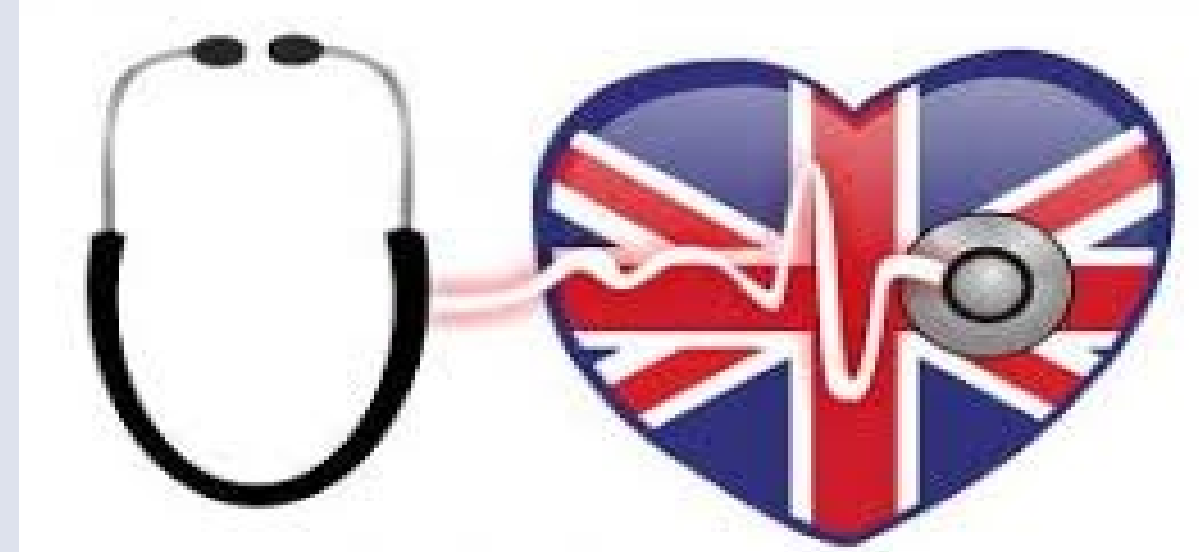


Comparison of International Health Care Systems: United Kingdom

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Overview

World Rankings:

- The World Health Organization (WHO) ranks the UK's healthcare system in 18th place compared to other countries systems (World Health Report, 2019).

Gross domestic products spent on healthcare:

- The UK's Gross domestic product (GDP) was \$2.9 trillion in 2014 (Cylus et al., 2015).
- The UK spent 10% of its countries GDP on healthcare in 2016 (Watt et al., 2019).

Provider Choice

The United Kingdom's healthcare system is composed of one primary public provider, the National Health Service (NHS).

- This government-sponsored universal system distributes majority of health insurance products, ensuring that access to non-emergency care is not curbed (Chiarini et al., 2017).
- Despite the broad reach of the provider, the NHS system has become one of the most efficient providers in the world among industrialized countries (Chang et al., 2011).
- The delivery of healthcare under this system is delegated to the Strategic Health Authorities (SHA), an overseeing service that delegates roles, responsibilities, and resources to local departments (Chang et al., 2011).

Production

The United Kingdom's public health sector model is driven by a Sustainable Procurement Production, or SPP, mode of production.

- Suppliers and bidders are evaluated on sustainability of social and environmental elements of delivering patient care (Chiarini et al., 2017).
- Quality control is performed not only for maintenance of ethical standards but monetary expectations (Domanska, 2016).
- Holistic approaches that are efficient in this model of healthcare are rewarding with consistent and continual production of resources and trust (Chiarini et al., 2017).

Financing/Supply

- Primarily funded through taxation and small amount comes from National Insurance Contributions (NICs)
- Remainder comes from private medical insurance and out-of-pocket payments
- 83.5% of total expenditure covered by public sources in 2013
- 16.5% of private out of pocket expenses on healthcare in 2013

(Cylus et al., 2015)

Reimbursement

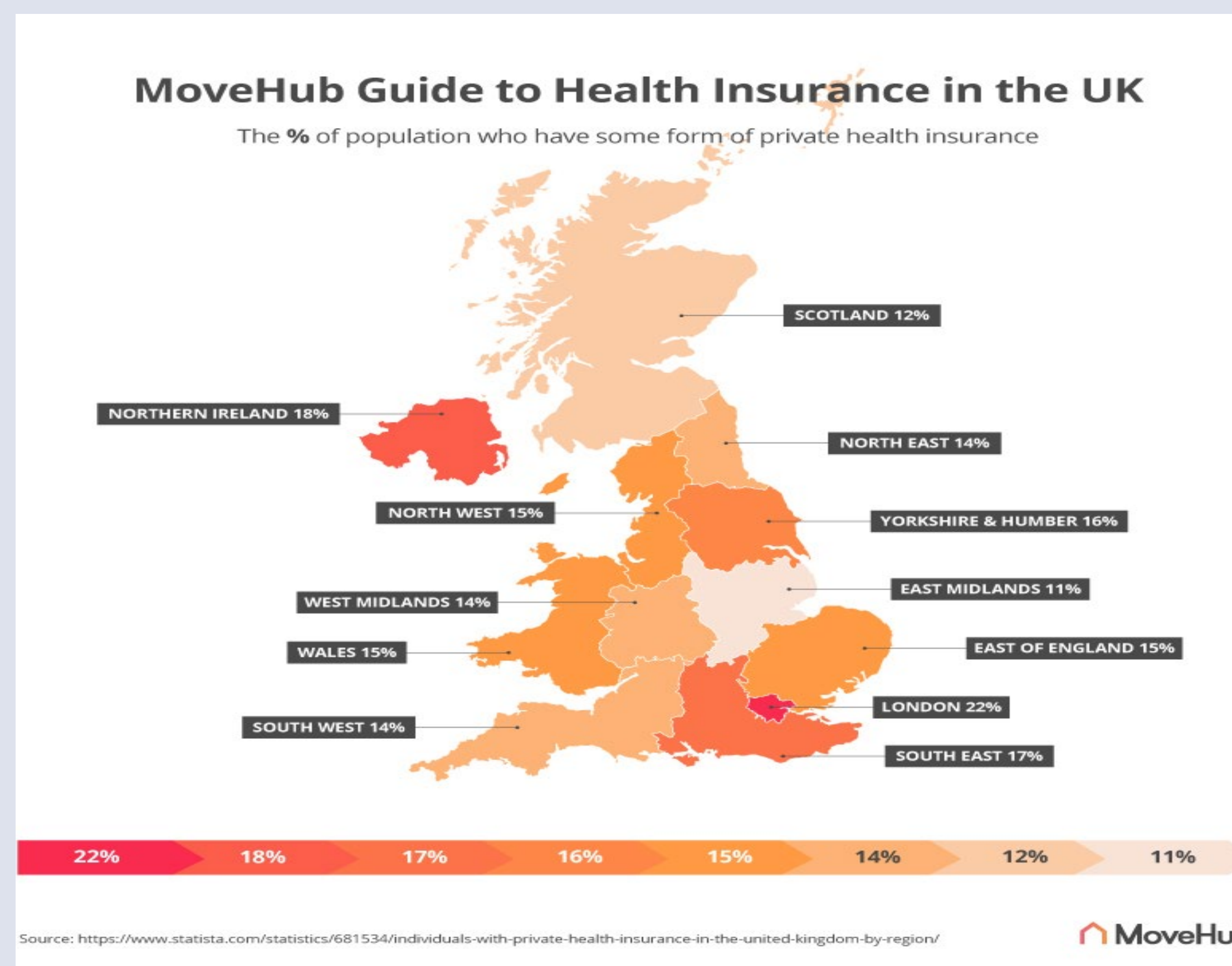
National Health Service Is the public sector

- Citizens of the UK have free healthcare
- Any costs are usually related to dental and pharmaceutical charges
- Countries within England can create their own policies
- Public expenditure is primary source of funding for healthcare services in the UK

Private coverage

- Enrollees include individuals and employers for their employees
- Pay for coverage not covered by the public sector and to access NHS covered care more quickly
- Copays are a shared cost with the NHS
- Direct payment includes social care, general eye services and medicines

(Cylus et al., 2015)



Challenges

- Limited resources to afford new innovative technology
- The UK has an Aging population, and effectively managing their healthcare needs will be challenging.
- Access to healthcare poses a risk to the UK population based on resources.
- The limited financial budget makes it challenging to hire the appropriate number of workers and have adequate facilities.
- The rising cost of healthcare limits the UK healthcare spending budget at a higher rate.

(Cylus et al., 2015)

Payer System

National Health Service (NHS)

- Universal system of health coverage that covers the entire population.
- Citizens have the option to purchase private health insurance
- UK's Department of Health allocates funds to England, England allocates to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

(Cylus et al., 2015)

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