



American Experiences Survey:

A Nationally Representative Multi-Mode Survey

October 2020 Omnibus Results – Medical Test Results Items

Overview of Methodology

Each month, Consumer Reports fields the American Experiences Survey (AES) to track consumer attitudes and behaviors over time. October results are based on interviews conducted from October 8-26, 2020. This document focuses on the section of the omnibus survey related to medical test results and race adjustments.

The survey was administered by NORC at the University of Chicago through its AmeriSpeak® Panel to a nationally representative sample. Interviews were conducted in English and in Spanish, and were administered both online and by phone. In total NORC collected 2,670 interviews, 2,492 by web mode and 178 by phone mode. Final data are weighted by age, gender, race/Hispanic ethnicity, housing tenure, telephone status, education, and Census Division to be proportionally representative of the US adult population.

The margin of error for results based on the total sample is +/-2.63 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. Smaller subgroups will have larger error margins, and only those subgroups for which there are at least 100 unweighted cases are included.

TOPLINE RESULTS

The questions presented below were shown to respondents in this order unless otherwise noted. Where appropriate, question verbiage, response answer choices, or direction of scales were randomized or rotated and those instances are noted below.

Note that the October omnibus contained three blocks of questions (items on COVID, pandemic weight changes, and medical test results and race adjustments) and respondents saw blocks in that order.

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INFO5. [INTRO TEXT SHOWN TO RESPONDENTS.]

This section is about practices used by doctors when giving test results or recommending procedures to patients.

For some medical tests and risk calculators used to evaluate heart disease, kidney functioning, pregnancy and childbirth, results may be reported differently depending on the race of the patient. For example, the score on a blood test may be increased by a certain percentage if the patient is Black, and not adjusted if the patient is another race. The new result may be used to help determine a diagnosis or plan of care for the patient.

MEDRACEAWARE.

Before taking this survey, had you ever heard of this practice before?	
	Total
	%
Yes, a doctor or nurse has talked to me about this	8
Yes, I knew about this although a doctor or nurse has never talked to me about it	26
No, I've never heard of this before	66
Base: All respondents	2,648

MEDRACETOLD.

Consider that you had a medical test done and you received results from your doctor. For this test, your final result was calculated differently than it would've been had you belonged to a different race. Do you think you should be told that this was the case?	
	Total
	%
Yes	63
No	16
I don't know	22
Base: All respondents	2,661

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