

# Changes in Public and Private Health Consumption in the Era of Population Aging

**Chong-Bum An and Namhui Hwang** 

Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea

The 7<sup>th</sup> Global NTA Meeting

June 11~12, 2010 Honolulu, Hawaii

# **CONTENTS**

- I. Motivation
- II. Background
- III. Data & Method
- IV. Results
- V. Conclusion and Implications



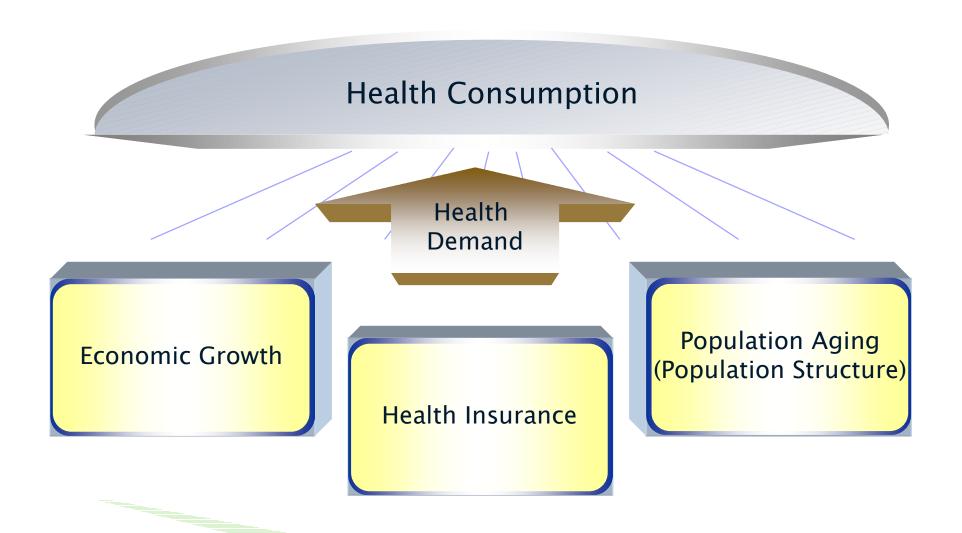
#### I. Motivation

#### Population aging and Health consumption

- health consumption change in Korea
- public vs private health consumption
- health consumption influenced by population aging?
- the same pattern as other countries?



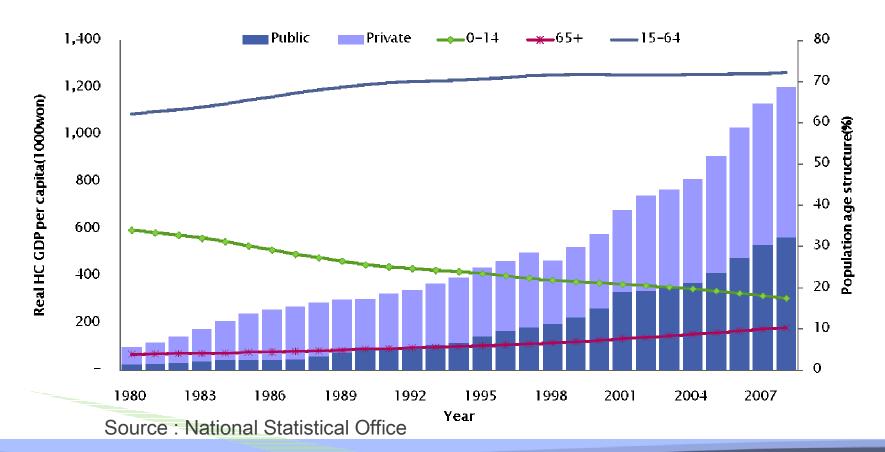
# II. Background





- HC per capita increased about 12 times between 1980 and 2008, while real GDP per capita about 5.3 times.
- The share of age14 and below decreased and the share of over age 65 increased. (34% → 17.4%, 3.8%→10.3%)

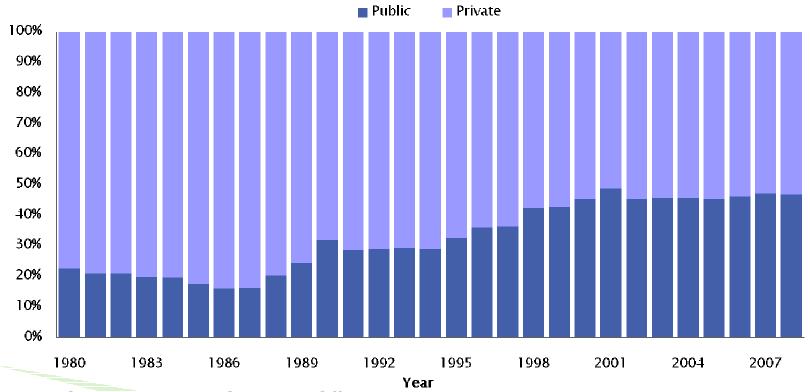
< Figure 1 > Real HC GDP per capita & Population age structure





- Public HC < Private HC
- But, the share of public HC has reached to about 47% since 1998.

<Figure 2> The share of Public and Private HC (based on GDP)

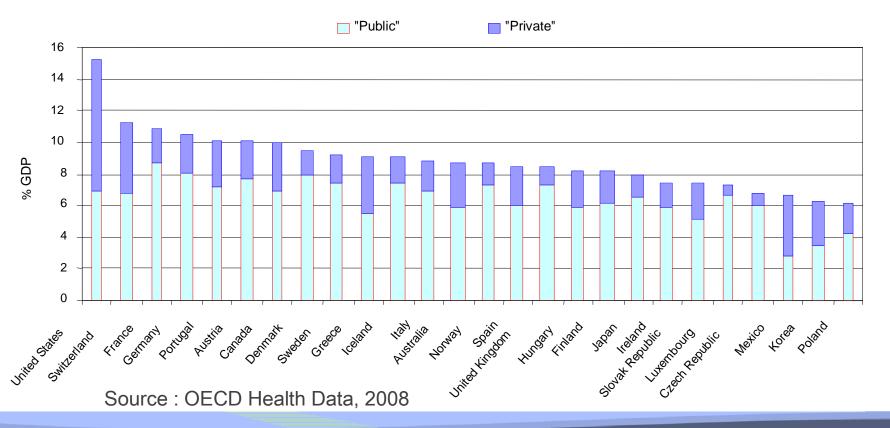


Source: National Statistical Office



- Total HC in Korea is very low compared to OECD countries.

<Figure 3> Public and private health consumption as a ratio to GDP : OECD Countries, 2006





# Health Security System in Korea

#### National Health Insurance(NHI)

- a compulsory social insurance system with contributions

#### Medical Aid

a public assistance scheme for low-income households

Long-term Care Insurance: introduced in July 2008

#### <Table 1 > Population coverage

Classification		%
Total		100
NHI	Employee Insured	59.2
	Self-Employed Insured	37.1
Medical Aid		3.7



# National Health Insurance

-1977: more than 500 employees

-1979: more than 300, Government & Private School Employees

-1981: more than 100 employees

-1988 : self-employed in rural areas

-1989 : self-employed in urban areas

Medical security for whole population was accomplished.

- 2000 : separation of prescription and dispensing of drugs

- 2003: financial integration between employee and self-employed



# III. Data & Method

Period: 1984~2008

#### National Health Insurance Statistical Yearbook

National Health Insurance Corporation

#### Medical Aid Statistical Yearbook

Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service

#### Household Income and Expenditure Survey

- 1963~2002 : urban non-farm households,

excluding one person households

- 2003~2005: including rural non-farm households

- 2006~ : Including one person households



## Method for HC

Public: age distribution of benefits

#### Private

- 1. Age profile of individual utilization measures  $CFE_j = \sum_a \alpha(a)IN_j(a) + \sum_a \beta(a)OUT_j(a) + \epsilon_j$
- 2. Age profile of utilization from alternatives source : a single utilization measure for each age  $CFE_{j} = \sum_{a} \beta_{0} U(a) M_{j}(a) + \sum_{a} \beta_{1} a U(a) M_{j}(a) + \sum_{a} \beta a^{2} U(a) M_{j}(a) + \epsilon_{j}$
- 3. Iterative method → used here
- 4. Simple regression approach

