

Informal payments and intra-household allocation of resources for health care in Albania

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Outline

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- The aim of the Paper
- Theoretical Framework
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Introduction

- Informal payments (IP) are generally defined as payments made by patients or there relatives for those services that are to be provided free of charge.
- Given that they pose extra and non-foreseen costs to health care they may constitute a barrier to access health care, especially for the poorer socio-economic class of the population.



Theoretical Framework

- IP can be seen as a particular form of government failure.
 - IP be seen as a way to allocate scarce resources where the market prevails over the rationing systems thought up by the government.
- The welfare triangle (World Bank) shows that when governments fail to provide protection, the family and social network can help in coping with particular shocks.
- Whenever this is the case households resort to:
 - Alternative coping strategies
 - Re-allocation of resources within household



The aim of the Paper

The purpose of this paper is to investigate household strategies in allocating financial resources over their members for out-of-pocket payments and informal gifts in health care.

- Would the household value more the health of their children rather than that of household's head or spouse?
- Would it make a difference if the family is a nuclear or extended family?
- Would the strategies differ between inpatient and outpatient services?



Theoretical Framework

- Coping (coping strategies) is defined as a short-term strategy adopted within the prevailing value system to avert a negative effect on the actor (Davies & Gore)
 - In the short run, when medical bills exceed a household's income, households may use savings, sell assets, borrow money from friends and family, or take out a loan using collateral.



Theoretical Framework

- Sauerborn et al (1996) define the factors influencing the household coping behavior, among which:
 - Household size and composition
 - Household wealth
 - Age and gender of sick individuals
- Other factors may also be:
 - Position of member within the family
 - Health insurance coverage
 - Type of service required, etc



Data & Statistical Descriptive

- We use Albanian data from 2002 & 2005 Living Standard Measurement Survey.
- As a post-communist country Albania has inherited a widespread web of public health care services and has limited private providers.
- Informal payments in the country remain high during the last years, with the largest incidence at the inpatient care services (Albania Ministry of Health, 2004).



The incidence of Informal Gifts

Quantiles	The incidence of Informal payment in outpatient services	The incidence of Informal payment in inpatient services				
Year 2002						
1	0.23	0.48				
2	0.29	0.57				
3	0.27	0.65				
4	0.33	0.64				
5	0.27	0.60				
Year 2005						
1	0.27	0.55				
2	0.24	0.60				
3	0.20	0.59				
4	0.22	0.53				
5	0.16	0.52				



Out-of-pocket payments & Informal gifts

	Outpatient services		Inpatient services		
Quantiles	Out-of-pocket as share of total hh consuption	Total gift as share of all out-of-pocket spending	Out-of-pocket as share of total hh consuption	The total gift as share of all out-of-pocket spending	
		Year 2002			
1	0.52	0.21	0.29	0.45	
2	0.50	0.19	0.17	0.68	
3	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.39	
4	0.27	0.20	0.17	0.53	
5	0.13	0.28	0.10	0.57	
		Year 2005			
1	0.36	0.25	0.31	0.73	
2	0.29	0.20	0.17	0.71	
3	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.47	
4	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.49	
5	0.11	0.24	0.28	0.22	



Methods to raise money to pay for health services

Quintiles	Borrow money to pay for health Sell animal / products / valuab care to pay for health care						
	Year 2002						
1	0.51***	0.20***					
2	0.36***	0.20***					
3	0.32***	0.17***					
4	0.25***	0.12***					
5	0.11***	0.07***					
Total	0.28	0.14					
	Year 2005						
1	0.39***	0.20***					
2	0.29***	0.17***					
3	0.23	0.11**					
4	0.17***	0.08***					
5	0.08***	0.04***					
Total	0.23	0.12					



Methodology

- OLS out-of-pocket & informal gifts
- Seemingly unrelated estimation
 - Family types (extended & nuclear)
 - Health services (inpatient & outpatient)



Results

	Inpatient services			Outpatient services		
	Nuclear families	Extended Families	Ratio	Nuclear families	Extended Families	Ratio
Out-of-pocket						
Spouse	0.05	-0.173	0.28	0.012	0.08	0.15
Children	0.491	0.102	4.82	-0.701**	-0.014	47.3
Chronic illness	0.212	-0.186	1.14**	0.409***	0.300***	1.36
Year	0.357*	0.663***	0.53	-0.005	0.05	0.102
Borrow money	-0.143	0.005	26.86	0.165***	0.077	2.14
Sell animal/product/valuable	-0.078	-0.191	0.4	0.153**	0.199**	0.76
Health insurance	-0.058	0.067	0.86	-0.276***	-0.123**	2.25**
Gender hh head	-0.019	0.277	0.06	-0.175	0.123	1.42
Age hh head	-0.0001	-0.002	0.05	-0.002	-0.001	2.66
Eduaction hh head	0.013	-0.022	0.58	-0.006	-0.045	0.14
Informal gift						
Spouse	1.780***	-0.622**	2.86***	0.082	0.142	0.579
Children	2.873***	0.261	10.97	-0.378	-0.043	8.757
Chronic illness	-0.411***	0.156	2.62**	0.066	0.032	2.037
Year	0.218	0.017	12.2	0.165**	0.138*	1.19
Borrow money	-0.054	-0.05	1.07	-0.113	0.032	3.498
Sell animal/product/valuable	0.147	0.199	0.73	-0.095	0.224**	0.423**
Health insurance	-0.297*	-0.117	2.54	-0.201***	-0.248***	0.813
Gender hh head	0.911*	0.668	1.36	-0.314	-0.093	3.38
Age hh head	0.036***	-0.004	7.51***	-0.003	0.006***	0.54
Eduaction hh head	0.024	-0.034	0.7	-0.001	-0.173**	0.008*

^{*} significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%



Findings

- There are differences between inpatient and outpatient services.
- Health insurance influences negatively informal gifts and outof-pocket payments (especially in outpatient) and there is no sig. for this difference between family types.
- In inpatient services where the HI has a smaller role and payments are higher, hh allocate more money (as informal gifts) to children than spouses.
- In inpatient services payments for spouses are lower in extended families than in nuclear families.
- Methods to raise money for payments differ mostly in outpatient rather than inpatient.