


Perceived Quality of Healthcare and Availability of Supplies Determine Household-Level Willingness to Join a Community-Based Health Insurance Scheme in Amhara Region, Ethiopia

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Purpose: The Ethiopian health system has been challenged by a shortage of funds and is heavily reliant on foreign donation. However, voluntary community-based health insurance (CBHI) has been implemented to reach and cover the very large agricultural sector since 2010. Thus, the level of acceptability of the scheme needs to be regularly assessed through households' willingness to join before the nationwide rollout of the scheme. This study was intended to assess the level of willingness to join in community-based health insurance and associated factors in northwest Ethiopia.

Patients and Methods: Using a pretested structured questionnaire, a cross-sectional community-based study was conducted in 2017 in Amhara Region, northwest Ethiopia. Using a multi-stage sampling method, from 15 clusters in which CBHI was implemented, 1,179 households without CBHI membership were included as a sample for the study. Bivariable and multivariable logistic regression was fitted to assess the association between predictor variables and the outcome of interest.

Results: Out of the total (1,179) participants, 60.5% (713) were willing to join the scheme. Households' occupation (AOR=2.26; 95% CI=1.12–5.07), perceived good (AOR=2.21; 95% CI=1.53–3.21), and medium (AOR=1.44; 95% CI=1.22–2.0) healthcare quality and richer wealth status (AOR=1.72; 95% CI=1.08–2.73) were associated with higher odds of willingness to join the scheme.

Conclusion: As The study revealed that level of willingness to join is lower compared to other studies. Therefore, social protection activities for the low-income population and enhancement of the capacity of health facilities are crucial.

Keywords: willingness to join, community-based health insurance, developing country, Ethiopia

Introduction

The majority of the health systems in many low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) heavily rely on household out of pocket (OOP) payments.¹ However, household OOP payments have resulted in two negative consequences: a formidable barrier to demanding healthcare on one hand and household impoverishment on the other hand.^{1,2} Cognizant of this, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) looms large on policy agendas in LMICs.³ Universal Health Coverage promotes health-care financing systems designed to give all people the required services of sufficient

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quality and ensure that the use of the services does not expose users to financial hardship.^{4,5} As a result, in the last three decades many of the LMICs have been struggling to introduce a prepaid healthcare financing system, such as micro or community-based health insurance (CBHI), to strengthen their healthcare financing system.^{6–8}

The Ethiopian health system is challenged by a shortage of funds and heavily relies on foreign donations.^{9,10} The government expenditure on health is quite low compared to that of other low-income countries in East Africa.^{11,12} Pre-paid healthcare financing mechanisms are weak and only represent less than 1.25% of the healthcare expenditures.^{11,13} However, different insurance schemes have been endorsed in Ethiopia, such as Social Health Insurance (SHI) for formal sector employees and CBHI to reach and cover the very large agricultural sector and small informal sector in urban settings.^{14,15} CBHI has been piloted in selected rural households of 13 districts since 2011 and expanded to additional districts in many of the regions as of 2013.¹⁴ Cluster participation was decided by general assemblies at woreda/cluster levels, while household membership is based on voluntary decisions.¹⁶ Essential health services at outpatient and inpatient levels are included as benefit packages for the CBHI.¹⁷ The level of CBHI enrollment is still considered low in northwest Ethiopia, and necessitates further investigation of the community acceptability of the CBHI.

Many studies have been conducted to identify factors associated with Willingness to Join (WTJ) or Willingness to Pay (WTP) for voluntary health insurance schemes, for instance, awareness and understanding of the concept of CBHI, trust in the scheme and scheme managers, perceived service quality, and demographic characteristics which influence the WTJ system.¹⁸ Additionally, lack of trust in the scheme, household size, and membership of town associations or unions were identified.¹⁹ Moreover, vulnerable groups in the household affected membership status.²⁰

Studies are very limited in Ethiopia, A study conducted in Southwest Ethiopia showed that the age of a household head, household size, educational status, wealth status, and annual incomes as some of the determinant factors.¹⁶ Another WTP study in northwest Ethiopia showed that household size, educational status, and wealth status of households were additional factors.²¹ Thus, most of the previous studies focused on the individual members and scheme related determinants, rather no sufficient finding is found with related to the association between availability

of essential drugs in the health facility and willingness to CBHI enrollment.^{16,22,23}

Moreover, previous studies utilized low sample size, which requires additional studies using relatively large sample size. Therefore, the current study attempted to address some of the limitations of the previous studies by increasing the samples and utilize factors related to the supply side, thereby enhancing the representativeness and the statistical power of the work. Thus, we intended to investigate the level of WTJ in CBHI and associated factors in northwest Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Site, Sampling, and Design

