Household catastrophic health care expenditure: Evidence on the effects of o pocket health care payments in the East African Region

Johnson Nzau Mavole
St. Augustine University of Tanzania.

Corresponding author's contacts: johnsonsyamp@gmail.com/jmavole@saut.ac.tz

Abstract

Health care funding and the quality of healthcare outcomes in development are inseparab World Health Organization Assembly resolution of 2005 on universal coverage and sust health financing and the Paris Declaration of 2001 on greater Investments in the Health Health Insurance and Financing forms the basis of this study. African Governments con through the Abuja Declaration, to allocate and spend at least 15 per cent of government f their National GDP on health. In June 2015, Countries in the East African Community concu released their National budgets for the Financial Years 2015/2016. None of the countr fulfilled the Abuja declaration promise on healthcare investment in East African Com-Households pay for healthcare through subscriptions to health insurance schemes and dire of-pocket payments as they utilize services. Out-of-pocket payment is generally considere the least preferred mode of paying for healthcare. This is due to the fact that there is no po risk and cross subsidization between individuals with varying health care needs. Individual greater health care needs bear the heaviest financial burden, irrespective of their ability to such, there is no equity in paying for health care. Out-of-pocket payments also expose hou to the risk of catastrophic expenditures. This is a situation where a household spends proportion of income on healthcare, at the expense of other needs such as clothing and ed for children. A related literature review will be analyzed, and conclusions and the way f concerning household healthcare spending in East African Countries discussed.

Key terms: Households; catastrophic health care spending/expenditure; Out-of pocket particles universal health care

