



Developing attributes and levels for a discrete choice experiment on basic health insurance in Iran

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Abstract

Background: Nonmarket stated preferences valuation, especially discrete choice experiments (DCEs), is one of the commonly used techniques in the health sector. The primary purpose of this approach is to help select attributes and attributes-levels that are able to properly describe health care products or services. This study aimed at developing attributes and attributes-levels for basic health insurance system in Iran.

Methods: This study was conducted in 3 phases. First, narrative review was performed to identify related attributes. Also, 9 experts were interviewed to identify relevant attributes of health insurance in context. Other 36 experts rated the attributes and levels. Then, the research team decided on the inclusion of attributes and levels in the final design. The design was constructed using generic and D-efficient method with SAS 9.1. The design was divided into 3 blocks, each having 8 choice sets. Finally, the choice set was piloted with 45 participants.

Results: Public hospitals, and private hospitals benefits, dental insurance coverage, inpatient benefits, rehabilitation therapy, and paraclinical benefits, long-term care, medical devices benefits (Ortez, Protez, etc.), and monthly premium were identified and included in the final attribute design (D-efficiency = 98.16). The pilot study revealed that participants could easily understand and answer all the choice sets.

Conclusion: The results of our study indicated that health insurance service benefit packages and premium were among the most important attributes that need to be included in the final attribute design for Iranians. The policymakers and health insurance organizations should emphasize these attributes in the benefit packages to make improvements. The emphasis on these attributes can help elicit people's preferences and willingness to pay for attributes.

Keywords: Discrete choice experiment (DCE), Conjoint analysis, Attributes, Attribute-levels, Health insurance, Iran

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Introduction

Health professionals and policymakers often need to evaluate and value the outcomes of a procedure or an intervention to select from alternative procedures and policies (1,2). For a successful medical procedure or intervention, the health policymaking process should involve assessment of patients' and other stakeholders' preferences. The inclusion of partners' preferences can improve adherence to the procedures, and thereby, contribute to the success of the health policy (3-5). The stat-

ed preferences is a popular method for eliciting preferences and willingness to pay (WTP) for goods and services that do not have any market (6). Since most health goods and services are nonmarketable, today using non-market preferences valuation is a common technique in the health sector (7-9).

One of the most popular methods to value and elicit stakeholders' preferences is the discrete choice experiment (DCE) (4, 10). In recent years, this method has been

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↑What is "already known" in this topic:

There are some studies about willingness to pay for health insurance in Iran. However, we do not have any evidence about the preferences of people for attributes of health insurance.

→What this article adds:

The first step to elicit preferences about health insurance is determining attributes and attributes-levels of health insurance. This study extracted attributes and attributes-levels of health insurance for Iran using a systematic approach. These attributes can help elicit preferences of people and policymakers, etc. in future studies.

commonly used in the health sector (11, 12). Also, it has been used in evaluating preferences in screening methods (13, 14), prevention programs such as vaccination (15), treatment of diseases (16), rehabilitation methods (17), prioritization of health programs, decision-making (18), and health insurance (19). However, this is a new method to the health sector of Iran and has been used in very limited studies that focused on preferences of health experts, such as general practitioners and specialists (20-22). There is no market for basic health insurance. Therefore, it is often impossible to evaluate consumers' preferences about insurance markets (23). There is no enough evidence on people's preferences about basic health insurance in Iran. Meanwhile, having proper information on people's preferences about health insurance attributes and their willingness to pay is essential for determining the premium, designing a health insurance plan, and decision-making on reform and development of health insurance (24-26).

The basic assumption in DCE method is that any product, service, or intervention can be described by its attributes, and its value depends on the levels of the attributes (27). Thus, the first step in this method is to select attributes and their levels that can describe the product or service. This step is believed to be one of the most critical steps in designing studies (28). The attributes and levels can be identified by various techniques such as literature review, focus groups discussion (FDG), interview and experts' panel, or a combination of these methods (27-29). Also, using qualitative methods to extract comments and views of potential beneficiaries is also a recommended method to determine the attributes and levels (28, 30). This study aimed at developing attributes and levels of attributes to elicit health insurance preference of people in Iran.

