



Impact Analysis of Public Health Insurance Programmes on Healthcare Utilization Rates Among Senegalese Patients in South Africa

Siyanda Sithole¹, Phumza Dlamini^{2,3}, Siphon Makwazi^{4,5}, Mamphela Motshekga^{5,6}

¹ Department of Clinical Research, Durban University of Technology (DUT)

² Stellenbosch University

³ Department of Epidemiology, Wits Business School

⁴ Department of Pediatrics, Stellenbosch University

⁵ Durban University of Technology (DUT)

⁶ Department of Surgery, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Published: 27 December 2008 | **Received:** 24 August 2008 | **Accepted:** 03 November 2008

Correspondence: ssithole@outlook.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18874041](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18874041)

Author notes

Siyanda Sithole is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, Durban University of Technology (DUT) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Phumza Dlamini is affiliated with Stellenbosch University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Siphon Makwazi is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Stellenbosch University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Mamphela Motshekga is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health insurance programmes have been implemented in South Africa to improve access to healthcare services for vulnerable populations. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data from surveys and qualitative interviews with healthcare providers was used. Senegalese patients who had access to the public health insurance programme were found to have increased healthcare utilization by a proportion of 30% compared to those without insurance. Public health insurance significantly enhances healthcare utilization among Senegalese immigrants in South Africa. Implementing similar public health insurance programmes can further improve healthcare access and outcomes for immigrant populations. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan, African, Governance, SocialDeterminants, HealthcareAccessibility, QualitativeMethods, PublicPolicy

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge