

$$\ln c_{htsi}^D = e^{-\delta_1^A} \cdot \ln c_{ht-1,si}^D + \beta_2^A \ln d_{htsi}^E + \beta_3^A \ln e_{htsi}^N + \sum_{k=4}^K \beta_k^A X_{htsi}^k + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j^A D_j + u_{htsi}^A \quad (33-1)$$

$$\ln d_{htsi}^E = e^{-\delta_1^B} \cdot \ln d_{ht-1,si}^E + \beta_1^B \ln c_{htsi}^d + \beta_3^B \ln e_{htsi}^N + \sum_{k=4}^K \beta_k^B X_{htsi}^k + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j^B D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l^B T_l + u_{htsi}^B \quad (32-2)$$

$$\ln e_{htsi}^N = e^{-\delta_1^C} \cdot \ln e_{ht-1,si}^N + \beta_1^C \ln c_{htsi}^d + \beta_2^C \ln d_{htsi}^E + \sum_{k=4}^K \beta_k^C X_{htsi}^k + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j^C D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l^C T_l + u_{htsi}^C \quad (33-3)$$

$$\ln d_{htsi}^N = e^{-\delta_1^D} \cdot \ln d_{ht-1,si}^N + \beta_1^D \ln c_{htsi}^d + \sum_{k=4}^K \beta_k^D X_{htsi}^k + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j^D D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l^D T_l + u_{htsi}^D \quad (33-4)$$

7. Conclusions and Limitations

This study investigates the variance of medical cost across regions and its convergence. Because regional specific effects persist over time and the speed of convergence is the issue, one needs to utilize pooled time-series and cross-section data instead. This study uses ‘‘Municipal Health Insurance’’ data of 47 prefectures in 1981-2005 to analyze ‘‘Hospitalization’’, ‘‘outpatient’’, and ‘‘dental’’ services of the ‘‘general’’ and ‘‘aged’’ population. Expressing the ‘‘cost per capita (C/N)’’ as the product of ‘‘cost per day (C/D)’’, ‘‘days per event (D/E)’’ and ‘‘events per population (E/N)’’, the degrees of the variance and convergence are examined. Large variances and quicker convergence are found both for the ‘‘Aged Hospitalization’’ and ‘‘Aged Outpatient’’. Convergence of the former is associated by the by E/N while the latter by D/E. Although the ‘‘cost per capita (C/N)’’ is negatively correlated to ‘‘Cost per Day (C/D)’’ in the early 1980s, its relationship became weaker lately.

Hospitalization services have higher speed of convergence in C/D, D/E, and E/N, which indicates that the regions with higher C/D have higher convergence speed in D/E (i.e. lower D/E), while higher D/E has higher convergence speed in C/D (lower C/D). Thus C/D and D/E have a negative trade off. The increase in GDP per capita has slowed the convergence speed in C/D and D/E (lower C/D and D/E). The increase in physicians (doctors) per population and the nurses per population slowed the speed of convergence of C/D (higher C/D). The capacity of aged home per population increases the convergence speed of D/E (lower D/E) while decreases the speed of E/N (higher E/N). These results have important implications for the hospitalization services. Convergence speed depends on various regional profiles in a complicated manner. Though there are no simple policy recommendations for cost containment, we find followings suggestions. In addition to long-time trend, the regional variance of medical cost is important because each region has inherent path of convergence in some services.. By accounting for the regional difference, we estimate higher than expected speed of convergence. Convergence speed depends on various explanatory variables. Certain causal relationships are important. This study does not single out the clear-cut causal relationship of the convergence of variance. We need further investigation by employing different research method.

