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Universal Health Coverage (UHC) *based on the valid population data and research*

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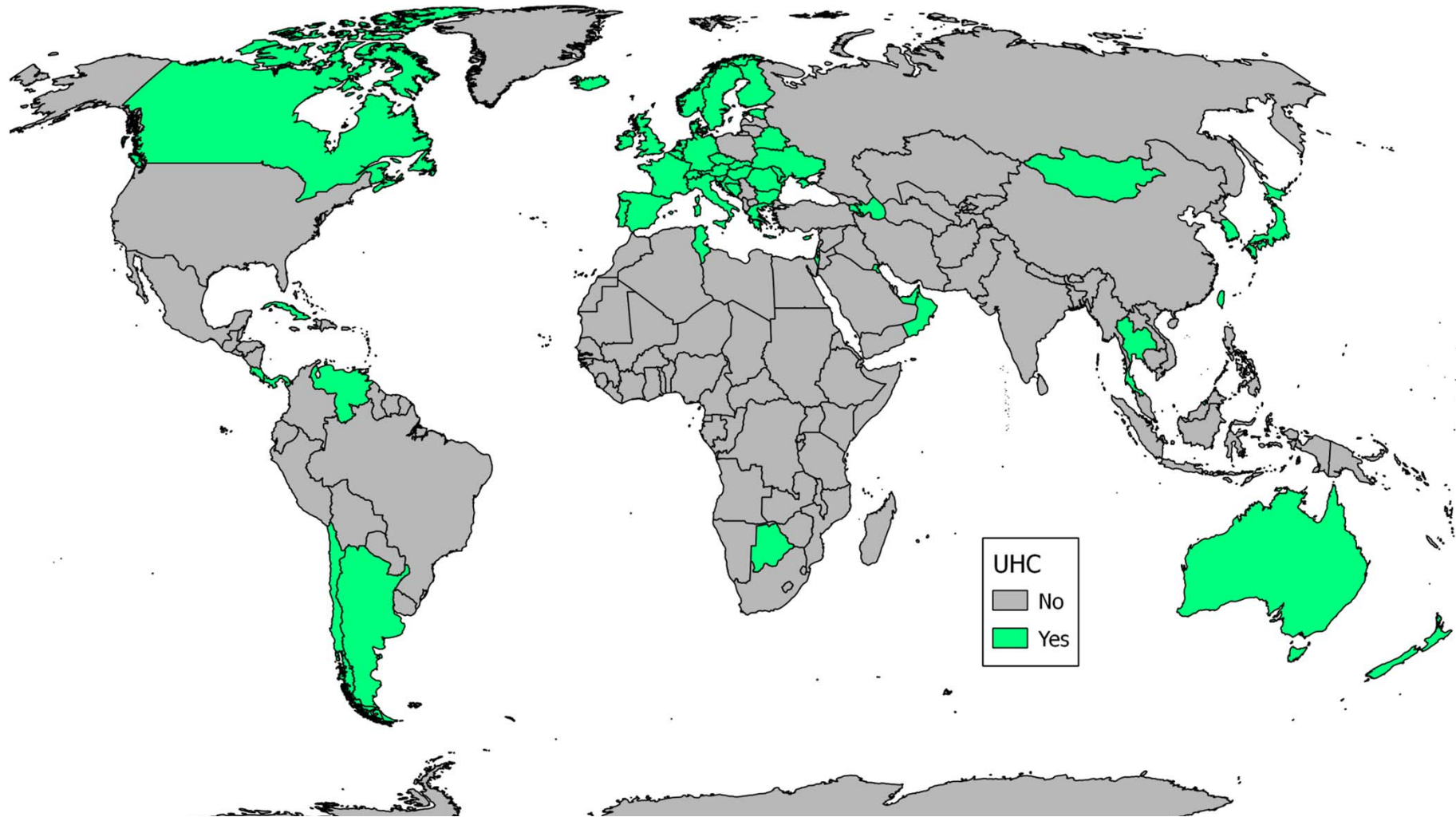