Methods

This research was conducted in different phases. In the first phase, a narrative review was performed to identify a primary list of attributes. PubMed ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar databases were searched using a combination of commonly used keywords related to the topic of conjoint analysis and people's preferences of health insurance. The keywords used for the search were as follow: discrete choice experiment(s), discrete choice model, conjoint analysis, conjoint measurement, conjoint studies, conjoint choice experiment(s), stated preference, preferences elicitation, design feature, health, and health insurance (7,23). The references of the relevant studies were also assessed to access eligible literatures.

All articles, reviews, and dissertations that were published in English from 1980 to 2015 in the databases were assessed. Also, documents related to the same research were considered as one. The main objective of the literature review was to find a list of attributes and levels of health and health insurance preferences that were used in similar studies because the attributes can be potentially implemented for the DCE study. The emphasis was on the attributes of health insurance, especially benefits packages, services, and premium. These characteristics can have

an important role in consumers' choice of health insurance (31). Quality of the studies was assessed using the checklist for conjoint analysis applications in health care (4). After reviewing the included studies, lists of health insurance attributes related to the Iranian insurance were selected. The attributes, such as amount of deductible, choice of family physicians, second opinion, and unit of enrollment (individual/core nuclear family/entire extended family), were excluded from the analysis because they were not related to list of attributes in the Iranian health insurance systems.

In the second phase, the opinions of health insurance experts (key informants) were obtained using a semi-structured interview guide. A total of 9 experts from the Social Health Insurance (SHI) and Iranian Health Insurance (IHI) in Tehran, who were believed to be well-informed about the challenges and expectations of the insured, were involved in the interview. The inclusion criterion was having a minimum of 5 years of work experience related to health insurance.

The sample size was determined by a saturation criterion using a snowball sampling technique (32). The interviews were conducted in September and October 2015 and were tape-recorded. Interview questions were designed in such a way that experts were indirectly asked about the attributes of health insurance. The content of the questions were about the perceived features of an ideal health insurance, strengths and weaknesses of the current health insurance, important factors affecting WTP for health insurance, covered services, reforming requirements of current health insurance, and people's expectations from their health insurance. The services provided for the insured were also emphasized. After completing the interviews, important characteristics of health insurance were extracted.

In the third phase, a candidate list of attributes from the previous steps was prepared. There were some limitations in the number of features (attributes) and levels, which was included in the final design of the DCEs study (7, 27). Therefore, these attributes and attributes levels were prioritized and rated by the opinion of 36 experts. Each attribute was rated using a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating the lowest score and 5 the highest score. The scores of each feature were summed up to obtain an overall score and rank. The experts further prioritized the levels of attributes using a checklist consisting of 4 to 7 options for each attribute. The experts were asked to select 3 options out of the options provided. Then, the responses for each level were summed up to determine the levels of each attribute. Based on the objective of the study and lessons from previous works, the research team further synthesized and summarized the final levels of attributes (7,27). The levels of premium, as one of the final attributes, were selected according to a previous study (25), based on inflation rate and the average of current premiums in the country. Also, premium levels were determined in the range that embraced minimum, average, and maximum possible premiums.

Finally, D-optimal generic design (D-efficient) was developed with a 24- choice set. The choice set was divided

into 3 blocks, each having 8 choice sets. Each choice set had 2 alternatives. The design was efficient under the null hypothesis $\beta = 0$. Also, we included an easy and dominant choice set for warm up and test consistency of the choices and check the understanding of samples. In this choice set, one of the 2 profiles was better than its alternative. The questions on demographic, socioeconomic, and health status were added to the choice set, and the questionnaire was piloted on 45 insured interviewees (each 15 persons were presented with one type of the questionnaire). The pilot study helped to determine the clarity and appropriateness of the choice set and the understandability of the choice set (27).