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted in the Amhara Regional State in northwest Ethiopia. A sample of 1,179 households without CBHI membership was calculated by the single proportion formula. A two-stage sampling technique was used to select participant households from 15 selected clusters. The details of the study site, sampling, and design are found in a former publication by Atnafu and Kwon.¹⁰

Variables and Measurements

The dependent variable of the study was Willingness to Join (WTJ) CBHI. It was measured based on respondent's willingness to join CBHI or not. Accordingly, if the respondent responded as "yes", we considered them as "willing to join", if the respondent responded as "no" we considered "not willing to join". Whereas the predictor variables sociodemographic, wealth status, perceived quality of health, occupation, household size, local credit membership, religious membership, and availability essential drugs, which includes oral rehydration salt (ORS) and laboratory equipment that could be used for laboratory analysis and other.

Wealth index is based on the assumption that wealth or economic status is a latent variable. We assume that economic status is the common factor behind the ownership of the assets, such that household economic status explains the maximum variance and covariance in the asset variables. It was calculated as an index based on the consumer goods and household characteristics. These scores were derived using principal component analysis and ranked into five (poorest, poorer, middle, richer, and richest). The wealth quintiles are expressed in terms of quintiles of individuals in the population rather than quintiles of

individuals at risk for anyone's health or population indicator.

Data Analysis and Management

Following the completion of the necessary coding, data were entered into Stata version 14 (STATA/SE 14, StataCorp LP, 4905 Lakeway Drive, College Station, TX 77845). Then, using the software, cleaning, recoding, and analysis were carried out. The analysis was performed at the household level because enrollment in the Ethiopian CBHI is often done that way. WTJ the CBHI, the outcome variable, was treated as a binary outcome (the number "1" was recorded for "willingness to join", and zero "0" for "not willing"). In order to assess the associations between the predictor variables and the outcome of interest, the bivariable and multivariable logistic regression was fitted.

Odds ratios with the corresponding 95% confidence intervals and *P*-value less than 0.05 were reported to evaluate the associations between independent variables and WTJ CBHI.

Results

Descriptive Findings on Willingness to Join Community-Based Health Insurance (Table 1)

Out of the total 1,179 participants, 60.5% (713) were WTJ the CBHI. The mean age of the respondents in the WTJ group households was significantly lower ($P=0.00$) than that of the unwilling group. The WTJ CBHI participants had a significantly higher perceived healthcare quality ($P=0.00$) than the unwilling group. The willing group included a higher proportion of richer households compared to the unwilling ($P=0.01$). The proportion of under-5 children and elderly above age 64 was significantly higher in the willing group than the unwilling. However, there were no significant differences in local solidarity and religious participation in the two groups. The WTJ group had a significantly higher proportion of household members with official positions in the area ($P=0.00$). The availability of blood hematology analyzers, and oral rehydration salt (ORS), as well as blood glucose tests were found to be significant factors that influence a willingness level to join community-based health insurance ($P=0.00$).

Determinants of WTJ Community-Based Health Insurance (Table 2)

The logistic regression analysis result in Table 2 showed that household heads in the age group of 41–50 and above

50 years had 48% and 52% lower percent of willingness to join the insurance compared to participants in the age group of 18–30 years ($OR=0.52$; $0.34-0.81$), ($OR=0.48$; $0.30-0.76$), respectively. Household heads with secondary school and above educational status showed a 57% lower percent of WTJ compared to illiterate heads ($OR=0.43$, $0.22-0.85$). Merchants had nearly 2.3-times more odds of willingness to join than farmers ($OR=2.26$; $1.12-5.07$). Household heads with a good and medium perceived healthcare quality had 2.21- and 1.44-times higher odds of willingness to join CBHI compared to respondents with poor perceived healthcare quality ($AOR=2.21$; $1.53-3.21$; $AOR=1.44$; $1.22-2.08$), respectively. Respondents in the richer wealth status had 1.7-times higher odd of willingness to join CBHI compared to respondents in the poorest wealth status ($OR=1.72$; $1.08-2.73$). Moreover, households with a pregnant woman member showed 1.7-times higher odds of joining than a household without such women ($OR=1.70$; $1.24-2.95$). Additionally, membership in a local credit association as social capital had 1.4-times higher odds of willingness to join ($OR=1.43$; $1.13-1.98$). Moreover, households with at least one member in an official position showed nearly 1.6-times higher odds of willingness to join compared to those without a member in such a position ($OR=1.56$; $1.08-2.25$). Additionally, health facility-related factors showed a significant relationship with willingness to join. The availability of some essential drugs, like oral rehydration salt (ORS) ($AOR=1.67$; 95% $CI=1.50-3.02$), laboratory equipment (hematological analyzer) ($OR=2.02$; $1.22-3.31$), and blood glucose tests ($AOR=1.38$; 95% $CI=1.11-1.9$) in health centers increased the odds of willingness to join.

