Pakistan being a lower-middle income country, is always being able to allocate less than or around 2% of GDP to health due to which out-of-Pocket payments have a very large share in Pakistan’s total health financing. Hence, when this OOP health expenditures exceeds a defined threshold of Household’s non-food expenditure consumption expenditure then the Household face financial catastrophe. This research will shed light on the features that can make households in Pakistan more vulnerable to catastrophic health expenses and will fill the gap by analyzing the determinants of Catastrophic health expenditures of Pakistan and discussing about the Incidence and Intensity of these Catastrophic health expenditures. we have used survey data of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) of Pakistan for the year 2015-2016[1] for 24,238 households. It contains household’s information including education, income, consumption expenditure and health expenditures. As anticipated, some determining factors significantly increase the risk of facing catastrophic health expenditures.


[1] Latest consumption data available for Pakistan.

Contact : Sonia Schwartz(https://cerdi.uca.fr/version-francaise/unite/lequipe/annuaire/sonia-schwartz) pour plus d'informations sur le cycle des séminaires doctorants du CERDI.