

India Health Expenditure

Why in News?

The National Health Accounts Estimates for 2020-21 and 2021-22 was released recently by the Union Health Ministry.

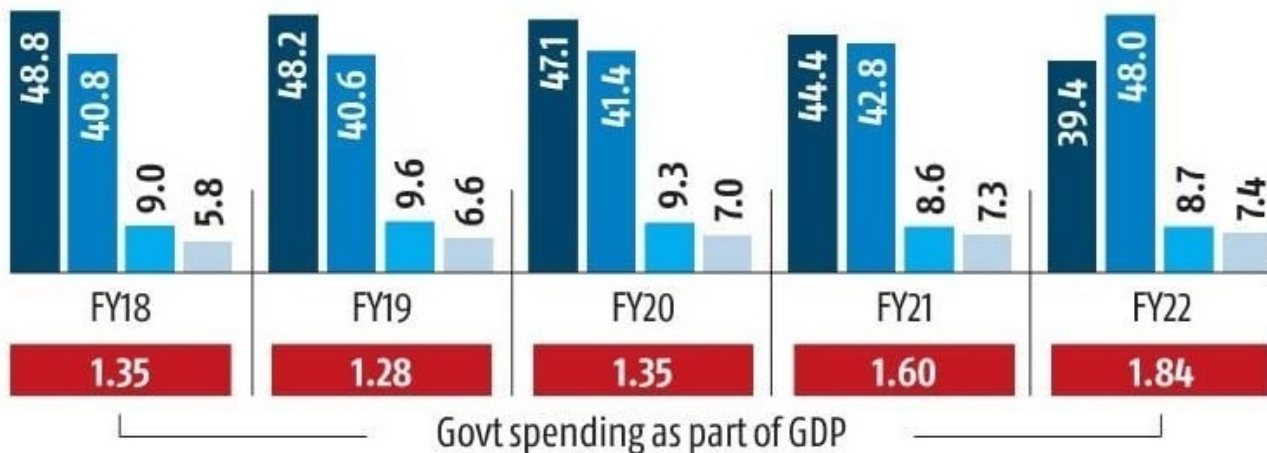
What is the status of Health Expenditure in India?

- The total health expenditure in India has risen to ***3.8 % of the GDP***.

| Total Health Expenditure | |
|--|---|
| Government Health Expenditure (GHE) | Expenditures from Union Government, State Governments, Rural and Urban Local Bodies including quasi-governmental organisations and donors in case funds are channeled through Government organisations. |
| Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) | Expenditures directly made by households at the point of receiving health care. |
| Social Security Expenditure (SSE) | It includes government-funded health insurance (both Center and State) and medical reimbursement to government employees. |
| Private Health Insurance (PHE) | Spending through health insurance companies where households or employers pay a premium to be covered under a specific health plan. |

HEALTH SPENDING (as % of total health expenditure)

■ Out of pocket expenditure
 ■ Government health expenditure
■ Social security health expenditure
 ■ Private health insurance

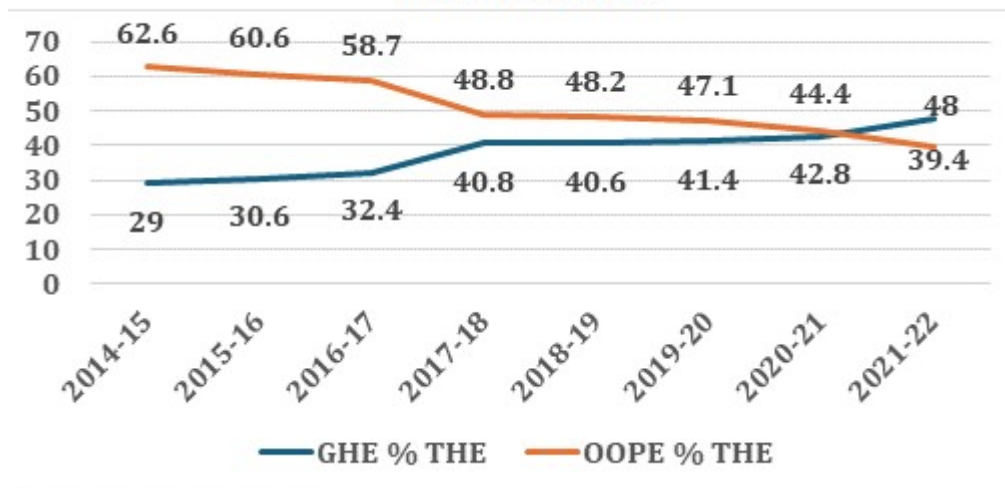


Source: National Health Account 2021-22

- Decline in OOPE** - It declined to **39.4 %** of total health expenditure (THE) in 2021-22 from 48.8 % in 2017-18.

