Medical Care Outlays for Three Age Groups: Young, Intermediate, and Aged

by BARBARA S. COOPER and MARY F. McGEE*

MEDICAL CARE OUTLAYS and medical care prices continued their rapid upward growth during the fiscal year 1970. This article examines the data on personal health care expenditures, by type and source of funds, for persons in three age groups—the young (under age 19), the intermediate group (aged 19–64), and the aged (65 and over). Data are presented for each of the 5 fiscal years 1966 to 1970. Previous estimates for 1966–69 have been revised. Summary highlights for fiscal year 1970 show that

- —The total bill for personal health care expenditures reached \$58 billion and more than one-fourth was spent for the aged, who represent about one-tenth of the population.
- —The average medical bill for an aged person (\$791) was more than six times that for a youth (\$123) and almost three times that for a person in the intermediate age group (\$296).
- —Public funds accounted for less than one-fourth of the financing of health care expenditures for the two younger groups and more than two-thirds of medical outlays for the aged.
- —Although third-party payments cover a substantial portion of the individual's medical bill, the average aged person paid \$226 directly and the person under age 65 paid \$100.
- —Medicare met 43 percent of the expenditures for the aged, a slightly lower proportion than that met in the previous year.
- —Differences in the amounts spent for medical care for the three age groups vary considerably with type of expenditure: per capita hospital care expenditures for the aged were more than eleven times those for the young and more than twice those for the intermediate age group; for physicians' services, the aged's per capita expenditure was triple that for a young person and twice that for a person aged 19-64.
- —After adjustment for population and price increases, personal health care expenditures for the aged from fiscal year 1967 to fiscal year 1970 show a growth of 9.2 percent a year—three times the

annual rate for the youth and eight times that for the intermediate age group.

—With the advent of Medicare, financing of medical expenditures for the aged has shifted dramatically from the private sector to the public; for the younger age groups, the contribution of each sector has remained relatively stable.

EXPENDITURES IN 1970

The Nation's personal health care bill totaled \$58.0 billion in fiscal year 1970 (table 1). Personal health care expenditures include all expenditures for health and medical care services received by individuals and exclude expenditures for medical-facilities construction, medical research, public health activities not of direct benefit to individuals (disease prevention and control), and some expenses of philanthropic organizations. Also excluded is the net cost of insurance (the difference between health insurance premiums and benefits paid), as well as administrative expenses of several public programs.

Of the \$58.0 billion spent in 1970, 16 percent was spent in behalf of persons under age 19, 57 percent for persons in the group aged 19-64, and 27 percent for persons aged 65 and over. Not surprisingly, a considerably greater proportion of health care outlays was spent for the aged than for the other groups, despite their smaller weight in the population (chart 1). The average aged person has more and costlier illnesses than the average younger person: he is twice as likely to suffer from one or more chronic conditions, is much more likely to be limited in activity, is admitted to hospitals much more frequently and stays longer, and uses physicians' services to a greater extent.

The average personal health care bill for all ages was \$280. The bill for the average aged person was nearly six and one-half times that for a young person and two and two-thirds times that for a person in the intermediate age group (table 2).

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¹ For detailed data on developments in fiscal year 1970, see Dorothy P. Rice and Barbara S. Cooper, "National Health Expenditures, 1929-70," Social Security Bulletin, January 1971.

Table 1.—Estimated personal health care expenditures, by type of expenditure, source of funds, and three age groups, fiscal years 1967-70

[In millions]

		All ages			Under 19			19-64			65 and ove	r
Type of expenditure	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public
	<u>'</u>					196	7		:			
Total	\$41,457	\$29,000	\$12,457	\$6,910	\$5,300	\$1,610	\$25,076	\$19,873	\$5,203	\$9,473	\$3,8 29	\$5,644
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services	16,814 9,738 3,158 1,139 5,480 1,514 1,692 1,922	8,626 8,344 3,077 1,060 5,270 1,478 785 360	8,188 1,394 81 79 210 36 907 1,562	1,580 2,298 811 268 990 229 13 720	949 2,133 779 251 959 223 6	631 165 32 17 31 6 7 720	11,064 5,823 2,088 682 3,221 958 156 1,084	7,330 5,336 2,053 657 3,157 930 66 344	3,734 487 35 25 64 28 50 740	4,170 1,617 259 189 1,268 327 1,523 118	347 875 246 153 1,154 325 713 16	3,823 742 13 36 114 2 810 102
						196	8					
Total	\$46,552	\$30,319	\$16,233	\$7,601	\$5,679	\$1,922	\$26,832	\$20,707	\$6,125	\$12,121	\$3,525	\$8,186
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services. Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances. Nursing-home care. Other health services	10,734 3,498 1,210 5,864 1,665 2,070	9,346 8,406 3,295 1,073 5,594 1,621 604 380	9,913 2,328 203 137 270 44 1,466 1,873	1,751 2,570 887 289 1,065 278 16 746	986 2,347 800 251 1,020 269 6	765 223 87 38 45 9 10 746	12,135 5,824 2,327 657 3,375 1,027 191 1,295	7,987 5,135 2,231 628 3,287 995 79 365	4,148 689 96 29 88 32 112 980	5,373 2,340 285 264 1,424 360 1,863 212	1,287 357 519	4,699 1,416 21 70 137 3 1,344
				·		19	69	<u> </u>	·		····	·
Total	\$52,149	\$33,425	\$18,724	\$8,454	\$6,189	\$2,265	\$29,700	\$22,956	\$6,744	\$13,994	\$4,280	\$9,714
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services. Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services.	3,815 1,329 6,338 1,735 2,461	10,974 8,925 3,581 1,130 5,988 1,682 735 410	11,326 2,879 234 199 350 53 1,726 1,958	2,113 2,829 982 319 1,146 289 18 759	1,188 2,510 871 254 1,083 277 6	925 319 111 65 63 12 12 759	13,653 6,496 2,515 731 3,635 1,073 228 1,369	9,077 5,680 2,424 688 3,528 1,035 130 394	4,576 816 91 43 107 38 68 975	6, 534 2, 479 317 279 1, 558 373 2, 215 240	709 735 286 188 1,377 370 599	5,825 1,744 31 91 181 3 1,616
						19	70					
Total	\$58,048	\$37,586	\$20,462	\$9,318	\$6,839	\$2,479	\$32,996	\$25,631	\$7,365	\$15,736	\$5,117	\$10,619
Hospital care. Physicians' services Dentists' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances. Nursing-home care Other health services	12,930 4,147 1,434 6,741 1,802 2,844	13,292 9,655 3,906 1,186 6,297 1,742 1,068 440	12,333 3,275 241 248 444 60 1,776 2,087	2,494 3,085 1,061 343 1,230 303 21 782	1,441 2,721 952 275 1,152 290 8	1,053 364 109 68 78 13 13 782	15,725 7,130 2,741 790 3,831 1,113 263 1,402	10,699 6,205 2,642 740 3,697 1,069 155 424	5,026 925 99 50 134 44 108 978	7,406 2,715 344 301 1,680 386 2,560 343	1,152 729 312 171 1,448 383 906 16	6, 254 1, 986 32 130 232 3 1, 654 327