Discussion

In this study the level of willingness to join CBHI was 60.5%, less than that of a study finding¹⁶ from southwest Ethiopia where 78% of the study participants were willing to join. Moreover, our finding is also lower than that of a study in Fogera district in northwest Ethiopia,²¹ which reported a willingness rate of 80%. The reason could be attributed to variations in study period and participants. Studies mentioned were basically in a rural community in the early piloting period of CBHI, while the current study was conducted in the expansion period at which communities may have different pieces of information and exposure through time. Moreover, a recent study showed that CBHI members complained about the service provided by

Table I Descriptive Results WTJ CBHI in Northwest Ethiopia, 2017

Predictor Variables		WTJ CBHI			P-value
		Yes, N (%)	No, N (%)	Total, N (%)	
		713 (60.5)	466 (39.5)	1,179 (100)	
Sex	Male Female	497 (60.8) 216 (59.7)	320 (39.2) 146 (40.3)	817 (69.3) 362 (30.7)	0.70
Age		Mean=41.4 years SD= 13.6 years	Mean=45.7 years SD=14.9 years	Mean=44.5 years SD=13.8 years	0.00
Residence	Rural Urban	648 (90.9) 65 (9.1)	414 (88.8) 52 (11.2)	1,062 (90.1) 117 (9.9)	0.25
Education	Illiterate/no Read & write Elementary (1–4) Elementary (5–8) Secondary School	389 (54.6) 189 (26.5) 71 (10.0) 38 (5.3) 26 (3.7)	267 (57.4) 97 (20.8) 49 (10.5) 26 (5.6) 27 (5.8)	656 (55.6) 286 (24.3) 120 (10.2) 64 (5.4) 53 (4.5)	0.12
Marital Status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	30 (4.2) 580 (81.4) 64 (9.0) 39 (5.5)	22 (4.7) 355 (76.2) 50 (10.7) 39 (8.4)	52 (4.4) 935 (79.3) 114 (9.7) 78 (6.6)	0.13
Occupation	Farmer Merchant Day laborer Petty trader	620 (87.0) 34 (4.8) 17 (2.4) 42 (5.9)	391 (83.9) 11 (2.4) 24 (5.2) 40 (8.6)	1,011 (85.8) 45 (3.8) 41 (3.5) 82 (7.0)	0.00
Self-rated Health	Poor Medium Good	28 (3.9) 203 (28.5) 482 (67.6)	41 (8.8) 117 (25.1) 308 (66.1)	69 (5.9) 320 (27.1) 790 (67.0)	0.00
Perceived quality Hs	Poor Medium Good	115 (16.1) 196 (27.5) 402 (56.4)	112 (24.0) 148 (31.8) 206 (44.2)	227 (19.3) 344 (29.2) 608 (51.6)	0.00
Household size		Mean=4.5 SD=1.92	Mean=4.5 SD 1.96	Mean=4.5 SD=2.0	0.68
Chronic disease	No Yes	596 (83.6) 117 (16.4)	386 (82.8) 80 (17.2)	982 (83.3) 197 (16.7)	0.73
Wealth Index	Poorest Poorer Middle Richer Richest	145 (20.4) 166 (23.4) 145 (20.4) 133 (18.7) 122 (17.2)	128 (27.6) 78 (16.8) 97 (20.9) 82 (17.8) 79 (17.0)	273 (23.2) 244 (20.8) 242 (20.6) 215(18.3) 201 17.1)	0.01
Pregnant	No Yes	641 (90.2) 70 (9.9)	440 (94.6) 25 (5.4)	1,081 (91.9) 95 (8.1)	0.00
Under-five	No Yes	429 (60.2) 284 (39.8)	324 (69.5) 142 (30.5)	753 (63.9) 426 (36.3)	0.00

