Measuring Financial Protection in Health in Latin America

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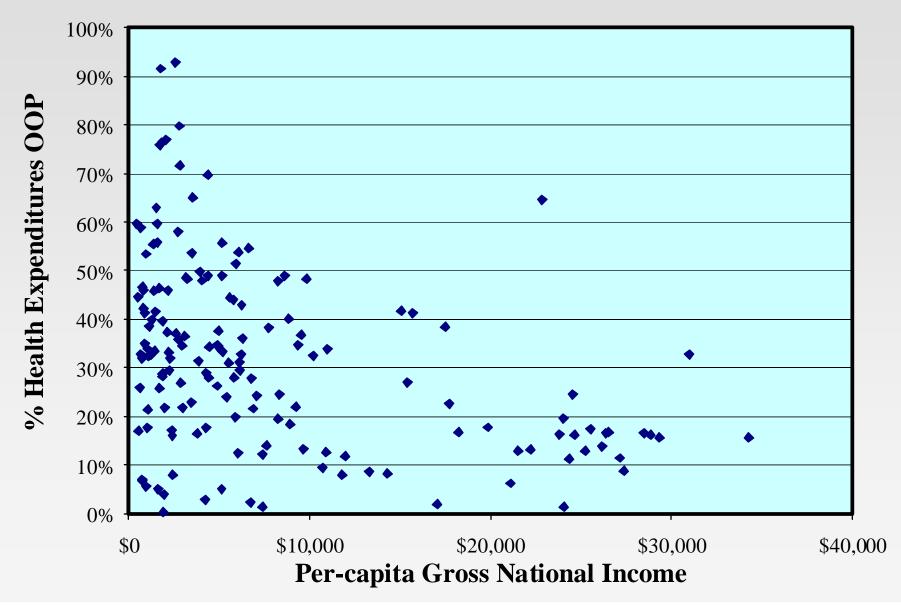
Outline of Talk

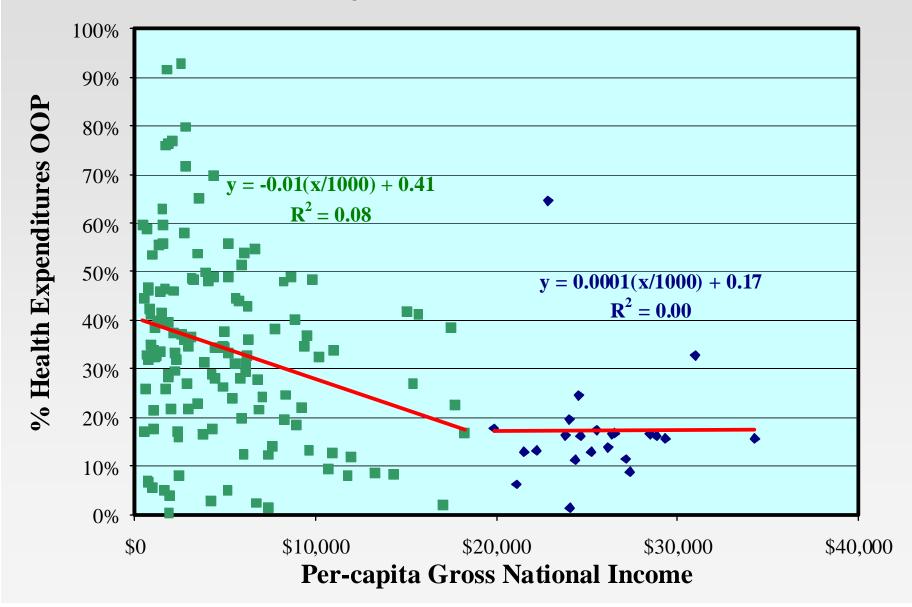
- Defining Financial Protection in Health
- Measuring Financial Protection in Health in the United States – article in Health Policy
- Measuring Financial Protection in Health in Latin America – work in progress

