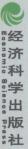
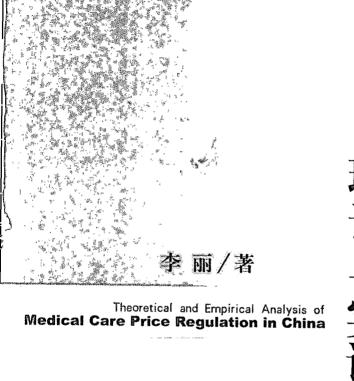
李丽/著

Theoretical and Empirical Analysis of Medical Care Price Regulation in China







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序

近年来,我国医疗费用增长过快,公众的疾病负担沉重,"看病难、看病贵"问题成为社会各界关注的焦点,关于医疗卫生领域改革的研讨和争论有很多。在学术界,很多专家从不同角度对我国医疗卫生领域的问题进行了分析。

在医疗服务市场中,医疗服务价格作为最重要的经济杠杆,对 医患双方的经济行为以及他们的福利水平都有重要影响。而且,医 疗服务价格是影响医疗费用的主要因素,价格水平和价格结构的合 理与否决定了医疗服务供给者所受的经济激励,最终决定医疗费用 的高低和公众对医疗服务的利用水平。在医疗服务价格形成过程 中,构建和完善何种医疗服务价格规制体系、制定怎样的规制政 策,使政府规制和市场机制相互配合、共同作用,形成更为合理的 价格水平和价格结构,让更多的人享受更好的医疗服务是值得探讨 的课题。

李丽将博士论文选题确定为《我国医疗服务价格规制的理论与实证分析》,从规制经济学角度对我国医疗服务价格问题进行探讨,针对我国现行的医疗服务价格规制体系和规制政策所存在的主要问题,提出相应的对策建议,具有重要的理论意义和现实意义,对我国医疗服务价格改革有一定的指导作用。她的博士论文整理成书出版,作为她的博士生导师,我为此感到高兴,并欣然为之作序。

该书具有以下几个特点:

第一,条理清楚、结构合理。作者首先回答了医疗服务价格是

否需要政府进行规制,从信息不对称和供给诱导需求理论、公益性和公平性、外部性理论、第三方支付制度等方面进行了论述,指出各种形式的市场失灵要求政府规制在医疗服务价格形成过程中发挥作用。在明确政府规制的作用之后,针对医疗服务价格规制的主要内容和规制体系的构建进行了深入的理论分析,在此基础上结合我国医疗服务价格规制改革的实践进行实证分析,并有针对性地提出政策建议。

第二,具有一定的理论深度和创新性。作者在对医疗服务价格水平规制和价格结构规制进行理论分析的过程中,针对我国医疗服务价格规制存在的问题,结合公用事业价格规制模型在医疗服务领域中的应用,提出我国医疗服务价格水平规制模型。同时也探讨了在医疗服务价格水平规制下的激励相容问题,提出对医疗服务供给者的技术劳务和知识价值进行合理补偿,为防止药品价格和医疗服务价格"两头翘"问题,深化医疗卫生体制改革,控制药品价格,同时采取相应的医疗服务供给者资本支出规制措施。作者还从规制经济学角度深入分析了按服务项目支付和按病种预付制对医疗服务成本和医疗服务质量的影响,结合不同的医疗费用支付方式对医疗服务供给者经济行为提供的经济激励提出规制政策。这些分析具有一定的学术价值。

第三,对我国医疗服务价格规制改革具有较强的现实指导意义。作者在对不同的医疗费用支付方式所提供的经济激励进行理论分析的基础上,对政府在医疗费用支付方式选择方面提出建议;针对我国医疗服务价格规制缺乏立法保障、规制职能分散、医疗保险组织在"条块分割"管理、规制者与被规制者关系密切、医疗保险组织在规制中还没有发挥充分作用等问题,提出我国医疗服务价格规制体系的框架;结合我国医疗服务价格规制政策的发展演变和规制改革情况,对我国医疗服务价格规制政策在控制医疗费用增长速度方面的效果进行实证分析,并在此基础上提出我国医疗服务价格规制政策进一步改革和完善的主要建议。建议既有理论支撑,又有实证

依据。

当然,该书也存在不足之处。例如,对于我国医疗服务价格形成机制的论述不够详细,对于医疗卫生领域的产权改革和引入竞争对医疗服务价格的影响也没有进行深入探讨。希望作者今后做更进一步的研究以对相关理论进行完善。

