

Financing Global Health 2017

Funding Universal Health Coverage
and the Unfinished HIV/AIDS Agenda



Financing Global Health 2017

Funding Universal Health Coverage
and the Unfinished HIV/AIDS Agenda



IHME

| INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

This report was prepared by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) through core funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The views expressed are those of the authors.

The contents of this publication may be reproduced and redistributed in whole or in part, provided the intended use is for noncommercial purposes, the contents are not altered, and full acknowledgment is given to IHME.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, please visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>. For any usage that falls outside of these license restrictions, please contact IHME Global Engagement at engage@healthdata.org.

Citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). *Financing Global Health 2017: Funding Universal Health Coverage and the Unfinished HIV/AIDS Agenda*. Seattle, WA: IHME, 2018.

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
2301 Fifth Ave., Suite 600
Seattle, WA 98121
USA
www.healthdata.org

To request copies of this report, please contact IHME:
TELEPHONE: +1-206-897-2800
FAX: +1-206-897-2899
EMAIL: [ENGAGE@HEALTHDATA.ORG](mailto:engage@healthdata.org)

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 978-0-9976462-2-1

© 2018 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

CONTENTS

7	ABOUT IHME
7	CALL FOR COLLABORATORS
8	RESEARCH TEAM
8	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
9	ACRONYMS
13	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
17	INTRODUCTION: GLOBAL SPENDING ON HEALTH
23	CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH
23	Overview of sources and channels of development assistance for health
28	Sources of development assistance for health
36	Public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations, and multilateral agencies
39	Recipients of development assistance for health
43	CHAPTER 2: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH FOCUS AREAS
43	Overview of health focus areas
45	Maternal, newborn, and child health
49	Tuberculosis
51	Malaria
57	Non-communicable diseases
59	Other infectious diseases
60	Health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches
63	HIV/AIDS
67	CHAPTER 3: SPENDING ON HIV/AIDS
83	CHAPTER 4: FUTURE HEALTH SPENDING AND THE PURSUIT OF UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE
95	CONCLUSION
97	REFERENCES
101	ANNEX 1: METHODS
105	ANNEX 2: TABULATED DATA

FIGURES

FIGURES

- 19 **FIGURE 1:** Health spending, disability-adjusted life years, and population, 2015
- 20 **FIGURE 2:** Rate of change in health spending by income group, 1995–2015
- 20 **FIGURE 3:** Rate of change in health spending by super-region, 1995–2015
- 21 **FIGURE 4:** Health spending composition by source and GDP per person, 2015
- 23 **FIGURE 5:** DAH sources, channels of assistance, implementing institutions
- 25 **FIGURE 6:** DAH by source of funding, 1990–2017
- 26 **FIGURE 7:** Rate of change in DAH by source, 1990–2017
- 27 **FIGURE 8:** DAH by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 28 **FIGURE 9:** Rate of change in DAH by channel, 1990–2017
- 29 **FIGURE 10:** DAH by recipient super-region, 1990–2016
- 30 **FIGURE 11:** DAH measured as a share of a source's GDP, 1990–2017
- 44 **FIGURE 12:** Flows of DAH from source to channel to health focus area, 1990–2017
- 45 **FIGURE 13:** DAH by health focus area, 1990–2017
- 46 **FIGURE 14:** DAH by health focus areas and program areas, 2000–2017
- 47 **FIGURE 15:** Rate of change in DAH by health focus area, 1990–2017
- 48 **FIGURE 16:** Share of DAH allocated by health focus area, 1990–2017
- 49 **FIGURE 17:** DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 50 **FIGURE 18:** DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health by program area, 1990–2017
- 51 **FIGURE 19:** Top 20 countries by 2016 maternal, newborn, and child health burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH
- 52 **FIGURE 20:** DAH for tuberculosis by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 52 **FIGURE 21:** DAH for tuberculosis by program area, 1990–2017
- 53 **FIGURE 22:** Top 20 countries by 2016 tuberculosis burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH
- 54 **FIGURE 23:** DAH for malaria by program area, 1990–2017
- 54 **FIGURE 24:** DAH for malaria by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 55 **FIGURE 25:** Top 20 countries by 2016 malaria burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH
- 56 **FIGURE 26:** DAH for non-communicable diseases by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 56 **FIGURE 27:** DAH for non-communicable diseases by program area, 1990–2017
- 57 **FIGURE 28:** Top 20 countries by 2016 non-communicable disease burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH
- 58 **FIGURE 29:** DAH for other infectious diseases by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 59 **FIGURE 30:** Top 20 countries by 2016 other infectious diseases burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH
- 61 **FIGURE 31:** DAH for health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 61 **FIGURE 32:** DAH for health systems strengthening by health focus areas, 1990–2017
- 62 **FIGURE 33:** DAH for pandemic preparedness by channel of assistance, 1990–2017
- 62 **FIGURE 34:** DAH for HIV/AIDS by program area, 1990–2017

63 **FIGURE 35:** DAH for HIV/AIDS by channel of assistance, 1990–2017

64 **FIGURE 36:** Top 20 countries by 2016 HIV/AIDS burden of disease
versus average 2014–2016 DAH

68 **FIGURE 37:** Spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

70 **FIGURE 38:** Spending on HIV/AIDS by function, 2000–2015

71 **FIGURE 39:** Health spending, HIV/AIDS spending, disability-adjusted life years,
population, and the number of people living with HIV/AIDS, 2015

72 **FIGURE 40:** Spending on HIV/AIDS by prevalence group, 2000–2015

72 **FIGURE 41:** Government spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

74 **FIGURE 42:** Rate of change in HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case by source and
prevalence group, 2000–2015

76 **FIGURE 43:** Government spending on HIV/AIDS by GBD super-region, 2000–2015

76 **FIGURE 44:** Development assistance for HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

78 **FIGURE 45:** Domestic HIV/AIDS spending, development assistance for HIV/AIDS,
and number of people living with HIV/AIDS, by GBD super-region, 2015

80 **FIGURE 46:** Prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

80 **FIGURE 47:** Out-of-pocket spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

84 **FIGURE 48:** Health spending, 2040

86 **FIGURE 49:** Proportion of projected increases due to funding source
by income group, 1995–2040

89 **FIGURE 50:** Universal health coverage financing frontier

90 **FIGURE 51:** Universal health coverage in 2030

91 **FIGURE 52:** Covered lives; 2015 and 2030 reference and 2030 better scenarios

92 **FIGURE 53:** Increase in universal health coverage index from 2015 to 2030
by driver

BOXES AND TABLES

BOXES

- 15 **BOX 1:** Health financing definitions
- 24 **BOX 2:** Development assistance for health terms defined

TABLES

- 69 **TABLE 1:** Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015
- 85 **TABLE 2:** Health spending and health spending by source, 2015, 2040, and growth
- 87 **TABLE 3:** Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030

ABOUT IHME

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent global health research organization at the University of Washington that provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them. IHME makes this information widely available so that policymakers have the evidence they need to make informed decisions about how to allocate resources to improve population health. For more information about IHME and its work, please visit www.healthdata.org.

CALL FOR COLLABORATORS

In addition to conducting the Financing Global Health (FGH) study, IHME coordinates the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors (GBD) Study, a comprehensive effort to measure epidemiological levels and trends worldwide. (More information on GBD is available at <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd>.) The GBD study relies on a worldwide network of more than 3,000 collaborators in over 135 countries. Current collaborator areas of expertise include epidemiology, public health, demography, statistics, and other related fields.

IHME has expanded the scope of GBD to encompass quantification of health resource flows, health system attributes, and the performance of health systems. To that end, IHME is seeking GBD collaborators who are experts in health financing and health systems. GBD collaborators – many of whom have co-authored GBD or FGH publications – provide timely feedback related to the interpretation of GBD and FGH results, data sources, and methodological approaches pertaining to their areas of expertise. We invite researchers and analysts with expertise in health financing to join the GBD collaborator network. Potential collaborators may apply at <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/call-for-collaborators>.

RESEARCH TEAM

Angela E. Micah, PhD

Joseph L. Dieleman, PhD

Angela Y. Chang, ScD

Abby Chapin, BA

Catherine S. Chen, BA

Erika Eldrenkamp, BA

Sara Friedman

Annie Haakenstad, MA

Gloria Ikilezi, MD

Margot Kahn Case, MFA

Mark Moses, MHS

Christopher J.L. Murray, MD, DPhil

Nafis Sadat, MA

Matthew Schneider, MPH

Miranda Tao, BA

Bianca S. Zlavog, BS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our deepest appreciation to past authors of this report for developing and refining the analytical foundation upon which this work is based. We would like to acknowledge the staff members of the numerous development agencies, public-private partnerships, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and foundations who responded to our data requests and questions.

We greatly appreciate their time and assistance.

The analysis and interpretation of the findings benefitted greatly from the contributions of Antonia Dingle of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Erika Larson of the University of California, San Francisco, Thomas J. Bollyky of the Council on Foreign Relations, and Jennifer Kates of the Kaiser Family Foundation.

The analysis of DAH and other sources of health spending as presented in Chapters 1, 2, and 3, and the future projection models in Chapter 4 draw on data and analysis presented in two papers published this year in *The Lancet*: “Tracking spending on health and HIV/AIDS: 188 countries, 1995–2015” and “Estimating future health spending and universal health coverage for 188 countries, 2016–2040.” We also thank the 2017 Global Burden of Disease Health Financing Collaborator Network for feedback on data methods and preliminary results.

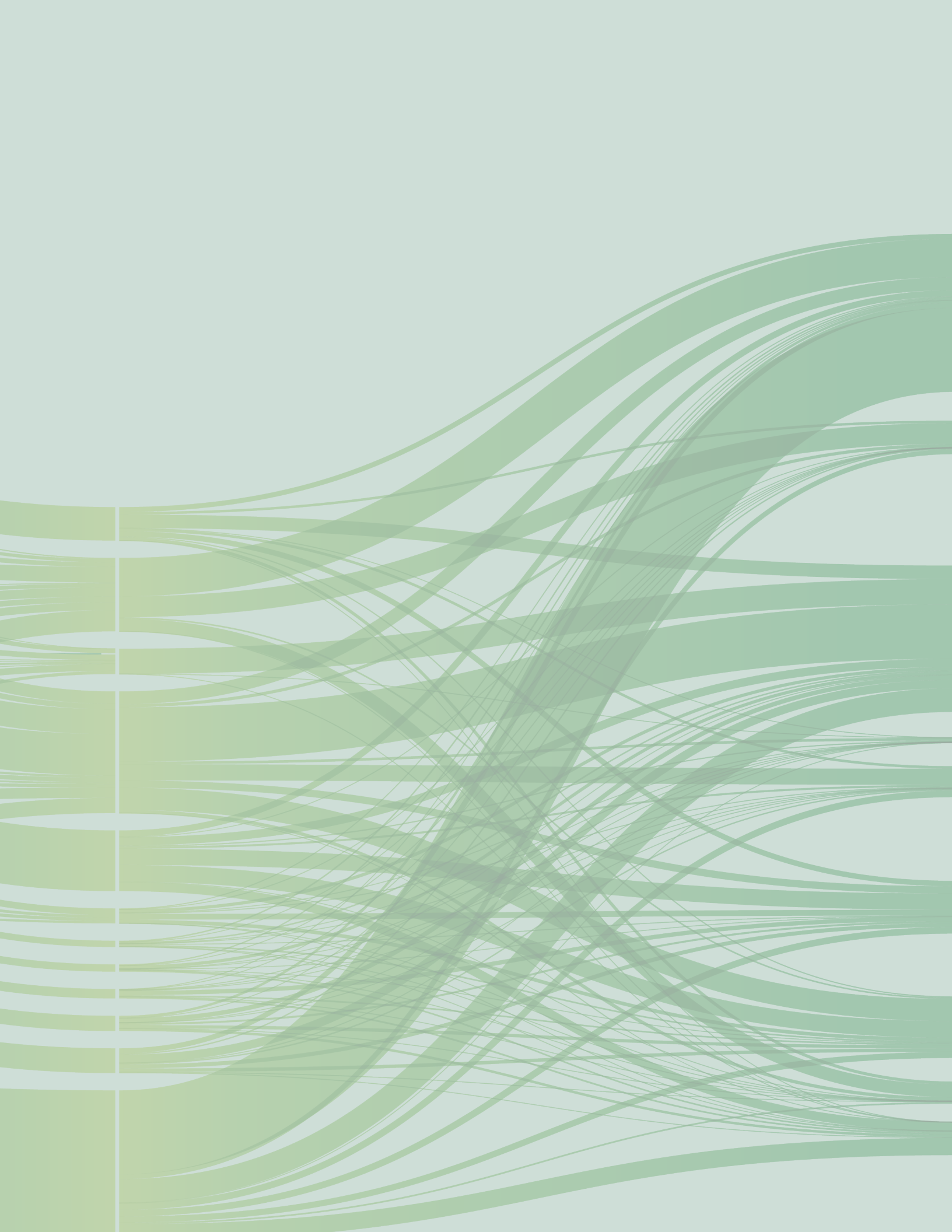
We would also like to acknowledge the efforts of the IHME community, which contributed greatly to the production of this year’s report. In particular, we thank IHME’s Board and Scientific Oversight Group for their continued leadership, Katherine Leach-Kemon for editorial guidance, Hmwe Kyu for expertise on tuberculosis, Adrienne Chew and Pauline Kim for editing, Joan Williams for production oversight and publication management, and Michaela Loeffler for design. Finally, we would like to extend our gratitude to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for generously funding IHME and for its consistent support of this research and report.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
CEPI	Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness
DAH	Development assistance for health
DALYs	Disability-adjusted life years
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
GBD	Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHEs	Government health expenditure as a source
GNI	Gross national income
HPV	Human papillomavirus
HSS	Health systems strengthening
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
IHR	International Health Regulations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNCH	Maternal, newborn, and child health
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NIAID	us National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
NTDs	Neglected tropical diseases
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOP	Out-of-pocket
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PEPFAR	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMI	United States President's Malaria Initiative
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
PPP	Prepaid private spending

ACRONYMS, CONTINUED

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
TB	Tuberculosis
UHC	Universal health coverage
UI	Uncertainty interval
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization



Executive summary

In 2017, \$37.4 billion of development assistance was provided to low- and middle-income countries to maintain or improve health. This amount is down slightly compared to 2016, and since 2010, development assistance for health (DAH) has grown at an annualized rate of 1.0%. While global development assistance for health has seemingly leveled off, global health spending continues to climb, outpacing economic growth in many countries. Total health spending for 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, was estimated to be \$9.7 trillion (95% uncertainty interval: 9.7–9.8)*, up 4.7% (3.9–5.6) from the prior year, and accounted for 10% of the world's total economy. With some sources of health spending growing and other types remaining steady, and with major variations in spending from country to country, it is more important than ever to understand where resources for health come from, where they go, and how they align with health needs. This information is critical for planning and is a necessary catalyst for change as we aim to close the gap on the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and move forward toward universal health coverage (UHC) in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era.

Our updated analysis of the resources available for health includes tracking spending in 188 countries, alongside groundbreaking, disease-specific spending estimates to illuminate the resources available for prevention, treatment, and equitable health coverage around the world. We begin our disease-specific resource tracking by assessing HIV/AIDS, the health issue that has received the largest share (26.8%) of development assistance for health since 2000. The dramatic annualized 11.9% increases in total spending on HIV/AIDS since 2000 have mitigated a major global health crisis. However, the vulnerability of low-income and high-burden countries to reductions in DAH is a critical issue. Tracking resources for HIV/AIDS and other specific diseases can illuminate the countries that are most vulnerable to future reductions in DAH, and be used to gauge progress toward goals such as the SDGs.

Although the domestic response to HIV/AIDS has been considerable, many HIV/AIDS programs in low- and middle-income countries remain reliant on DAH. Our research found that:

- DAH made up the majority (61.3% [53.1–67.9]) of total spending on HIV/AIDS in high-prevalence (1%–5%) countries and extremely high-prevalence countries (>5%) in 2015.
- Low-income countries make up half of high-prevalence countries and a third of extremely high-prevalence countries. In low- and lower-middle-income countries, the ratio of DAH to government spending for HIV/AIDS is nearly 20 times higher than the ratio of DAH to government spending overall.
- The average low-income country's government spent less than \$25 per person on health in 2015 and less than \$180 per prevalent case on HIV/AIDS.
- The fraction of HIV/AIDS spending that targeted treatment has increased over time, and was 55.8% (53.3–57.9) of spending on HIV/AIDS in 2015.

*Our modeled estimates for health spending and HIV/AIDS spending are presented with uncertainty intervals. Our estimates of DAH are generally not modeled and do not include uncertainty intervals.

With these data, we have demonstrated that it is increasingly important – and possible – to track health spending with precision and granularity to inform policy, evaluate effectiveness, and identify areas where more investment could lead to improved health. Such analysis is critical as we look toward attaining UHC. One vital element of the success of UHC implementation efforts and long-term sustainability is a sufficient and stable health financing system. Our study of future scenarios estimates health spending will reach \$15.4 trillion (14.2–16.4) in 2030 and \$20.4 trillion (18.5–22.4) in 2040. The study also reveals that a critical factor for future UHC performance will be ensuring that countries across the development spectrum have a stable and sufficient supply of *pooled resources for health*. Pooled resources include development assistance programs and public and private insurance programs. Because these programs are funded in advance and “pooled” across many people, they can improve access to care for those most in need. We show that countries with substantial projected growth in pooled spending are expected to have large gains in performance on the UHC index, a measure of UHC service coverage developed as part of the Global Burden of Disease 2016 study. In contrast, reliance on out-of-pocket spending, which was also estimated to grow over the next decade, has been shown to deter care and can lead to impoverishing health spending. Our estimates also show that improvements in the health care services delivery process could lead to UHC gains in many countries.

ADDITIONAL FINANCING GLOBAL HEALTH 2017 DATA HIGHLIGHTS:

- In 2015, \$9.7 trillion (9.7–9.8) was spent on health worldwide, although over 50% of this spending occurred in six high-income countries.
- Of worldwide health spending, 59.7% (59.2–60.0) was financed through public sources, 22.3% (22.1–22.4) was spent out-of-pocket, 17.6% (17.3–17.9) was financed through private insurance, and 0.5% (0.5–0.5) was financed by donors.
- Our estimates project global health spending will grow to \$20.4 trillion (18.5–22.4) in 2040. Per person, from 2015 to 2040, spending is projected to grow fastest in upper-middle-income countries (4.2% [3.4–5.1] per year), followed by lower-middle-income countries (4.0% [3.6–4.5] per year).
- Pooled resources for health in 2040 are expected to range from \$122 (56–242) per person in low-income countries to \$7,508 (5,192–9,814) per person in high-income countries, representing large financing gaps.
- Country performance on the UHC index was significantly associated with pooled health resources per person from 1995 to 2015.
- The total amount of DAH decreased marginally (0.3%) between 2016 and 2017, reaching \$37.4 billion in 2017.
- Development assistance contributions from the US were down 10.6% from 2016. In 2017, the US provided \$12.4 billion in DAH.
- South Korea, the UK, Germany, and Belgium increased their contributions in 2017, 22.1%, 21.2%, 16.3%, and 14.2%, providing \$390.3 million, \$3.3 billion, \$2.0 billion, and \$314.0 million, respectively.

BOX 1

Health financing definitions

Development assistance for health (DAH): Financial and in-kind resources that are transferred through major health development agencies (such as UNICEF, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, or the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) to low- and middle-income countries with the primary purpose of maintaining or improving health.

Disability-adjusted life year (DALY): One DALY is equivalent to one lost year of "healthy" life. The sum of these DALYs across the population, or the health loss, is a measurement of the gap between current health status and an ideal health situation where the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability.

Global Burden of Disease super-regions: Seven regions which group sub-regions based on cause of death patterns. Super-regions are as follows: GBD high-income; Latin America and the Caribbean; sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania; Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia; South Asia; and North Africa and the Middle East.

Government health spending: Spending for health care that is derived from domestic sources and is mutually exclusive from out-of-pocket, prepaid private, and DAH spending. Government spending includes spending on public health system infrastructure and government-provided social health insurance.

Out-of-pocket health spending: Payments made by individuals for health maintenance, restoration, or enhancement at or after the time of health care delivery, including health insurance copayments or payments devoted to deductibles. Health insurance premiums are not considered out-of-pocket.

Pooled resources for health, or pooled health spending: Pooled resources for health include development assistance programs and public and private insurance programs for health. The purpose of pooling is to spread financial risk across the population so that no individual carries the full burden of paying for health care. Sufficient pooled spending is critical for countries pursuing universal health coverage.

Prepaid private health spending: Health spending sources from non-public programs that are funded prior to obtaining health care, such as private health insurance and services provided for free by non-governmental agencies.

Total health spending: The sum of government health spending, prepaid private health spending, out-of-pocket health spending, and DAH. Total health spending does not include indirect health spending, such as lost wages due to illness or transportation costs; informal care (spending on care provided by a family member or by traditional healers); or illegal transactions.

The unfinished agenda: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were eight goals with measurable targets for improving the lives of the world's poorest people with a target completion date of 2015. In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created to pick up where the MDGs left off, with a target date of 2030. SDG 3 addressed health specifically. The unfinished agenda refers to the goals of the MDGs that have not yet been achieved, and in this report focuses mainly on health goals from the MDG related to HIV/AIDS.

Universal health coverage (UHC): The goal of universal health coverage is to ensure that all people have access to effective health services and may partake of these services without financial hardship.

Universal health coverage index: We use the UHC index developed as part of the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2016. This index is a summary measure of essential health service coverage based on the coverage of nine interventions and risk-standardized death rates from 32 causes amenable to health care.

World Bank income group: The World Bank classifies countries using gross national income (GNI) per person. This report uses the 2017 World Bank income groups, which are high-income (GNI per person greater than \$12,475), upper-middle-income (\$4,036 to \$12,475), lower-middle-income (\$1,026 to \$4,035), and low-income (\$1,025 or less).

- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation increased its contribution to DAH in 2017 by 6.6% to \$3.3 billion. Other private philanthropies and corporate donations decreased by 2.6% to \$4.1 billion.
- NGOs disbursed \$10.6 billion of DAH in 2017, down 1.1% over 2016, accounting for 28.4% of total DAH. US bilateral aid agencies channeled \$5.7 billion, down 19.2%, accounting for 15.3% of total DAH in 2017.
- Between 2016 and 2017, disbursements of DAH through the Global Fund and Gavi increased by 17.5% and 0.5%, with these organizations disbursing \$4.6 billion and \$1.5 billion in 2017, respectively.
- The World Bank decreased DAH contributions in 2017 by 6.1% to \$1.6 billion, while UN agencies, led by the World Health Organization, decreased by 1.2% between 2016 and 2017 to \$5.0 billion in 2017.
- Across health areas, maternal, newborn, and child health received the largest percentage of DAH funding in 2017 (31.0%), followed by HIV/AIDS (24.2%) and health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches (11.3%).

GLOBAL HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS AT A GLANCE:

- Successes in global health have increased life expectancy. Between 2000 and 2015, life expectancy increased by five years globally.¹
- In 2015, 14,000 children under the age of 5 died every day. Forty-three percent of these deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life and were attributable to preventable causes like lack of clean water and lack of basic education for women. In 1990, over 30,000 children under the age of 5 died each day.¹
- By 2015, the global HIV/AIDS death rate had fallen by 47% since its peak in 2005,² but HIV/AIDS is at a crossroads, with funding declining since 2013. 36.4 million people are still living with the disease,³ and of these, 54% are dependent on ARTS.⁴
- Increased life expectancy, as well as work, diet, and other cultural changes are contributing to a rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs).⁵ Globally, 72.3% of deaths in 2016 were attributable to NCDs, and 42.8% of those deaths occurred before the age of 70.²
- Political unrest, drought and climate change, and other factors have people on the move. In 2017, 250 million individuals migrated from one country to another.⁶ Diseases and health needs move with people, presenting new challenges to health systems in countries granting asylum to refugees.⁶
- Mosquitos are thriving in a warming world,⁶ and the incidence of infectious diseases – including malaria, Zika, chikungunya, and dengue fever – is increasing.^{3,6}

Introduction: Global Spending on Health

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation is proud to release this ninth edition of our *Financing Global Health* series tracking health spending across the globe. Assessing health spending, the source of the financing, and the distribution of the funds across different countries, populations, and diseases is critical to ensuring funds for health are used equitably and are deployed to maximize health. More granularly, variation in disease-specific health spending, including whether spending roughly reflects the distribution of disease burden at the health system level, can illuminate gaps in health systems coverage and financing disparities.

With the exception of development assistance for health (DAH), disease-specific spending has not been estimated to date in a way that permits comprehensive cross-country comparison or comparison across time. With some international donors articulating their intent to cut HIV/AIDS DAH further, filling these gaps in understanding is critical to ensuring prevention efforts are maintained and millions of HIV-positive people continue to have access to lifesaving treatment. Furthermore, spending estimates for HIV/AIDS help to characterize how international and domestic partners have responded to a global crisis.

Moving beyond the unfinished agenda of the Millenium Development Goals, gains in universal health care (UHC) will require generating a sufficient amount of resources – specifically, *pooled* resources for health – to finance key health services. In countries across the development spectrum, long-term resource planning to establish stable and sufficient supplies of pooled resources for health is likely to help bridge current gaps in UHC performance and bring UHC within reach of all populations.

Our signature analysis of development assistance for health is prefaced in this introduction with an overview analysis of total health spending across income groups and regions. This discussion provides context for our extensive analysis of DAH in the following chapters, our specific analysis of global HIV/AIDS spending in Chapter 3, and our analysis of future health spending projections and universal health coverage in Chapter 4.

In Chapter 1, the DAH overview presents tracking of DAH by source, channel, and recipient group. New to the discussion this year is the inclusion of Unitaid as a channel and United Arab Emirates as a source. In Chapter 2: Tracking spending on DAH for health focus areas, we present continued coverage of maternal, newborn, and child health; malaria; non-communicable diseases (NCDs); other infectious diseases; tuberculosis, with new program area estimates; health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches, including new data on pandemic preparedness; and a brief overview of development assistance for HIV/AIDS, the health area discussed in detail in Chapter 3.

A disease-specific analysis of HIV/AIDS spending is presented in Chapter 3: Tracking spending on HIV/AIDS. These novel HIV/AIDS spending estimates, reported by income group, country, region, prevalence, and program area, are presented alongside data for HIV/AIDS DAH. These estimates reveal the allocation of domestic government resources to

HIV/AIDS, changes in spending allocations over time, and how allocations differ from country to country. Until now, little has been known about the distribution of domestic spending on specific diseases, and these HIV/AIDS spending estimates for 188 countries from 2000 to 2015 come at a critical juncture. Assessing the impact of looming declines in international HIV/AIDS financing will be imperative for achieving the unfinished agenda of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6, and the optimal allocation of health resources is a crucial element in the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

Finally, Chapter 4: Future health spending and the pursuit of universal health coverage presents future scenarios for health spending through 2040. Ensuring that all countries have sustainable pooled health resources is crucial to bringing UHC within reach, and understanding current and future trajectories of health financing may aid countries in this pursuit. Data for this report were sourced from a diverse set of budget and spending accounts and reports, the details of which are expanded upon in the Methods annex (p. 101) and online at <http://bit.ly/FGH2017-Methods-Annex>.

TOTAL HEALTH SPENDING

Total health spending in 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, was \$9.7 trillion (95% uncertainty interval: 9.7–9.8), up 4.7% (3.9–5.6) from 2014. This increase can be seen across almost all sources, income groups, and Global Burden of Disease (GBD) super-regions.

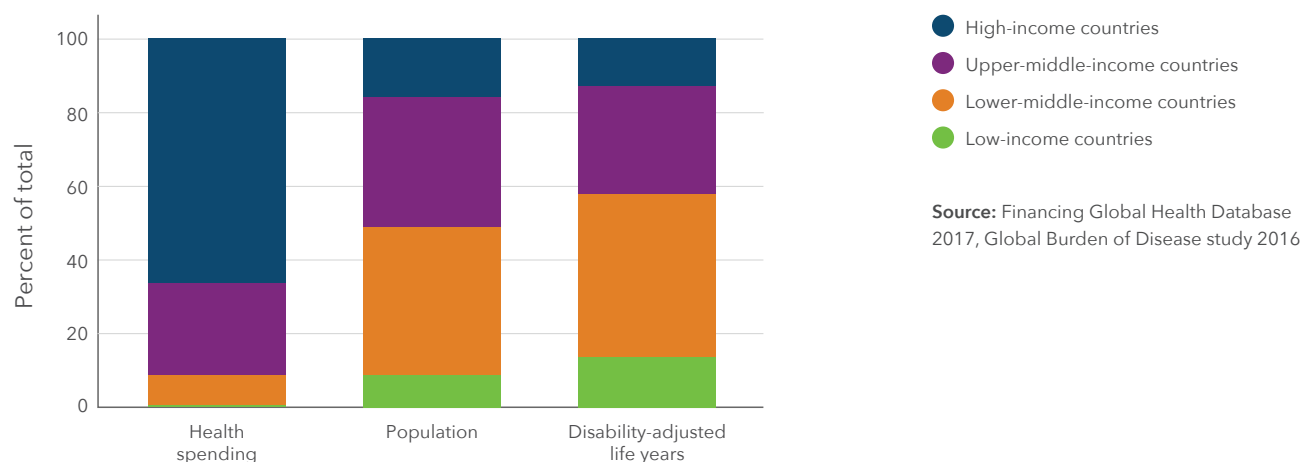
Figure 1 contrasts the distribution of health spending, population, and the disease burden. The bulk of spending in 2015 occurred in high-income countries, while these same countries accounted for a smaller fraction of the population and disease burden. In comparison, lower-middle-income and low-income countries accounted for a higher percentage of the total population, a higher percentage of the disease burden, and a lower percentage of total health spending. Across countries, total health spending spanned from less than \$100 per person per year (Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Togo) to more than \$5,000 per person per year (Andorra, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States). In 2015, high-income countries together spent \$5,551 (5,503–5,605) per person on health, while upper-middle-income countries spent \$949 (942–959) per person; lower-middle- and low-income countries spent \$266 (263–268) and \$110 (108–111) per person, respectively.

Despite clear patterns connecting total health spending and national income, country-level spending varied dramatically, even within income groups and geographic regions. Across the low-income spending group, 2015 health spending per person spanned from \$28 (27–30) to \$481 (474–488) (Central African Republic and Liberia, respectively). Within the lower-middle-income group, health spending per person spanned \$90 (86–94) to \$849 (766–932) (Bangladesh and Armenia, respectively). Within the upper-middle-income group, health spending per person ranged from \$241 (229–255) to \$1,850 (1,719–1,990) (Tonga and Maldives, respectively). In high-income countries, health spending per person was lowest in Seychelles, at \$957 (870–1,057) and highest in the US, at \$9,839 (9,677–9,983).

Total health spending growth was relatively constant across time between 1995 and 2015, and grew at an annualized rate of 3.1% (3.1–3.2) between 1995 and 2015. During this same period, the largest growth rate occurred in upper-middle-income and lower-middle-income countries (5.4% [5.3–5.5] and 4.2% [4.2–4.3], respectively), as shown in Figure 2.

FIGURE 1

Health spending, disability-adjusted life years, and population, 2015



Spending in low-income countries grew at a rate of 1.9% (1.7–2.0), while high-income countries, already spending a good deal on health, also saw a low growth rate (3.0% [3.0–3.1]). Across GBD super-regions, annual rates of change in total health spending are less distinct, as shown in Figure 3. The Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania super-region, which grew at 9.1% (9.0–9.2), was the exception. Growth was lowest in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia, at 3.5% (3.4–3.6) over the same period.

SOURCES OF HEALTH SPENDING AND THE HEALTH FINANCING TRANSITION

Four main sources of health spending are tracked in this report: government health spending, prepaid private spending, out-of-pocket spending, and development assistance for health. Tracking the sources of health spending over time and by income group can illuminate trends, gaps, and inequities in health spending. Tracking spending by the source of the funding also distinguishes resources that are prepaid and pooled from resources that are out-of-pocket. Out-of-pocket health spending can lead patients to avoid health care they need or can push households into poverty. Tracking historical and estimating future spending that is pooled is critical for planning for and achieving UHC.

Figure 4 illustrates how the composition of countries' health spending evolves with economic development. Countries with less gross domestic product (GDP) per person tend to finance their health care with a large percentage of DAH and out-of-pocket spending, whereas countries with greater GDP per person do not receive DAH and tend to fund most of their health spending from their governments.

In low-income countries, spending financed via the government grew by 3.7% (3.4–4.0) annually between 1995 and 2015, compared to an annual growth rate of 10.5% in spending financed by DAH over the same period. In lower-middle-income countries, similar levels of growth were observed in all the different sources of health spending over the same period.

FIGURE 2

Rate of change in health spending by income group, 1995–2015

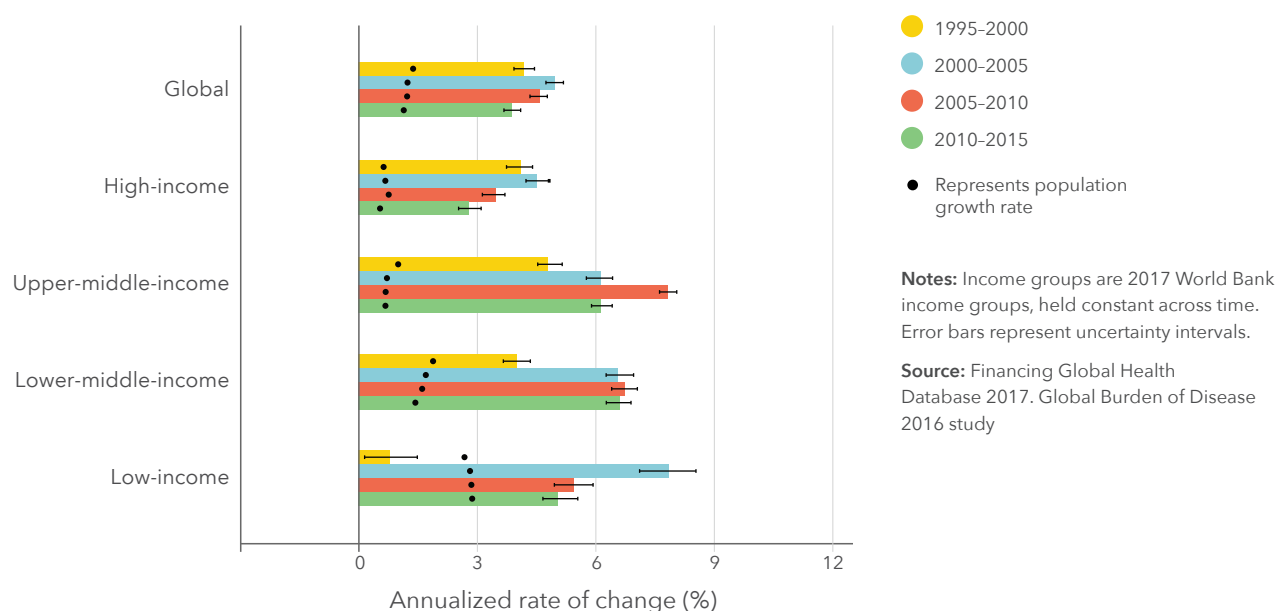
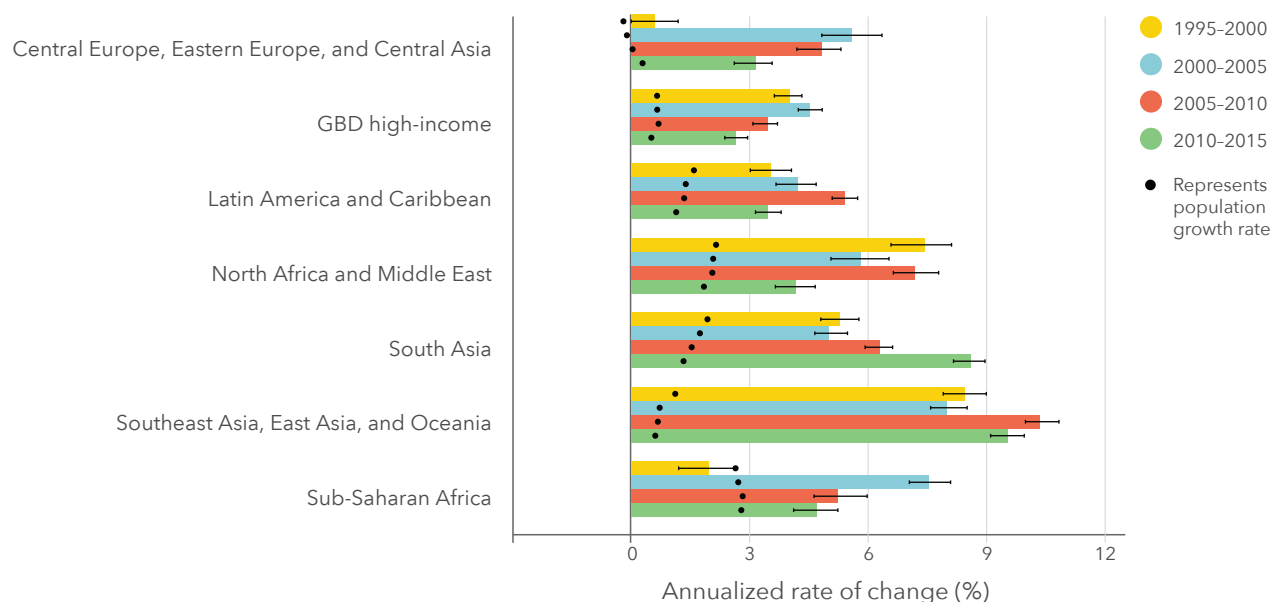


FIGURE 3

Rate of change in health spending by super-region, 1995–2015



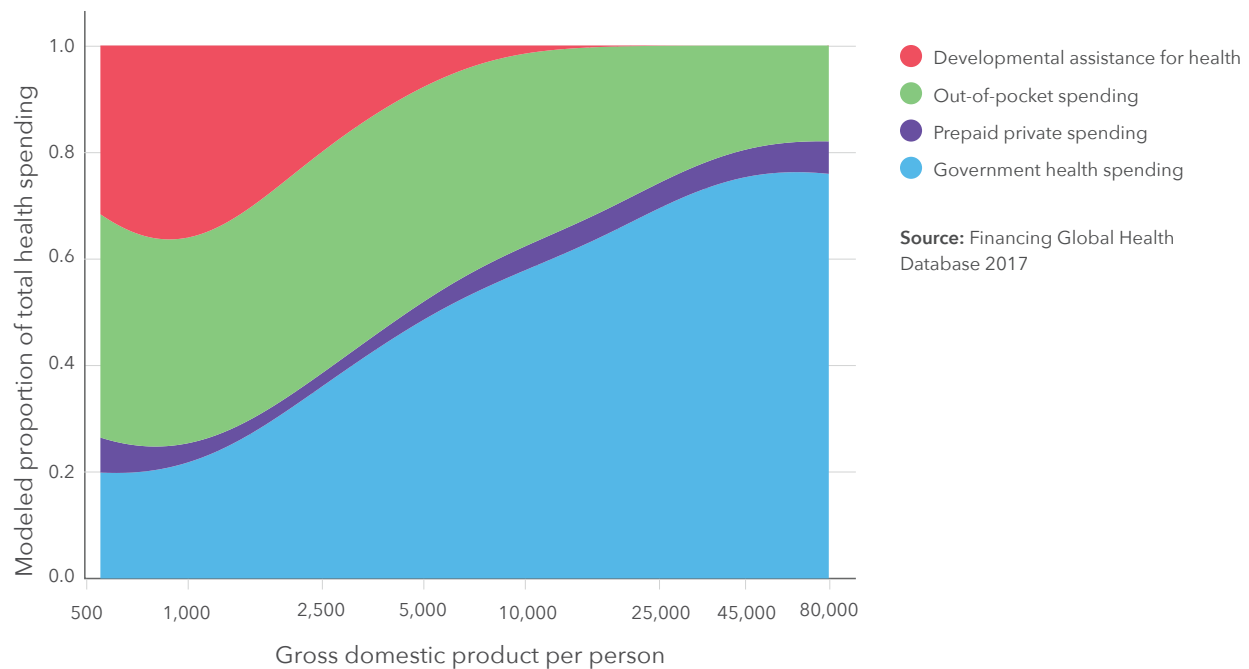
Notes: Error bars represent uncertainty intervals.

GBD = Global Burden of Disease

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease 2016 study

FIGURE 4

Health spending composition by source and GDP per person, 2015



The pursuit of UHC and the completion of the unfinished agenda from the MDGs are dependent on adequate financing for health systems around the world. For low- and lower-middle-income countries, DAH is a vital form of financing to ensure sufficient routine medical care as well as the treatment and prevention of disease. A gap remains, however, for many countries transitioning from a high dependence on DAH to a high-functioning and self-sufficient government-supported health system. These middle-income countries can be at risk of profound gaps in coverage if out-of-pocket spending on health is cost-prohibitive for large portions of the population. They present a higher risk in the case of a pandemic and an additional risk of reversing the progress on epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Country-specific evaluation of domestic spending capabilities and blended financing structures that mobilize resources from the private and public sectors, including domestic spending, could ease the transition to more stable and sustainable domestic health systems in the pursuit of UHC.

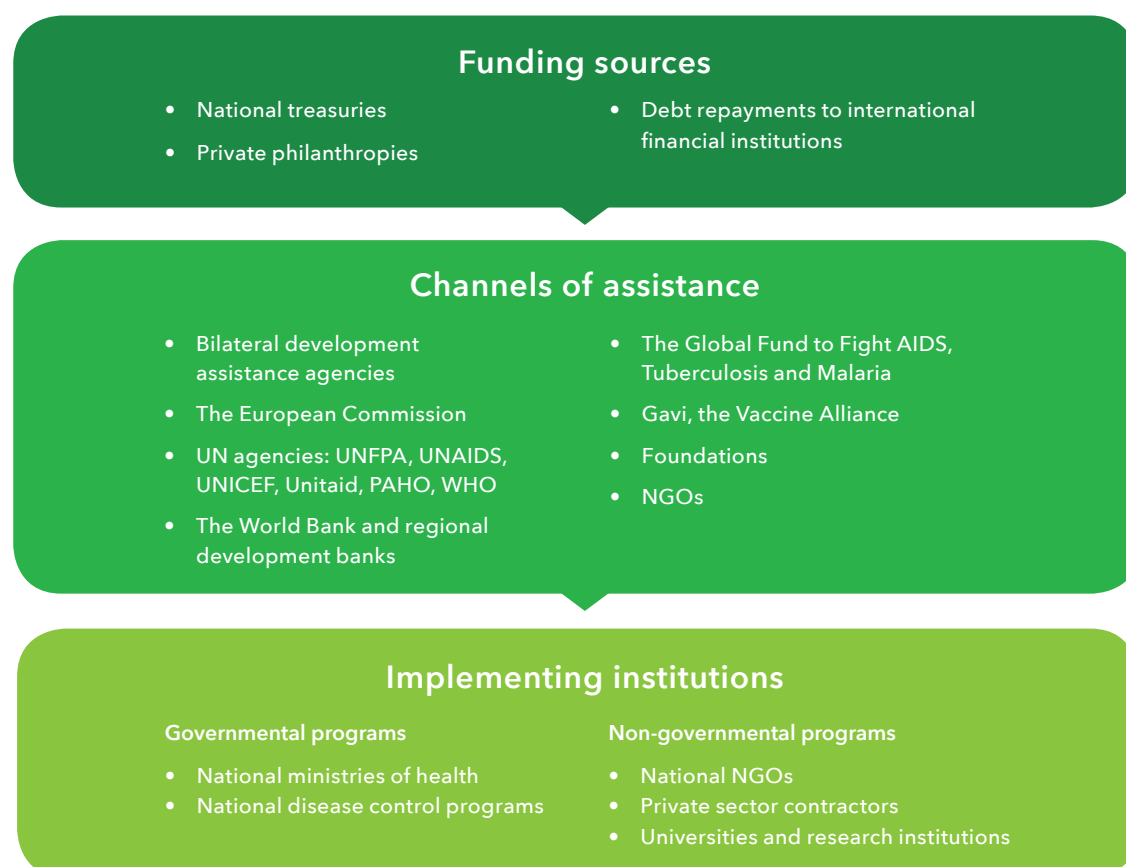
Development assistance for health

Overview of sources and channels of development assistance for health

In 2017, total DAH amounted to \$37.4 billion. This is a -0.3% change from 2016 and a 1.0% annual increase since 2010. Figure 6 depicts the 27-year trend of DAH by source of funding. The main sources of DAH in 2017 were the national treasuries of the United States, providing \$12.4 billion or 33% of the total in 2017, and the United Kingdom, providing \$3.3 billion or 8.8% of the total, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, providing \$3.3 billion or 8.7% of the total. New to our source coverage this year, the United Arab Emirates provided \$189.3 million of DAH in 2017 (depicted in Figure 6 as one of “Other governments”). The annualized rate of change in DAH disbursed by source is depicted in Figure 7.

