

政策研究センター リサーチ・プロジェクト 成果報告書

提出日: 2020/3/22

申請者(リーダー): 氏名 山内慎子 職名 准教授

リサーチ・プロジェクト名:
(和文) 医療インフラへのアクセスと母子保健需要及び母子の健康状態に関する研究
(英文) The Impact of access to health facilities on maternal care use and health status

期間(yyyy/mm/dd): 2018/4/1 から 2019/3/31 1年間

共同研究者: 氏名 職名 所属機関・部局名 (備考)
共同研究者1 増田一八 講師 一橋大学
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リサーチ・プロジェクトの目的

This paper investigates how improved access to health facilities can affect maternal health care utilization, transportation patterns to maternal care places, and the health status of mothers and children in Uganda. While the impact of the proximity to health facilities has been studied for developed countries, in particular the U.S. and Europe, evidence is lacking for developing countries where maternal and infant mortalities are the highest in the world. This study provides the first evidence from developing countries using the novel panel data on the distance to the nearest health facility of different types and investigates the roles different types of facilities play in promoting maternal and infant health.

研究成果の概要(800字程度):

In the academic year of 2019-2020, we have attempted to extend our database of health facilities in Uganda from 2002-2012 to 2002-2019. It took a longer time than we expected, due to technical difficulty, the fact that data management system changed from 2013 in the Ugandan Ministry of Health and that there seems to be the lack of human resources at the ministry in charge of managing the system. Nevertheless, as a result of numerous email exchanges and two direct visits to the ministry by a research assistant in September and March, we have figured out how to extract necessary information from the database, and also the ministry approved our direct access to the database. This has enabled us to extract necessary data for 2013-2019 on our own. We are in the process of this extraction exercises as in March. We still have some problems such as duplicated health facilities in the data, but we keep in touch with the data manager at the ministry who provides advice on how to deal with them. We plan to continue this data extraction exercise for 2013-2019.

In addition, the GPS information for health facilities have become newly available for 2019 and 2000. This will help us to supplement the 2002-2012 health facility database that we developed last year. Since this database contained facilities matched across years based on their addresses, there are still some facilities that are left unmatched. We plan to use the new GPS information to improve the health facility database for 2013-2012.

Finally, we tested some GIS functions in order to compute the distance between each surveyed household in the Research on Poverty, Environment, Agriculture and Technology (RePEAT) Study and different levels of health facilities contained in the 2002-2012 database. We also plan to continue this exercise to complete the development of the comprehensive database of the household-level proximity to health facilities.

Besides these database development efforts, we have conducted a small-scale survey with women of reproductive age in four villages in Uganda in order to collect more in-depth knowledge of how they choose different facilities at the time of child delivery. The survey results indicate that the health condition of mothers as well as the availability of nearby private facilities that provide more flexible services in terms of operating hours. At the same time, through this fieldwork it has become clear that some private facilities do not register themselves with the ministry of health (though it is a requirement) because they cannot satisfy some regulatory requirements. This means that the list of health facilities from the ministry may not be adequate to account for the true availability of health infrastructure in Uganda. We are now considering the feasibility of collecting the information of such private facilities in the villages covered by the RePEAT Study.

This possible survey of health facilities as well as the above-mentioned database development efforts will be continued under the Kakenhi C grant, which has been awarded to this project from this academic year.

研究成果:

別紙((成果報告書(研究成果一覧))に記入

その他、研究成果として特記すべき事項:

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成果報告書(研究成果一覧)

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