



	Health expenditure					Year last national health account completed	Health workers		Year of last health survey <sup>a</sup>	Hospital beds per 1,000 people 2002–07 <sup>b</sup>	Outpatient visits per capita 2000–07 <sup>b</sup>
	Total % of GDP 2006	Public % of total 2006	Out of pocket % of private 2006	Per capita			Physicians 2002–07 <sup>b</sup>	Nurses and midwives 2002–07 <sup>b</sup>			
				\$ 2006	PPP\$ 2006						
Afghanistan	9.2	32.4	78.5	..	..	..	..	2003	..	..	
Albania	6.5	37.3	94.9	187	1,332	2003	1.2	4.1	2005	3.0	1.5
Algeria	4.2	81.1	94.6	148	..	2001	1.1	2.2	2006	1.7	..
Angola	2.6	86.8	100.0	71	187		0.1	1.4	2001	0.8	..
Argentina	10.1	45.5	43.8	551	2,723	1997	..	..		..	..
Armenia	4.7	41.2	87.6	98	763	2007	3.7	4.9	2005	4.4	2.8
Australia	8.7	67.7	56.4	3,302	4,152	2005	2.5	..		4.0	6.2
Austria	10.2	75.9	65.8	3,974	5,424	2004	3.7	6.6		7.6	6.7
Azerbaijan	4.1	26.1	86.4	102	1,031		3.6	8.4	2006	8.0	4.6
Bangladesh	3.2	31.8	88.3	12	119	2005	0.3	0.3	2006	0.3	..
Belarus	6.4	74.9	68.8	243	1,997		4.8	12.5	2005	11.3	13.2
Belgium	9.9	72.5	79.0	3,726	4,821	2006	4.2	14.2		5.3	7.0
Benin	4.7	50.2	94.9	26	154	2003	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.8	2006	0.5	..
Bolivia	6.4	62.8	81.0	79	699	2007	..	..	2003	1.1	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	55.2	100.0	296	1,102	2006	1.4	4.7	2006	3.0	3.3
Botswana	7.1	76.5	27.5	379	1,054	2003	0.4	2.7	2000	2.4	..
Brazil	7.5	47.9	63.8	427	1,460	2005	..	..	1996	2.4	..
Bulgaria	7.2	56.7	97.1	297	1,709	2006	3.7	4.6		6.4	..
Burkina Faso	6.3	56.9	91.5	27	161	2005	0.1	0.5	2003	0.9	..
Burundi	8.7	8.6	57.4	10	92		0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	2000	0.7	..
Cambodia	5.9	26.0	84.7	30	437		..	..	2005	0.1	..
Cameroon	4.6	21.2	94.8	45	202	1995	0.2	1.6	2006	1.5	..
Canada	10.0	70.4	49.0	3,917	4,651	2007	1.9	10.1		3.4	6.3
Central African Republic	4.0	38.3	95.0	14	56		0.1	0.4	2006	1.2	..
Chad	4.9	53.9	96.2	29	379		0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.3	2004	0.4	..
Chile	5.3	52.7	54.8	473	1,290	2006	1.1	0.6		2.3	..
China	4.6	40.7	83.1	94	1,124	2006	1.5	1.0	2006	2.2	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Colombia	7.3	85.4	43.9	217	989	2003	1.4 <sup>d</sup>	0.6	2005	1.0	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.8	18.7	48.9	10	47		0.1	0.5	2007	0.8	..
Congo, Rep.	2.1	71.7	100.0	44	188		0.2	1.0	2005	1.6	..
Costa Rica	7.7	68.4	86.7	402	..	2003	..	..	1993	1.3	..
Côte d'Ivoire	3.8	23.6	87.8	35	..		0.1	0.6	2006	0.4	..
Croatia	8.2	76.8 <sup>e</sup>	92.2	996 <sup>e</sup>	2,101		2.7	5.5		5.3	6.4
Cuba	7.7	91.6	93.3	362	..		5.9	7.4	2006	4.9	..
Czech Republic	6.9	88.0	95.5	953	3,270	2006	3.6	8.9	1993	8.2	15.0
Denmark	10.8	85.9	90.1	5,447	5,165	2006	3.6	10.1		3.8	4.1
Dominican Republic	5.6	37.0	64.3	206	..	2002	..	..	2007	1.0	..
Ecuador	5.3	43.6	85.6	166	928	2005	..	..	2004	1.7	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.3	41.4	94.9	92	1,174	2002	2.4	3.4	2005	2.1	..
El Salvador	6.6	61.8	88.9	181	..	2007	1.5	0.8	2002/03	0.7	..
Eritrea	3.6	45.9	100.0	8	..		0.1	0.6	2002	1.2	..
Estonia	5.2	73.3	93.3	632	2,043	2006	3.3	7.0		5.7	6.9
Ethiopia	3.9	59.3	80.6	7	77	2005	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	2005	0.2	..
Finland	8.2	76.0	77.6	3,232	3,607	2006	3.3	8.9		6.8	4.3
France	11.0	79.7	33.2	3,937	5,189	2006	3.4	8.0		7.3	6.9
Gabon	4.5	73.0	100.0	351	1,338		0.3	5.0	2000	2.0	..
Gambia, The	5.0	56.8	71.2	15	142	2004	0.1	1.3	2005/06	0.8	..
Georgia	8.4	21.5	91.9	147	1,063	2007	4.7	4.0	2005	3.3	2.2
Germany	10.6	76.9	57.1	3,718	5,210	2006	3.4	8.0		8.3	7.0
Ghana	5.1	34.2	77.8	33	214	2002	0.2	0.9	2006	0.9	..
Greece	9.5	62.0	94.8	2,280	3,745		5.0	3.6		4.8	..
Guatemala	5.8	28.7	92.5	157	..	2007	..	..	2002	0.7	..
Guinea	5.8	14.1	99.5	20	105		0.1	0.5	2005	0.3	..
Guinea-Bissau	5.8	26.3	55.8	12	69		0.1	0.7	2006	0.7	..
Haiti	8.4	67.6	89.6	42	..	2006	..	..	2005	1.3	..