Results

Review

In this study, 11 documents were reviewed and reported different methods to select attributes of health insurance (Table 1). The most commonly used methods were FGD (19, 33-36), review of literatures (31, 34, 35, 37), and expert interviews (6, 19, 35). Moreover, other studies used more than 1 method to select the final attributes (19, 34, 35). The minimum and maximum number of attributes reported were 2 (31) and 12 (37), respectively. All the studies included premium/cost as a final attribute except in 1 study (37). "Copayment" was an attribute mentioned in 4 of the studies or documents (19, 36-38), while "de-

Table 1. A summary of the included studies from the literature review

Row	Author (s) (year of publication)	Study population	Study aim (s)	The method of selection attributes	Final attributes [levels]
1	John C. Hershey, Howard Kunreuther et al. (1984) (39)	480 people	To elicit preferences for different cost-sharing alternatives	NA*	Deductible amount [Base(\$100), \$10, \$50, \$250, \$500] Coinsurance rate [Base(20% of the next \$10,000), 1%, 10%, 20%] Coinsurance limit (the maximum dollar amount for which the coinsurance rate appears)[Base(\$10,100 and \$250,000), \$5000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$25,000] Maximum liability (the maximum medical expenditures covered by the policy)[Base(\$250,000), \$30,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$1,000,000] Relative Price (was calculated as actuarial cost based on first four component value modified by a percentage adjustment up or down ranging from -20% to +20%.[Base (\$0), -20%, -10%, +10%, +20%]
2	Roger Gates, Carl McDaniel, Karin Braunsberger (2000)(33)	506 consumers	to explain how choice-based conjoint analysis can be used to create health plans	focus groups and the telephone study	Carrier providing health care coverage [Americare/ ProProvider/National Company] Doctor quality [Excellent (top 10%)/ Very good (top 25%)/ Good (top 50%)] Hospital choice [Any hospital/ Two or three with Metro Hospital/ Two or three without Metro Hospital] Monthly premium [\$100 emp. or \$300 family/ \$150 emp. or \$450 family/\$200 emp. or \$600 family] Physician network [Choose any doctor/ Half of the doctors with current personal doctor/One-fourth of the doctors with current personal doctor/Half without current personal doctor/One-fourth without current personal doctor] Cost per Dr. visit [\$10/ \$25/\$40] Prescription coverage [Pay 50%, no max/ Pay 50%, \$500 max/ Pay nothing, \$300 max/ Pay \$10 brand/\$5 generic] Wellness visits [Covered/ Not covered] Dental coverage [Check-up and fillings/ Check-up only/Not covered] Vision coverage [Eye exam and 50% eyewear/Eye exam only/Not covered]
3	Jan J. Kerssens, Peter P. Groenewegen(2005)(37)	361 persons of the major Dutch health insurance funds	Investigating the preferences of people for Dutch social health insurance organizations	literature review	Fixed premium per month [€ 10 per person/ € 15 per person/€ 20 per person] Deductibles per year [None/ € 100 per policy/ € 200 per policy] No-claim discount [10% discount/ 5% discount/None] Extension of services [Insurance and financial services/ All kind of insurances/ Health insurance only] Amount of red tape [None/ 10 min per form/20 min per form] Medical help-desk [Yes/No] Choice of family Physicians [Free choice/ 50% of physicians nearby/ 20% of physicians nearby] Choice of hospitals [All hospitals/Half of hospitals nearby/ One hospital nearby] Dental benefits [Complete (incl. caps, etc.)/ Preventive services only/ None] Physical therapy Benefits [Complete/ Maximum 18 sessions per year/Maximum 9 sessions per year] Benefits for prescription Drugs [Complete/ Copayment for expensive medication/ Copayment € 2 per receipt] Benefits for Homeopathy [Complete/ 50% Copayment / None]

*Not available

Table 1. Cntd

4	Karolin Becker and Peter Zweifel (2008) (38)	A telephone survey of 1000 people aged >24 years living in the German- and French-speaking parts of Switzerland	To study the relationship between age and WTP for additional choices in Swiss social health insurance	attributes that are currently under political debate were chosen	Deductible [Status quo: SwF230, 400, 600, 1200, 1500 per year/ SwF0, 2400, 4800 per year] Co-payment[Status quo: 10% (= 0) with a maximum of SwF600 20% (=1) with a maximum of SwF1200] Alternative medicine [Status quo: some treatment methods are covered (= 0)/ More alternative treatment methods are covered (= 1)] Medication[Status quo: all drugs on the list are reimbursed (= 0)/ The cheapest product on the market is reimbursed (=1)] Access to innovation[Status quo: all treatment methods are covered as soon as they get approved(= 0)/ Innovative treatment methods are covered only 3 years after introduction (=1)] Premium [Increase in the monthly premium by SwF50, 25, or 10/ Decrease in the monthly premium by SwF50, 25, or 10(SwF = Swiss franc)]
5	Bernard van den Berg, Paula Van Dommelen et al. (2008) (31)	631 people in two groups: high risk (with chronic disease) and low risk (without chronic disease)	to examine preferences of Dutch consumers and to evaluate trade-offs between various aspects of health insurance plans	based on a prior researches	Quality of contracted care: 1. Health after treatment [excellent versus good/ very good versus good/ moderate versus good/ bad versus good], 2. Your insurer reimburses prevention activities [yes versus no], 3. Your insurer reimburses disease specific activities [yes versus no] and 4. Your care provider involves you in treatment decisions [yes versus no] Quality of providing customer services: 1. Insurer's solving complaints and questions [good versus bad], 2.Speed of reaction of your insurer [good versus bad], 3. Ease of contacting your insurer[good versus bad] and 4.Providing information through your insurer [good versus bad] Premium per year (euro)[950/1075/1200]