Source of Funds

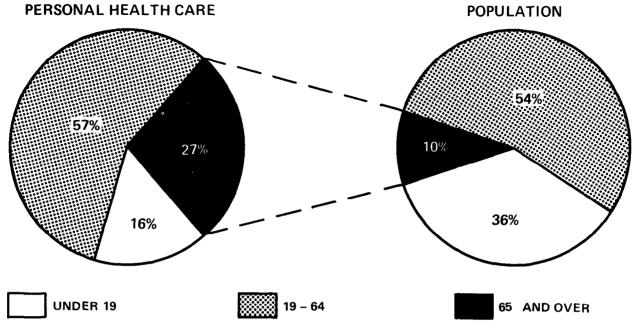
For all persons, the largest part of the personal health care dollar comes from private funds. In fiscal year 1970, these funds contributed 65 percent of the total and Federal, State, and local governments contributed the remainder. For each of the three age groups, however, the source of funds varies substantially. For the youth and the intermediate age groups, public funds accounted for 27 and 22 percent, respectively, of their 1970 expenditures. By contrast, 67 percent of the aged's health care expenditures were met by public funds (chart 2).

A breakdown of government spending shows

that the mix of Federal and State and local funds also varied considerably by age group served (table 3). For all age groups, the Federal Government was the main source in fiscal year 1970, contributing two-thirds of total medical care outlays under public programs. For the aged, as the tabulation below indicates, almost four-fifths

	Perce	ntage distrib	ution
Age	Total	Federal funds	State and local funds
All ages	100.0	65.9	34.1
Under 19	100.0 100.0 100.0	59. 4 48. 9 79. 3	40.6 51.1 20.7

CHART 1.—Percentage distribution of personal health care expenditures and of the population, by age group, fiscal year 1970



came from Federal funds—mainly the Medicare program and the Federal matching contribution under Medicaid. For the intermediate age group, more than half the public funds came from State and local governments with the outlays primarily representing spending in their own hospitals, particularly their mental institutions. For persons in the youngest age group, about three-fifths came from Federal funds and represented chiefly expenditures under the military dependents medical care program and Federal payments under Medicaid.

Expenditures for the young.—Of the \$9.3 billion spent for health services for persons under age 19 in fiscal year 1970, 73 percent came from private sources. Public expenditures for young persons amounted to \$2.5 billion, primarily supplied by public assistance under the Medicaid program (39 percent), by the Department of Defense under its dependents' medical care program (27 percent), and by the maternal and child health care programs (13 percent) (table 4). The remainder came from several health programs, including school health, medical vocational rehabilitation, and Office of Economic Opportunity (mainly through the neighborhood health centers).

Almost three-fifths of the \$2.5 billion spent under Government programs in behalf of young

persons came from Federal funds (table 4). The largest Federal program for young persons is the Defense Department's program for dependents' medical care, which provides broad hospital and medical benefits for the dependents of military servicemen and commissioned officers of the Public Health Service in military hospitals (on a space-available basis) and in Public Health Service and civilian hospitals.

The largest State and local government program for young persons is the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act. It provides Federal matching of vendor medical payments for indigent and medically indigent families with dependent children as well as for persons in other assistance categories. Almost half the State and local government expenditures for young persons came from the Medicaid program.

Expenditures for the intermediate age group.— Total personal health care expenditures for persons aged 19-64 amounted to \$33.0 billion in fiscal year 1970. Private sources contributed 78 percent; public sources, 22 percent. For the \$7.4 billion provided by public programs for this age group, the general hospital and medical care programs (primarily State and local mental hospitals) contributed the largest share (27 percent), followed by public assistance vendor medical payments

Table 2.—Estimated per capita ¹ personal health care expenditures, by type of expenditure, source of funds, and three age groups, fiscal years 1967-70

