

# Establishing Bahrain as a Competitive Medical Tourism Hub in the Region: a Directive Study

Your  
global  
future  
**begins**  
here

College of  
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MBA program

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**Oil-based economy** → **> 80% of government income**

**Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030**



**Economic Diversification**



**Long-term Economic Growth**

**Investment & Development** → **high-potential sectors /economic opportunities**

**Tourism Sector**

**A segment of tourism sector**



**Medical Tourism**

**Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030** —————> **BH a leading center for modern medicine.**

- **Lack of clear policy guidelines**
- **Absence of strategy**
- **Lack of research**

### **Especially that:**

- **MT industry is a fast growing global niche market**
- **Market value of USD 55 billion / CAGR 15% to 25% a year** (Patients Beyond Borders, 2014)
- **About over 50 countries around the globe have recognized medical tourism as a national industry and sought competitive position within that industry** (Gahlinger, 2008).

### **So what about Bahrain ?**

**Which is facing economic challenges in general and healthcare challenges in particular.**

**There is a need to consider economic opportunities of MT**

**National Interests & Economic Vision Inspirations**



**Purpose-** to study the factors that can establish Bahrain as a competitive medical tourism hub in the region.

- **Medical Tourism Potentiators (MTPs)**
- **Medical Tourism Enablers (MTEs)**

### **Objectives:**

- To assess Bahrain's potentiality for developing its medical tourism sector based on its general characteristics, economy, healthcare sector, and tourism market
- To study Singapore's medical tourism model and its relevance for realizing Bahrain's medical tourism potential
- To suggest policy recommendations to support decision making of government and various sector stakeholders in order to attain medical tourism prosperity.

# Literature Review



- **REVIEW OF LITERATURE: THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN**
- REVIEW OF BAHRAIN'S ECONOMY
- REVIEW OF BAHRAIN'S HEALTH SECTOR
- REVIEW OF BAHRAIN'S TOURISM SECTOR

Despite the brilliant profile of Bahrain to encourage medical tourism,

*the perspective of key stakeholders is crucial*

*to generalize qualitative findings*

## MEDICAL TOURISM ENABLERS (MTES) – SINGAPORE'S MODEL

### Why Singapore ?

#### 1- Previous Researchers' Recommendations

(Lunt, Horsfall and Hanefeld, 2015; Medhekar, 2014a,b; Lim, 2005).

