

## Executive Summary

### The 2013 Survey on Health and Welfare

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the first Survey on Health and Welfare in 1974. The survey in 2013 was the 18<sup>th</sup> round; data were collected from 27,960 sampled households located in urban and rural area of every province, in March 2013. The aims of this survey were to obtain the information of health insurance, illness, getting the health services and other related health information. The summary of the survey results is as follows;

#### Major Findings

##### 1. Health insurance

The results of the survey showed that the population receiving health insurance increased continuously from 96.0 per cent in 2006 to 98.3 per cent in 2013. The Universal Coverage Card (UC) was the highest health insurance that people received (74.4 per cent), 15.4 per cent with the Social Security Scheme (SSS) / Workermen Compensation Fund (WCF) and 8.6 per cent with the Civil Servant Medical Benefits Scheme (CSMBS). For the private health insurance increased by 2.3 times from 2.3 per cent in 2006 to 5.3 per cent in 2013.

**Table 1** Percentage of population, having health insurance by type of health insurance : 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013

Type of health insurance <sup>1/</sup>	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013
<b>Having health insurance</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Universal coverage Scheme (UC)	77.8	76.6	78.6	79.2	74.4
Social Security Scheme (SSS) / Workermen Compensation Fund (WCF)	12.2	12.7	12.9	11.6	15.4
Civil Servant Medical Benefits Scheme (CSMBS)	9.5	9.5	8.2	8.8	8.6
Private health insurance	2.3	2.3	3.7	4.1	5.3
Health insurance covered by the employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Others	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

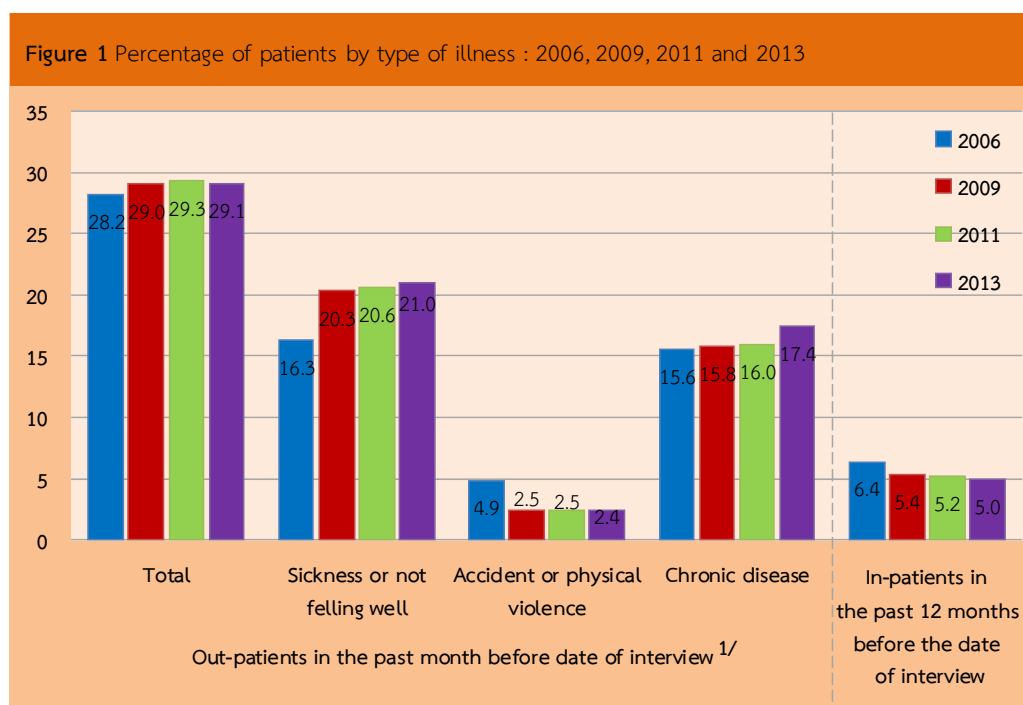
**Note:** 1/ Multi responses

## 2. Illness

The results showed that during the past month before the date of interview in 2013, there were 29.1 per cent of out-patients, of these 21.0 per cent was sick or not feeling well, 17.4 per cent was chronic disease and 2.4 per cent was accident or physical violence. For the past 12 months before date of interview, there were 5.0 per cent of in-patients.

