

Appendix 1: Topic Inclusion Criteria

1. Health and its value

Attributes of health; measurement of health; value of health; value of life; value of avoiding risk of ill-health; utility measures of health-related quality of life; stated and revealed preference methods of measuring willingness to pay; conjoint analysis.

2. Efficiency and equity[modified]

Welfare, efficiency, equity and possible conflicts; inequality and the socio-economic 'gradient'; evaluating efficiency at system level: international comparisons ; techniques for measuring equity and inequity; evaluating equity at system level: equity in financing arrangements; evaluating equity at system level: equity in service access and delivery; evaluating equity at system level: equity in the distribution of health; institutional arrangements for efficiency and equity; implications for health care financing and delivery systems ; centralization and decentralization in health care; the role and regulation of markets.

3. Determinants of health and ill-health

The population health perspective; income and wealth; early determinants of lifetime health (genetics, parenting, schooling, peer effects); aging; occupational and workplace health and safety; addiction: tobacco, alcohol, drugs; the environment: air/water pollution, carcinogens, other chemicals, allergens, radiation, etc.; economic and social inequality as a determinant of ill-health; epidemics: AIDS, obesity, malaria; prevention, primary and secondary; chronic diseases; infectious diseases; social capital, cultural factors.

4. Public health

Public health technologies; public goods and public health; policies toward health and safety at work; health education; financing public health; public health and public behaviour; interplay between public health and health care services; interplay between public health and other sectors; economics of public health policy.

5. Health and the economy[modified]

Health expenditure determinants; public expenditure and health care; health in macro models; health and the trade cycle; health and labour force productivity; health and growth; health and economic development; health and employment/unemployment; health and social security; health, savings and investment; health and foreign trade; health and innovation/entrepreneurship.

6. Health statistics and econometrics

Administrative data and data linkage; collecting health data for econometric analysis; categorical data methods; count data; duration analysis; econometric evaluation by non-experimental methods; econometric evaluation with randomized experiments; econometrics in technology assessment; macro panels; models of health care costs; models for risk adjustment; panel data methods; productivity analysis; simulation methods and mixture models; spatial econometrics.

7. Demand for health and health care

Demand and need; utility and demand; demand for health as human capital; derived demand for health care; income and price elasticities; information asymmetries and agency relationships; externalities and publicness; supplier-induced demand.

8. Medical insurance

Demand for insurance (including long-term care, supplementary insurance); supply of insurance services; moral hazard, its control and trade-offs with risk-pooling; adverse selection and cream skimming; tax-financed health care systems; tax policy, exemptions, personal subsidies and health care financing; private and public systems of health insurance; welfare effects of 'excess' insurance and the trade-off with internalizing externalities; insurance effects on health care providers; issues in coverage: services covered, individual eligibility.

9. Supply of health services

Monopoly and competition in health care supply; models of health care institutions (hospitals, nursing homes; for-profit, non-profit); care in the community: long term care, informal care; ambulance services; managed care; health care production functions; cost functions; economies of scale and scope; quality of care; regulation and price controls; the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries.

10. Human resources

Models of professional behaviour(s); doctors; nurses; other health professionals; health care managers; professional labour markets; training, continuing training and human capital; licensing; remuneration—fee for service, salary, capitation; doctors as entrepreneurs and employers; professionals and research; forecasting demand and supply.

11. Markets in health care

Information and markets; market failure; internal markets; rationing; waiting; discrimination; public goods and externalities; regulation (entry/exit); price controls; institutional subsidies; welfare economics and system evaluation; comparative systems.

12. Economic evaluation

Principles of Cost-Benefit Analysis, Cost-Utility Analysis, CEA, Cost-Consequences Analysis and Cost Analysis; techniques of CBA in health and health care; techniques of CUA and CEA in health and health care; techniques of CCA and CA in health and health care; decision theoretical approaches; pharmacoeconomic; economic evaluation of clinical devices; economic evaluation of public health interventions; outcome measures and their interpretation; evidence, efficacy and effectiveness; Health Technology Assessment; study design; risk and uncertainty; discounting; sensitivity analyses; modelling; systematic reviews and meta-analyses.