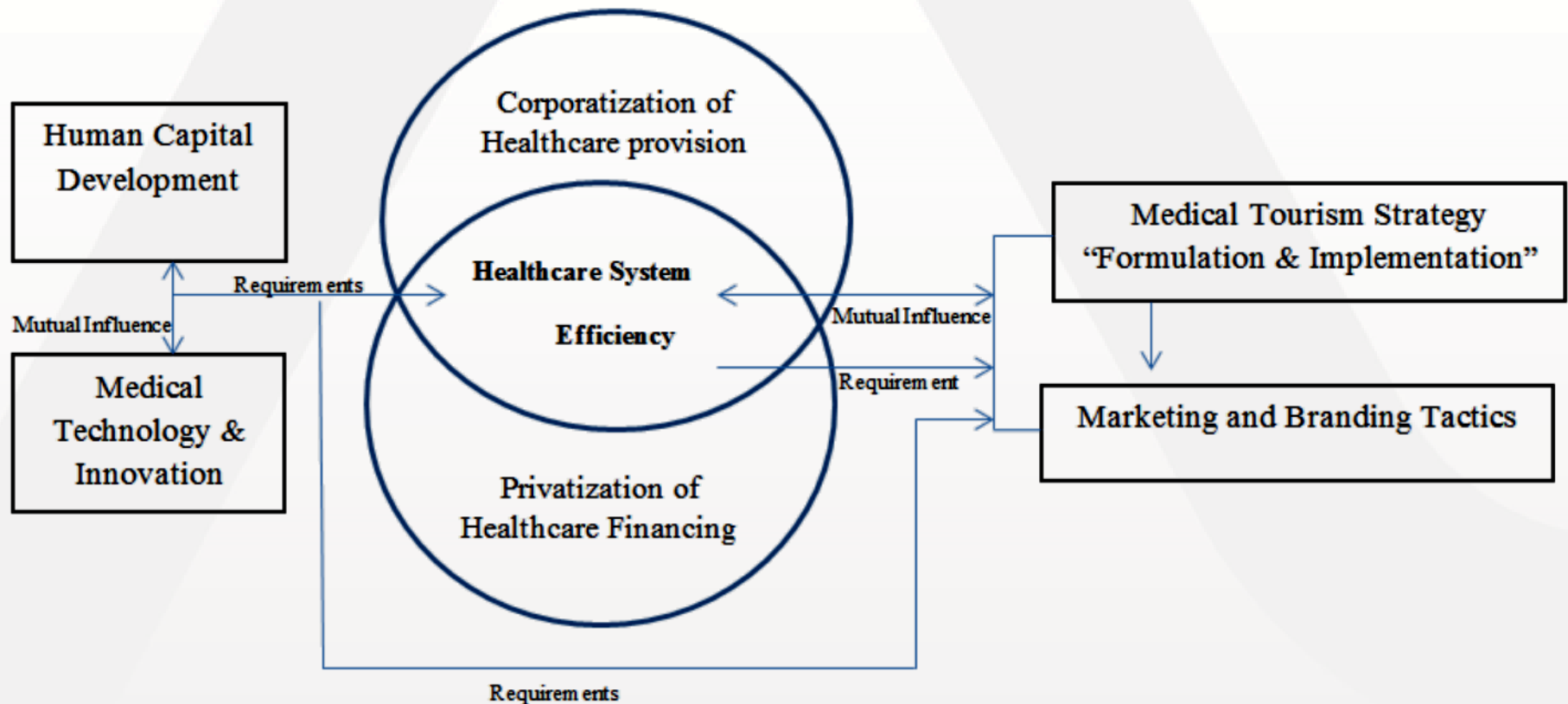
#### 2- Singapore's Profile and Model of Excellence

#### 3- Bahrain-Singapore Free Trade Agreement

Rater/Index	Global Ranking	Year	Key Area of Assessment	Source
Index of Economic Freedom	2 <sup>nd</sup> out of 178 countries	2015	Economic Freedom	The Heritage Foundation (2015)
The World Bank	1 <sup>st</sup> out of 189 countries	2015	Ease of Doing Business	World Bank (2014)
Medical Tourism Index	4 <sup>th</sup> out of 25 countries	2014	Attractiveness for Medical Tourism	Medical Tourism Index (2014)
Bloomberg's 2014 ranking	1 <sup>st</sup> out of 51 countries	2014	Healthcare System Efficiency	Bloomberg (2014)
Global Innovation Index 2014	7 <sup>th</sup> out of 143 countries	2014	Innovation Performance	Cornell University, INSEAD and WIPO, (2014)
The World Economic Forum	2 <sup>nd</sup> out of 148 countries	2014	Global Competitiveness	World Economic Forum (2014)

## MEDICAL TOURISM ENABLERS (MTES) – SINGAPORE'S MODEL

Environment of:    ●Public-private Partnerships    ●Accreditations & Governance



## Medical Tourism Potentiators (MTPs)

- **MTP1** The national vision “strategy” of the country.
- **MTP2** The economic openness
- **MTP3** The general tourism sector competitiveness
- **MTP4** Reputation & trustworthiness of provided medical services.
- **MTP5** The physical resources in private medical sector
- **MTP6** The human resources in private medical sector
- **MTP7** The management competency in private medical sector
- **MTP8** The level of investment in medical tourism related projects
- **MTP9** The level of cooperation between public and private medical sectors
- **MTP10** The level of government support to the organizations of private medical sector.
- **MTP11** The level of medical services quality in private medical sector.
- **MTP12** The level of price “cost” affordability of medical services in private medical sector.
- **MTP13** The market size of medical tourists in the region.
- **MTP14** The healthcare cooperation schemes with neighbor countries.

