ACTION RESEARCH

TO EXPAND SCHOOL HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN BY IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR PARENTS VIA SCHOOLCHILDREN'S PARENTS ASSOCIATION IN DONG THAI COMMUNE, VIETNAM

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Abstract

School Health Insurance (SHI) was introduced in Vietnam in 1995 as a component of Vietnam Health Insurance (VHI), but it was implemented through the joint efforts of the VHI, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Training (MOE&T).

By the end of 1999, SHI was serving the needs of about 3.4 million children. This collaborative, intersectional achievement has enabled the Government of Vietnam to respond to two major worries of Vietnamese parents: first, the protection of their families against the adverse consequences of their children's ill health; and second, the creation of conditions and programs in schools that are conducive to health and that help children and their families stay healthy. It is being used to advance the implementation of "Health-Promoting School", a concept launched by the World Health Organization. However, after five years of its implementation, SHI has just covered about 20% of the eligible group. How to expand the coverage of the SHI scheme is not only the concern of the Vietnam Government and related sectors but also an interesting and essential issue for researchers to study.

This study aims to expand the coverage rate of the SHI scheme in Dong Thai commune – one of the twenty-two agricultural communes of Ba Vi district, Ha Tay province, Vietnam - by improving the knowledge on SHI and school health for schoolchildren's parents (SCP), via schoolchildren parents association (SCPA). The study employed the Typologies Model of Community Organization from Rothmans's.

At the heart of the intervention study is group-interaction of the SCPA's Sub-Associations.

This is a quasi-experimentation study design with two groups (communes); an other one of the twenty-two agricultural communes of Ba Vi district, will be randomly selected to serve as a control group in which no intervention will take place. Both groups are observed prospectively, before as well as after the intervention, to test if the intervention has made any difference.

The study is an intervention performed in Dong Thai commune - on a community basis. Thus, the outcome will be measured on individual schoolchildren's parent basis but the analysis will be made on a group basis. The study impact is measured by the differences between the change in outcome for Dong Thai commune and that for the comparison commune, plus or minus random error.

Vietnam is a country with a population of 76,324,754 inhabitants, in which 76.5% of the population is living in the countryside with low income; it's hopeful that the success of the study in the Dong Thai commune will provide an experience lesson for VHI in expanding SHI in rural areas in coming years. Furthermore, it may contribute its small part in strengthening the health care system and gradually fostering an insurance culture in Vietnam in the future.

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Contents

Page
Abstractiii
Acknowledgements v
Table of contentsvii
List of figures and tablesxii
List of acronymsxv
Chapter I
1 – Introduction
Chapter II: Essay
Low coverage of school health insurance in Vietnam
2.1 – Introduction
2.1.1 – Health Insurance of the World 5
2.1.2 - Social Health Insurance Development in Vietnam
2.2 - School Health Insurance in Vietnam
2.2.1 - Current Status of School Health Insurance
2.2.1.1 – Initial steps1
2.2.1.2 - Current status
2.2.1.3 – Problem statement
2.2.2 - The Causes and Consequences of Low Coverage of
School Health Insurance in Vietnam

2.2.2.1 - Causes leading to low coverage of SHI16	ı
2.2.2.2 – Consequences of low coverage of SHI	ı
2.2.3 – Solution to expand the coverage rate	
2.2.3.1 – Alternative solution32	<u> </u>
2.2.3.2 – Solution chosen	,
2.2.3.3 – Solution strategies and techniques	ŀ
2.3 – Conclusion	5
References	7
Chapter III: Proposal	
Expanding School Health Insurance Coverage for Schoolchildren by	
Improving knowledge of Schoolchildren's Parents via Schoolchildren's Parents	
Association in Dong Thai Commune, Ba Vi district, Ha Tay province, Vietnam	
3.1 – Introduction	1
3.1.1 – Background	1
3.1.2 – Problem statement	2
3.2 – Rationale	7
3.2.1 – The project is a worthwhile endeavor	7
3.2.2 – The relevance and significance of the project	9
3.3.3 – Utilization of the results	9
3.3 – Objectives:	0
3.3.1 – General Objectives:	0
3.3.2 – Specific Objectives 5	1
3.4 – Project Description	2

3.4.1 – Project location	52
3.4.2 – Activities	54
3.4.2.1 – Pre-intervention	54
3.4.2.2 – Intervention	58
3.4.2.3 – Evaluation and report writing	63
3.4.3 - Strategy and Methodology	65
3.4.3.1 - Strategy	65
3.4.3.2 – Methodology	65
3.4.4 - Personnel and equipment	66
3.5 – Work Plan and Time Schedule	66
3.6 – Budget	68
3.7 – Limitation	70
3.8 – Discussion	71
References	75
Chapter IV: Data Exercise:	
4.1 – Introduction	78
4.2 – Objectives	79
4.3 – Data collection method	80
4.3.1 – Methodology	80
4.3.2 – Techniques for data collection	80
4.3.3 – Instrument for data collection	80
4.3.4 – Study location	81
4.3.5 – Sample size and sampling	82