Type of expenditure		All ages			Under 19			19-64		•	35 and over	•
2,000	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public
						196	67					
Total	\$206.17	\$144.22	\$61.95	\$92.03	\$70.58	\$21.44	\$234.00	\$185.45	\$48.55	\$503.13	\$203.37	\$299.77
Hospital care	83.62 48.43 15.71 5.66 27.25 7.53 8.41 9.56	42.90 41.50 15.30 5.27 26.21 7.35 3.90 1.79	40.72 6.93 .40 .39 1.04 .18 4.51 7.77	21.04 30.60 10.80 3.57 13.18 3.05 .17 9.59	12. 64 28. 41 10. 37 3. 34 12. 77 2. 97 .08	8. 40 2. 20 . 43 . 23 . 41 . 08 . 09 9. 59	103. 24 54. 34 19. 48 6. 36 30. 06 8. 94 1. 46 10. 12	68. 40 49. 79 19. 16 6. 13 29. 46 8. 68 . 62 3. 21	34.84 4.54 .33 .23 .60 .26 .84 6.91	221.48 85.88 13.76 10.04 67.35 17.37 80.89 6.27	18. 43 46. 47 13. 07 8. 13 61. 29 17. 26 37. 87	203.05 39.41 .69 1.91 6.05 .11 43.02 5.42
		1968										
Total	\$229.04	\$149.17	\$79.87	\$101.35	\$75.72	\$25.63	\$246, 29	\$190.07	\$56,22	\$627.74	\$203.79	\$423.95
Hospital care	94.75 52.81 17.21 5.95 28.85 8.19 10.18 11.08	45.98 41.36 16.21 5.28 27.52 7.98 2.97 1.87	48.77 11.45 1.00 .67 1.33 .22 7.21 9.22	23.35 34.27 11.83 3.85 14.20 3.71 .21 9.95	13.15 31.29 10.67 3.35 13.60 3.59 .08	10.20 2.97 1.16 .51 .60 .12 .13 9.95	111.39 53.46 21.36 6.03 30.98 9.43 1.75 11.89	73.31 47.13 20.48 5.76 30.17 9.13 .73 3.35	38.07 6.32 .88 .27 .81 .29 1.03 8.54	278. 26 121. 19 14. 76 13. 67 73. 75 18. 64 96. 48 10. 98	19.37 47.91 13.67 10.05 66.65 18.49 26.88 .78	258.89 73.33 1.09 3.63 7.10 .16 69.60 10.20
						19	69					
Total	\$254.00	\$162.80	\$91.20	\$112.50	\$82.36	\$30.14	\$268.88	\$207.83	\$61.05	\$709.99	\$217.15	\$492.85
Hospital care	108. 62 57. 49 18. 58 6. 47 30. 87 8. 45 11. 99 11. 53	53. 45 43. 47 17. 44 5. 50 29. 17 8. 19 3. 58 2. 00	55.16 14.02 1.14 .97 1.70 .26 8.41 9.54	28.12 37.65 13.07 4.25 15.25 3.85 .24 10.10	15.81 33.40 11.59 3.38 14.41 3.69 .08	12.31 4.25 1.48 .87 .84 .16 .16	123.60 58.81 22.77 6.62 32.91 9.71 2.06 12.39	82. 18 51. 42 21. 94 6. 23 31. 94 9. 37 1. 17 3. 57	41.43 7.39 .82 .39 .97 .34 .89 8.83	331.51 125.77 16.08 14.16 79.05 18.92 112.38 12.18	35. 97 37. 29 14. 51 9. 54 69. 86 18. 77 30. 39 . 81	295.54 88.48 1.57 4.62 9.18 .15 81.99
i						19	70					
Total	\$279.98	\$181.29	\$98.69	\$122.80	\$90.13	\$3 2.67	\$295.82	\$229.79	\$66.03	\$790.63	\$257.10	\$533.54
Hospital care. Physicians' services Dentists' services. Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances. Nursing-home care Other health services	8.69 13.72	64.11 46.57 18.84 5.72 30.37 8.40 5.15 2.12	59. 49 15. 80 1. 16 1. 20 2. 14 .29 8. 57 10. 07	32.87 40.66 13.98 4.52 16.21 3.99 .28 10.31	18, 99 35, 86 12, 55 3, 62 15, 18 3, 82 , 11	13.88 4.80 1.44 .90 1.03 .17 .17	140.98 63.92 24.57 7.08 34.35 9.98 2.36 12.57	95. 92 55. 63 23. 69 6. 63 33. 14 9. 58 1. 39 3. 80	45.06 8.29 .89 .45 1.20 .39 .97 8.77	372. 10 136. 41 17. 28 15. 12 84. 41 19. 39 128. 62 17. 23	57. 88 36. 63 15. 68 8. 59 72. 75 19. 24 45. 52 . 80	314. 22 99. 78 1. 61 6. 53 11. 66 .15 83. 10 16. 43

¹ Based on January 1 data from the Bureau of the Census for total U.S. population (including Armed Forces and Federal civilian employees overseas

and the civilian population of outlying areas).

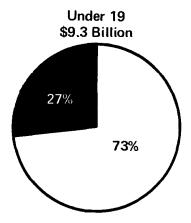
(22 percent), Veterans Administration (17 percent), and the Department of Defense (16 percent).

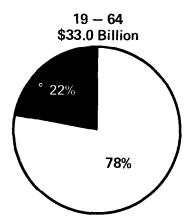
The public funds are almost equally divided between Federal and non-Federal sources. The two largest Federal medical programs for persons aged 19-64 are those of the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense (including the program for military dependents). The continuation of the Viet Nam hostilities resulted in expenditures under these two programs amounting to almost \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1970 for hospital and medical care of persons in this intermediate age group.

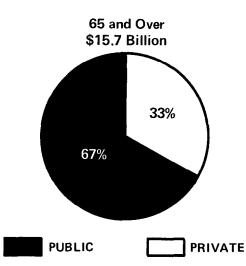
By far the largest expenditures made by State and local governments for persons aged 19-64 are for hospital and medical care for their residents through the operation and maintenance of their own facilities and through payments to or for the support of nongovernment facilities. The bulk of the outlays, however, goes for psychiatric care, traditionally considered a State or local government responsibility.