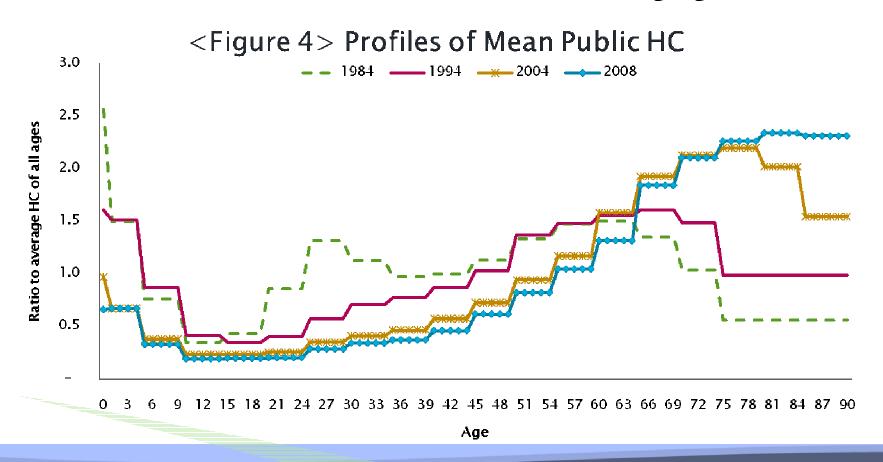
$$CFE_j = \sum_{a} \beta(a) M_j(a) + \epsilon_j$$

#### **Public**



# IV. Results

- Normalization : ratio to average HC of all ages
- There was a sharp increase in the elderly HC
- There was a decrease in HC of children & working ages.

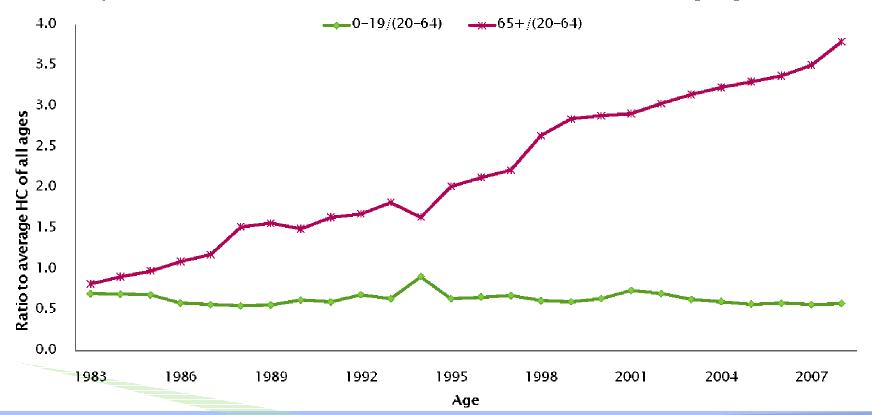


#### **Public**



- Public HC for the elderly increased rapidly.(the mid & late of 90's, '08)
- Especially, rapid increase in '08 was related to long-term care insurance.
- Public HC for children has not changed.

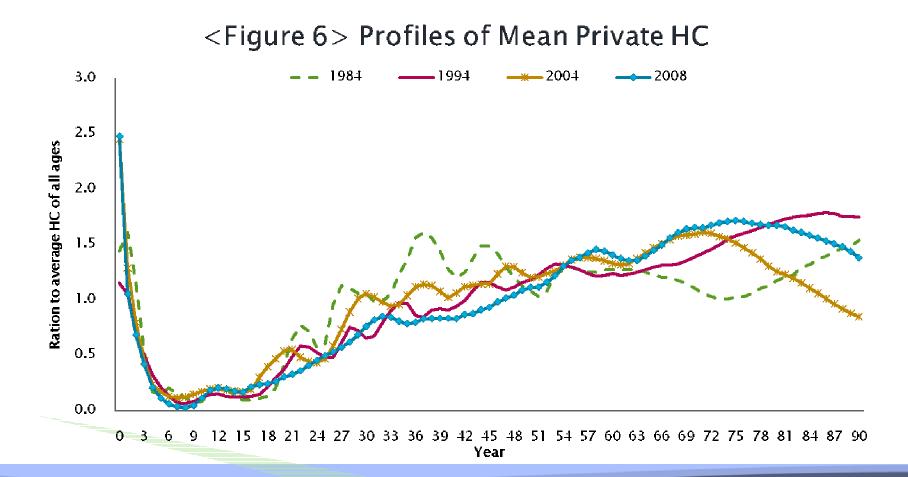
#### < Figure 5 > Trends of Mean Public HC by broad age groups



