Table 1: Trends in Medical Spending and Income

|  | Spending (\$1990) |  |  |  | Spending/GDP |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1960 | 1990 | Growth |  | 1960 | 1990 | Growth |
| Canada | $\$ 473$ | $\$ 1,770$ | $4.4 \%$ |  | $5.5 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| France | 326 | 1,532 | 5.2 |  | 4.2 | 8.8 | 2.4 |
| Germany | 425 | 1,486 | 4.2 |  | 4.7 | 8.3 | 1.8 |
| Italy | 223 | 1,236 | 5.7 |  | 3.3 | 8.1 | 2.5 |
| Japan | 117 | 1,171 | 7.7 |  | 2.9 | 6.7 | 2.7 |
| UK | 349 | 972 | 3.4 |  | 3.9 | 6.2 | 1.5 |
| US | 621 | 2,566 | 4.7 |  | 5.2 | 12.2 | 2.8 |
| G-7 Average | $\$ 407$ | $\$ 1,808$ | $5.0 \%$ |  | $4.5 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ |
| Ratio: US/G-7 | 1.53 | 1.42 |  |  | 1.16 | 1.44 |  |
| OECD Average* | $\$ 376$ | $\$ 1,680$ | $5.0 \%$ |  | $4.1 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Ratio: US/OECD | 1.65 | 1.53 |  |  | 1.27 | 1.53 |  |

* The OECD average excludes Luxembourg, Portugal, and Turkey, for which data were not available in 1960.

Table 2: Sources of Health Insurance Coverage for the United States Population

| Source | Groups Insured | Share of Total Population | Share of Total Spending |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public |  |  |  |
| Medicare | Elderly; | 12\% | 18\% |
|  | Disabled; |  |  |
|  | End-Stage Renal Disease |  |  |
| Medicaid | Elderly; | 8 | 14 |
|  | Blind and Disabled; |  |  |
|  | Poor Women and Children |  |  |
| Champus/Champva | Dependents of Military | 1 | $12^{* *}$ |
| Private |  |  |  |
| Employersponsored | Workers and Dependents | 56 | 54 |
| Non-group | Families | 7 |  |
| Uninsured | --- | 15 | 2 |
| Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute (1994) and National Health Accounts. ${ }^{* *}$ Includes all other public spending on health services and supplies. |  |  |  |

Table 3: Accounting for the Increase in Health Costs

| Factor | Increase Due To | Share of Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total Increase | $790 \%$ | --- |
| Static Factors | $399 \%$ | $51 \%$ |
| Demographics | $14 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Income | 37 | 5 |
| Spread of Insurance | 100 | 13 |
| Relative Price Change | 147 | 19 |
| Administrative Expense | 101 | 13 |
| Factor Rents | 0 | 0 |
| Residual | $391 \%$ | $49 \%$ |

Source: Author's calculations as described in the text.

Table 4: Growth in Spending for AMIs, 1984-91

|  | Year |  | Annual <br> Measure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent <br> Change |  |  |  |
| Total Reimbursement (\$billion) | $\$ 2.6$ | $\$ 3.4$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| Number of Patients | 233,295 | 227,182 | -0.4 |
| Average Reimbursement per | $\$ 11,175$ | $\$ 14,772$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Patient |  |  |  |
| Average Reimbursement | $\$ 9,829$ | $\$ 10,783$ | $1.3 \%$ |
| Medical Management | 15,380 | 13,716 | -1.6 |
| Catheterization | 25,841 | 17,040 | -5.9 |
| Angioplasty | 28,135 | 32,117 | 1.9 |
| Bypass Surgery |  |  |  |
| Treatments* | $88.7 \%$ | $59.4 \%$ | -4.2 |
| Medical Management | 5.5 | 15.5 | 1.4 |
| Catheterization | 0.9 | 12.0 | 1.6 |
| Angioplasty | 4.9 | 13.0 | 1.2 |
| Bypass Surgery |  |  |  |
| Share of Cost Increase: | $24 \%$ |  |  |
| Prices | $106 \%$ |  |  |
| Quantities | $-31 \%$ |  |  |
| Covariance |  |  |  |

Note: Costs for 1984 are in 1991 dollars, adjusted using the GDP deflator.
${ }^{*}$ Growth is average percentage point change each year.

Table 5: Distribution of Benefit Cost

|  |  | Firm Size |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percentile | Total | $\leq 50$ | $51-100$ | $101-500$ | $501-$ | $>1000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1000 |  |
| Benefit Cost | $\$ 831$ | $\$ 782$ | $\$ 925$ | $\$ 833$ | $\$ 1,017$ | $\$ 1,069$ |
| 10 | 1,366 | 1,385 | 1,353 | 1,227 | 1,343 | 1,422 |
| 50 | 2,126 | 2,143 | 2,034 | 1,753 | 1,734 | 2,143 |
| 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $90 / 10$ | $156 \%$ | $174 \%$ | $120 \%$ | $111 \%$ | $71 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Note: Data are from Cutler (1994a).