**National Institute of Population
and Social Security Research**

Universal Health Coverage

- the status where everybody has access to affordable and quality health-care services through the social protection system such as health insurance
- UHC should be or can be achieved on the basis of strong health system with adequate resources, such as financing or health personnel
- Achieved in 58 countries (Stuckler 2010)
ex. Japan (in 1961) or Thailand (in 2002)
- Difficult to define what is universal. The coverage rates by country is not listed even in World Health Statistics of WHO. One definition (Stuckler 2010) is the existance of legal framework and 90%+ coverage

58 Countries with UHC



Source : David Stuckler, Andrea B Feigl, Sanjay Basu, Martin McKee (2010) "The political economy of universal health coverage" Background paper for the global symposium on health systems research, 16-19 november 2010 Montreux, Switzerland

Why Universal Health Coverage now?

Primary Health Care (PHC) and
“Health for All”
declared in Alma Ata, in 1978



“Financing for Health” and MDG which favored
disease specific pin-point approach
not necessarily covering all
(it would be too expensive)

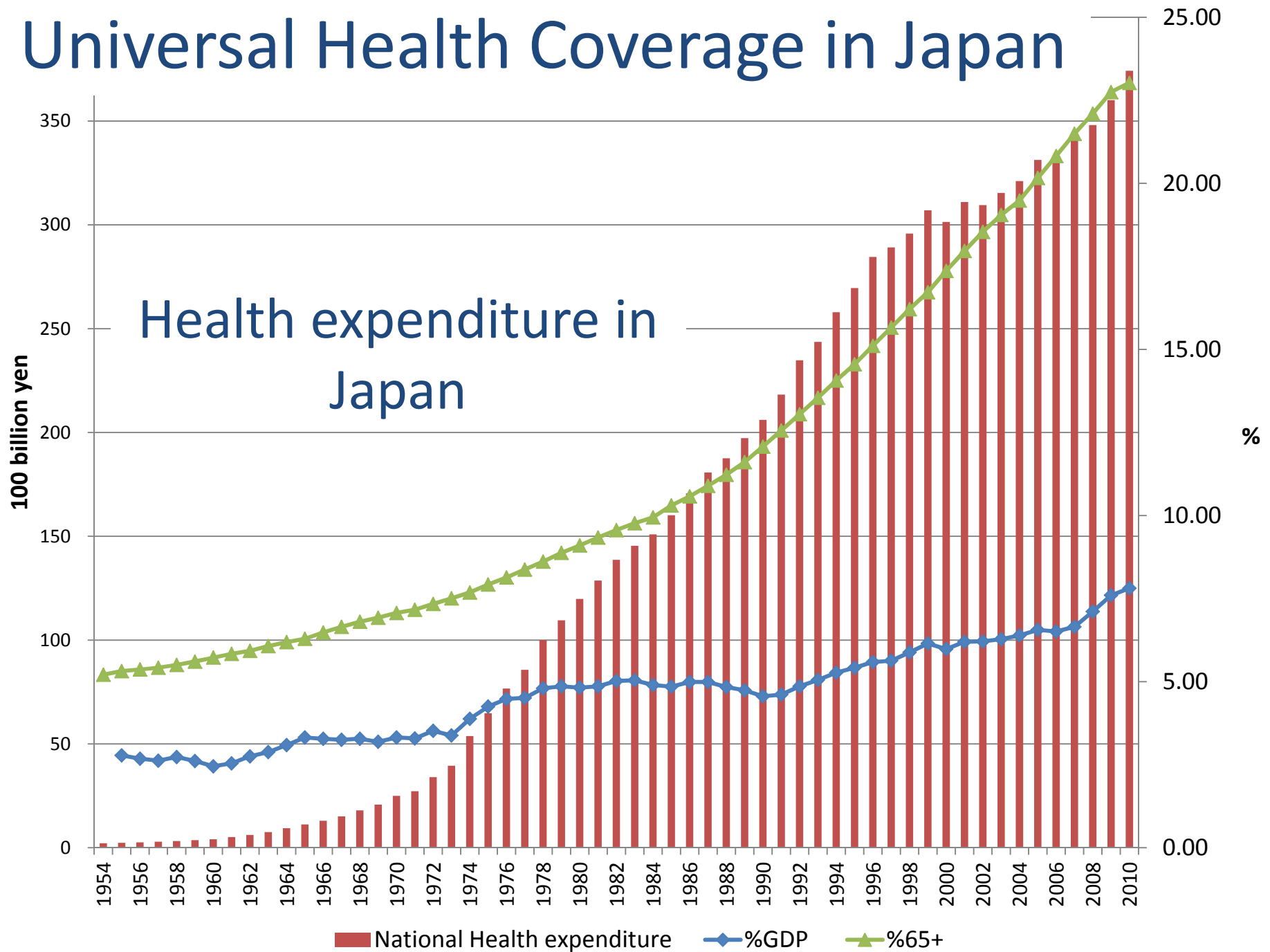


Success in MDG and beyond -> back to
Health for All ver.2 = UHC

The global commitment to UHC

- World Health Assembly resolution 58.33 of 25 May 2005 on sustainable health financing, universal coverage and social health insurance
- World Health Report 2010
- 2012 United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/81 (12 Dec.) on Global health and foreign policy, stressing the need for UHC