In comparing to the previous survey's results, it was found that out-patients in the past month before the date of interview slightly increased from 28.2 per cent in 2006 to 29.3 per cent in 2011 and dropped to 29.1 per cent in 2013. In considering by type of illness, it showed the trends of a small increase of sickness or not feeling well and chronic diseases from 16.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent in 2009 to 21.0 per cent and 17.4 per cent in 2013 respectively, while the proportion of accident or physical violence slightly dropped from 2.5 per cent in 2011 to 2.4 per cent in 2013.

For the in-patients in health centre in the past 12 months before the date of interview, the results showed that the proportion decreased from 6.4 per cent in 2006 to 5.0 per cent in 2011.



**Note:** 1/ Multi responses

For the causes of morbidity, the results also showed that the disease of the respiratory system was the main cause of sickness or not feeling well of population (36.0 per cent), followed by musculoskeletal system (14.8 per cent) and chronic disease (13.5 per cent).

In a group of accident or physical violence, the most likely cause of this group were falling down (36.3 per cent), traffic accident by motorcycle and insect (21.6 and 10.7 per cent respectively).

The main cause of chronic diseases that found in the Thai people was cardiovascular diseases (49.9 per cent), they were such as hypertension, dyslipidemia and coronary heart disease etc., followed by diabetes/endocrine system and metabolic disorders and chronic respiratory diseases (26.7 and 15.8 per cent respectively).

While in past 12 months before the date of interview of the in-patients, the causes of morbidity were mostly illness (65.6 per cent), followed by delivery, accident and others (17.0, 16.2 and 1.2 per cent respectively).

### **3. Getting health promotion<sup>1</sup> and dental<sup>2</sup> health service**

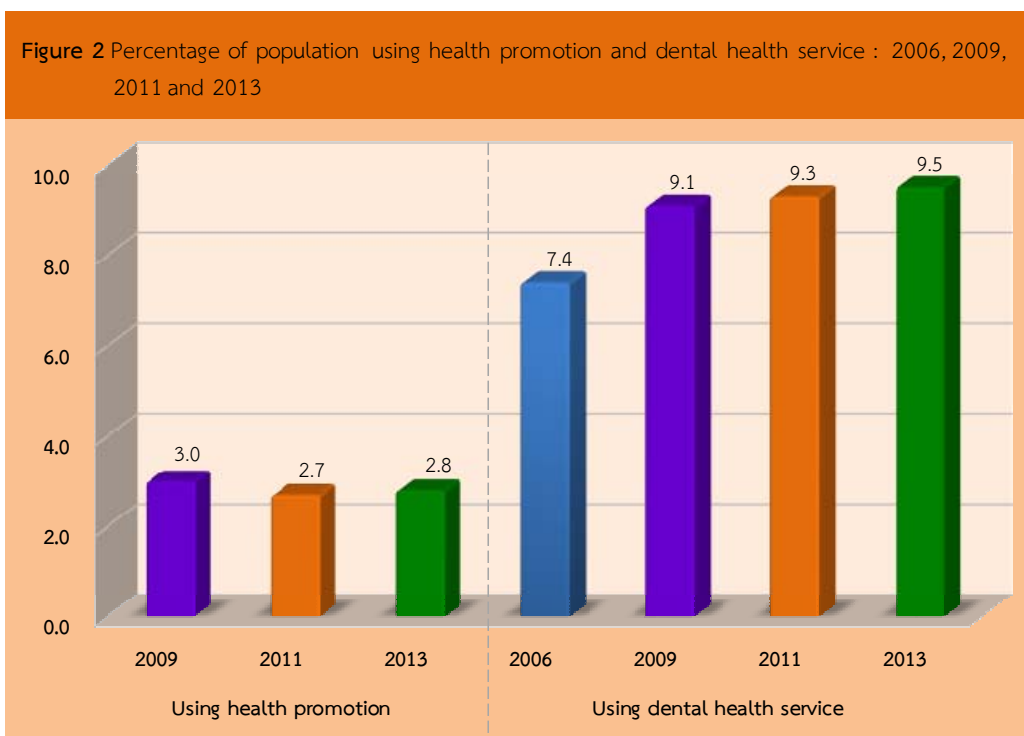
In the past month before the date of interview, the results revealed that there were 2.8 per cent (1.8 million persons) getting health promotion, such as vaccination, antenatal care and annual physical checkup etc. There were 9.5 per cent (6.3 million persons) getting dental health service, in the past 12 months before the date of interview, such as scaling periodontal treatment, oral examination and root canal treatment etc.

