# Health Insurance

## What is Insurance?

Forget about health insurance for now.

What is insurance, as an idea?

### What's Insurance? Where did it come from?

Long before there was indoor plumbing, human beings grouped together to share their risks. The bigger the group, the better the risk-spread. When the groups grew too large, separate companies would form to manage the details.

14<sup>th</sup> century (Genoa): 1<sup>st</sup> insurance contracts written.

1928 (Texas): Origins of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield non-profits begin at Baylor University Hospital. These Blues quickly spread across the US as non-profit charitable organizations with an emphasis on offering equal (community) rates for all, regardless of age, sex, occupation, or medical condition.

**1965**: Medicare and Medicaid legislation passed by US Congress.

**1994**: the BCBS Association allowed its member groups to become "for-profit"; many did and became richer than snot.

# Insurance Coverage (2016)

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Employer-based insurance
Medicaid
Medicare
Direct purchase (non-group)
Other public (military, ...)
Uninsured
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Medicare is a federal social insurance program for individuals over 65, the totally and permanently disabled, anyone with end stage renal disease, or with ALS.

Medicaid is a state/federal social insurance for the poor.

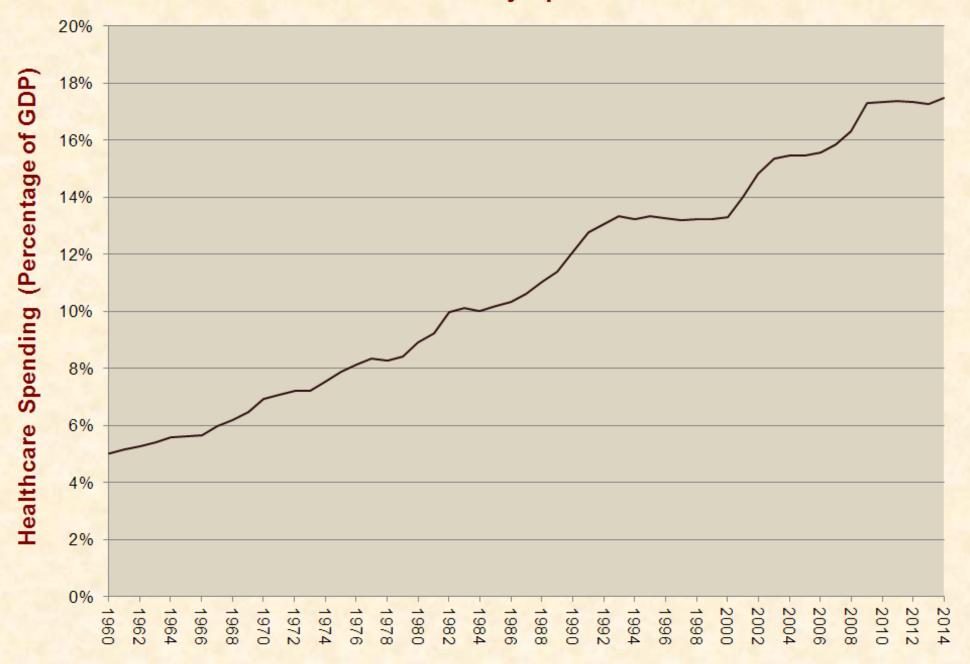
# The Rescue Principle

- (1) Life and health are "chief among all goods".
- (2) Healthcare must be distributed equitably.

#### Problem with this principle:

- It suggests that we keep spending on healthcare until the next dollar fails to improve health
- We have other goods besides "life and health".
- It offers no guidance on rationing (if there is a limit on how much we should spend).

#### Portion of U.S. Economy Spent on Healthcare



#### Healthcare as a Market Failure

Economic markets fail when the price of a good or service does not reflect all the costs and benefits.

Main causes of Market failure in healthcare:

- (1) the buyer rarely knows the cost before purchase (esp. with emergencies)
- (2) the buyer is often not the payer (insurance companies; cost shifting)
- (3) little or no competition (high barriers to entering the market as a seller)

# Medical Bankruptcy?