Defining Financial Protection in Health

	GDP per	Health Expenditures						
Country	cap. (\$PPP)	Per cap. (\$US)	As % of GDP	Public as % of total	OOP as % of total			
U.S.A	\$35,750	\$4,887	13.7%	44.6%	16.0%			
U.K.	\$26,150	\$1,835	7.0%	82.9%	12.0%			
France	\$26,920	\$2,109	7.8%	76.0%	21.6%			
Chile	\$9,820	\$303	3.1%	44.0%	15.0%			
Algeria	\$5,760	\$213	3.7%	75.6%	32.7%			
Turkey	\$6,390	\$202	3.2%	63.2%	28.0%			
Ecuador	\$3,580	\$129	3.6%	51.1%	49.0%			
Cameroon	\$2,000	\$20	1.0%	36.4%	56.0%			
Yemen	\$870	\$20	2.3%	33.3%	53.9%			

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Financial Protection in Health

- The risk that high health expenditures pose to the financial security of poor and vulnerable populations.
- Two components:
 - → Catastrophic health spending prevents obtaining other necessities.
 - → Not obtaining needed health care.

Financial Protection in Health

- The 2000 World Health Report included fairness in financing.
- Numerator: out-of-pocket (OOP) health expenditures, health insurance premiums, and the portion of households' income tax and sales taxes going to health spending.
- Denominator: Total non-food spending.
- Households for which this ratio exceeds 0.5 likely to be impoverished.

Financial Protection in Health

- Xu et al (2003) use data from crosssectional surveys in 59 countries.
 Catastrophic when health expenditures are more than 40% of non-food spending:
 - → Brazil 10.3% of households
 - → Costa Rica 0.1%
 - \rightarrow Mexico 1.5%
 - → Nicaragua 2.1%
 - \rightarrow Panama 2.4%

Other Studies of Financial Protection

- Financial protection as households' (HH)
 out-of-pocket health spending compared to
 total expenditures.
- Regressively distributed in Bangladesh,
 Burkina Faso, China, Paraguay, Thailand,
 and Sierra Leone poorer HH spend
 higher share of their budgets on health
 than wealthier HH.
- Progressively distributed in Indonesia, Guatemala, India, Mexico, and Nepal.

Financial Protection in Health in the United States

Data

- 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS).
- Household survey component (HC) of the MEPS linked to the insurance component (IC).

Definitions

- A lack of financial protection defined as household spending on health care when:
 - → Out-of pocket health expenditures exceed 10% of family income;
 - → Out-of pocket expenditures exceed an absolute level of \$2,000 per family member on an annual basis; and
 - → Combined out-of pocket and prepaid health expenditures exceed 40% of family income.

Average Individual Medical Expenditures

	All Individuals	Individuals with at Least one Chronic Condition
Sample counts Average Total Medical Expenditure % of Medical Expenses Out-of-Pocket	22,601 \$2,099 20.7%	7,677 \$4,000 18.3%

Source: 1996 MEPS

Based on all non-institutionalized, civilian population.

