

Regardless of the severity, a tertiary hospital in China (represented by a city grade hospital) has a risk of lowering the quality of medical services because many patients are consulted, and second grade hospitals (represented by prefectural grade hospitals) are more efficient. In addition, it is possible that it will be difficult for the first grade hospital (represented by Township Garden Hospital) to collect enough patients to cover high operating costs in the future (Eto (2011)). In this paper, we will conduct an empirical analysis on factors that determine the choice of hospital by patients for the purpose of providing basic materials for achieving efficient allocation of medical resources in Chinese society. In particular, focusing on how each type of public health care insurance and benefit rate affects individual patient's hospital choice, we derive policy implications to efficiently provide medical services. The data used in this paper is China Health and Nutrition Survey (hereinafter abbreviated as CHNS) of the entire survey year (1989-2011). Based on the answer to the type of hospital in China and the CHNS survey question "Which medical institution will receive treatment", take five values of city hospitals, prefectural grade hospitals, township guard hospitals, clinics and other methods. We set qualitatively explained explanatory variables and analyze using multinomial logistic regression method. Based on the preceding research, as explanatory variables, explanation variables such as age, sex, family register, average income per month, benefit rate by medical insurance, medical expenses, premiums per month, maximum education level, subscription status and classification of each medical insurance, Presence of spouse, presence of work with income and outpatient hospitalization into regression analysis. First, in order to avoid multicollinearity, we estimate the variance inflation factor (VIF) and exclude variables whose correlation is statistically significantly stronger from the model. Finally, based on the VIF test, an explanatory variable confirmed not to have multiple collinearity was input to the multinomial logistic model, and the determinants of the patient's hospital selection were estimated. As a result, statistically significant determinants of hospital selection were the type of public medical insurance, elementary school which is educational level, junior high school and secondary technical school, insurance premium per month, benefit rate, 1 The average income per month, the presence or absence of work with income, age, gender, medical expenses, outpatient hospitalization, presence of commercial insurance, and the presence or absence of a spouse. Among them, the more the benefit rate, the more the tendency to select township hospital than the city-level hospital and prefectural-level hospital. Looking at the marginal effect, if the benefit rate increases by 10%, the probability of selecting a township hospital increases significantly by 3.1% points and the probability of selecting a prefectural grade hospital is 0.4, although it is not a robust result. % Points, the probability of selecting a city hospital decreases by 0.1% points. As a policy implication obtained from the empirical analysis results of this paper, in order to encourage patients to select hospitals that streamline allocation of medical resources, the benefit rate of public medical insurance can be increased by municipal hospitals, prefectural grade hospitals, It is necessary to set it in three stages of the Township Garden Hospital and gradually increase it according to the type of hospital.