



# THE HEALTHCARE PUZZLE

integrating healthcare







# Funding universal healthcare:

# The great distraction

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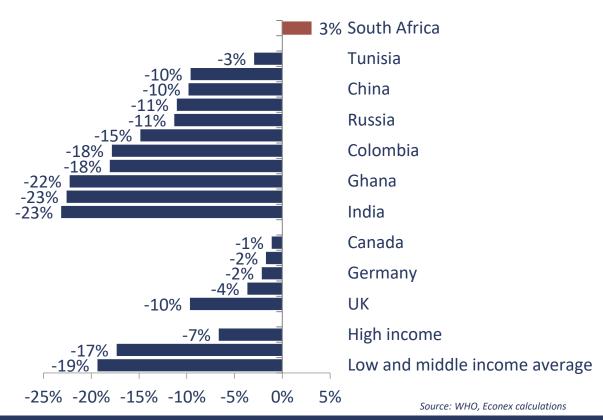
If the first heart transplant happened today, in which one of the hospital groups would it have happened?

## This is it! The tipping point...





#### Change in DALYs from 2000 to 2012

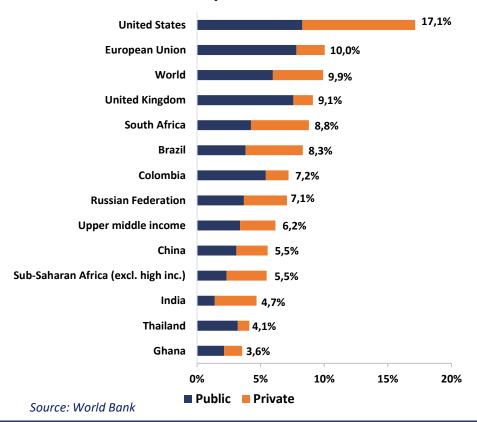


- SA's life expectancy increased since 2006, BUT:
- SA is 1 of 3 countries where the HALE at birth decreased for males from 1990 to now
  - Males born in 2016 can expect to have a healthy life of 51.5 years (1990: 53 years)
  - Largest increase for males: Ethiopia
- Only 1 of 2 countries where the HALE at birth decreased for females
  - Females born in 2016 can expect to have a healthy life of 56.1 years (1990: 58.6 years)
  - Largest increase for females: Maldives



- SA is 1 of top 5 countries with highest age-standardises DALY rates relative to the rates expected on the basis of their socio-demographic index (SDI)
  - Also one of top 5 with smallest decrease in the gap between observed and expected age-standardised DALY rates since 1990
  - Top 5 that improved include Ethiopia and Liberia
- Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda are the top 5 countries in terms of decreasing the gap between their observed and expected life expectancy since 2000

#### **Health expenditure as % of GDP**

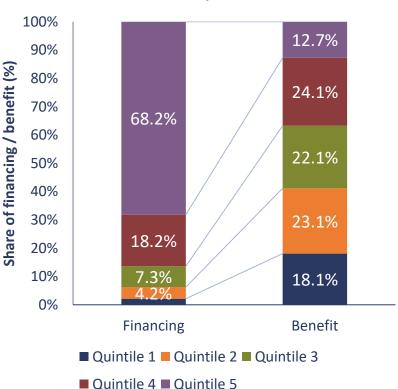


- NHI White Paper financing system that punishes the poor
- Taking stock: Who pays for healthcare, who receives it, and who needs it?

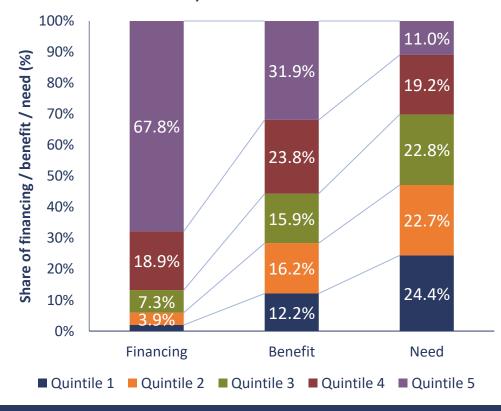
### A "financing system that punishes the poor"?



#### **PUBLIC sector results, 2010**



#### **COMBINED results, 2010**

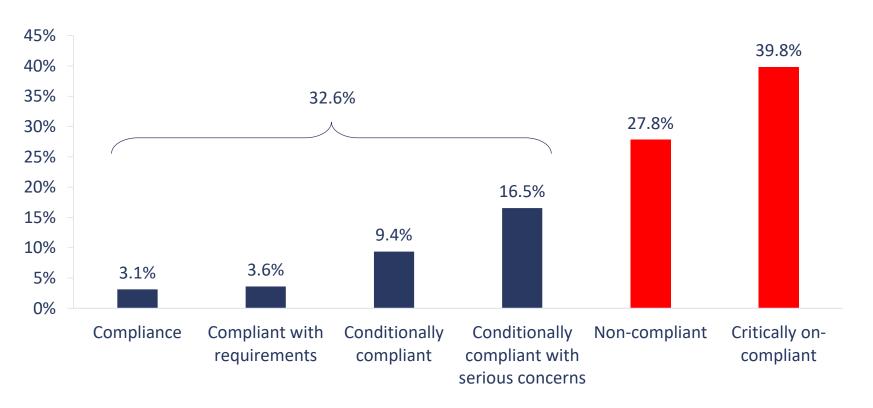


# Why is the poor not getting what the wealthy is paying for?





#### **OHSC 2014/15 Compliance Results for 417 public facilities**



# **Examples of poor quality**











Source: OHSC Inspections Results 2014-2015







One structural issue remains unaddressed:

# Governance (management and accountability)

But we're focussing on a problem that is (largely) already solved...