# Research Methodology

Mixed approach –  
quantitative and qualitative research design

Directive Research

Descriptive Research

## *Sampling Techniques*

### Disproportionate Stratified Random Sampling



Sort of Medical Entity	Hospitals			Centers		Clinics	
Sub-classification	General	Specialized	Dental	Medical	Dental	General	Dental
Population Size <sup>a</sup>	11	4	2	33	20	99	45
	17			53		144	
	Total: 214						
≈Percentage in population	5.1%	2%	0.9%	16%	9%	46%	21%
Recommended sample Size <sup>b</sup>	138						
≈Percentage in Sample	8%	3%	1.5%	14.5%	9 %	44%	20%
≈Numbers in Sample	11	4	2	20	12	61	28

Sampling Plan Intended by the Researcher.

<sup>a</sup> Data is obtained from NHRA annual report (2013).

<sup>b</sup> Calculated by Sample Size Calculator available online via Raosoft, Inc. 2004 (Accessed on 6<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2015 via: <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>) - Statistical parameters were fixed as following: (5% margin of error, 95% level of confidence, 50% response distribution).

## *Data Collection Techniques*

### *Self-administered questionnaires =*

in-person drop-off “paper questionnaires” 100

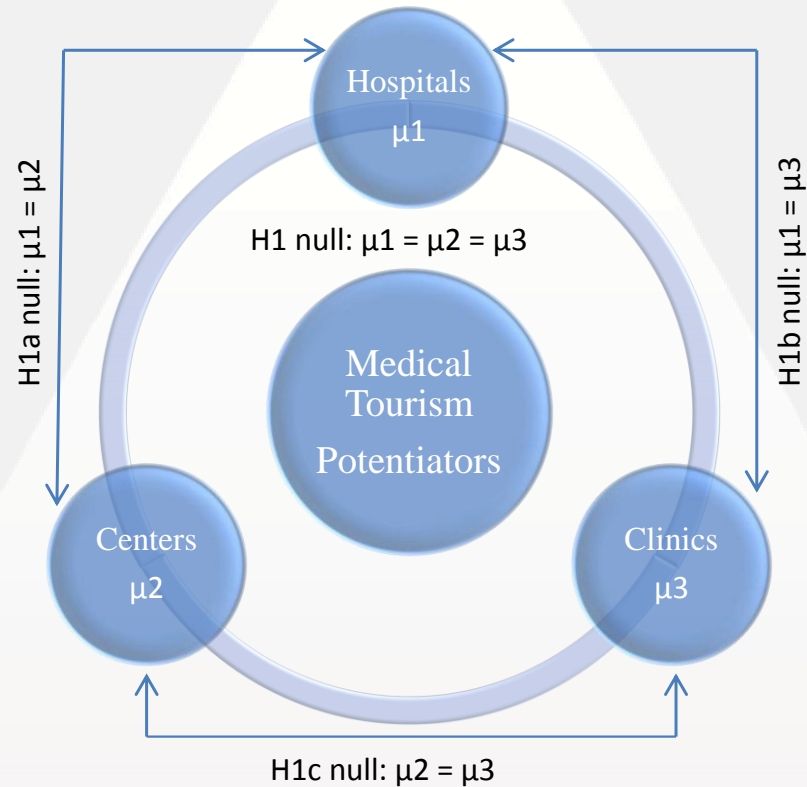


+

e-mail questionnaires 80

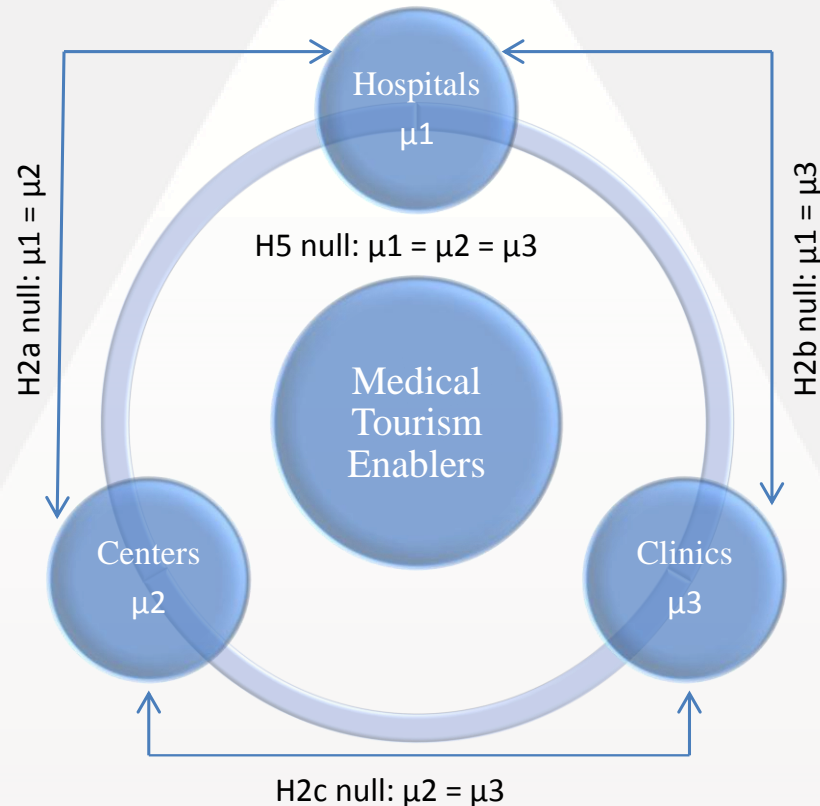


## 1- Hypotheses (MTPs)



Theoretical framework of main hypothesis and sub-hypothesis for the domain of medical tourism potentiators (MTPs).

## 2- Hypotheses (MTEs)



Theoretical framework of main hypothesis and sub-hypothesis for the domain of medical tourism enablers.

## ***Gathering, Processing & Analyzing Data***

### ***Microsoft Excel Worksheet 2010***

#### ***Basic Data analysis***

Central tendency measures (mean, median, and mode) and variability measures “dispersion” represented through standard deviation, kurtosis, skewness, and histogram.

### ***Statistical Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version***

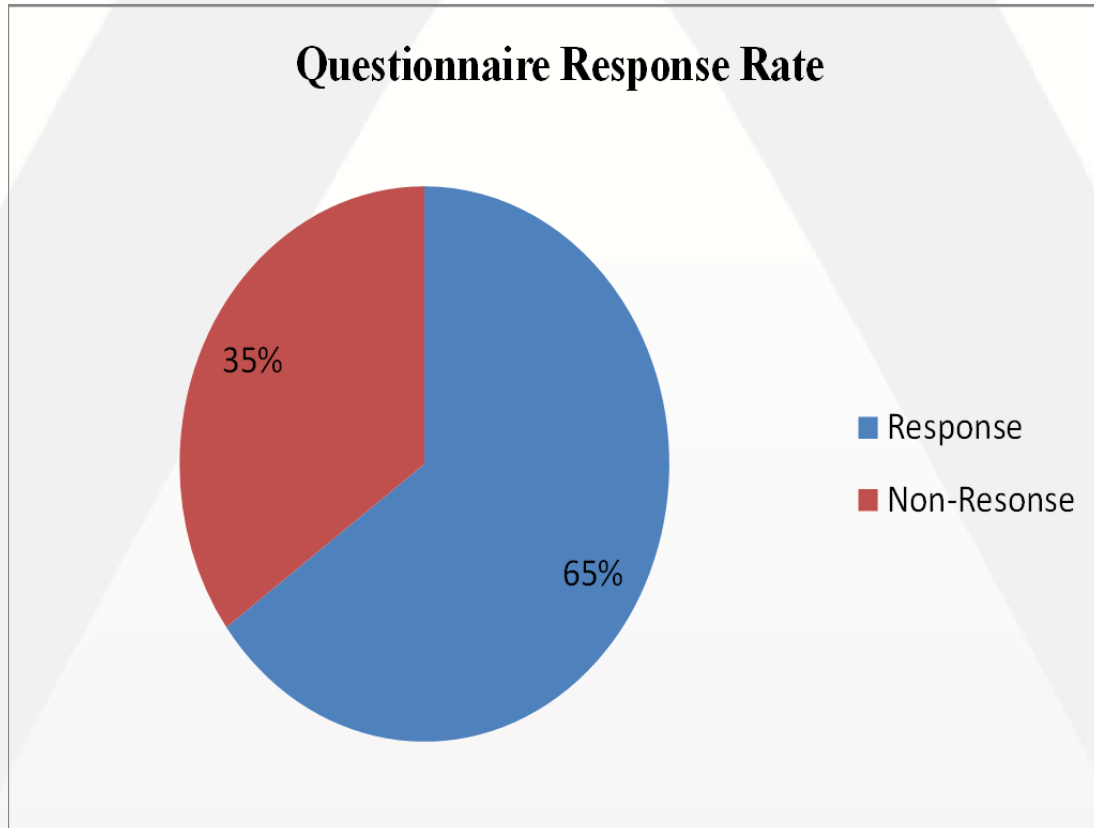
#### ***Inferential statistics analysis***