Table 1. A summary of the included studies from the literature review (continued)

Row	Authors (year of publication)	Study population	Study aim(s)	The method of selection attributes	Final attributes [levels]
6	Janet Mac-Neil Vroomen, Peter Zweifel (2011) (40)	1000 people in Germany and 763 respondents in Netherlands	to see whether preferences between Germany and Netherland populations are different and to test the test the presumption that having a chronic condition has a different influence on preferences depending on the country	According to contexts	Physician choice [For Germany:(Status quo: Free choice of physician, Physician list based on cost and quality criteria, Gatekeeper model, Integrated physician network) For Netherlands: (Status quo: Gatekeeper model, Free choice of physician, Choice of physician based on cost and quality criteria, Integrated network supply)] Second opinion [Germany:(Status quo: Fee for an initial physician visit and a specialist visit without referral, Second opinion without additional fee)] Hospital wait [Netherlands: (Status quo: Undefined waiting period for hospital treatment, Waiting period of 4 weeks max. guaranteed)] Additional services [Germany and Netherlands: (Status quo: No particular services provided by insurers, Patient coach/case manager provided by insurer)] Incentive system [Germany: (Status quo: No incentive system, Contribution rebate for no claims of EUR 500/year, Deductible of EUR 500/year, Bonus for health-conscious behavior), Netherlands: (Status quo: Bonus for no claims of EUR 255/maximum, Contribution rebate for no claims of EUR 500/year, Deductible of EUR 500/year, Bonus for health-conscious behavior)] Insurance contribution[Germany: (Status quo: No change in contribution of EUR ± 200, 300, 400, and 500/year), Netherlands: (Status quo: No change, Change in contribution of EUR ± 100, 200, 250, and 300/year)]

ductible” was an attribute mentioned in 3 of the documents (37-39).

The attributes of coinsurance rate and coinsurance limit were reported in only 1 study (39). Studies also considered dental services (33, 37), physical therapy (37), long-term care (35), preventive/wellness care (33, 37), and paraclinical services (lab, X-ray, etc.)(19) in their final design. Moreover, 4 studies evaluated the insurees’ preferences for drug benefit (19, 37, 38, 40). Furthermore, some of the studies considered quality of physician service (33,

34), contracted care, and services provided to customer (31) as attributes. Other attributes considered waiting time (6, 34, 40), choice of hospital (6, 33, 37), and choice of physician (37, 40) as attributes.

Interviews

Furthermore, a total of 9 experts were interviewed to identify health insurance attributes in Iran. Of the experts, 6 believed that health insurance should cover all health care services. The experts perceived that the people who

