

Review Notes – Health Insurance

- The demand for health insurance
 - definitions (quite a few, know them all)
 - the decision to buy insurance
 - what is contingent consumption?
 - budget constraint for contingent consumption?
 - utility max. model
 - a theory explaining demand for insurance
 - how does the probability of illness matter?
 - what is expected value? expected utility?
 - what is the expected value hypothesis?
 - what is the expected utility hypothesis?
 - know how to define, both in words and graphically, risk neutral, risk averse, and risk loving individuals.
 - do risk averse individuals always buy insurance?
 - what are the predictions from the model?
 - moral hazard
 - what's that?
 - impact of moral hazard on demand for insurance?
 - how can this problem be reduced/eliminated?
 - adverse selection
 - what's that?
 - what is the impact of adverse selection in insurance markets?
 - how can this problem be reduced/eliminated?
 - What is the impact of differential health insurance?
 - what is the impact of tax advantages on the demand for health insurance?
- The market for health insurance
 - why do we care (i.e., public policy issues)?
 - demand side performance (allocative efficiency)
 - benefit/premium ratios
 - what are those?
 - how do they help us understand the level of competition/efficiency in the market?
 - empirical evidence
 - community rating (what's that? impact of community rating on efficiency?)
 - conclusions?
 - supply side performance (technological efficiency)
 - economies of scale?
 - internal (firm) technological efficiency?
 - conclusions?

- The evolution of market competition in health care industry
 - why did competition evolve now?
 - impetus came from three sources
 - federal government (why?)
 - private sector (why?)
 - application of anti-trust laws to health care
 - which conditions are crucial to increased competition at this time?
 - what is the nature of the increased competition?
 - increased competition among traditional providers (the role of advertising).
 - non-traditional providers (managed care = hmos and ppos)
 - focus on HMOs (what are those?)
 - what are the advantages of HMOs?
 - disadvantages (be sure to know what factors might mitigate these disadvantages).
 - empirical evidence/conclusions?