References

- Anegawa, Tomofumi “Geographical Variance and Convergence of Medical Cost in Japan” to be presented at the 5-th World Congress of the International Health Economics Association, 2005, July 14. (mimeo)
- Anegawa Tomofumi, 2003, 姉川知史 厚生労働科学研究費補助金, 政策科学推進研究事業, 医療費の地域格差と医療の社会資本の分析, 平成 15 年度 総括研究報告書
- Barro and Sala-i-Martin, *Economic Growth*, McGraw Hill, 1995.
- Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, SNA Data (経済企画庁・経済社会研究所『県民所得統計年報』)
- Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Labor, various years, *Kokumin Iryohi* (厚生労働省『国民医療費』).
- Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Labor, various years, *Kokumin Kenko Hoken Jigyō Nenpo*. (厚生労働省『国民健康保険事業年報』).
- Ministry of Health and Welfare and Labor, every year, *Kokumin Kenko Hoke Jigyō Hokokusyo* (厚生労働省『国民健康保険事業状況報告書』).
- Ministry of Health and Welfare and Labor, every year, *Kokumin Kenkohoken Taisyokusya Iryo Jigyō Jyohyo Hokokusyo*. (厚生労働省『国民健康保険退職者医療事業状況報告書』)
- Ministry of Health and Welfare and Labor, every year, *Kokumin Kenko Hoken Shinryo hisetu Jigyō Hokokusyo* (厚生労働省『国民健康保険診療施設事業状況報告書』)
- Ministry of Health and Welfare and Labor, every year, Ishi, Shika-ishi Chosa, Yakuzaiishi Chosa (厚生省・厚生労働省『医師, 歯科医師調査, 薬剤師調査』)
- Ministry of Health and Welfare and Labor, every year, *Iryo Shisetsu Cyosa, Byoin Hokoku*, (厚生省・厚生労働省『医療施設調査・病院報告』)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Communication, Statistics Department, *Syakai Seikatsu Tokei Shihyo* (総務省統計局『社会生活統計指標』)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistics Bureau and the Director, every year, *Zen Koku Bukka Tokei Cyosa Hokoku*, 総理府統計局・総務省統計局『全国物価統計調査報告』)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistics Bureau and the Director-General for Policy Planning, *System of Social and Demographic Statistics of Japan* (総理府統計局・総務省統計局『社会生活統計指標—都道府県の指標』)
- Syakai Hoken Kenkyusyo, every year, *Chiiki Iryohi Soran Special Edition of Shakai Hoken Jyunpo*. (社会保険研究所「地域医療費総覧」『社会保険旬報臨時増刊』)
- Shioji, Etsuro “Ch.8, Nihon no Chi-iki Syotoku no Syusoku to Syakai Shihon”, in Hiroshi Yoshikawa and Masayuki Otaki ed. *Jyunkan to Seicyo no Macro Keizaigaku*, 2000. University of Tokyo Press.

Table1. Growth of Medical Cost and Contribution by Each Components

$$g(C_{ht}) = \sum_s \sum_i \{g(c_{htsi}^D) + g(d_{htsi}^E) + g(e_{htsi}^N) + g(N_{hts})\} \cdot w_{htsi}$$

$$= \sum_s \sum_i \{g(c_{htsi}^D)w_{htsi} + g(d_{htsi}^E)w_{htsi} + g(e_{htsi}^N)w_{htsi} + g(N_{hts})w_{htsi}\}$$

		General Hospitalization	General Outpatient	General Dental	Aged Hospitalization	Aged Outpatient	Aged Dental	General Sum	Aged Sum	Total
Share of Cost by Services	1981-1985	26.4	29.0	7.7	20.8	15.3	1.0	67.1	32.9	100.0
	1986-1990	25.0	26.4	6.8	23.5	17.2	1.2	59.7	40.3	100.0
	1991-1995	22.7	25.1	5.7	24.6	20.4	1.6	55.4	44.6	100.0
	1996-2000	20.1	21.9	5.2	27.2	23.4	2.2	49.4	50.6	100.0
Total Medical Cost	1981-1985	1.50	0.85	0.33	2.46	1.51	0.14	2.85	3.65	6.70
	1986-1990	0.38	0.95	-0.03	1.08	1.30	0.09	1.34	2.38	3.78
	1991-1995	0.53	0.61	0.15	1.59	1.71	0.20	1.34	3.34	4.81
	1996-2000	0.58	0.37	0.14	1.64	1.33	0.22	1.14	3.06	4.26
Cost per Day	1981-1985	0.28	1.06	0.20	0.30	0.46	0.02	1.54	1.56	3.10
	1986-1990	-0.02	1.01	0.03	0.10	0.57	0.02	1.02	1.14	2.16
	1991-1995	0.79	0.72	0.18	0.95	0.50	0.05	1.69	1.85	3.54
	1996-2000	0.89	0.25	0.09	1.21	0.28	0.05	1.22	1.54	2.76
Days per Event	1981-1985	0.21	-0.39	0.00	-0.05	-0.16	0.01	-0.17	-0.43	-0.61
	1986-1990	0.13	-0.23	-0.08	-0.14	-0.27	-0.01	-0.18	-0.45	-0.63
	1991-1995	-0.15	-0.29	-0.01	-0.33	-0.28	0.00	-0.45	-0.63	-1.08
	1996-2000	-0.26	-0.42	-0.05	-0.51	-0.83	-0.05	-0.74	-0.99	-1.73
Events per Population	1981-1985	1.15	0.36	0.16	0.68	0.11	0.03	1.67	1.21	2.88
	1986-1990	0.95	0.89	0.20	0.19	0.31	0.04	2.05	1.29	3.33
	1991-1995	0.13	0.46	0.05	-0.31	0.39	0.06	0.63	0.19	0.82
	1996-2000	-0.33	0.23	0.03	-0.70	0.46	0.08	-0.07	-0.45	-0.52
Days per Population	1981-1985	1.41	-0.03	0.18	0.55	-0.04	0.04	1.56	0.70	2.25
	1986-1990	1.13	0.65	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.02	1.92	0.84	2.76
	1991-1995	-0.02	0.16	0.04	-0.62	0.09	0.05	0.18	-0.42	-0.23
	1996-2000	-0.60	-0.21	-0.02	-1.14	-0.38	0.02	-0.84	-1.38	-2.22
Numbers of the Insured	1981-1985	-0.16	-0.17	-0.05	1.46	1.07	0.07	-0.37	1.24	0.87
	1986-1990	-0.66	-0.69	-0.18	0.92	0.68	0.05	-1.53	0.05	-1.48
	1991-1995	-0.24	-0.26	-0.06	1.28	1.07	0.08	-0.56	0.96	0.41
	1996-2000	0.30	0.32	0.08	1.70	1.46	0.14	0.70	2.10	2.80