Expenditures for the aged.—Financing the health care of the aged differs significantly from financing the health care of the younger groups. As a consequence of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, the Government has become the main

CHART 2.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for personal health care, by source of funds and by age group, fiscal year 1970







purchaser of health care services for the aged. Public funds accounted for 67 percent of the \$15.7 billion spent in behalf of the Nation's elderly in fiscal year 1970. All the Medicare expenditures and almost half the Medicaid expenditures are for persons aged 65 and over. Medicare and Medicaid together were responsible for nearly nine-tenths of the \$10.6 billion expended from public funds for personal health care for the aged.

Third-party payments.—Combining payments by Government, private health insurance, philanthropy, and industry provides a measure of the extent to which third parties pay for the hospital and medical care of the population. The difference between total outlays and third-party payments represents the direct out-of-pocket payments by consumers. These direct outlays do not include the premium payments under private health insurance or under the supplementary medical insurance part of Medicare. All Medicare benefit payments are classified here as expenditures under a public program even though consumers pay premiums matched by contributions from general revenues.

Data are available on third-party payments for only two age groups—persons aged 65 and over and persons under age 65. For private health insurance benefits, a more detailed age distribution cannot be made from available data. Third-party payments for all persons represented 60 percent of personal health care expenditures. For those aged 65 and over, the third-party share was considerably larger—71 percent (table 5 and chart 3).

In terms of per capita amounts, the direct payments for these two broad age groups are significantly different. The aged person's medical care outlays averaged \$791 in fiscal year 1970. Although 71 percent of this amount was financed through third-party payments, \$226 remained to be paid directly. The average person under age 65 paid a larger proportion directly, but his direct payment was only about two-fifths that of the aged person (\$100). It is interesting to note that the average total medical bill for the person under age 65 equaled the out-of-pocket outlays of the aged person in fiscal year 1970.

Third-party payments are different for the two age groups. For persons under age 65, private health insurance is the largest component, representing 55 percent of the total. For persons

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Table 3.—Estimated public personal health care expenditures, by type of expenditure, source of funds, and three age groups, fiscal years 1967–70

[In millions]

		All ages			Under 19			19-64			65 and ove	r
Type of expenditure	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local
	······································					196	7					
Total	\$12,457	\$7,466	\$4,991	\$1,610	\$959	\$652	\$5,203	\$2,348	\$2,855	\$5,644	\$4,159	\$1,484
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services	8,188 1,394 81 79 210 36 907 1,562	4,732 835 41 43 98 17 504 1,195	3,456 558 40 36 111 19 403 368	631 165 32 17 31 6 7 720	400 92 16 11 16 4 4	231 73 16 6 15 2 4 304	3,734 487 35 25 64 28 90 740	1,485 65 18 4 26 12 47 692	2, 250 422 17 21 38 16 43 48	3,823 742 13 36 114 2 810 102	2,848 679 7 28 56 2 453 87	975 63 6 8 59 1 357 16
						196	58					
Total	\$16,233	\$10,436	\$5,798	\$1,922	\$1,149	\$774	\$6,125	\$2,902	\$3,223	\$8,186	\$6,385	\$1,801
Hospital care	9,913 2,328 203 137 270 44 1,466 1,873	6,106 1,640 103 92 129 22 912 912 1,432	3,807 688 101 45 141 22 554 441	765 223 87 38 45 9 10 746	484 129 44 23 24 6 5 434	281 94 43 14 22 3 5 312	4,148 689 96 29 88 32 112 930	1,739 155 49 5 38 14 59 842	2,409 534 48 24 50 18 53 87	4,999 1,416 20 70 137 3 1,344	3,882 1,356 10 64 67 2 848 155	1,117 60 10 7 69 1 496 42
		·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		196	69					
Total	\$18,724	\$12,295	\$6,429	\$2,265	\$1,337	\$928	\$6,744	\$3,240	\$3,504	\$9,714	\$7,718	\$1,996
Hospital care	11,326 2,879 234 199 350 52 1,726 1,958	7,293 2,069 124 148 175 27 1,066 1,393	4,032 810 110 51 175 26 660 565	925 319 111 65 63 12 12 759	588 202 59 46 36 8 6 392	337 117 52 19 26 4 6 366	4,576 816 91 43 107 38 98 975	2,005 220 49 16 49 17 54 828	2,570 596 42 27 58 20 44 146	5,825 1,744 31 91 181 3 1,616 224	4,700 1,647 16 86 90 2 1,006 172	1,125 97 15 5 90 1 610 52
						197	70					
Total	\$20,462	\$13,493	\$6,970	\$2,479	\$1,473	\$1,006	\$7,365	\$3,602	\$3,762	\$10,619	\$8,417	\$2,202
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services	444 60 1,776	8,029 2,364 134 194 222 32 1,058 1,460	4,304 911 107 54 222 28 718 626	1,053 364 109 68 78 13 13 782	679 231 58 49 44 8 6 397	374 133 51 18 33 4 6 385	5,026 925 99 50 134 44 108 978	2,289 257 58 20 62 21 61 834	2,737 668 41 30 72 23 47 144	6,254 1,986 32 130 232 3 1,654 327	5,061 1,876 18 124 116 2 960 229	1,193 110 14 5 116 1 664 98

aged 65 and over, government financing is the predominant source of third-party funds, accounting for almost 95 percent of the total.

Type of Expenditure

In the fiscal year 1970 the largest single item of expenditure—representing 44 percent of all personal health care outlays—was for hospital care. Expenditures for this purpose, which continue to be one of the fastest-growing categories, rose 15 percent in the past year.

The second largest category of expenditure was for physicians' services. This type of service accounted for 22 percent of the total and was followed by drugs and drug sundries (12 percent), other professional services (10 percent), nursinghome care (5 percent), and all other services (7 percent).