National Health Policy aims to reduce OOPE as a proportion of total health expenditure to 35 % by financial year 2025-26 (FY26).

GHE vs OOPE

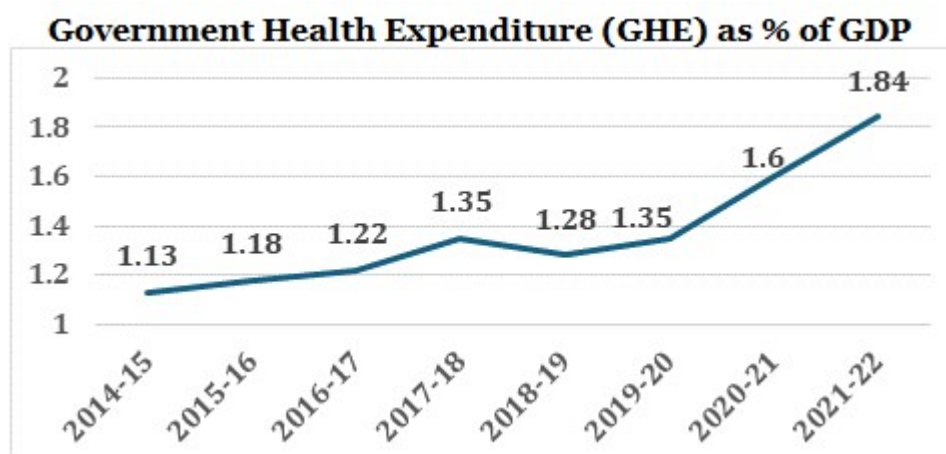


National Health Account

- National Health Account provides a systematic description of the financial flows in India's health system by different sources.
- Released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- It shows how the money is spent, how healthcare is provided, and the nature of healthcare services that are used.
- The NHA estimates are based on the globally accepted framework of 'A System of Health Accounts (SHA 2011), 2011' which facilitates inter-country comparisons.
- SHA 2011 is developed by World Health Organization (WHO).

What are the reason for reduced OOPE?

- **Increased government contribution** - Government Health Expenditure (GHE) rose marginally from 1.35 % of GDP, in 2017-18 **to 1.84 % in 2021-22.**



National Health Policy has targeted **2.5 % of GDP** for public health expenditure by 2025.

- Share of government health expenditures in total health expenditures has also shown a significant increase from 29.0 % in 2014-15 to **48.0 % in 2021-22.**
- **Increased per capita GHE** - In per capita terms, GHE has tripled, from Rs. 1,108 to Rs. 3,169 between 2014-15 to 2021-22.
- **Expanded private health insurance** - Coverage of private health insurance risen from 5.8 % in 2017-18 to **7.4 % in 2021-22.**
- **Increased social security spending** - The proportion of total health expenditure allocated to social health insurance programs has increased from 5.7 % in 2014-15 to **8.7 % in 2021-22.**
- **Government Health Schemes** - More than Rs 1 lakh crore savings have accrued from the Ayushman Bharat PMJAY.
- Free Dialysis scheme, launched in 2015-16 have benefited 25 lakh people.

What are the benefits of reduced OOPE?

- **Universal Health Coverage** - decrease in OOPE is a constructive sign of realising Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as postulated in the National Health Policy, 2017.
- **Prevents financial ruin** - Reduced OOP protects against Unexpected medical expenses can lead to bankruptcy or severe debt.
- **Enables savings** - With lower healthcare costs, individuals can allocate more of their income towards savings or other financial goals.
- **Increases access to care** - Lower costs can encourage people to seek preventive care and timely treatment, leading to better health outcomes.
- **Reduces delayed care** - Reduced OOPE can encourage people to seek treatment when needed without worrying about financial constraints.
- **Reduces poverty** - Reducing OOPE costs can help alleviate poverty and improve

overall societal well-being.

- **Increases productivity** - Reduced OOPE can contribute to a healthier workforce and a stronger economy thus improving the productivity.

What lies ahead?

- Expand health insurance programmes to cover outpatient and preventive health services.
- Include people above the poverty line also under the social security schemes to achieve universal coverage.
- Cover the whole household irrespective of the number of members living in the household.
- Enrol urban poor e in health insurance programmes without at the earliest.

References

1. [Business Standard | Out-of-pocket health spend falls](#)
2. [PIB | National Health Accounts](#)