One-way (ANOVA) test

Bonferroni test

Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient

# Results & Interpretations



Questionnaire response rate versus non-response rate.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Variable		Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Specialization</b>	Medical	32	27.4
	Surgical	29	24.8
	Dental	31	26.5
	Diagnostic	8	6.8
	Healthcare Administration (H.A)	9	7.7
	Other	8	6.8
		117	100
<b>Education Level</b>	Bachelor	20	17.1
	Master	37	31.6
	PhD or Equivalent	50	42.7
	Other	10	8.5
		117	100
<b>Years of Experience</b>	5 years or less	4	3.4
	6-10 years	4	3.4
	11-15 years	13	11.1
	16-20 years	49	41.9
	+ 20	47	40.2
		117	100
<b>International Work Experience</b>	Yes	89	76.1
	No	28	23.9
		117	100
<b>Nationality</b>	Bahraini	85	72.6
	Non-Bahraini	32	27.4
		117	100

Demographic information of respondents (N = 117).



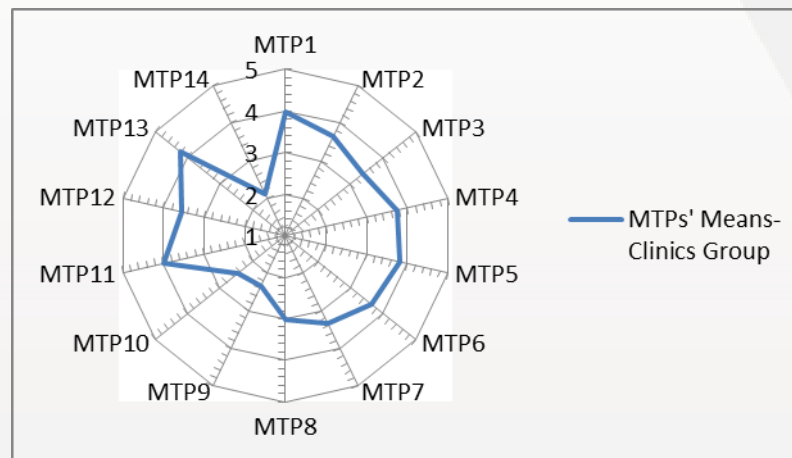
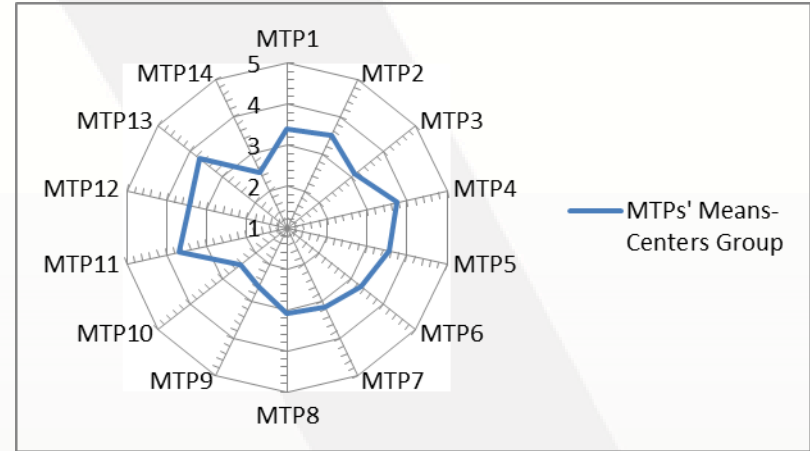
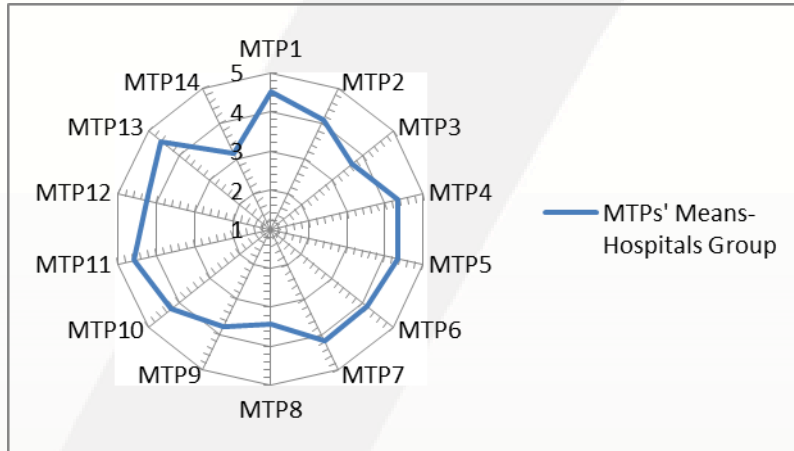
## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Medical Tourism Potentiators	Mean	S.D.	Rank*
P13: Market size of medical tourists in GCC	4.128	0.93	1
P11: Medical services quality of private sector	3.966	0.84	2
P1: Bahrain Economic Vision 2030	3.880	1.00	3
P4: Reputation & trustworthiness of medical services	3.803	0.93	4
P5: Physical resources in private medical sector	3.803	0.82	4
P2: Economic openness	3.650	0.92	5
P6: Healthcare human resources in private medical sector	3.615	0.94	6
P12: Cost affordability of medical services in private sector	3.590	1.08	7
P7: Management competency in private medical sector	3.385	1.07	8
P3: General tourism sector competitiveness	3.333	0.93	9
