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Equity of Health Care Financing in Iran: The Effect of Extending Health Insurance to the Uninsured

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Notes

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¹ According to the World Health Organization ([2000](#)), for example, paying for health care can be unfair in two different situations: first, if families face large unforeseen costs that have to be paid out-of-pocket at the time of utilization; second, if health care financing is regressive, meaning that people with low incomes pay proportionally more than people who are better off.

² According to the Constitution, these “independent” organizations are, nevertheless, public property.

³ According to the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran ([2009](#)) on average only about 30% of government revenue was derived from taxation; the remaining 70% was derived from the sale of natural resources.

⁴ For the Iranian HIES, the .

⁵ For further explanation of the concentration index, see Wagstaff et al. ([1991](#)), Kakwani et al. ([1997](#)) and Lambert ([2001](#)).

⁶ This equation can also be employed to estimate the value of the Gini coefficient.

⁷ Self-reported income data may be subject to substantial reporting bias (e.g. where respondents report higher income than actual income) and measurement error when income is derived from self-reports.

⁸ However, these figures tend to be misleading as they only represent expenditures on health care. Expenditures on health care are typically higher for those who are older, have higher education, and live in urban areas. Surveys of household consumption and expenditure (HIES) (Ministry of Health, [2017](#)).

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⁹ Regression results for urban sample indicate that the UIIS had a negative effect on the progressivity of consumer co-payments and total private health care payments.

¹⁰ The results of regressions for rural areas are similar to the results for Iran as a whole.

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