Module 0: Introduction

Primer on U.S. Health Care

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Health Care and Economics (in General)

Lots of interesting economic issues in health care (not all unique to the U.S.):

- 1. Extremely heterogeneous products
- 2. Asymmetric information between patients and physicians
- 3. Unobservable quality (experience good)
- 4. Unpredictable need (inability to shop in many cases)
- 5. Distortion of incentives due to insurance
- 6. Adverse selection (asymmetric information between patients and insurers)

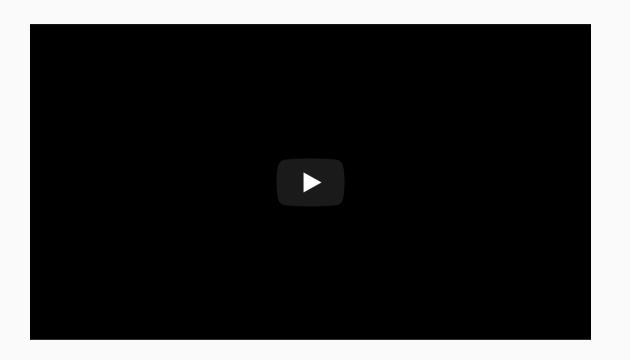
How is the U.S. unique

- These factors exist in other markets and in other countries, but...
- Health care is unique in the combination of these issues
- U.S. is unique in the extent of these issues in health care (policy problems)

Why?

Can you identify one or two reasons for our high prices/expenditures? Keep in mind we don't have a particularly strong quality advantage either.

Why is spending so high?



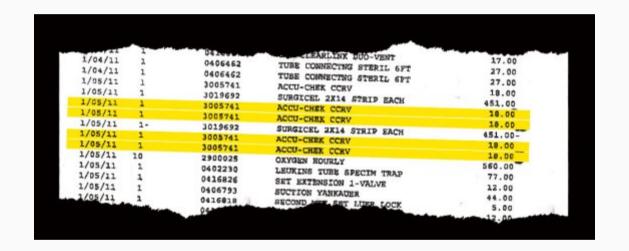
Fragmentation

A common criticism of U.S. health care is that it is extremely fragmented:

- different ways to get insurance
- mix of providers and reliance on referrals
- separate billing (for the most part)

Complicated bills

Our fragmented system has led to a ridiculously complex and convoluted billing process



Brill, Steven. 2013. "Bitter Pill: Why Medical Bills are Killing Us." *Time Magazine*.

Complicated bills

- \$18 for accu-chek test strip (in 2011)
- Can get 50 for \$11.44 on Amazon

Note: this \$18 is a charge, which is different from price or cost...much more on this later

What did we learn?

- 1. We spend LOTS on health care, the most in the world by far
- 2. Definitely not the highest quality health care system in the world
- 3. Many reasons:
 - Standard health economics issues
 - Fragmented system
 - Market-based system but without real competition
 - Policy failures
- 4. What's the solution?

Take this class!!