P8: Investment in medical tourism related projects	3.085	0.91	10
P10: Government support to private medical sector firms	2.624	1.13	11
P9: Cooperation level between public and private medical sectors	2.547	1.04	12
P14: Healthcare cooperation schemes between GCC	2.316	1.08	13

Grand  
Mean for  
all 14  
potentiators  
= 3.409

S.D = 0.545

## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS



## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Medical Tourism Enablers	Grand Means		S.D.
Strategic Planning related MTEs	4.607	Mean for all 20 variables  = <b>4.472</b>	0.606
Marketing and Branding related MTEs	4.432		0.721
Technology & Innovation related MTEs	4.410		0.660
Human Capital Development related MTEs	4.568		0.572
Healthcare System Efficiency related MTEs	4.342		0.840

## VALIDITY & RELIABILITY

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's alpha	N of Items / Domain	Interpretation
0.895	14 / MTPs	Very good reliability
0.905	20 / MTEs	Very good reliability

## VALIDITY & RELIABILITY

- External validity: face validity and content validity techniques.
- Internal validity:

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		<b>.794</b>
	Approx. Chi-Square	<b>2232.993</b>
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	<b>561</b>
	Sig.	<b>.000</b>

## HYPOTHESES TESTING

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F.	Sig.
<b>MTPs</b>	Between Groups	6.677	2	3.338	9.456	.000
	Within Groups	40.248	114	.353		
	Total	46.925	116			
<b>MTEs</b>	Between Groups	.467	2	.234	1.492	.229
	Within Groups	17.855	114	.157		
	Total	18.322	116			

Results of one-way (ANOVA) test, output by SPSS.