Source: Author's calculation which method and data sources are explained in text.

Note: Based on figures of national means. Growth of medical cost is not the sum of its components due to the method.

Table2. Absolute Convergence of Cost per Capita (C/N)

Table. Absolute Convergence of Cost per Capita (C/N)

$$\ln y_{hnt} = e^{-\delta} \cdot \ln y_{ht-1,t} + u_{hnt}$$

	General Hospitalization	General Outpatients	General Dental	Aged Hospitalization	Aged Outpatients	Aged Dental
dependt variable	l_gen_h.c.n.d	l_gen_o.c.n.d	l_gen.d.c.n.d	l_age_h.c.n.d	l_age.o.c.n.d	l_age.d.c.n.d
Lag 1						
Coefficient	1.000 ***	0.989 ***	0.965 ***	0.974 ***	0.972 ***	0.977 ***
Standard Error	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.0034585
Implied Speed(δ)	0.000	0.011	0.036	0.027	0.028	0.023

Table 3. Absolute Convergence with Regional Dummy Variables of Cost per Capita (C/N)

Table. Absolute Convergence with Regional Dummy Variables of Cost per Capita (C/N)

$$\ln y_{hnt} = e^{-\delta} \cdot \ln y_{ht-1,t} + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l T_l + u_{hnt}$$

	General Hospitalization	General Outpatients	General Dental	Aged Hospitalization	Aged Outpatients	Aged Dental
dependt variable	l_gen_h.c.n.d	l_gen_o.c.n.d	l_gen.d.c.n.d	l_age_h.c.n.d	l_age.o.c.n.d	l_age.d.c.n.d
Lag 1						
Coefficient	0.857 ***	0.916 ***	0.876 ***	0.925 ***	0.917 ***	0.890 ***
Standard Error	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010
Year Dummy	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Regional Dummy	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Implied Speed(δ)	0.155	0.088	0.132	0.078	0.087	0.117

Note: Implied speed is calculated by only a coefficient of a lagged variable.

For example, "l_gen_h.c.n.d" stands for natural log of "General Hospitalization Cost per capita in a form of difference from the national mean. "Gen" is "General", "h" is "Hospitalization", "o" is "Outpatient", "d" is dental service, "n" is number of population, "d" is the difference of a variable from the national mean.