FIGURE 5

DAH sources, channels of assistance, implementing institutions



While bilateral development agencies disburse a majority of DAH (34.0% between 1990 and 2017), a great deal of DAH was also disbursed by multilateral development agencies. The World Bank and WHO disbursed \$1.6 and \$2.3 billion, respectively, and the public-private partnerships the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, disbursed \$4.6 and \$1.5 billion, respectively. Figure 8 illustrates the 27-year trend in DAH by channel of assistance. Notable growth in the last decade is seen in the Global Fund and Gavi, up 32.8% since 2010, and NGOs and private foundations, up 10.5% since 2010. These channels have provided critical assistance during a time when some sources have contracted. Figure 9 depicts the change in DAH by channel from 1990 to 2000, 2000 to 2010, and 2010 to 2017. The very high growth rate from 2000 to 2010 for DAH, especially for financing from Gavi and the Global Fund, is associated with the MDGs and the founding of these two partnership programs. The period 2010–2017 is characterized by a growth plateau for DAH.

BOX 2

Development assistance for health terms defined

Sources: The origins of funding, such as government treasuries, private philanthropic foundations, or any private-party contributions.

Channels: The intermediaries in the flow of funds, channels include bilateral aid agencies, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, public-private partnerships, and private foundations.

Implementing institutions: DAH is ultimately directed to implementing institutions to provide health services and prevent and treat diseases in low- and middle-income countries. These institutions include governmental bodies, NGOs, and international organizations.

Health focus areas: HIV/AIDS; malaria; tuberculosis; maternal, newborn, and child health; non-communicable diseases; other infectious diseases; and health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches (SWAp) constitute the health focus areas assessed in this report. “Other DAH” refers to resources that target issues outside these focus areas, and “unallocable” captures the resources that cannot be traced to a particular area.

Program areas: Sub-categories within health focus areas that describe the nature of the activity for which funds are being used; for example, program areas for maternal, newborn, and child health include family planning, maternal health, child nutrition, and vaccines.

FIGURE 6

DAH by source of funding, 1990-2017

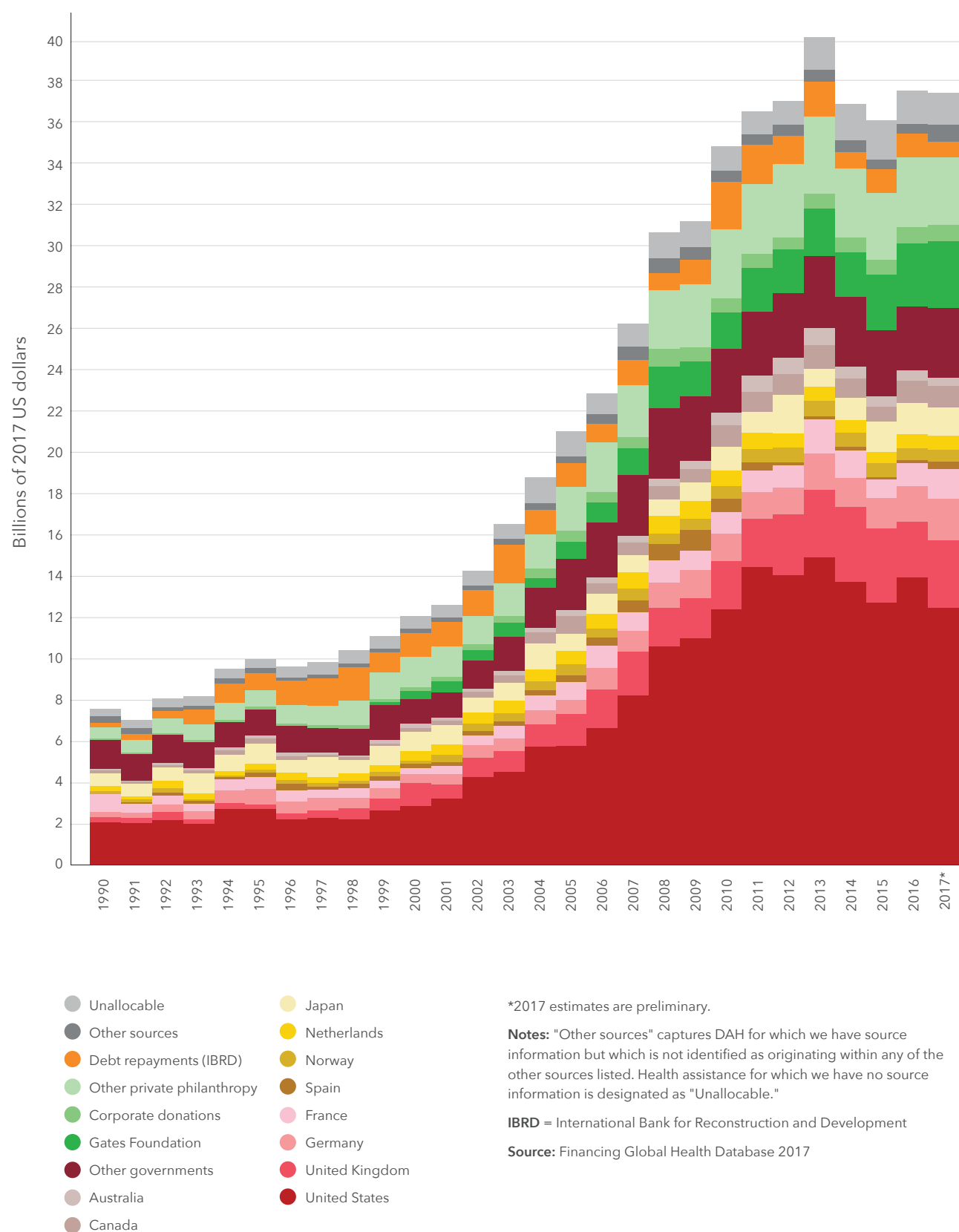
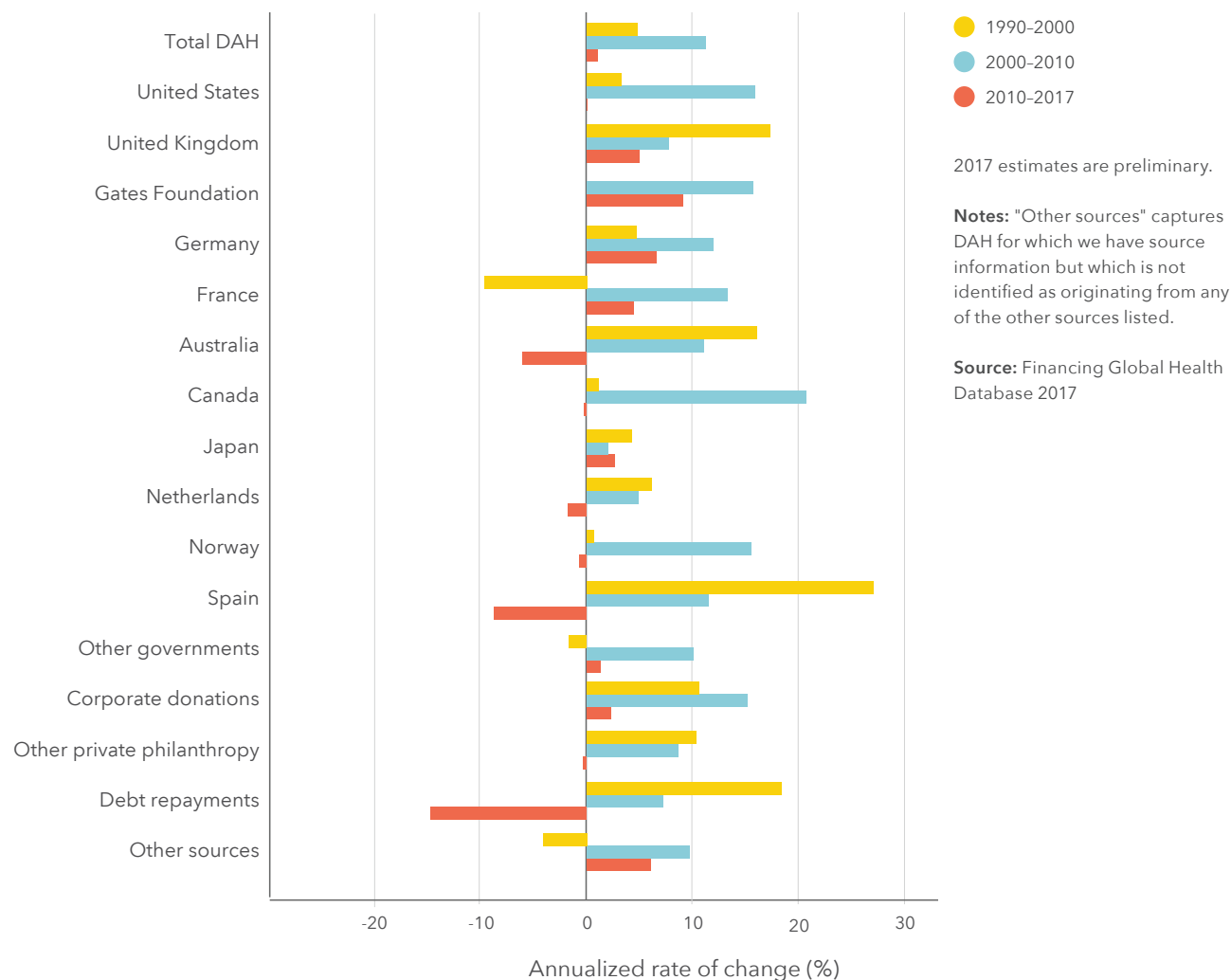


FIGURE 7

Rate of change in DAH by source, 1990–2017

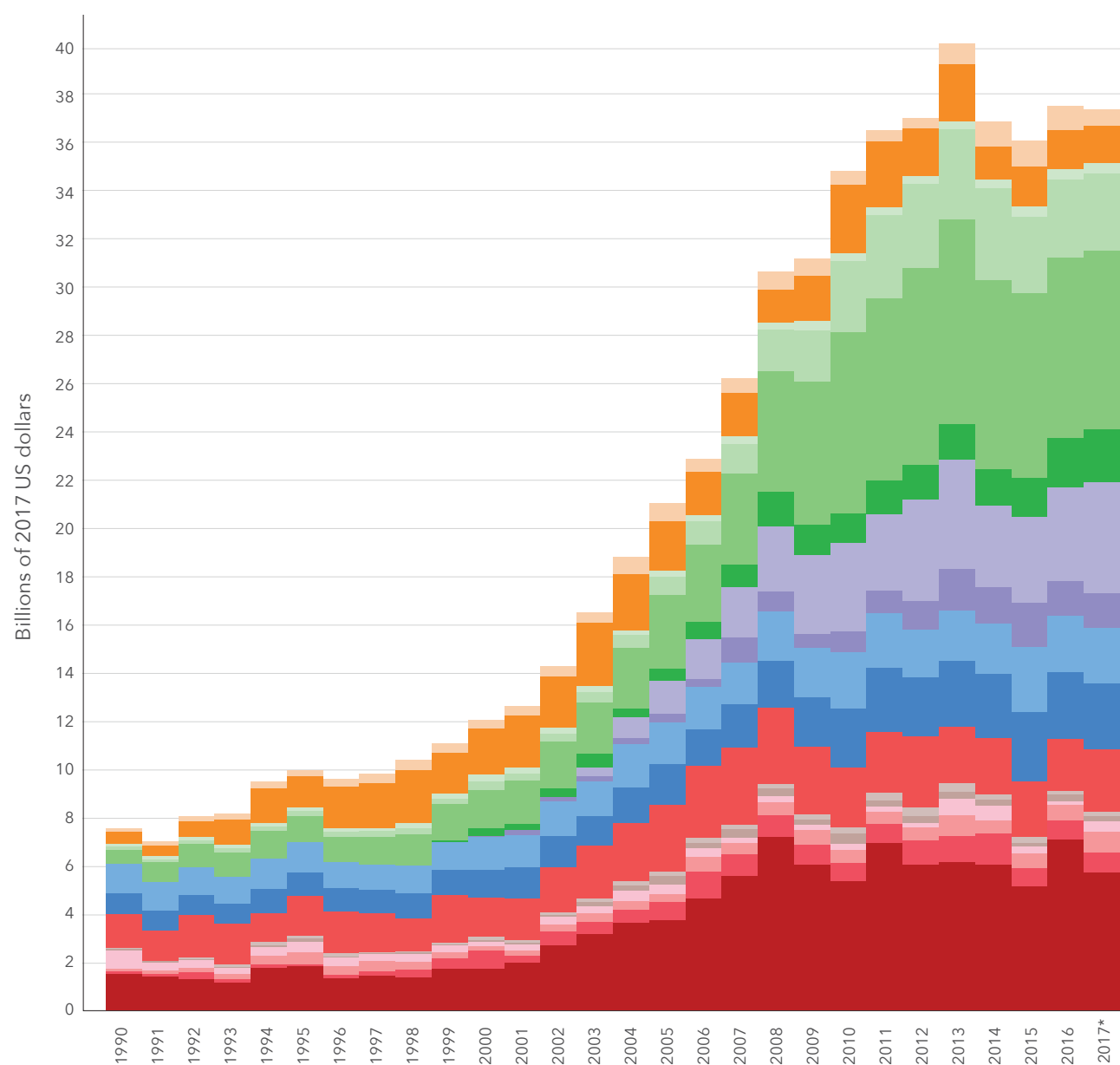


Across regions, sub-Saharan African countries were the recipients of 32.9% of 2016 DAH funds, while 5.0% flowed to South Asia. In low-income countries, DAH made up 0.7% (0.7–0.7) to 91.8% (90.5–93.0) of total health spending in 2015 and comprised up to 50.9% (49.1–52.8) of total health spending in middle-income countries. Figure 10 illustrates these findings. Across health focus areas targeted by DAH, 24.2% of 2017 DAH focused on HIV/AIDS, 31.0% focused on maternal, newborn, and child health, and 11.3% went to health systems strengthening/swaps.

The plateau in DAH contributions, visible from 2010 to 2017, has persisted, though policy changes for some major contributors may have negative implications for development programs and low-income countries that depend on DAH to finance a major portion of their health systems. In light of this tepid growth, the efficient and equitable allocation of funds – both DAH and domestic – will be critical to further the health gains of the last 20 years and make progress toward the goal of universal health coverage.

FIGURE 8

DAH by channel of assistance, 1990-2017



- Regional development banks
- World Bank
- US foundations
- International NGOs
- US NGOs
- Gates Foundation
- Global Fund
- Gavi
- WHO
- UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Unitaid, PAHO
- Other bilateral development agencies
- Australia bilateral
- Canada bilateral
- France bilateral
- Germany bilateral
- United Kingdom bilateral
- United States bilateral

*2017 estimates are preliminary

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations
 PAHO = Pan American Health Organization
 UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund
 UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 WHO = World Health Organization

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Sources of development assistance for health

In 2017, the US, UK, and Germany provided \$12.4, \$3.3, and \$2.0 billion, respectively, to development assistance for health. These figures represented 0.06%, 0.10%, and 0.05% of these countries' GDP, respectively. Other nations, though contributing smaller dollar figures, stood out as providing substantial assistance as a fraction of GDP. The UK and Luxembourg devoted the highest fractions of their GDP to DAH, dedicating 0.103% and 0.102%, respectively. By this metric, the US was the sixth most generous contributor. Figure 11 illustrates DAH as a share of GDP. Since 2010, Germany, France, South Korea, and the UK have contributed an increasing amount of DAH as a share of GDP. Countries decreasing DAH as a share of GDP since 2010 include Australia, Canada, Norway, and the US.

FIGURE 9

Rate of change in DAH by channel, 1990-2017

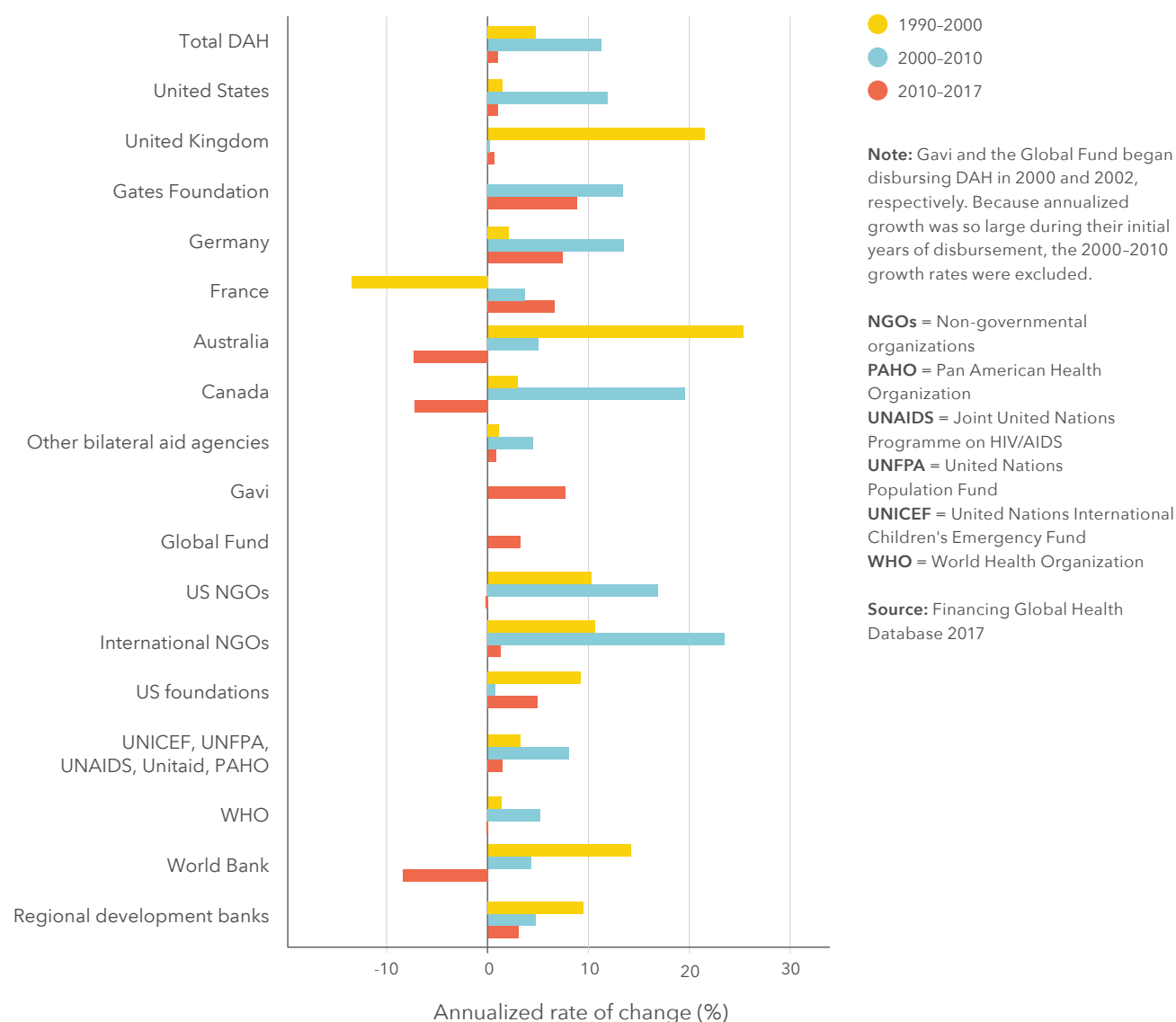
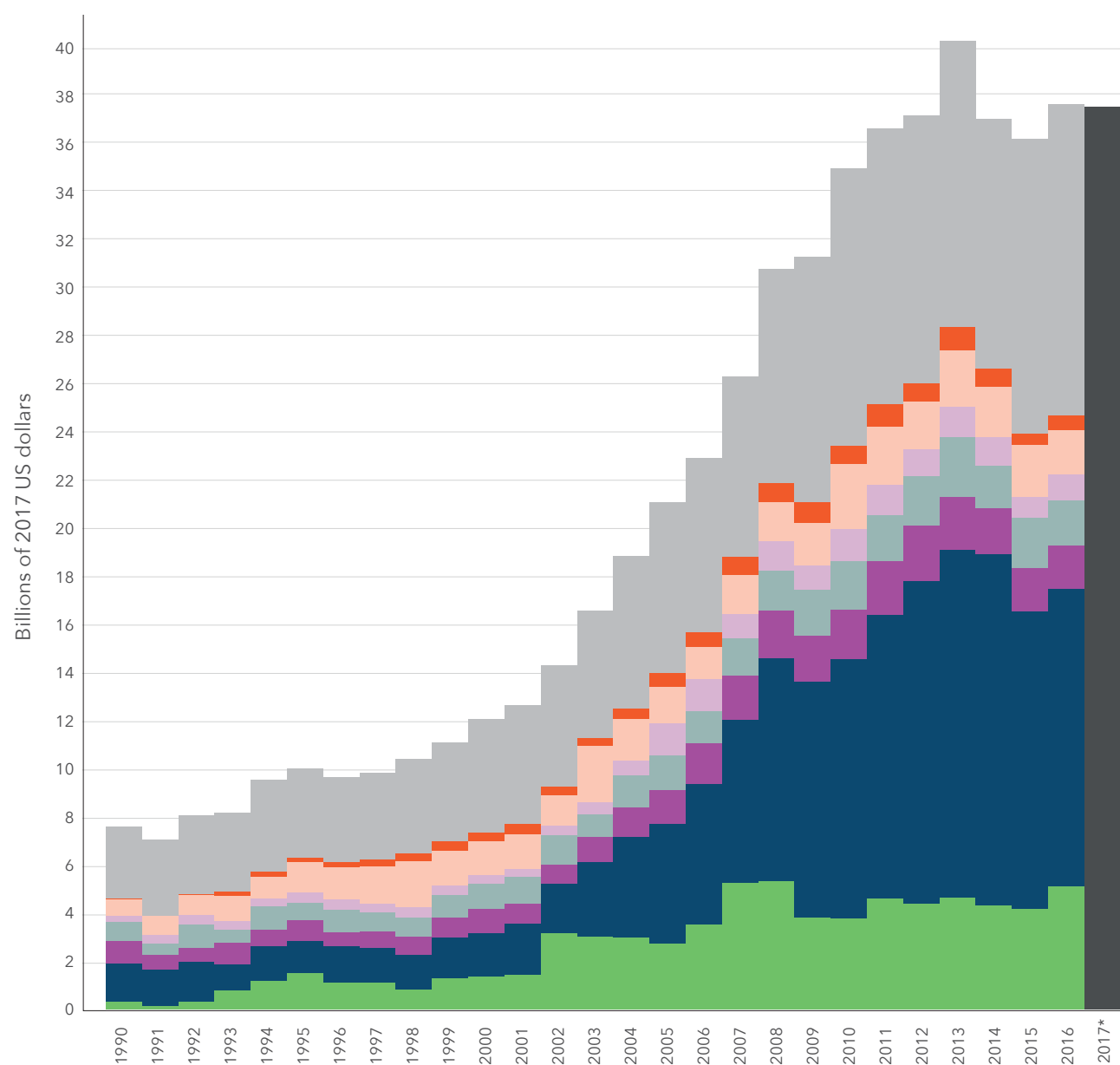


FIGURE 10

DAH by recipient super-region, 1990–2016



- Unallocable
- Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean†
- North Africa and Middle East
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Global initiatives
- Preliminary estimates

*2017 estimates are preliminary

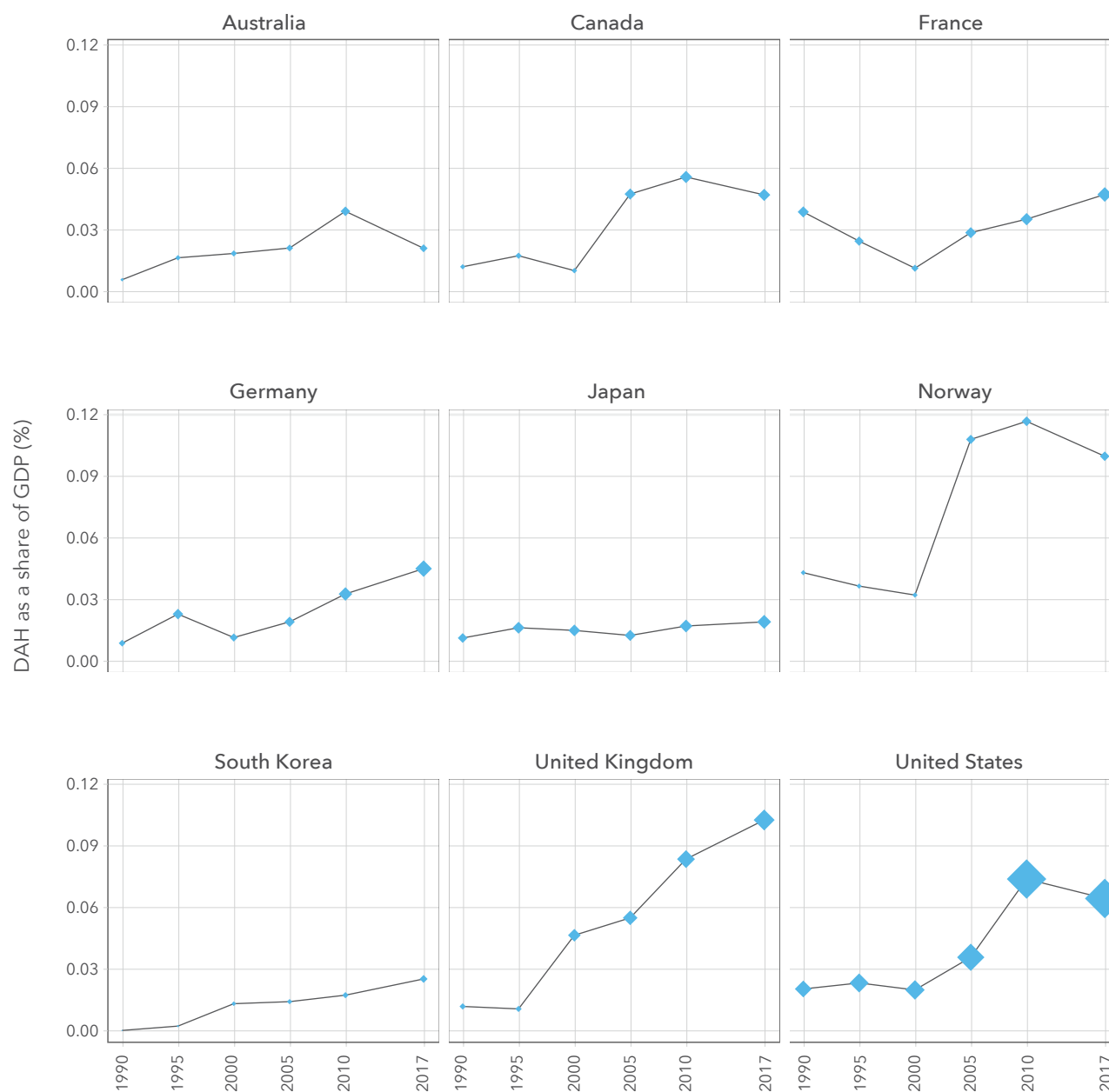
Notes: Health assistance for which no recipient country or regional information is available is designated as “Unallocable.” Due to data limitations, DAH estimates are not available by recipient region for 2017.

†Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay are generally included in the Global Burden of Disease high-income classification, but have been included in Latin America and Caribbean region because they were considered low- or middle-income countries by the World Bank at least during one year between 1990 and 2016.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 11

DAH measured as a share of a source's GDP, 1990–2017



Total DAH in billions of 2017 USD



Notes: 2017 estimates are preliminary. Size of diamonds corresponds to total DAH disbursed by a country.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

UNITED STATES

The US has been engaged in international health activities for more than a century and today is the largest funder and implementer of global health programs worldwide. Through both bilateral programs and multilateral engagement, the US supports activities that address a range of global health challenges, including but not limited to HIV/AIDS (\$5.9 billion in 2017, or 47.1% of 2017 US DAH), malaria (\$1.0 billion in 2017, or 8.0% of 2017 US DAH), and maternal, newborn, and child health (\$2.6 billion in 2017, or 21.2% of 2017 US DAH), in at least 60 countries.⁷

Across channels, the US provided 46.1% of its funding through its bilateral aid agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), as well as the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). DAH disbursed through US bilateral agencies decreased by 19.2% in 2017.

UN agencies received \$759.5 million or 6.1% of US DAH in 2017, a 7.0% decrease over 2016. Gavi received \$204.8 million, up 0.5% from 2016, while the Global Fund received \$829.1 million, down 5.4% from 2016. US NGOs received \$4.0 billion from the US, 32% of total US DAH in 2017. International NGOs received \$829.1 million in US DAH. Regionally, most US funds flowed to sub-Saharan Africa. In 2016, the most recent year for which regional DAH estimates are available, this amounted to \$6.5 billion, or 46.4% of total US DAH.

In 2017, total US global health funding was \$12.4 billion, down from \$13.9 billion in 2016. The current administration has proposed significantly reducing global health funding for 2018, however. The budget request for US global health funding for 2018 is down \$2.5 billion from 2017 to \$7.9 billion, a level not seen since 2007.⁷ Amid ongoing budget pressures and concerns about the US deficit, the White House budget request for fiscal year 2019 may include further cuts to development assistance. Continuing reorientation of resources away from family planning, decisions around the next phase of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and the future of the Global Health Security Agenda will all have implications for health funding going forward.⁸

UNITED KINGDOM

Under legislation approved in 2015, the UK government is legally required to spend 0.7% of GNI on foreign aid.⁹ In 2017, the UK hit its 0.7% spending target for the fourth year in a row, contributing a total of £13.3 billion to the international aid budget.¹⁰ Of this, the UK contributed \$3.3 billion to DAH, which accounted for 19.3% of its total development assistance. As of this writing, Prime Minister Theresa May has confirmed her commitment to the 0.7% budget, despite some lobbying to repeal this law.

Of all UK DAH in 2017, 24.7% (\$816.9 million) went to UK bilateral agencies and 13.7% (\$454.2 million) was channeled to UN agencies. The UK contributed \$362.3 million (11.0% of its 2017 DAH) to Gavi and \$899.2 million (or 27.2%) to the Global Fund. Across health focus areas, the UK directed \$520.7 million, or 15.8% of its DAH in 2017, to HIV/AIDS. Maternal, newborn, and child health was the focus of \$1.3 billion or 38.6% of UK DAH. Regionally, the UK contributed 45.0% of its DAH, or \$1.2 billion, to sub-Saharan Africa in 2016, the most recent date for which data are available. South Asia received \$264.2 million or 9.7%, while Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania received \$105.7 million or 3.9% of UK DAH in 2016.

GERMANY

Germany is now the second largest donor for official development assistance.¹¹ German DAH increased by 16.3% in 2017 to \$2.0 billion. This amounted to 0.05% of Germany's GDP and was the largest development budget Germany has ever had. Much of that increase in budget is due to the money the country has spent on refugees, one of Germany's three development assistance priorities alongside climate change and food security.¹²

Germany disbursed 4.6% (\$93.1 million) of its DAH to Gavi and 19.1% (\$385.2 million) to the Global Fund. UN agencies received \$169.6 million or 8.4%, while NGOs and foundations received \$339.4 million. The European Commission received \$149.1 million. Germany disbursed 43.6% or \$880.5 million of its 2017 DAH through its own bilateral agencies. Across regions, sub-Saharan Africa (37.0%), followed by Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (16.2%) and North Africa and the Middle East (6.0%), received the bulk of Germany's DAH in 2016. Across health focus areas, 14.8% of German DAH was distributed to HIV/AIDS (\$298.7 million); 33.0% to maternal, newborn, and child health (\$667.1 million); and 3.7% (\$74.4 million) to other infectious diseases in 2017.

On December 1, 2017, Germany took over the G20 presidency, providing it with a new opportunity for leadership. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has said she wants the G20 summit agenda for July 2018 to concentrate on the empowerment of girls and women, as well as health, with a focus on pandemic preparedness.¹³

FRANCE

DAH from France was \$1.4 billion in 2017 (up 32.3% from 2016) and represented 0.04% of France's 2017 GDP. The Global Fund received \$572.8 million from France in 2017, or 39.7% of France's DAH; Gavi received \$98.4 million, or 6.8%; and Unitaid received \$43.6 million or 3.0%. Other key multilateral recipients were France's bilateral agencies, the European Commission, and US NGOs.

Across regions, sub-Saharan African countries received 56.0% (or \$610.8 million) of France's DAH in 2016. Across health focus areas, \$288.5 million or 20.0% of France's 2017 DAH was allocated to HIV/AIDS, \$255.1 million or 15.6% went to malaria, \$141.4 million or 9.8% to tuberculosis, and \$309.6 million or 21.4% to maternal, newborn, and child health.

France is a pioneer in using innovative financing mechanisms to fund development programs.¹¹ But during the five-year presidency of François Hollande, French aid to developing countries declined significantly.¹³ President Emmanuel Macron has pledged to raise development spending to the 0.7% threshold by 2025,¹³ and in February 2018 the Prime Minister convened the Inter-Ministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) to determine a timeline for specific development assistance increases – from 0.40% of GNI in 2017 to 0.55% in 2022.¹⁴

CANADA

In 2017, DAH from Canada decreased 2.5% over the prior year, from \$1.1 to \$1.0 billion. The 2017 disbursement represented 0.05% of Canada's GDP. The majority of Canada's funding was channeled through its own bilateral agencies (\$238.1 million) and NGOs (\$270.9 million). Gavi received \$67.5 million, or 6.5% of Canada's DAH, and the Global Fund received \$309.8 million or 29.7%. UN agencies received \$132.1 million or 12.7% of Canadian DAH.

Canada has historically placed a strong focus on maternal, newborn, and child health and in 2017 disbursed \$424.7 million, or 40.7% of its DAH, to this area. In March 2017, at the "She Decides" conference in Brussels, the Canadian government announced a one-time CAD20 million contribution to five organizations that support sexual and reproductive health and rights globally: United Nations Population Fund, Ipas, International Planned Parenthood Federation Global, Marie Stopes International, and Population Services International. Further, in March 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau announced an investment of CAD650 million over three years for sexual and reproductive health and rights, and stated that Canada will join Family Planning 2020, an international partnership to expand access to family planning services, and the Ouagadougou Partnership, a partnership of nine Francophone West African governments to accelerate the use of family planning services.

Across regions, Canada supported global health activities in sub-Saharan Africa with \$425.3 million or 39.7% of its DAH in 2016. Funds to South Asia totaled \$86.5 million or 8.1% of Canadian DAH. Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania received \$53.9 million (5.0%), and Latin America and the Caribbean received \$16.8 million (1.6%).

JAPAN

In 2017, Japan contributed \$1.4 billion or 0.02% of its GDP to DAH. This was down from a contribution of \$1.5 billion in 2016. The bulk of this funding went to Japan's bilateral organizations (\$633.3 million or 45.6%) and to the Global Fund (\$255.3 million or 18.4%). NGOs received \$222.1 million, representing 16.0% of Japan's DAH. UN agencies, WHO, and Gavi received \$186.0, \$100.1, and \$16.7 million of DAH from Japan in 2017, respectively.

Across regions, Japan focused 24.7% or \$375.7 million of its DAH on sub-Saharan Africa in 2016. Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania received 11.2% or \$171.0 million, and South Asia received 7.8% or \$118.2 million. Across health focus areas, 11.6% or \$160.9 million of Japan's DAH was disbursed to HIV/AIDS; 21.7% or \$301.6 million to maternal, newborn, and child health; 6.8% or \$94.4 million to malaria; 5.0% or \$69.0 million to tuberculosis; 14.3% or \$199.1 million to health systems strengthening/SWAPs; and 3.3% or \$45.6 million to other infectious diseases in 2017.

It has been reported that the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs includes only a slight increase (+0.3%) in development assistance spending compared to fiscal year 2017, which extends into 2018. This may be an indication that the overall budget environment for development assistance remains difficult in Japan.¹⁵

AUSTRALIA

DAH from Australia totaled \$396.3 million in 2017, down from \$486.1 million the previous year. The 2017 contribution represented 0.02% of Australia's GDP, and a decrease of 18.5% from 2016. Australia channeled \$27.3 million, or 6.9% of its 2017 DAH, to the Global Fund; \$82.9 million or 20.9% to NGOs; \$82.5 million or 20.8% to UN agencies; and \$26.4 million or 6.7% to Gavi. Another \$163.2 million or 41.2% was channeled through Australian bilateral aid agencies.

Across regions, Australia focused \$133.7 million or 27.5% of its DAH to Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania, and \$109.0 million or 22.4% to sub-Saharan Africa in 2016. Across health areas, Australia focused \$66.1 million or 16.7% of its 2017 DAH on health systems strengthening/swaps; \$117.6 million or 29.7% on maternal, newborn, and child health; \$73.1 million or 18.4% on HIV/AIDS; \$9.4 million or 2.4% on tuberculosis; and \$13.5 million or 3.4% on malaria.

In June 2017, Australia announced a US\$13 million contribution to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) for fiscal year 2019–2020. In February 2017, Foreign Affairs Minister Julie Bishop announced US\$7 million in financing to the International Planned Parenthood Federation to deliver the Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post-Crisis Settings (SPRINT) in the Indo-Pacific region over three years. The investment aims at strengthening sexual and reproductive health, rights, and support during humanitarian crises. At the Family Planning Summit in July 2017, Australia committed A\$30 million to family planning in the South Pacific, partnering with UNFPA. Australia has further announced a pledge of A\$3.5 million to support UNFPA Supplies.¹⁶

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

In 2017, the United Arab Emirates contributed \$189.3 million to development assistance for health, or 0.04% of its GDP. This was down 27.4% over 2016. The bulk of United Arab Emirates funds in 2017 (47.3%) were disbursed through bilateral channels. United Arab Emirates bilateral agencies received \$89.6 million in 2017, and NGOs received \$99.8 million. By region, North Africa and the Middle East received the majority of United Arab Emirates funding in 2016 (\$114.1 million or 43.8%, directed primarily to Jordan, Palestine, Yemen, and Syria), followed by South Asia (\$30.2 million or 11.6%).

OTHER COUNTRIES

Other high-income countries providing DAH in 2017 include Norway (\$600.8 million or 1.6%), Sweden (\$598.7 million or 1.6%), and Spain (\$333.1 million or 0.9%). Looking ahead, Sweden is preparing to increase its 2018 DAH allocation substantially, in both relative share and absolute terms. After incurring high costs absorbing refugees in 2016 and 2017, the government has proposed a 2018 aid budget that meets its target of 1% of gross national income, which translates into SEK48.95 billion (US\$5.8 billion), a 6.1% increase over 2017.¹⁷ Collectively, other high-income countries contributed \$8.1 billion or 21.6% of global DAH in 2017.

THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the world's largest philanthropy and a leading investor in global health. The foundation's global health efforts are allocated through the foundation's international program divisions, which include Global Health, Global Development, and Global Policy and Advocacy. The Global Development Division invests in scaling the delivery of proven health interventions, as well as strengthening the primary health care systems in low- and middle-income countries. Its foci include polio, vaccine delivery, and maternal, newborn, and child health. The Global Health Division invests in new health tools and technologies aiming to reduce the death and disability among the world's poorest, with foci on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, enteric and diarrheal diseases, pneumonia, and neglected tropical diseases, as well as cross-cutting efforts to accelerate the broad-based discovery and translation of innovations with potential applications to global health.

Preliminary estimates show that in 2017, the foundation contributed \$3.3 billion of DAH as a source, up 6.6% from \$3.1 billion in 2016. For 67.8% or \$2.2 billion of this, the Gates Foundation was the channel and funds were provided directly to implementing institutions. In 2017, 10.0% or \$325.9 million of Gates Foundation DAH went to UN agencies, while the Global Fund received \$301.2 million or 9.2% and Gavi received \$301.8 million or 9.3%. Across health areas, maternal, newborn, and child health received 42.7% or \$1.4 billion of 2017 disbursements. Another 7.0% or \$228.1 million went to tuberculosis, 8.3% or \$271.4 million to malaria, 11.0% or \$358.6 million to HIV/AIDS, 2.1% or \$68.7 million to NCDs, and 6.7% or \$217.8 million to health systems strengthening.

Following the Ebola and Zika crises of 2014–2016, the foundation joined an international public-private partnership led by governments, the health sciences industry and major philanthropies to establish the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).¹⁸ The foundation provided CEPI with an initial grant of \$100 million to accelerate the discovery and development of novel vaccines for an array of emerging infectious diseases as well as the development of novel platforms that could accelerate the development of vaccines, antivirals, and other tools against as-yet-unknown pathogens.

In 2017, the Gates Foundation made a broad set of additional commitments for years to come. The foundation co-hosted the Neglected Tropical Disease Summit 2017 and committed \$335 million in grants over the next four years to support diverse neglected tropical disease programs focusing on drug development and delivery, disease surveillance, and vector control.¹⁹ Similarly, the Gates Foundation made an additional financial commitment of \$375 million over four years for family planning efforts at the five-year anniversary of the Family Planning 2020 Initiative.²⁰ In June 2017, the foundation committed an additional \$450 million to support the eradication of polio.²¹ In addition, the Gates Foundation continues to be a major funder of the Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child, committing, in 2017, \$200 million for 2018–2022. Finally, the Gates Foundation also announced in 2017 that it would establish the Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute as a wholly owned subsidiary focused on translational research to accelerate the development of novel drugs, diagnostics, and vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, and enteric and diarrheal diseases. When this new research institute becomes fully operational, the foundation expects that it will have an annual budget of approximately \$100 million.

Public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations, and multilateral agencies

GAVI, THE VACCINE ALLIANCE

Since its inception in 2000, Gavi has helped to prevent more than 9 million future deaths through its support to 10 vaccines: pentavalent, pneumococcal, rotavirus, yellow fever, meningitis A, Japanese encephalitis, human papillomavirus (HPV), measles second dose, measles-rubella, and rubella, as well as other lifesaving vaccines.²² This same support has contributed to the immunization of close to 640 million children, and has helped to strengthen health systems and immunization services in more than 60 countries.²²

By early 2017, nine countries – Bhutan, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Moldova, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine – had started to fully self-finance all their vaccines introduced with Gavi support. Looking ahead, Gavi’s goals include immunizing another 300 million children by 2020 against potentially fatal diseases, saving between 5 and 6 million lives in the long term; helping to increase the average coverage of all recommended vaccines in Gavi-supported countries from 30% in 2015 to 63% by 2020; and transitioning another 11 countries out of Gavi support. Overall, Gavi’s work brings the majority of the world’s children and families in contact with the health system five or more times during the first year of a child’s life, which is a stepping stone to achieving universal health coverage.²²

Gavi disbursed \$1.5 billion in funding in 2017, up 0.5% over 2016. The UK provided \$362.3 million to Gavi in 2017, the Gates Foundation provided \$301.8 million, the US provided \$204.8 million, and Germany provided \$93.1 million.

THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

By 2022, when the Global Fund celebrates its 20th anniversary, its new executive director, Peter Sands, says he wants to be “confidently on track” to ending the epidemics targeted by the SDGs.²³ In 2017, the Global Fund’s top agenda items were breaking down stigma and discrimination around HIV treatment, including supporting girls’ education (“the ‘social vaccine’ against HIV”); pushing to eliminate malaria; committing to the detection and treatment of millions of “missing” cases of tuberculosis; and building stronger systems for health.²⁴

The Global Fund disbursed a total of \$4.6 billion in 2017, up from \$3.9 billion in 2016. This was allocated to HIV/AIDS (\$1.9 billion or 42.3%), malaria (\$1.4 billion or 31.6%), tuberculosis (\$1.1 billion or 23.4%), and health systems strengthening/swaps (\$124.1 million or 2.7%). Prominent donors to the Global Fund in 2017 were the US (\$829.1 million or 18.1%), the UK (\$899.2 million or 19.6%), France (\$572.8 million or 12.5%), and Germany (\$385.2 million or 8.4%).

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The World Bank Group has stated its commitment to helping governments achieve universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030.²⁵ The two of its five institutions that provide development assistance to this end are the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

IDA focuses on ending poverty in the world's poorest countries, while IBRD focuses its assistance on reducing poverty and promoting economic growth and prosperity in middle-income countries. Both institutions share a focus on ending maternal and child mortality, including vaccination programs for children, infectious diseases, and NCDs. Additionally, the World Bank Group recognizes that pandemics pose a serious threat not only to universal health security and achieving UHC, but also to economic security, and have dedicated funds to this area accordingly.²⁵ In 2017, IDA's disbursements were down 15.1% to \$802.6 million. IBRD's disbursements were up 5.8% to \$754.2 million in 2017.

The African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) provide support to the specific geographic regions where they operate. Together, these banks provided \$674.4 million for global health in 2017. IDB funding decreased 32.6% to \$414.0 million and ADB decreased 25.0% to \$106.7 million. AfDB was down 30.1% to \$153.7 million.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

NGOs disbursed \$10.6 billion of DAH in 2017, a decrease of 1.1% from 2016. NGO funding amounted to 28.4% of total DAH disbursed in 2017. The most prominent US global health NGOs in 2017 included Population Services International, Management Sciences for Health, Inc., and World Vision, Inc. Across health areas, HIV/AIDS received \$2.8 billion through NGOs in 2017, while maternal, newborn, and child health received \$3.2 billion.