Universal Health Coverage in Japan



Changing co-payment through history

Nominal token : employee
50% : dependent of employee
citizen's health insurance

1961

Universal coverage

Nominal token : employee
30% : dependent of employee
citizen's health insurance

1973

Free health care for elderly people (70 years and older)
→ Plan sésame au Japon

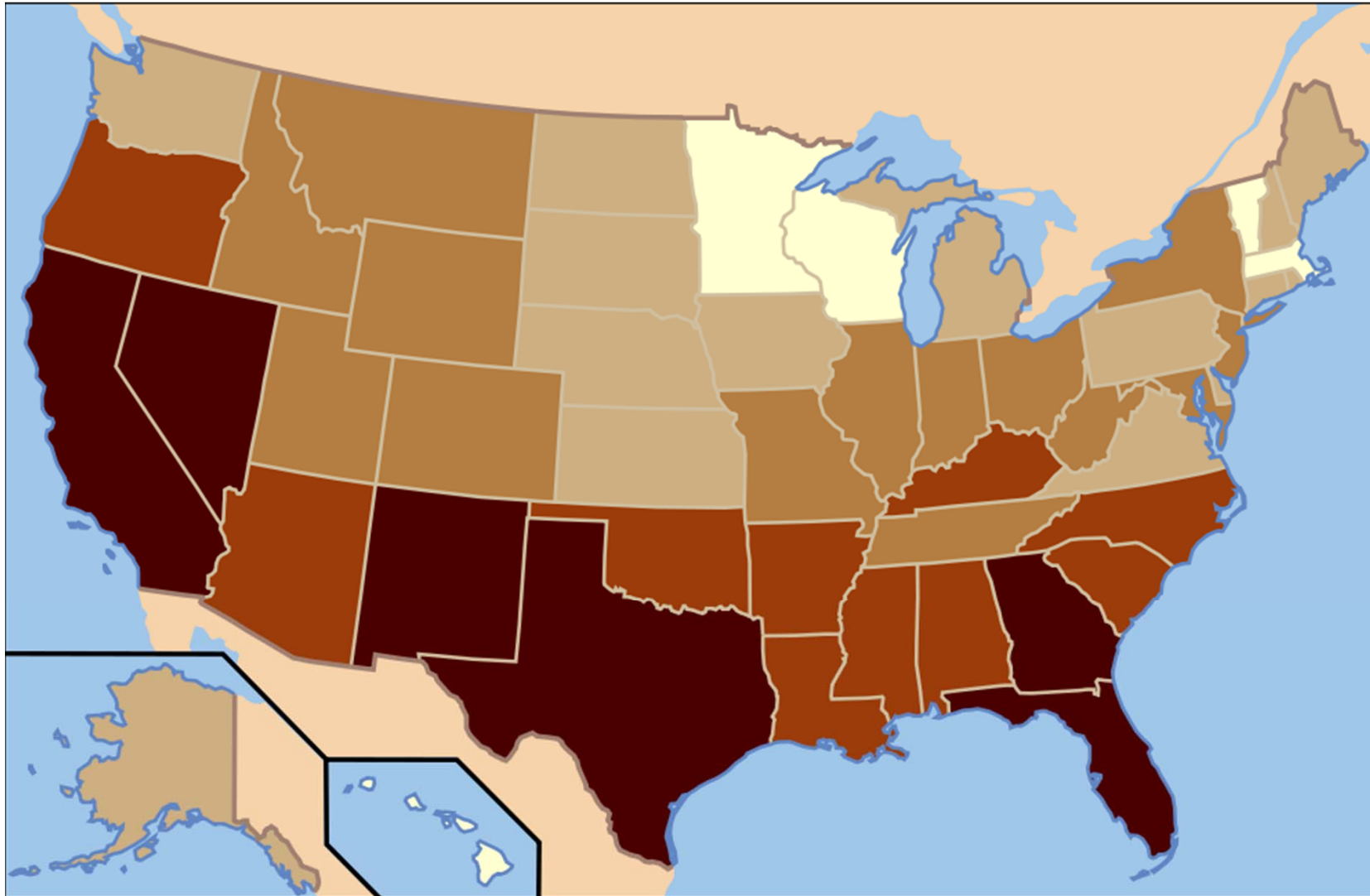
1982

Legislation for co-payment adjustment

10%(1984)→20%(1997) →30%(2003): employee
30% : dependent of employee, citizen's health insurance
Nominal token(1982)→10% (2003) : for elderly(70+)
Upper limit system
Long term care insurance(2000-)

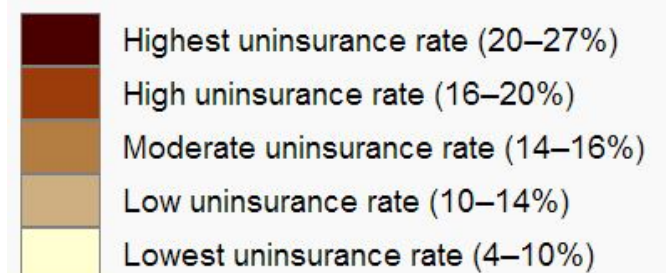
Various kinds of safety-net

- High-cost medical care benefit system (高額療養費制度): maximum payment set at 15,000 - 80,100+ yen according to the income level
- Public assistance (生活保護) for low income families covering 1.4% of total population : medical assistance covers all medical cost (no co-payment)
- However, still there are those who cannot receive medical care : 2.0% could not pay co-payment and 0.4 % not covered by public insurance (The National Survey on Social Security and People's Life, 2012, IPSS)



Obamacare and health care coverage in USA

Legend:



Health care coverage in USA

- In principle, privately paid but...
- Public coverage
 - Medicare for the aged 65+ and persons with disabilities
 - Medicaid for the low income families covering 20% of population

Health care coverage in Russian Federation

- Transition from Free-Medicine to Insurance based system
- Basically free but now
 - 64% : Public
 - 24% : Patient illegal payment
 - 9% : Patient legal payment
 - 3% : Private insurance

UHC in Thailand

Scheme	For civil servant	For employee	All nationals
Population covered	5 million people 8%	10 million people 15%	48 million people 75%
Medical facility	no limitation	registered facilities	registered facilities
Finance resource	Tax (no premium)	1.5% of salary, each of government, employer and employee	Tax (no premium)
Payment system to hospital	Fee for service 11,000 Bahts	Capitation 2,133 Bahts	Capitation 2,755.60 Bahts
Co-payment			Originally (in 2002) 30 Bahts
Ministry in charge	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Labor	The National Health Security Office

source : 海外情勢報告Kaigai Josei Hokoku 2011~2012, Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare, Japan
 Magnus Lindelow et al. (2012) Government Spending and Central-Local Relations in Thailand's Health Sector
 HNP Discussion Paper, IBRD / The World Bank