THE GREAT DISTRACTION!

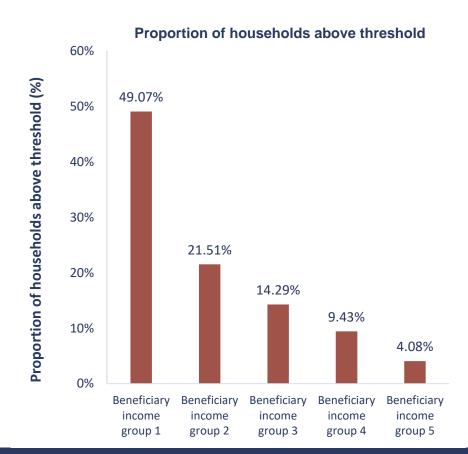


### Throwing money at the problem...



#### • Removal of the tax credit?

- 1.9 million beneficiaries in 2016 (21.9% of all beneficiaries) may move above affordability threshold (12.85% of disposable income)
- This increases burden on the state, and possibly less money in the pot
- More people at higher financial risk (which was originally the reason FOR the tax credit)
- But does nothing to the problem we identified (because it is not a financing problem...)



# Throwing more money at the problem...

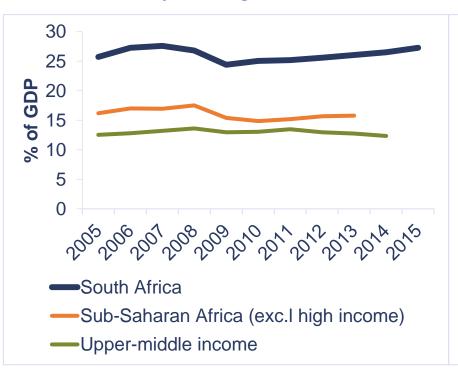
#### Increase taxes?

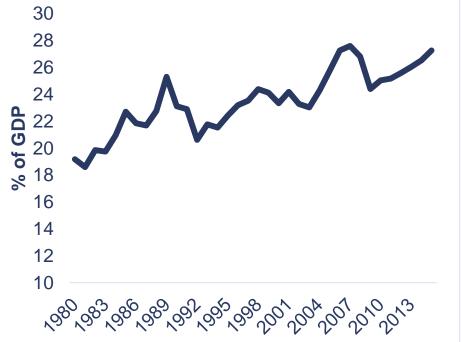
- NHI White Paper preferred tax scenario: 2% payroll tax and 2% surcharge on taxable income (effectively an increase in personal income tax)
- Negative impact on economy of higher taxes
  - Cost of employment increases impedes attempts at creating jobs
  - Lower household income lower spending, savings and investments
  - All these reduce GDP growth
  - Higher taxes will likely have a negative impact on ratings agencies' assessments of SA
- Still not solving any of the problems because it is not only a money issue



Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, 2005-2015







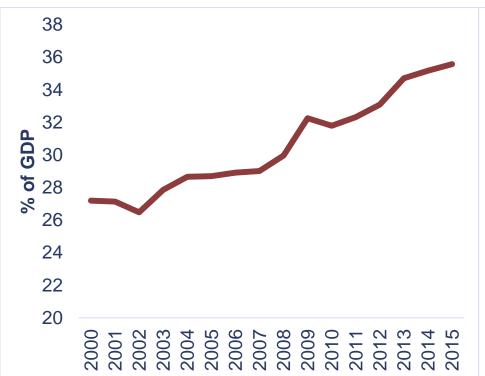
Source: World Bank data 14

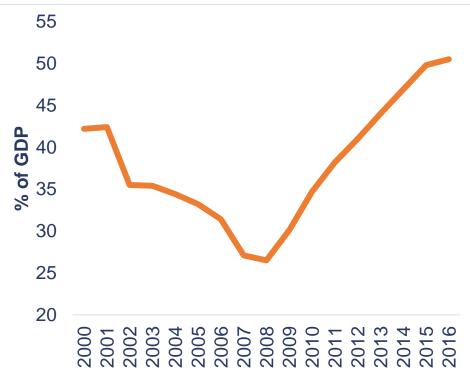
#### **SA** macroeconomic environment



# Government expenditure as percentage of GDP, 2000-2015







Source: World Bank data 15

- Funding options may be taking us further away from the goal
- Structural problems need structural solutions
- Purchaser-provider split

• The public sector does not look the way it does due to a lack of funding

Even in the current environment there are outliers where













We may require some funding along the way, but for now it is a great distraction

The real solution we need is likely to be less costly and produce better outcomes for all



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