Table 1. Cntd

7	Margaret E. Kruk, Peter C. Rockers et al. (2011) (41)	1,431 respondents in rural, northern Liberia	To quantify the influence of health system attributes on preferences for health clinics in Liberia,	a literature review, discussions with policy makers, develop a candidate list of attributes for the DCE, Held four focus groups to reduce the number of attributes and determine levels	Waiting time[30 minutes/2 hours/ 4 hours] Respectful treatment [Clinic workers respect you/Clinic workers do not respect you] Availability of medicines [Needed medicines are always in stock/ Needed medicines are not always in stock] Quality of the physical exam [The nurse examines you carefully/ The nurse does not examine you carefully] Cost [50 Liberian dollars/ 200 Liberian dollars/ 500 Liberian dollars/ 1,000 Liberian dollars/ 1,500 Liberian dollars] Management [Government manages the clinic/An NGO manages the clinic] An average waiting time for out-patient-Department (OPD)[15 min/ 30 min/ 45 min] Choice of hospitals [All public health care providers/ All private health care providers/ All health care providers] Premium (per three months)[100 Baht/ 300 Baht/ 500 Baht] Outpatients healthcare expenses[3,000 Baht x 6 times per year (OPD1) / 5,000 Baht x 12 times per year (OPD2)] Inpatients healthcare expenses [100,000 Baht per year (IPD1)/ 300,000 Baht per year (IPD2)] Long- term care expenses [500 Baht per day (Maximum 90 days) (LTC1)/ 1,000 Baht per day (Maximum 90 days) (LTC2)] Work compensation per day during hospital admission[1,000 Baht x 20 days per year (COMP1)/1,000 Baht x 45 days per year(COMP2)] Health insurance premium [500/ 800/1,000/ 2,000 Baht per month] Premium (in NPR. per person per month) [100/ 120 /140] Co-payment for pharmacy (in percentage)[10 / 20 / 30] Type of package[Individual/ core family/ extended family] Unit of enrollment [Individual/ Core nuclear family/ Entire extended family] Management [Bvumbwe SACCO/ An external NGO/Community committee] Health service benefit package[Basic: drugs only/ Medium: drugs, lab tests/x-rays/ Comprehensive: drugs, lab test/x-rays, and surgical Operations] Copayment[50% (half)/ 25% (quarter)/No copayment] Transport[No transport/ Only during referral and emergencies/always: From home to health facility any time sick] Premium level per person per month[100 Malawian kwacha (MWK)/300 Malawian kwacha (MWK)/500 Malawian kwacha (MWK)]
8	Anoo Nanna(2011) (6)	1,200 heads of households from five districts who were covered by the Gold Card scheme	to elicit WTP for public health insurance (the Gold Card scheme) in Thailand	Qualitative Study (interview)	
9	Papar Kanurak (2013) (35)	300 workers under the Social Health Insurance (SHI) scheme, aged > 40 years	To evaluation the WTP for health insurance after retirement for workers under SHI in Thailand.	in-depth interviews with health insurance agents, studying health insurance policies, and focus groups with the workers	
10	Selma van der Haar (2013) (36)	101 women in rural Nepal	Estimation demand for a health cooperative program in rural Nepal	Focus group discussion,	
11	Gilbert Abotisem Abiuro, Aleksandra Torbica et al. (2014) (19)	814 household heads and/or their spouse(s) in two rural districts	To examine preferences for prospective micro health insurance (MHI) scheme	Literature review, Qualitative studies (12 focus grouped and 8 deep interview)	

paid premiums expect to receive the best service when they need them. In addition, the behavior of health care staff and quality of services provided by insurance organizations were considered important issues.

The experts stated that the high amount of out of pocket payment (OOP), especially for services from the private sector, was one of the main sources of dissatisfaction among the people with health insurance. Besides, the number of health care centers and quality of care provided by insurance organizations were supposed to be important factors. The current insurance organizations and/or their contracted providers were believed to have shortages of hospitals, hospital beds, and other health care centers,

such as clinics, laboratory facilities, etc.

The poor inpatient care in the public sector believed to insufficient to meet the inpatient care needs of people. The experts also reported that the limited insurance coverage to dental benefits, psychiatric services, infertility services, maternity, and screening tests were the weaknesses of the current benefit packages. Given the aging and prevalence of chronic disease in the recent year in Iran, The lack of long-term care was mentioned as an important benefit package that should be included in the insurance.

Some experts believed that the current premiums were considered higher than the fiscal capacity of people, while others stated that the premium was low for the basic in-

insurance. Yet, it was stated: “If the health insurance benefit packages were improved, people would pay higher premium to receive better services and quality care.”

The experts considered the followings as service related attributes: the premium, health insurance coverage for inpatient services (in public and private sector), outpatient services, medical devices (such as Protez, Ortez, etc.), dental care, infertility treatment, and specific disease treatment, such as cancer. Furthermore, quality of the services, number of centers covered by insurance, long-term care including rehabilitation services, psychiatric services and counseling, and coverage for preventive services including screening and prenatal care were also the identified attributes. Another attributes identified were paraclinical services.