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Predictor Variables		WTJ CBHI			P-value
		Yes, N (%)	No, N (%)	Total, N (%)	
Enrolled in solidarity group	No	90 (12.6)	55 (11.8)	145 (12.3)	0.67
	Yes	623 (87.4)	411 (88.2)	1,034 (87.7)	
Local credit membership	No	356 (49.9)	275 (59.0)	631 (53.5)	0.00
	Yes	357 (50.1)	191 (41.0)	548 (46.5)	
Religious group membership	No	124 (17.4)	85 (18.2)	209 (17.7)	0.70
	Yes	589 (82.6)	381 (81.8)	970 (82.3)	
Saving account	No	382 (53.6)	267 (57.3)	649 (55.1)	0.20
	Yes	331 (46.4)	199 (42.7)	530 (45.0)	
Official position holder	No	562 (78.8)	401 (86.0)	963 (81.7)	0.00
	Yes	151 (21.2)	65 (13.9)	216 (18.3)	
Availability of ORS	No	149 (20.9)	60 (12.9)	209 (17.7)	0.00
	Yes	564 (79.1)	406 (87.1)	970 (82.3)	
Analyzer hematology	No	488 (68.4)	376 (80.7)	864 (73.3)	0.00
	Yes	225 (31.6)	90 (19.3)	315 (26.7)	
Blood glucose test	No	157 (22.0)	122 (26.2)	279 (23.7)	0.05
	Yes	556 (78.0)	344 (73.8)	900 (76.3)	

Abbreviation: ORS, oral rehydration salt.

a CBHI contracted health facility, which could be one reason for not being willing.¹⁰

In this study, educational status has a significantly negative association with willingness to join in CBHI. This result is different from the findings of enrollment studies in Kenya,¹ Bangladesh,²⁴ Vietnam,²⁵ India,²⁶ Burkina Faso,²⁷ and Lao PDR,²⁸ which indicate positive relationships between the educational status and health insurance enrollment. The disagreement could reflect previous experiences and quality of services. Members of CBHI are supposed to have contract agreements, mainly with public health posts and health centers. Services at this point are blamed for low quality, which could deter the educated people from joining the CBHI, and choosing to get health services from other providers.²⁹

This study demonstrated a negative relationship between the age of household head and willingness to join the CBHI, which is in line with a WTJ study in Ethiopia.¹⁶ However, this result was inconsistent with findings reported from Kenya, Vietnam, India, and Cameroon,^{1,25,26,30,31} which revealed that as the age of household heads increased the demand for health insurance increased. This could also be

justified by the low benefit package of CBHI and the quality of services accessed.

The multivariable logistic regression showed that occupation of household heads have a positive relationship with willingness to join CBHI, for example merchants have nearly 2.3-times higher odds of willingness to join CBHI than farmers. The finding is in line with that of another study in Ethiopia.³² This could be justified by the fact that merchants may have some kind of daily income which enables them to pay insurance premiums easily. Farmers usually do not have permanent incomes to meet such requirements. Moreover, merchants may have frequent communication with many peoples which helps them to share ideas and enable them to know about the benefits of insurance.

In this study, perceived quality of health services provided by public health facilities have a positive and significant association with WTJ. Study results in Nigeria, Lao PDR, and Burkina Faso^{28,33,34} also showed that perceived quality of healthcare services encouraged participation in CBHI.

Table 2 Logistic Regression Results: Probability of WTJ CBHI in Northwest Ethiopia