Table 4. Instrumental Variable Estimation

Table Instrumental Variable Estimation of C/D, D/E, E/N, D/N										
Symbol	Variables									
C/D	$l_{gen_h_c_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics	$l_{age_h_c_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics
C/D(t-1)	$l_{gen_h_c_d(Lag)}$	0.800 ***	0.014	55.190		$l_{age_h_c_d(Lag)}$	0.780 ***	0.014	54.530	
D/E	$l_{gen_h_d_e_d}$	-0.139 ***	0.028	-4.940		$l_{age_h_d_e_d}$	-0.316 ***	0.040	-7.940	
E/N	$l_{gen_h_e_n_d}$	-0.065 ***	0.014	-4.640		$l_{age_h_e_n_d}$	-0.046 ***	0.012	-3.810	
GDP	$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	0.049 ***	0.011	4.450		$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	0.070 ***	0.015	4.620	
Beds	$l_{beds_pop_d}$	-0.017	0.012	-1.370		$l_{beds_pop_d}$	-0.009	0.018	-0.510	
Doctors	$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.036 **	0.015	2.380		$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.074 ***	0.020	3.620	
Nurses	$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	0.040 ***	0.014	2.940		$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	0.041 **	0.019	2.180	
Bed Use	$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	-0.010	0.017	-0.600		$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	0.024	0.028	0.850	
Aged Home	$l_{aged_home_d}$	0.003	0.004	0.880		$l_{aged_home_d}$	-0.001	0.006	-0.220	
	Time Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
	Regional Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
D/E	$l_{gen_h_d_e_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics	$l_{age_h_d_e_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics
D/E(t-1)	$l_{gen_h_d_e_d(Lag)}$	0.609 ***	0.023	26.180		$l_{age_h_d_e_d(Lag)}$	0.670 ***	0.021	31.690	
C/D	$l_{gen_h_c_d_d}$	-0.078 ***	0.013	-6.000		$l_{age_h_c_d_d}$	-0.047 ***	0.008	-5.530	
E/N	$l_{gen_h_e_n_d}$	0.022 *	0.012	1.790		$l_{age_h_e_n_d}$	0.051 ***	0.006	8.000	
GDP	$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	0.019 **	0.009	2.020		$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	0.015 *	0.008	1.790	
Beds	$l_{beds_pop_d}$	0.011 *	0.011	1.060		$l_{beds_pop_d}$	0.008	0.010	0.800	
Doctors	$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.043 ***	0.013	3.380		$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.017	0.011	1.540	
Nurses	$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	-0.024 **	0.012	-2.100		$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	-0.019 *	0.010	-1.880	
Bed Use	$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	0.015	0.015	1.060		$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	0.021	0.015	1.400	
Aged Home	$l_{aged_home_d}$	-0.017 ***	0.003	-4.720		$l_{aged_home_d}$	-0.022 ***	0.003	-6.830	
	Time Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
	Regional Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
E/N	$l_{gen_h_e_n_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics	$l_{age_h_e_n_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics
E/N(t-1)	$l_{gen_h_e_n_d(Lag)}$	0.875 ***	0.012	70.670		$l_{age_h_e_n_d(Lag)}$	0.944 ***	0.012	80.850	
C/D	$l_{gen_h_c_d_d}$	-0.001	0.014	-0.040		$l_{age_h_c_d_d}$	0.044 ***	0.015	2.930	
D/E	$l_{gen_h_d_e_d}$	-0.038	0.026	-1.430		$l_{age_h_d_e_d}$	0.154 ***	0.038	4.020	
GDP	$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	-0.005	0.010	-0.540		$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	-0.020	0.015	-1.370	
Beds	$l_{beds_pop_d}$	0.054 ***	0.011	4.770		$l_{beds_pop_d}$	-0.047 ***	0.017	-2.830	
Doctors	$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.003	0.014	0.230		$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	-0.013	0.019	-0.650	
Nurses	$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	0.007	0.012	0.580		$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	0.022	0.018	1.230	
Bed Use	$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	-0.020	0.016	-1.290		$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	-0.115 ***	0.026	-4.360	
Aged Home	$l_{aged_home_d}$	0.011 ***	0.004	2.820		$l_{aged_home_d}$	0.016 ***	0.006	2.800	
	Time Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
	Regional Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
D/N	$l_{gen_h_d_n_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics	$l_{age_h_d_n_d}$	Coef.		Standard Error	t-statistics
D/N(t-1)	$l_{gen_h_d_n_d(Lag)}$	0.862 ***	0.013	64.810		$l_{age_h_d_n_d(Lag)}$	0.982 ***	0.014	71.480	
C/D	$l_{gen_h_c_d_d}$	0.030	0.022	1.330		$l_{age_h_c_d_d}$	0.111 ***	0.023	4.800	
GDP	$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	-0.005	0.014	-0.370		$l_{gdp_n_real_d}$	-0.033 *	0.020	-1.660	
Beds	$l_{beds_pop_d}$	0.085 ***	0.015	5.640		$l_{beds_pop_d}$	-0.010	0.023	-0.430	
Doctors	$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	0.010	0.018	0.520		$l_{doctor_pop_d}$	-0.025	0.026	-0.960	
Nurses	$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	-0.001	0.016	-0.050		$l_{nurses_pop_d}$	-0.003	0.024	-0.130	
Bed Use	$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	-0.024	0.022	-1.090		$l_{bed_use_rate_d}$	-0.075 **	0.035	-2.130	
Aged Home	$l_{aged_home_d}$	0.003	0.005	0.690		$l_{aged_home_d}$	0.002	0.007	0.260	
	Time Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
	Regional Dummy	suppressed							suppressed	
	Note: *** significant at 1% level									
	** significant at 5% level									
	* significant at 10% level									

Figure1. Time Dummy Effects and Regional Dummy Effects (Hospitalization)

$$\ln y_{htsi} = e^{-\delta} \cdot \ln y_{ht-1,si} + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l T_l + u_{htsi}$$