Rating of attributes and levels

A total of 26 candidate attributes were extracted from the review of the literatures and interview with experts. A total of 13 attributes were in common to both the document review and experts’ interview; of them, 6 were included in the final design. The attributes such as cost per doctor visit, vision coverage, hospital waiting time, waiting time for outpatient visit, and transportation were identified from the literature review and were not included in the final design.

The attributes of public hospital benefits, inpatient benefits, medical devices benefits, and monthly premium attained the highest scores in rating. Two attributes of rehabilitation and paraclinical benefits were merged to improve the final design. After rating the levels and adjusting them based on the opinions of the research team, 60%

and 90% levels of coverage were selected for the attributes of public hospital benefits and coverage of medical devices, respectively. Dental coverage was also found to have 40% and 70% levels of coverage of expenses. For another services benefit 50%, 70%, and 90% coverage were selected as the final attribute-levels. The premium of 250 000, 350 000, and 450 000 Iranian Rials were also the final levels of premium. The attributes that were included in the rating phase, the source and final decision about the inclusion in the final design and their levels are presented in Table 2.

Initial design and piloting

The design was constructed with generic and D-efficient method. The D-efficiency for our design was 98.16. A total of 20 iterations were used to improve the efficiency of the design (42). The pilot of the choice set revealed that all the participants (insured persons) understood the tasks, attributes, levels, and instructions. Also, all the participants correctly answered the warm up choice set. The average time taken to interview each insured person was about 12 minutes. Imaging or other methods for illustration of the final tasks were not needed.

Discussion

This study was the first attempt to develop attributes and attribute-levels of health insurance for the Iranian population. We tried to develop the attributes and levels of attributes according to the principles used in DCE studies. The attributes and related scenarios can be used to elicit people’s preferences about health insurance in Iran and other similar contexts.

Table 2. Extracted attribute from the literature reviews and interviews and final attributes and levels

#	Attribute	Source		Included in final design (y/n)***	Levels
		Litr*	Interv**		
1	Hospital choice	•	•	n	
2	Monthly premium	•	•	y	250000/ 350000/450000Iranian Rials
3	Cost per Dr. visit	•		n	
4	Benefits for prescription Drugs	•	•	n	
5	Choice of drug (generic/ brand)	•	•	n	
6	Preventive care benefits (Wellness visits)	•	•	n	
7	Dental coverage	•	•	y	40/70 percent of total expenses
8	Vision coverage	•		n	
9	Inpatient benefits	•	•	y	50/70/90 percent of total expenses
10	Rehabilitation/ Physical therapy Benefits	•	•	y	50/70/90 percent of total expenses
11	Hospital wait	•		n	
12	An average waiting time for out-patient Department	•		n	
13	Availability of medicines	•	•	n	
14	Transport	•		n	
15	Long- term care	•	•	y	50/70/90 percent of total expenses
16	Quality of care (inpatient/outpatient)	•	•	n	
17	Benefits for specific diseases (such as cancer and renal diseases)		•	n	
18	counseling and psychiatric Benefits		•	n	
19	infertility services benefits		•	n	
20	maternity benefits		•	n	
21	Public hospitals benefits		•	y	60/90 percent of total expenses
22	Private hospitals benefits		•	y	50/70/90 percent of total expenses
23	Number of inpatient and outpatient centers	•	•	n	
24	Benefits for medical devices (Ortez, Protez , etc)		•	y	60/90 percent of total expenses
25	Paraclinical benefits	•	•	y	50/70/90 percent of total expenses
26	Screening tests		•	n	

* literature review, ** interview, *** yes/no

Most DCE studies determine attributes based on literature review and qualitative studies using FGD and interviews (23, 27, 29, 43). Similarly, the facts derived from the review of literature helped us develop and adjust the candidate list of attributes. COAST et al. stated that interview is helpful and can strengthen ways for developing attributes. It can also reduce the possibility of misspecification of attributes if the sample is selected purposively and correctly (44).

