)	0.0121* (0.0066)	0.0104 (0.0107)	0.0231** (0.0117)
Co-workers' Average Age	0.0004 (0.0004)	0.0009 (0.0006)	0.0000 (0.0006)	-0.0036*** (0.0006)	-0.0030*** (0.0010)	-0.0057*** (0.0011)
Num.Obs.	1,171,721	553,445	618,276	820,806	409,837	410,969
R2	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.043	0.038	0.045



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PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0010*** (0.0002)	0.0015*** (0.0003)	0.0008*** (0.0003)	0.0039*** (0.0004)	0.0039*** (0.0006)	0.0040*** (0.0007)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0036 (0.0022)	0.0093** (0.0041)	0.0007 (0.0041)	0.0121* (0.0066)	0.0104 (0.0107)	0.0231** (0.0117)
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# Results: By Income

<i>Income Quantiles</i>	<b>PHI Uptake</b>			<b>PHI Continuation</b>		
	<i>Below Q1</i>	<i>Between Q1 &amp; Q3</i>	<i>Above Q3</i>	<i>Below Q1</i>	<i>Between Q1 &amp; Q3</i>	<i>Above Q3</i>
PBS Transaction Count (PTC)	0.0073*** (0.0007)	0.0067*** (0.0004)	0.0054*** (0.0007)	0.0035*** (0.0006)	0.0030*** (0.0003)	0.0011*** (0.0002)
Co-workers' Average PTC	0.0499*** (0.0100)	0.0085 (0.0067)	0.0209 (0.0139)	0.0136** (0.0065)	0.0131*** (0.0035)	0.0023 (0.0034)
Co-workers' Average Age	-0.0069*** (0.0011)	-0.0045*** (0.0007)	-0.0074*** (0.0016)	-0.0028*** (0.0007)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0000 (0.0005)
Num.Obs.	388,705	777,414	388,737	498,110	996,260	498,157
R2	0.313	0.035	0.052	0.069	0.039	0.011

Appendix

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Appendix

# Main Equation

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(y_{i,t} = 1 | y_{i,t-1} = Y, c_j, \bar{y}_{-i}, H_i, \bar{H}_{-i}, \mathbf{X}\right) \\ = \rho Y + f(\bar{y}_{-i}; \theta_{j,Y}) + \alpha_Y H_i + \beta_Y \bar{H}_{-i} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,t} \gamma_Y, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Reduced Form Equation

Appendix

## References I

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