The proportion of outlays spent for each type of service varies considerably according to age. Both for the age group 19-64 and for those aged 65 and over, hospital care is by far the largest category, representing 48 percent and 47 percent of their total health care expenditures, respectively. For young persons, however, hospital

8 SOCIAL SECURITY

Table 4.—Estimated personal health care expenditures under public programs, by program and three age groups, fiscal years 1967–70

[In millions]

			[*11 111111		-							
Program		То	tal			Fed	eral			State ar	d local	
- 15	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
		J				All	ages					
Total	\$12,457	\$16,233	\$18,724	\$20,462	\$7,436	\$10,436	\$12,295	\$13,493	\$5,021	\$5,798	\$6,429	\$6,970
Health insurance for the aged. Temporary disability insurance. Workmen's compensation (medical benefits). Public assistance (vendor medical payments). General hospital and medical care Defense Department hospital and medical care (in-	3,172 54 715 2,383 2,808	5,126 55 790 3,581 2,928	6, 299 58 875 4, 423 3, 010	6,784 60 970 5,042 3,132	3,172 14 1,157 134	5,126 15 1,760 187	6,299 17 2,208 193	6,784 19 2,515 216	54 701 1,226 2,674	55 775 1,821 2,741	58 858 2,215 2,816	60 951 2,527 2,916
cluding military dependents). Maternal and child health services School health Veterans' hospital and medical care	1,432 308 178 1,237	1,648 335 205 1,361	1,750 409 231 1,420	1,900 429 263 1,582	1,432 137	1,648 159 1,361	1,750 190 1,420	1,900 214 1,582	171 178	176 205	219 231	215 263
Medical vocational rehabilitation Office of Economic Opportunity	67 103	102 104	125 126	152 149	51 103	76 104	93 126	114 149	17	26	31	38
i			/-		L	Unde	r 19	<u> </u>	!	L		
Total	\$1,610	\$1,922	\$2,265	\$2,479	\$959	\$1,149	\$1,337	\$1,473	\$652	\$774	\$928	\$1,006
Health insurance for the aged Temporary disability insurance												
Workmen's compensation (medical benefits) Public assistance (vendor medical payments) General hospital and medical care Defense Department hospital and medical care (in-	524 112	684 126	845 144	958 152	254 40	336 46	422 56	478 61	270 71	348 80	423 87	480 90
cluding military dependents) Maternal and child health services School health Veterans' hospital and medical care	501 233 178	577 260 205	612 337 231	665 328 263	501 104	577 123	612 156	665 164	129 178	137 205	181 231	164 263
Medical vocational rehabilitation Office of Economic Opportunity	14 49	20 51	25 72	30 82	10 49	15 51	19 72	23 82	3	5	6	
		<u> </u>	!		L	19-	64	<u></u>	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	!
Total	\$5,203	\$6,125	\$6,744	\$7,365	\$2,348	\$2,902	\$3,240	\$3,602	\$2,855	\$3,223	\$3,504	\$3,762
Health insurance for the aged	54 683 588 1,848	55 759 1,131 1,908	58 841 1,451 1,944	60 935 1,614 2,021	14 286 74	15 556 118	17 724 111	19 805 123	54 669 303 1,774	55 744 575 1,790	58 824 727 1,834	60 916 809 1,898
Defense Department hospital and medical care (including military dependents). Maternal and child health services. School health.		1,022 75	1,085 72	1,178 100	888 34	1,022 36	1,085 33	1,178 50	42	40	38	50
Veterans' hospital and medical care Medical vocational rehabilitation Office of Economic Opportunity.	965 53 49	1.048 80 48	1,150 97 47	1, 281 118 57	965 40 49	1,048 60 48	1,150 73 47	1,281 89 57	13	20	24	30
		.l	<u></u>		L	65 an	d over	<u></u>	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$5,644	\$8,186	\$9,714	\$10,619	\$4,129	\$6,385	\$7,718	\$8,417	\$1,514	\$1,801	\$1,996	\$2,202
Health insurance for the aged Temporary disability insurance		5,126	6,299	6,784	3,172	5,126	6,299	6,784				
Workmen's compensation (medical benefits) Public assistance (vendor medical payments) General hospital and medical care Defense Department hospital and medical care (in-	1,270 848 43	31 1,765 894 49	2,128 922 52	35 2,471 959 57	617 20	868 23 49	1,062	1,232	653 829	898 872	1,066 896	1,23 92
cluding military dependents) Maternal and child health services School health Veterans' hospital and medical care.	1				43		52	57				
Veterans' hospital and medical care Medical vocational rehabilitation Office of Economic Opportunity	. 1	313 2 5	270 2 7	300 3 10	272 1 5	1	270 1 7	300 2 10	(1)	i	1	j

¹ Less than 0.05.

care is only about one-fourth of their health bill, and physicians' services, comprising onethird, is their largest category of expenditure.

Nursing-home care is the third largest category for the aged, and 16 percent of their health bill goes for this purpose. It represents less than

1 percent of the outlays for persons in the two younger age groups. In contrast, other professional services figure largely in the health spending for youth—15 percent—but represent only 4 percent in the spending for the aged, as shown in the tabulation on the next page.

Thum and a man and did not	Age							
Type of expenditure	Under 19	19-64	65 and over					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Hospital care Physicians' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Nursing-home care Other health services	15.1 13.2	47.7 21.6 10.7 11.6 .8 7.6	47.1 17.3 4.1 10.7 16.3 4.6					

The different categories of expenditures also vary considerably with source of funds. Forty-eight percent of hospital care expenditures, for example, is publicly financed. For young persons, the public share was 42 percent; for persons in the intermediate age group, the public share was 32 percent; and for the aged, it was 84 percent. Medicare alone furnished more than three-fifths of the hospital expenditures for the aged.

Public financing of physicians' services amounted to one-fourth of the total. For the younger groups, about one-tenth of their physicians' bills were met by public funds—for the aged, public funds contributed nearly three-fourths.