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

DAH provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) decreased 0.8% in 2017 to \$8.1 billion. Of this, WHO disbursed \$611.7 million to other infectious diseases and \$888.0 million to health systems strengthening/swaps. In the past year, WHO assisted in ending the cholera epidemic in South Sudan²⁶ and continued its work toward eradicating tuberculosis. A strong focus on NCDs included funding for combating hepatitis, diabetes, obesity, and psychoactive drug use. Refugee and migrant health was also a major focus in 2017.²⁷ Looking ahead, WHO will launch the Independent Global High-level Commission on Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) "to identify and propose bold and practical ways to curb the world's leading causes of death and illness" and continue its work toward the 2020 immunization goals.²⁸ Funding disbursed through UN agencies, collectively, was down 1.2%, from \$5.1 to \$5.0 billion in 2017.

UNICEF – the United Nations Children's Fund – provides development assistance to children and mothers. Funding to UNICEF was \$1.4 billion in 2017, down 3.9% from 2016. Private philanthropies provided UNICEF with \$256.0 million or 18.1% of its funding in 2017; the US contributed \$232.6 million (16.4%).

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) focuses on women's reproductive health, family planning, and newborn and child health. Funding to UNFPA was \$731.3 million in 2017, up 6.9% from 2016. UNFPA receives its funding primarily from governments (62.3%) and is one organization that may be adversely affected by the US administration's pivot away from funding family planning.

Ten UN agencies co-sponsor UNAIDS, the agency charged with stopping and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Among other initiatives, it is working with countries to develop policies and strategies for use and scale-up of future HIV vaccines.²⁹ UNAIDS disbursed a total of \$288.1 million in 2017.

Lastly, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) received \$245.5 million in 2017, down 10.0% from \$272.8 million in 2016. Funding came primarily from governments (8.9%) and other sources (64.2%), and funds were disbursed primarily to maternal, newborn, and child health, and health systems strengthening/swaps (\$55.4 and \$26.3 million, respectively).

UNITAID

Established in 2006, this international organization researches and identifies new health solutions with the potential to alleviate the burden of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, as well as HIV co-infections including hepatitis C. Unitaid successes have included playing a key role in bringing about a tenfold price reduction for antiretroviral treatment for HIV, helping scale up use of a new tool that tests for drug-resistant tuberculosis, and increasing access to quality antimalarial drugs and new diagnostic techniques.³⁰ Since its inception, Unitaid has disbursed over \$306.7 billion in contributions.

In 2017, Unitaid's main sources of funding were France (\$43.6 million or 77.3%), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (\$4.3 million or 7.7%), Brazil, Spain, South Korea, and Chile. In addition, it sources income from the solidarity levy on airline tickets implemented by France, which was later adopted by a number of other countries (including Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, and South Korea).³¹

Currently, Unitaid manages a portfolio of over 40 grants in more than 40 countries.³¹ In its 2016–2017 annual report, Unitaid described a new operational strategy that supports the global push to end the three epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria by 2030, including a commitment to confronting the threat of microbial resistance to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria treatment. Going forward, Unitaid has committed more than half its portfolio to projects to control antimicrobial resistance.³²

Recipients of development assistance for health

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

In 2016, sub-Saharan Africa received \$12.3 billion, or 32.9% of global DAH for the year, up 0.2% from \$12.3 billion in 2015. The US provided \$6.5 billion or 52.3% of this funding, and the Gates Foundation provided \$619.2 million or 5.0%. Of all DAH to the region in 2016, \$5.6 billion or 45.3% went to HIV/AIDS. Maternal, newborn, and child health received \$3.2 billion or 25.9% of the region's funds in 2016. Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya, and Mozambique were the countries receiving the most DAH for the region in 2016.

SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan make up the Global Burden of Disease South Asia region. Of these, India and Pakistan, the most populous countries in the region, received the bulk of DAH. In 2016, \$1.9 billion or 5.0% of global DAH went to this region, down 10.4% from \$2.1 billion in 2015. The US and the UK were major sources, providing \$454.9 and \$264.2 million, respectively, in 2016. Across health areas, \$1.2 billion or 62.8% of DAH to South Asia went to maternal, newborn, and child health; \$156.7 million or 8.4% was directed to health systems strengthening/swaps; \$148.3 million or 7.9% focused on HIV/AIDS; \$45.4 million or 2.4% focused on other infectious disease; and \$33.0 million or 1.8% went to malaria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA, EAST ASIA, AND OCEANIA

This region consists of China, small-island developing states, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. In 2016, DAH for this region amounted to \$1.8 billion, roughly the same as in 2015. Funding came primarily from the US (\$468.9 million or 25.9%), Germany (\$281.5 million or 15.6%), and Japan (\$171.0 million or 9.5%), as well as through the Global Fund (\$430.2 million or 23.8%) and NGOs (\$185.2 million or 10.2%). Funding was directed most prominently to Vietnam (\$332.2 million) and Myanmar (\$285.0 million).

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

In 2016, \$1.1 billion or 2.8% of global DAH went to North Africa and the Middle East, up 22.0% from \$866.5 million in 2015. The US, Germany, and the UK were major sources of funding for the region, contributing \$147.3, \$104.6, and \$66.9 million, respectively, in 2016. Across health areas, \$312.8 million or 29.6% of DAH for the region went to health systems strengthening/swaps, and \$302.9 million or 28.7% went to maternal, newborn, and child health.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

DAH for Latin America and the Caribbean totaled \$1.9 billion in 2016, representing 5.0% of global DAH. This figure was down 13.9% from \$2.2 billion in 2015. The US and Japan were major sources, contributing \$384.1 and \$45.7 million, respectively, in 2016. Across health areas, \$388.5 million or 20.8% of DAH for the region went to health systems strengthening/swaps; \$452.0 million or 24.3% went to maternal, newborn, and child health; and \$295.3 million or 15.8% went to HIV/AIDS.

CENTRAL EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, AND CENTRAL ASIA

In 2016, DAH to Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia totaled \$616.9 million and represented 1.6% of global DAH for the year. This was up from \$473.8 million (30.2%) in 2015. As major sources of funding to this region in 2016, the US, Japan, and Canada contributed \$130.4, \$41.3, and \$16.8 million, respectively. Across health areas, funding was allocated to health systems strengthening/swaps (\$204.8 million or 33.2%), HIV/AIDS (\$130.5 million or 21.2%), and tuberculosis (\$106.7 million or 17.3%).

GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Global initiatives are categorized as activities that are not confined to a specific region, and include vaccine development and global pandemic preparedness. DAH for global initiatives in 2016 totaled \$5.1 billion and represented 13.6% of total DAH, up 21.8% over 2015. The US was the main source of funding for these initiatives in 2016, contributing \$3.8 billion. Other major contributors included the UK and Japan, providing \$307.6 and \$275.5 million, respectively.

Development Assistance for Health Focus Areas

Overview of health focus areas

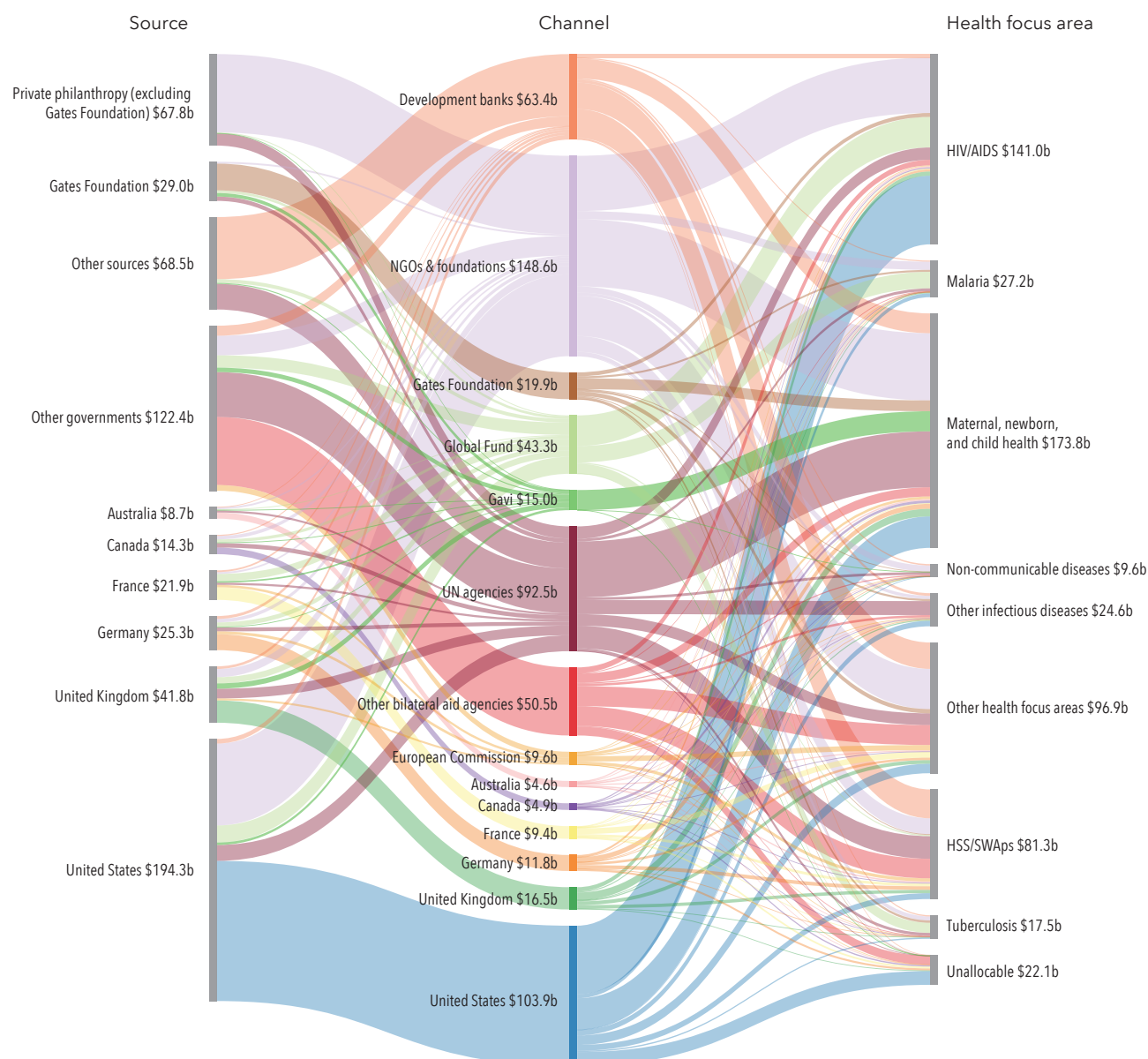
Figure 12 depicts the flow of DAH from source to channel to health focus area for the period 1990–2017. Maternal, newborn, and child health received the most funding of any single focus area – \$173.8 billion or 29.3% – largely from the US, private philanthropy, and the UK. HIV/AIDS received \$141.0 billion in development assistance, or 23.7%, also largely from the US, private philanthropy, and the UK. Malaria received \$27.2 billion or 4.6% of development assistance from 1990 to 2017, followed by other infectious diseases (\$24.6 billion or 4.1%) and tuberculosis (\$17.5 billion or 2.9%). In 2017, a total of \$37.4 billion in DAH was distributed: 31.0% to maternal, newborn, and child health, 24.2% to HIV/AIDS, 11.3% to health systems strengthening/SWAPs, 7.1% to malaria, 4.6% to tuberculosis, 4.5% to other infectious diseases, 2.2% to non-communicable diseases, and 11.6% to other health focus areas.

Figure 13 depicts DAH by health focus area for the period 1990–2017, and Figure 14 illustrates DAH by health focus areas for 2000–2017. HIV/AIDS; maternal, newborn, and child health; malaria; tuberculosis; and NCDs are detailed further by program area. Figure 15 presents the change in DAH by health focus area for the period 1990–2017. For most health focus areas, the largest annualized percent change was observed between 2000 and 2010. Maternal, newborn, and child health, other infectious diseases, and NCDs had the largest annualized percent change in DAH from 2010 to 2017 at 4.1%, 4.8%, and 7.3%, respectively. Maternal, newborn, and child health saw the greatest absolute change (\$2.8 billion). Health systems strengthening/SWAPs and HIV/AIDS declined 1.7% and 3.0% annually, respectively, during this period.

Finally, Figure 16 shows the distribution of funding across health focus areas for the period 1990–2017. The percentage of funding for HIV/AIDS has decreased since 2012. On the other hand, the shares of other health focus areas have increased during this period – namely, maternal, newborn, and child health; other infectious diseases; and tuberculosis (1.6%, 1.3%, and 1.0%, respectively).

FIGURE 12

Flows of DAH from source to channel to health focus area, 1990–2017



Notes: 2017 estimates are preliminary. Estimates shown are aggregated across years 1990–2017. "Other health focus areas" captures DAH for which we have health focus area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the other health focus areas listed. Health assistance for which we have no health focus area information is designated as "Unallocable."

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

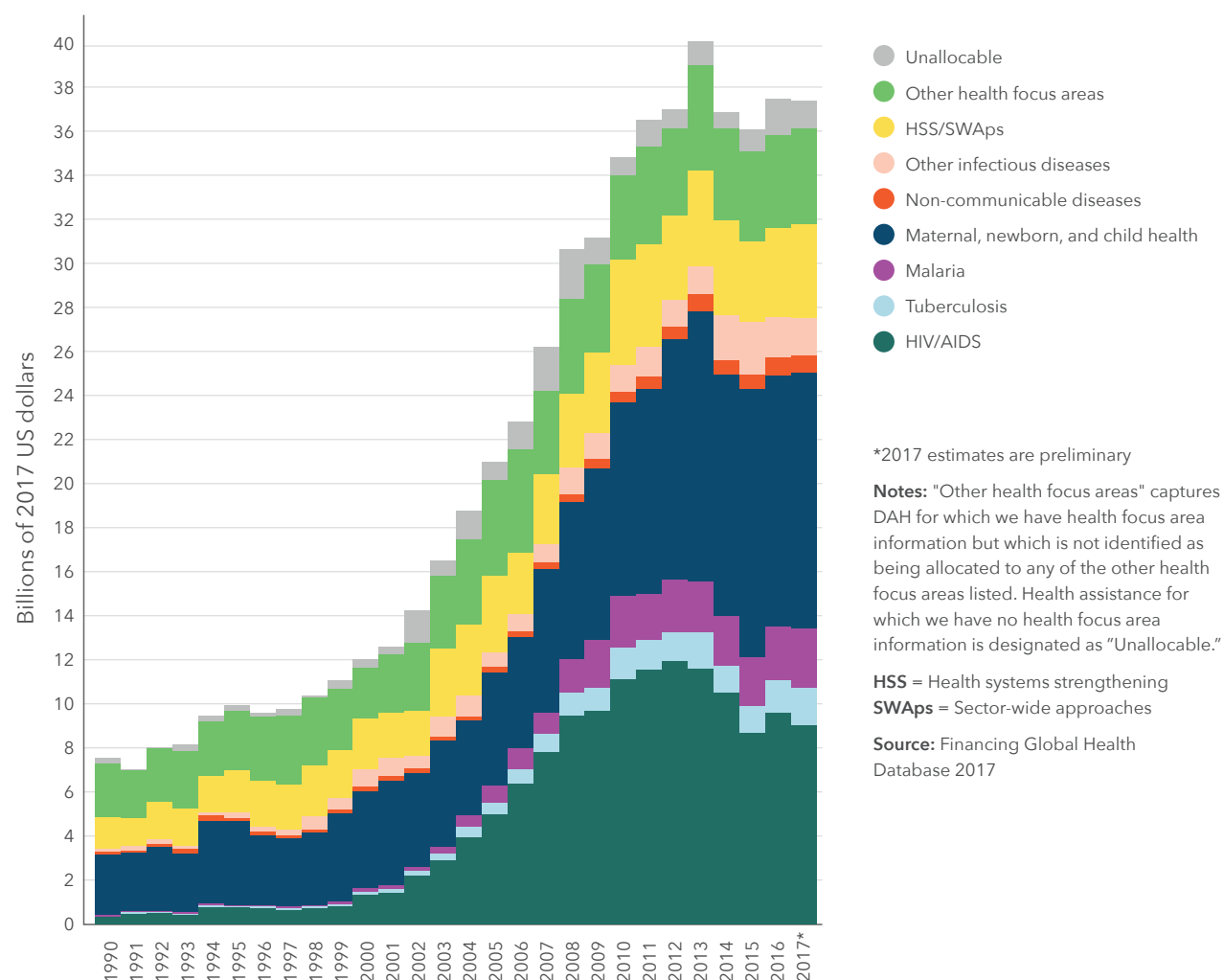
HSS = Health system strengthening

SWAps = Sector-wide approaches

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 13

DAH by health focus area, 1990–2017



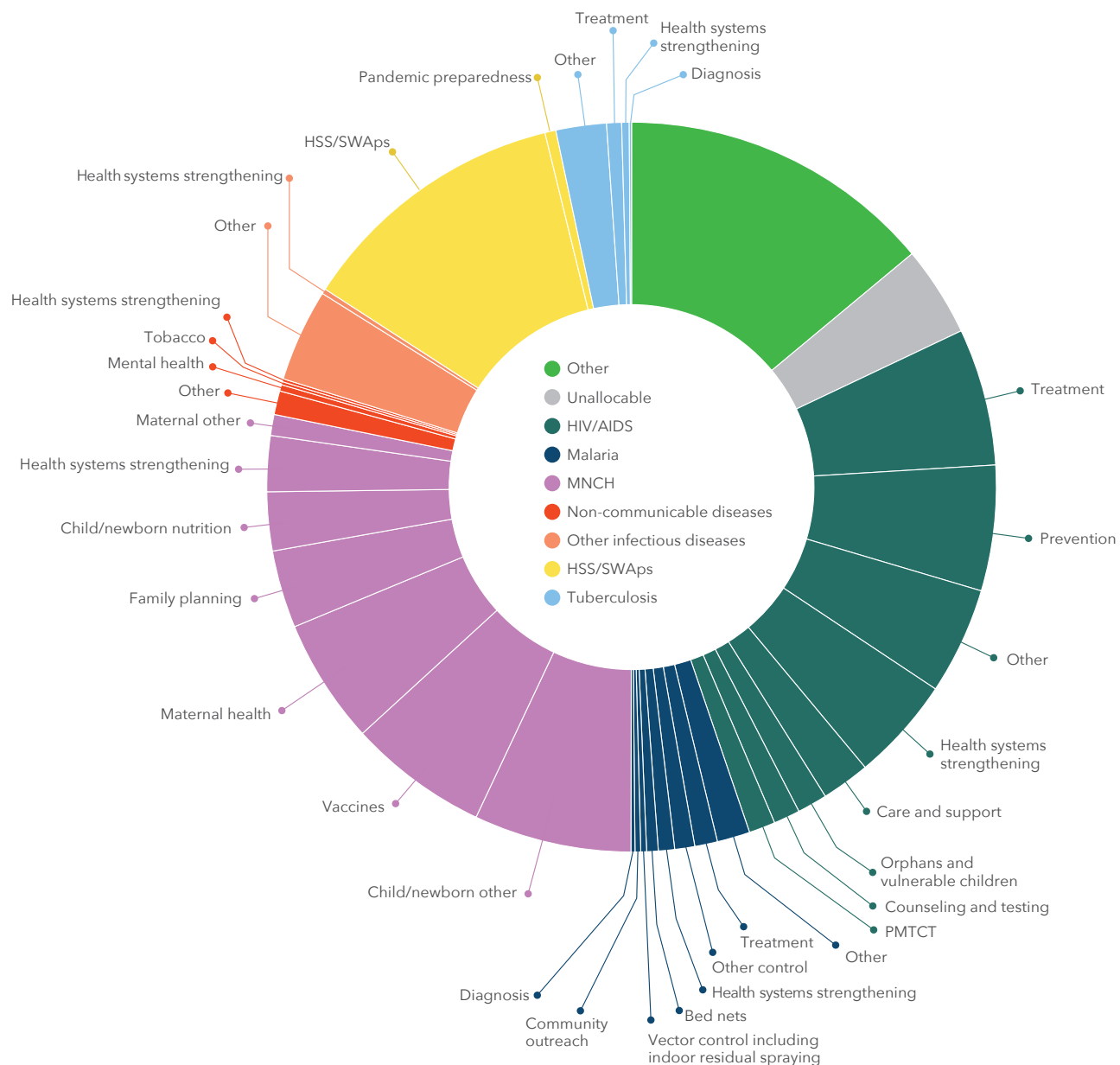
Health focus areas

MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND CHILD HEALTH

In 2016, an estimated 5.0 million children under age 5 – primarily infants – died from largely preventable or treatable causes.¹ In addition, approximately 230,000 women died during pregnancy and childbirth. Child deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, with Africa being the hardest-hit region.² In recent years, growing global attention has catalyzed an annual increase in funding for this health area. Specifically, from 2000 to 2017, annual increases have been tracked for newborn and child health (8.4%) and maternal health (2.8%).

FIGURE 14

DAH by health focus areas and program areas, 2000–2017



Notes: 2017 estimates are preliminary. Estimates shown are aggregated across years 1990 through 2017. "Other" captures DAH for which we have health focus area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the other health focus areas listed. Health assistance for which we have no health area information is designated as "Unallocable."

HSS = Health systems strengthening

SWApS = Sector-wide approaches

MNCH = Maternal, newborn, and child health

PMTCT = Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 15

Rate of change in DAH by health focus area, 1990–2017

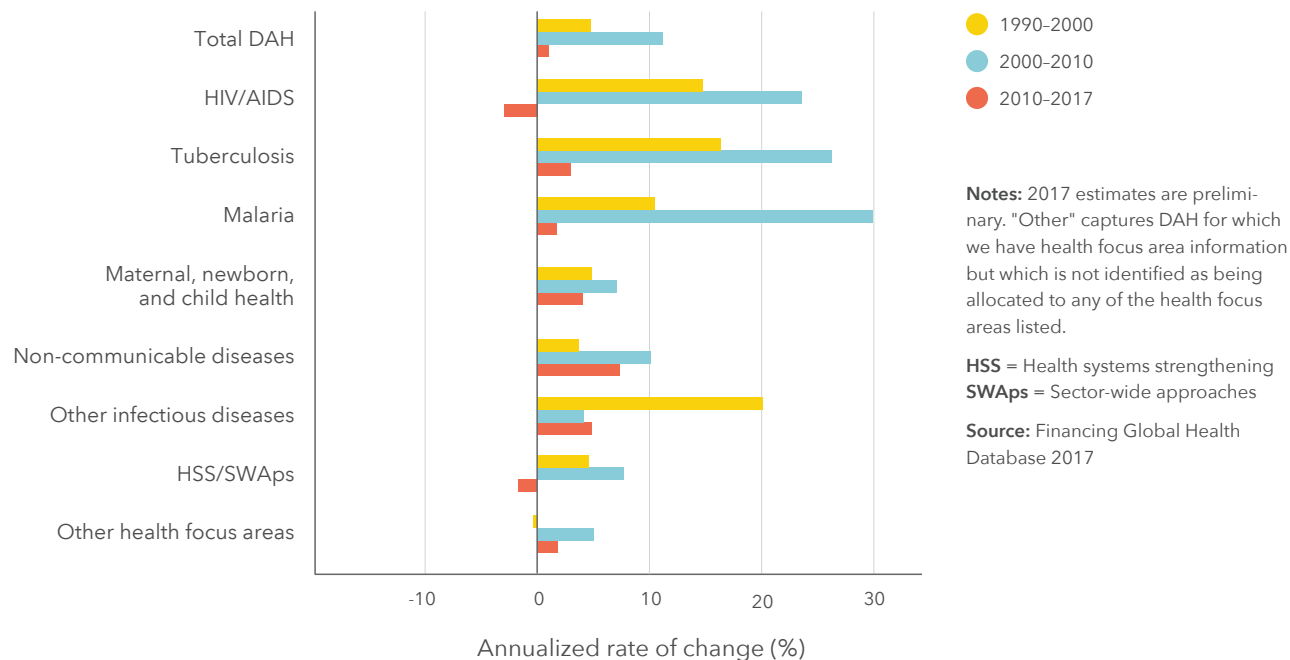


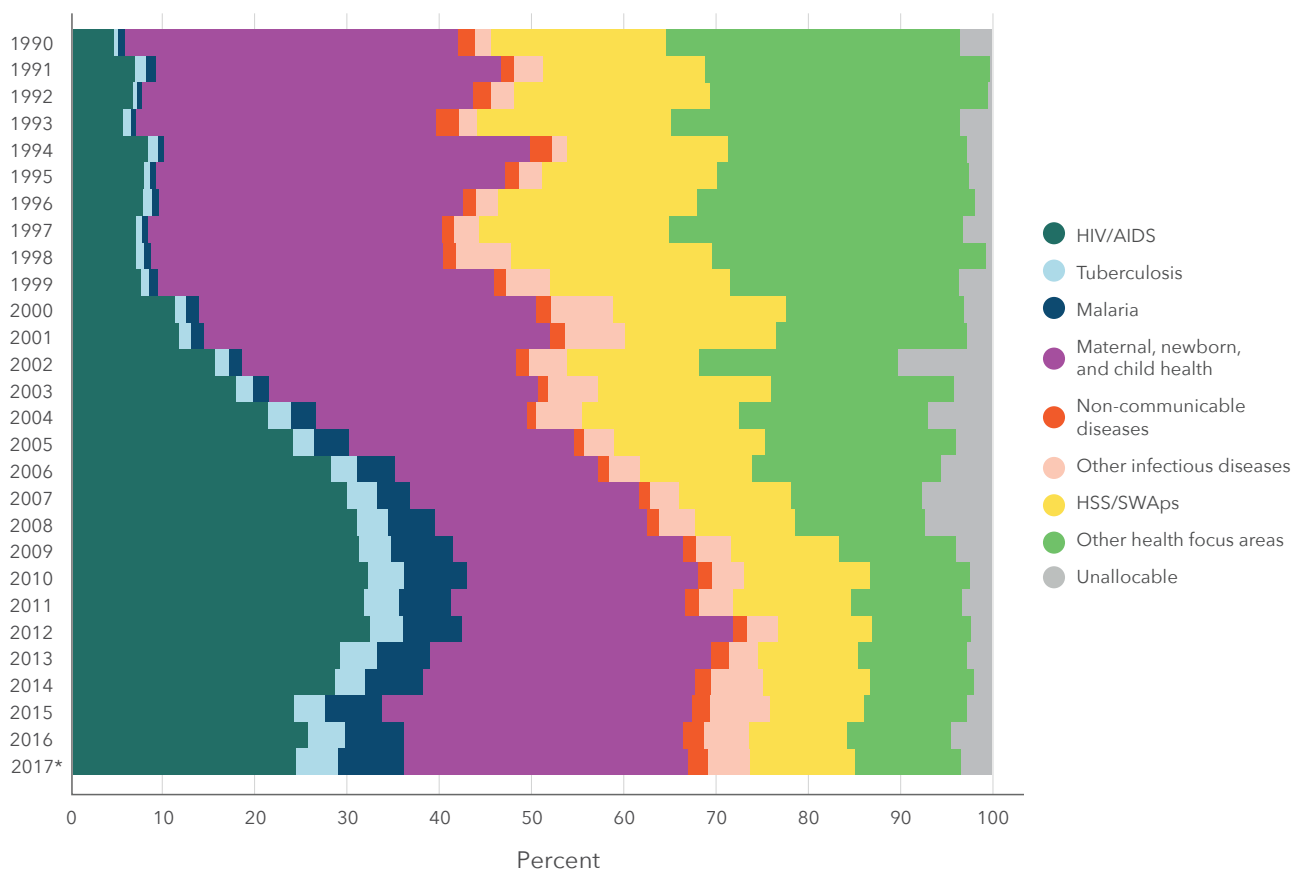
Figure 17 illustrates the funding for maternal, newborn, and child health for the period 1990–2017. Funding for this health area totaled \$11.6 billion in 2017, up 1.8% from 2016 and representing 31.0% of total DAH across health focus areas. The United States was the single largest source of funds to this area in 2017 with \$2.6 billion, down 4.4% from 2016 and representing 22.7% of total maternal, newborn, and child health DAH. In 2017, private philanthropy (excluding the Gates Foundation) funded maternal, newborn, and child health with \$1.5 billion, a decrease of 5.1% from 2016, while the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided \$1.4 billion to this focus area, up 8.9% from 2016. NGOs were the largest channel of DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health in 2017, disbursing \$2.2 billion or 18.8% of all funding to this area (a 16.4% decrease from 2016). Broad support for this health focus area has kept funding relatively stable, and this remained true for 2017 as well.

Figure 18 disaggregates DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health by program area. In 2017, vaccines and maternal health programs received \$2.9 billion (25.2%) and \$2.1 billion (18.1%) of total DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health, respectively. Nutrition received \$1.2 billion (10.4%); family planning received \$1.1 billion (9.3%); and health systems strengthening received \$1.2 billion (10.2%). Another \$3.1 billion (26.8%) of funding to this program area could not be allocated to one of these five program areas. Figure 19 depicts the countries with the highest maternal, newborn, and child health disability-adjusted life years (health loss) and DAH between 2014 and 2016. Beyond the top two countries, India and Nigeria, there is little concordance between disease burden and amount of development assistance received.

The refugee crisis in Europe and political agendas of some European nations and the US may have had some effect on funding to this health area and may continue to influence funding in coming years. Since 1990, the US government has been the largest donor to family planning and reproductive health in the world. Together with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), it has also been one of the largest purchasers and distributors of contraceptives worldwide.⁷ Total US funding for family planning was \$476.5 million in 2017, down from \$510.0 million in 2016. On January 23, 2017, President Donald Trump signed the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance memorandum, prohibiting US global health assistance from being provided to foreign NGOs that perform or lobby for expanded abortion services, whether for family planning or any other global health assistance.³³

FIGURE 16

Share of DAH allocated by health focus area, 1990–2017



Notes: 2017 estimates are preliminary. "Other" captures DAH for which we have health focus area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the other health focus areas listed. Health assistance for which we have no health focus area information is designated as "Unallocable."

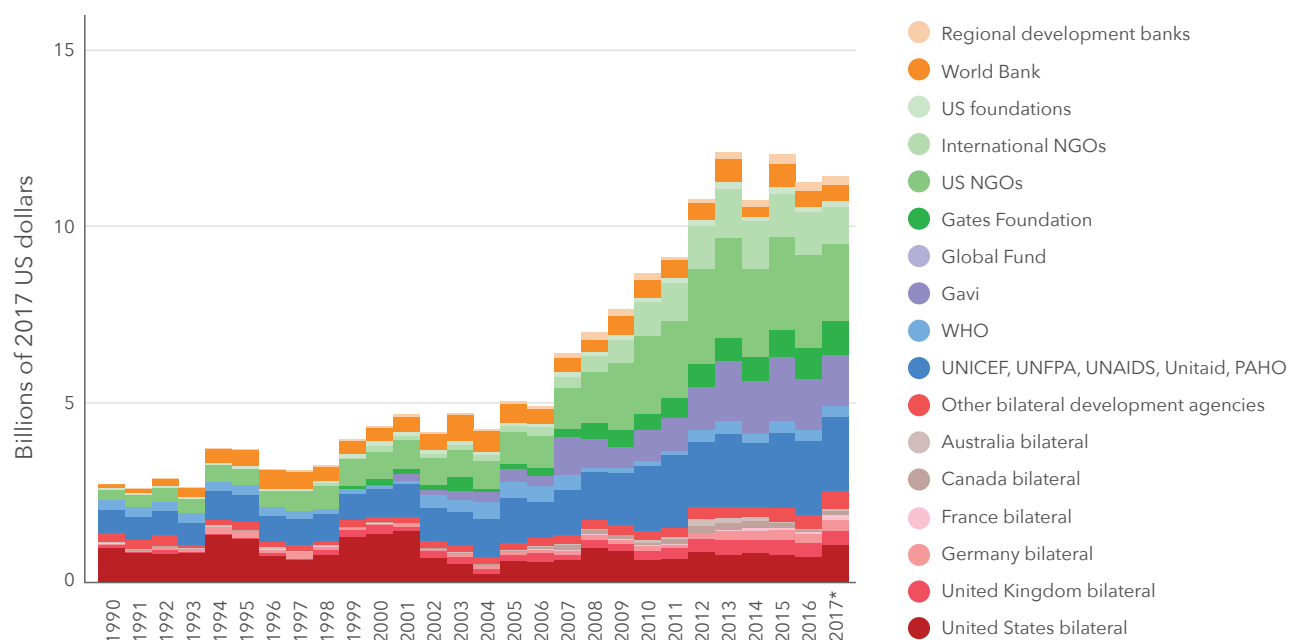
HSS = Health systems strengthening

SWAp = Sector-wide approaches

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 17

DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health by channel of assistance, 1990–2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

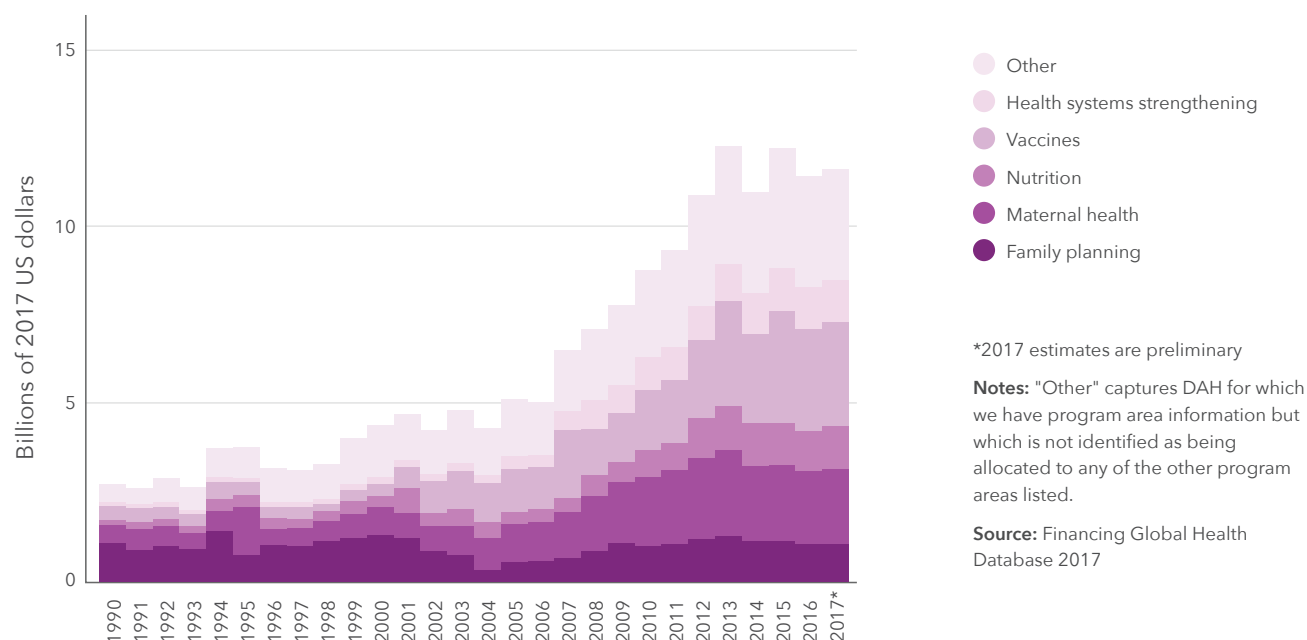
TUBERCULOSIS

In 2015, tuberculosis killed an estimated 1.1 million HIV-negative individuals worldwide, along with 0.2 million HIV-positive individuals.³⁴ The SDGs aim to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030, but to do so, tuberculosis incidence should be declining by 10% per year by 2025 to achieve the first milestone.³⁴ According to GBD results, it is declining, but slowly – at only 1.3% per year.³

One of the biggest barriers to achieving the SDG for tuberculosis lies in tackling the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, specifically drug-resistant tuberculosis, and in early diagnosis and detection of tuberculosis cases. Tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates are highest in countries with low levels of sociodemographic development. In addition to this, in countries where tuberculosis is endemic, health and surveillance systems are often weak and underdiagnosis and underreporting are common. In places where diagnostic technology and surveillance are weak, “missing cases” spread the disease.³⁴

FIGURE 18

DAH for maternal, newborn, and child health by program area, 1990–2017



WHO and the Global Fund estimated that at least \$1.6 billion of international support was required annually to fill the funding gap for tuberculosis (especially multidrug-resistant [MDR] tuberculosis) control between 2014 and 2016 in 118 low- and middle-income countries.³⁴ However, the growth rate of DAH for tuberculosis has decelerated substantially since 2010, making it more challenging for health systems to reduce the burden of tuberculosis in low-income countries than in middle-income and high-income countries.³⁴

Figure 20 depicts DAH for tuberculosis by channel of assistance from 1990 to 2017. DAH for tuberculosis totaled \$1.7 billion in 2017 and accounted for 4.6% of total DAH. This amount was up from \$1.5 billion (4.0%) in 2016. In 2017, 62.3% of all tuberculosis funding passed through the Global Fund. The US contributed a total of \$475.0 million to tuberculosis in 2017; after disbursing \$194.2 million (40.9%) through the Global Fund, the US channeled \$145.7 million (30.7%) of tuberculosis funding through its own agencies and another \$120.1 million (25.3%) through NGOs.

The Gates Foundation contributed \$228.1 million to DAH for tuberculosis in 2017, channeling the majority (\$148.6 million or 65.1%) through its foundation, \$70.5 million (30.9%) through the Global Fund, and \$9.0 million (3.9%) through UN agencies. UN agencies channeled \$74.8 million of tuberculosis DAH in 2017. Finally, private philanthropic efforts (excluding the Gates Foundation) provided NGOs, the Global Fund, and UN agencies with \$44.6 million, \$37.9 million, and \$6.6 million, respectively.

Figure 21 shows the program areas for which funds for TB were disbursed. These include treatment (\$269.4 million in 2017) and diagnosis (\$50.5 million). Across regions in 2016, funding for tuberculosis went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$530.4 million or 35.7%) and Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (\$213.3 million or 14.4%). Figure 22 charts the top 20 countries with the highest tuberculosis health loss and DAH. Alignment in the top 10 countries is fairly strong, with the countries with the largest tuberculosis burden also receiving the greatest amount of development assistance for tuberculosis.