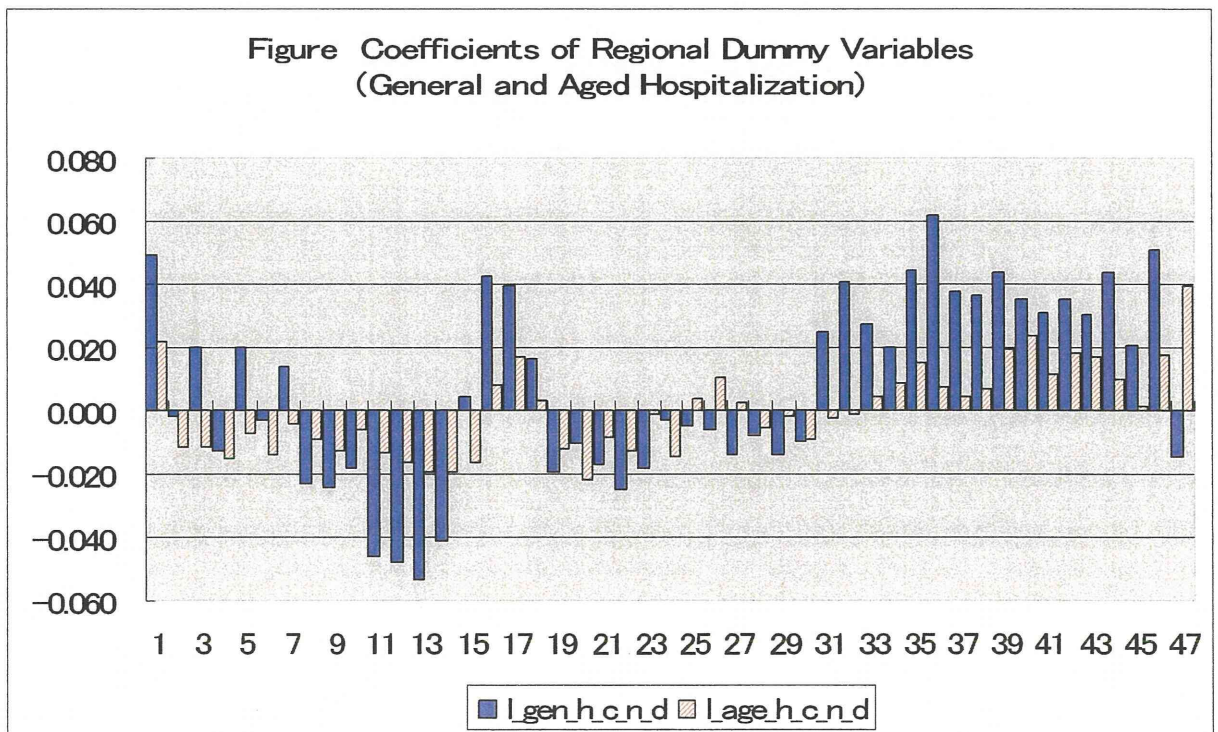
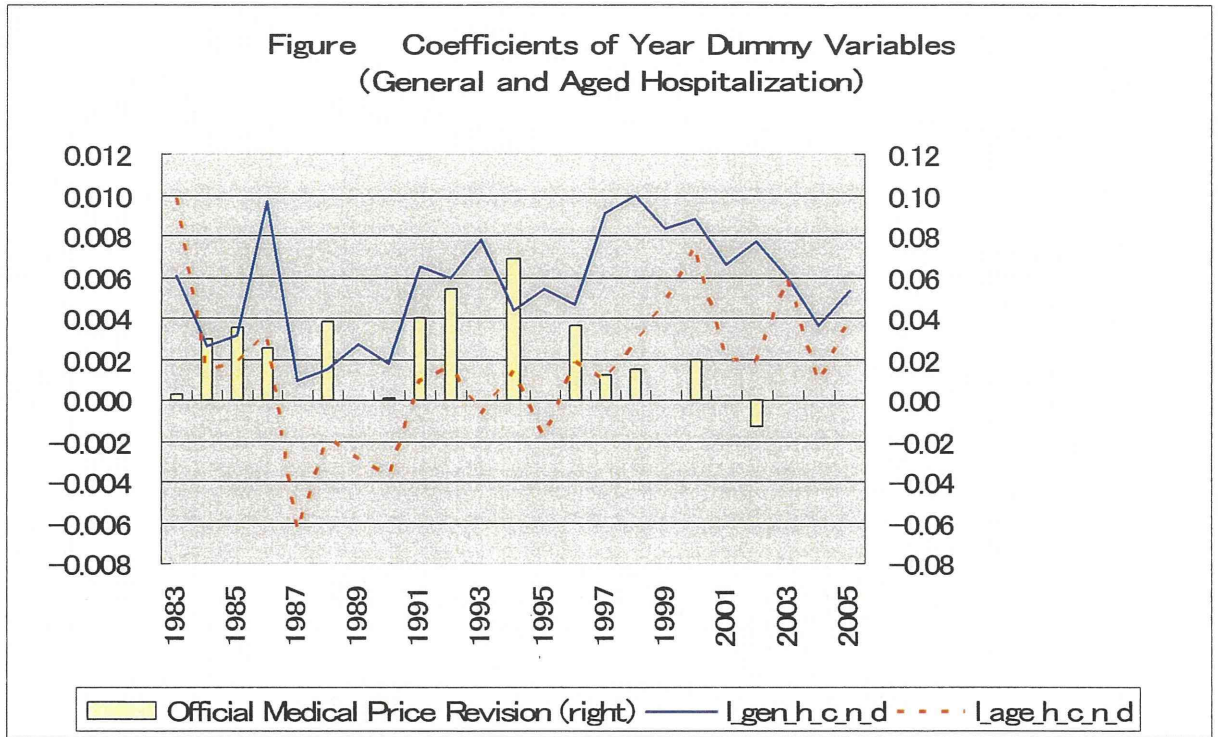