For all other types of expenditures, the public share was 25 percent: 28 percent for the young, 14 percent for the middle group, and 42 percent for the oldest group.

Age differences in the amounts spent for different health categories are best viewed in terms of average expenditures per person. For a person aged 19-64 the average amount spent for hospital care was more than four times that spent for a youth. The average amount spent for physicians' services was less than twice that spent for a youth. Average hospital care expenditures for the aged were more than eleven times those for the young and almost three times those for the intermediate age group. For physicians' services, the average outlay in behalf of an aged person was more than three times that for a youth and twice that for a person aged 19-64, as shown below:

	Per c	Per capita expenditures						
Age	Hospital	Physicians'	All					
	care	services	other					
All ages	\$124	\$62	\$94					
Under 19	33	41	49					
	141	64	91					
	372	136	282					

Table 5.—Amount and percent of expenditures for personal health care met by third parties, for two age groups, fiscal year 1970

			Ti	nird-part	y payme	nts
Age	Total	Direct pay- ments	Total	Private health insurance	Gov- ern- ment	Phi- lan- thropy and other
		A	mount (i	n millior	ıs)	
Total	\$58,048	\$23,170	\$34,878	\$13,552	\$20,462	\$864
Under age 65 Aged 65 and over	42,314 15,736	18,676 4,495	23,638 11,241	13,010 542	9,844 10,619	784 80
:			Per c	apita	'	·
Total	\$279.98	\$111.76	\$168.23	\$65.37	\$28.69	\$4.17
Under age 65Aged 65 and over	225.77 790.63	99, 65 225, 85	126.12 564.79	69.42 27.23	52.52 533.54	4.18 4.02
		Pe	centage	distribut	ion	·
Total	100.0	39.9	€0.1	23.3	35.3	1.5
Under age 65Aged 65 and over	100.0 100.0	44.1 28.6	55.9 71.4	30.7 3.4	23.3 67.5	1.9

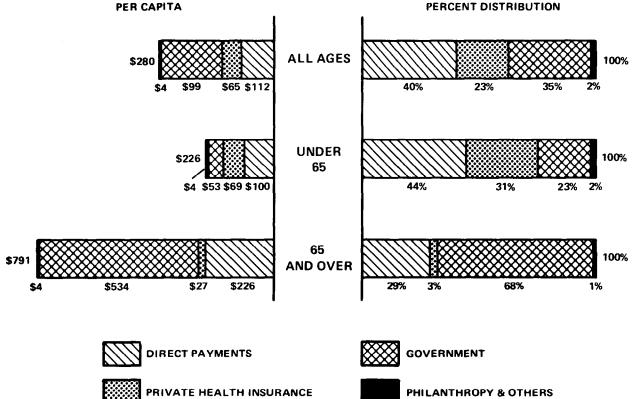
TRENDS

Personal health care expenditures showed sizable increases from fiscal year 1966—the year before Medicare and Medicaid began operations—to fiscal year 1970. This was a period when public financing of health care services accelerated, medical care prices escalated, and medical care expenditures rose 60 percent. Of the \$21.7 billion rise in expenditures, more than half (\$11.6 billion) can be attributed to the increase in prices. An additional 9 percent (\$2.0 billion) is the result of population growth. The remaining 38 percent (\$8.1 billion) reflects the increased per capita use of hospital and health professionals' services and the availability of new and improved medical techniques.

In Medicare's first year, total personal health care expenditures rose 14.0 percent. Since that time, the annual rate of increase has been declining slightly. It was down to 11.3 percent in 1970.

The largest relative increases have been in outlays for the aged. During the first year of Medicare, health care expenditures for persons under age 65 rose at three-fifths the rate of those for the aged. In Medicare's second year the disparity was even greater, with a growth rate of one-fourth that for the aged. In the next 2 years, the gap narrowed and in 1970, the rates of growth for

CHART 3.—Per capita amount and percentage distribution of expenditures for personal health care, by source of funds and age group, fiscal year 1970



both age groups were almost the same—10.9 percent, compared with 12.4 percent for the aged.

Except for 1968 when expenditures for the youngest group grew slightly faster, outlays for the two groups under age 65 have been rising at similar rates, as the figures below reveal.

		U	nder age 6	5	Aged 65
Fiscal year	Total	Total	Under 19	19-64	and over
		Expendit	ures (in th	ousands)	
1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970.	\$36,375 41,457 46,552 52,149 58,048	\$28,496 31,986 34,433 38,154 42,314	\$6,910 7,601 8,454 9,318	\$25,076 26,832 29,700 32,996	\$7,879 9,473 12,121 13,994 15,736
l	Per	centage in	crease from	previous	year
1967 1968 1969 1970	14.0 12.3 12.0 11.3	12.2 7.7 10.8 10.9	10.0 11.2 10.2	7.0 10.7 11.1	20. 2 28. 0 15. 5 12. 4

The most significant trend since 1966 has been the shift in source of funds with respect to the aged. For all persons, public financing of personal health care increased from 22 percent of the total in fiscal year 1966 to 36 percent in fiscal year 1969. In 1970, however, government spending decelerated to three-fifths its rate of growth in 1969 as private spending rose at its fastest rate during the decade. As a result, the

government share decreased slightly to 35 percent

Nearly all of the shift to government spending since 1966 has been in the financing of health care of the aged: the private share declined from 69 percent in 1966 to 33 percent in 1970 (tables 1 and 6). Medicare was responsible for the sizable change, assuming a significant portion of the expenditures formerly made by the private sector and a small portion of the expenditures previously made by other public programs.

A comparison of expenditures for the aged under public programs between 1966 and 1970 illustrates the impact of Medicare and Medicaid. In 1970, expenditures under Medicare alone were nearly three times total public expenditures for the aged in 1966. Public assistance vendor medical payments more than doubled during this period,

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in 1970.

Table 6.—Total and per capita expenditures for personal health care, by type of expenditure, source of funds and two age groups, fiscal year 1966

		All ages			Under 65			65 and over	
Type of expenditure	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public
	·	.		Tot	al (in million	ıs)	<u>.</u>		
Total	\$36,375	\$28,490	\$7,885	\$28,496	\$23,072	\$5,424	\$7,879	\$5,418	\$2,461
Hospital care Physicians' services Dentists' services Other professional services Drugs and drug sundries Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services	14,157 8,865 2,866 1,140 5,032 1,309 1,407 1,599	9,000 8,273 2,822 1,102 4,866 1,278 804 345	5,157 592 44 38 166 31 603 1,254	10,837 7,557 2,628 972 3,877 1,025 141 1,460	7,279 7,062 2,596 941 3,799 997 69 329	3,558 495 32 31 78 28 72 1,131	3,321 1,308 238 168 1,155 283 1,266 139	1,721 1,211 226 161 1,067 281 735 16	1,600 97 12 7 88 2 531 123
					Per capita 1				
Total	\$183.01	\$143.33	\$39.67	\$158.08	\$128.00	\$30.09	\$425.71	\$292.74	\$132.97
Hospital care Physicians' services. Dentists' services. Other professional services. Drugs and drug sundries. Eyeglasses and appliances. Nursing-home case. Other health services.	71. 22 44. 60 14. 42 5. 74 25. 32 6. 58 7. 08 8. 04	45. 28 41. 62 14. 20 5. 54 24. 48 6. 43 4. 04 1. 74	25. 94 2. 98 . 22 . 19 . 84 . 16 3. 03 6. 31	60. 12 41. 92 14. 58 5. 39 21. 51 5. 69 . 78 8. 10	40.38 39.18 14.40 5.22 21.07 5.53 .38 1.82	19.74 2.75 .18 .17 .43 .16 .40 6.27	179. 44 70. 67 12. 86 9. 08 62. 41 15. 29 68. 40 7. 51	92. 99 65. 43 12. 21 8. 70 57. 65 15. 18 39. 71 . 86	86. 45 5. 24 . 65 . 38 4. 75 . 11 28. 69 6. 65

¹ Based on January 1 data from the Bureau of the Census for total U.S. population (including Armed Forces and Federal civilian employees and

the civilian population of outlying areas).

while expenditures under the Veterans Administration hospital and medical program substantially declined (tables 4 and 7).

The portion of the aged's health bill met by Medicare grew from 34 percent in its first year, to 42 percent and 45 percent in its second and third years (table 8). In 1970, however, Medicare's share (\$6.8 billion) declined to 43 percent. This decrease mirrored the general deceleration in the rate of increase in Government spending for all age groups. In 1970, total Government outlays for the aged rose only 9.3 percent as private spending jumped 20 percent. Medicare's spending in 1970 increased 8 percent; in 1969 the increase had reached 23 percent. The slowdown in Medicare spending was in the categories of hospital care and extended-care facilities. One factor in the decelerating rate of increase in Medicare hospital insurance outlays was the tightening of utilization review requirements and claims review procedures for hospitals and extended-care facilities during the year.

The average length of hospital stay for persons aged 65 and over dropped from 13.2 days to 12.8 days. This decrease in the average length of stay affected Medicare's share of the total bill. Since the aged person was responsible for a hospital deductible roughly equivalent to one day of care, as the average length of stay went down, his

proportion of the bill went up. In addition, a 2-percent allowance in the hospital reimbursement formula was removed in fiscal year 1970, so Medicare's share was further lowered.

Table 9 summarizes data for the past 4 years on the use and costs of community hospital care (nongovernment short-term hospitals), as published by the American Hospital Association.

Total expenditures for nursing-home care for the aged rose 16 percent in fiscal year 1970. Medicare outlays for extended-care services, however, declined from \$367 million to \$295 million. As a result, Medicare's share of the nursing home bill

Table 7.—Estimated personal health care expenditures under public programs, by program and two age groups, fiscal year 1966

[In millions]

[
Program	All ages	Under age 65	Aged 65 and over
Total	\$7,886	\$5,490	\$2,397
Health insurance for the aged Temporary disability insurance Workmen's compensation (medical benefits) Public assistance (vendor medical payments) General hospital and medical care Lefense Department hospital and medical care (including military dependents) Maternal and child health services School health Veterans' hospital and medical care Medical vocational rehabilitation Office of Economic Opportunity	54 630 1,710 2,721 1,107 257 157 1,155 48	54 602 603 2,003 1,085 257 157 636 47 46	28 1,107 718 22

SOCIAL SECURITY

Table 8.—Estimated amount and percentage distribution of personal health care expenditures for the aged, by type of expenditure and source of funds, fiscal years 1967–70

		Amo	unt (in mill	ions)			Perce	ntage distrib	oution	
Type of expenditure				Public					Public	
	Total	Private	Total	Medicare 1	Other	Total	Private	Total	Medicare 1	Other
					196	37				
Total	\$9,473	\$3,829	\$5,644	\$3,172	\$2,472	100.0	40.4	59. 6	33.5	26.
Hospital care	4,170 1,617 259 189 1,268 327 1,523 118	347 875 246 153 1,154 325 713 16	3,823 742 13 36 114 2 810 102	2,410 633 21 	1,413 109 13 15 114 2 713 91	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	8.3 54.1 95.0 81.0 91.0 99.4 46.8 13.6	91.7 45.9 5.0 19.0 9.0 .6 53.2 86.4	57.8 39.1 11.1 	33. 6. 5. 7. 9. 46. 77.
				II	196	38	L			
Total	\$12,121	\$3,935	\$8,186	\$5,126	\$3,060	100.0	32.5	67.5	42.3	25.
Hospital care. Physicians' services. Dentists' services. Other professional services. Drugs and drug sundries. Eyeglasses and appliances Nursing-home care Other health services.	5,373 2,340 285 264 1,424 360 1,863 212	374 925 264 194 1,287 357 519 15	4,999 1,416 21 70 137 3 1,344	3,375 1,311 58 	1,624 105 21 12 137 3 1,000 159	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	7.0 39.5 92.6 73.5 90.4 99.2 27.9 7.1	93.0 60.5 7.4 26.5 9.6 .8 72.1 92.9	62.8 56.0 22.0 18.5 17.9	30. 4. 7. 4. 9. 53. 75.
•					196	9				
Total	\$13,994	\$4,280	\$9,714	\$6,299	\$3,415	100.0	30.6	69.4	45.0	24.
Hospital care	6,534 2,479 317 279 1,558 373 2,215 240	709 735 286 188 1,377 370 599 16	5,825 1,744 31 91 181 3 1,616	4,233 1,561 80 	1,592 183 31 11 181 3 1,249 166	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	10. 9 29. 6 90. 2 67. 4 88. 4 99. 2 27. 0 6. 7	89.1 70.4 9.8 32.6 11.6 .88 73.0 93.3	64.8 63.0 28.7 16.6 24.2	24. 7. 9. 3. 11. 56. 69.
					197	r0				
Total	\$15,736	\$5,117	\$10,619	\$6,784	\$3,835	100.0	32.5	67.5	43.1	24.
Hospital care	7,406 2,715 344 301 1,680 386 2,560 343	1,152 729 312 171 1,448 383 906 16	6,254 1,986 32 130 232 3 1,654 327	4,527 1,776 118 295 68	1,727 210 32 12 232 3 1,359 259	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	15.6 26.9 90.7 56.8 86.2 99.2 35.4 4.7	84.4 73.1 9.3 43.2 13.8 64.6 95.3	61.1 65.4 39.2 11.5 19.8	23. 7. 9. 4. 13.

¹ Includes premium payments under the supplementary medical insurance program.

for the aged dropped from 17 percent in 1969 to 12 percent in 1970.

A different picture emerged for Medicare coverage of physicians' and other professional services. For those two categories, Medicare's share went up in 1970. For physicians' services, Medicare's share of the total rose from 63 percent in 1969 to 65 percent the following year. For other professional services, the program's share rose 10 percentage points—from 29 percent in 1969 to 39 percent in 1970. During this period, physicians' fees, as reported by the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased

7.2 percent and fees for all medical services rose 7.4 percent. Because of the higher fees and the static medical insurance deductible, more older people apparently reached the \$50 deductible in 1970 than in 1969. In addition, the higher charges result in higher Medicare payments because the program pays 80 percent of the reasonable charges after the deductible is met.

Another trend in expenditures in recent years has been the increasing proportion spent for hospital care for each of the age groups. From 1967 to 1970, hospital care outlays as a proportion of the total rose 4 percentage points for both

the young and the intermediate age groups. For the aged, hospital care outlays now comprise three percentage points more of the total than in 1967.

The increasing role played by hospital care is a reflection, in large part, of the substantial rise in hospital costs. As indicated above, expenses per patient day in community hospitals rose 50 percent in the 4-year period 1967-70, an average increase of 10.7 percent a year.

Per Capita Amounts

Examining medical care outlays in terms of per capita amounts enables one to eliminate population growth as a factor in rising expenditures. With this factor eliminated, personal health care expenditures still showed a substantial increase for all age groups between fiscal year 1967 and fiscal year 1970 (table 10). During the past 3

Table 9.—Community hospital utilization and expenses, by age group, fiscal years 1967–70

Item	Fiscal year amounts				Percentage change from preceding year		
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Number of admissions (in thousands) Under age 65 Aged 65 and over	27,048 21,840 5,208	21,960	22,122	23,103	. 5	2.0 .7 7.2	4.4
Number of patient days (in thousands) Under age 65 Aged 65 and over	148,536		149,585	153,120	, 2	.5	2.4
Average length of stay, total_ Under age 65 Aged 65 and over	7.9 6.8 12.7	6.8	6.8	6.6		0.	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ -2.9 \\ -3.0 \end{array} $
Total expenses (in millions) Expenses per patient day							

Source: "Hospital Indicators," Hospitals, mid-month issues.

Table 10.—Per capita personal health care expenditures in fiscal year 1970 dollars and percentage change from previous years, by age group, fiscal years 1966-70

Fiscal year		U	Aged 65					
	Total	Total	Under 19	19-64	and over			
	Per capita expenditures (in 1970 dollars)							
1966	\$234.80 248.64 259.27 270.26 279.98	\$202.82 211.67 211.90 218.73 225.77	\$110.99 114.73 119.70 122.80	\$282.20 278.80 286.09 295.82	\$546. 19 606. 77 710. 60 755. 43 790. 63			
	Per	previous y	ears					
1967	5.9 4.3 4.2 3.6	4.4 .1 3.2 3.2	3.4 4.3 2.6	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.2 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.4 \end{array} $	11.1 17.1 6.3 4.7			

years, per capita expenditures for persons under age 19 increased 10.1 percent per year; for persons aged 19 to 64, they rose 8.1 percent per year; and for persons aged 65 and over, 16.3 percent per year.

By eliminating price as well as population growth, one can determine the increase in expenditures that results from greater utilization and improved techniques. When per capita expenditures are converted to constant fiscal year 1970 dollars by means of the medical care component of the BLS Consumer Price Index, personal health expenditures exhibit somewhat different growth rates. Per capita constant dollars rose at an annual rate of 3.4 percent for those under age 19 and 1.2 percent for those in the intermediate age group. Per capita constant dollars for the aged grew at the fastest rate (9.2 percent)—almost triple that for young persons and almost eight times that for the intermediate age group.