UHC example in Africa

- Rwanda : 92% covered with 2US\$ premium, need to secure health service equally to every ethnic population
- Ghana : Since 2004 a National Health Care Scheme was introduced, and covering 67.5% in June 2009

UHC is not dependent on economic level but
it is a ***political decision***

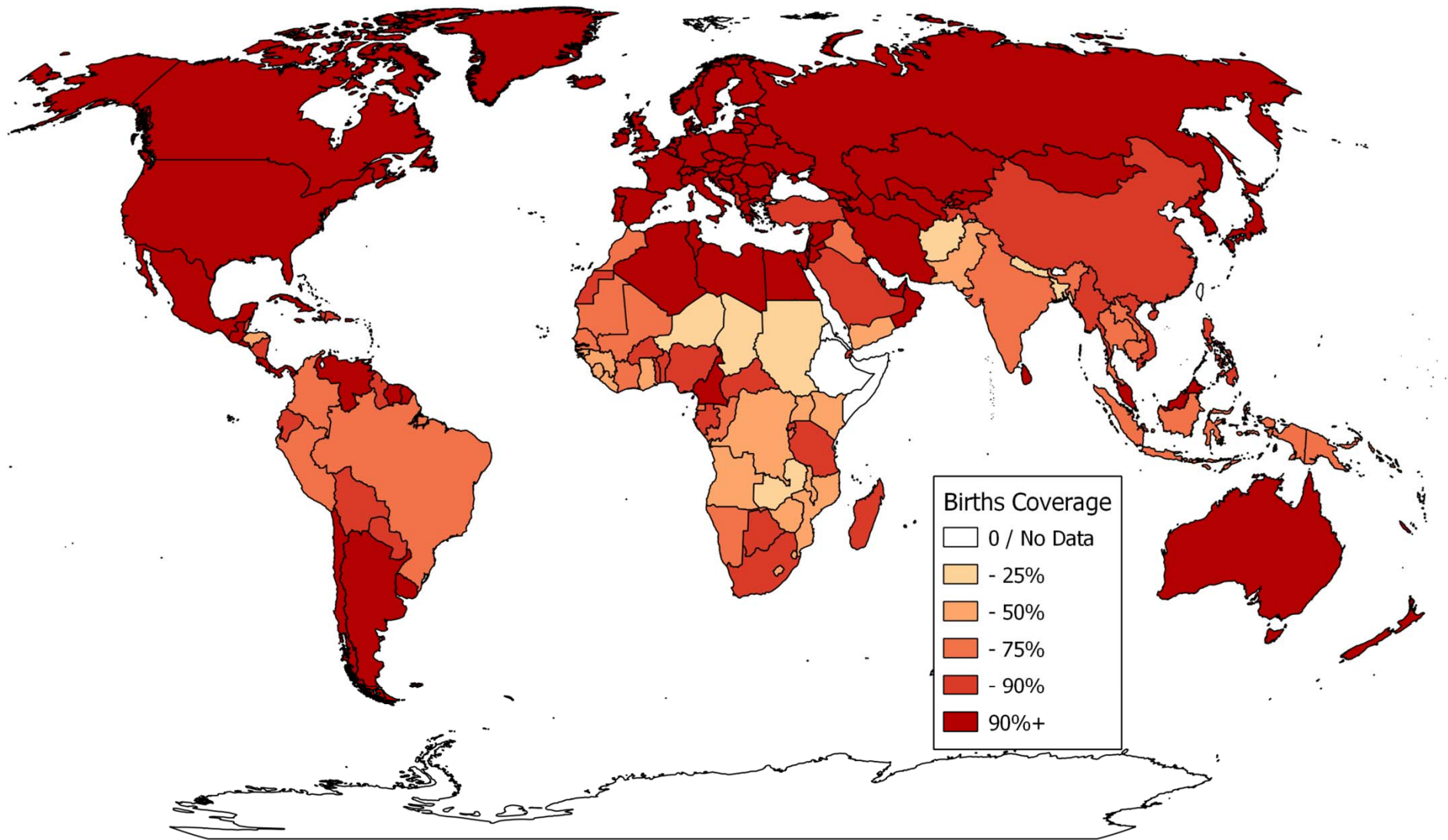
2010 Per Capita PPP Int.\$	Japan	USA	Russia	Thailand	Rwanda
Total expenditure on health (A)	3,120	8,233	1,277	331	120
government expenditure on health (B)	2,506	3,967	749	248	66
Gross National Income (C)	35,330	48,820	20,560	8,360	1,270
A/C (%)	8.8%	16.9%	6.2%	4.0%	9.4%
B/A (%)	80.3%	48.2%	58.7%	74.9%	55.0%
UHC	Yes	No	No	Yes	Not yet