#### **Private**



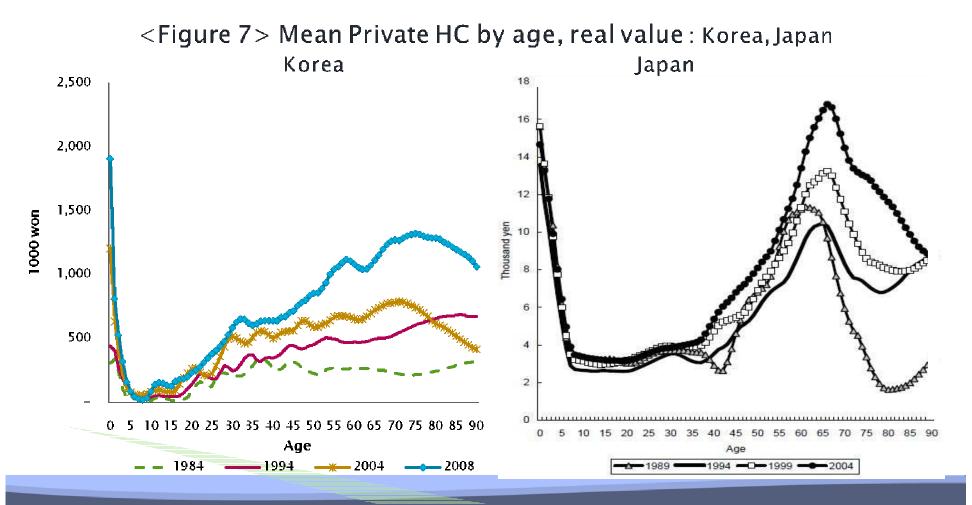
- Private HC of working ages decreased from 1984 to 2008.
- The pattern of the elderly over 80 is complicated to explain.



#### **Private**



- Japanese private HC of the elderly was larger than Korean.
- But, private HC of Korean elderly becomes similar to Japanese pattern since 2000's due to rapid population aging.

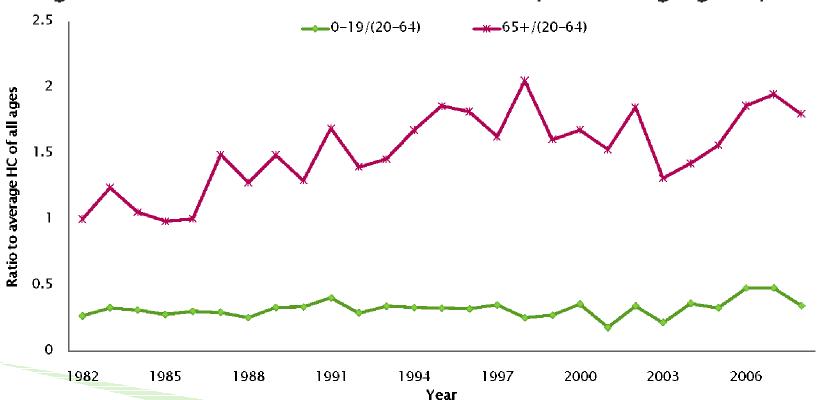


#### **Private**



- Private HC for the elderly had increased steadily and decreased between 1997 and 2003 and increased thereafter.
- Private HC for children seldom changed.

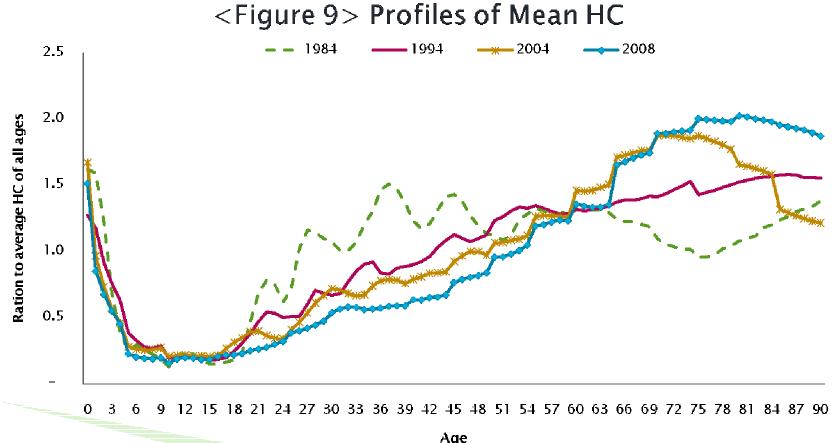
#### < Figure 8 > Trends of Mean Private HC by broad age groups



#### **Total**



- There was a sharp increase in HC of the elderly.
- It was mainly due to a rise in public elderly HC.
- HC for working age decreased.

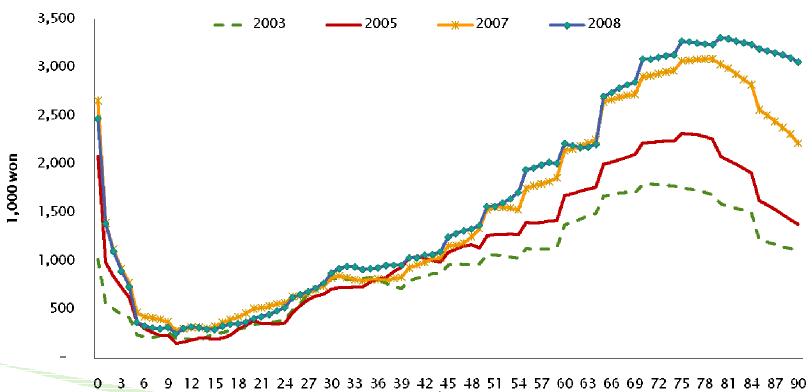


#### **Total**



- In recent years, mean HC for the elderly increased remarkably.
- Peak age increases from 2003 to 2008.
- HC for middle old ages also increased.

<Figure 10> Profiles of Mean HC, real value, 2003~2008



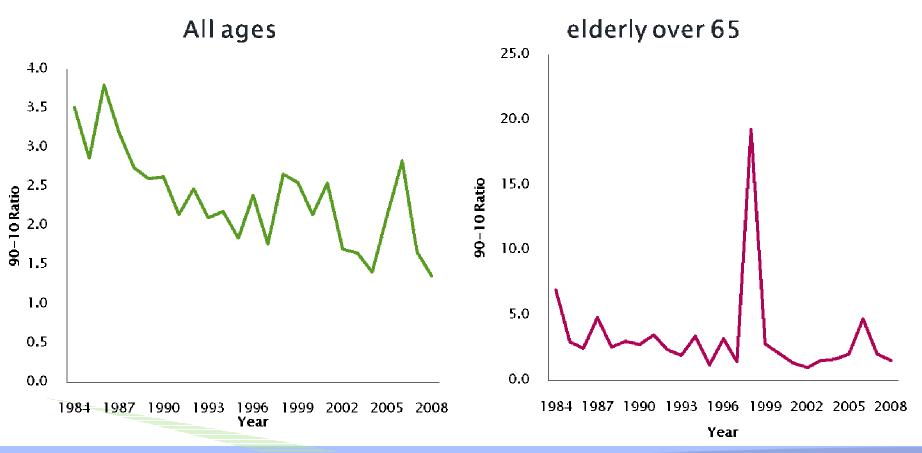
Age

## **Equity**



- Private HC shows an improvement in equity.

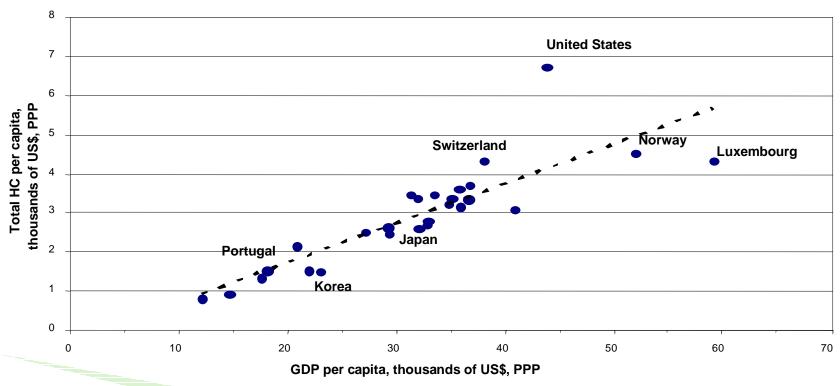
<Figure 11> 90-10 ratio of Private HC





- A positive relation between GDP per capita and HC per capita.

<Figure 12> Total Health Expenditures per Capita versus GDP per Capita
: OECD Countries, 2006



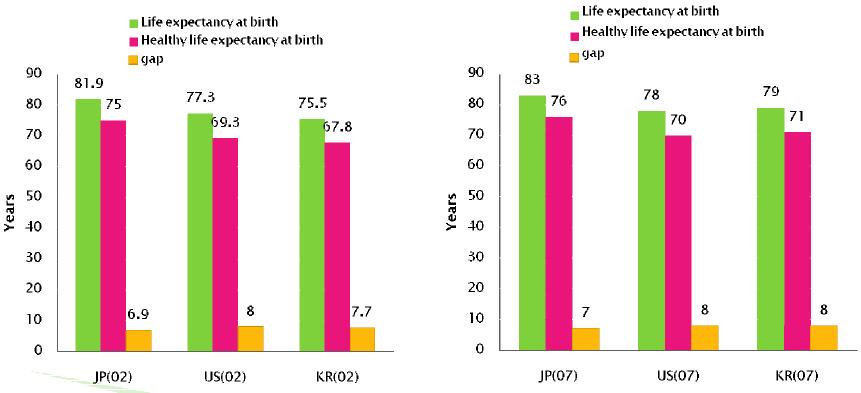
Source: OECD Health Data, 2008



#### In 2002

- Life expectancy at birth : Japan > US > Korea
- Healthy life expectancy at birth : Japan > US > Korea
- Gap: US > Korea > Japan

#### < Figure 13 > Life expectancy & Healthy life expectancy

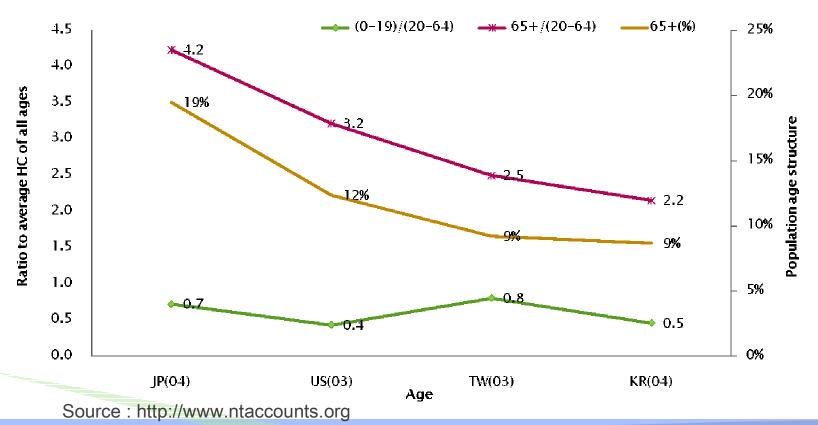


Source: http://www.who.int



- A share of over age 65 population affected mean HC.
- Japan > U.S. > Taiwan > Korea

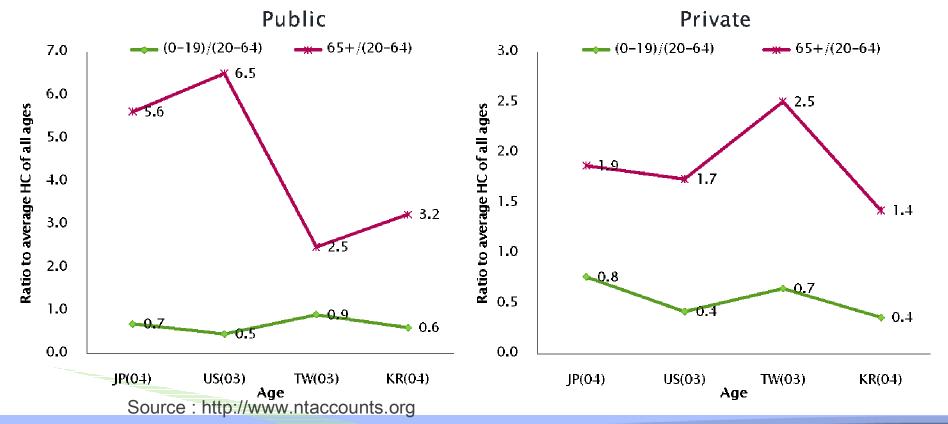
#### <Figur 14> Ratio to mean HC by broad age groups, selected countries





- In Taiwan, private HC was the largest regardless of age.
- In US, public HC was the largest among over age 65.
- Korean private HC was the smallest regardless of age and it means that working age relatively consumed more within household income.

<Figure 15> Ratio to mean HC by broad age groups, selected countries





# V. Conclusion & Implications

- 1) There was a big growth in HC for the elderly, mainly due to the sharp increase in public HC.
- 2) HC is expected to keep increasing due to a rapid population aging which induces the sharp increase in the demand for health care service.
- 3) It could be a huge burden for public finance in the future, especially from the long-term care insurance.

# Thank you!