# Health systems

**2.16** PEOPLE

	Health expenditure					Year last national health account completed	Health workers		Year of last health survey <sup>a</sup>	Hospital beds  per 1,000 people 2002-07 <sup>b</sup>	Outpatient visits  per capita 2000-07 <sup>b</sup>
	Total % of GDP 2006	Public % of total 2006	Out of pocket % of private 2006	Per capita							
				\$ 2006	PPP\$ 2006						
							Physicians 2002-07 <sup>b</sup>	Nurses and midwives 2002-07 <sup>b</sup>			
Honduras	6.4	47.8	87.1	99	..	2005	..	..	2005	1.0	..
Hungary	8.3	70.9	77.6	929	2,761	2006	3.0	9.2		7.1	12.9
India	3.6	25.0	91.4	29	426	2001	0.6	1.3	2005/06	0.9	..
Indonesia	2.5	50.5	70.4	39	213	2004	0.1	0.8	2002/03	0.6	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.8	50.7	94.8	215	3,057	2001	0.9	1.6	2000	1.7	..
Iraq	3.5 <sup>f</sup>	78.1 <sup>f</sup>	100.0 <sup>f</sup>	..	..		..	..	2006	..	..
Ireland	7.5	78.3	57.2	3,871	4,270		2.9	19.5		5.6	..
Israel	8.0	56.0	75.3	1,675	3,028		3.7	6.2		6.0	7.1
Italy	9.0	77.2	88.5	2,813	3,190		3.7	7.2		3.9	6.1
Jamaica	4.7	53.1	63.7	180	..	2006	0.9	1.7	2005	2.0	..
Japan	8.1	81.3	80.8	2,759	4,693	2006	2.1	9.5		14.0	14.4
Jordan	9.7 <sup>g</sup>	43.3 <sup>g</sup>	75.9	238 <sup>g</sup>	988 <sup>g</sup>	2001	2.4	3.2	2007	1.9	..
Kazakhstan	3.6	64.3	98.4	190	1,608	2007	3.9	7.6	2006	8.1	6.6
Kenya	4.6	47.8	80.0	29	205	2002	0.1	1.2	2004	1.4	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	3.5	85.6	100.0	..	..		3.3	4.1	2000	13.2	..
Korea, Rep.	6.4	55.7	81.0	1,168	3,341	2007	1.6	1.9		8.6	..
Kuwait	2.2	78.2	91.6	803	1,614		1.8	3.7	1996	1.9	..
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	43.0	94.1	35	524	2006	2.4	5.8	2005/06	4.9	3.6
Lao PDR	4.0	18.6	76.1	24	401		0.4	1.0	2006	1.2	..
Latvia	6.6	59.2	97.2	582	2,320	2005	3.1	5.6		7.5	5.5
Lebanon	8.8	44.3	76.1	494	1,694	2005	2.4	1.3	2000	3.4	..
Lesotho	6.8	58.9	68.9	51	403		0.1	0.6	2004	1.3	..
Liberia	4.8	25.8	65.7	7	46		0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.3	2007	..	..
