Tables

1.1 Macroeconomic effects on mortality estimated using pooled data with location-specific fixed effects 8
2.1 Long-run concentration indices ($C_I^t$) and mobility indices ($M_I^t$) for the ECHP, 1994–2001 24
5.1 Public health interventions 54
10.1 Annual health care expenditure, 1984 US$ 109
10.2 Estimated probability of death during the following year (per 1000) 111
12.1 Alternatives for achieving solidarity 127
12.2 Alternatives for neutralizing insurers’ incentive to skim the cream (given uniform premiums) 133
16.1 Specific commitments of WTO members on individual health services 168
17.1 Decomposition of levels and change in concentration index. Height-for-age z-scores of children <10 years, Vietnam 1993–98 182
17.2 Decomposition of change in summary statistics of distribution of height-for-age z-scores of children <10 years, Vietnam 1993–98 189
18.1 Effect of health measures on health service utilization 200
18.2 Effect of socioeconomic variables and ethnicity on health service utilization 202
19.1 Infant and child mortality rates in the Asian region 207
19.2 Concentration indices for utilization of in-patient and out-patient services in the Asian region 208
19.3 Concentration indices for utilization of maternal and child health services in the Asian region 209
19.4 Kakwani progressivity indices: country and source 212
20.1 Attributes of the regulatory environment that may influence the nature and intensity of hospital competition 223
23.1 Services that may be contracted out 252
34.1 Description of EQ-5D, Health Utilities Index Mark 2 (HUI2) and Mark 3 (HUI3), Quality of Well-Being (QWB), and Short-Form 6D (SF-6D) multi-attribute utility measures 362
34.2 Health-adjusted life expectancy based on HUI3 from the 1996–97 National Population Health Survey (Canada) 367
35.1 Summary of main issues in developing a preference-based measure 378
36.1 Proposed checklist on issues that are pertinent to studies designed to elicit people’s preferences regarding the relative value of a QALY 389
37.1 EuroWill: issues addressed and numbers of responses in each country 398
39.1 Matrices for choice sets in Example 1 420
39.2 Main effects only: two attributes with two levels, two attributes with four levels 422
39.3 Main effects and two factor interactions: four attributes with two levels 423
Tables xi

43.1 Summary of estimators addressing selection bias in observational studies 460
43.2 Illustrative example 464
44.1 Competing choice example 470
44.2 The ‘shopping spree’ 471
44.3 Ranking of ‘shopping-spree’ programmes by cost-effectiveness ratio 472
44.4 Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios of programmes M₁–M₄ 473
44.5 Revised incremental cost-effectiveness ratios after eliminating programmes ruled out by extended dominance 474
44.6 Expanded ‘shopping-spree’ incorporating competing choices 475
45.1 Costs, effects and cost-effectiveness of interventions for reducing exposure to selected risk factors in a region of the Americas 482
46.1 Choosing between programmes to maximize additional health gains 497
47.1 Cost-effectiveness of 40 mg simvastatin daily 510
48.1 Calculating EVPI 518