子 良春 2008 年 1 月于泉城

摘 要

医疗服务价格对医患双方都具有不同寻常的意义。从医疗服务消费者角度讲,医疗服务价格水平高低直接关系到他们对医疗服务有支付能力的需求以及对医疗服务的实际利用程度,最终影响患者的福利水平;医疗保险组织介入医疗服务市场以后,医疗服务价格也关系到医疗保险组织所承担的医疗费用及其利润水平。从医疗服务供给者的角度讲,医疗服务价格是其获得补偿的重要手段。此外,医疗服务价格作为重要的经济杠杆,在很大程度上引导着医疗服务供求双方的经济行为,合理的医疗服务价格水平和价格结构决定了医疗卫生资源的合理配置与有效利用。所以医疗服务价格涉及面比较广,对整个社会的影响也比较大,历来是社会所关注的热点问题。

但是医疗服务市场的特殊性尤其是医疗服务供给者的双重身份 及其诱导需求的能力等决定了价格机制在该市场中的作用具有局限 性,自由的价格机制必然导致医疗费用的快速上涨。目前医疗费用 的不断上涨已经成为各国所面临的普遍问题,个人医疗费用支出和 一国总医疗费用支出的增长幅度都超过了经济中大多数其他商品和 服务支出的增长幅度,整个社会的负担随医疗费用增长而加重。由 于医疗服务价格是医疗费用的重要组成部分,对其进行规制被认为 是控制医疗费用的重要手段。

我国医疗服务市场在不断纳入市场经济体制范围的过程中,政府的规制职能不到位,缺乏健全的政府规制制度与市场机制相补

充。医疗服务价格规制方面存在诸多问题,致使医疗服务供给者的 行为发生一定程度的扭曲,医疗费用上涨迅速,社会负担和个人负 担加重,严重影响到医疗服务的公平、效率和可及性,"看病难、 看病贵"问题也成为社会各界所关注的焦点。

基于上述背景,本书对我国医疗服务价格规制问题进行了较为系统的分析。作者运用微观经济学、规制经济学和卫生经济学的主要理论,结合我国医疗服务价格规制的现状及问题,重点对医疗服务价格规制的必要性、医疗服务价格水平和价格结构规制、医疗服务价格规制效果的因素等进行对理论分析;通过构建能够反映我国医疗服务价格规制改革在控制型,运用 SPSS 软件分析了我国医疗服务价格规制改革在控制定建议。以医疗服务价格规制为选题,结合医疗服务市场的特点,探索建立医疗服务价格规制为选题,结合医疗服务供给者控制医疗成本、提高效率,为医疗服务价格规制改革提供思路,不仅具有重要的现实意义,而且也有助于丰富和发展规制经济学的研究内容、具有很强的理论意义。

从具体的研究内容来看, 本书包括六章。

第一章是导论,提出选题的背景、研究的理论意义和现实意义,对相关文献进行了梳理,并介绍了文章的研究思路、研究方法、主要创新点和不足之处。

第二章是医疗服务价格规制需求的理论基础。在界定医疗服务价格规制的相关概念基础上,从信息不对称和供给者诱导需求理论、公益性和公平性、外部性理论、第三方支付制度以及医疗服务市场的垄断性等方面对医疗服务价格规制的必要性进行了理论分析,指出各种形式的市场失灵在医疗服务市场中广泛存在,特别是医患双方之间信息的严重不对称导致医疗服务供给者掌握医疗服务的决策权和医疗费用的控制权,医疗服务市场难以通过供求双方的公平竞争形成合理的价格。完全自由的医疗服务价格机制难以有效

配置医疗卫生资源,需要政府对医疗服务价格进行规制。

在回答了医疗服务价格是否需要政府规制这一问题之后,本书在第三、四、五章进一步就医疗服务价格规制的主要方面和如何提高规制效果进行了深入分析。第三章涉及的主要内容是医疗服务价格水平规制和价格结构规制。在价格水平规制方面,结合医疗服务的特殊性以及我国医疗服务价格规制的主要问题,借鉴公用事业价格规制模型,构建了我国医疗服务价格水平规制模型,同时也探讨了医疗服务价格水平规制下医疗服务成本的合理补偿问题以及相应的规制措施;医疗服务价格结构规制方面,主要是借鉴拉姆塞定价的基本思想,考虑到医疗服务价格弹性的差异,针对不同的医疗服务、不同的地区、不同的人群制定有一定差别的规制价格。