In comparing to the previous survey's results, it was found that population using health service increased from 2.7 per cent in 2011 to 2.8 per cent in 2013. For dental health service, it increased from 7.4 per cent in 2006 to 9.5 per cent in 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> In the past month before date of interview

<sup>2</sup> In the past 12 months before date of interview



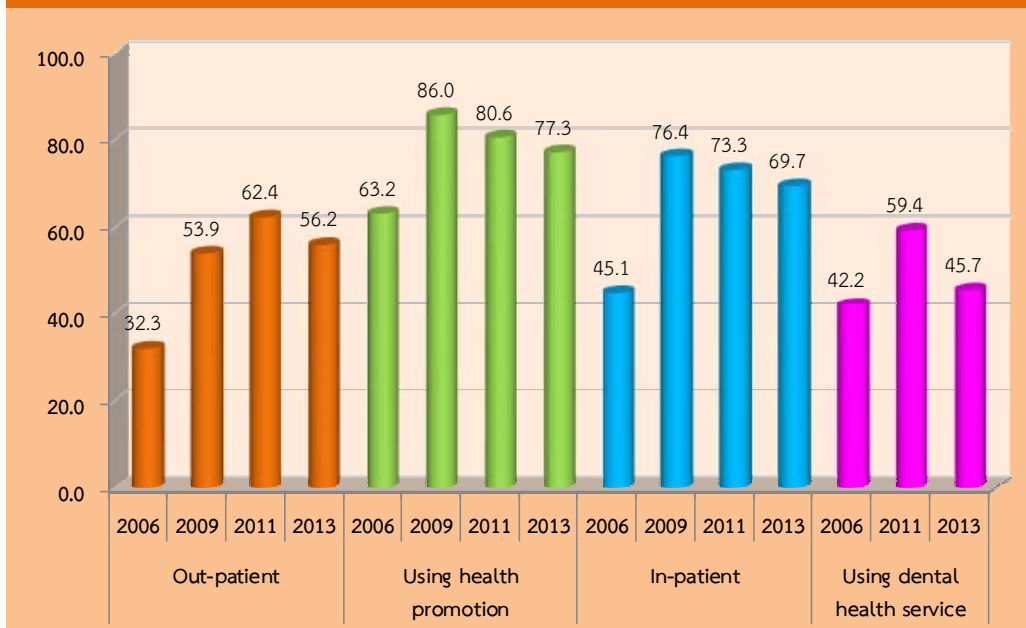
**Note:** No questions about health promotion in 2006

#### 4. Total cost of the latest health service

Most of the out-patients and people using health promotion, in the past month before the date of interview, didn't pay for the last health service (56.2 and 77.3 per cent respectively). In 2013, the trend of non-pay declined.

In the past 12 months before the date of interview, both of the proportion of in-patients and people using free health service declined. In 2013, there were 69.7 and 45.7 per cent didn't pay for admitting in the health centre and getting dental health service respectively.

**Figure 3** Percentage of population, using free health service by type of health service : 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2013



**Note:** No questions about cost of dental health service in 2009