Asking indirect questions about attributes allows the experts to express their opinions fully and avoid bias about specific characteristics of health insurance. As it was expected, the findings from the interview of the experts assisted in understanding the relative importance of each feature and the dominant and unimportant characteristics of health insurance (44). Other studies also used expert interviews and opinions to extract attributes and levels (15, 27). Most of the attributes included in final design in our study were extracted from both the reviews and literature interviews. Using literature review only to develop attributes may be misleading. On the other hand, using expert opinion to determine attribute-levels can provide good framework. Again the attribute-levels with higher ranks are not necessarily better to be included in the final design. Therefore, the 2 methods can be complementary to extract the needed attributes. It is also important for a research team to decide about the final levels according to the aims of the study and technical restrictions of DCE methodology.

Van den berg et al. (31) considered preventive care in their study. Another study (33) included wellness visits as an attributes of managed care organization. The primary services are public in Iran. Hence, the government is the main provider of the services, such as prenatal care and vaccinations free of charge both in rural and urban areas (39, 45). However, both the public and private sectors have an active role in providing secondary and tertiary levels services. The private sector usually provides services in urban areas (39, 45). Many of the secondary and tertiary health care services are expensive and the users face high OOP. One of the goals of the 5th Iran Development Plan (time span 2011 to 2015) was to reduce these high OOP payments (46). However, before the implementation of the health sector evolution plan in Iran in May, 2014, the OOP accounted for more than 50% of the total health care expenditures, and health insurance did not have any effective role in the financial protection of the households (47). Thus, reducing OOP payments for health expenditures is one of the main concerns of the policymakers. The proper insurance coverage for health services can be facilitated to reach this goal. Therefore, the coverage of necessary health services was considered as one of the important attributes from the perspective of the experts.

The experts in our study believed that hospital admission is one of the costly services that require health insurance coverage. Evidence from another study reported the association between inpatient care and high OOP and catastrophic expenditures (45). The private sector is believed to provide better quality services, and the insurance cover-

age to private sector can lead many people to choose insurance. Meanwhile, some evidence suggests hospitalization in private hospitals raises the probability of catastrophic expenditures (48). Therefore, our study considered the coverage of inpatient care in public and private sectors as 2 separate attributes. The preferences of people about private services can be seen as their perception about quality service.

Papar (35) considered outpatient expenses as one of the attributes to elicit WTP for voluntary health insurance in Thailand. Our study also included this attribute for the context of Iran. The limited insurance coverage of outpatient services and dental care were identified as the weaknesses of the current insurance system in Iran. Therefore, people who use these services will be forced to challenge the high OOP. A previous study in Iran also found catastrophic health expenditures of inpatient and dental care services (45). This indicates that the insurance coverage for these services is not sufficient. The inclusion of this attribute to the final attribute design can help elicit the preferences of people about insurance coverage and plan health insurance. Evidence on the coverage of these services indicated that the proper coverage can significantly influence the insured to select health insurance and seek needed services (49).

Another study considered paraclinical services as levels of health services benefit package attributes. Our findings revealed that the current insurance coverage of paraclinical, rehabilitation, and benefits for medical devices (Ortez, Protez, etc.) services in Iran is not sufficient. Thus, improving insurance coverage to address the gap in these services could remarkably affect WTP for health insurance in the context. Hence, we found these attributes to be appropriate for inclusion in the final attribute design to evaluate preferences of the public.

The experts stated that long-term care is an important attribute in Iran because of the rising number of the elderly population in the country. In Iran, the proportion of elderly population is increasing and the long-term care can impose high costs on households and the society in general (50). An improvement in life expectancy is likely to be associated with high cost of treatment for chronic diseases (51). Another country included long-term care in the final design of its health insurance attributes (35). This can have an important positive influence on purchasing health insurance and on the WTP of people for health insurance. Furthermore, similar studies (19, 31) considered the premium/price as the main attribute of health insurance, which can help to estimate the WTP to attributes. Our study also considered premium/price as one of the main attributes of the basic health insurance in Iran.

Conclusions

The findings of our study indicated that the attributes related to service benefit packages and premiums as the most important for eliciting the preferences of people with health insurance in Iran. The basic health care services are favored priority than other higher services, such as infertility services and screening tests. Thus, the policymakers and health insurance organizations need to consider the

next priority services to be included in the insurance coverage. The identified attributes are considered supportive to evaluate people's preferences and willingness to pay for attributes. The evidence obtained from such studies can also be helpful in informing the policymakers and making improvements in benefit packages accordingly.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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