In 2018, the UN General Assembly will hold the first-ever high-level meeting on tuberculosis to examine progress toward global goals, including ending the epidemic by 2030. The US government, which contributed 27.6% of all tuberculosis DAH in 2017, has proposed significantly reduced tuberculosis funding for fiscal year 2018 (\$181 million).³⁵

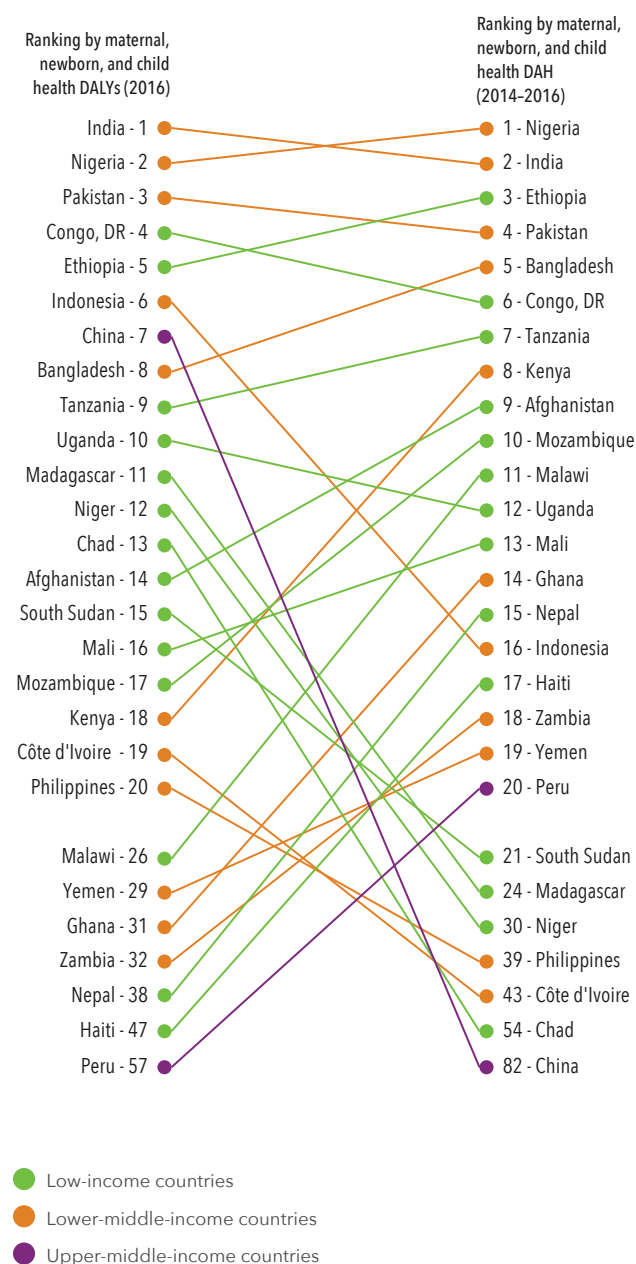
MALARIA

Malaria has long taken a leading role in the public health progress story, receiving 5.3% of global DAH from 2000 to 2017. Many low-burden countries are making steady progress toward elimination, especially in the Asia Pacific region, which is on track to be malaria-free by 2030. In Africa, many countries have improved diagnostic testing and surveillance.³⁶ And in addition to elimination efforts by countries in the Elimination 8 regional initiative, five countries (the Gambia, Ethiopia, Zambia, Senegal, and Madagascar) have achieved large decreases in malaria cases in recent years,³⁶ though 80% of the global malaria burden still resides in sub-Saharan Africa.³⁷

Between 2010 and 2016, the incidence rate of malaria decreased by 13.4% globally, from 3,328 to 2,883 cases per 100,000 population at risk.³ However, the 2017 World Malaria Report noted that progress has stalled.³⁷ The plateau of DAH since 2010 may have implications for further progress toward the global malaria targets, especially for eliminating countries entering the health financing transition and phasing out of eligibility for DAH. On a country-by-country basis, the World Malaria Report notes “a strong association between declines in funding and increases in malaria cases.”³⁶ Further, gaps in effective prevention (bed nets and indoor residual spraying) remain, and have even widened in some malaria-endemic regions.³⁶

FIGURE 19

Top 20 countries by 2016 maternal, newborn, and child health burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH

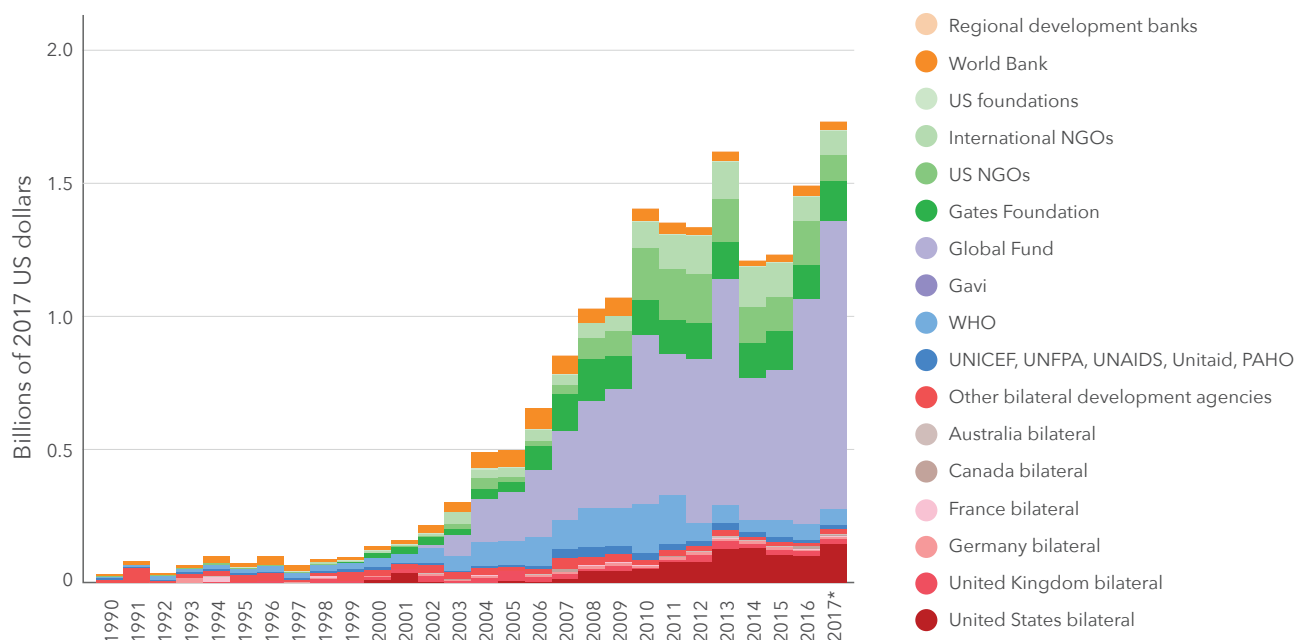


DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

FIGURE 20

DAH for tuberculosis by channel of assistance, 1990–2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

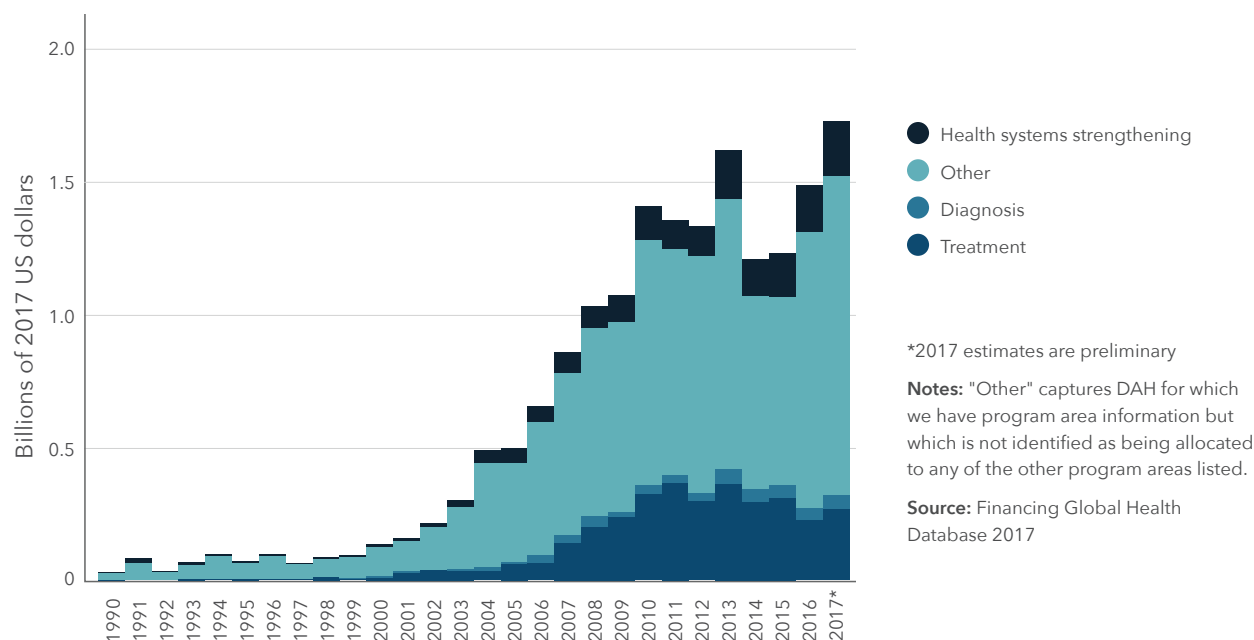
UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

FIGURE 21

DAH for tuberculosis by program area, 1990–2017



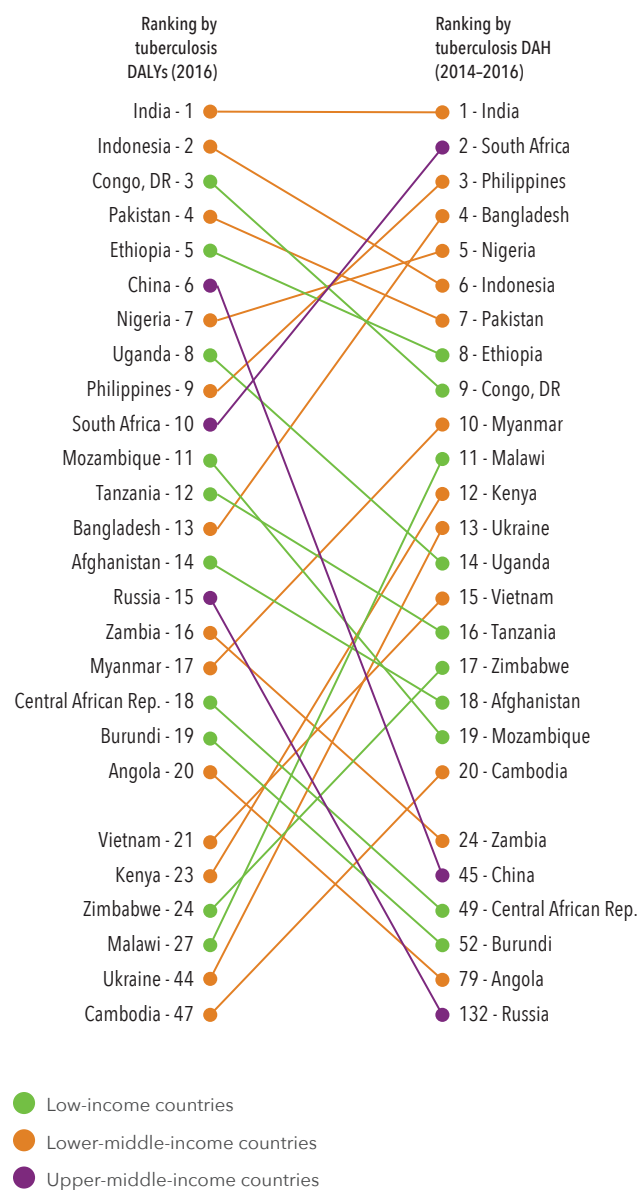
At the World Economic Forum in Davos, 2018, where leaders and thinkers gathered to address the most pressing issues the world is facing, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Carlos Slim Foundation announced an initiative to support seven Central American countries and the Dominican Republic in taking the final steps necessary to eliminate malaria in their territories. The Regional Malaria Elimination Initiative committed \$83.6 million in new funds and expects to leverage over \$100 million in domestic financing and \$39 million of existing donor resources across the region by 2022 to ensure malaria remains a top health and development priority despite dwindling numbers of cases. The funding will serve to close the technical and financing gaps to support and execute elimination plans in Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; complement the malaria elimination efforts already underway in Haiti by the government and the Malaria Zero Alliance; and help strengthen health systems in the region, positioning countries for success against other high-priority vector-borne diseases such as Zika, dengue, and chikungunya.³⁸

The Global Fund, which disbursed 54.3% of all international financing for malaria in 2017 and has invested more than \$12.3 billion in malaria control programs in more than 100 countries since 2002, has been leading the way in regional grants that promote cross-border collaboration.³⁹ In 2018, they will enter the \$242 million Phase 2 of the Regional Artemisinin-Resistance Initiative to eliminate malaria in the Mekong by 2020 and have allocated \$20 million for regional elimination efforts in southern Africa.⁴⁰

The US President's Malaria Initiative, which targets funding to high-burden countries, expanded its list in 2017 to include some pre-elimination countries. In January 2016, the UK government committed to maintain its lifesaving investment in tackling malaria at £500 million a year until 2020 and will host a Global Malaria Summit alongside the Commonwealth Head of Government meeting in April 2018.³⁹ Australia has become a key player in the fight against malaria, with the establishment of two complementary networks – the Asia Pacific Leaders' Malaria Alliance and the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network – and a \$300 million investment last year in the Indo-Pacific Health Security Initiative, which focuses on drug resistance.

FIGURE 22

Top 20 countries by 2016 tuberculosis burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH



DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

FIGURE 23

DAH for malaria by program area, 1990-2017

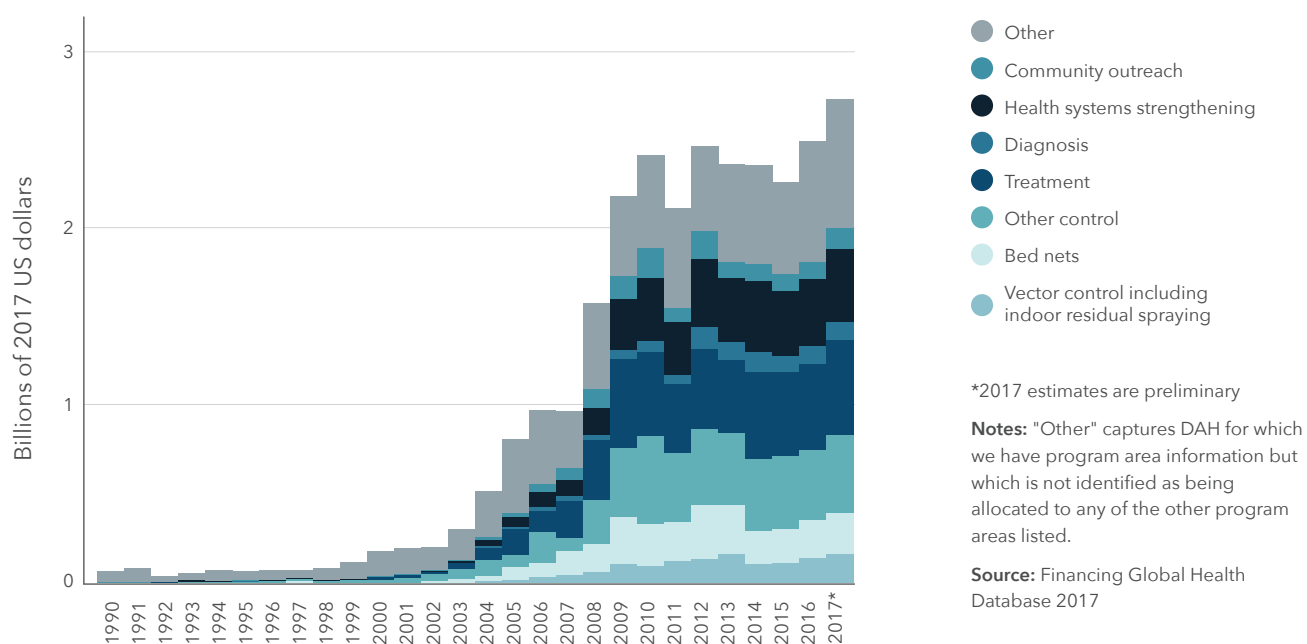
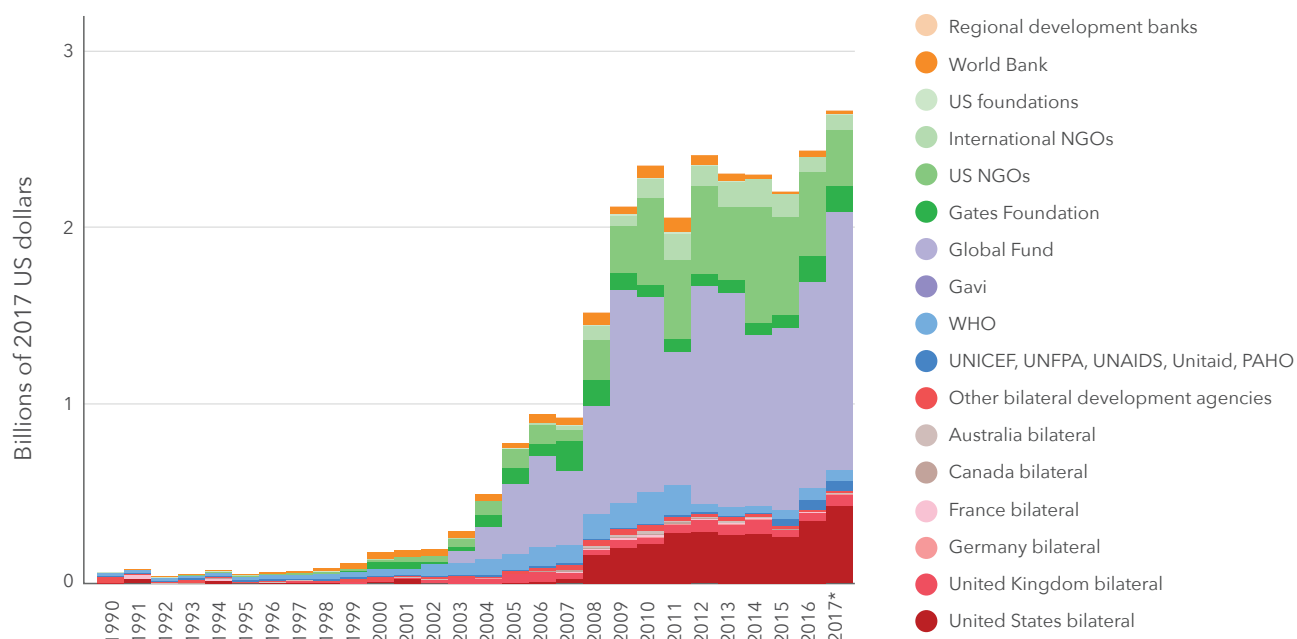


FIGURE 24

DAH for malaria by channel of assistance, 1990-2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

Australia is also a significant investor in the Global Fund's regional efforts to combat malaria, having committed \$220 million for 2017–2019.⁴¹ And in early 2018, Bill Gates called on Australia to become the regional champion of a historic drive to eliminate malaria from the Asia Pacific region by 2030, and Foreign Minister Bishop joined a key global body, the End Malaria Council, co-chaired by Mr. Gates. Meanwhile, by creating a scorecard for accountability and action and convening heads of state to discuss malaria, the African Leaders Malaria Alliance, founded in 2009, has succeeded in supporting some African countries to increase their domestic commitments to malaria control from their national budgets. Between 2012 and 2015, Zambia increased its domestic funding from \$8.2 million to \$29 million; Chad increased its funding from \$1.1 million to \$7.7 million, and Niger increased its funding from \$2.5 million to \$9.8 million.⁴²

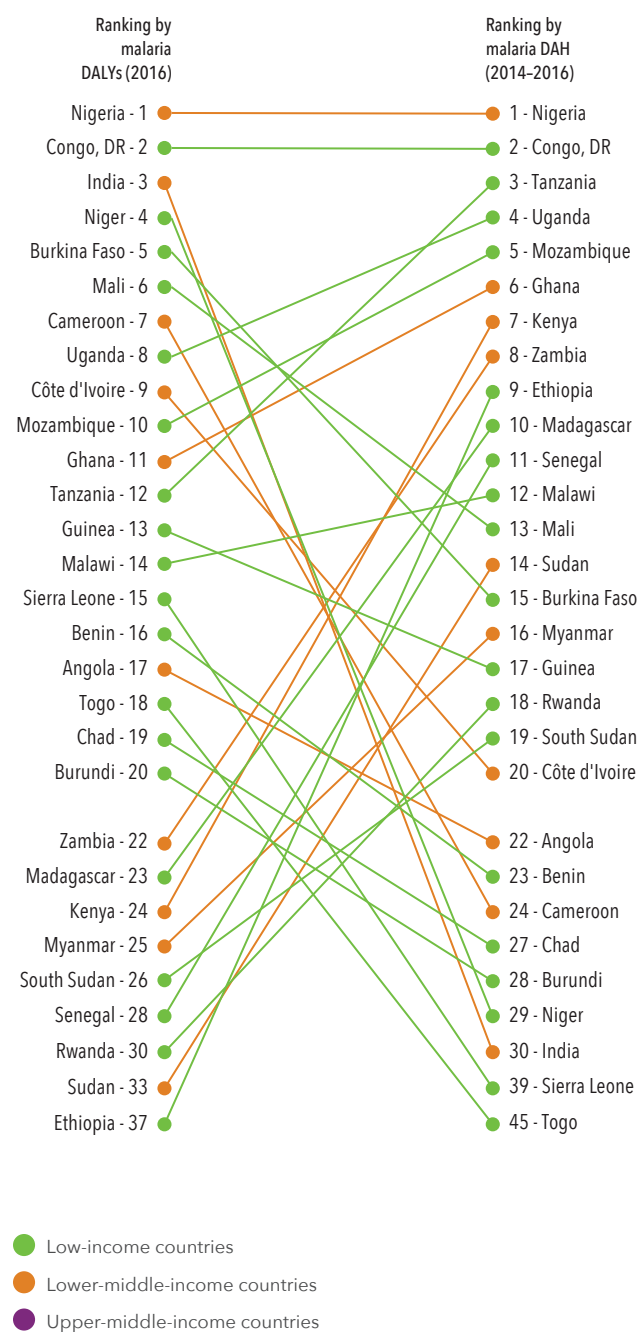
In 2017, DAH for malaria amounted to \$2.7 billion, up 9.4% from 2016. The United States, United Kingdom, and Gates Foundation were the major contributors to malaria DAH in 2017, channeling the majority of funds (\$1.4 billion) through the Global Fund. As shown in Figure 23, funds were disbursed to treatment (\$520.4 million, 19.5%), health systems strengthening (\$403.1 million, 15.1%), bed nets (\$226.7 million, 8.5%), vector control including indoor residual spraying (\$159.8 million, 6.0%), community outreach (\$112.6 million, 4.2%), diagnosis (\$104.9 million, 3.9%), and other control (\$431.4 million, 16.2%).

Figure 24 illustrates DAH for malaria by channel of assistance from 1990 to 2017. From 2000 to 2017, the US provided \$10.6 billion of DAH for malaria and channeled those funds through its own bilateral agencies (26.6%), the Global Fund (33.4%), NGOs (36.9%), UN agencies (2.4%), and development banks (0.8%). The US contributed \$261.7 million in 2017 to the Global Fund; the United Kingdom was the next largest source of DAH for malaria, contributing \$283.9 million to the Global Fund and \$64.5 million through its own bilateral agencies.

The Gates Foundation contributed \$271.4 million in DAH for malaria in 2017, channeling 55.3% of this through the foundation itself, 35.0% to the Global Fund, 4.6% through UN agencies, and 5.0% through NGOs. After the Global Fund, NGOs were the second-largest channel of funding for malaria from 2000 to 2017.

FIGURE 25

Top 20 countries by 2016 malaria burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH

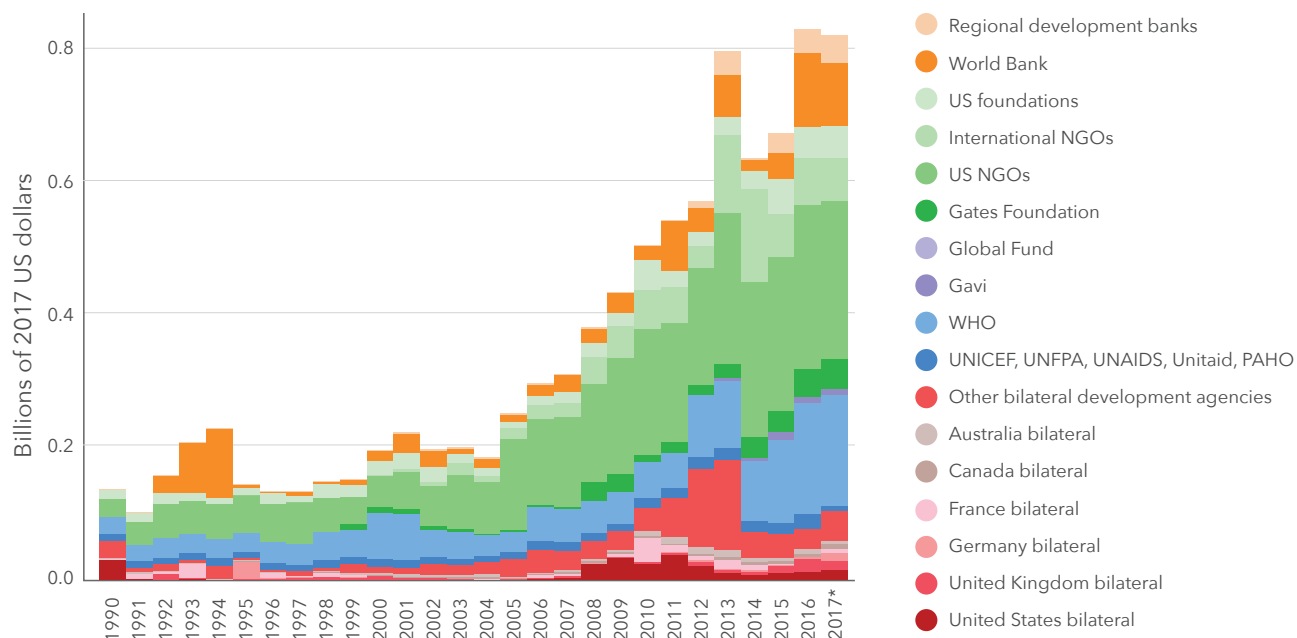


DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

FIGURE 26

DAH for non-communicable diseases by channel of assistance, 1990–2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

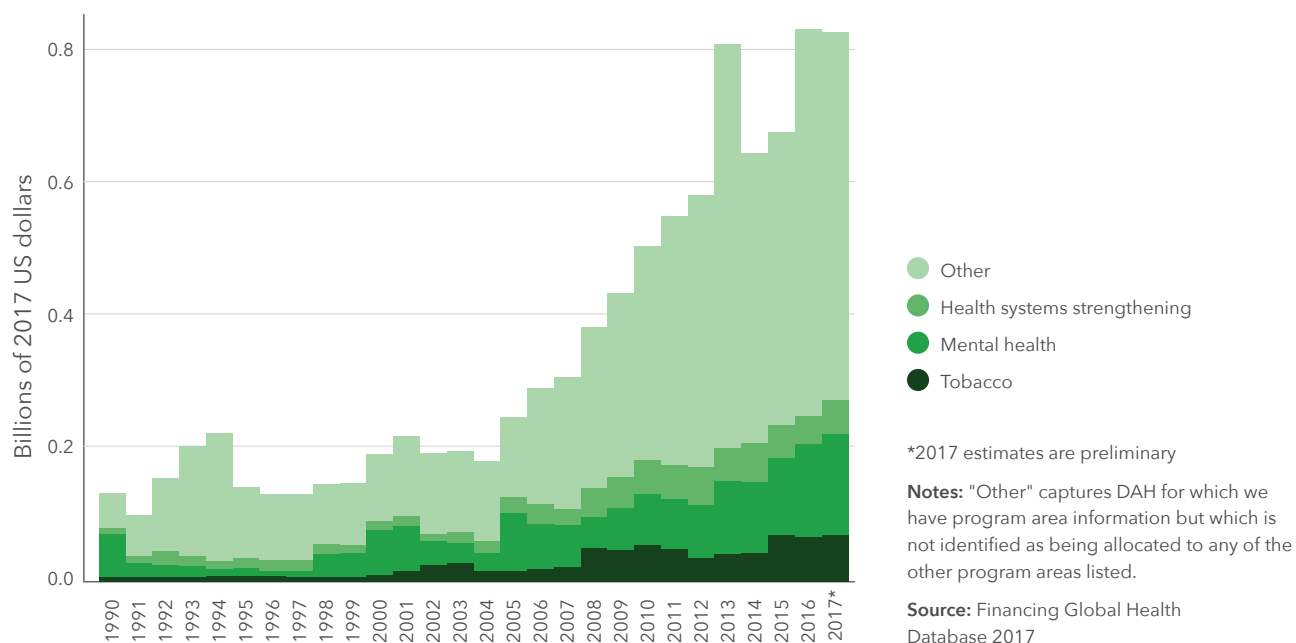
UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

FIGURE 27

DAH for non-communicable diseases by program area, 1990–2017



Across regions, sub-Saharan Africa received \$15.1 billion or 63.3% of all malaria DAH from 2000 to 2016. Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania received \$1.8 billion or 7.7% of total DAH for malaria for the same time period. Figure 25 charts the top 20 countries by 2016 malaria burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH allocated. Countries that have the highest disease burden do not necessarily receive the most DAH, possibly reflecting a financing strategy that aims to not only tackle malaria in endemic regions but also eliminate the disease where transmission is low.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Figure 26 illustrates DAH for NCDs by channel of assistance for the period 1990–2017. The main channels of assistance for NCDs in 2017 were NGOs and the World Health Organization. Figure 27 illustrates funding for NCDs by program area. In 2017, support for mental health totaled \$152.7 million or 19.5% of NCD funds; anti-tobacco programs received \$70.0 million, or 8.5% of NCD DAH. Other program areas were supported with \$550.9 million (66.8% of NCD DAH).

Private philanthropy (excluding the Gates Foundation) contributed \$282.0 million in 2017, while NGOs and foundations disbursed \$346.2 million. UN agencies channeled \$172.2 million to NCDs in 2017, with major contributions from the US (\$29.7 million), the UK (\$18.1 million), the Gates Foundation (\$22.7 million), and private philanthropy (excluding the Gates Foundation) (\$17.4 million). The Gates Foundation channeled an additional \$44.0 million through its foundation, for a total contribution of \$68.7 million to NCD DAH in 2017. The US was the single largest bilateral source of funding, providing \$77.0 million across channels in 2017.

Historically, DAH for NCDs has gone to middle-income countries for prevention, despite the evidence that a reduction in NCD health loss can be made through treatment.⁴³ Figure 28 captures the top 20 countries by NCD burden in 2016 versus average DAH allocated for 2014–2016, revealing little alignment and signaling an opportunity to more carefully assess the distribution of funds.

DAH for NCDs represents only 2% of total global DAH, a small fraction when considering that NCDs account for 60% of the disease burden worldwide.⁴⁴

FIGURE 28

Top 20 countries by 2016 non-communicable disease burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH

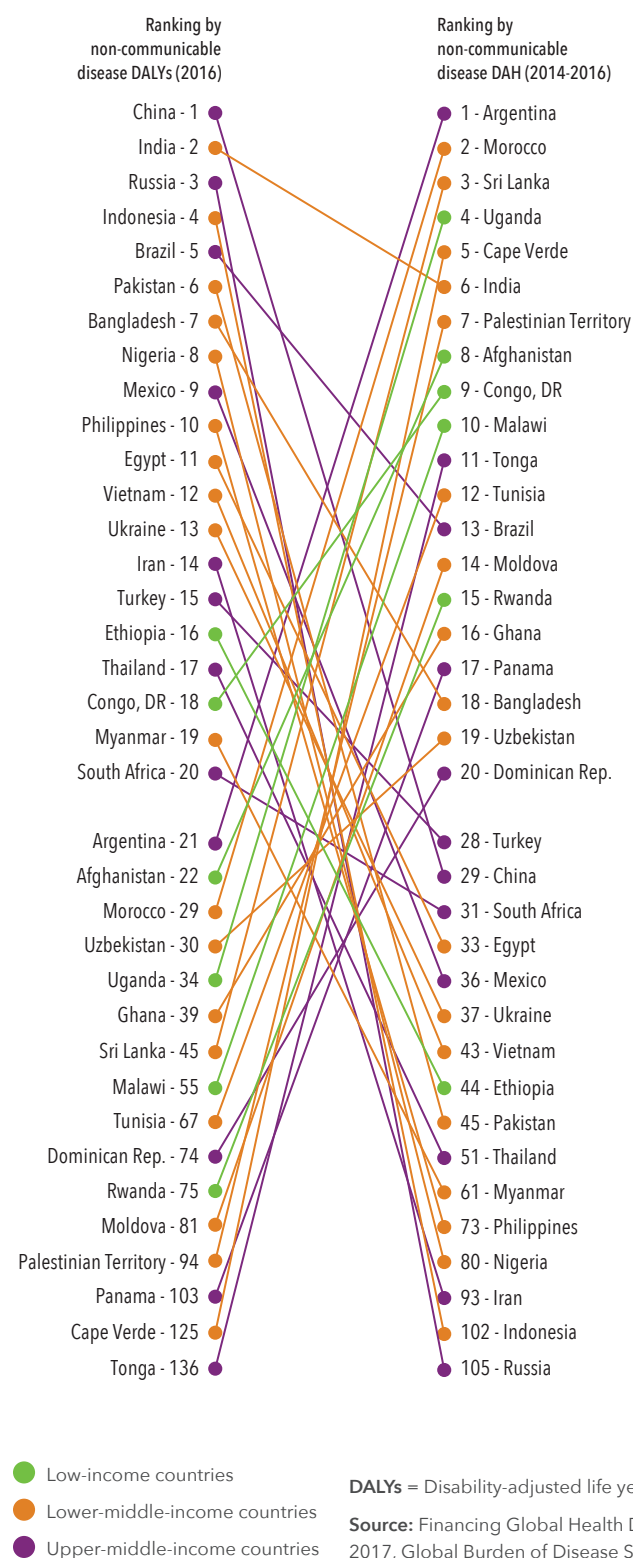
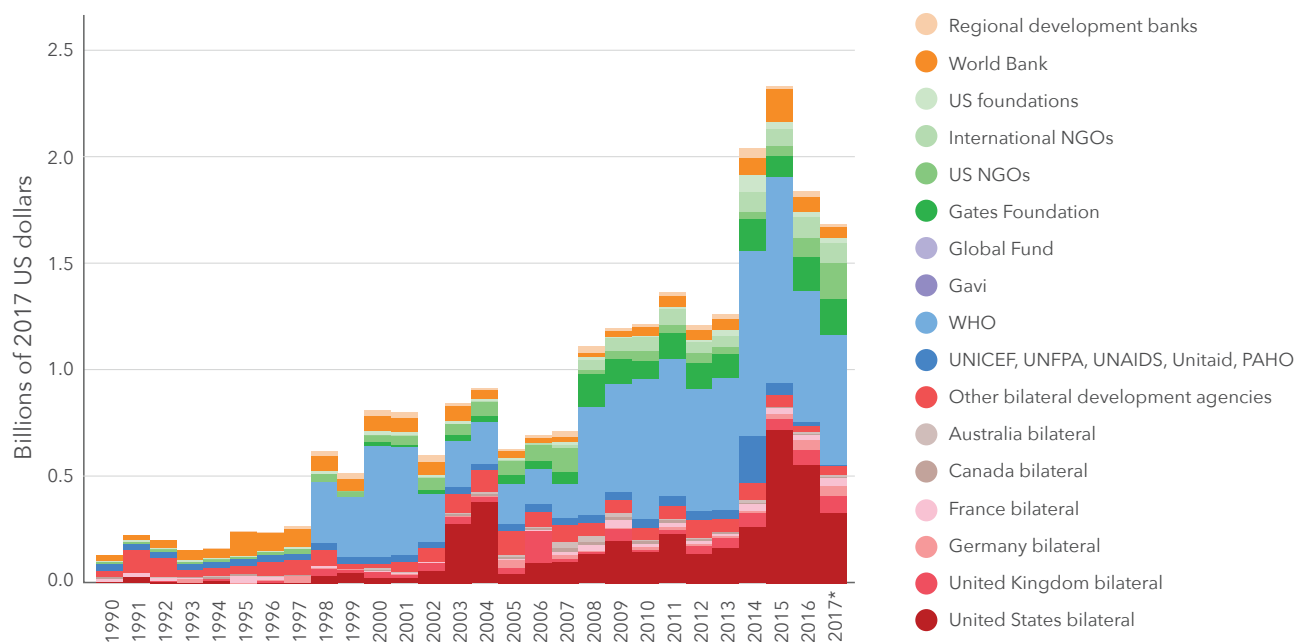


FIGURE 29

DAH for other infectious diseases by channel of assistance, 1990–2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

There is, however, reason to be optimistic. Interest in NCDs has been growing,⁴³ namely with a major new five-year initiative, Resolve to Save Lives. Funded collaboratively by Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the \$225 million initiative led by President and CEO Tom Frieden (former head of the US Centers for Disease Control) is addressing pandemic preparedness and hypertension in low- and middle-income countries. This initiative is also notable for being the first focused on NCD treatment and not just prevention. Resolve to Save Lives will focus on improved diagnosis and management of hypertension in addition to working with countries on effective policies to reduce excessive consumption of trans fats and sodium.⁴⁵

Further, the UN will hold a high-level NCD meeting in early 2018, evaluating global and national progress on NCDs since the first and second such meetings held in 2011 and 2014.⁴⁶ Bloomberg Philanthropies launched a Task Force on Fiscal Policy for Health around NCD prevention, specifically via soda and tobacco taxes, in January 2018.⁴⁷ And WHO recently launched a commission on NCDs that will issue a report in June 2018.⁴⁸ These meetings and initiatives all have the potential to spark momentum on this issue.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The health focus area of other infectious diseases encompasses infectious diseases outside the three main communicable disease areas of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), Zika, Ebola, polio, and many other such infectious diseases fall into this category.

Zika has been an important story since WHO declared it as a public health emergency of international concern in 2016.⁴⁹ Now present in more than 80 countries, it has infected millions of people and left many babies with congenital Zika syndrome.⁴⁹ While results from two Phase 1 clinical trials show an experimental Zika vaccine developed by government scientists at the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) is safe and induces an immune response in healthy adults, NIAID warns it would be premature to consider this pandemic under control.⁴⁹

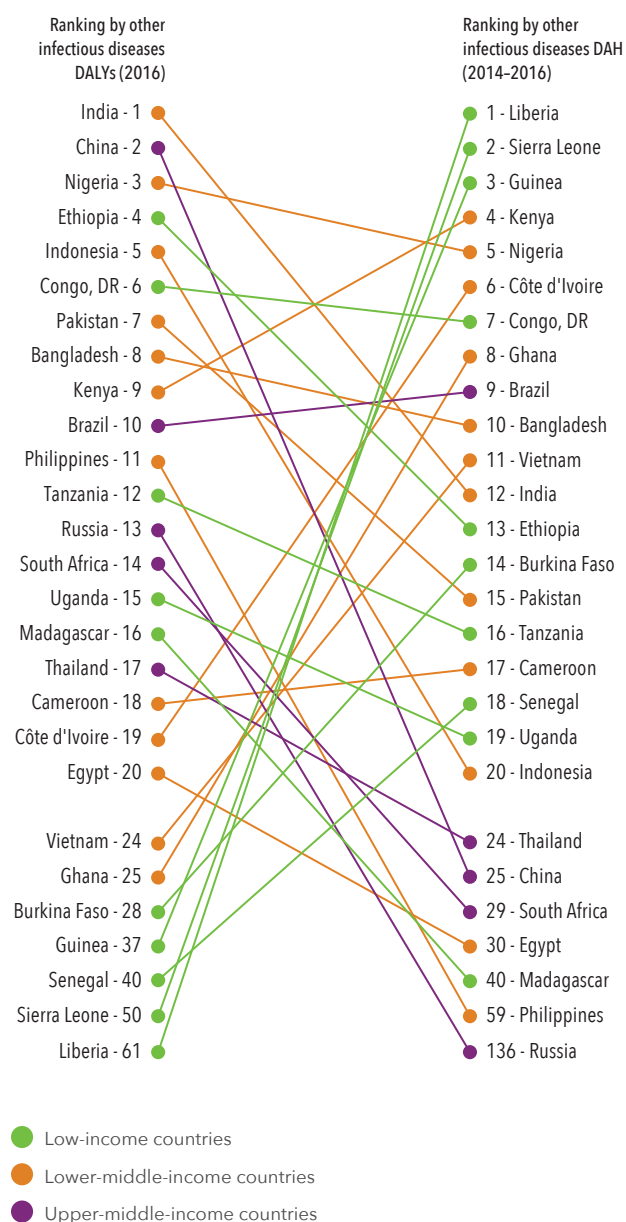
Other infectious diseases made up 10.4% of global disease burden in 2016, occurring mostly in low- and middle-income countries,⁴⁴ and received 4.5% of total 2017 DAH. Funding to this health focus area has increased 4.8% annually since 2010. Figure 29 illustrates the trend of DAH for this focus area from 1990 to 2017. In 2017, \$1.7 billion was channeled to other infectious diseases. The US was the largest contributor in 2017 with \$647.6 million or 38.1% of DAH for this area, channeled primarily through its bilateral aid agencies (\$328.9 million or 50.8%); this was down 18.9% from 2016. The Gates Foundation was the second-largest supporter with \$248.7 million or 14.6% of total 2017 DAH, up 3.2% compared to 2016.

As a channel, WHO disbursed \$8.7 billion, or 40.0% of development assistance for other infectious diseases from 2000 to 2017. The Gates Foundation has provided a cumulative \$2.4 billion to this focus area since 2000 with 15.2% annual increases, on average. In 2017, the Gates Foundation contributed \$248.7 million, which it channeled through the foundation itself (66.0%) and WHO (34.0%). Private philanthropy, including both private contributions and corporate donations, contributed \$88.1 million or 5.2% of development assistance for other infectious diseases in 2017, having decreased 1.8% annually since 2000.

Figure 30 depicts the 20 countries with the highest disease burden for other infectious diseases and those receiving the most DAH for this focus area.

FIGURE 30

Top 20 countries by 2016 other infectious diseases burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH



DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING AND SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES

Two types of funding are categorized as DAH for health systems strengthening. The first is sector-wide support that goes into a pooled fund for broad, national goals such as monitoring and evaluating a health issue. The other is support for the health system intended to strengthen systems that improve access, coverage, quality, or efficiency, at times emphasizing a specific health focus area such as HIV/AIDS or maternal, newborn, and child health. Due to how health systems strengthening DAH is reported in the other health focus area figures in this report, simply adding these funds across figures may lead to double-counting. New this year within sector-wide support is tracking of development assistance for pandemic preparedness.

Since the influenza pandemic of 2009 and the Ebola outbreak in 2014, the pandemic preparedness area has garnered more attention. In May 2017, WHO released *Pandemic Influenza Risk Management: A WHO guide to inform & harmonize national & international pandemic preparedness and response*⁵⁰ to support national and global pandemic preparedness and risk management. The first pandemic preparedness guidance was issued by WHO in 1999, and two revisions have been made since then (in 2005 and 2009) based on lessons learned and new evidence-based research. The new guidance incorporates both lessons learned from experiences during the influenza A (H1N1) 2009 pandemic and suggestions from the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) Review Committee, which gave an independent assessment of the performance of the IHR during the H1N1 pandemic.⁵¹

The World Bank's International Working Group on Financing Pandemic Preparedness notes that there are few threats as deadly or as economically disruptive as an influenza pandemic, and the global community has not invested enough in preparedness for such an event. And while it is "easier to find money to respond to an outbreak than to secure investment to stop one happening," advance planning and preparedness are critical to help reduce the impact of a pandemic.⁵⁰

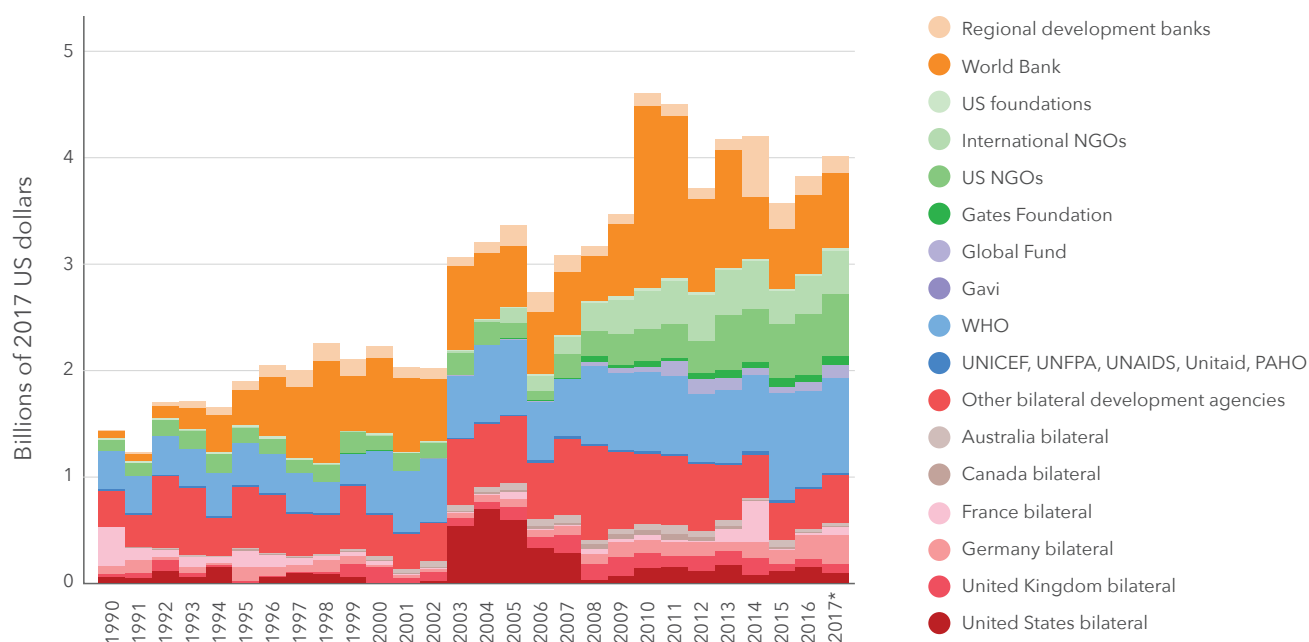
Figure 31 illustrates DAH for health systems strengthening/swaps by channel of assistance from 1990 to 2017. DAH for this health focus area has grown 3.8% annually, on average, since 2000. Health systems strengthening/swaps DAH was \$4.2 billion in 2017, up 5.4% over 2016, and accounted for 11.3% of total DAH. Development banks have increased their disbursements to health systems strengthening/swaps 9.6% annually since 1990. In 2017, these entities channeled \$854.4 million in funding to health systems strengthening/swaps and accounted for 20.2% of total DAH to this area. The World Bank directed \$704.0 million in 2017, down 4.6% from the prior year. UN agencies channeled \$914.3 million in 2017, down 0.8% from the year prior.

Figure 32 illustrates DAH for health systems strengthening disaggregated by health focus area. It includes DAH targeting health systems strengthening for specific health priorities as well as funding dedicated to strengthening the health system as a whole. From 2000 to 2017, health systems strengthening for HIV/AIDS, malaria, and childhood disease increased as those health issues came to the fore. In 2017, health systems strengthening for HIV/AIDS totaled \$1.2 billion or 16.5% of health systems strengthening DAH. Maternal, newborn, and child health and malaria accounted for 15.8% and 5.4%, respectively, in 2017.

Funding for swaps and health systems strengthening not targeting specific health focus areas totaled \$4.2 billion, 56.6% of health systems strengthening funding in 2017. Figure 33 illustrates health systems strengthening for pandemic preparedness, which totaled \$204.2 million in 2017, 4.8% of DAH for swaps and health systems strengthening not targeting specific health focus areas.

