

graduate certification (95%CI 1.04-1.47). People with higher yearly income compared to those who with yearly income low than 20 thousands NT dollars have less risk to be overweight (OR=0.80). We also found that sex, marital status and age are significant associated with overweight.

SP-053

Out of Pocket Payment and Its Financial Burden on Households

Gantugs Yundendorj, Ganbat Byambaa

Health Sciences University of Mongolia, Mongolia

Introduction: In Mongolia policy measures are needed to reduce OPPs. In order to effect significant change, policy-makers must consider what types of OPPs are currently being made and ways that they might be offset. In a review of relevant literature, very little research was found to have been conducted on household OPPs in Mongolia. **Objective:** To assess the effect(s) of OPPs on health care utilization, to measure the burden of OPPs on households, and to examine socio-economic factors of health care expenditures of households in Mongolia. **Research methodology:** Data were collected from inpatients at district and provincial hospitals. The interviewers collected information on household demographic and economic characteristics; health insurance coverage; utilization of preventive, and curative health care services; out-of-pocket costs related to health care, etc.

Result: Overall, families spent an average 90USD on OPPs during a hospitalization. A relatively large percentage of families were found to have such high OPP expenditures. Extremely poor families spent 22 percent of monthly income on health-related expenditures. Poor households were found to have spent 16 percent. Average families spent 7.1 percent on OPPs for health-related needs, while middle-class families spent 5.7 percent and wealthy families spent only 5.2 percent of their monthly incomes on health-related OPPs during a hospitalization. **Conclusion:** Extremely poor and poor households spend disproportionately larger shares of their incomes for health-related OPPs than other socio-economic groups. Current health insurance arrangements in Mongolia are insufficient for alleviating this financial burden on extremely poor and poor families.

SP-054

The Associations between Academic Aspiration, Socio-Economic Status and Depressive Symptoms among Junior High School Students in Okinawa, Japan

Yutatsu Shokida, Yumiko Iha, Minoru Takakura

University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the associations between academic aspiration,

socio-economic status and depressive symptoms among junior high school students. **Methods:** The study sample consisted of 3714 students aged 13-15 of all 17 public junior high schools in Naha city, Okinawa, Japan. We conducted self-administered questionnaires in December 2007. The survey included questions about academic aspiration (less than university, university and more), socio-economic status (well-off, average, poor), and depressive symptoms. The socio-economic status was assessed by perceived family wealth. Depressive symptoms were measured by using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). The data were analyzed using contingency tables and logistic regression models.

Results: Girls had higher levels of depressive symptoms than boys. Socio-economic status was strongly related to depressive symptoms in both boys and girls. Students feeling poor had higher levels of depressive symptoms than those feeling well-off. Academic aspiration was related to depressive symptoms in boys but not in girls. Boys who reported low academic aspiration had higher levels of depressive symptoms than those who reported high academic aspiration.

Conclusions: These findings show that socio-economic status was related to depressive symptoms among junior high school students in Okinawa. On the other hand, the gender difference in the relationship between academic aspiration and depressive symptoms should be considered.

SP-055

When Justitia Meets Hippocrates: Coordination of Medicine and Law in Methadone Maintenance Program

Min-Hau Lin^{1,2}, Yun-Hsia Hsu¹, Lan-Hui Li¹, Peing Chuang¹

1. Kunming branch of Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan

2. National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Background: Center for Disease Control (Taiwan) has carried out Methadone Maintenance Program (MMP) and the treatment for HIV/AIDS infected cases was free. But lots of cases were dropped out because of legal issues. Ministry of Justice (MOJ) started deferred prosecution for IDUs to promote participation of treatment instead of punishment since September, 2007. We evaluated the patients' participative duration of treatment to know the effects of price and law.

Materials: For demographic collection and analysis, we collected data from management information system of the Kunming Branch of Taipei City Hospital between November (2006) and November (2008). 1330 person-times (1236 persons) were analyzed.

Results: There were 1160 male and 170 female person-times, with a mean age of 41 (17-87). HIV, HBsAg and HCV positive rates were 13.5%, 18.5% and 86.7% respectively. 1054 person-times afforded all medical service fees by themselves. 185 person-times were treated free because of HIV infection. 91