## HYPOTHESES TESTING

Dependent Variable	(I) type	(J) type	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MTPs	Hospital	Centre	.86348 <sup>*</sup>	.20201	.000	.3726	1.3543
		Clinic	.71380 <sup>*</sup>	.18491	.001	.2645	1.1631
	Centre	Hospital	-.86348 <sup>*</sup>	.20201	.000	-1.3543	-.3726
		Clinic	-.14968	.12712	.724	-.4586	.1592
	Clinic	Hospital	-.71380 <sup>*</sup>	.18491	.001	-1.1631	-.2645
		Centre	.14968	.12712	.724	-.1592	.4586
MTEs	Hospital	Centre	.21478	.13455	.340	-.1121	.5417
		Clinic	.20495	.12316	.296	-.0943	.5042
	Centre	Hospital	-.21478	.13455	.340	-.5417	.1121
		Clinic	-.00983	.08467	1.000	-.2156	.1959
	Clinic	Hospital	-.20495	.12316	.296	-.5042	.0943
		Centre	.00983	.08467	1.000	-.1959	.2156

Multiple Comparisons by Bonferroni test – Output of SPSS.

## HYPOTHESES TESTING

Domain: Medical Tourism Potentiators (MTPs)		Domain: Medical Tourism Enablers (MTEs)	
Hypotheses	Statistical Evidence	Hypotheses	Statistical Evidence
H1 <i>null</i>	Reject	H2 <i>null</i>	Fail to Reject
H1 <i>alternative</i>	Accept	H2 <i>alternative</i>	Reject
H1a <i>null</i>	Reject	H2a <i>null</i>	Fail to Reject
H1a <i>alternative</i>	Accept	H2a <i>alternative</i>	Reject
H1b <i>null</i>	Reject	H2b <i>null</i>	Fail to Reject
H1b <i>alternative</i>	Accept	H2b <i>alternative</i>	Reject
H1c <i>null</i>	Fail to Reject	H2c <i>null</i>	Fail to Reject
H1c <i>alternative</i>	Reject	H2c <i>alternative</i>	Reject

Results summary of hypotheses testing.



## CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS

		MTPs	MTEs
MTPs	Pearson Correlation	1	.216*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.019
	N	117	117
MTEs	Pearson Correlation	.216*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.019	
	N	117	117
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).			

Results of Correlation Pearson Test – Output by SPSS

## Conclusion & Recommendations

Overall, the findings of the study indicated that Bahrain has a high potential to attain a paradigm shift in its medical tourism competitiveness mainly through:

- sector wide-approach management
- establishing effective public-private partnerships
- reinventing healthcare legislation
- encouragement of investment in medical tourism infrastructure.

The analyzed model of Singapore's medical tourism *is relevant*

and

of **strategic value** to establish a competitive and sustainable medical tourism sector in Bahrain.

## **Recommendations**

### **Strategic Planning**

- Distinctive national medical tourism strategy - a competitive edge.
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Strategic quality advancement program aimed at upgrading the quality of healthcare.
- To implement tactics of triggering economic competition

## **Recommendations**

### **Marketing and Branding**

- Medical tourism wide sector awareness and national brand
- MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, Exhibitions) industry
- To advertise medical services to vacation tourists
- To create patients referral networks in key target markets in the region

## **Recommendations**

### **Technology and Innovation**

- Investment in health informatics and national e-Health system integration
- Projects of Telemedicine
- Establishment of a biomedical research council
- Facilitations for a bio-cluster community

## **Recommendations**

### **Human Capital Development**

- To form channels for sharing knowledge and world-class medical expertise
- To invest more intensively in the training of domestic medical and healthcare workforce
- To create a motivating and rewarding environment
- To develop medical leadership training programs



## **Recommendations**

### **Healthcare System Efficiency**

- Obtaining local and international accreditations
- Advancement of healthcare governance
- Systemic reforms of healthcare system in terms of financing and services provision
- Project of National Health Insurance Program

## **Suggested Future Research Areas**

- Studying the sector from the perspective of medical tourists
- Intra-bound medical tourism schemes between members of GCC
- studying the influence of healthcare policies on different sized organizations
- Sport Tourism

-End of Presentation-

*Questions ?*

Thanks for Listening

Special Thanks to Forum Organizing Committee