FIGURE 31

DAH for health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches by channel of assistance, 1990-2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO = World Health Organization

FIGURE 32

DAH for health systems strengthening by health focus areas, 1990-2017

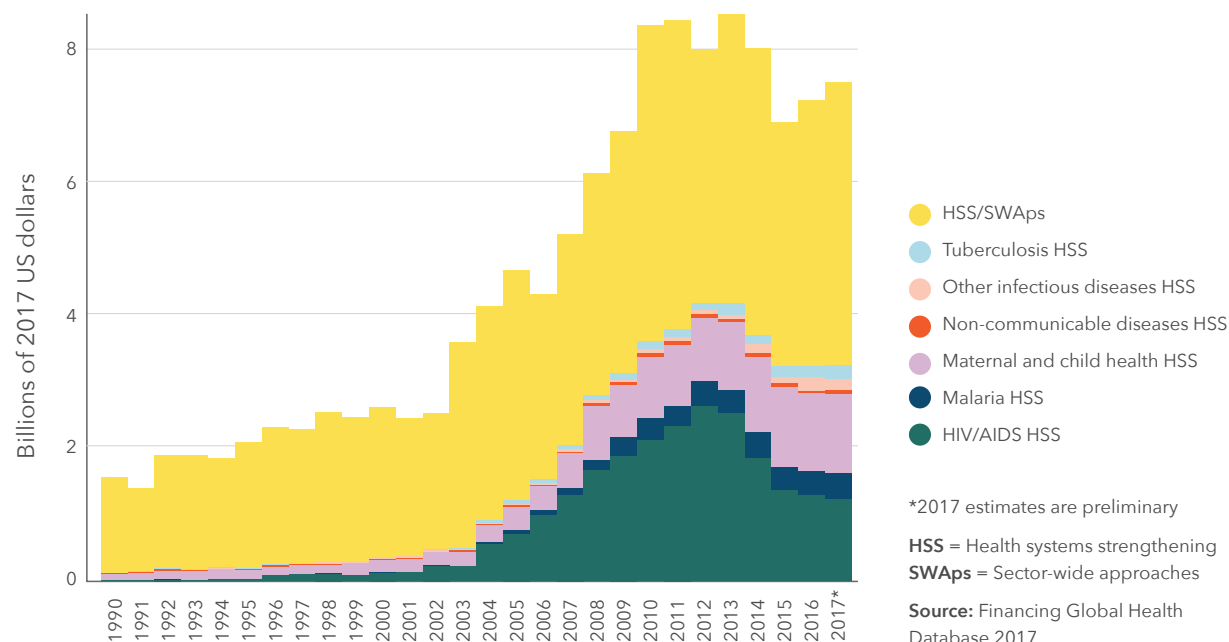


FIGURE 33

DAH for pandemic preparedness by channel of assistance, 1990–2017

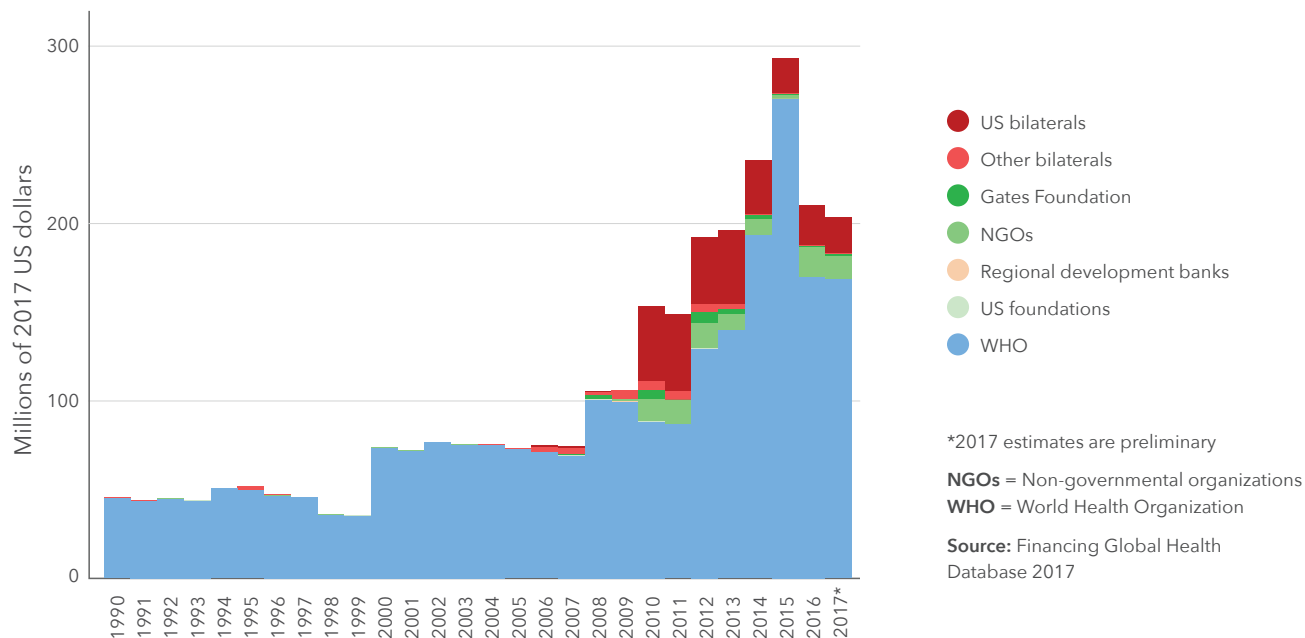


FIGURE 34

DAH for HIV/AIDS by program area, 1990–2017

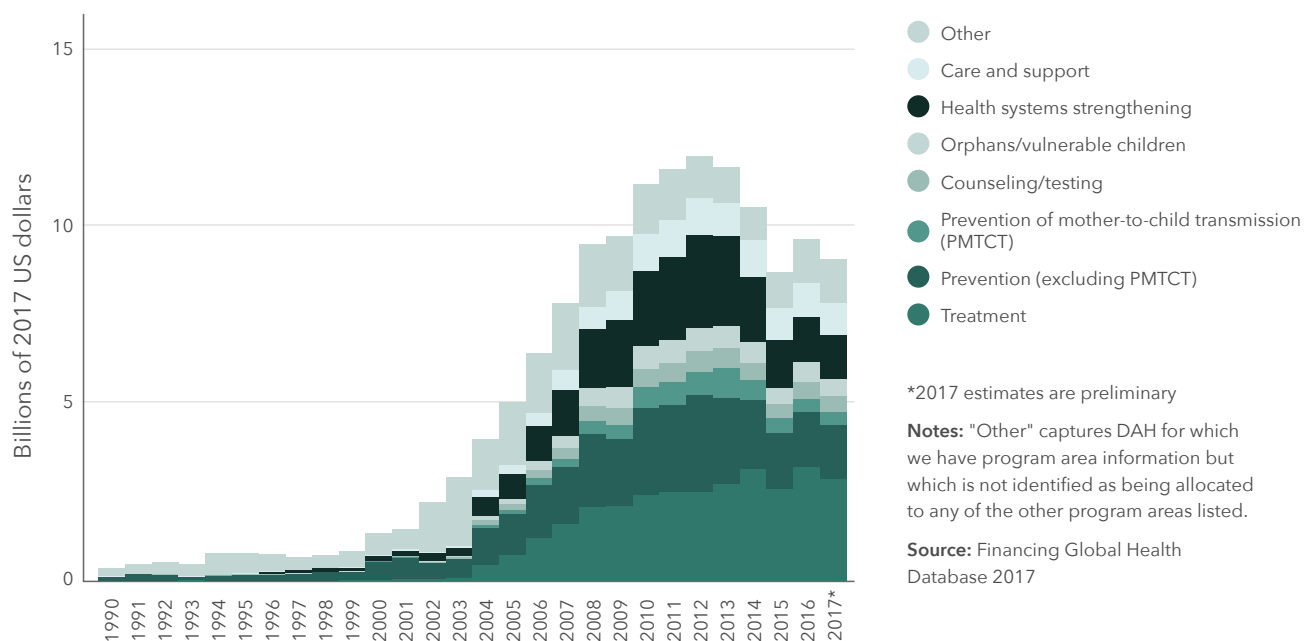
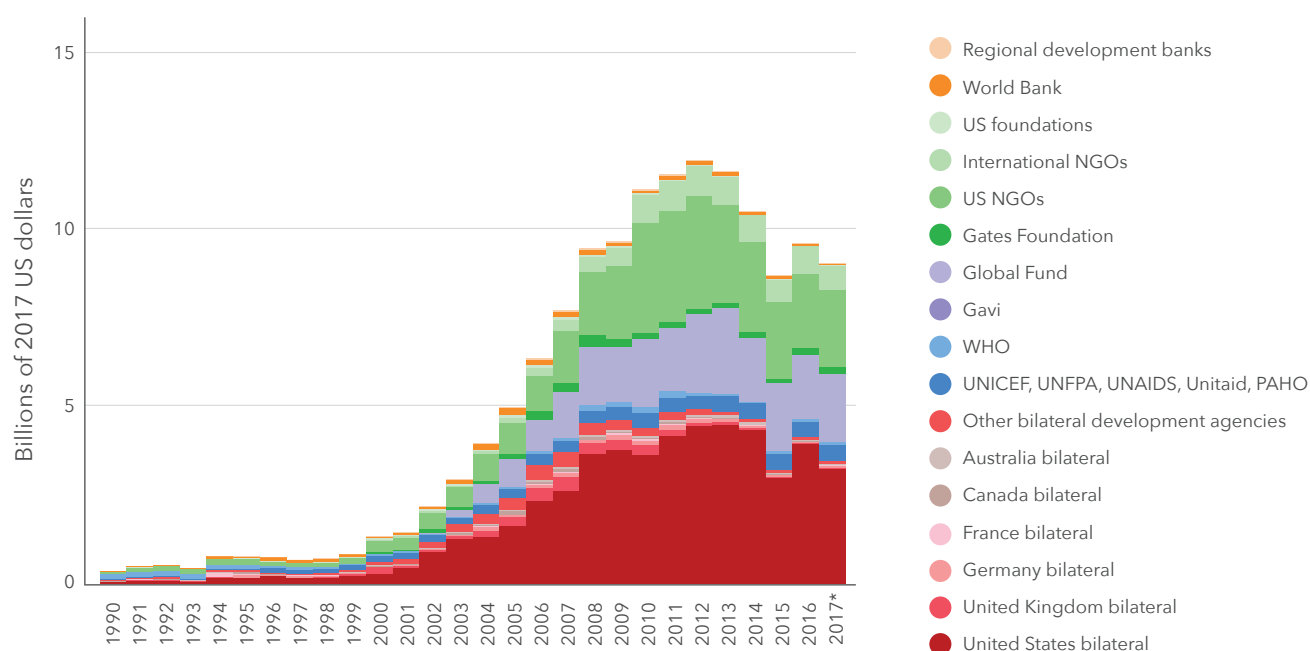


FIGURE 35

DAH for HIV/AIDS by channel of assistance, 1990–2017



*2017 estimates are preliminary

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

NGOs = Non-governmental organizations

PAHO = Pan American Health Organization

UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

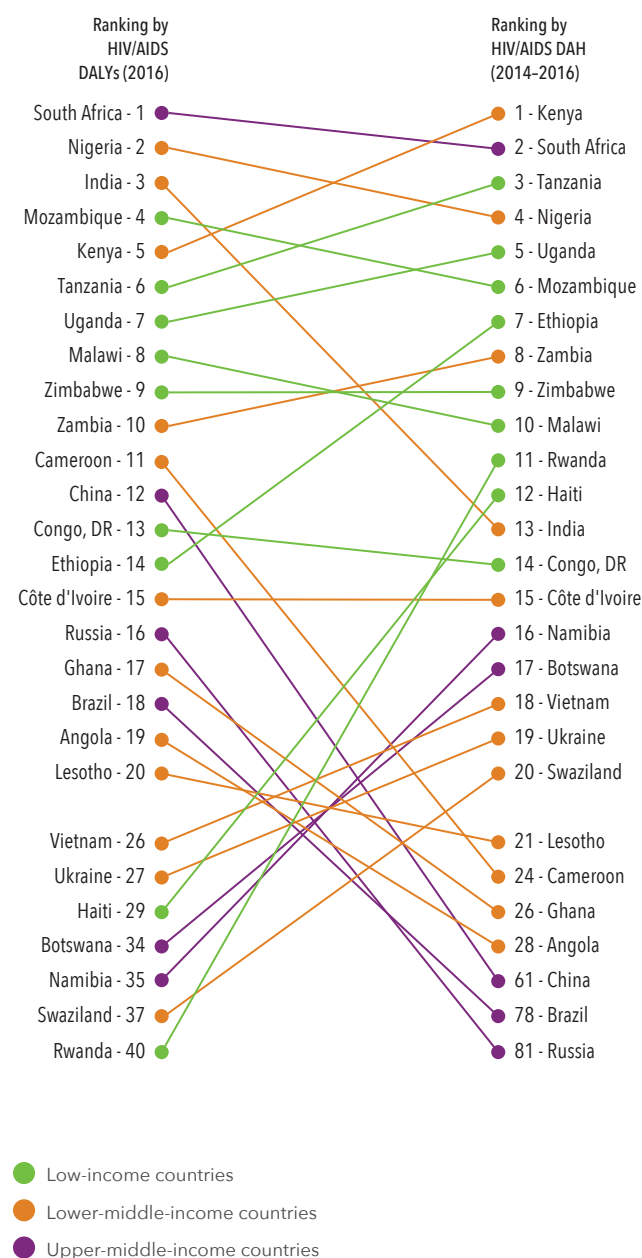
WHO = World Health Organization

HIV/AIDS

In 2017, \$9.1 billion or 24.2% of total DAH went to HIV/AIDS. Of this, 31.9% was spent on treatment, 16.8% was focused on prevention (excluding prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS), and 13.6% was disbursed for HIV/AIDS system support (Figure 34). The US government was the largest source of development assistance for HIV/AIDS, providing over 50% of this assistance annually since 2008. Development assistance for HIV/AIDS is channeled through many international agencies, including international NGOs (7.3% in 2017) and the Global Fund (21.4% in 2017) (Figure 35). In 2016, 58.1% (\$5.6 billion) of development assistance for HIV/AIDS went to sub-Saharan Africa and 77.1% of the HIV/AIDS disease burden was counted in this region (see Figure 36).⁴⁴ Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania received \$316.0 million (3.3%) of development assistance for HIV/AIDS in 2016; Latin America and the Caribbean received \$295.3 million, or 3.1%; South Asia received \$148.3 million, or 1.5%; and Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia received \$130.5 million, or 1.4%. Another \$3.1 billion (32.6%) of HIV/AIDS DAH was unallocable to a specific region. Since 2000, funding for treatment (which includes antiretroviral therapy)

FIGURE 36

Top 20 countries by 2016 HIV/AIDS burden of disease versus average 2014–2016 DAH



DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

increased 30% annually; funding for prevention, excluding prevention of mother-to-child transmission, increased 6.6% annually; and funding for health systems strengthening increased 14.6% annually.

Despite its prominence against other health focus areas, and the 20.0% annualized growth observed between 2000 and 2012, development assistance for HIV/AIDS has decreased 5.4% annually since 2012. Additional cuts to development assistance for HIV/AIDS could hasten this decline and risk slowing or reversing progress toward an AIDS-free generation. Our full analysis of spending for HIV/AIDS, including tracking of domestic spending on HIV/AIDS, may be found in Chapter 3.

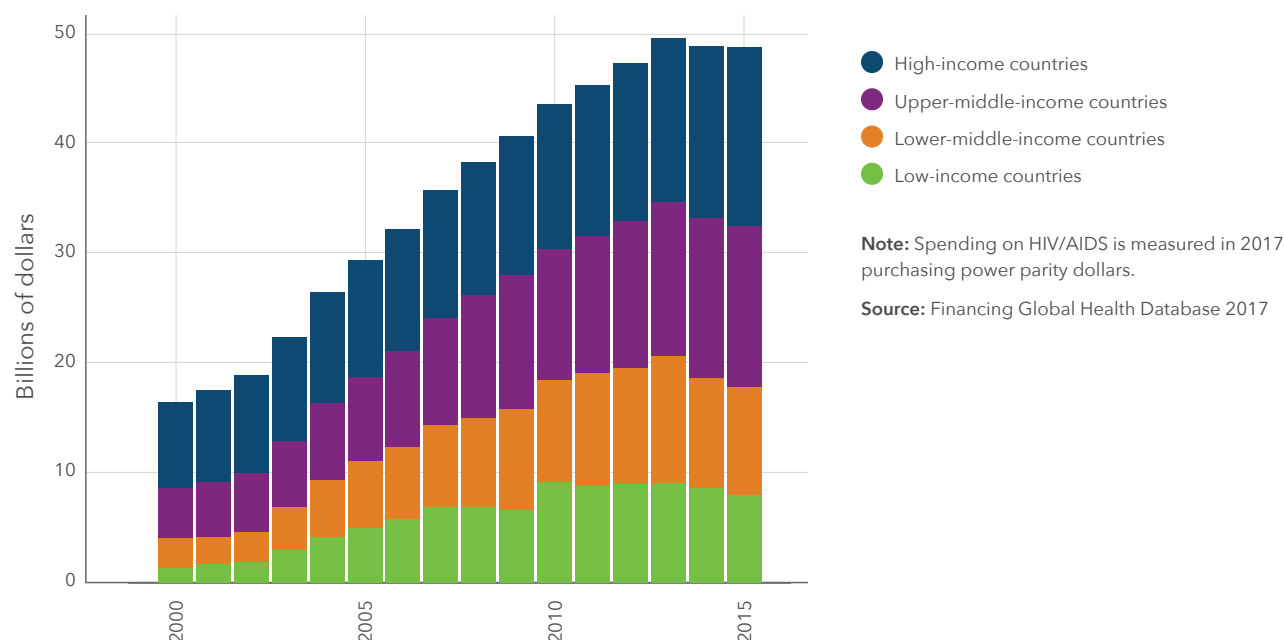
Spending on HIV/AIDS

This chapter presents an in-depth analysis of global spending on HIV/AIDS. The analysis tracks HIV/AIDS spending in 188 countries from 2000 to 2015 and estimates domestic, international, prepaid private, and out-of-pocket spending as well as prevention and treatment spending. HIV/AIDS is a top global health priority, embodied by its emphasis in Millennium Development Goal 6 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3. In 1995, 18 million people were living with HIV/AIDS globally and 3 million additional cases were emerging annually.³ At the epidemic's peak in 2005, nearly 2 million people died from AIDS each year and 31 million were living with the disease.^{2,3} A global effort to expand prevention and screening programs, as well as policies and investments that made effective drugs and other care widely available, has contributed to a 23% reduction in the number of new HIV/AIDS cases since 2005.³ The global HIV/AIDS death rate declined by 47% between 2005 and 2015.²

A global focus on HIV/AIDS and the unprecedented level of HIV/AIDS funding were catalysts for the creation of a considerable amount of HIV/AIDS financing data. However, because the methods, definitional boundaries, and included data varied across data sources, these data have not been aggregated and deployed for global analysis. The analysis presented in this chapter is based on collating and synthesizing this information to produce comparable results across countries and years for the first time. These estimates have the potential to reveal which financing efforts have mobilized funding and where financing gaps exist. Disease-specific spending assessments are important for coordinating responses to future global health challenges. As health spending grows as a share of the global economy, knowing how health spending is distributed across diseases is vital to effective policymaking and planning in health, including resource allocation. This analysis begins to fill this knowledge gap with estimates of HIV/AIDS spending globally, broken down by source and categorized to identify what was done with the spending.

FIGURE 37

Spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015



TOTAL HEALTH SPENDING ON HIV/AIDS

Between 2000 and 2015, global HIV/AIDS spending amounted to \$562.6 billion (531.1–621.9). From 2000 to the peak of HIV/AIDS spending in 2013, spending on HIV/AIDS increased annually by 8.9% (8.0–9.7); but since 2013, spending has declined at an annual rate of 0.8% (–2.9–4.3). Nevertheless, HIV/AIDS spending in 2015 represented nearly three times the \$16.4 billion (14.6–19.3) spent in 2000. Low- and middle-income countries were primarily responsible for driving the growth in HIV/AIDS spending over the past 16 years and in 2015 accounted for the majority of global HIV/AIDS spending. Figure 37 and Table 1 show that upper-middle-income countries spent \$14.7 billion (12.7–17.6) or 30.1% (27.4–33.7) of global HIV/AIDS spending in 2015. Lower-middle- and low-income countries accounted for 20.1% (18.7–21.8) and 16.4% (15.4–17.5) of spending on HIV/AIDS, respectively. The concentration of spending in low- and middle-income countries makes HIV/AIDS spending distinct from all other health sector spending, which occurs predominantly in high-income countries.

One of the remarkable success stories within global health is the dramatic expansion of antiretroviral therapy (ART) to treat HIV/AIDS. In 2000, only 2.5% of HIV/AIDS patients received ART, but by 2015, ART coverage had reached 47.4% – over 16.4 million more HIV-positive people were receiving treatment than in 2000.³ The expansion of care is largely a reflection of a strategic shift in the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic from one focused on prevention to one focused on the provision of care and treatment that both extend the lives of HIV/AIDS patients and reduce transmission of the virus. This shift in strategy is reflected by the change in allocation of funding to the HIV/AIDS program areas. Figure 38 depicts that spending on care and treatment has grown substantially, from \$8.1 billion (6.9–9.8) in 2000 to \$27.3 billion (24.5–31.1) in 2015. Concurrently, spending on prevention – including general public health programs and projects focused on slowing transmission in at-risk groups – grew slightly more slowly, from \$4.0 billion (3.6–4.6) in 2000 to \$9.3 billion (8.5–10.4) in 2015.

TABLE 1

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015

	HIV/AIDS spending (billions)*	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case*	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
Global	\$48.9 (45.2 to 54.2)	\$1,374.8 (1,272.2 to 1,524.8)	61.0% (55.1 to 65.1)	2.8% (0.9 to 6.9)	6.5% (3.5 to 10.5)	29.7% (26.7 to 32.0)	55.8% (53.3 to 57.9)	19.0% (17.6 to 20.6)
World Bank income group								
High-income	\$16.3 (14.5 to 18.4)	\$4,869.9 (4,346.1 to 5,495.1)	86.3% (79.2 to 91.6)	3.6% (1.9 to 6.1)	10.1% (6.5 to 14.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.4% (57.8 to 66.7)	16.0% (12.9 to 19.6)
Upper-middle-income	\$14.7 (12.7 to 17.6)	\$1,509.6 (1,299.3 to 1,803.5)	79.8% (70.8 to 85.3)	3.5% (0.6 to 10.3)	4.5% (2.0 to 7.6)	12.1% (10.1 to 14.0)	60.3% (56.1 to 64.9)	16.7% (14.2 to 19.5)
Lower-middle-income	\$9.8 (9.0 to 11.2)	\$814.7 (742.8 to 923.8)	31.6% (26.5 to 37.9)	1.7% (0.3 to 5.6)	6.6% (2.6 to 12.7)	60.1% (52.8 to 65.7)	45.8% (43.0 to 49.4)	21.1% (19.2 to 23.3)
Low-income	\$8.0 (7.8 to 8.6)	\$773.5 (748.2 to 824.7)	11.0% (9.4 to 13.0)	1.1% (0.1 to 4.1)	2.9% (1.4 to 5.3)	85.0% (79.7 to 87.8)	46.0% (45.0 to 47.1)	27.0% (25.9 to 28.0)
Global Burden of Disease super-region								
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	\$2.5 (2.0 to 3.4)	\$4,106.0 (3,341.5 to 5,526.5)	74.0% (66.7 to 81.1)	0.7% (0.0 to 3.9)	2.0% (0.4 to 6.7)	23.4% (17.1 to 28.3)	42.8% (36.1 to 52.0)	28.8% (22.2 to 35.1)
GBD high-income	\$16.1 (14.3 to 18.2)	\$4,672.0 (4,153.5 to 5,284.8)	86.2% (79.1 to 91.5)	3.6% (2.0 to 6.1)	10.2% (6.5 to 14.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	63.2% (58.6 to 67.5)	14.9% (11.9 to 18.4)
Latin America and Caribbean	\$5.2 (4.3 to 6.5)	\$3,991.1 (3,339.2 to 5,003.5)	69.2% (55.5 to 79.0)	6.7% (1.5 to 16.9)	11.6% (6.0 to 17.3)	12.5% (9.9 to 14.8)	62.3% (53.9 to 69.3)	18.4% (14.8 to 22.9)
North Africa and Middle East	\$1.1 (1.0 to 1.3)	\$10,152.5 (8,901.0 to 11,625.0)	89.2% (85.2 to 91.5)	0.4% (0.0 to 2.1)	2.7% (1.1 to 5.2)	7.6% (6.6 to 8.7)	42.5% (35.1 to 50.0)	35.9% (27.6 to 44.8)
South Asia	\$2.2 (1.8 to 2.9)	\$946.1 (760.3 to 1,249.2)	43.5% (31.6 to 58.2)	3.7% (1.0 to 8.7)	7.6% (3.1 to 13.5)	45.2% (33.7 to 55.4)	33.3% (22.4 to 47.0)	18.3% (13.4 to 25.1)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	\$3.7 (3.4 to 4.2)	\$1,753.6 (1,587.2 to 1,973.8)	77.5% (75.1 to 80.0)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.5)	2.2% (1.2 to 3.7)	20.2% (17.9 to 22.2)	48.6% (38.8 to 59.2)	17.0% (12.8 to 23.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$18.0 (16.3 to 20.5)	\$702.2 (636.7 to 801.8)	31.0% (24.6 to 39.0)	1.7% (0.2 to 6.3)	3.4% (1.4 to 6.6)	63.9% (55.7 to 70.2)	53.8% (51.7 to 56.5)	21.1% (19.3 to 22.6)

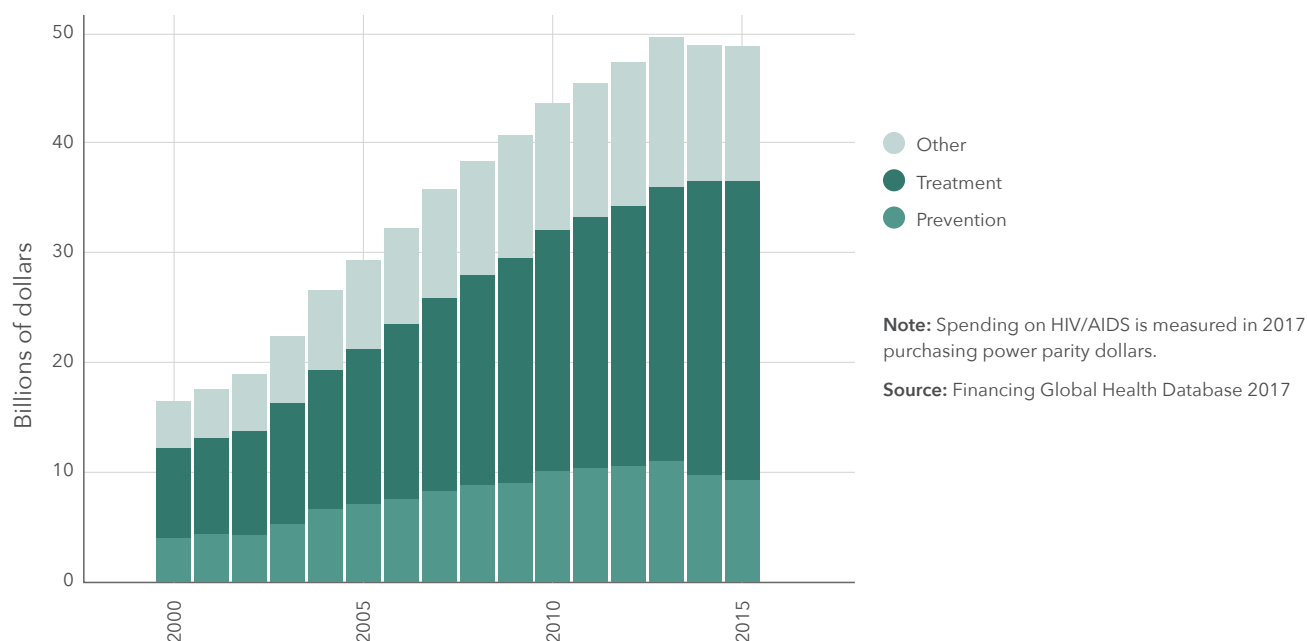
*2017 purchasing power parity dollars

Uncertainty intervals included in parentheses.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 38

Spending on HIV/AIDS by function, 2000–2015



HIV BURDEN AND SPENDING

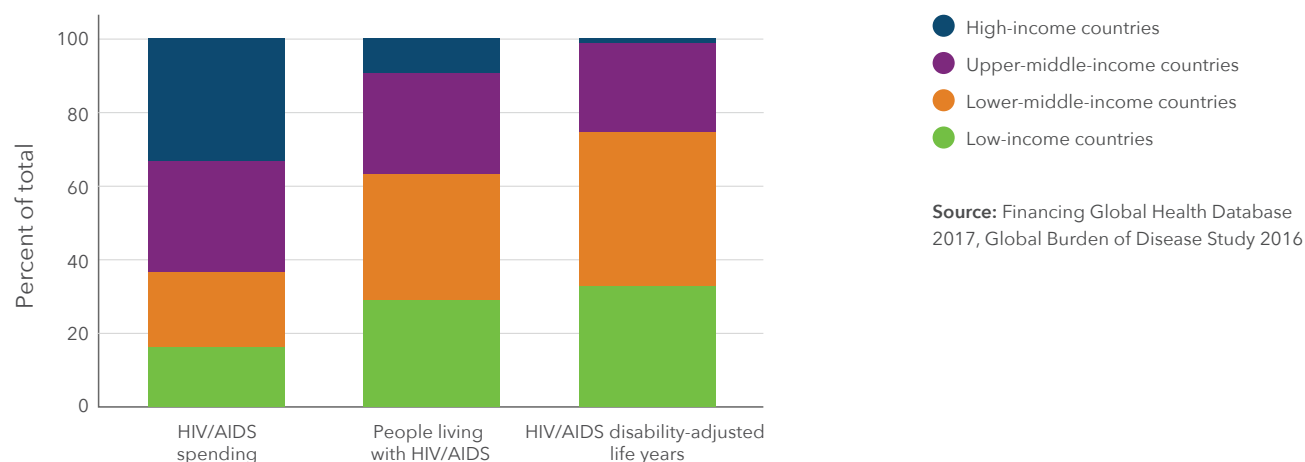
Differences in spending across income groups reflect a host of health system, economic, and contextual factors. Even so, basic comparisons of spending across income groups to burden of disease highlight stark differences. As shown in Figure 39, the burden of HIV/AIDS is concentrated in low- and lower-middle-income countries. In 2015, 29.2% of the world's HIV-positive people lived in low-income countries, where 32.8% of the HIV/AIDS burden occurred. However, only 16.4% (15.4–17.5) of global spending on HIV/AIDS occurred in low-income countries. The bulk of spending disbursed in the fight against the virus occurs in high-income countries. In 2015, high-income countries were home to 9.4% of people living with HIV/AIDS and 1.3% of the global disease burden,^{3,44} but accounted for 33.3% (30.9–35.8) of total global HIV/AIDS spending.

Examining spending per HIV/AIDS prevalent case exposes a similar distribution. In 2015, low- and lower-middle-income countries spent \$773 (748–825) and \$815 (743–925) per prevalent case, respectively. High-income countries spent \$4,870 (4,346–5,497) per person living with HIV/AIDS.

Assessing spending by HIV/AIDS prevalence sheds light on the distribution of total HIV/AIDS spending across country contexts. Countries were grouped into three prevalence categories: low (<1%), high (1%–5%), and extremely high (>5%). As depicted in Figure 40, low-prevalence countries spent the most, globally, on HIV/AIDS (\$31.9 billion [29.2–35.7] or 65.3% [62.1–67.7] of global HIV/AIDS funding in 2015). Spending per prevalent case (\$2,788 [2,556–3,118]) was also highest in these countries. Collectively, low-prevalence countries are home to 11.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS. High-prevalence countries, home to 11.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS, spent \$8.1 billion (7.6–9.1) in total and \$731 (682–814) per prevalent case in 2015. Finally, spending in extremely high-prevalence countries was \$8.8 billion (7.4–11.3) and \$681 (570–869) per prevalent case.

FIGURE 39

Health spending, HIV/AIDS spending, disability-adjusted life years, population, and the number of people living with HIV/AIDS, 2015



The substantial variation in spending per prevalent case among low- and high-HIV/AIDS-prevalence countries is in part a reflection of countries' responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Low-prevalence countries – focused on prevention – allocate 18.5% (16.6–20.9) of all HIV/AIDS spending to prevention, while extremely high-prevalence countries – already besieged by HIV/AIDS – only allocate 17.9% (15.2–20.5) of the total HIV/AIDS budget to prevention. These extremely high-prevalence countries may allocate as much as three times as much spending to care and treatment as to prevention (58.1% [54.8–62.1] versus 17.9% [15.2–20.0]).

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON HIV/AIDS

Globally, governments were the largest source of spending on HIV/AIDS in 2015, contributing 61.0% (55.1–65.1) of total HIV/AIDS spending or \$29.8 billion (27.5–32.8). Figure 41 highlights that the majority of government spending on HIV/AIDS occurs in upper-middle-income and high-income countries. In 2015, \$25.8 billion (23.6–28.6) or 86.6% (83.9–88.5) of public HIV/AIDS funds were spent by upper-middle-income and high-income countries. Lower-middle- and low-income countries spent 10.5% (8.5–13.2) and 3.0% (2.4–3.6), or \$3.1 billion (2.5–4.0) and \$0.9 billion (0.7–1.1), of HIV/AIDS public funds, respectively. The concentration of government spending in middle- and high-income countries reflects health financing more broadly – 42.5% (42.1–42.9) of all health spending in 2015 was financed by high-income governments.

FIGURE 40

Spending on HIV/AIDS by prevalence group, 2000–2015

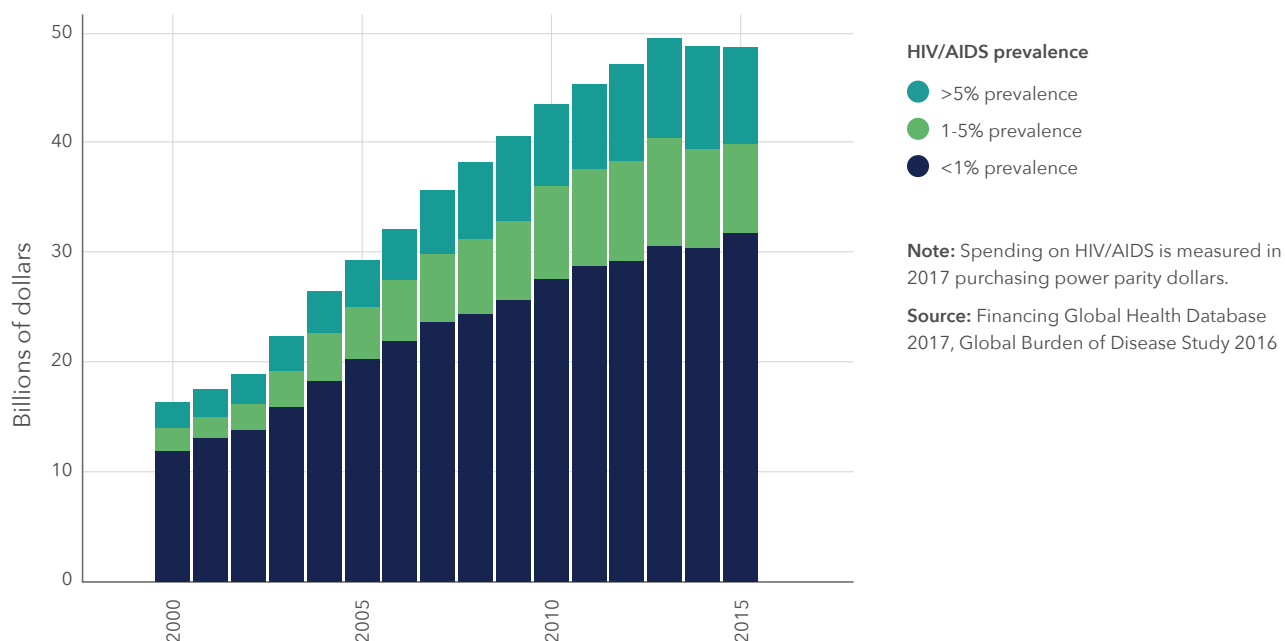


FIGURE 41

Government spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

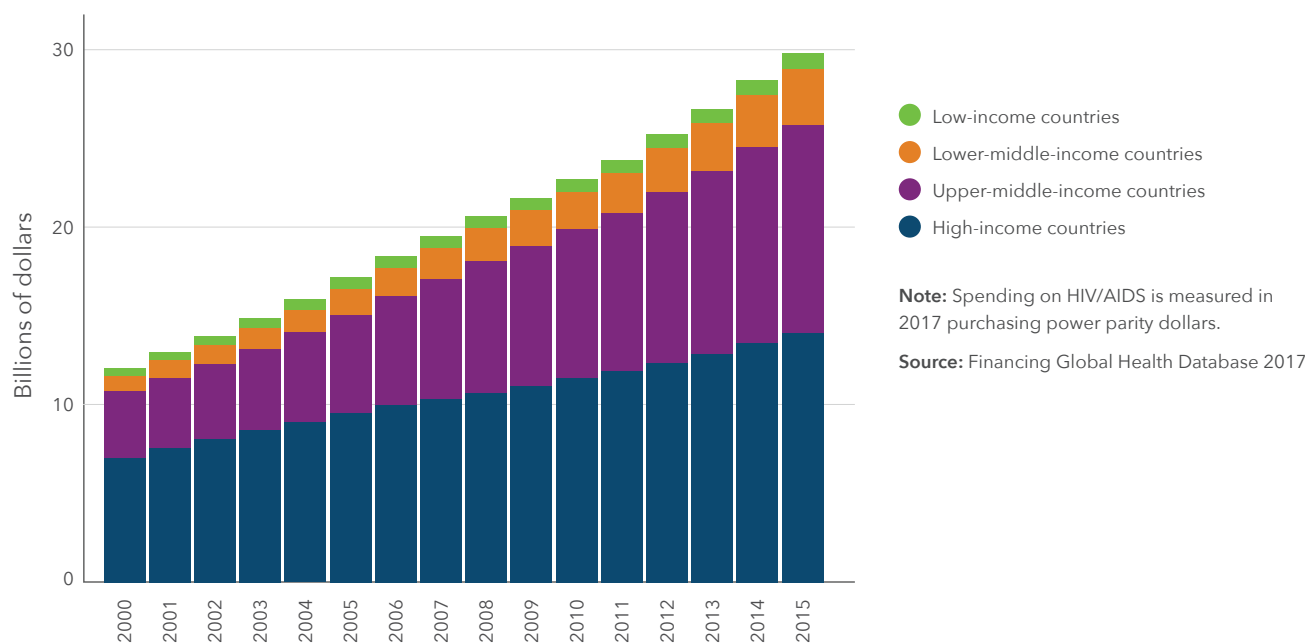


Figure 42 shows the annualized rate of change in government HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case, contrasted with out-of-pocket, prepaid private, and DAH spending on HIV/AIDS. Major growth in government spending per prevalent case occurred over both the 2000–2010 and 2010–2015 periods. In the earlier time frame (2000–2010), growth in government spending per prevalent case was surpassed markedly by growth in DAH. In the later period, growth in government spending slowed but was sustained in low-prevalence countries and tended toward positive in the other groupings. The losses in DAH may be covered by increases in government spending in some countries.

Across GBD super-regions, governments in high-income countries spent the most on HIV/AIDS since 2000, followed by governments in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Figure 43 shows that in 2015, governments in high-income countries spent \$13.9 billion (12.4–15.4) or 46.7% (42.3–50.8) of public HIV/AIDS funding; governments in sub-Saharan Africa spent \$5.6 billion (4.2–8.0) or 18.7% (14.4–25.0), and governments in Latin America and the Caribbean spent \$3.6 billion (3.1–4.2) or 12% (10.2–13.9).

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS

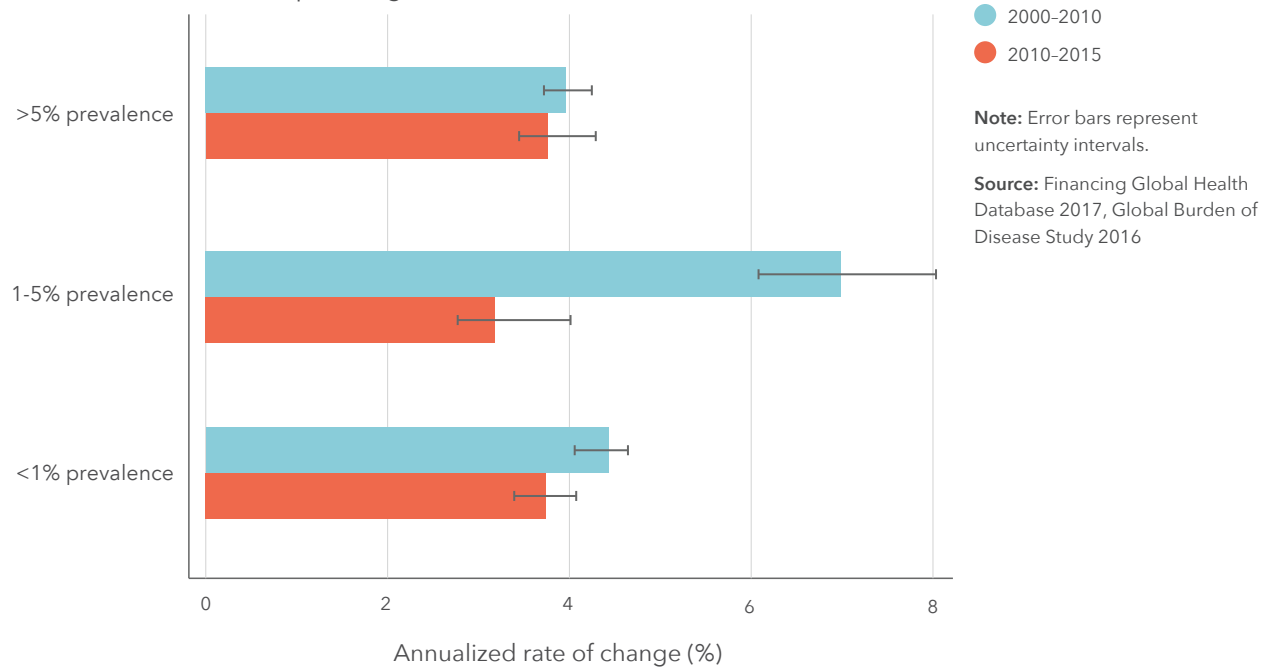
DAH has been a major source of funding in the fight against HIV/AIDS, playing a catalytic role in policymaking that mobilized government financing and fostered the reductions in incidence and mortality achieved since 2000. Between 2000 and 2015, 33.1% (29.9–35.0) of all spending on HIV/AIDS was from external sources, a total of \$186.0 billion. Development assistance for HIV/AIDS has been a core focus of global health aid, constituting 31.1% of total DAH over 2006–2012, more than any other health focus area.

Development assistance for HIV/AIDS grew immensely from the turn of the millennium, a testament to its high priority on the global health agenda and emphasis among major funders like the United States. Between 2000 and 2015, total development assistance for HIV/AIDS grew 13.3% annually, more than any other health focus area. Figure 44 captures the rapid scale-up in spending and the concentration of DAH in low- and lower-middle-income countries, which received \$12.7 billion or 87.8% of development assistance for HIV/AIDS in 2015.