4.3.6 – Pre-field activities 8.	3
4.3.7 – Data collection and analysis	4
4.4 – Findings	5
4.4.1 – General information on schoolchildren's parents	5
4.4.2 – The economic status of schoolchildren's parents	9
4.4.3 – The finding on SHI information)2
4.4.4 – Finding on SCP knowledge and attitude of SHI scheme9	7
4.4.4.1 – The finding of SCP understanding of SHI scheme	
objectives9	97
4.4.4.2 – The finding on SCP understanding of SHI scheme	
benefits9) 9
4.4.4.3 – The finding on the opinion of SCP on SHI premium 1	100
4.4.4.4 – Point of view of SCP on SHI	100
4.4.5 - Finding on SCP understanding of the main health care activities	
at school for children	101
4.4.6 – Finding on school health activities	104
4.4.7 – Health status of schoolchildren and health care seeking	
behavior of SCP	105
4.4.7.1 – Health status of schoolchildren	105
4.4.7.2 – Health services seeking behavior of SCP	106
4.4.8 – The reason the control group quit enrollment	107
4.4.9 – Foreseen number of participants in the coming year	108
4.5 – Discussion and Conclusion	108
4.6 Lessons Learned	113

4.7 – Limitation and Constraints	115
Chapter V	
Presentation	. 117
Chapter VI	
Bibliography	. 135
Appendices	
Appendix I	140
Appendix II	148
Appendix III	163
Appendix IV	164
Constitution Vita	1.5
Curriculum Vitae	165

List of Figures and Tables

Figures:

l – Health insurance participation from 1993-1999	
2 – Causes and consequences web	
3 – Conceptual framework45	
4 – Diagram of information sources and intervention point	
5 – Education level of schoolchildren's parents	
6 - Economic status of schoolchildren's parents	
7 – Sources of school health insurance information	
8 - The ratio between the parents who were informed about SHI details and	
those who have heard about it as one item for which they should pay 95	
9 – Schoolchildren's parents understanding	
of school health insurance benefits99)
Tables:	
1 – Results of school health insurance implementation	
from school year 1994-1995 – 1999 to 1998-1999	ļ
2 - The sources from that the schoolchildren's parents received	
information on school health insurance19	9
3 – School health insurance disseminated in parents meeting)

4 – The rate of sudden illness and accidence at school in Gia Lam
5 - The ratio of schoolchildren admitted and visited hospital26
6 – The quantity of school health facilities
7 - The number of schoolchildren in Dong Thai commune
8 – Time schedule
9 - The program for the workshop on improving perception on school
health insurance in Schoolchildren's Parents Association
10 – General information of schoolchildren's parents
11 – The ages of schoolchildren's parents
12 - The relationship between the subjects and the schoolchildren
13 - Number of children in school from each family
14 – The occupation of schoolchildren's parents
15 – The education level of schoolchildren's parents
16 - Economic status of schoolchildren's parents
17 - The financial difficulty at the beginning of school year
18 - The number of people hearing about school health insurance
19 – The sources of school health insurance information
20 - Understanding of schoolchildren's parents on objectives of
school health insurance scheme
21 - Schoolchildren parents understanding of school health insurance benefits 99
22 - The opinion of schoolchildren's parents
on school health insurance premium
23 - Point of view of schoolchildren's parents on school health insurance101
24 - Schoolchildren's parents understanding of school health care activities 101

25 - Understanding of schoolchildren's parents on some main health care	
activities at school	102
26 - The necessity of school health care at school for children	103
27 - Health status of schoolchildren during the year 2000	105
28 - Health services utilization of schoolchildren	106
29 - The reason control group quit enrollment	107
30 – Foreseen number of participants in the coming year	108

List of Acronyms

ADB Asian Development Bank

DHC District Health Center

DTEC Department of Technique and Economic Cooperation

IEC Information, Education and Communication

HCMC Ho Chi Minh City

HE His Excellency

HISB Health Insurance Sub-Branch

IT Information technology

ILO International Labor Organization

LSS Lower Secondary School

MD Medical Doctor

MOE&T Ministry of Education and Training

MOH Ministry of Health

PS Primary School

SCP Schoolchildren's parents

SCPA Schoolchildren's Parents Association

SHI School Health Insurance

USS Upper Secondary School

VHI Vietnam Health Insurance

VND Vietnam Dong

WHO World Health Organization