

• 計畫中文名稱	全民健保保險對象家庭財務負擔與醫療服務使用公平性之探討		
• 計畫英文名稱	Equity in the Finance and Delivery of Health Care under the National Health Insurance Program in Taiwan		
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• 英文關鍵字	National Health Insurance；Equity；Health Care Delivery；Health Care Financing		
• 中文摘要	<p>本研究目的在於檢視健保保費對家庭財務負擔的公平性與健保醫療服務使用的公平性。為了能將公平性的程度具體化，以便跨年度或跨國性的比較，本研究使用卡瓦尼指數以衡量健保保費負擔的垂直公平性，並使用類似的指標以衡量健保醫療服務的水平公平性。另外，也以迴歸分析分別檢視健保保費與家庭特性，及醫療服務使用與個人特性間的關係。本研究的資料來源來自三方面，一為 85 年與 88 年主計處之家庭收支調查，二為 85 年衛生署全民健保滿意度調查，三為 87 年健保醫療費用申報檔。本研究之重要結果與發現如下： 一、在健保保費負擔的垂直公平性方面： 本研究的結果發現，健保保費的徵收具有累退的效果，而且 85 年與 88 年累退的程度維持在-0.07 與-0.08。若與其他實施社會保險國家之社會保險財源融通的公平性相比較時，台灣全民健保財源融通較 OECD 的主要國家累退，且 85 年與 88 年間累退情形並無明顯改善的跡象。若進一步分析造成累退效果的原因，發現 85 年與 88 年健保財源累退的原因主要來自家戶自繳健保保費、雇主負擔健保保費與部份負擔皆呈累退的現象，其中尤其以部份負擔的分配最集中在窮人身上，因此其累退性也最強。在水平不公平性方面，本研究的結果顯示，健保財務負擔落在同一十等分位家戶，但不同都市化程度、家庭類型與家戶人數時，家戶之負擔不同，其原因有待進一步研究。 二、在健保醫療服務使用的水平公平性方面： 本研究的結果發現，以自覺健康狀況定義醫療需要的程度時，健保醫療服務的使用存在有對窮人不利的水平不公平性。不論就使用頻率或費用方面，三項門診服務，即西醫、中醫、牙醫門診皆存在有對窮人不利之不公平性。其中，尤其是中醫與牙醫兩項服務之使用頻率與費用之分佈皆集中於富人而非窮人身上，使得中醫與牙醫兩項門診服務之不公平性最大，其中牙醫服務之不公平性又大於中醫服</p>		

務。相反的，住院服務不論在使用次數、使用日數與費用之分佈都集中於窮人身上，且其程度大於疾病集中在窮人身上的幅度，因此，住院服務不論在頻率與費用方面都不存在有對窮人之不公平性。最後，加總各項醫療費用所得到的醫療總費用之水平不公平性指標為 0.022，顯示整體而言，台灣健保醫療服務之分配存在有對窮人不公平的現象，且此不公平性要來自門診服務，尤其是中醫服務與牙醫服務。三、國際醫療制度之公平性比較：在健保財源公平性之國際性比較上，我國全民健保財務負擔呈現累退現象，且 85 至 88 年四年間，累退程度並無明顯改進的跡象。但若與其他主要以社會保險為醫療資金的主要財源的國家，如法國、西班牙、荷蘭與德國相較之下，我國雖不似西班牙與法國累進，但卻較德國與荷蘭之累退程度還低，卡瓦尼指數較高，垂直公平性也較佳。另一方面，在健保醫療服務使用分配之國際性比較上，我國 87 年全民健保醫療服務使用分配呈現不利於窮人之水平不公平性現象，與其他 OECD 國家醫療服務使用之分配相比較，我國健保醫療費用之水平不公平性指標相對較高，水平不公平性較相對較差。因此，未來健保改革的方向，應加強公平性之提昇，以弭平社經地位族群間財務負擔與醫療服務使用的不公平。因此，未來健保改革的方向，應加強公平性之提昇，以弭平社經地位族群間財務負擔與醫療服務使用的不公平。

Equity is widely acknowledged to be an important goal in the field of health care. Many researchers worldwide have investigated how successful their own country's health care financing system and delivery system are in achieving their stated goals. One of the major objectives of Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI) program, which has been put into effect in March 1995, is to link payment for medical care to ability to pay but divorce ability to pay from the receipt of medical services. The purpose of this research is to examine whether this goal has been met or whether the extent of inequity has been reducing since the implementation of NHI. A comprehensive analysis of the equity in the finance and delivery of health care under the NHI program is divided as two parts as follows: In the first part on equity in health care financing, the concentration coefficient method is employed to examine whether the existence of inequity in the finance of NHI. Two equitable principles are applied to measure the inequity. The first equitable principle is vertical equity, which means that payments should be allocated according to ability to pay. The second equitable principle is horizontal equity, which means that those of equal ability to pay should end up making equal payment. Regression method is also employed to investigate the relationship between payments and socio-economic variables. The data used for these analyses are 1996 and 1999 Survey of Family Income and Expenditure in Taiwan Area of Republic of China, conducted by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. In the second part on equity in health care delivery, the concentration coefficient method and regression analysis are employed to investigate whether the existence of inequity in the delivery of NHI. Two equitable principles are applied to measure the inequity. The first equitable principle is horizontal equity, which means that medical services should be distributed according to medical need. The second equitable principle is equality of access. The data used for the analysis are from the following three sources: (1) 1996 Survey of Satisfaction on NHI, which was administered by the NHI Task Force of the Department of Health; (2) 1998 NHI claims data. Results show the NHI financing system is regressive with a Kakwani index between -0.07 and -0.08. However, the equity index compares favorably to the financing

• 英文摘要

system of the social insurance scheme in Germany and the Netherlands. The NHI program is less equitable in terms of the delivery of health care services according to level of need. In particular, indices of equity on Chinese medicine and dental services suggest inequity favoring the better off. Overall, the horizontal inequity index is 0.022 for Taiwanese NHI program compared to a low of 0.10 in Denmark and a high of about 0.06 in Australia. This research provides information on the equity of NHI's mixed private and public financing design and on the equity of its various benefit categories. Results of this research can serve as a benchmark for monitoring the equity of the NHI reform in the future.