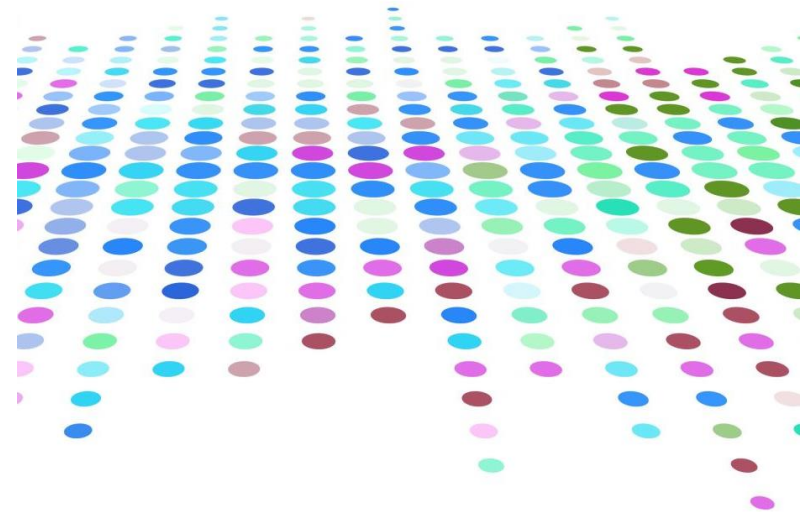


A Longitudinal Study of Healthcare Expenditure in India

By: Shahween khan

Under the guidance of :

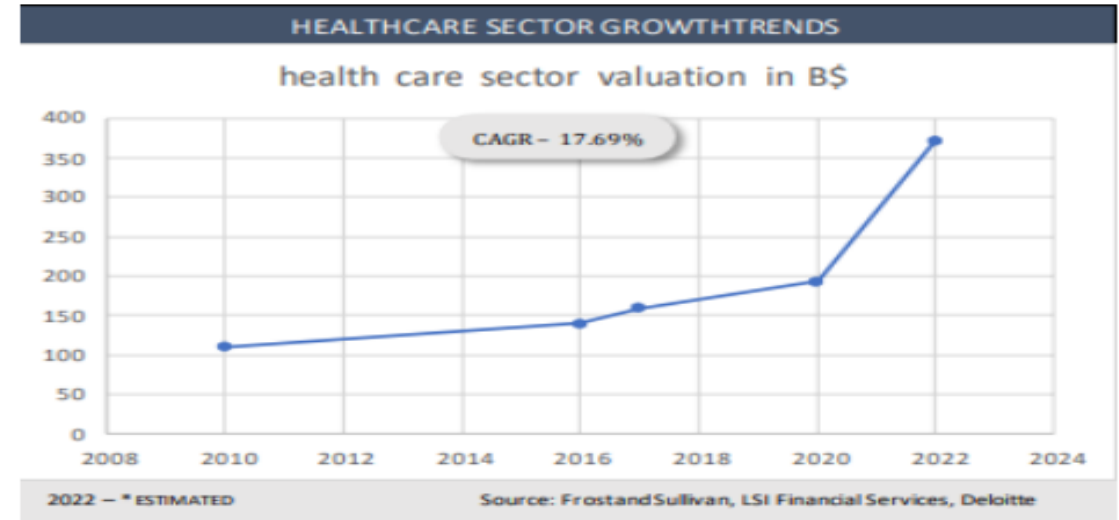
Dr Saurabh Kumar Banerjee



Introduction

THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

- Healthcare has become one of India's largest sectors, both in terms of revenue and employment.
- The industry is growing at a tremendous pace owing to its strengthening coverage, service and increasing expenditure by public as well private players.
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The Healthcare sector in India broadly includes

Hospitals

Pharmaceutical Companies & Standalone Pharmacies

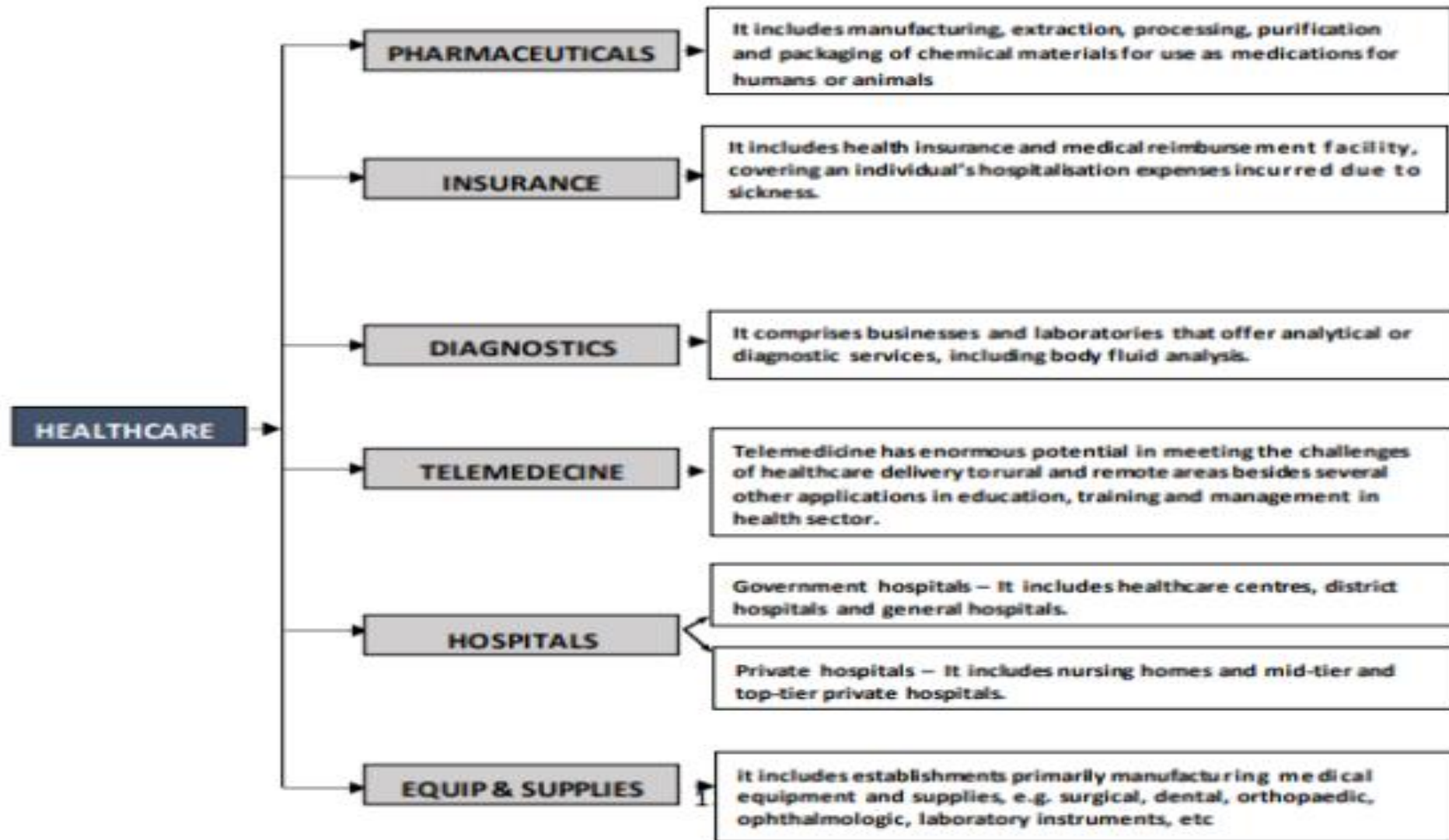
Diagnostic Services

Medical Equipment and Supplies

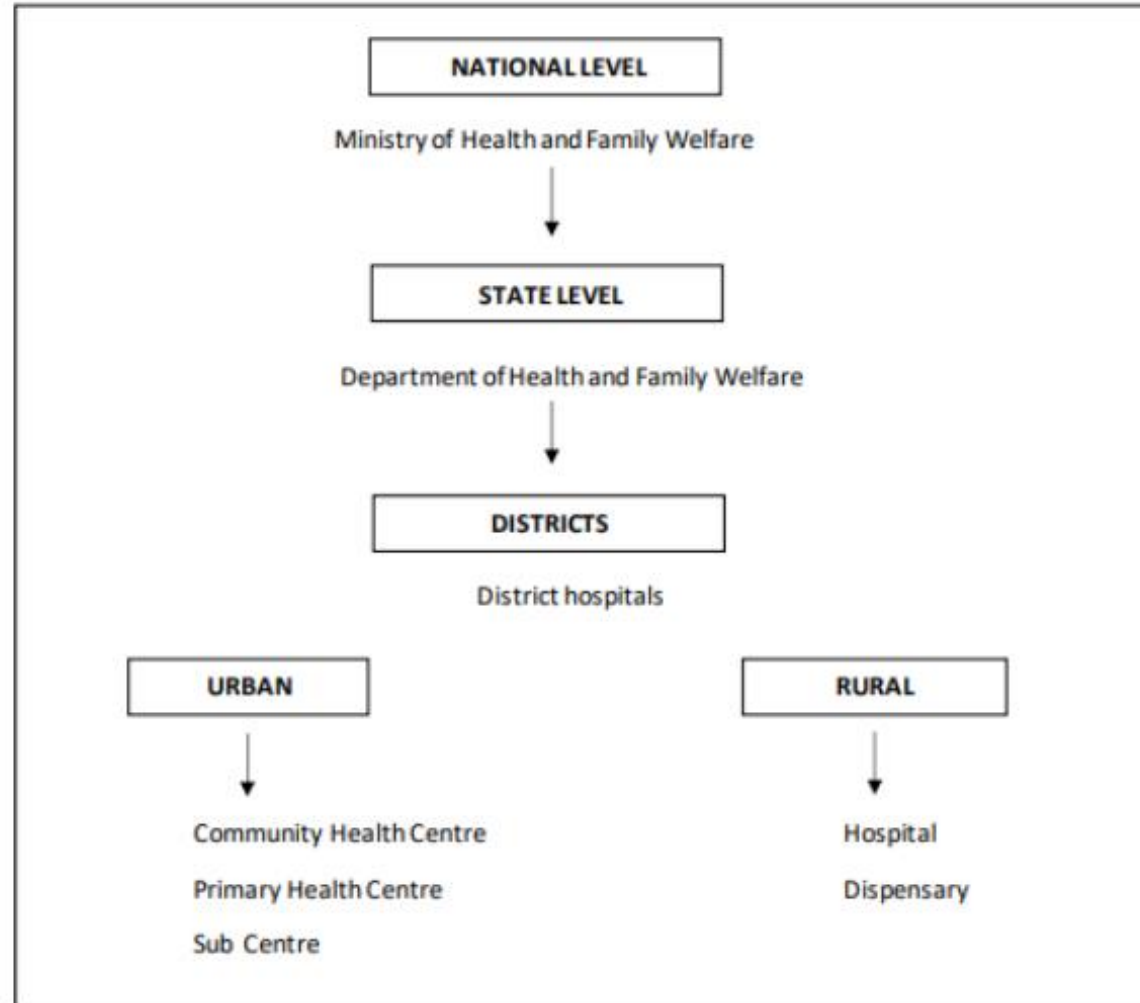
Medical Insurance

Telemedicine

Medical Tourism



The Health Infrastructure of India



Objectives of the Study

Primary Objective: The objective of the paper is to analyze accessing the healthcare system in India and the pattern of healthcare expenditure on health sector in India.

Secondary Objective: Provide comprehensive and comparable data on healthcare spending in India and its trend over the last decade in per capita terms. Evaluate data on central government spending on health as a fraction of total Union government expenses and as a fraction of GDP

Research question:

What are the notable trends in the Indian healthcare system?

What are initiatives taken by state and the Indian government?

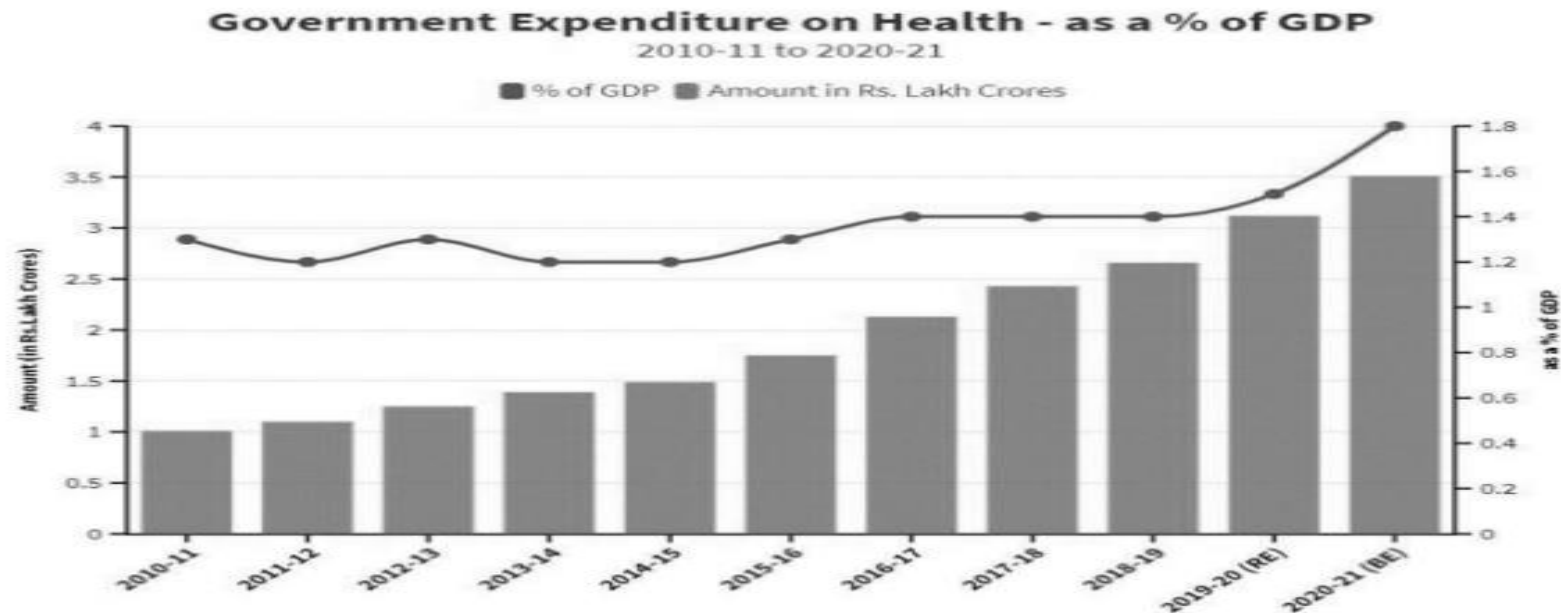
Impact of Covid-19 on health sector

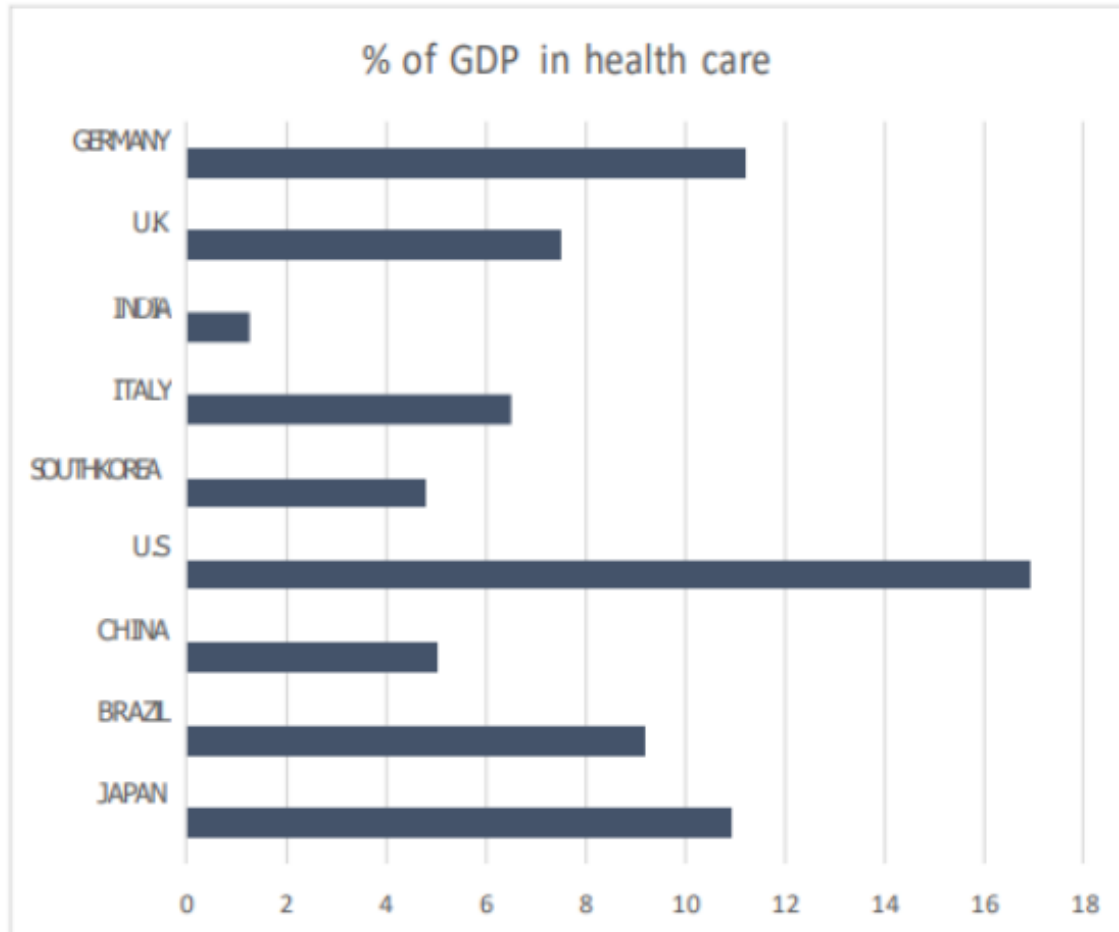
Review & Discussion

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

- HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE (%OF GDP) INDIA

India's public health expenditure has been steadily rising over the last decade in order to cater to its growing population. In fiscal year 2018, the value of public health expenditure by states and union territories together amounted to around 1.58 trillion Indian rupees

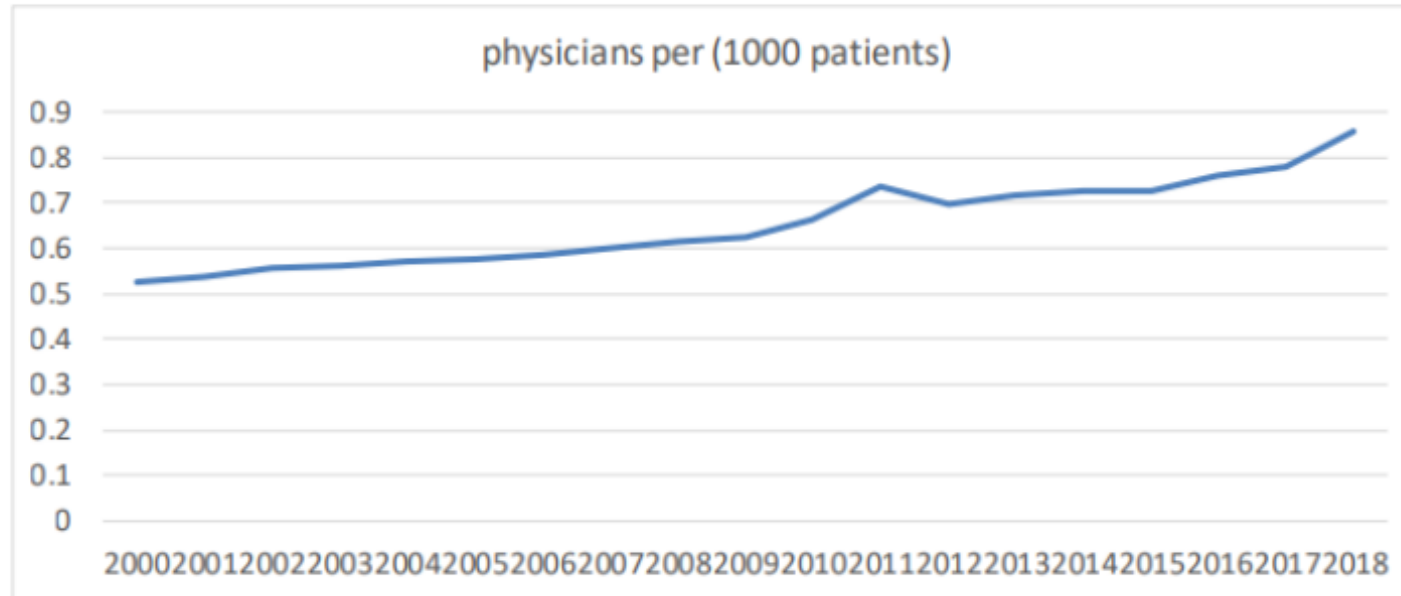




- The average for countries in 2018 was 8.8% of GDP. Developed nations—the US (16.9%), Germany (11.2%), France (11.2%) and Japan (10.9%)—spend even more.
- India spends the least among BRICS countries: Brazil spends the most (9.2%), 30 % of GDP in health care GERMANY U.K INDIA ITALY SOUTHKOREA U.S 17 CHINA BRAZIL JAPAN 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 followed by South Africa (8.1%), Russia (5.3%), China (5%). With public healthcare infrastructure stretched, out-of-pocket expenditure in urban centers is high in India

DOCTORS PER 1000 PATIENTS

There is one doctor for every 1,445 Indians as per the country's current population estimate of 135 crore, which is lower than the WHO's prescribed norm of one doctor for 1,000 people. When we focus on government sector there is only 1 govt doctor per 10926 people



EFFICIENCY IMPACT OF COVID-19

- COVID-19 came as an unprecedented shock to the already parlous Indian economy. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate for India for the full financial year of 2019-20 had been slower (4.2% growth) than the previous years.¹⁵ The severity of this health crisis, global economic decline due to COVID, the disruption of demand and supply chains, along with the imposed nationwide lockdown had acute as well as long lasting impact on this GDP and on the healthcare industry of India

Limitation of the Study

- All the data collected for the study was limited to secondary research only with noninvolvement of primary data collection. The comparative study was restricted only to the healthcare expenditure source of India. The bifurcation of States was not taken into consideration for the study

Conclusion

- ❖ The primary backbone of the Universal Health Coverage is Public Financing or Government Funding.
- ❖ The primary source of public financing is through taxes revenues and social insurance, whereas voluntary insurance forms the basis of private financing. India being 2nd largest country by population only spends as little as 1.2% of its total GDP whereas developed countries like USA spends 17% of the GDP.
- ❖ Insufficient allocation for the health sector pushing 7% of Indians below the poverty line and about 23% of the sick can't afford healthcare major part of the India depends on the governmentschemesfortheireffective treatment and which are not much effective



Thankyou