Libya	2.4	66.3	100.0	219	..		1.3	4.8	2000	3.7	..
Lithuania	6.2	70.0	98.3	547	2,046	2006	4.0	7.7		8.1	6.6
Macedonia, FYR	8.0	70.6	100.0	249	1,522		2.6	4.3	2005	4.6	6.0
Madagascar	3.2	62.8	52.5	9	60	2003	0.3	0.3	2003/04	0.3	0.5
Malawi	12.9	69.0	28.4	21	114	2006	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.6	2006	1.1	..
Malaysia	4.3	44.6	73.2	259	1,518	2006	0.7	1.8		1.8	..
Mali	5.8	49.6	99.5	31	152	2004	0.1	0.6	2006	0.3	..
Mauritania	2.2	69.5	100.0	19	128		0.1	0.6	2000/01	0.4	..
Mauritius	3.9	51.1	80.6	230	998	2004	1.1	3.7		3.0	..
Mexico	6.6	44.2	93.9	527	1,208	2006	1.5	..	1995	1.6	2.5
Moldova	9.4	46.9	97.7	90	862		2.7	6.2	2005	5.2	6.0
Mongolia	5.7	73.7	44.0	70	984	2003	2.6	3.5	2005	6.1	..
Morocco	5.3	26.2	77.3	113	288	2001	0.5	0.8	2003/04	0.9	..
Mozambique	5.0	70.8	40.6	16	75	1997	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.3	2003	0.8	..
Myanmar	2.2	13.1	99.4	5	..	2001	0.4	1.0	2000	0.6	..
Namibia	8.7	43.5	5.7	281	957	2000	0.3	3.1	2006/07	3.3	..
Nepal	5.1	30.5	85.2	17	215	2003	0.2	0.5	2006	0.2	..
Netherlands	9.4	80.0	29.3	3,872	5,520	2007	3.7	14.6		4.8	5.4
New Zealand	9.3	77.8	74.6	2,421	3,370	2006	2.2	8.9		6.2	4.4
Nicaragua	9.6	48.2	98.1	92	..	2004	0.4	1.1	2001	1.0	..
Niger	5.9	54.7	96.5	16	78	2004	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	2006	0.3	..
Nigeria	3.8	29.7	90.4	33	184	2002	0.3	1.7	2007	0.5	..
Norway	8.7	83.6	95.2	6,267	5,952	2005	3.8	16.2		4.0	..
Oman	2.3	82.3	57.7	332	906	1998	1.7	3.7	1995	2.0	..
Pakistan	2.0	16.4	97.9	16	187		0.8	0.5	2006/07	1.0	..
Panama	7.3	68.8	80.6	380	..	2003	..	..	2003	2.2	..
Papua New Guinea	3.2	82.0	41.5	29	..	2000	..	..	1996	..	..
Paraguay	7.6	38.3	87.7	117	777	2005	1.1	1.8	2004	1.3	..
Peru	4.4	58.3	77.5	149	587	2005	..	..	2004	1.2	..
Philippines	3.8	32.9	83.5	52	314	2007	1.2	6.1	2003	1.1	..
Poland	6.2	70.0	85.4	555	2,031	2006	2.0	5.2		5.2	6.1
Portugal	10.2	70.5	77.3	1,864	3,014	2006	3.4	4.6		3.5	3.9
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1995/96	..	..