Source : World health statistics 2013. WHO

What makes the difference between PHC and UHC?

- PHC : Supply side approach
 - Health pyramid construction, such as hospitals, health centers and posts
 - Health personnel education
 - Supply of essential drug, vaccination
- UHC : Oriented to each person
 - How to achieve “universal”?
 - A need to identify everybody and cover

Birth registration coverage





No birth registration > no health insurance

UN High Panel Report for the Post- 2015 Development Agenda May 2013

UNIVERSAL GOALS, NATIONAL TARGETS

- ¹ Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.
² Indicators to be disaggregated.
³ Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.

	1. End Poverty	<p>1a. Bring the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line ^{1,2}</p> <p>1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets ^{2,3}</p> <p>1c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems ^{2,3}</p> <p>1d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% ²</p>
	2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality	<p>2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>2b. End child marriage ^{1,2}</p> <p>2c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account ^{1,2}</p> <p>2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life ^{1,2,3}</p>
	3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning	<p>3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education ²</p> <p>3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards ^{1,2}</p> <p>3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x% ^{1,2}</p> <p>3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% ^{2,3}</p>
	4. Ensure Healthy Lives	<p>4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths ^{1,2}</p> <p>4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated ^{1,2}</p> <p>4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000 ^{1,2}</p> <p>4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights ^{1,2}</p> <p>4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases ²</p>
	5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition	<p>5a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food ^{1,2}</p> <p>5b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia by z% for all children under five ^{1,2}</p> <p>5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation ³</p> <p>5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels ¹</p> <p>5e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x% ³</p>
	6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	<p>6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres, and refugee camps ^{1,2}</p> <p>6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x% ^{1,2}</p> <p>6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%</p> <p>6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge ^{1,3}</p>

	7. Secure Sustainable Energy	<p>7a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services ^{1,2}</p> <p>7c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport</p> <p>7d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption ^{1,3}</p>
	8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth	<p>8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x ²</p> <p>8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x% ²</p> <p>8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>8d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship ^{2,3}</p>
	9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably	<p>9a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies ¹</p> <p>9b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements ³</p> <p>9c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p> <p>9d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%</p> <p>9e. Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification</p>
	10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions	<p>10a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations ^{1,2}</p> <p>10b. Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information ^{1,3}</p> <p>10c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels ^{2,3}</p> <p>10d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data ¹</p> <p>10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable ³</p>
	11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies	<p>11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights ^{1,2,3}</p> <p>11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime ³</p> <p>11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary ³</p>
	12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance	<p>12a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products ³</p> <p>12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment ³</p> <p>12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements</p> <p>12d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance</p> <p>12e. Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by \$x ³</p> <p>12f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data ³</p>

Target 10 Good Governance – a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations