

Table 127. Growth in personal health care expenditures and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1960–2009

Excel and PDF: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hsu/contents2011.htm#127>.

[Data are compiled from various sources by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Period	Average annual percent increase	Factors affecting personal health care expenditure growth				
		All factors	Inflation ¹		Population growth	Intensity growth ⁴
			Economy-wide inflation ²	Excess medical price inflation ³		
Percent distribution of factors affecting growth ⁵						
1960–2009	9.6	100	39	13	11	36
1960–1965	8.3	100	17	9	18	56
1965–1970	12.7	100	33	11	8	47
1970–1975	12.4	100	55	0	8	37
1975–1980	13.9	100	54	12	7	27
1980–1985	11.7	100	46	30	9	15
1985–1990	10.4	100	32	21	10	37
1990–1995	7.2	100	35	17	16	32
1995–2000	5.9	100	29	10	17	43
1995–1996	5.6	100	35	5	18	42
1996–1997	5.7	100	31	1	19	49
1997–1998	5.5	100	21	17	19	43
1998–1999	5.9	100	26	17	17	40
1999–2000	6.9	100	32	11	14	43
2000–2005	7.8	100	32	11	13	44
2000–2001	8.6	100	27	17	12	44
2001–2002	8.5	100	20	17	12	52
2002–2003	7.8	100	28	11	12	49
2003–2004	7.2	100	40	10	14	36
2004–2005	6.8	100	50	–4	14	40
2005–2006	6.3	100	53	–3	16	34
2006–2007	5.9	100	51	7	18	24
2007–2008	4.9	100	45	9	19	26
2008–2009	4.6	100	20	40	19	21

¹Two measures of inflation are presented: economy-wide and excess medical inflation (changes in medical-specific prices in excess of those included in economy-wide inflation).

²Economy-wide inflation is calculated using the implicit price deflator (IPD) for gross domestic product (GDP). The IPD is a broad measure of the prices of the goods and services that the U.S. produces.

³Excess medical price inflation is the measured amount of medical price growth above general economy-wide price growth. This excess rate captures if medical prices have tended to rise more or less quickly than general economy-wide prices.

⁴Intensity is the residual percentage of growth that cannot be attributed to inflation or population growth. It includes changes in the use or kinds of services and supplies and captures any errors in measuring prices or total spending.

⁵Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

NOTES: The inflation rates used to calculate the factors affecting growth have a base year of 2005. Starting with *Health, United States, 2010*, estimates are based on a revised methodology that incorporates available source data and methodological and definitional changes. These revisions are due to a comprehensive change in the classification structure of how estimates are defined and presented. For more information on the impact of these revisions, see:

<http://www.cms.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark2009.pdf>. See [Appendix I, National Health Expenditure Accounts \(NHEA\)](#) and [Appendix II, Health expenditures, national; Gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#). These data include revisions in health expenditures for all years and population for 2000 and subsequent years. Data have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group, National Health Expenditure Accounts, National health expenditures and unpublished data. Available from: http://www.cms.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/02_NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.asp#TopOfPage/. See [Appendix I, National Health Expenditure Accounts \(NHEA\)](#).