	Health expenditure					Year last national health account completed	Health workers		Year of last health survey <sup>a</sup>	Hospital beds	Outpatient visits
	Total % of GDP	Public % of total	Out of pocket % of private	Per capita			per 1,000 people			per 1,000 people	per capita
				\$	PPP\$		Physicians	Nurses and midwives			
2006	2006	2006	2006	2006		2002–07 <sup>b</sup>	2002–07 <sup>b</sup>		2002–07 <sup>b</sup>	2000–07 <sup>b</sup>	
Romania	4.5	76.9	96.8	256	1,244	2006	1.9	4.2	1999	6.5	5.6
Russian Federation	5.3	63.2	81.5	367	2,217	2007	4.3	8.5	1996	9.7	9.0
Rwanda	10.9	42.5	38.6	33	270	2006	0.1	0.4	2005	1.6	..
Saudi Arabia	3.3	77.0	13.4	492	1,386		1.4	3.0	2007	2.2	..
Senegal	5.8	56.9	77.0	44	199	2005	0.1	0.3	2005	0.1	..
Serbia	8.2	69.7	87.9	336	1,717	2005	2.0	4.3	2005-06	4.1	..
Sierra Leone	4.0	36.4	56.4	12	88		0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.5	2005	0.4	..
Singapore	3.3	33.1	93.8	1,017	3,037		1.5	4.4	2005	3.2	..
Slovak Republic	7.1	70.6	79.8	735	2,788	2006	3.1	6.6		6.8	12.5
Slovenia	8.4	72.2	42.5	1,607	3,230	2006	2.4	8.0		4.8	6.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	2006	..	..
South Africa	8.0	37.7	17.5	425	1,100	1998	0.8	4.1	1998	2.8	..
Spain	8.4	71.2	74.7	2,328	3,935	2006	3.3	7.6		3.4	9.5
Sri Lanka	4.2	47.5	86.7	62	677	2006	0.6	1.7	1987	3.1	..
Sudan	3.8	36.8	100.0	37	167		0.3	0.9	2006	0.7	..
Swaziland	6.3	65.8	41.4	155	1,420		0.2	6.3	2000	2.1	..
Sweden	9.2	81.7	87.9	3,973	4,588	2006	3.3	10.9		..	2.8
Switzerland	10.8	59.1	75.3	5,660	5,446	2007	4.0	..		5.5	..
Syrian Arab Republic	3.9	47.8	100.0	66	482		0.5	1.4	2006	1.5	..
Tajikistan	5.0	23.8 <sup>e</sup>	96.6	25 <sup>e</sup>	455		2.0	5.0	2005	5.4 <sup>d</sup>	8.3 <sup>d</sup>
Tanzania	6.4	57.8	54.3	23	324	2006	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.4	2006	1.1	..
Thailand	3.5	64.5	76.6	113	825	2006	..	..	2005/06	2.2	..
Timor-Leste	17.7	86.0	37.2	52	..		0.1	2.2		..	..
Togo	6.0	21.2	84.2	21	67	2002	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.4	2006	0.9	..
Trinidad and Tobago	4.4	56.5	88.0	600	..	2000	..	1.8	2006	2.7	..
Tunisia	5.1	44.2	81.7	156	624	2005	1.3	2.9	2006	1.8	..
Turkey	4.8	72.5	84.2	352	866	2005	1.6	2.9	2003	2.7	4.6
Turkmenistan	3.8	66.5	100.0	146	..		2.5	4.7	2006	4.3	3.7
Uganda	7.0	25.4	51.0	24	165	2001	0.1	0.7	2006	1.1	..
Ukraine	6.9	55.4	88.8	160	1,327	2004	3.1	8.5	2007	8.7	10.8
United Arab Emirates	2.5	70.4	69.4	1,018	..		1.7	3.5		1.9	..
United Kingdom	8.2	87.3	91.7	3,332	4,259	2000	2.2	..		3.9	4.9
United States	15.3	45.8	23.5	6,719	6,719	2007	2.3	..	monthly	3.1	9.0
Uruguay	8.2	43.5	31.1	476	1,616	2006	3.7	0.9		2.9	..
Uzbekistan	4.7	50.2	97.1	30	..		2.7	10.9	2006	4.7	8.7
Venezuela, R.B.	4.9	49.5	88.6	332	..		..	..	2000	0.9	..
Vietnam	6.6	32.3	90.2	46	658	2006	0.6	0.8	2006	2.7	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	2006	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	4.5	46.0	95.2	40	367	2003	0.3	0.7	2006	0.7	..
Zambia	6.2	60.7	67.2	58	244	2006	0.1	2.0	2005	2.0	..
Zimbabwe	9.3	48.7	50.3	38	..	2001	0.2	0.7	2005/06	3.0	..
World	9.8 w	60.0 w	43.5 w	722 w	1,466 w		.. w	.. w		2.6 w	.. w
Low income	4.3	36.8	84.6	23	205		..	..		..	..
Middle income	5.4	50.1	77.6	140	945		..	..		2.3	..
Lower middle income	4.5	44.1	85.0	75	794		..	..		1.8	..
Upper middle income	6.3	54.7	70.7	412	1,581		..	..		5.0	..
Low & middle income	5.3	49.5	78.0	114	789		..	..		1.7	..
East Asia & Pacific	4.3	42.1	82.1	83	939		1.5	1.0		2.2	..
Europe & Central Asia	5.5	66.2	85.6	304	1,631		3.2	6.7		7.1	7.5
Latin America & Carib.	6.9	50.0	72.2	374	1,355		..	..		..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	5.7	51.3	90.5	133	1,364		..	..		..	..
South Asia	3.5	25.8	91.4	26	368		0.6	1.3		0.9	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.7	41.6	46.8	53	224		..	..		..	..
High income	11.2	61.6	36.5	4,033	4,969		2.6	..		6.1	8.6
Euro area	9.9	76.9	60.0	3,268	4,460		3.5	..		5.7	6.8