Figure2. Time Dummy Effects and Regional Dummy Effects (Outpatient)

$$\ln y_{htsi} = e^{-\delta} \cdot \ln y_{ht-1,si} + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l T_l + u_{htsi}$$

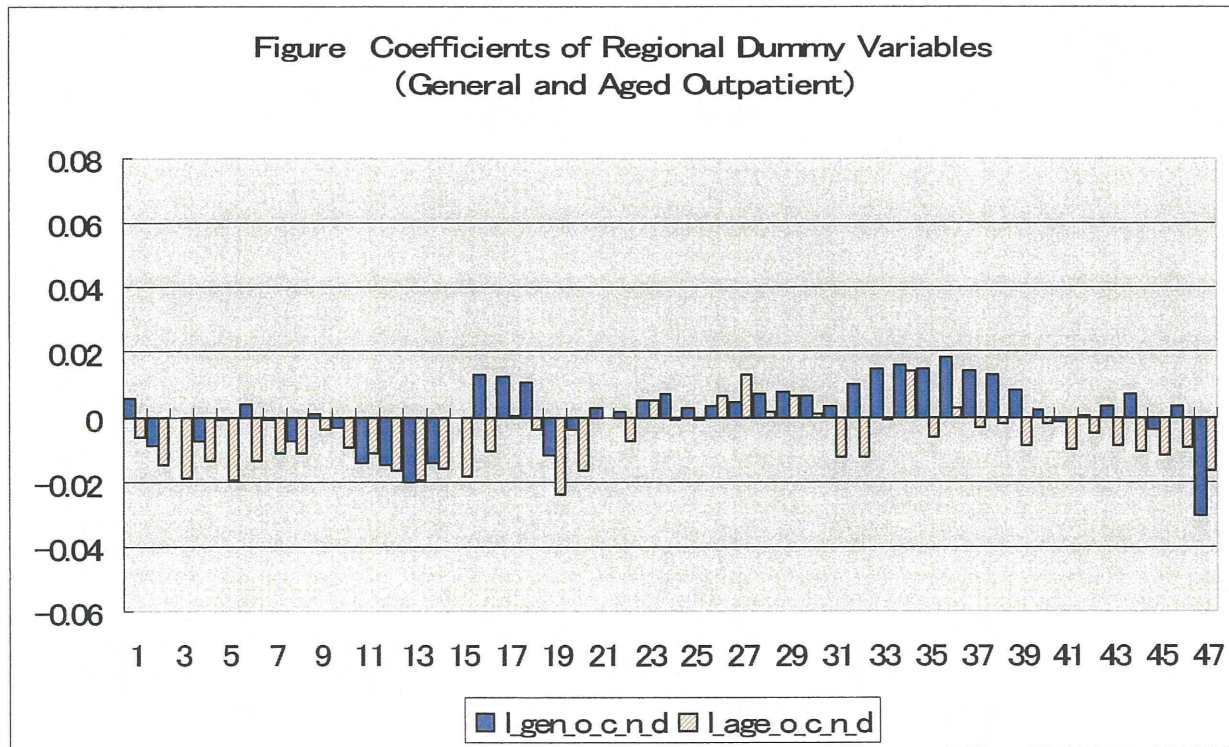