医疗费用支付方式决定了医疗服务供给者所受经济激励的强度,在很大程度上调节和规范着供给者的行为,并且最终决定着医疗费用的高低。所以在本书的第四章,先从总体上分析了不同的医疗费用支付方式为医疗服务供给者提供的经济激励,然后从规制经济学的角度具体分析了按服务项目支付和按病种预付制对医疗费用和医疗服务质量的影响,结合支付方式对医疗费用和医疗服务质量影响的经济分析,提出政府对医疗服务价格进行规制的过程中,在医疗费用支付方式选择方面应将不同支付方式结合使用。

医疗服务价格规制政策所规定的价格水平和价格结构是否合理、选择的医疗费用支付方式是否适宜以及政策能否顺利得以实施,直接关系到医疗服务价格规制的效果,而医疗服务价格规制政策的制定和实施情况取决于医疗服务价格规制主要参与主体——规制机构、医疗服务供给者和医疗服务消费者在规制博弈中的谈判力量对比。第五章主要回答如何提高医疗服务价格规制效果的问题。这一部分首先分析决定规制博弈主要参与者实力对比进而决定规制效果的外部环境(主要是法律环境、行政体制、医疗技术知识)和内在因素(医疗服务供给者、医疗服务价格规制者、医

疗服务消费者以及医疗保险组织等参与主体的特征等),然后针对我国医疗服务价格规制过程中不利于规制效果提高的外部环境和参与主体自身内在因素的主要问题,提出我国医疗服务价格规制体系的框架,以平衡各参与主体的势力,进一步提高医疗服务价格规制效果。

本书的第六章结合我国医疗服务价格规制政策的发展演变和规制改革情况,利用计量经济模型对我国医疗服务价格规制政策在控制医疗费用增长速度方面的效果进行实证分析。回归结果显示,人的医疗费用增长速度方面的效果进行实证分析。回归结果显示,人均医疗费用进行回归,规制这一步,数均为负,即在是国统一的医疗服务价格项目规范进行的医疗服务价格规制,在这种医疗服务费用方面能够发挥一定的作用。说明统一医疗服务价格项目的名称和内涵、使项目内涵和的规制或本,便于社会和群众监督的对医疗服务供给者违反医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改革,继续深化医疗服务价格规制改革以控制医疗服务价格规制改进一步改革和完善的主要建议。

本书的主要创新点包括三方面。一是以自然垄断产业价格水平规制理论和模型为基础,结合医疗服务市场的特殊性与我国医疗服务价格规制的实践,对医疗服务价格水平规制的基础进行深入分析,综合考虑物价指数的变动、为弱势人群提供医疗服务的成本补偿以及医疗服务价格规制者掌握信息等因素,提出我国医疗服务价格水平规制的理论模型。二是将医疗费用支付方式作为医疗服务价格规制的重要内容,并从规制经济学的角度对不同规制模式,尤其是按病种预付制对医疗费用和医疗服务质量的影响进行了理论分析,在一定程度上拓展了医疗服务价格规制影响医疗费用的模型进行改进,构建适合我国医疗服务市场现状和影响医疗费用因素的经

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济计量模型,利用医疗服务价格改革前后的相关数据资料,对我国 医疗服务价格规制改革的效果进行了实证分析。

关键词: 医疗服务价格;价格水平规制;价格结构规制;医疗费用支付方式;规制效果

ABSTRACT

Medical care price is significant to both the supplier and consumer of medical care. Firstly, the level of medical care price determines the demand for medical care, the utilization degree of medical care and the patients' welfare. Secondly, it also influences the health insurance organizations' payment to the medical care provider and their profit. Thirdly, the price of medical care is one of the main means of provider's imbursement. In addition, as an important economic lever, the price inducts the economic behavior of the patient and the medical care supplier. Rational medical care price level and structure has direct relation with rational collocation and efficient utilization of medical resource. As a result, the medical care price has a great impact on the whole society, and it is of the deep concern to payers, purchasers, providers, the public and policymakers.