a. Survey name can be found in *Primary data documentation*. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Less than 0.05. d. Data are for 2008. e. Data are for 2007. f. Excludes northern Iraq. g. Includes contributions from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

## About the data

Health systems—the combined arrangements of institutions and actions whose primary purpose is to promote, restore, or maintain health (WHO 2000)—are increasingly being recognized as key to combating disease and improving the health status of populations. The World Bank's 2007 "Healthy Development: Strategy for Health, Nutrition, and Population Results" emphasizes the need to strengthen health systems, which are weak in many countries, in order to increase the effectiveness of programs aimed at reducing specific diseases and further reduce morbidity and mortality (World Bank 2007c). To evaluate health systems, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that key components—such as financing, service delivery, workforce, information, and governance—be monitored using several key indicators (WHO 2008a). The data in the table are a subset of these indicators. Monitoring health systems allows the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of different health system models to be compared. Health system data also help identify weaknesses and strengths and areas that need investment, such as additional health facilities, better health information systems, or better trained human resources.

Health expenditure data are broken down into public and private expenditures, with private expenditure further broken down into out-of-pocket expenditure (direct payments by households to providers), which make up the largest proportion of private

expenditures. In general, low-income economies have a higher share of private health expenditure than do middle- and high-income countries. High out-of-pocket expenditures may discourage people from accessing preventive or curative care and can impoverish households that cannot afford needed care. Health financing data are collected through national health accounts, which systematically, comprehensively, and consistently monitor health system resource flows. To establish a national health account, countries must define the boundaries of the health system and classify health expenditure information along several dimensions, including sources of financing, providers of health services, functional use of health expenditures, and beneficiaries of expenditures. The accounting system can then provide an accurate picture of resource envelopes and financial flows and allow analysis of the equity and efficiency of financing to inform policy.

Many low-income countries use Demographic and Health Surveys or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys funded by donors to obtain health system data. Data on health worker (physicians, nurses, and midwives) density shows the availability of medical personnel. The WHO estimates that at least 2.5 physicians, nurses, and midwives per 1,000 people are needed to provide adequate coverage with primary care interventions associated with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (WHO 2006). The WHO compiles data from household and labor force surveys, censuses, and administrative records. Data comparability is limited by differences in definitions and training of medical personnel varies. In addition, human resources tend to be concentrated in urban areas, so that average densities do not provide a full picture of health personnel available to the entire population.

Availability and use of health services, shown by hospital beds per 1,000 people and outpatient visits per capita, reflect both demand and supply side factors. In the absence of a consistent definition these are crude indicators of the extent of physical, financial, and other barriers to health care.

## Definitions

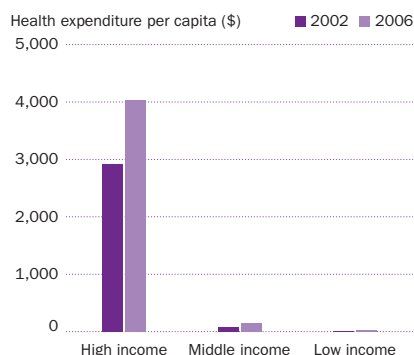
- **Total health expenditure** is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning and nutrition activities, and emergency aid for health but excludes provision of water and sanitation.
- **Public health expenditure** is recurrent and capital spending from central and local governments, external borrowing and grants (including donations from

international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

- **Out-of-pocket health expenditure**, part of private health expenditure, is direct household outlays, including gratuities and in-kind payments, for health practitioners and pharmaceutical suppliers, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to restore or enhance health.
- **Health expenditure per capita** is total health expenditure divided by population in U.S. dollars and in international dollars converted using 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates for health expenditure.
- **Year last national health account completed** is the latest year for which the health expenditure data are available using the national health account approach.
- **Physicians** include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.
- **Nurses and midwives** include professional nurses and midwives, auxiliary nurses and midwives, enrolled nurses and midwives, and other personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.
- **Year of last health survey** is the latest year the national survey that collects health information was conducted.
- **Hospital beds** are inpatient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers.
- **Outpatient visits per capita** are the number of visits to health care facilities per capita, including repeat visits.

**There is a wide gap in health expenditure per capita between high-income economies and developing economies**

2.16a



Health expenditure per capita by high-income economies is 300 times more than that by developing economies, and the gap has been increasing.

Source: World Health Organization.

## Data sources

Data on health expenditures and year last national health account completed are mostly from the WHO's National Health Account database ([www.who.int/nha/en](http://www.who.int/nha/en)), supplemented by country data. Data on health expenditure per capita in current dollars are from WHO's National Health Account database. Data on health expenditure per capita in PPP dollars are World Bank staff estimates based on the WHO's National Health Account database and the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program. Data on physicians, nurses and midwives, hospital beds, and outpatient visits are from the WHO, OECD, and TransMONEE, supplemented by country data. Information on health survey is from various sources including Macro International and the United Nations Children's Fund.