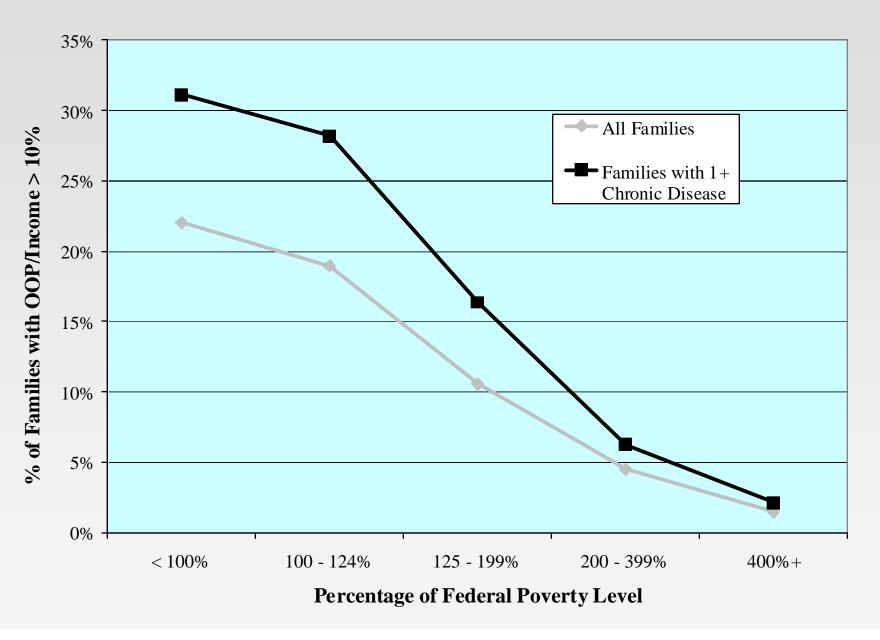
OOP Spending as % of Family Income

	Total Families Sampled	Medical Expense / Income (%)	OOP / Medical Expense (%)	OOP / Income (%)
Below 100% FPI 100 - 124% FPL 125 - 199% FPL 200 - 399% FPL 400%+	1,439 477 1,334 2,652 2,730	61.4 31.1 23.5 12.6 6.3	10.6 16.6 16.3 19.1 21.3	6.5 5.2 3.8 2.4 1.3
Total	8,632	10.9	18.3	2.0

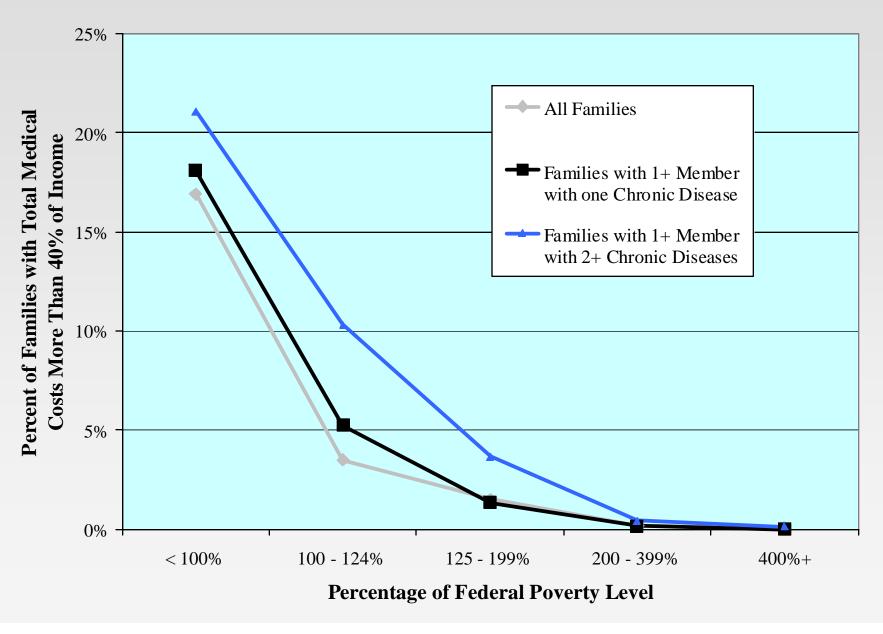
Families Spending 10%+ of Income on OOPs

	Total Families	Families Spending More than 10% of Income Out o Pocket, by Insurance Status					
	Sampled	ESI	ОРНІ	Public or None	Total		
Below 100% FPL	1,443	22.9	27.3	18.8	22.0		
100 - 124% FPL	438	18.1	25.3	20.0	18.9		
125 - 199% FPL	1,224	8.9	14.5	14.8	10.5		
200 - 399% FPL	2,227	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.5		
400%+	2,792	1.3	4.1	1.0	1.4		
Total	8,875	6.6	12.1	10.1	7.5		
Percent of all families		77.6%	5.7%	16.7%	100%		

Families Spending 10%+ of Income OOP



Families Spending 40%+ of Income OOP



Measuring Financial Protection in Health in Latin America

Household Surveys Included

Survey	Country	Year	Recall Period for Health Spending	N
LSMS	Ecuador	1994	1 month	20,685
LSMS	Ecuador	1995	1 month	26,372
LSMS	Ecuador	1998	2 weeks	26,094
LSMS	Guatemala	2000	1 month	37,755
LSMS	Nicaragua	1993	30 days	21,265
LSMS	Nicaragua	1998	1 month	22,358
LSMS	Nicaragua	2001	1 month	22,767
LSMS	Panama	1997	1 month	21,276
LSMS	Peru	1994	4 weeks	18,833
LSMS	Peru	1999	3 months	16,756
LSMS	Peru	2000	3 months	16,794
ECH	Bolivia	1999	4 weeks	13,031
ECH	Bolivia	2000	4 weeks	20,815
ENSA	Mexico	2000	2 weeks	185,064