Independent Variables		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
Sex	Male	1	1	0.92
	Female	0.95 (0.74–1.23)	1.02 (0.72–1.43)	
Age	18–30	1	1	0.23 0.00 0.00
	31–40	0.88 (0.626–1.23)	0.79 (0.53–1.16)	
	41–50	0.65 (0.459–0.92)	0.52 (0.34–0.81)	
	50+	0.515 (0.373–0.71)	0.48 (0.31–0.76)	
Residence	Rural	1	1	0.82
	Urban	0.79 (0.543–1.17)	0.92 (0.47–1.79)	
Education	Illiterate/no	1	1	0.21 0.33 0.31 0.01
	Read & write	1.34 (1.00–1.78)	1.23 (0.89–1.71)	
	Elementary (1–4)	0.99 (0.67–1.48)	0.80 (0.51–1.25)	
	Elementary (5–8)	1.00 (0.59–1.69)	0.73 (0.23–0.85)	
	Secondary School	0.66 (0.37–1.16)	0.43 (0.23–0.85)	
Marital Status	Single	1	1	0.76 0.75 0.63
	Married	1.19 (0.68–2.11)	1.10 (0.61–1.98)	
	Divorce	0.94 (0.48–1.82)	0.89 (0.44–1.80)	
	Widowed	0.73 (0.36–1.49)	0.83 (0.39–1.76)	
Occupation	Farmer	1	1	0.04 0.02 0.56
	Merchant	1.95 (0.98–3.89)	2.26 (1.12–5.07)	
	Day laborer	0.45 (0.24–0.84)	0.42 (0.20–0.91)	
	Petty trader	0.66 (0.42–1.04)	0.81 (0.41–1.62)	
Perceived Quality Hs	Poor	1	1	0.05 0.00
	Medium	1.29 (0.92–1.81)	1.44 (1.22–2.08)	
	Good	1.90 (1.39–2.59)	2.21 (1.53–3.21)	
HHZ	>5	1	1	0.79
	<5	0.95 (0.74–1.22)	0.96 (0.72–1.29)	
Chronic disease	No	1	1	0.31
	yes	0.95 (0.69–1.29)	1.19 (0.84–1.71)	
Wealth Index	Poorest	1	1	0.00 0.19 0.02 0.33
	Poorer	1.89 (1.31–2.69)	1.96 (1.25–3.05)	
	Middle	1.32 (0.93–1.87)	1.33 (0.86–2.05)	
	Richer	1.43 (0.99–2.06)	1.72 (1.08–2.73)	
	Richest	1.36 (0.94–1.97)	1.27 (0.78–2.07)	
Pregnant	No	1	1	0.05
	Yes	1.92 (1.19–3.08)	1.70 (1.25–2.95)	
Under-five	No	1	1	0.69
	Yes	1.15 (1.17–1.94)	1.06 (0.78–1.44)	
Elderly	No	1	1	0.29
	Yes	0.59 (0.39–0.87)	0.78 (0.48–1.24)	
Local credit membership	No	Ref	1	0.03
	Yes	1.44 (1.14–1.83)	1.43 (1.13–1.98)	
Religious group membership	No	1	1	0.60
	Yes	1.05 (0.78–1.44)	1.12 (0.74–1.68)	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Independent Variables		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
Saving account	No	1	1	0.26
	Yes	1.16 (0.92–1.47)	0.84 (0.62–1.14)	
Official position holder	No	1	1	0.02
	Yes	1.66 (1.21–2.28)	1.56 (1.08–2.25)	
Availability of ORS	No	1	1	0.05
	Yes	0.56 (0.40–0.77)	1.67 (1.51–3.03)	
Analyzer hematology	No	1	1	0.01
	Yes	1.93 (1.46–2.55)	2.02 (1.23–3.31)	
Blood glucose test availability	No	1	1	0.04
	Yes	1.26 (0.96–1.65)	1.38 (1.11–1.99)	
_cons			0.36 (0.12–0.67)	0.05
Number of observations			1172	
Wald chi ²			108.56	
Prob>chi ²			0.00	

Notes: Outcome variable is households willingness to join (WTJ) CBHI in 2017, explanatory variables are at household and health facility level.

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence intervals; COR, crude odds ratio; HHZ, household size.

In our study, household wealth status has a positive association with WTJ insurance. This finding is in line with those studies in Ethiopia¹⁶ and Uganda^{35,36} which indicate that wealthier households are more likely to join CBHI compared to poorer ones.

Moreover, households with pregnant women members showed 1.7-times higher odds of joining CBHI (OR=1.70; 1.24–2.95). This finding is justifying that households with vulnerable members are willing to be members, because such households imagine more uncertainty which makes them more WTJ than households without vulnerable members.

Additionally, prior participation in local credit associations also shows more odds of participation in health insurance. A study in Cameroon and Senegal^{30,37,38} also found that households more involved in informal associations were more willing to join and pay for health insurances.

The other essential finding of the study is the impact of the availability of services such as blood glucose tests in the health facilities on participation in health insurances. This finding is in line with those of studies conducted during the pilot implementation of CBHI in Ethiopia, Lao PDR, and Senegal.^{28,38,39} Lack of services and poor-quality care remains a source of unhappiness for both members and non-members in many developing countries.

The rate of willingness to join CBHI is low compared to those of previous studies. Moreover, many demand and supply side factors influence the willingness to join CBHI

in the study area. According to the findings, multilayered policy interventions are essential. Social protection activities are important to improve the income of households, thereby to increase community WTJ CBHI. Policy interventions that enhance the capacity of health facilities to provide quality health services are relevant.

Limitations

The cross-sectional nature of this study is the first limitation which might challenge the inference of causation. However, the findings can be used as input for policy-makers before the nationwide roll-out of CBHI in Ethiopia.

Data Sharing Statements

All the data supporting the findings are within the manuscript. Additional detailed information and raw data are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design,

execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising, or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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