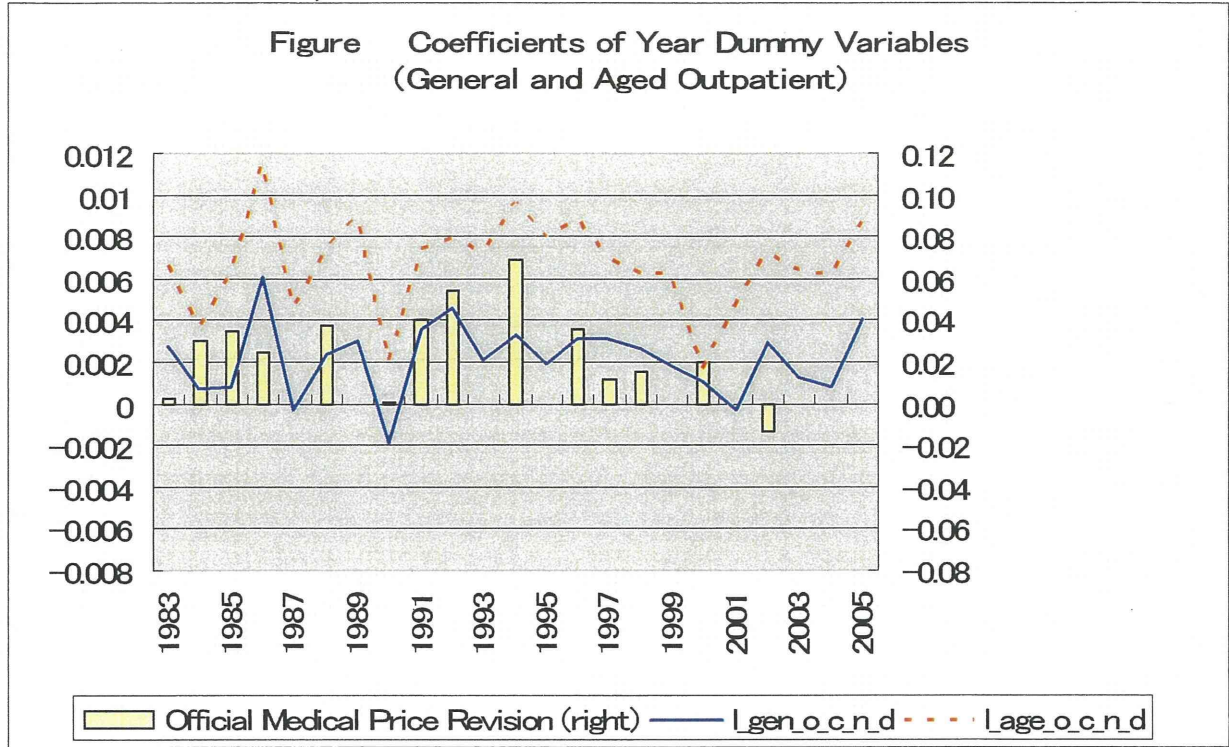
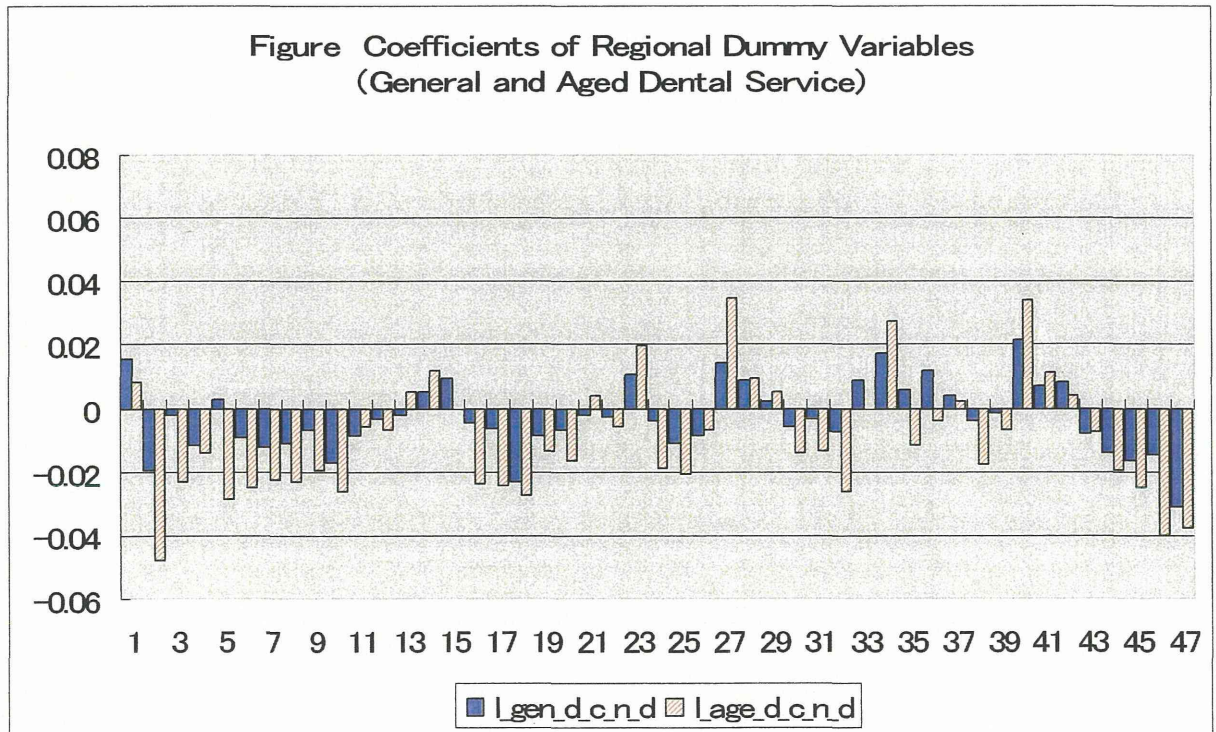
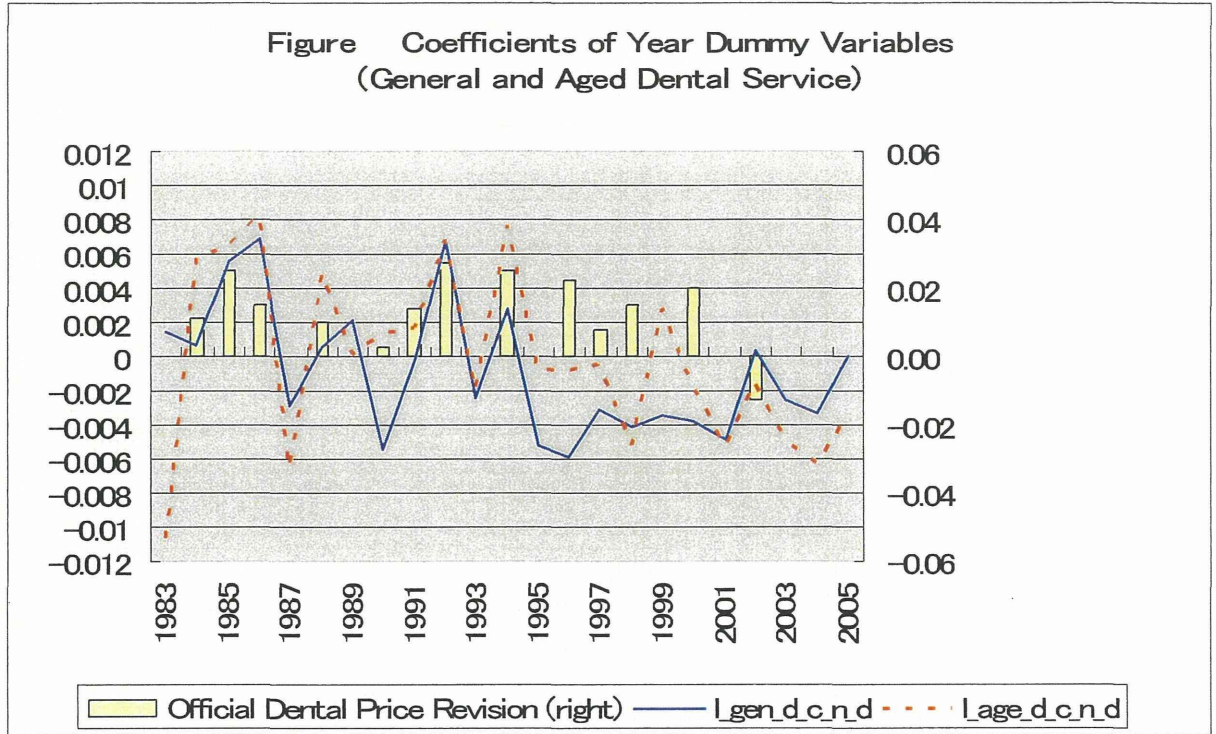


Figure3. Time Dummy Effects and Regional Dummy Effects (Dental Service)

$$\ln y_{htsi} = e^{-\delta} \cdot \ln y_{ht-1,si} + \sum_{j=1}^H \gamma_j D_j + \sum_{l=1}^M \tau_l T_l + u_{htsi}$$



研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表レイアウト（参考）

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の 編集者名	書 籍 名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年