					Health Inst	ırance (%):	
Survey	Country	Year	N	Public	Private	None	Total
LSMS	Ecuador	1998	26,110	19.0	2.9	78.1	100
LSMS	Guatemala	2000	37,760	8.3	2.2	89.0	100
LSMS	Nicaragua	2001	22,767	8.4	0.3	91.2	100
LSMS	Panama	1997	21,302	44.6	1.8	49.6	100
LSMS	Peru	2000	16,794	46.0	2.0	55.7	104
ECH	Bolivia	2000	20,815	17.1	3.7	79.1	100
ENSA	Mexico	2000	177,231	35.1	0.4	62.8	100

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Social Security Contribution as % of Payroll

Type of Social Security Program	Ecuador	Guatemala	Panama
Old Age, Disability, Death			
Insured Person	6.0% to 10.4%	1.50%	6.75%
Employer	0.39% to 2.39%	3.00%	2.75%
Government	40% of costs	25% of costs	1.04%
Sickness and Maternity			
Insured employed person	0.00%	2.00%	0.50%
Insured self-employed	3.41%		
Employer	3.41%	4.00%	2.75%
Government	0.00%	2.00%	1.04%
Seguro Social Campesino†			
IESS affiliates	0.35%		
SSC affiliates	1% of min. wage		

Household Health Expenditures as % of Income

			Health Expenditures as a Percentage of Income						
Comments of the Comments of th			Prepaid	l Health Exp	enditures			% of HH Spending	
Country	Year	N	Social Private Health Insurance		Total Prepaid	Out of Pocket	Total	10% or More on Health	
Ecuador	1998	5,741	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.9	19.1	35.7	
Guatemala	2000	7,213	0.3	0.2	0.6	13.0	13.6	22.0	
Nicaragua	2001	4,186	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.0	9.1	20.8	
Panama	1997	4,325	0.3	0.5	0.9	13.9	14.7	22.8	
Peru	1994	3,458	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.3	10.3	18.5	

Household Health Expenditures as % of Income

	Year	N	Heal					
Country			Prepaid Health Expenditures					% of HH Spending
			Social Security	Private Health Insurance	Total Prepaid	Out of Pocket	Total	10% or More on Health
Ecuador	1998	5,741	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.9	19.1	35.7
Guatemala	2000	7,213	0.3	0.2	0.6	13.0	13.6	22.0
Nicaragua	2001	4,186	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.0	9.1	20.8
Panama	1997	4,325	0.3	0.5	0.9	13.9	14.7	22.8
Peru	1994	3,458	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.3	10.3	18.5

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Guatemala	2000	7,213	0.3	0.2	0.6	13.0	13.6	22.0
Nicaragua	2001	4,186	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.0	9.1	20.8
Panama	1997	4,325	0.3	0.5	0.9	13.9	14.7	22.8
Peru	1994	3,458	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.3	10.3	18.5

Household Health Expenditures as % of Consumption

Country	Year	N	Hea					
			Prepaid Health Expenditures					% of HH Spending
			Social Security	Private Health Insurance	Total Prepaid	Out of Pocket	Total	10% or More on Health
Ecuador	1998	5,800	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.3	12.5	31.6
Guatemala	2000	7,276	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.9	7.4	17.8
Nicaragua	2001	4,191	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	5.3	17.3
Panama	1997	4,937	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.2	5.6	14.1
Peru	1994	3,623	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	12.0

Household Health Expenditures as % of Consumption

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Guatemala	2000	7,276	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.9	7.4	17.8
Nicaragua	2001	4,191	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	5.3	17.3
Panama	1997	4,937	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.2	5.6	14.1
Peru	1994	3,623	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	12.0

Next Steps

- What is the effect of catastrophic health spending on obtaining other household necessities?
 - → Could measure as a cross-elasticity variation in % of overall consumption going to health, education, food, and housing.

Next Steps

 How to measure the unobserved hypothetical – when do health care prices prevent individuals from obtaining needed health care that would be catastrophic but is not affordable and thus not obtained?