However, the particularity of medical care service market, especially the dual status of provider and their capability to induce demand determined that the pure price mechanism has very limited role in the market. Free price mechanism will result increases in medical care expenditure consequentially. The rapid growth of medical care expenditure is a common problem that all of the countries are facing now. Compared to the spending on most of the other goods and service, individual and national medical care expenditures increased at a greater rate. As the medi-

cal care expenditure increases, the burden of the society is becoming heavier. Since medical care price is an important part of medical care expenditure, price regulation is seen as a measure of control medical care expenditure.

In the process of medical care service market reform in China, the government regulation is just underway, and now it can't supplement the market mechanism very well. The drawbacks in medical care price regulation result in the distortions of provider behavior, finally medical care expenditure grows rapidly, equity, efficiency and access to medical care are affected seriously. The problem of "difficult and expensive to see a doctor" is the focus of society's attention.

Based on the background mentioned above, this book analyzes the subject of medical care price regulation in China. We use main theories of microeconomics, regulatory economics and health economics, allowing for the status quo and problems of medical care price regulation in China to analyze the necessity of regulation, price level and price structure regulation, the mode of provider payment and the factors which impact the effects of regulation. After the theoretical analysis, we design an econometric model and use SPSS software to analyze the impact of medical care price regulation reform on the medical care expenditures. On the basis of empirical analysis, we put forward some suggestions on improvement of price regulation. It is significant both in theory and in reality to discuss the elementary theory and method of medical care price regulation in order to create incentives for provider to control costs and improve efficiency.

This book includes six chapters. Chapter 1 is introduction. It puts forward the significance of the subject, provides review of literature, and introduces studying methodology, innovation, shortcoming and structure arranged of the book.

Chapter 2 is theoretical analysis of the demand for medical care price regulation. Based on the definition of related concepts, we point out that many sorts of market failure such as information asymmetry, supplier-induced-demand, externality and monopoly exist in medical care service market, so it's very difficult to form rational price through pure market mechanism and it's necessary for the government to regulate on medical care price.

Chapter 3 discusses the medical care price level and price structure regulation. As for medical care price level regulation, allowing for the particularity of medical care service market and the main problems of medical care price regulation in China, we use the public utility price level regulation model to design a model of medical care price level regulation in China. At the same time, we discuss the subject of rational cost imbursement under price level regulation and other regulation measurements. As for medical care price structure regulation, on the basis of principle of Ramsey Pricing, we put forward that the government should design different prices according to different medical care service, different region and different patients because of the different demand elasticity.

The mode of medical care provider payment creates powerful incentives affecting provider behavior and the efficiency of medical care market, and finally it determines the medical care expenditures. Chapter 4 provides economic analysis of incentives of different medical care provider payment systems. It mainly analyzes the impacts of fee-for-service system and diagnostic related groups system on costs and quality of medical care.

Whether the medical care price level, price structure and the provider payment system are rational or not are related to the effects of price regulation policy directly. The state of price regulation policy making and

implementing depends on the balance of bargaining power among players-regulator, provider and consumer. Chapter 5 answers the question that how to improve the effects of medical care price regulation. It analyzes external environment (including legal environment, administrative environment and medicinal science and technology) and internal factors (including the characters of the medical care provider, the medical care price regulator, the consumer and the medical insurance organization) of medical care price regulation. Then it frames medical care price regulatory system in China aiming at main problems of external context and internal factors of medical care price regulation.

Chapter 6 provides a summary of the evolution of medical care price regulation policy in China and analyzes the effects of price regulation reform on the medical care expenditure from empirical prospect. The regression results indicate that regulation reform has positive effect on medical care expenditure control, it is necessary to continue the regulation reform.

The innovations in the book are as below.

First, it designs a model of medical care price level regulation in China. The model is based on the natural monopoly price level regulation theory and model, considering the particularity of medical care service market, the main problems of medical care price regulation in China, the change of price index, the imbursement for the cost of service provided to the poor and the information held by the regulator.

Second, the mode of medical care provider payment is seen as an important part of medical care price regulation content, and the impact of different payment system especially diagnostic related groups system on medical care costs and quality are analyzed. This develops the basic theory of medical care price regulation to some extent.

Third, the econometric model of the effect of medical care price

regulation on medical care cost is improved, and the new model that can reflect the state of medical care service market and the factors influence medical care expenditures is designed to provide empirical analysis of medical care price regulation reform effects.

Key words: medical care price; price level regulation; price structure regulation; mode of medical care provider payment; the effects of regulation

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