

# Irrigation & Drainage 2021 Market Analysis

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The European healthcare market is expected to grow from around \$2080 billion in 2016 to around \$2125 billion in 2020. This region has not witnessed a significant increase in the market size due to decrease in government expenditures due to weak economic conditions in many countries. The report covers market characteristics, size and growth, segmentation, regional and country breakdowns, competitive landscape, market shares, trends and strategies for this market. It traces the market's historic and forecast market growth by geography. It places the market within the context of the wider healthcare market, and compares it with other markets. Aging population poses a threat to the economy as it impacts the economy and increases government spending on healthcare and pensions. The estimates show that the population aged 65 and above in the European region is set to rise to 224 million in 2050. Italy has the highest percentage of elderly (above 65 years) population in Europe at 22%. Europe's total GDP was \$19.9 trillion in 2016 accounting for 26.7% of global GDP. Europe is one of the major global economic blocks. Many of the leading European countries form part of the European Union, a free trade and movement block with a single currency. The European healthcare Market is expected to exceed more than US\$ 224 Billion by 2022 at a CAGR of xx% in the given forecast period. The European healthcare Market on geographic segmentation covers various regions such as North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America, Middle East and Africa. Each geographic market is further segmented to provide market revenue for select countries such as the U.S., Canada, U.K. Germany, China, Japan, India, Brazil, and GCC countries. The Federal Republic of Austria is a relatively sparsely populated country with 8.7 million inhabitants. In 2016, Austria's gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to €40 0 per capita, placing Austria 6th among EU Member States. Austria's overall growing population and labour force and its relatively low level of unemployment have

substantially contributed to the growth of its domestic economy in the last two decades. Austria is a parliamentary republic with nine states (Länder). Decision-making powers are shared between the federal government and the Länder. Legislative processes primarily take place at the federal level in the national parliament, which consists of two chambers, the National Council (Nationalrat) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat). State parliaments (Landtage) have legislative power at the Länder level. A distinctive feature of the Austrian political system is that formal representatives of employers and employees (and other interest groups), which are collectively known as the Social Partners, have significant influence on legislative processes, especially in the area of social policy and health policy. Life expectancy at birth in Austria remains above the European Union (EU) average (80.9 years) and has increased by more than three years since 2000, to 81.6 years in 2016. Healthy life years have not significantly changed over recent years and remain below the EU average. Diseases of the circulatory system such as stroke and myocardial infarction together with malignant neoplasms are the causes of around two thirds of all deaths in Austria. With stable smoking rates among adults that are above the EU average (24% versus 21% in 2014) lung cancer represents the third leading cause of death in Austria. Also, alcohol consumption is among the highest in the EU. However, seven out of 10 Austrians (70%) report being in good health, which is slightly higher than the EU average (67%). The relationship between resources invested into an Intervention and the benefit that is incurred is rarely linear.

**How to cite this article:** Farid Shirazi. Irrigation & Drainage 2021 Market Analysis. *Irrigat Drainage Sys Eng* 10 (2021): e108.

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**Received** 01 January 2021; **Accepted** 15 January 2021; **Published** 22 January 2021