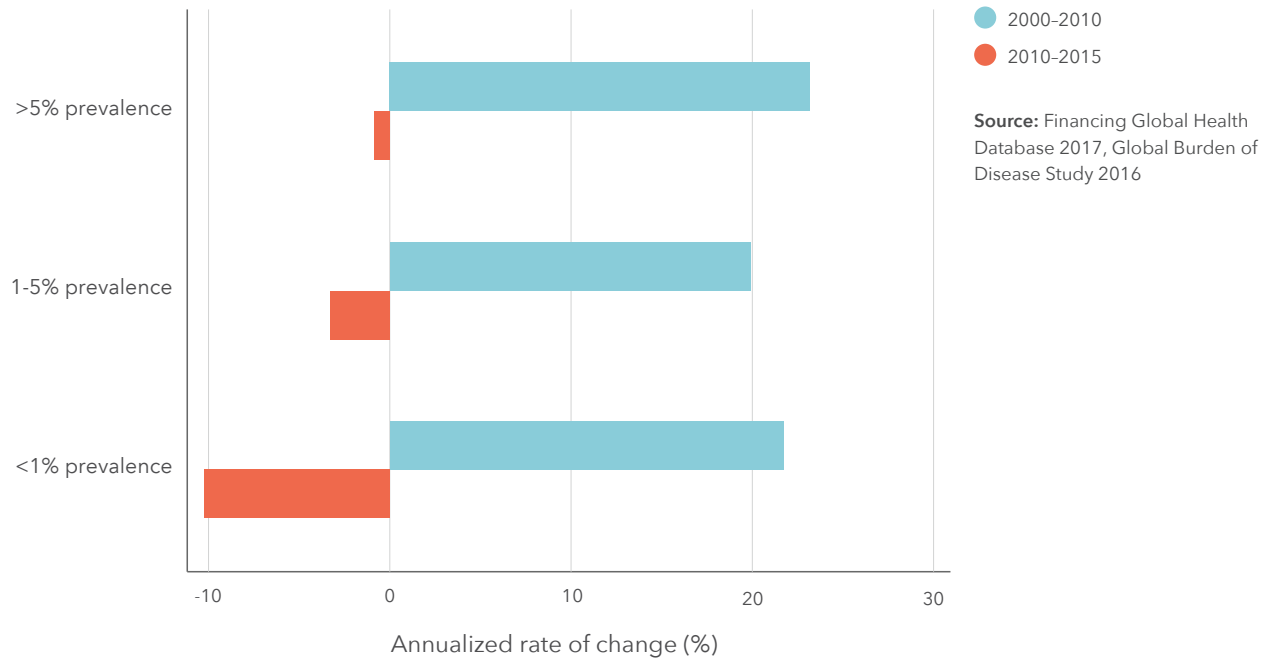
FIGURE 42

Rate of change in HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case by source and prevalence group, 2000-2015

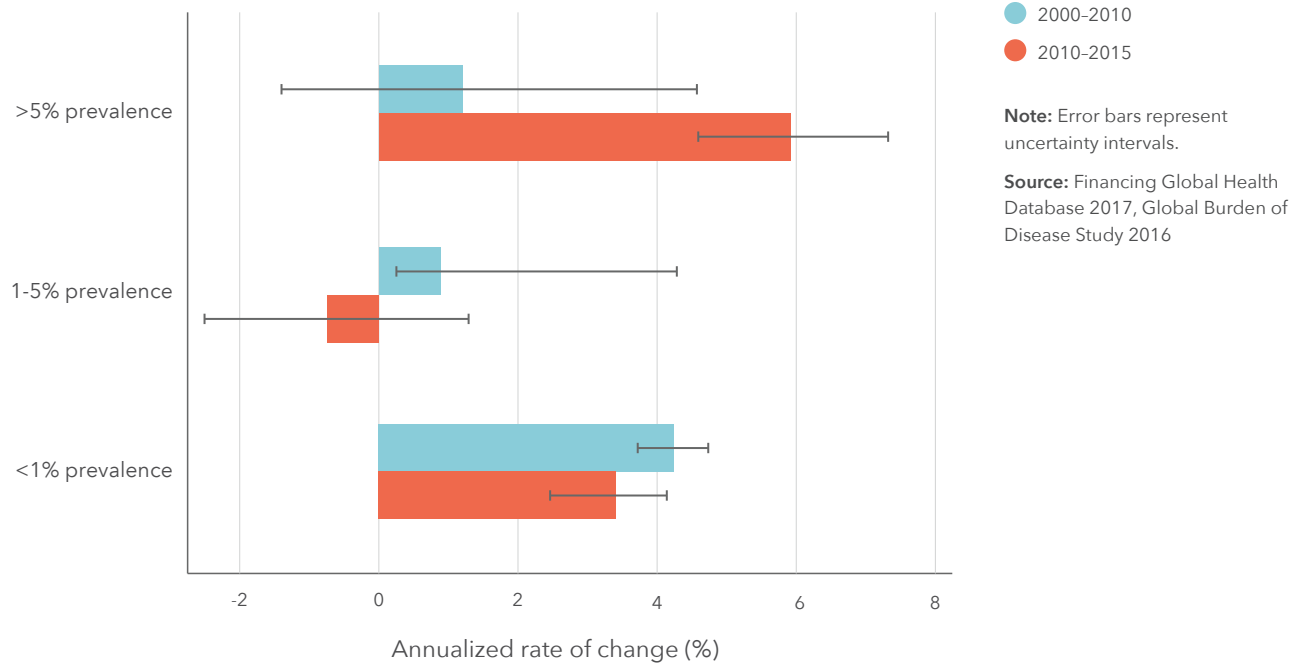
Panel A: Government spending on HIV/AIDS



Panel B: Development assistance spending on HIV/AIDS



Panel C: Prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS



Panel D: Out-of-pocket spending on HIV/AIDS

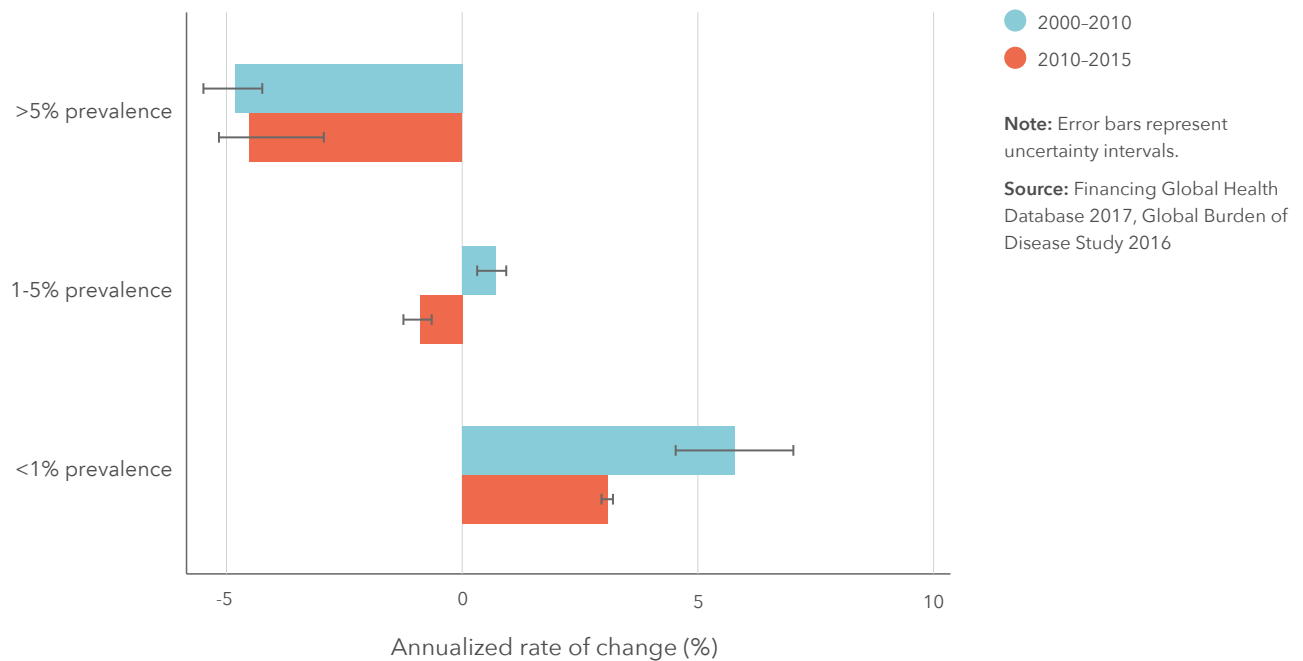


FIGURE 43

Government spending on HIV/AIDS by GBD super-region, 2000–2015

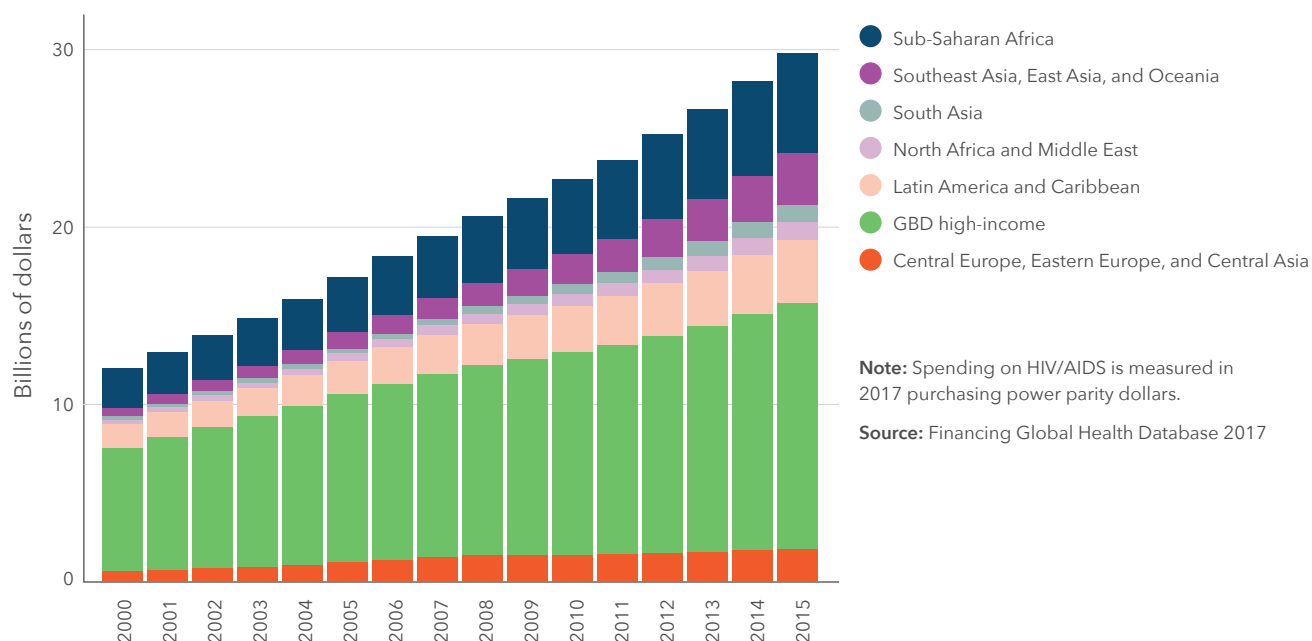


FIGURE 44

Development assistance for HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

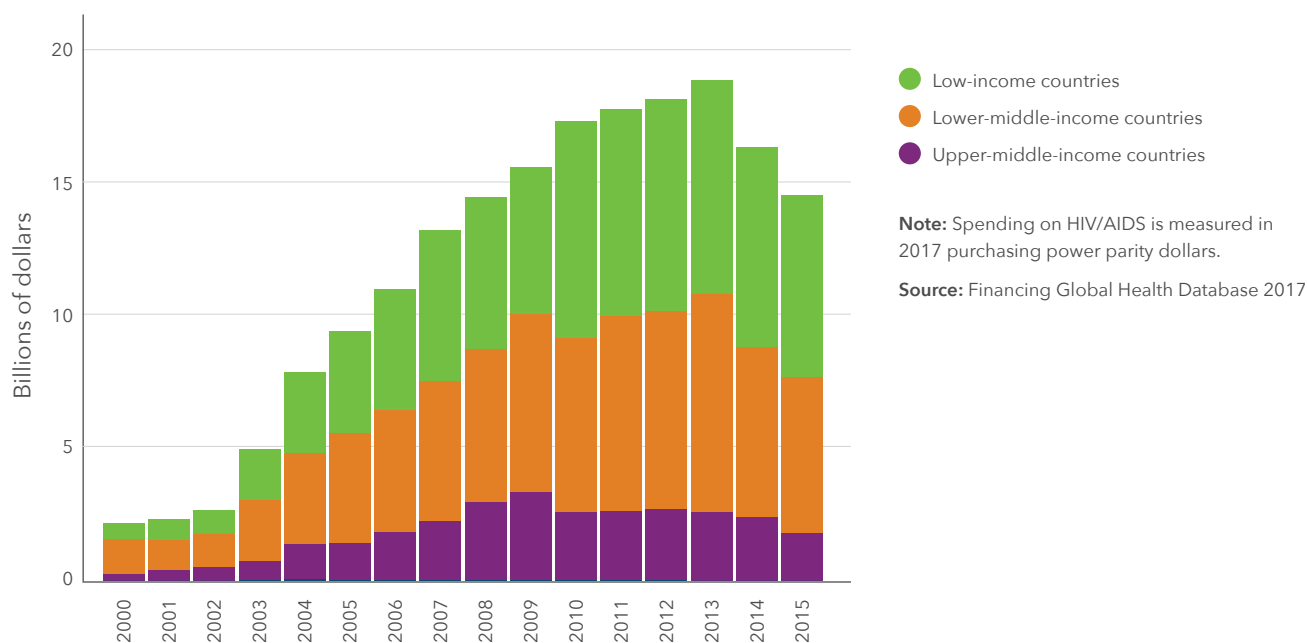


Figure 44 also depicts the decline in development assistance for HIV/AIDS, a drop of 23.0% between 2013 and 2015. The decline is concerning for the countries in which development assistance for HIV/AIDS plays a substantial role and where the burden of HIV/AIDS remains high.

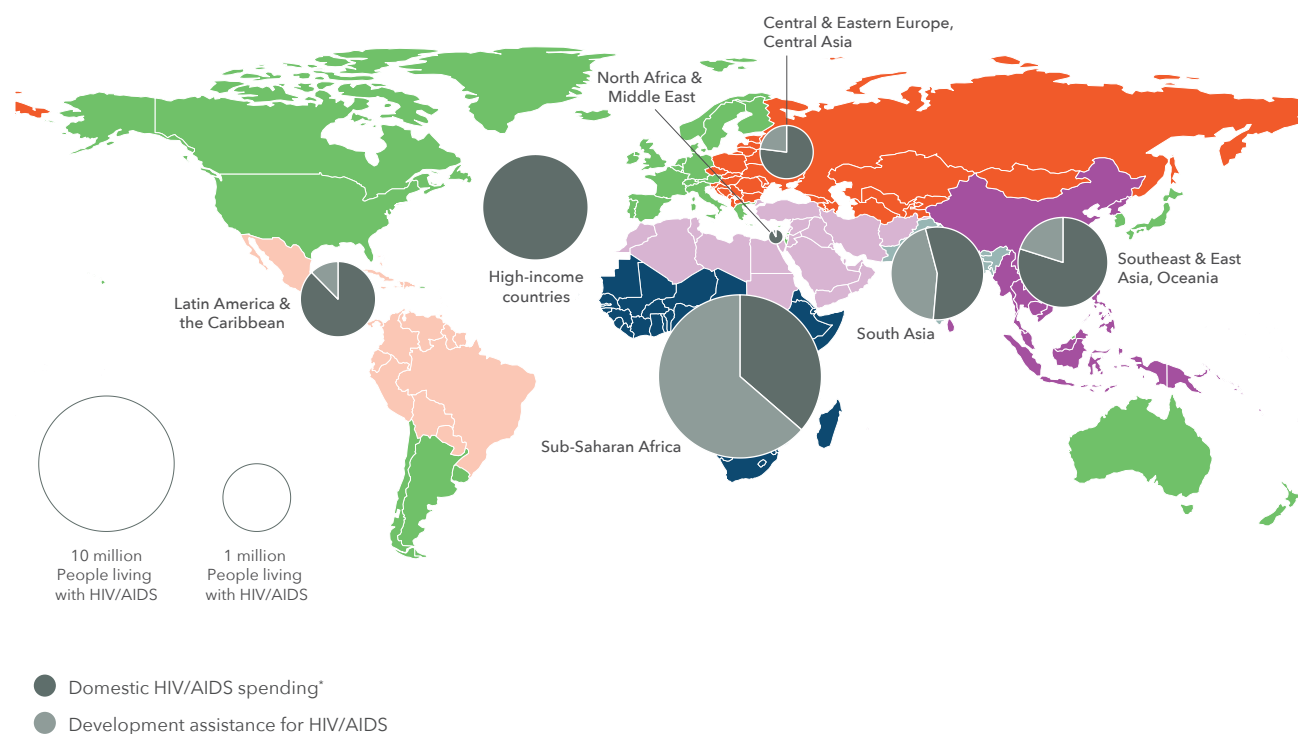
This is of particular concern in sub-Saharan Africa, which, as shown in Figure 45, is home to 24.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS as of 2015, the most across regions. Spending on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is financed predominantly from external sources, with DAH constituting 63.9% (55.7–70.2) of all HIV/AIDS spending in the region in 2015. South Asia also has a high level of dependence: DAH made up 45.2% (33.7–55.4) of spending on HIV/AIDS in 2015. In Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania and Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia, DAH made up more than 20% of spending on HIV/AIDS. In total, 5.1 billion people live in regions where DAH funds at least 20% of the total HIV/AIDS budget. Countries highly dependent on DAH are vulnerable to declines in this financing source that have transpired since 2012. Policymakers at the national level should pay special attention to the possibility of these drops, to ensure HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs are not upended by changes in financing.

Trends in HIV/AIDS DAH over the last 15 years are captured in Figure 42, which depicts the annualized rate of change in development assistance for HIV/AIDS per prevalent case of HIV, grouped by prevalence categories. In the early 2000s, major increases in development assistance per prevalent case were universal and substantial. DAH for HIV/AIDS grew by more than 20% per prevalent case per year across all prevalence groups. The more recent period (2010–2015) underscores that declines in DAH have also occurred across prevalence groups but were most significant in the low- and high-prevalence countries. DAH per prevalent case declined 10.2% and 3.3%, respectively, in low- and high-prevalence countries between 2010 and 2015. DAH dropped just 0.9% in extremely high-prevalence countries over the same period. The uneven declines across prevalence groups suggest development assistance partners are firmer in their commitment to supporting extremely high-prevalence countries, which maintain large antiretroviral therapy (ART) programs. The prevention programs critical to slowing transmission of HIV in low- and high-prevalence countries, however, may be at risk.

Unlike data used to track domestic spending on HIV/AIDS, data used to track development assistance for HIV/AIDS include project-level data that can be split to identify more precisely what the resources were used for. For this study, we split development assistance for HIV/AIDS into eight program areas. Figure 34 shows that in 2017, treatment was the largest HIV/AIDS program area, with 31.9% of total HIV/AIDS spending. The second and third largest HIV/AIDS programs were prevention and health systems strengthening, with 16.8% and 13.6%, respectively. Between 2000 and 2017, treatment was the HIV/AIDS program area to which funding increased the most.

FIGURE 45

Domestic HIV/AIDS spending, development assistance for HIV/AIDS, and number of people living with HIV/AIDS, by GBD super-region, 2015



*2017 purchasing power parity dollars

Notes: The size of each pie represents the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2015 in the specified Global Burden of Disease super-region. Domestic spending includes out-of-pocket, government, and prepaid private spending.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017, Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

PREPAID PRIVATE AND OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ON HIV/AIDS

Two types of private spending on HIV/AIDS were estimated: prepaid private spending and out-of-pocket spending. Together, private sources of financing amounted to 9.3% (4.5–17.5) of HIV/AIDS spending or just \$4.6 billion (2.1–9.5) in 2015. Most private spending on HIV/AIDS was sourced out-of-pocket. In 2015, prepaid private spending made up only \$1.4 billion (0.4–3.8) or 2.8% (0.9–6.9); out-of-pocket constituted \$3.2 billion (1.7–5.7) or 6.5% (3.5–10.5) of total HIV/AIDS spending.

Figure 47 shows that the majority of prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS occurred in upper-middle- and high-income countries. From 2000 through 2015, prepaid private spending decreased in low-income countries but increased in all other income groups. Prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS in low-income countries decreased 16.5% (15.3–24.9) between 2000 and 2015. In high-income countries, prepaid private spending rose from \$265.8 million (137.8–458.8) or 3.4% (1.8–5.6) of total HIV/AIDS spending in 2000 to \$589.1 million (311.1–1,078.7) or 3.6% (1.9–6.1) in 2015, with annual growth of 5.4% (5.2–5.8).

Although out-of-pocket spending on HIV/AIDS is greater than prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS, spending on HIV/AIDS has a relatively small share of total spending financed by out-of-pocket payments when compared against the rest of the health sector (Figure 47). In 2015, out-of-pocket spending financed less than 10% of total HIV/AIDS spending, whereas out-of-pocket spending financed nearly a quarter of total health spending globally. Growth in this financing area, however, has been distinct across prevalence groups. Figure 42 contrasts growth in out-of-pocket to changes in prepaid private, DAH, and government spending on HIV/AIDS. Out-of-pocket HIV/AIDS spending decreased substantially in extremely high-prevalence countries across both periods, topping 4.8% (4.2–5.5) in declines over 2000–2010 and 4.5% (2.9–5.2) over 2010–2015. Growth in out-of-pocket was present in high-prevalence countries over the earlier period, at 0.7% (0.3–0.9) annually, but declined by 0.9% (0.6–1.2) over 2010–2015.

The fraction of HIV/AIDS spending that is out-of-pocket is affected considerably by the design of the health system, including the financing of health services. In many extremely high-prevalence countries, user fees have been eliminated. These changes, combined with the substantial government and external financing of HIV/AIDS care and treatment, mean households likely face less financial risk related to HIV/AIDS care than in low- and high-prevalence countries. The largely declining and relatively low share of HIV/AIDS care financed through out-of-pocket payments suggests that the efforts of governments and the international community have played a major role in mitigating the financial hardship associated with HIV/AIDS.

FIGURE 46

Prepaid private spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015

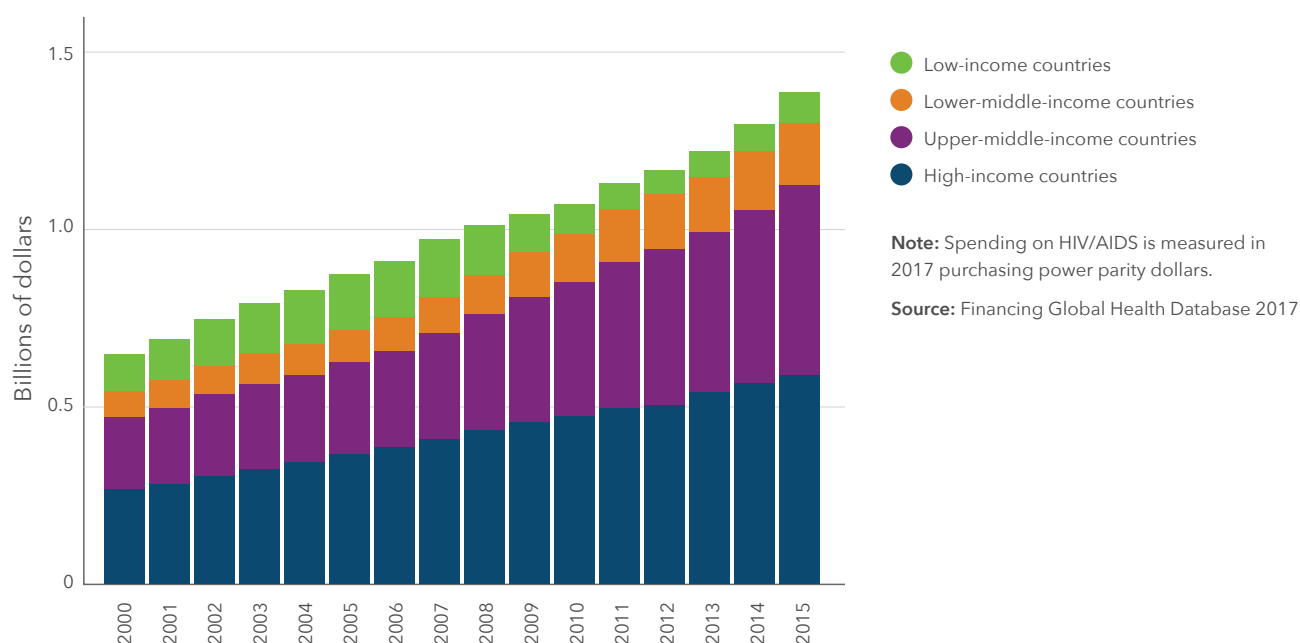
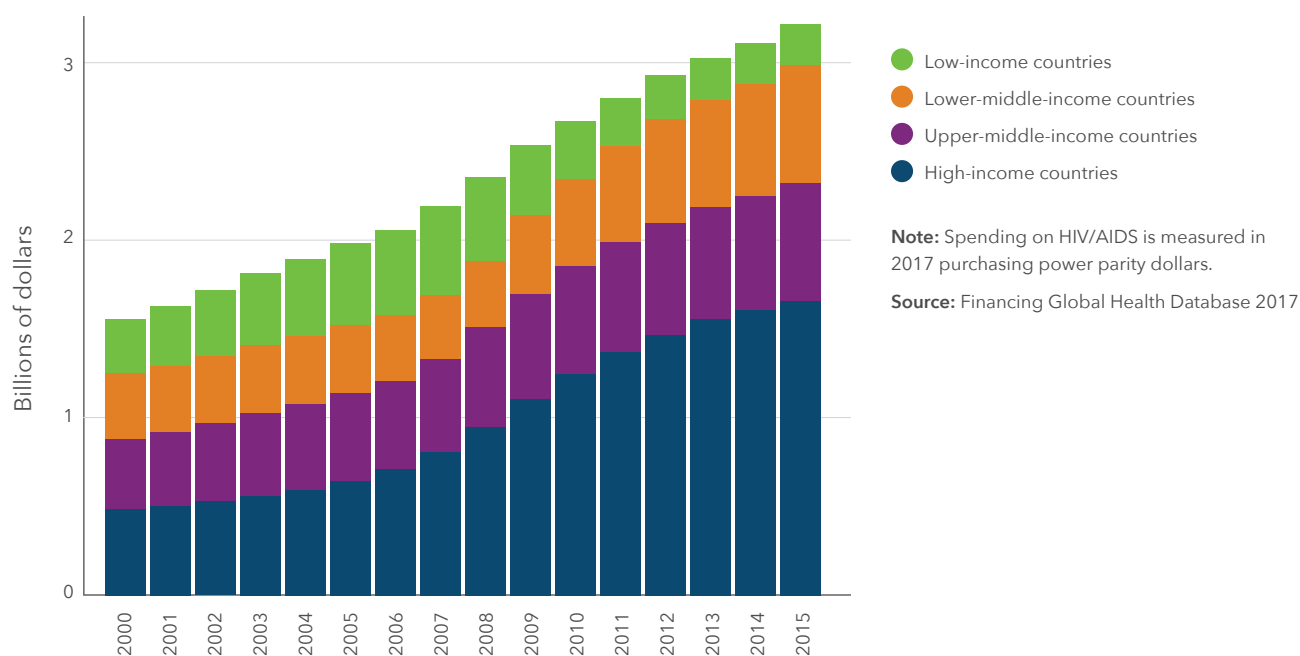


FIGURE 47

Out-of-pocket spending on HIV/AIDS by income group, 2000–2015



Future health spending and the pursuit of universal health coverage

This chapter focuses on trends in future health spending and the attainment of universal health coverage (UHC) in countries around the world. Movement toward achieving UHC is viewed as a critical path for improving health outcomes and achieving greater equity in health. Achieving UHC will require generating a sufficient amount of pooled resources to finance key health services. Pooled resources include government and private insurance programs, and in some places also include development assistance. These programs are funded in advance and typically include many people, so they can improve access to care for those most in need. Tracking pooled resources for health and understanding how the amount of pooled resources can affect UHC performance are vital inputs to policy dialogues and budgeting processes related to UHC.

This analysis is in three parts. First, estimates of future health spending from 2015 through 2040 are generated based on historical financing data for 188 countries. Second, future scenarios of health spending are created for all countries through 2040. Finally, using the projected health spending estimates, changes in UHC by 2030 and 2040 are examined.

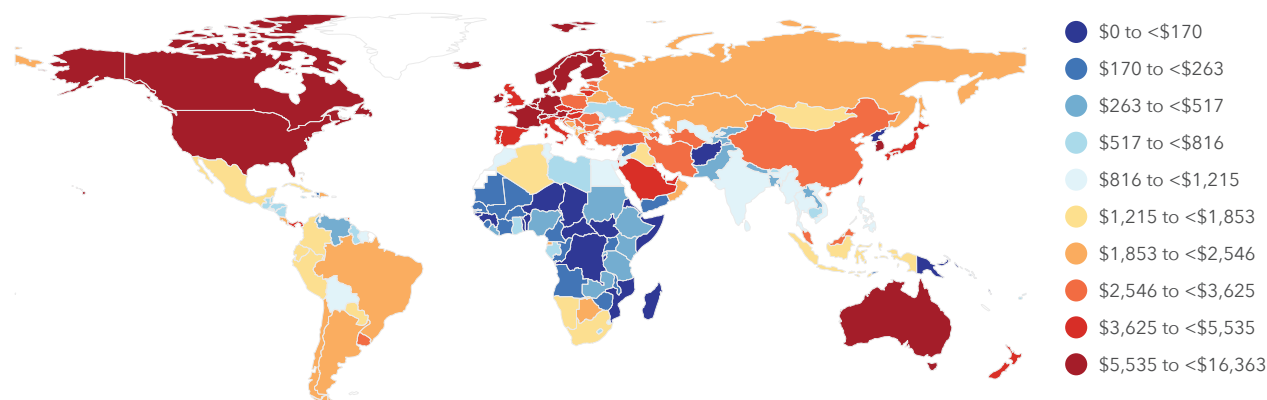
FUTURE HEALTH SPENDING

Total health spending worldwide is estimated to reach \$20.4 trillion (18.5–22.4) in 2040. While this is a large increase over the \$9.7 trillion (9.7–9.8) spent in 2015, wide variations remain in how many resources are available per person across and within income groups, geographic regions, and countries. Figure 48 highlights the variation in expected health spending around the world. Growth rates for total spending are expected to be relatively constant over the next 25 years, with an average of 2.2% (1.8–2.6) growth per person over time. The largest projected growth rates are for out-of-pocket spending, although in terms of additional dollars available, governments are expected to increase their contribution more than other health financing sources.

Spending per person is projected to increase in 174 of the 188 countries, with the largest increases occurring in upper-middle-income countries (4.2% [3.4–5.1]). Table 2 shows that in high-income countries, health spending per person is estimated to be \$8,666 (7,430–9,657) in 2040, while in low-income countries it is estimated to be \$190 (166–219). Tremendous variation in per person spending within income groups is expected to persist, however. Among low-income countries, health spending per person is expected to vary from \$40 (24–65) to \$413 (263–668). In lower- and upper-middle income countries, health spending per person is expected to vary from \$140 (90–200) to \$1,699 (711–3,423), and \$462 (231–783) to \$3,944 (2,963–5,081), respectively. Without a change of course, this variation within income groups is expected to continue in high-income countries too, ranging from \$1,521 (1,111–1,984) to \$16,362 (12,275–19,560).

FIGURE 48

Health spending, 2040



Health spending estimates shown are per person and are in 2017 purchasing power parity dollars.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Across regions, GBD high-income; Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania; and Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia are projected to spend the highest amounts per person in 2040. In contrast, growth rates for per person spending are expected to decrease over time in all regions and income groups except low-income. Despite acceleration in growth in low-income countries, growth in health spending per person is projected to remain quite low, with low-income countries spending 2.2% (1.8–2.7) of what high-income countries spend, per person, in 2040.

Figure 49 highlights the share of projected increases in health spending funded through the four sources of health spending – government, prepaid private, DAH, and out-of-pocket – over time. In high-income countries, very little change is expected in terms of the proportions from the three main sources. Prepaid private spending shares, which are the highest across all income groups, are expected to remain high. The greatest change in source of spending distribution is expected in upper-middle-income countries, where government spending is expected to make up 67.4% (56.0–77.3) of the increase in total health spending in 2040.

For pooled spending per person, which includes government health spending, prepaid private spending, and DAH, a 2.0% (0.5–3.4) projected growth rate per year is expected globally. In contrast, out-of-pocket spending is projected to rise at an annualized rate of 2.6% (2.3–3.0) from 2015 to 2040. Upper-middle-income countries have the largest pooled spending per person growth rate (4.3% [2.4–6.1]), while lower-middle-income countries also are projected to have substantive growth in pooled spending, increasing at 3.9% (2.2–5.6) per year. By 2040, it is estimated that pooled resources in these countries will reach 42.1% (37.0–47.4) of total health spending and remain at \$300 (261–345) per person. High-income countries will have the largest pooled health spending – \$7,508 (5,192–9,814) per person – in 2040. Conversely, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are expected to have the lowest pooled health spending per person for 2040 (\$175 [152–207], and \$273 [211–342], respectively).

TABLE 2

Health spending and health spending by source, 2015, 2040, and growth

	Total health spending per person 2015*	Health spending per total, 2040					Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2040				
		Total health spending per person 2040*	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health	Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
Global	\$1,332 (1,325 to 1,343)	\$2,318 (2,099 to 2,540)	61.3% (57.2 to 66.3)	13.5% (8.3 to 16.9)	24.7% (21.9 to 27.6)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.6)	2.2% (1.8 to 2.6)	2.3% (1.9 to 2.9)	1.1% (-0.9 to 2.1)	2.6% (2.3 to 3.0)	2.3% (1.9 to 2.9)
World Bank income group											
High-income	\$5,551 (5,503 to 5,605)	\$8,666 (7,430 to 9,657)	67.3% (61.7 to 76.1)	19.2% (9.9 to 24.8)	13.4% (11.5 to 16.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.8% (1.2 to 2.2)	2.0% (1.5 to 2.5)	1.2% (-1.7 to 2.5)	1.6% (1.1 to 2.1)	-
Upper-middle-income	\$949 (942 to 959)	\$2,670 (2,217 to 3,302)	64.2% (56.7 to 71.3)	6.9% (4.7 to 10.1)	28.8% (22.4 to 35.5)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)	4.2% (3.4 to 5.1)	4.6% (3.5 to 5.9)	2.6% (1.2 to 4.3)	3.7% (3.0 to 4.5)	1.6% (-0.1 to 3.4)
Lower-middle-income	\$266 (263 to 268)	\$714 (638 to 801)	31.9% (27.5 to 37.1)	8.4% (6.3 to 10.8)	57.9% (52.7 to 63.0)	1.8% (1.4 to 2.2)	4.0% (3.6 to 4.5)	4.0% (3.3 to 4.7)	4.5% (3.4 to 5.6)	4.0% (3.3 to 4.8)	1.8% (1.1 to 2.5)
Low-income	\$110 (108 to 111)	\$190 (166 to 219)	29.8% (23.2 to 37.7)	11.8% (6.9 to 20.2)	35.7% (29.7 to 41.7)	22.7% (18.6 to 26.7)	2.2% (1.7 to 2.8)	3.5% (2.3 to 4.9)	4.1% (1.9 to 7.0)	1.8% (1.2 to 2.6)	1.0% (0.3 to 1.8)
Global Burden of Disease super-region											
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	\$1,288 (1,273 to 1,300)	\$2,120 (1,847 to 2,427)	56.3% (49.5 to 62.7)	3.3% (2.4 to 4.3)	39.9% (33.4 to 46.9)	0.5% (0.3 to 0.6)	2.0% (1.4 to 2.6)	1.6% (0.9 to 2.4)	2.4% (1.3 to 3.5)	2.5% (1.7 to 3.5)	4.1% (3.1 to 5.4)
GBD high-income	\$5,839 (5,785 to 5,897)	\$9,054 (7,715 to 10,101)	67.5% (61.8 to 76.9)	19.6% (9.9 to 25.5)	12.8% (10.9 to 15.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.8% (1.1 to 2.2)	2.0% (1.5 to 2.5)	1.1% (-1.9 to 2.4)	1.5% (1.0 to 2.0)	-40.0% (-77.4 to 1.5)
Latin America and Caribbean	\$1,065 (1,051 to 1,077)	\$1,550 (1,356 to 1,751)	51.2% (44.9 to 57.6)	18.6% (12.4 to 23.7)	29.9% (25.1 to 35.7)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.6)	1.5% (1.0 to 2.0)	1.6% (0.8 to 2.4)	1.7% (0.1 to 2.8)	1.2% (0.6 to 2.0)	-1.7% (-3.7 to 0.9)
North Africa and Middle East	\$888 (872 to 905)	\$1,496 (1,254 to 1,806)	56.9% (48.5 to 65.4)	7.8% (4.8 to 12.3)	34.9% (27.5 to 42.8)	0.4% (0.3 to 0.6)	2.1% (1.4 to 2.9)	1.9% (0.8 to 3.1)	2.3% (0.6 to 4.3)	2.3% (1.4 to 3.4)	1.9% (0.7 to 3.3)
South Asia	\$210 (207 to 212)	\$692 (587 to 828)	28.9% (22.3 to 36.6)	9.9% (6.2 to 14.4)	60.6% (52.8 to 67.9)	0.6% (0.4 to 0.9)	4.9% (4.2 to 5.6)	5.4% (4.1 to 6.6)	5.8% (3.8 to 7.6)	4.6% (3.7 to 5.6)	0.0% (-1.3 to 1.6)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	\$672 (663 to 682)	\$2,632 (2015 to 3454)	63.6% (53.8 to 72.9)	5.3% (3.0 to 9.0)	31.0% (22.6 to 40.4)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)	5.6% (4.5 to 6.8)	6.1% (4.4 to 7.7)	3.5% (1.4 to 6.0)	5.0% (4.1 to 6.0)	1.7% (0.6 to 3.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$202 (199 to 206)	\$289 (260 to 327)	34.5% (28.9 to 41.1)	11.0% (8.1 to 15.7)	39.4% (33.4 to 45.0)	15.1% (12.7 to 17.5)	1.4% (1.0 to 1.9)	1.4% (0.6 to 2.4)	0.0% (-1.2 to 1.6)	2.1% (1.3 to 2.9)	1.3% (0.7 to 1.9)

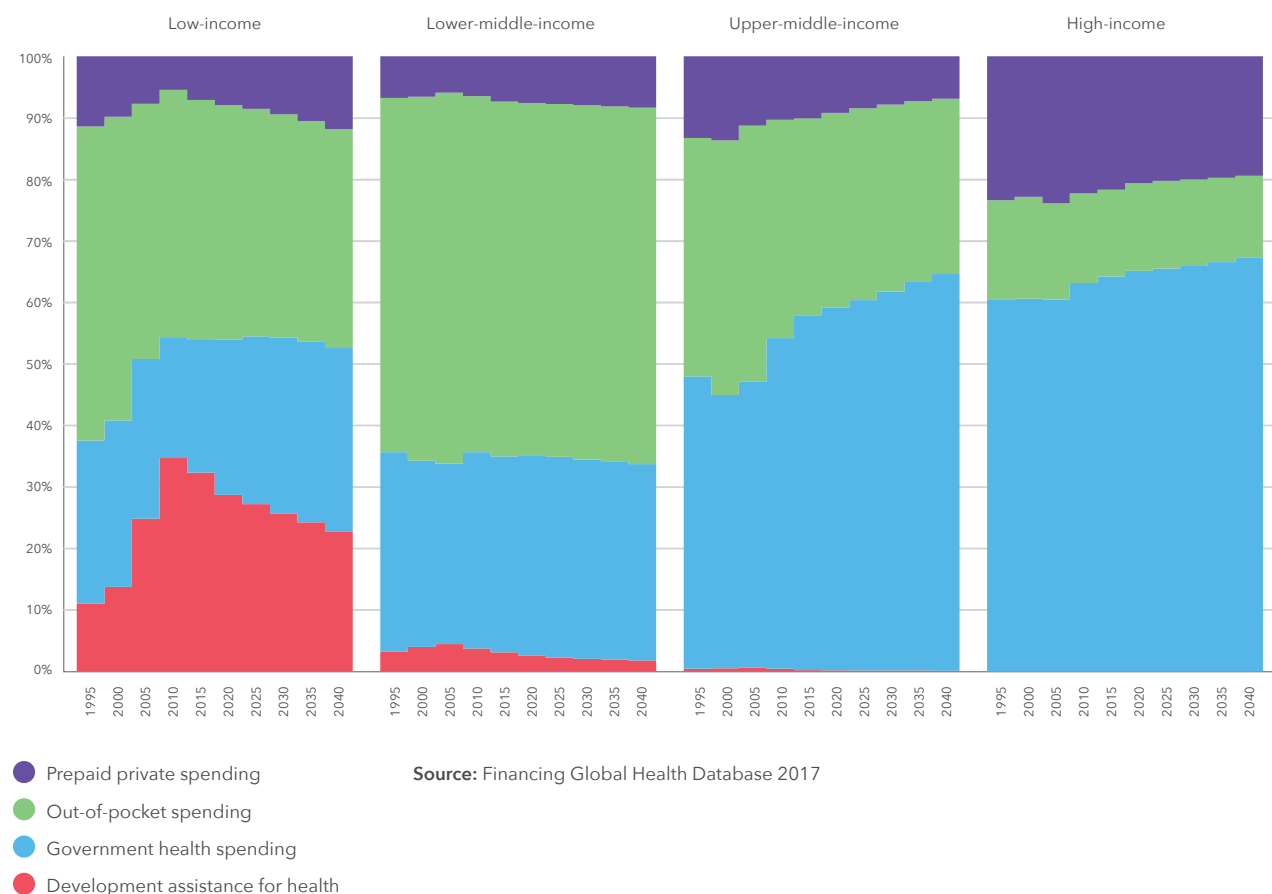
*Per person spending is measured in 2017 purchasing power parity dollars.

Uncertainty intervals included in parentheses.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 49

Proportion of projected increases due to funding source by income group, 1995–2040



ALTERNATIVE FUTURE SPENDING SCENARIOS

In addition to the projected health spending estimates (“the reference”), two possible future health spending trajectories were generated to examine how future financing patterns could impact UHC attainment. One trajectory explored a scenario in which higher observed growth rates in health spending were realized so that more resources became available for health. While this scenario runs counter to the goal of many high-income and some middle-income countries, this scenario is referred to as the “better” scenario because it includes more resources for the health sector. The second alternative scenario explored assesses lower health spending growth rates and, as such, fewer resources available for health. We refer to this scenario as “worse.”

In a “worse” future scenario, total health spending is projected to decrease by 0.3% (0.0–0.7) per year through 2040. Country by country, however, growth rates range from -2.4% (-4.1 to -0.1) to 1.5% (0.0–3.6). By 2040, the difference between the projected health spending estimates (reference scenario) and estimates from the “better” scenario total \$1,386 (1,279–1,477) per person, with the “better” scenario being 59.9% (55.2–63.7) higher than the reference. Sub-Saharan Africa records the largest possible percentage gains in the “better” scenario by 2040. Additionally, Table 3 illustrates that the “better” scenario

TABLE 3

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030

	Pooled health spending per person				Universal Health Coverage index				Covered lives (millions)			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Global	\$1,036 (999 to 1,076)	\$989 (747 to 1,256)	\$1,401 (1,015 to 1,818)	\$1,917 (1,414 to 2,468)	59.2 (58.2 to 60.1)	61.4 (58.7 to 63.5)	64.8 (61.8 to 67.0)	67.1 (64.1 to 69.5)	4,325 (4,250 to 4,390)	5,109 (4,887 to 5,283)	5,390 (5,147 to 5,579)	5,586 (5,335 to 5,782)
World Bank income group												
High-income	\$4,768 (4,605 to 4,941)	\$4,775 (3,755 to 5,762)	\$6,213 (4,653 to 7,613)	\$8,950 (6,874 to 10,912)	76.8 (75.7 to 77.6)	77.8 (75.6 to 79.4)	79.9 (77.3 to 81.8)	84.5 (81.9 to 86.5)	893 (880 to 902)	942 (915 to 962)	967 (936 to 990)	1,023 (992 to 1,047)
Upper-middle-income	\$646 (622 to 672)	\$715 (488 to 1,011)	\$1,251 (850 to 1,787)	\$1,537 (1,038 to 2,193)	65.6 (64.5 to 66.6)	67.1 (64.0 to 69.8)	72.4 (68.9 to 75.4)	74.3 (70.8 to 77.4)	1,677 (1,649 to 1,702)	1,788 (1,705 to 1,860)	1,929 (1,838 to 2,009)	1,982 (1,888 to 2,064)
Lower-middle-income	\$113 (106 to 120)	\$136 (94 to 191)	\$205 (143 to 287)	\$254 (174 to 362)	50.3 (49.1 to 51.5)	55.2 (52.6 to 57.1)	58.2 (55.3 to 60.2)	59.9 (56.9 to 62.0)	1,482 (1,445 to 1,516)	1,912 (1,822 to 1,976)	2,014 (1,917 to 2,085)	2,074 (1,971 to 2,146)
Low-income	\$67 (63 to 72)	\$74 (44 to 122)	\$94 (54 to 157)	\$141 (80 to 238)	42.7 (41.6 to 43.9)	47.5 (44.7 to 50.5)	48.7 (45.7 to 51.8)	51.5 (48.2 to 55.0)	273 (266 to 281)	467 (439 to 497)	479 (449 to 510)	507 (474 to 540)
Global Burden of Disease super-region												
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	\$839 (801 to 885)	\$918 (652 to 1,261)	\$1,096 (756 to 1,534)	\$1,677 (1,175 to 2,336)	63.8 (61.9 to 65.6)	67.3 (63.8 to 70.3)	68.6 (64.8 to 71.9)	72.9 (68.9 to 76.2)	263 (256 to 271)	282 (268 to 295)	288 (272 to 302)	306 (289 to 320)
GBD high-income	\$5,036 (4,873 to 5,208)	\$5,015 (3,974 to 5,988)	\$6,538 (4,929 to 7,925)	\$9,403 (7,278 to 11,338)	77.0 (75.8 to 77.8)	77.5 (75.5 to 79.1)	79.6 (77.1 to 81.4)	84.2 (81.7 to 86.1)	812 (800 to 821)	853 (831 to 871)	876 (849 to 896)	927 (900 to 947)
Latin America and Caribbean	\$723 (693 to 755)	\$721 (493 to 960)	\$913 (611 to 1,231)	\$1,442 (960 to 1,948)	60.7 (59.5 to 61.7)	62.5 (59.6 to 64.5)	64.3 (61.2 to 66.5)	68.3 (65.0 to 70.6)	344 (337 to 349)	403 (385 to 416)	415 (395 to 429)	441 (420 to 456)
North Africa and Middle East	\$597 (560 to 638)	\$639 (362 to 1,019)	\$823 (449 to 1,344)	\$1,182 (648 to 1,925)	59.5 (58.5 to 60.6)	63.5 (59.8 to 67.1)	65.3 (61.2 to 69.3)	68.8 (64.5 to 72.9)	336 (330 to 342)	447 (421 to 473)	460 (432 to 489)	485 (455 to 514)
South Asia	\$74 (71 to 77)	\$94 (70 to 123)	\$167 (124 to 219)	\$175 (129 to 231)	48.8 (47.1 to 50.2)	54.6 (52.3 to 56.5)	58.5 (56.0 to 60.6)	59.1 (56.5 to 61.2)	820 (792 to 844)	1,021 (978 to 1,057)	1,094 (1,047 to 1,133)	1,105 (1,056 to 1,145)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	\$439 (423 to 457)	\$491 (350 to 691)	\$1,080 (764 to 1,532)	\$1,143 (807 to 1,621)	63.8 (62.7 to 64.7)	65.1 (62.4 to 67.4)	71.7 (68.7 to 74.3)	72.5 (69.5 to 75.1)	1,320 (1,298 to 1,340)	1,382 (1,326 to 1,432)	1,522 (1,459 to 1,578)	1,539 (1,476 to 1,596)
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$134 (127 to 142)	\$131 (84 to 204)	\$155 (96 to 245)	\$258 (160 to 407)	45.1 (43.9 to 46.3)	49.4 (45.9 to 52.8)	50.3 (46.7 to 53.9)	53.7 (49.7 to 57.5)	430 (419 to 442)	720 (670 to 770)	734 (681 to 787)	783 (725 to 839)

*2017 purchasing power parity dollars

Uncertainty intervals included in parentheses.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

shows growth potential for pooled financing, with a 4.0% (2.7–5.4) annualized growth rate globally. By 2040, estimates of future pooled health spending are 62.8% (60.3–69.0) higher in the “better” scenario than the reference. Alternatively, in the “worse” scenario, pooled resources are also estimated to decrease at an annualized rate of 0.3% (0.8–1.5). For some countries already spending very little on health, such as Nigeria, Angola, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, and the Republic of Congo, the “worse” scenario points to anemic growth in pooled health spending.

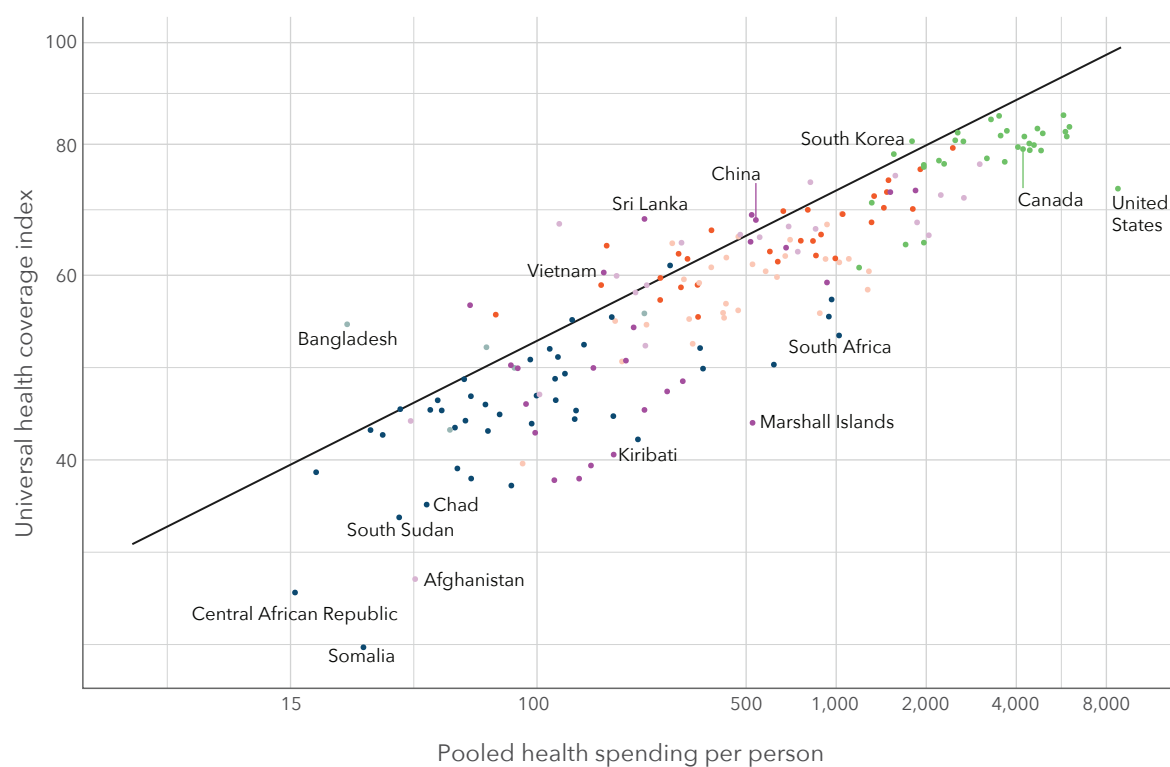
POOLED SPENDING AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

The relationship between pooled resources for health per person and improved performance on UHC service coverage is strong. Figure 50 presents a UHC-financing frontier. This frontier highlights how increases in health financing can open the door for increases in UHC, as well as how financing can constrain progress in UHC. In addition, the figure highlights the efficiency gap between potential and observed UHC. The distance between observed performance on a country’s UHC index, which is a summary measure of UHC service coverage, and the frontier values estimated on the basis of pooled resources per person in a country can reflect inefficiency and the challenges in translating health resources into UHC. Large variations in the amount of uncertainty between observed UHC service coverage and the frontier are present, yet despite this variation, the upward and statistically significant slope of the UHC frontier shows a positive relationship between pooled resources for health and the UHC index: a 10% increase of pooled resources per person was associated with a 1.4% (1.4–1.5) increase in UHC index. Countries such as China and India increased pooled spending per person by over 265.0% between 1995 and 2015 and experienced increases in the UHC index of approximately 40.0%, suggesting that increases in spending may lead to substantial progress toward UHC.

Based on health financing projections and projections of country health system inefficiency, the global UHC index is projected to increase to 65 (62–67) in 2030, a 9.4% (4.6–14.2) rise since 2015, and to 67 (63–71) in 2040. Between 2015 and 2030, lower-middle-income countries see the largest gains on the UHC index relative to their starting point, rising 15.6% (10.6–20.8) between 2015 and 2030. By contrast, high-income countries see the smallest increase – just 4.0% (0.9–6.7) between 2015 and 2030. During this same time, the UHC index in low-income and upper-middle-income countries increases 14.0% (7.0–21.7) and 10.4% (5.2–15.7), respectively. In all four income groups, these gains are expected to continue through 2040.

FIGURE 50

Universal health coverage financing frontier



- Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia
- GBD high-income
- Latin America and Caribbean
- North Africa and Middle East
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- Sub-Saharan Africa

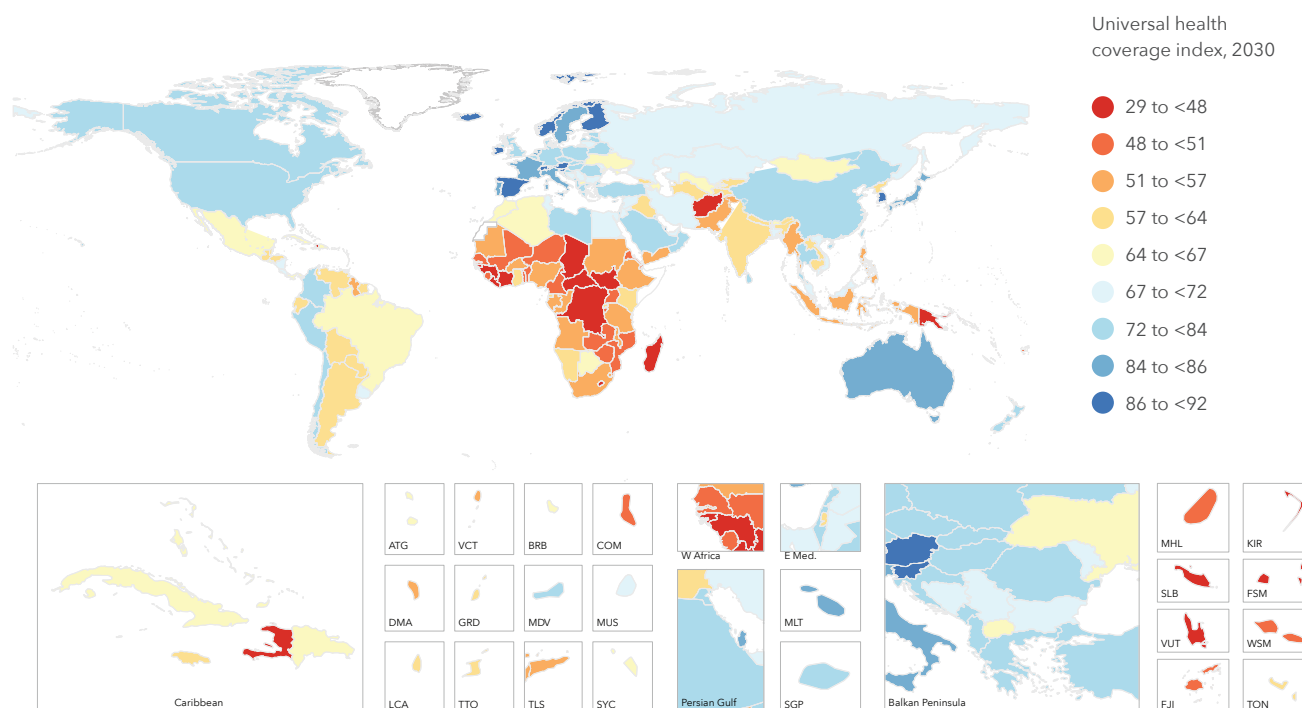
Notes: Pooled health spending per person for 2015 is measured in 2017 purchasing power parity dollars adjusted for inflation. The black line represents the fitted frontier value of the universal health coverage index fitted using data from 1995 through 2015. Each dot represents a country color-coded by Global Burden of Disease super-region.

GBD = Global Burden of Disease

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 51

Universal health coverage in 2030



Notes: Projections based on the reference scenario.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Figure 52 shows that an estimated 4.3 (4.2–4.4) billion lives were covered under UHC in 2015. The UHC index ranged, across countries, from 26.5 (23.8–29.6) to 85.3 (81.8–88.5), and roughly half of the global population lived under health systems with a UHC index of less than 60. Current growth rates projected out to 2030 estimate that an additional 1.1 billion (0.8–1.3) people will be covered under UHC. Using the estimates for the “better” scenario, an additional 195.7 million (185.8–204.7) lives could be covered. Low-income countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are projected to have the greatest gains – 303.9 million (252.7–357.2) and 274.2 million (237.0–304.5) more lives covered, respectively. High-income countries are projected to have 1.0 billion (0.9–1.0), or 79.9% (77.3–81.8) of the population covered, while upper-middle-, lower-middle-, and low-income countries are projected to have 72.4% (68.9–75.4), 58.2% (55.3–60.2), and 48.7% (45.6–51.9) of people covered by UHC by 2030, respectively.

DRIVERS OF UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

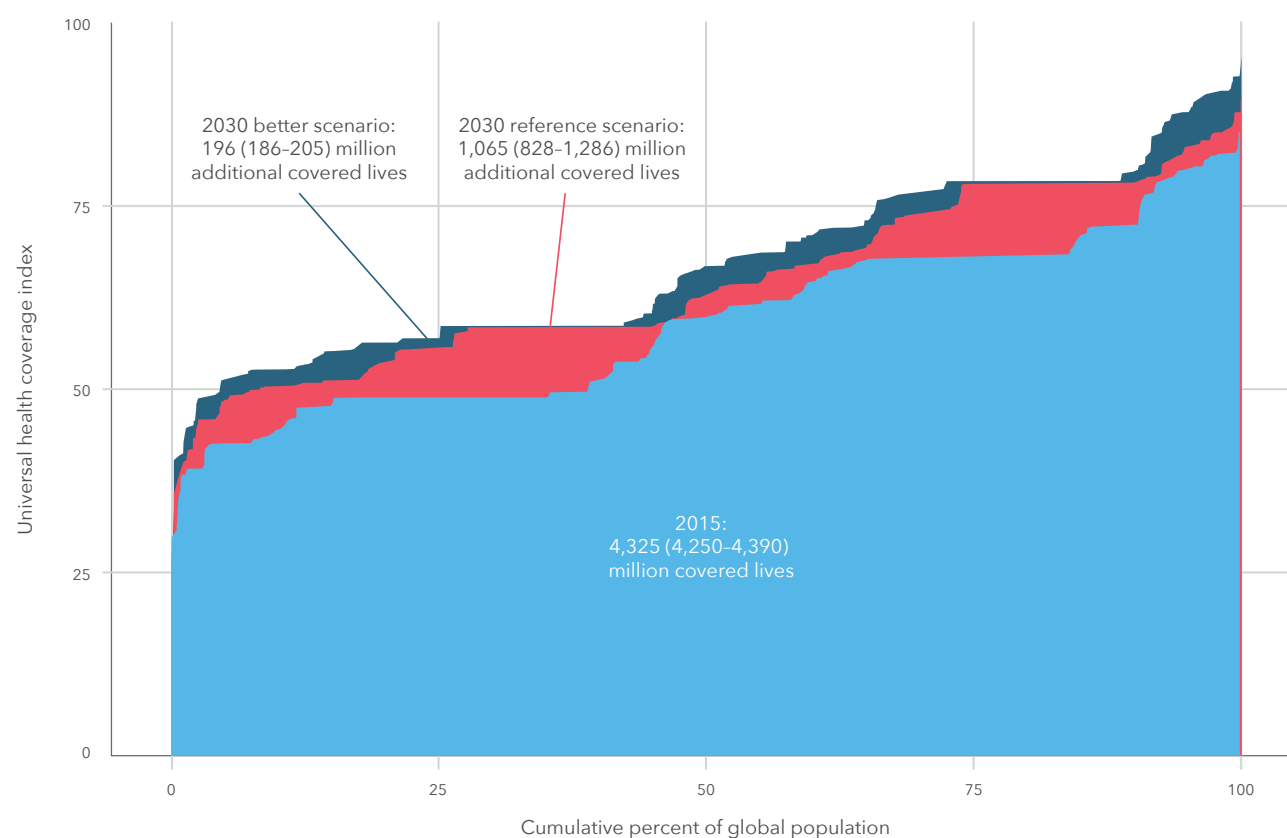
Understanding the determinants of increases in UHC is helpful for charting the appropriate course for each country. Pooled health resources and efficiency of the health service delivery process are two distinct drivers of UHC attainment. Figure 53 illustrates the drivers of estimated increases in UHC. For most lower-middle-, upper-middle-, and high-income countries, increases in pooled spending per person make the most significant impact in increases in UHC coverage. Between 2015 and 2030,

projected gains in pooled resources would drive 58.1% (40.9–68.7), 98.0% (96.8–98.6), and 74.2% (23.3–87.3) of the improvement in the UHC index for these income groups. For low-income countries, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, slower growth in the amount of pooled resources expected to be available per person means that a larger fraction of UHC gains are expected to come from increases in efficiency rather than spending.

Whether a country is successful in mobilizing additional resources for UHC or improving the efficiency with which services are delivered depends not only on technical knowledge but also long-term, pragmatic political strategies.⁵² The allocation of health spending toward UHC needs to be balanced with spending on other critical health areas, including health emergency preparedness, health promotion, and capital investments such as hospitals. A country's physical infrastructure, education systems, governance, and leadership at the national and local levels all play into the attainment of UHC: each in its own way has the potential to substantially accelerate or constrain a country's progress toward equitable health coverage for all. Long-term resource planning in countries across the development spectrum and establishing stable and sufficient supplies of pooled resources for health are likely to help bridge current gaps in UHC performance and bring UHC within reach of all populations.

FIGURE 52

Covered lives; 2015 and 2030 reference and 2030 better scenarios



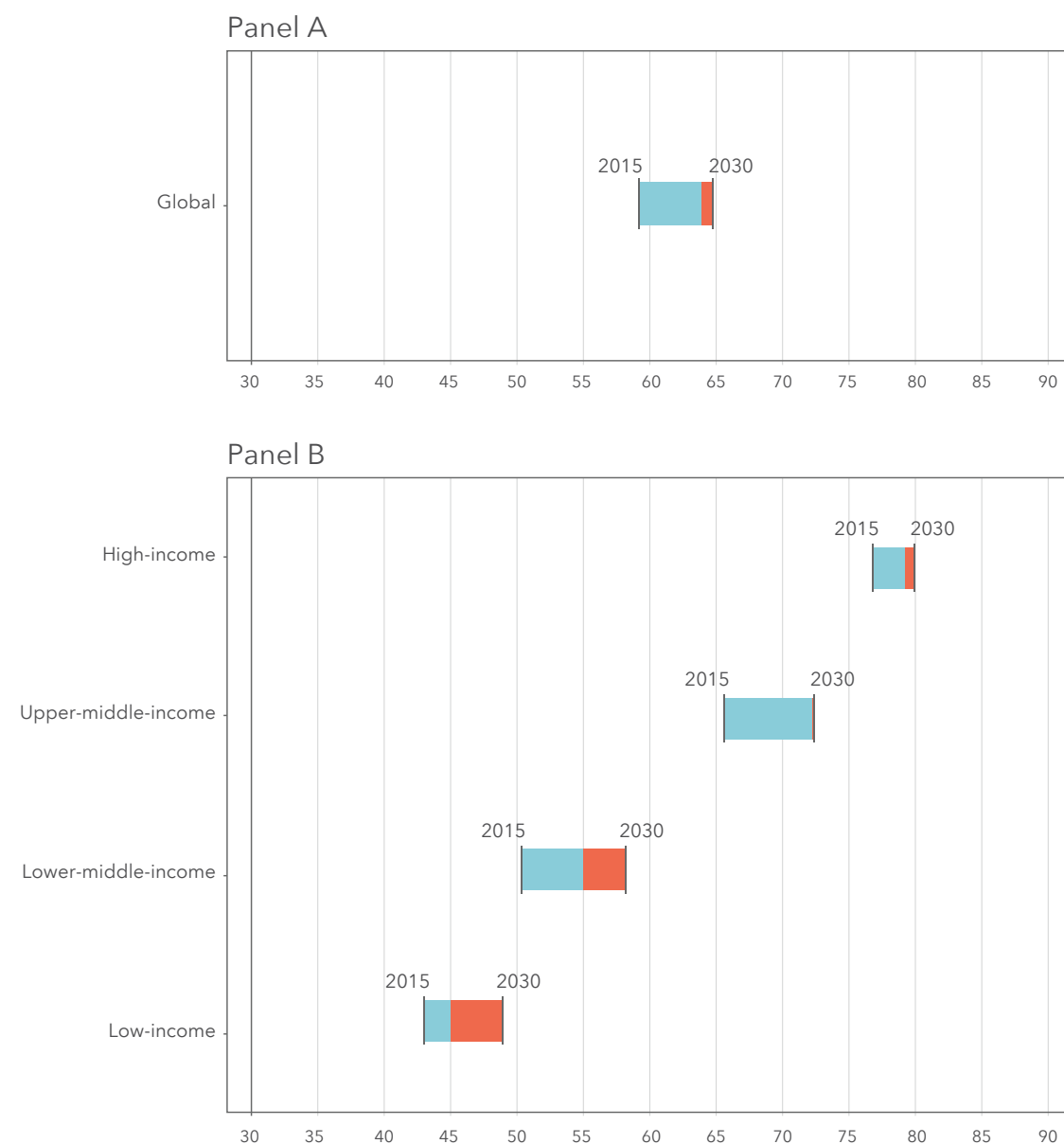
Notes: Each country is ranked according to their level of UHC along the horizontal axis.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

FIGURE 53

Increase in universal health coverage index from 2015 to 2030 by driver

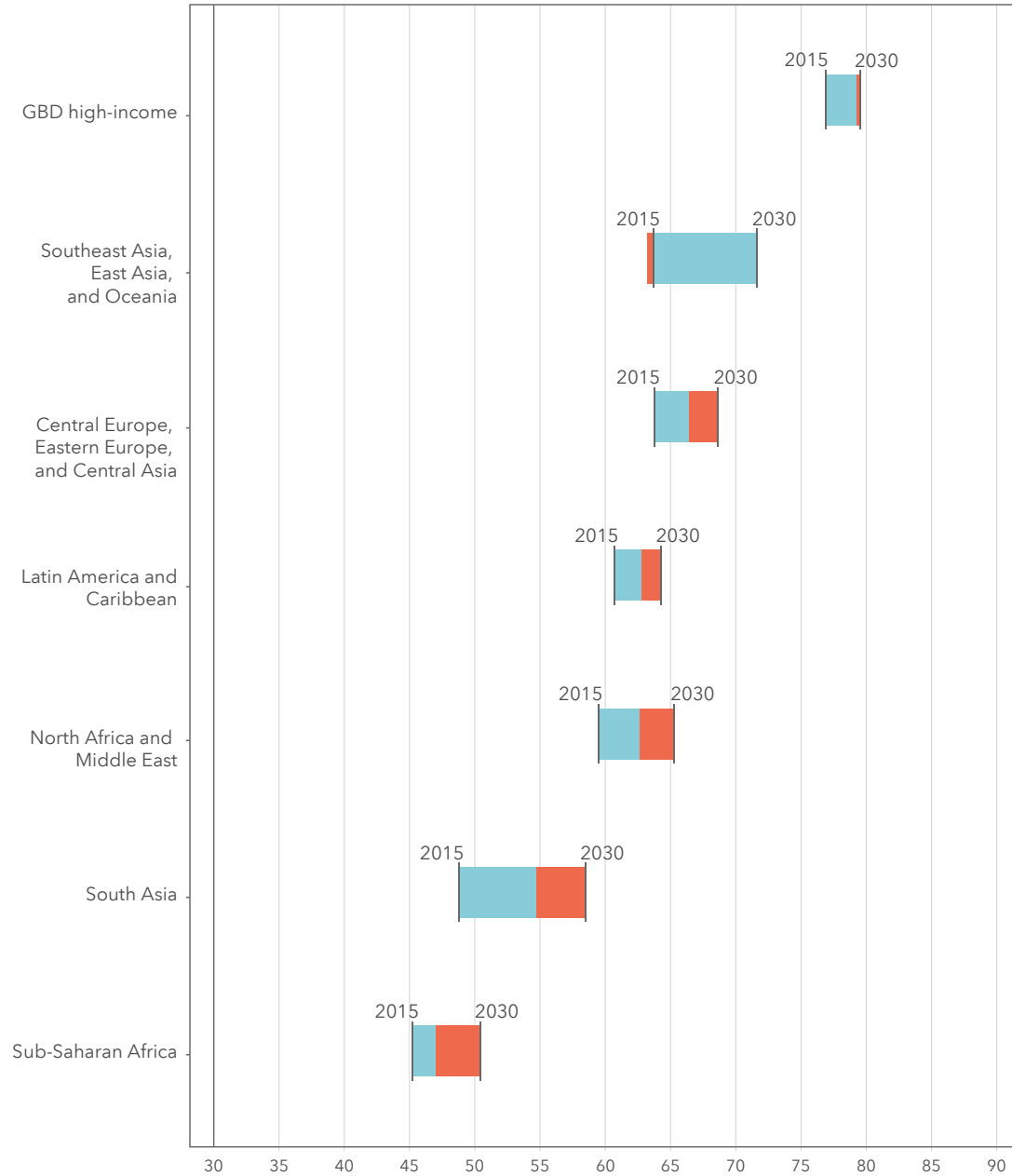
- Change due to changing context and efficiency
- Change due to changing amount of pooled resources per person



Notes: Income groups are based on 2017 World Bank income groups held constant across time. Universal health coverage index is the population weighted mean for each income group and GBD super-region. Black lines highlight the year-specific measure of the universal health coverage index. The bars connecting the black lines identify the drivers of the universal health coverage index increases. Projections based on the reference scenario.

Source: Financing Global Health Database, 2017.

Panel C



Conclusion

After a decade of tremendous growth, the amount of development assistance provided to improve health in low- and middle-income countries has plateaued. Despite this, total health spending continues to rise in some countries. However, major variation in growth rates exists, and monumental disparities in health spending per person persist. Understanding where resources for health go and how they align with health needs is more important than ever.

Tracking health spending in a manner that is comparable across countries and over time has the potential to be a catalyst for more efficient allocation of domestic resources for health and development assistance. Critical to this conversation is understanding nations' dependence on development assistance for financing their health care systems, and identifying which domestic spending avenues are most viable for increasing spending and ensuring sufficient resources for health. In addition to this, some countries are in the process of transitioning away from reliance on or eligibility for development assistance. In these cases, too, attention needs to be paid to ensuring that health financing systems generate enough resources to avoid gaps in coverage and make progress toward completing the unfinished infectious disease agenda and achieving UHC.

Estimates of spending on HIV/AIDS are a step toward better understanding the variation in country-level and disease-specific spending patterns. Our data reveal the vulnerability of low-income and high-burden countries to reductions in DAH, highlighting the risk posed by future decreases in development assistance for HIV/AIDS. As we continue to deepen our understanding of health spending in countries through future research, we will have a more complete picture of what is being purchased, and where increases in spending or efficiency are needed.

Achieving UHC has been recognized as having great potential to improve population health outcomes and narrow health inequalities. This research is intended to be one piece of information for countries across the development spectrum as they move to ensure a stable and sufficient supply of pooled resources for health and bridge current gaps in UHC performance. Better- and worse-case future scenarios of health spending show the potential for catalyzing – or constraining – faster progress in UHC performance. These results are critical for long-term resource planning and addressing financing gaps, vital steps along the path to bringing UHC within reach of all populations.

Stagnating levels of DAH amid political uncertainty, expanding and aging populations, and emerging pandemics, among many other factors, will continue to impact global health concerns this year. Concurrently, closing significant gaps in the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals and achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals will demand unwavering vigilance and effective cooperation from domestic governments as well as the broader global health community. Reducing maternal and child mortality, ending HIV/AIDS, ensuring equal access to family planning and lifesaving vaccines, and providing sufficient and affordable health care to all, including the world's poorest populations, will require sustainable, equitable global health financing. The most comprehensive, comparable, and accurate health financing data and forecasting are imperative to achieving these goals.

References

1. GBD 2016 Mortality Collaborators. Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet* 2017; 390: 1084–150.
2. GBD 2016 Causes of Death Collaborators. Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet* 2017; 390: 1151–210.
3. GBD 2016 Disease and Injury Incidence and Prevalence Collaborators. Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 328 diseases and injuries for 195 countries, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet* 2017; 390: 1211–59.
4. UNAIDS. Fact Sheet - World AIDS Day 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf (accessed March 26, 2018).
5. The Changing Demographics of Global Health. Counc. Foreign Relat. <https://www.cfr.org/article/changing-demographics-global-health> (accessed March 19, 2018).
6. 10 Global Health Issues to Watch in 2018. IntraHealth. 2018; published online Jan 19. <https://www.intrahealth.org/vital/10-global-health-issues-watch-2018> (accessed March 19, 2018).
7. The U.S. Government and Global Health. Henry J Kais. Fam. Found. 2017; published online Aug 8. <https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/fact-sheet/the-u-s-government-and-global-health/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
8. U.S. Global Health Policy One Year In to the Trump Administration. Henry J Kais. Fam. Found. 2018; published online Jan 29. <https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/press-release/u-s-global-health-policy-one-year-in-to-the-trump-administration/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
9. Reality Check: How much does the UK spend on overseas aid? - BBC News. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-39658907> (accessed March 19, 2018).
10. Oxfam crisis: what does the UK spend its aid budget on? Week UK. <http://www.theweek.co.uk/63394/oxfam-crisis-what-does-the-uk-spend-its-aid-budget-on> (accessed March 19, 2018).
11. OECD. Net ODA. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2018 <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/content/indicator/33346549-en> (accessed March 26, 2018).
12. German foreign aid is at a record high and rising. Here is how it works. Devex. 2017; published online Feb 2. <https://www.devex.com/news/sponsored/german-foreign-aid-is-at-a-record-high-and-rising-here-is-how-it-works-89366> (accessed March 19, 2018).
13. Barbière C. Macron's missing billions to fulfill development aid promises. *euractiv.com*. 2017; published online Nov 14. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/macrons-missing-billions-to-fulfill-development-aid-promise/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
14. French Inter-Ministerial Committee defines upcoming guidelines for France's ODA policy. Donor Tracker. <https://donortracker.org/node/4729> (accessed March 26, 2018).
15. Japan Donor Profile. Donor Tracker. <https://donortracker.org/country/japan> (accessed March 19, 2018).
16. Australia Deep Dive Global Health. Donor Tracker. <https://donortracker.org/australia/globalhealth> (accessed March 19, 2018).
17. Sundewall J, Engstrand P, Nordström A. Swedish development assistance for health: critical questions to ask going forward. *Lancet Glob Health* 2018; 6: e242–3.
18. Røttingen J-A. Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) Presentation to the WHO. 2017; published online July 21. <http://www.who.int/medicines/ebola-treatment/TheCoalitionEpidemicPreparednessInnovations-an-overview.pdf> (accessed March 19, 2018).
19. Neglected Tropical Diseases: Gates Celebrates Industry Contribution, Chan Concurr. *Intellect. Prop. Watch*. 2017; published online April 19. <https://www.ip-watch.org/2017/04/19/neglected-tropical-diseases-gates-celebrates-industry-contribution-chan-concurr/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
20. Commitment Family Planning Summit on July 11, 2017 - London, UK. <http://summit2017.familyplanning2020.org/revitalized-commitments.html> (accessed March 19, 2018).
21. Gates and Rotary announce \$450 million commitment to end polio. <https://www.rotary.org/en/press-release-gates-and-rotary-announce-450-million-commitment-end-polio> (accessed March 19, 2018).
22. Gavi | Facts and figures. <http://www.gavi.org/about/mission/facts-and-figures/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
23. Peter Sands in Conversation. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media/2017-12-19-peter-sands-in-conversation/> (accessed March 19, 2018).

24. 2017: A Year of Impact - The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/specials/2017-12-21-2017-a-year-of-impact/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
25. World Bank. Health | Overview. World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/overview> (accessed March 19, 2018).
26. South Sudan declares the end of its longest cholera outbreak. WHO Reg. Off. Afr. <http://www.afro.who.int/news/south-sudan-declares-end-its-longest-cholera-outbreak> (accessed March 19, 2018).
27. WHO. WHO | Seventieth World Health Assembly update, 29 May 2017. WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/dementia-immunization-refugees/en/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
28. WHO. WHO | World Health Organization. WHO. <http://www.who.int/en/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
29. WHO. WHO | WHO-UNAIDS HIV Vaccine Initiative. WHO. http://www.who.int/immunization/research/forums_and_initiatives/HIV_vaccine_initiative/en/index1.html (accessed March 19, 2018).
30. Unitaid. Unitaid: Accelerating innovation in global health. <https://unitaid.eu/assets/factsheet-about-unitaid-mar-2018-en.pdf> (accessed March 26, 2018).
31. Unitaid | Annual Report 2016-2017 | Financing. Unitaid Annu. Rep. <https://unitaid.eu/assets/Annual-report2016-17.pdf> (accessed March 19, 2018).
32. Unitaid. Unitaid Strategy 2017-2021. https://unitaid.eu/assets/Unitaid-strategy-2017-2021_Dec-2017.pdf (accessed March 19, 2018).
33. The Mexico City Policy: An Explainer. Henry J Kais. Fam. Found. 2017; published online June 1. <https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/fact-sheet/mexico-city-policy-explainer/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
34. Kyu HH, Maddison ER, Henry NJ, et al. The global burden of tuberculosis: results from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2018; 18: 261–84.
35. The U.S. Government and Global Tuberculosis Efforts. Henry J Kais. Fam. Found. 2017; published online Nov 7. <https://www.kff.org/global-health-policy/fact-sheet/the-us-government-and-global-tuberculosis-efforts/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
36. Malaria elimination highlights from World Malaria Report 2017 | Shrinking the Malaria Map. <http://www.shrinkingthemalariamap.org/news-blog/blog/malaria-elimination-highlights-world-malaria-report-2017> (accessed March 19, 2018).
37. WHO. WHO | Key points: World malaria report 2017. WHO. <http://www.who.int/malaria/media/world-malaria-report-2017/en/> (accessed March 19, 2018).
38. Initiative Announced to End Malaria in Central America and the Dominican Republic. Bill Melinda Gates Found. <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases/2018/01/Initiative-Announced-to-End-Malaria-in-Central-America-and-the-Dominican-Republic> (accessed March 20, 2018).
39. Malaria No More UK. Phenomenal progress: The UK's pivotal role in turning the tide against malaria.4.
40. The Global Fund | Malaria. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/malaria/> (accessed March 20, 2018).
41. Stewart C. Bill Gates asks for Australia's help in ridding Asia of malaria. 2018; published online Jan 22. <https://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/health-science/bill-gates-asks-for-australias-help-in-ridding-asia-of-malaria/news-story/474ade9foeof8c84d4o33b6b5953476b> (accessed March 20, 2018).
42. Johnson HEE. African Leaders Malaria Alliance.4.
43. Bollyky T. Interview. 2018; Jan 30.
44. GBD 2016 DALYs and HALE Collaborators. Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet* 2017; 390: 1260–344.
45. Dr. Tom Frieden Bio. Resolve Save Lives. <https://www.resolvetosavelives.org/dr-tom-frieden-bio/> (accessed March 20, 2018).
46. NCDs | Third United Nations High-level Meeting on NCDs. WHO. <http://www.who.int/ncds/governance/third-un-meeting/en/> (accessed March 20, 2018).
47. Michael R. Bloomberg and Lawrence H. Summers Create Task Force to Address Preventable Leading Causes of Death and Noncommunicable Diseases Through Fiscal Policy. Bloom. Philanthr. <https://www.bloomberg.org/press/releases/task-force-address-preventable-leading-causes-death-noncommunicable-diseases-fiscal-policy/> (accessed March 20, 2018).
48. NCDs | WHO Independent High-level Commission on NCDs starts its work. <http://www.who.int/ncds/governance/high-level-commission/first-meeting/en/> (accessed March 20, 2018).

49. Gaudinski MR, Houser KV, Morabito KM, et al. Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of two Zika virus DNA vaccine candidates in healthy adults: randomised, open-label, phase 1 clinical trials. *The Lancet* 2018; 391: 552–62.
50. WHO. WHO | Pandemic Influenza Risk Management. WHO. http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/influenza_risk_management_update2017/en/ (accessed March 20, 2018).
51. WHO. WHO | Pandemic Influenza Risk Management | Frequently Asked Questions. http://www.who.int/influenza/preparedness/pandemic/GIP_FAQ_GuidancePhasesGuidance_May2013.pdf?ua=1 (accessed March 20, 2018).
52. Reich MR, Harris J, Ikegami N, et al. Moving towards universal health coverage: lessons from 11 country studies. *The Lancet* 2016; 387: 811–6.

Methods

The estimates found in *Financing Global Health 2017* were based on the most granular, reliable, and up-to-date data available as of January 2018. Various statistical models and accounting methods were used to harness spending accounts, budgets, and other estimates from a broad set of sources. This section briefly outlines the processes used to generate the estimates reported in this manuscript. For more detailed information on the input data and methodology, please refer to our online Methods Annex, available at <http://bit.ly/FGH2017-Methods-Annex>, as well as two papers published by the Global Burden of Disease Health Financing Collaborator Network in *The Lancet* in April of 2018: “Tracking spending on health and HIV/AIDS: 188 countries, 1995–2015” and “Estimating future health spending and universal health coverage for 188 countries, 2016–2040.”

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH

IHME collated and compiled financing data from the sources and channels discussed in this report. Our aim was to track all disbursements from high-income countries and international development agencies that aimed to improve health in low- and middle-income countries from 1990 through 2017. In addition to data from international databases such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Credit Reporting System, we extracted and harmonized commitment and disbursement data from development project records, annual budgets, annual financial statements, and revenue statements from a broad set of development agencies, including multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations, and private foundations. Additionally, for several channels, correspondence directly with agencies led to improved understanding of the data or to the acquisition of more granular, more reliable, or more timely data.

Because agencies’ accounting processes can be lengthy, some organizations were not able to report on disbursements for the previous year. To estimate disbursements for organizations without up-to-date spending information, we relied on budgets, revenues, commitments, and appropriations, as well as macroeconomic data. These were used to model the most recent year’s disbursements. This method led to the development of “preliminary estimates” of DAH by source, channel, and health focus area for 2017. Preliminary estimates were not made by recipient, which is why we do not report DAH estimates by recipient for 2017.

Removing double-counting is another core component of the process. Global health agencies frequently transfer funds among themselves. Since these funding flows are often reported by both the entity from which funds originate and the recipient agency, double-counting is common in the data. If disbursement from both agencies were included it would lead to an overestimation of disbursements. We used revenue data to assess the source of all funds and remove resources that were passed between development agencies before being disbursed, to prevent double-counting.

For our accounting, the source of the funds is where the funds originated, while the channel is the last channel that we track to disburse the resources.

Disentangling the funds that flow to each of the health focus and program areas also required substantial processing and analysis because each data source provides different categories and different information about what focus areas were targeted by their disbursements. Project-specific sector and theme codes and keyword searches of project titles and descriptions were used to classify funding. All DAH from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) was considered funding for HIV/AIDS. Funding from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was classified as DAH for newborn and child health and HIV/AIDS. For projects that span two or more health focus areas, funding was divided according to weights based on the number of keywords associated with each health focus area. DAH estimates were converted into 2017 US dollars.

DOMESTIC HEALTH SPENDING AND TOTAL HEALTH SPENDING

To estimate total health spending and health spending by source, we extracted and adjusted health spending data from the World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED). We extracted transfers from government domestic revenue (allocated to health purposes), social insurance contributions, compulsory prepayment, voluntary prepayment, other domestic revenue from households, corporations, and nonprofit institutions serving the household, and gross domestic product (GDP). Spending estimates were extracted as current local currency and converted into inflation-adjusted 2017 purchasing power parity adjusted dollars. We used a spatiotemporal Gaussian process regression model (ST-GPR) to estimate health spending across time, country, and spending category. To prevent GHED data with unclear sources or imputation methods from influencing our ST-GPR estimation, we developed a method to prioritize data from the best sources and with the best documentation for our ST-GPR modeling. Information describing the source and methods used to estimate data points was evaluated and assigned a weight. Weights were based upon metadata completeness, documented source information, and documented methods for estimation. While all data were included in the ST-GPR model, data with the most reputable sources and most complete documentation influenced the model the most. DAH measured in 2017 US dollars was converted to 2017 purchasing power parity adjusted dollars and added to government health spending, prepaid private health spending, and out-of-pocket health spending in order to estimate total health spending.

HIV/AIDS SPENDING

To measure spending on HIV/AIDS, we extracted 5,385 unique data points. These data were obtained from 61 National Health Accounts, 126 National AIDS Spending Assessments, 275 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria concept notes and proposals, and the AIDSinfo online database. Data for government HIV/AIDS spending were most substantial, with more than 1,987 data points. The fewest data points existed for curative care and prevention spending for HIV/AIDS, amounting to 177 and 197 data points, respectively. Data density was highest in low- and middle-income countries with a large HIV/AIDS burden, notably Southern and Eastern sub-Saharan Africa. High-income countries had the fewest data points – just 301 for all high-income countries from 2000 to 2015. All reported spending measures were converted to 2017 purchasing power parity adjusted dollars. We estimated a total of five HIV/AIDS financing source models (domestic, private, government, out-of-pocket, and prepaid private). We used ST-GPR to model each HIV/AIDS financing source and spending category.

FUTURE HEALTH SPENDING AND UHC PERFORMANCE

For our forecasting estimates, we extracted gross domestic product (GDP) and government spending for 188 countries from 1980 to 2016, and health spending data from 1995 to 2015. To generate a reference scenario, we used ensemble models to estimate annual GDP, government spending, development assistance for health, and government, out-of-pocket, and prepaid private health spending through 2040. Across all forecast indicators, 20,435 models were estimated and considered for our ensembles. We then estimated two alternative future health spending scenarios based on the global distribution of historical long-term health spending growth rates. Last, we used frontier analysis to identify how prepaid health resources were associated with an index measure of UHC service coverage, and estimated future UHC performance and the number of covered lives for each country under the three future health financing scenarios.

Tabulated data

106	B1	DAH BY CHANNEL OF ASSISTANCE, 1990–2017
110	B2	DAH BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1990–2017
112	B3	DAH BY GBD SUPER-REGION, 1990–2016
114	B4	DAH BY TARGET COUNTRY, 1990–2016
122	B5	DAH BY HEALTH FOCUS AREA, 1990–2017
124	B6	HEALTH SPENDING AND HEALTH SPENDING BY SOURCE AND GROWTH RATE, 2015
134	B7	HEALTH SPENDING ON HIV/AIDS, 2015
144	B8	HEALTH SPENDING IN 2030 AND 2040
154	B9	HEALTH SPENDING BY SOURCE, 2030 AND GROWTH
164	B10	THREE SCENARIOS OF POOLED HEALTH SPENDING, UHC INDEX, AND COVERED LIVES IN 2030

TABLE B1

DAH by channel of assistance, 1990-2017

Channel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BILATERAL AID AGENCIES												
Australia	17.93	16.92	88.00	79.84	115.53	118.99	133.44	55.27	65.63	97.50	170.85	121.22
Austria	40.26	12.07	9.84	34.02	28.07	20.35	14.08	66.99	26.38	133.77	43.12	10.87
Belgium	125.69	87.03	107.93	117.97	90.16	84.32	95.65	94.16	95.57	98.78	95.64	101.07
Canada	50.79	39.67	43.82	51.43	88.74	143.39	70.21	36.81	52.73	33.41	67.85	107.23
Denmark	50.67	118.48	177.16	130.44	59.93	54.95	141.18	131.43	78.26	121.49	24.71	32.22
Finland	75.06	48.69	37.04	25.24	23.26	13.45	20.37	13.62	17.26	20.98	17.99	28.47
France	758.81	357.68	304.80	254.58	374.49	430.81	358.15	304.75	352.01	255.68	178.77	239.31
Germany	123.41	136.49	201.36	224.66	363.00	476.70	344.66	413.51	318.51	266.16	151.57	196.91
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	8.15	8.01	10.74	12.13	5.45	6.20	8.34
Ireland	3.20	3.41	4.48	0.00	8.89	28.07	27.57	-	26.42	24.01	33.57	42.99
Italy	204.56	237.65	176.28	128.08	56.69	65.63	93.55	35.56	21.27	59.45	80.20	36.64
Japan	393.94	389.59	377.99	690.54	521.15	572.21	397.81	561.06	340.84	535.84	483.84	441.26
Luxembourg	0.32	0.09	8.02	8.14	0.17	15.85	15.48	27.20	31.29	23.56	28.39	37.40
Netherlands	145.22	76.13	259.11	122.88	129.97	192.96	238.78	136.69	172.02	176.37	146.70	196.13
Norway	36.58	31.01	111.63	12.20	40.41	90.42	48.37	45.89	55.22	125.90	44.99	193.19
New Zealand	-	4.37	3.39	2.65	3.54	3.40	0.05	-	7.30	8.34	6.17	6.28
Portugal	0.14	0.04	3.41	0.34	7.22	11.38	12.78	16.78	18.41	18.89	9.73	11.84
South Korea	0.07	2.19	4.27	5.95	1.56	8.27	1.89	56.52	39.10	154.90	87.59	67.13
Spain	8.80	35.52	151.81	119.16	56.99	176.05	279.27	135.80	157.21	146.47	164.56	138.48
Sweden	275.11	156.81	190.73	214.90	115.44	152.48	135.62	124.46	72.78	95.75	104.54	108.34
Switzerland	70.61	47.06	29.15	22.41	43.32	20.30	29.51	60.35	33.83	51.62	40.55	32.93
United Arab Emirates	-	0.04	-	0.35	2.78	27.37	0.78	1.20	27.96	19.58	25.90	45.74
United Kingdom	110.30	109.84	285.10	126.97	120.95	78.89	135.84	183.46	308.35	455.88	769.86	301.43
United States	1,512.48	1,405.76	1,291.95	1,161.42	1,782.06	1,850.84	1,340.91	1,446.28	1,372.68	1,713.48	1,740.94	1,981.27
European Commission (EC) ¹	9.53	18.17	84.27	73.29	22.54	119.55	154.25	71.26	117.51	156.59	158.23	152.47
UNITED NATIONS												
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.07	85.61	96.57	95.12	147.52	144.23
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	401.77	388.82	335.46	327.56	474.89	465.19	449.29	441.73	462.88	455.90	440.25	430.39
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	253.15	244.98	322.00	314.52	325.13	318.49	294.81	289.85	301.08	296.54	363.68	521.06
Unitaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	1,222.19	1,182.82	1,164.42	1,137.36	1,279.00	1,252.87	1,052.93	1,035.21	1,142.38	1,125.15	1,395.66	1,364.57
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	183.08	177.18	182.34	178.11	186.70	182.89	173.08	170.16	196.59	193.62	195.16	190.80
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS												
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.11	181.62
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGOs & FOUNDATIONS												
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.03	347.22	284.89
Other foundations ²	114.83	118.04	131.29	155.26	136.94	139.20	154.37	144.67	181.62	182.67	277.57	256.19
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	728.60	950.76	1,119.47	1,162.03	1,313.88	1,295.64	1,274.03	1,388.41	1,568.03	1,741.02	1,942.01	2,093.40
WORLD BANK												
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	193.66	257.94	328.87	653.73	800.54	670.32	1,040.64	1,205.11	1,461.03	826.50	957.63	952.46
International Development Association (IDA)	312.97	193.39	331.50	395.56	657.33	641.11	696.43	643.23	770.00	879.27	943.17	1,179.50

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
	124.16	148.33	153.19	159.58	202.87	211.68	198.79	204.92	278.22	333.09	342.14	359.54	231.30	230.62	154.53	163.18
	15.85	22.49	31.68	29.94	19.37	30.96	54.85	40.16	63.43	84.68	119.84	55.89	40.35	32.65	47.55	49.49
	103.38	125.92	107.69	88.49	113.09	142.96	218.29	208.17	187.36	190.82	131.77	138.57	150.25	102.20	95.39	129.74
	87.88	203.30	241.19	393.09	222.12	331.98	312.42	221.48	402.51	273.43	275.82	271.72	251.78	171.91	264.03	238.11
	42.54	72.42	89.80	104.80	141.29	144.06	106.67	147.62	148.36	121.56	141.54	79.91	104.25	83.34	68.74	81.46
	27.32	36.45	13.83	28.80	37.60	31.13	24.06	20.67	21.60	11.59	12.63	7.36	11.11	12.77	5.01	7.05
	288.50	281.02	436.20	389.55	372.54	219.47	230.99	228.26	255.24	216.38	187.13	670.38	590.30	261.19	172.96	399.43
	288.22	330.96	348.18	294.75	604.07	475.30	543.73	590.06	534.42	469.12	553.96	888.36	552.92	627.47	647.49	880.50
	5.33	30.45	31.92	43.87	42.74	44.57	14.89	26.30	7.80	3.28	2.62	0.45	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.09
	101.74	131.42	140.43	145.89	206.89	184.90	109.38	78.56	75.27	81.43	74.41	82.15	77.40	57.58	48.40	61.39
	99.89	87.97	68.31	133.63	128.38	138.81	167.25	126.18	102.40	105.92	38.85	30.16	41.57	56.08	21.98	53.05
	451.30	451.89	758.45	367.26	407.88	425.81	368.62	302.58	419.26	432.99	900.14	336.01	422.13	745.59	641.54	633.31
	39.20	36.01	39.47	32.88	45.13	51.26	32.74	30.93	29.76	33.16	30.08	37.98	33.83	22.65	21.70	27.10
	280.52	305.48	259.09	293.84	324.61	344.86	289.23	262.70	198.74	222.65	296.13	126.13	154.50	125.84	120.56	150.17
	153.63	174.47	149.34	273.42	179.23	177.93	114.63	105.43	116.30	97.91	156.24	109.67	71.88	56.36	55.28	54.07
	5.33	11.79	12.11	21.12	19.11	17.15	19.54	16.72	25.92	23.12	24.24	21.39	6.55	7.43	7.32	8.16
	11.86	11.86	14.16	13.94	14.02	13.15	10.59	8.48	11.36	15.94	16.63	16.29	20.15	24.10	11.26	21.93
	61.59	35.63	77.60	122.19	51.84	136.62	309.05	170.70	157.09	174.05	220.97	349.06	295.22	278.69	184.51	251.02
	136.16	152.70	165.75	200.67	175.67	284.84	245.08	342.44	134.87	102.29	25.84	34.67	57.08	12.06	20.74	132.90
	101.21	136.62	162.37	268.47	312.78	300.61	241.92	166.41	123.32	80.79	112.12	117.06	69.96	45.12	63.79	77.27
	49.05	57.36	59.84	63.53	34.64	44.04	48.51	44.00	39.61	54.48	58.86	66.21	96.42	72.91	56.06	63.69
	20.81	18.13	6.16	9.68	24.80	11.58	40.91	115.38	121.65	22.20	125.15	227.91	110.46	70.14	117.21	89.55
	587.42	536.92	564.62	780.67	1,100.15	887.32	915.28	854.14	781.58	822.67	973.82	1,074.92	1,311.16	767.16	777.26	816.88
	2,720.58	3,162.98	3,621.00	3,739.88	4,666.90	5,596.56	7,203.37	6,041.83	5,356.42	6,942.11	6,077.69	6,159.90	6,046.36	5,141.00	7,101.06	5,739.13
	167.21	269.93	222.19	562.22	700.36	675.39	778.56	612.82	489.92	644.20	497.61	527.47	549.07	508.58	580.76	722.96
	125.88	123.41	200.42	194.17	263.41	256.58	298.72	296.47	328.43	321.79	284.40	310.80	299.77	296.37	293.63	288.14
	472.34	463.10	550.46	533.30	593.60	670.56	801.70	906.97	922.56	904.78	865.77	933.36	886.33	833.79	684.35	731.26
	487.54	481.92	565.38	759.62	453.42	614.48	572.39	600.98	954.04	1,188.96	1,038.47	1,204.71	1,191.91	1,431.09	1,472.04	1,414.77
	-	-	-	-	-	28.14	27.77	22.11	13.90	13.40	10.86	17.05	21.22	41.75	54.12	56.36
	1,452.57	1,424.17	1,788.05	1,732.32	1,770.95	1,725.05	2,062.58	2,047.02	2,312.60	2,269.53	1,958.53	2,115.67	2,122.13	2,719.93	2,318.51	2,299.42
	181.43	177.92	182.03	176.49	229.24	221.18	207.60	206.03	252.99	245.85	242.83	241.85	262.10	259.57	272.83	245.52
	153.48	235.48	258.96	367.93	299.67	1,060.67	824.45	602.08	868.59	914.78	1,212.48	1,705.29	1,517.14	1,845.14	1,446.93	1,454.00
	24.89	335.23	859.68	1,359.14	1,657.30	2,064.80	2,692.14	3,244.75	3,680.34	3,198.21	4,222.36	4,561.32	3,358.45	3,554.06	3,904.86	4,587.49
	366.26	598.05	359.99	511.29	734.40	948.42	1,438.23	1,295.31	1,221.11	1,387.07	1,418.66	1,480.96	1,522.45	1,639.93	2,027.81	2,210.31
	223.67	248.96	203.54	223.08	274.79	309.50	306.02	384.71	300.70	311.82	353.29	345.53	365.87	419.77	405.12	422.01
	2,271.26	2,542.97	3,046.52	3,835.44	4,163.88	5,011.32	6,744.36	8,040.07	10,481.86	11,020.99	11,650.07	12,223.99	11,664.66	10,832.33	10,744.14	10,629.58
	894.54	1,607.24	790.93	675.93	681.79	841.19	660.50	872.10	1,954.79	1,647.59	1,056.92	1,264.25	575.22	710.99	712.96	754.16
	1,227.66	1,046.99	1,528.38	1,372.43	1,089.45	982.95	709.40	1,035.62	925.34	1,108.75	934.37	1,097.42	794.44	946.45	945.23	802.60

TABLE B1

DAH by channel of assistance, 1990-2017, continued

Channel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS												
African Development Bank (AfDB)	73.58	71.21	69.62	68.00	105.93	81.83	83.59	104.37	70.09	69.03	50.45	47.36
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	30.07	44.06	60.13	64.80	63.50	55.96	59.88	85.17	121.44	113.90	86.13	104.55
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	36.60	55.79	66.36	90.09	100.70	110.16	146.36	182.06	204.54	193.38	209.89	211.70
TOTAL	7,564.00	7,019.72	8,063.00	8,154.47	9,501.41	9,978.43	9,610.70	9,805.40	10,396.93	11,079.01	12,042.91	12,601.86

*2017 estimates are preliminary

Notes: All figures are in millions of 2017 US dollars. Development assistance for health (DAH) includes both financial and in-kind contributions for activities aimed at improving health in low- and middle-income countries. This table disaggregates DAH by the institutional channel through which DAH flowed to low- and middle-income countries. Dashes indicate inapplicable.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

- 1 Includes funds from the European Development Fund and the European Commission budget.
- 2 Only includes organizations incorporated in the United States.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
90.30	47.40	99.22	185.84	105.10	133.19	243.72	238.17	109.97	139.60	84.80	158.92	146.67	39.46	219.90	153.69
101.54	85.71	97.08	215.21	238.53	267.45	304.44	269.03	293.13	163.65	147.99	131.66	124.90	133.24	142.35	106.71
229.39	275.33	490.19	331.63	164.51	178.28	190.54	179.51	145.27	147.71	170.10	568.13	750.01	887.99	614.02	413.95
14,273.42	16,526.39	18,795.40	21,035.97	22,868.11	26,236.70	30,683.88	31,207.87	34,848.04	36,544.36	37,048.14	40,150.07	36,899.52	36,105.44	37,543.97	37,421.62

TABLE B2

DAH by source of funding, 1990–2017

Funding source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NATIONAL TREASURIES												
Australia	48.75	37.89	113.85	108.13	171.66	157.05	187.47	97.20	95.95	152.40	215.68	165.02
Austria	48.58	18.89	19.51	46.13	48.01	36.07	24.10	86.61	38.21	150.80	60.84	26.83
Belgium	150.14	110.49	133.75	139.35	116.09	129.54	140.61	122.10	127.12	132.58	146.46	156.73
Canada	145.20	123.43	123.05	131.12	200.06	227.66	150.07	129.89	128.85	127.40	162.58	185.14
Denmark	121.04	187.88	253.84	204.77	157.40	144.89	269.34	246.99	162.26	195.14	104.63	113.15
Finland	139.43	111.39	64.90	52.04	55.09	42.63	58.25	46.91	48.85	53.98	54.16	67.32
France	844.89	440.57	402.20	352.18	540.84	571.27	542.72	411.82	472.26	376.12	306.85	392.97
Germany	266.46	266.39	362.74	387.41	634.35	756.97	586.45	596.80	520.99	485.98	420.42	492.49
Greece	1.83	1.73	1.75	1.65	2.40	10.98	16.22	15.53	17.55	10.55	12.24	15.16
Ireland	4.96	5.00	7.54	2.37	13.73	34.83	36.70	5.81	34.31	32.19	46.86	59.34
Italy	275.89	318.61	266.19	213.85	162.96	178.41	245.33	93.78	123.37	171.53	172.56	190.04
Japan	630.43	603.78	614.78	979.93	778.47	979.23	621.17	948.16	669.47	934.52	951.43	948.53
Luxembourg	1.90	1.60	11.17	11.07	4.68	21.39	22.54	34.26	37.28	28.88	41.13	51.79
Netherlands	254.46	177.16	390.81	276.66	218.63	306.10	394.55	307.19	353.44	338.09	460.79	517.57
New Zealand	1.89	6.37	5.45	4.79	62.63	59.79	3.02	2.91	11.49	13.04	10.20	10.78
Norway	139.45	129.06	200.38	94.86	97.74	141.97	163.29	149.06	138.50	214.43	149.45	338.99
Portugal	1.25	1.34	5.81	2.58	10.80	15.03	17.02	21.81	24.17	24.11	17.54	17.84
South Korea	1.25	3.47	6.58	8.34	8.22	15.11	12.91	67.52	57.14	177.15	108.37	88.55
Spain	19.58	48.65	174.52	138.97	81.91	211.68	320.03	162.64	200.16	193.61	213.43	203.91
Sweden	421.18	295.76	334.47	362.01	233.58	264.78	245.70	222.81	158.34	184.88	196.10	193.93
Switzerland	110.11	86.08	66.02	64.85	109.98	74.24	78.59	112.85	58.96	148.32	73.22	66.05
United Kingdom	227.85	218.37	410.31	230.36	254.95	221.86	277.37	348.66	505.37	600.43	1,122.33	685.21
United States	2,071.19	2,047.23	2,159.17	1,977.10	2,723.25	2,699.27	2,201.23	2,284.91	2,225.77	2,625.23	2,843.59	3,208.67
Other governments	131.11	129.63	168.53	164.87	225.15	246.53	119.63	118.03	391.71	393.22	145.72	154.67
PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY												
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.87	414.92	547.77
Corporate donations	58.69	67.28	76.90	94.92	125.50	119.90	139.08	149.02	163.75	167.32	160.40	225.73
Other private philanthropy	554.10	608.85	708.98	765.36	802.80	808.79	868.72	927.96	1,212.30	1,270.69	1,478.42	1,459.44
OTHER												
Debt repayments	211.78	278.82	357.72	699.98	961.45	834.32	1,199.87	1,350.03	1,604.07	967.36	1,143.30	1,190.12
Other sources	326.50	315.98	210.78	205.88	247.23	242.18	157.55	154.90	179.78	177.07	213.98	217.61
Unallocable	354.11	378.02	411.26	432.93	451.86	425.97	511.17	589.21	635.50	612.14	595.33	610.51
TOTAL	7,564.00	7,019.72	8,063.00	8,154.47	9,501.41	9,978.43	9,610.70	9,805.40	10,396.93	11,079.01	12,042.91	12,601.86

*2017 estimates are preliminary

Notes: All figures are in millions of 2017 US dollars. Development assistance for health (DAH) includes both financial and in-kind contributions for activities aimed at improving health in low- and middle-income countries. This table disaggregates DAH by primary funding source. Dashes indicate inapplicable.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
	165.02	191.35	214.57	290.01	287.72	313.38	349.11	384.00	613.00	772.59	773.90	791.73	586.41	504.40	486.06	396.28
	35.49	44.99	59.84	73.65	61.08	76.23	100.51	90.86	117.07	146.63	176.01	105.98	83.58	74.14	101.20	101.15
	166.62	180.64	232.63	203.14	241.89	256.86	389.03	398.52	386.17	405.33	313.97	312.64	346.77	270.15	267.01	314.03
	261.17	384.73	520.37	853.53	501.00	642.79	644.48	655.28	1,060.68	992.94	1,028.78	1,155.05	939.00	741.03	1,070.81	1,043.93
	128.35	159.26	200.08	230.03	260.19	277.82	260.16	324.82	382.77	357.45	346.32	265.53	271.86	248.68	198.10	214.05
	72.68	80.40	72.85	91.11	106.10	114.66	120.73	119.49	179.65	145.98	132.00	171.34	153.82	122.70	69.95	97.05
	480.47	594.57	693.71	835.04	1,087.56	919.74	1,058.42	933.87	1,066.01	1,020.69	1,099.32	1,647.02	1,321.84	909.88	1,091.55	1,443.80
	620.60	613.80	689.25	716.58	1,020.13	983.85	1,231.66	1,371.02	1,297.63	1,289.00	1,272.45	1,755.05	1,422.71	1,449.52	1,736.99	2,019.31
	13.09	40.92	42.19	61.80	66.23	66.77	40.68	49.07	22.08	16.53	12.50	9.99	17.62	12.24	11.54	16.89
	134.07	170.12	188.30	209.13	305.78	325.85	263.06	199.90	191.41	166.32	144.94	154.49	162.03	135.39	133.11	147.47
	239.38	303.51	238.69	521.53	436.18	443.02	531.29	289.38	257.94	274.33	170.67	200.99	235.14	273.12	290.10	390.77
	723.31	871.51	1,279.04	842.95	960.74	796.22	801.80	908.85	1,155.94	1,006.49	1,854.93	898.63	1,069.89	1,452.60	1,522.76	1,388.08
	59.01	56.02	67.87	58.28	81.44	92.25	93.52	91.69	85.50	86.41	73.45	89.61	82.53	72.50	69.05	81.41
	545.31	602.30	553.70	625.66	720.27	821.50	856.78	844.20	742.24	775.52	711.03	675.13	617.79	567.58	658.79	655.05
	12.97	19.57	23.34	33.60	31.89	30.23	33.42	31.66	51.42	48.54	45.91	45.65	38.26	30.50	26.83	31.72
	363.90	393.19	436.44	557.36	449.47	572.00	534.54	574.59	630.54	683.80	699.70	742.84	697.78	677.02	589.66	600.83
	21.76	22.70	24.92	29.58	29.54	31.06	26.77	30.01	32.86	36.92	31.75	32.15	36.93	43.38	28.59	43.28
	93.13	55.04	125.92	146.55	90.29	192.48	388.71	262.45	221.14	245.80	326.47	457.59	412.48	461.84	319.66	390.31
	199.86	230.11	270.58	324.94	387.73	555.94	771.39	988.83	630.30	393.30	150.20	165.99	177.80	104.10	160.75	333.10
	202.49	246.01	425.74	570.42	603.85	642.14	664.78	580.12	550.83	547.06	606.53	614.57	512.89	505.98	565.19	598.67
	87.02	164.80	100.15	106.34	128.93	96.68	120.31	206.54	142.31	205.06	159.06	205.89	283.90	232.69	200.98	220.77
	932.74	1,020.20	1,096.00	1,526.78	1,898.32	2,142.56	1,874.66	1,932.08	2,363.10	2,376.05	2,952.22	3,306.74	3,613.84	3,635.24	2,727.04	3,305.16
	4,252.69	4,499.31	5,729.11	5,780.81	6,625.08	8,207.89	10,603.99	10,997.23	12,392.26	14,422.68	14,057.83	14,893.95	13,739.96	12,703.13	13,923.55	12,444.02
	111.43	112.00	147.79	163.89	240.07	311.07	398.45	482.92	462.01	415.34	577.72	831.26	731.51	704.42	846.28	722.32
	506.60	687.80	481.33	812.05	954.48	1,272.46	2,026.66	1,666.10	1,778.32	2,116.60	2,147.81	2,286.25	2,149.40	2,700.17	3,059.07	3,261.85
	257.74	316.39	446.78	551.88	498.86	570.30	840.12	710.35	657.22	684.18	578.60	753.27	709.50	725.76	789.14	770.40
	1,384.66	1,584.33	1,689.70	2,117.74	2,407.09	2,531.18	2,849.14	3,041.63	3,375.59	3,391.97	3,547.85	3,718.40	3,375.20	3,256.10	3,385.51	3,296.81
	1,253.63	1,899.22	1,163.90	1,158.34	927.86	1,202.00	834.60	1,196.49	2,288.31	1,929.08	1,395.83	1,690.88	772.82	1,120.09	1,157.02	754.16
	231.03	266.16	331.44	336.39	456.81	653.35	729.58	593.98	540.48	504.96	540.70	601.69	606.23	495.64	452.95	815.90
	717.24	715.45	1,249.20	1,206.86	1,001.53	1,094.42	1,245.52	1,251.96	1,173.27	1,086.78	1,119.69	1,569.76	1,730.03	1,875.48	1,604.73	1,523.05
	14,273.43	16,526.39	18,795.40	21,035.97	22,868.11	26,236.70	30,683.88	31,207.88	34,848.04	36,544.35	37,048.14	40,150.06	36,899.52	36,105.43	37,543.97	37,421.62

TABLE B3

DAH by GBD super-region, 1990-2016

Recipient region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	13.12	2.92	66.93	184.06	234.93	194.03	193.53	306.52	339.69	428.40	335.74	396.61
Latin America and Caribbean	689.66	794.39	822.83	1,017.75	868.07	1,259.90	1,343.37	1,509.36	1,885.28	1,423.45	1,406.41	1,447.55
Middle East and North Africa	227.24	340.11	385.51	375.69	326.86	413.62	416.11	362.63	425.35	380.11	392.10	328.99
South Asia	823.09	491.69	953.61	530.28	1,000.13	738.67	936.88	808.79	810.23	964.33	1,019.02	1,129.80
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	921.55	587.29	612.88	915.39	678.19	852.48	604.26	677.19	723.94	818.75	1,002.79	798.97
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,587.97	1,539.37	1,642.61	1,049.37	1,408.33	1,345.71	1,496.76	1,467.51	1,471.57	1,667.94	1,812.74	2,125.40
GLOBAL¹	326.23	130.59	315.00	816.98	1,209.93	1,503.27	1,118.77	1,099.45	822.34	1,315.41	1,363.61	1,457.25
UNALLOCABLE BY REGION	2,975.14	3,133.36	3,263.63	3,264.93	3,774.98	3,670.75	3,501.02	3,573.95	3,918.51	4,080.61	4,710.48	4,917.28
TOTAL	7,564.00	7,019.72	8,063.00	8,154.47	9,501.41	9,978.43	9,610.70	9,805.40	10,396.93	11,079.01	12,042.91	12,601.86

All figures are in millions of 2017 US dollars. Development assistance for health (DAH) includes both financial and in-kind contributions for activities aimed at improving health in low- and middle-income countries. This table disaggregates DAH by GBD super-regions intended to benefit from the assistance. For preliminary estimates of DAH for 2017, refer to Table B1.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

- ¹ Global denotes contributions made toward health research or the creation of public goods for multiple regions or projects that donors categorized as benefitting the world on the whole.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
346.81	326.21	441.60	580.14	633.68	748.32	782.03	872.17	749.05	951.90	742.18	947.20	731.45	473.83	616.89
1,281.27	2,348.39	1,721.10	1,520.24	1,346.97	1,625.11	1,594.25	1,749.21	2,686.23	2,396.18	2,007.74	2,348.83	2,114.97	2,165.24	1,863.81
380.74	477.75	610.35	1,348.02	1,326.47	1,000.31	1,230.18	1,034.78	1,355.22	1,270.97	1,089.71	1,263.27	1,184.78	866.50	1,056.94
1,236.75	967.81	1,322.04	1,427.47	1,301.66	1,548.43	1,683.21	1,885.28	2,005.03	1,902.58	2,058.94	2,489.92	1,731.31	2,081.72	1,865.47
777.55	1,034.17	1,245.44	1,420.12	1,690.43	1,860.35	1,951.26	1,895.31	2,047.05	2,216.21	2,310.32	2,197.57	1,917.36	1,807.56	1,807.47
2,062.35	3,067.85	4,161.02	4,960.17	5,856.04	6,735.10	9,246.30	9,800.52	10,755.20	11,773.22	13,367.64	14,405.07	14,580.96	12,321.35	12,345.26
3,158.96	3,043.70	2,983.12	2,724.62	3,518.19	5,261.35	5,331.38	3,808.90	3,773.54	4,606.43	4,392.35	4,648.76	4,312.34	4,186.09	5,098.59
5,028.99	5,260.52	6,310.72	7,055.20	7,194.66	7,457.72	8,865.27	10,161.69	11,476.74	11,426.86	11,079.27	11,849.45	10,326.34	12,203.15	12,889.53
14,273.42	16,526.39	18,795.40	21,035.97	22,868.11	26,236.70	30,683.88	31,207.88	34,848.04	36,544.36	37,048.14	40,150.06	36,899.52	36,105.44	37,543.97

TABLE B4

DAH by target country, 1990-2016

Recipient country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Afghanistan	75.85	49.81	20.63	15.23	2.40	4.42	6.11	11.93	5.18	9.49	9.37	16.07
Albania	0.00	0.00	21.29	0.01	6.00	17.07	14.17	3.61	12.32	25.00	25.31	26.05
Algeria	0.11	0.08	6.62	4.40	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.58	1.51	2.15	1.41	2.27
Angola	16.31	26.72	28.22	14.36	12.59	52.33	103.38	50.11	27.86	34.35	36.85	46.53
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.29	1.93	1.31	0.13
Argentina	16.47	29.49	111.99	23.12	28.80	202.30	289.05	304.73	308.84	142.16	83.10	235.28
Armenia	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.53	29.85	0.85	4.48	2.02	6.29	9.30	17.21	10.04
Azerbaijan	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	12.47	0.04	0.56	0.25	0.78	15.63	20.23	3.86
Bahrain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.00
Bangladesh	150.41	211.47	489.54	134.30	224.36	123.14	105.40	147.42	291.04	304.48	254.63	233.80
Barbados	3.17	3.21	3.15	0.39	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.31
Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.68
Belize	7.33	4.88	4.54	8.96	0.15	0.50	0.58	0.83	0.59	0.99	2.52	2.73
Benin	16.69	12.63	44.52	17.13	44.52	15.58	22.63	16.37	39.63	23.51	30.63	28.58
Bhutan	19.08	0.90	0.02	0.02	1.21	0.90	0.24	12.07	8.07	0.88	3.80	2.87
Bolivia	57.81	46.30	80.32	70.94	62.38	49.44	61.63	58.37	81.13	68.42	103.73	86.80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.78	13.50	1.69	21.14	5.36	31.78	84.54	20.49	16.24
Botswana	21.02	6.44	9.64	5.34	6.49	23.77	0.94	1.86	1.67	1.22	2.10	2.54
Brazil	60.41	98.30	63.19	53.14	196.56	169.96	207.89	226.10	129.98	240.91	173.43	280.88
Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.03	1.68	22.86	2.24	13.43	11.16
Burkina Faso	32.20	28.16	29.91	28.50	85.61	37.45	13.91	38.10	40.99	27.16	30.42	47.21
Burundi	9.55	9.75	23.26	50.65	14.94	14.30	6.87	7.66	7.85	9.19	11.92	11.13
Cambodia	0.58	3.27	31.66	27.67	95.69	156.36	85.30	74.49	47.51	41.30	49.39	66.37
Cameroon	19.06	72.27	33.87	34.80	25.63	3.68	63.92	24.18	28.56	18.70	14.75	23.84
Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.72	0.36	0.00	4.33	1.95	3.12	1.33	9.09
Central African Republic	10.29	9.70	9.59	6.86	5.87	13.47	1.38	6.70	26.89	15.38	6.28	8.20
Chad	29.96	5.14	19.38	22.70	8.09	37.39	12.60	25.76	24.17	33.81	24.71	19.52
Chile	41.20	162.08	38.41	91.01	35.51	32.40	32.04	59.67	5.29	3.58	4.31	5.17
China	56.76	54.41	82.33	103.46	91.63	161.99	161.31	151.14	173.50	151.60	203.85	115.67
Colombia	21.90	20.36	11.03	67.44	15.25	17.75	71.01	61.55	35.67	65.77	22.77	87.96
Comoros	0.61	1.62	0.27	0.10	2.51	10.77	3.62	7.36	10.93	1.84	2.10	2.16
Congo	20.99	0.93	1.02	4.83	11.73	13.13	0.68	5.19	6.89	1.92	1.18	1.42
Congo, DRC	52.61	47.64	13.68	5.66	29.67	21.39	46.84	32.66	36.82	33.16	43.47	51.15
Costa Rica	2.46	0.51	3.92	9.53	6.99	9.31	10.36	13.58	17.42	21.85	30.51	12.26
Côte d'Ivoire	45.41	53.72	86.80	27.20	132.38	117.17	70.55	39.06	45.41	41.63	14.56	19.94
Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.19	9.71	22.62	24.80	18.49	9.36	1.06	4.53	6.20
Cuba	0.30	0.39	1.63	1.43	0.13	0.16	1.24	2.77	1.81	6.93	4.85	5.72
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00
Djibouti	10.12	8.87	18.25	0.98	1.12	8.51	2.69	14.98	16.91	5.93	5.00	1.26
Dominica	0.01	0.02	0.32	5.04	0.01	0.00	0.02	1.14	0.86	0.02	0.02	0.04
Dominican Republic	22.93	7.42	18.52	21.09	10.86	10.40	49.23	25.14	56.70	72.19	40.70	39.00
Ecuador	36.06	17.21	30.62	20.72	67.48	21.03	25.85	26.44	50.68	28.55	29.13	29.77
Egypt	65.75	166.58	159.16	164.91	169.94	144.15	141.79	90.91	138.34	97.52	110.66	101.18
El Salvador	49.79	85.73	83.25	63.64	24.90	49.45	56.96	28.84	38.99	34.60	30.81	50.56
Equatorial Guinea	0.26	0.31	0.75	1.61	7.03	1.05	7.27	1.72	1.77	2.87	5.45	4.58
Eritrea	14.59	4.07	0.80	0.20	12.92	12.91	17.42	6.65	17.45	23.49	32.58	17.61
Estonia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.63	2.10	0.19	0.01

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
33.46	48.26	128.89	168.53	173.97	217.37	222.61	296.03	348.71	453.95	396.44	385.21	326.18	308.26	199.91
21.05	28.27	26.93	31.95	35.86	18.77	28.99	22.26	19.33	36.27	15.56	3.92	15.82	7.65	5.08
1.62	0.58	3.33	2.65	4.03	4.41	6.08	2.67	3.87	8.84	3.41	6.96	6.17	2.08	1.43
42.09	46.54	58.87	137.34	70.64	85.33	117.69	100.56	106.75	89.98	144.98	155.23	112.26	115.08	124.10
0.00	0.31	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.59	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90.70	834.65	242.22	92.43	81.95	337.95	186.23	175.51	187.93	331.97	281.96	325.19	0.00	231.43	329.10
16.45	6.82	10.45	20.33	30.85	34.19	27.01	48.66	33.97	36.03	39.73	31.13	19.04	13.29	22.78
6.79	4.14	3.70	12.03	17.04	16.20	19.89	27.49	31.90	49.44	28.60	33.70	21.10	10.39	9.37
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
173.78	175.80	191.91	246.47	228.95	152.04	246.22	288.32	317.24	284.79	414.45	552.70	443.48	415.24	435.04
0.00	4.88	6.93	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.47	0.62	2.07	9.13	6.64	9.45	16.76	17.25	20.70	16.80	17.46	15.33	14.29	7.62	10.76
2.25	2.26	2.47	2.34	2.88	2.40	2.28	2.58	4.42	2.60	3.96	16.27	3.65	5.95	4.31
29.13	45.61	65.21	73.31	72.20	68.11	93.22	114.61	136.05	142.50	104.95	118.17	142.00	99.70	108.09
3.08	6.24	4.98	9.37	9.02	7.08	4.92	3.51	3.50	3.07	4.75	2.75	3.42	5.27	4.23
69.43	107.40	102.92	74.43	95.25	85.77	87.73	71.28	79.07	86.53	69.69	76.13	53.36	58.53	46.57
20.01	21.82	13.01	16.09	17.16	18.68	77.57	34.27	60.60	38.42	34.12	26.04	33.74	8.95	43.40
15.91	32.59	45.60	30.06	56.98	65.50	370.05	357.99	128.20	143.86	123.84	135.25	100.58	73.30	97.28
199.17	471.61	136.54	172.70	143.47	120.45	144.90	204.08	362.46	213.70	195.92	308.08	220.83	72.90	163.19
14.76	9.01	30.66	41.08	12.60	82.72	28.30	142.84	16.10	13.65	8.27	5.01	7.53	4.89	1.34
43.35	74.49	89.83	106.49	111.62	105.28	141.38	139.84	182.91	109.43	167.48	148.90	154.14	177.70	173.15
15.43	21.97	33.19	46.40	55.80	50.05	72.05	83.06	115.62	125.49	113.10	126.20	130.42	114.15	166.46
51.09	92.40	101.19	140.53	153.81	169.81	172.48	183.17	216.66	227.18	171.70	188.52	203.07	185.21	169.54
15.82	35.80	60.53	63.12	84.13	81.16	87.56	90.71	72.45	161.71	121.87	157.46	130.30	167.46	142.21
2.91	9.69	11.42	15.15	14.69	13.24	14.15	6.16	13.00	23.41	15.04	23.43	17.38	12.82	5.02
12.44	9.13	13.92	18.10	21.83	11.70	37.53	14.68	23.85	25.96	26.44	31.98	48.34	24.43	56.59
27.48	41.02	41.44	49.09	36.97	25.69	37.50	34.27	62.19	54.18	42.83	95.42	70.32	43.88	81.98
3.74	11.77	32.75	18.59	7.79	8.90	5.73	4.88	5.30	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
161.57	175.73	291.48	251.67	339.46	435.56	333.64	420.43	345.97	323.64	424.25	205.88	123.13	128.34	232.21
156.96	190.31	458.25	268.52	133.07	144.37	70.94	224.02	323.91	124.20	95.41	450.68	857.36	25.07	13.30
4.85	6.93	5.01	3.11	2.57	2.39	2.13	4.55	12.64	7.95	14.89	13.09	8.40	5.01	11.56
3.23	2.80	9.52	8.61	10.64	9.88	19.05	12.31	33.37	32.04	40.22	31.40	12.25	14.02	17.09
56.56	91.90	106.44	182.75	195.62	189.92	447.87	449.29	477.80	554.57	692.14	679.12	686.55	727.32	668.34
14.08	14.33	8.91	4.04	7.62	7.46	11.45	8.85	5.16	2.36	1.94	1.63	2.04	2.81	119.72
51.21	44.79	59.10	57.99	90.15	85.39	178.43	134.64	223.91	146.09	178.68	206.57	269.42	178.09	296.27
8.42	11.31	7.17	18.31	26.84	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.55
7.01	17.25	16.91	10.98	11.92	18.92	13.34	23.11	22.51	18.63	16.66	16.66	10.03	14.34	12.37
0.02	0.04	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.41	3.18	9.52	15.01	16.23	19.85	18.89	15.72	8.62	11.12	18.94	12.82	11.09	14.74	15.35
0.03	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.73	0.42	0.80	0.95	0.82	0.86	0.48	0.82	0.26	0.56	0.26
35.79	40.96	62.24	82.76	54.36	56.16	53.99	126.92	129.23	70.70	99.73	97.42	132.14	340.53	359.66
15.56	30.71	36.73	42.15	50.63	66.65	63.78	49.09	46.01	51.21	36.18	35.98	56.49	16.41	17.36
81.96	64.41	105.07	125.36	179.05	123.28	184.14	64.26	90.86	70.24	37.94	38.91	49.71	49.95	57.85
31.70	27.51	34.33	42.99	38.45	38.44	39.63	42.89	82.26	43.17	40.03	51.22	26.81	34.89	44.30
3.31	4.33	5.93	12.06	15.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.14	12.38
28.95	47.56	46.23	43.29	22.26	26.82	31.94	22.68	57.75	24.27	38.76	37.33	41.81	17.67	24.13
0.00	1.49	2.47	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE B4

DAH by target country, 1990-2016, continued

Recipient country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ethiopia	82.43	41.26	65.88	22.70	60.95	73.48	94.43	73.64	47.14	113.93	105.86	117.76
Fiji	0.61	36.63	25.05	11.53	0.66	0.81	0.06	0.52	9.91	15.20	11.39	5.54
Gabon	2.14	0.43	4.28	19.24	0.58	0.24	3.22	7.67	11.02	2.60	2.93	3.25
Gambia	2.80	4.18	15.85	22.06	6.12	1.00	0.86	1.37	2.93	4.55	5.00	5.42
Georgia	0.06	0.16	0.08	0.08	16.80	0.69	3.47	4.53	9.32	21.59	20.40	21.59
Ghana	22.59	157.30	39.97	90.83	32.11	27.34	31.79	100.37	37.43	72.30	66.60	110.22
Grenada	12.90	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.52	0.41	0.03	0.03	0.05
Guatemala	30.05	16.23	33.67	59.19	19.64	27.18	29.12	152.56	40.12	76.28	42.21	62.36
Guinea	6.41	38.34	16.59	17.21	22.02	51.54	18.67	40.59	33.80	22.08	30.09	43.01
Guinea-Bissau	9.16	12.34	7.26	9.40	4.94	31.19	5.20	6.87	8.44	1.18	5.57	9.67
Guyana	7.62	4.66	4.43	6.16	5.77	5.53	5.34	6.66	4.81	4.47	1.47	3.22
Haiti	63.59	74.60	44.61	71.72	52.65	165.63	36.77	38.90	84.56	64.43	51.18	51.50
Honduras	57.07	43.12	72.42	35.64	28.68	25.32	54.98	61.16	32.47	75.26	52.41	40.81
Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.74	2.53	1.97	15.13	14.49	7.39	3.66	3.48	0.10
India	415.83	145.02	391.19	278.43	512.84	466.18	665.18	459.60	372.06	524.29	640.76	662.12
Indonesia	459.03	127.04	109.57	267.33	168.93	233.11	118.99	147.64	165.15	181.92	305.60	221.79
Iran	2.43	2.75	0.28	0.06	0.06	4.77	42.49	40.61	24.14	12.71	8.15	14.98
Iraq	3.80	2.31	2.95	1.39	1.18	7.36	4.47	2.81	1.04	3.60	2.41	3.68
Jamaica	30.38	33.55	34.89	26.37	26.76	40.08	27.46	23.38	24.51	20.98	23.14	57.14
Jordan	11.15	14.95	2.82	14.96	32.56	27.52	13.62	21.94	32.60	62.67	53.53	48.07
Kazakhstan	0.04	0.14	0.08	0.07	10.01	6.67	9.08	8.31	15.38	24.93	24.49	25.92
Kenya	248.81	82.87	139.06	42.82	60.98	98.09	139.12	82.73	123.90	105.13	133.88	153.94
Kiribati	13.94	0.11	4.62	0.29	0.39	0.58	0.30	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.34
Kyrgyzstan	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.23	3.19	18.09	14.73	13.55	24.03	8.65	20.79	11.53
Laos	0.49	0.93	3.52	1.91	4.42	11.98	7.74	8.20	9.81	14.87	30.78	19.29
Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.88	9.63	0.81	0.02	0.01	0.53	0.96	2.01	2.71
Lebanon	3.14	8.68	2.63	0.77	2.01	25.46	2.76	5.85	7.92	12.22	9.46	10.35
Lesotho	5.27	8.24	7.50	2.28	1.91	2.54	2.87	3.61	2.24	0.97	4.57	7.24
Liberia	2.37	3.45	2.23	3.18	1.82	0.64	1.64	5.00	7.39	8.64	13.27	7.55
Libya	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.09
Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.02	17.47	1.73	4.79	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.05	1.23	0.75
Macedonia, FYR	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.19	2.17	12.57	8.49	6.61	10.05	23.39	9.87	18.59
Madagascar	12.38	44.23	40.05	23.66	51.56	39.05	42.60	34.88	56.91	31.14	32.05	40.35
Malawi	109.98	34.47	65.31	43.46	59.22	52.67	64.10	75.86	54.52	118.26	108.58	90.76
Malaysia	49.82	76.05	28.15	161.71	21.90	29.77	51.59	38.47	18.79	20.89	16.96	11.64
Maldives	0.00	0.01	19.19	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.30	0.44	0.18
Mali	38.17	49.42	55.47	31.89	49.48	41.31	30.97	39.33	12.95	34.13	38.24	62.25
Malta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marshall Islands	0.81	0.23	0.22	1.48	1.57	1.34	1.27	1.26	1.26	6.21	1.47	1.22
Mauritania	73.58	0.94	21.53	6.96	40.86	19.44	21.22	11.67	12.49	9.89	16.55	13.32
Mauritius	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01	3.02	0.08	2.84	0.59	0.36	0.21	0.29	0.24
Mexico	49.59	37.97	26.50	121.00	63.20	153.49	143.31	176.58	613.79	123.25	439.96	146.88
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.71	0.32	14.72	0.75	0.92	0.20	0.00	0.11	0.10	11.77	0.26	0.40
Moldova	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.09	1.42	2.95	20.01	15.05	11.77
Mongolia	12.69	1.95	13.14	14.91	4.99	6.88	5.58	4.29	12.75	15.64	9.27	21.46

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
132.83	216.17	241.55	305.77	494.11	634.93	675.22	688.72	927.52	1,111.46	1,072.38	1,358.38	1,052.39	925.13	906.37
7.09	17.58	10.47	6.38	9.32	11.26	9.35	9.37	16.79	17.01	8.29	10.60	9.98	8.72	5.96
6.49	5.31	9.23	9.21	15.72	11.01	8.44	12.01	6.31	7.70	6.56	10.00	10.00	4.84	5.87
10.97	12.53	23.77	27.54	18.09	18.96	18.00	20.55	33.24	37.46	40.17	47.85	36.59	33.51	35.84
23.54	13.43	17.00	37.88	45.77	46.90	32.19	49.09	47.83	55.19	56.76	31.72	29.26	36.49	18.31
109.90	165.69	251.98	251.30	227.53	230.64	274.81	284.62	292.65	317.21	406.57	377.61	274.21	343.31	302.44
0.04	0.42	0.57	0.46	0.90	1.01	1.07	1.07	0.59	0.83	1.09	0.92	0.35	0.80	0.26
43.62	62.37	42.88	47.82	57.47	67.38	103.58	82.65	91.71	118.52	85.38	149.66	91.93	386.25	65.20
29.32	29.00	34.88	38.14	45.78	31.86	42.47	33.67	50.89	40.33	64.40	45.46	194.68	233.74	179.87
8.10	8.81	12.56	14.04	16.43	23.09	15.98	17.90	38.57	18.99	27.06	46.62	20.23	33.01	30.66
3.65	15.67	32.64	26.96	38.09	34.99	46.27	40.02	37.30	30.88	25.17	17.88	15.08	10.01	9.03
30.82	74.68	83.46	99.33	168.16	185.61	212.84	183.74	262.57	337.99	343.74	328.07	298.89	325.54	312.14
32.02	50.81	76.35	85.79	57.12	65.02	70.96	69.19	70.86	83.55	107.36	93.51	73.93	68.08	62.33
0.37	0.36	0.28	0.09	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
782.58	575.84	810.63	847.88	633.86	862.28	892.40	988.39	1,028.44	1,136.25	930.38	1,075.45	661.27	911.68	763.46
160.77	209.38	234.88	245.34	350.61	379.46	505.97	338.36	313.51	372.29	390.18	436.67	261.50	227.40	233.23
4.35	0.82	6.86	77.63	14.49	9.28	16.97	18.62	11.26	14.09	22.09	11.12	13.60	10.20	7.40
1.37	35.73	92.52	552.27	444.14	270.63	102.50	96.33	97.14	38.55	27.69	37.55	49.31	19.40	16.81
10.43	13.71	16.90	17.39	22.52	21.56	22.00	19.07	45.54	31.57	20.57	26.97	17.89	14.38	17.55
53.33	55.53	46.49	28.39	22.06	18.57	43.45	49.42	53.55	61.83	120.70	137.85	107.33	31.93	39.64
12.41	23.07	17.20	13.51	21.13	13.79	25.52	53.66	60.06	45.86	53.04	33.31	25.89	20.97	43.53
148.13	218.71	288.08	303.68	489.83	486.91	655.02	745.61	901.36	1,059.61	1,226.04	1,369.44	1,194.59	1,026.21	1,038.68
0.28	0.37	7.46	3.72	3.72	5.93	11.13	7.12	8.11	7.01	7.73	5.53	2.65	3.06	4.04
19.69	36.12	26.45	40.86	42.01	46.03	58.34	46.96	49.82	59.60	54.55	54.86	58.20	48.02	39.03
17.35	41.50	31.13	47.23	42.49	48.85	55.15	52.83	60.90	73.83	69.05	84.98	78.70	76.49	65.35
4.96	0.94	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.31	50.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.98	18.99	11.51	3.98	8.66	16.23	37.35	8.99	13.14	9.53	11.79	9.29	32.55	17.97	16.44
8.52	15.38	17.79	17.69	20.36	33.58	56.40	49.71	92.93	136.62	143.75	181.47	71.73	54.23	82.29
6.86	9.70	17.76	20.41	24.15	25.44	62.63	97.75	110.21	115.06	137.08	125.53	234.09	330.96	130.52
0.23	0.10	0.11	0.42	0.90	2.17	39.73	23.97	1.10	13.93	2.50	4.81	0.61	2.21	4.28
5.26	5.33	8.68	2.55	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.72	6.90	11.91	19.55	9.88	25.52	11.64	3.99	14.30	9.41	2.54	6.71	2.46	4.94	2.31
35.26	67.90	94.30	108.62	90.07	103.28	113.46	87.51	176.80	117.90	118.45	156.96	130.56	142.96	136.62
84.33	108.52	149.19	159.47	227.80	298.52	360.64	329.46	294.54	431.89	499.14	521.38	464.79	473.35	467.17
2.38	4.16	1.96	2.12	1.30	1.25	1.44	0.91	0.50	2.63	4.31	4.41	4.96	3.54	3.85
0.14	0.14	0.21	0.62	0.20	1.93	0.79	1.56	1.43	3.92	2.78	1.07	0.53	0.92	0.74
28.58	70.25	74.38	100.22	105.83	122.56	160.27	157.02	230.95	231.55	217.39	229.71	230.35	232.61	260.42
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.89	3.78	15.13	21.34	10.81	10.92	12.86	14.65	1.88	2.20	14.92	1.34	9.14	5.28	0.78
16.01	23.34	20.57	9.02	12.01	19.48	20.99	16.34	15.01	14.10	10.10	19.14	19.27	19.33	19.31
0.04	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.80	1.14	0.09	1.00	2.69	2.18	2.85	2.34	2.29	0.62	1.18
238.68	51.53	44.44	105.59	152.64	120.63	124.02	58.39	640.67	603.99	347.20	116.81	84.37	114.40	75.54
0.33	6.33	26.67	28.81	25.34	24.81	26.86	35.51	2.96	3.31	37.04	2.09	40.58	11.75	1.10
6.50	10.62	19.50	27.84	13.77	22.27	25.08	51.56	58.52	42.09	44.64	38.43	56.18	58.91	29.42
5.12	8.87	9.66	15.43	13.85	24.35	23.63	27.98	39.72	40.59	41.88	45.17	28.29	29.61	38.68

TABLE B4

DAH by target country, 1990-2016, continued

Recipient country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Montenegro	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.19	2.17	0.57	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.11
Morocco	35.56	42.71	60.31	83.54	53.01	42.46	58.80	28.87	67.82	40.75	69.24	28.99
Mozambique	152.98	197.71	156.30	35.37	137.55	87.60	127.50	103.20	104.50	120.71	140.55	143.37
Myanmar	3.44	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.46	0.33	0.59	2.06	2.68	7.60	9.35	7.55
Namibia	9.60	13.35	8.35	27.36	7.43	12.75	8.89	16.14	10.05	9.46	10.34	13.95
Nepal	55.64	75.77	25.06	47.68	25.18	18.54	20.29	46.03	55.82	53.10	44.87	65.16
Nicaragua	36.66	32.55	64.85	43.63	53.10	43.67	69.45	59.76	58.77	129.92	66.34	57.76
Niger	20.54	40.36	67.26	26.23	32.74	26.90	26.69	21.72	25.50	12.64	20.34	27.23
Nigeria	62.27	64.25	44.69	92.30	44.57	27.88	29.04	31.34	52.68	82.89	220.52	127.63
North Korea	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.88	0.78	0.13	0.50
Northern Mariana Islands	0.00	8.39	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4.20	2.12	2.31	0.81	20.58	16.57	39.17	57.10	42.87	42.47	52.44	33.80
Oman	0.78	2.12	3.23	4.03	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
Pakistan	182.13	58.53	47.80	69.85	236.55	129.92	145.76	143.67	83.23	81.59	74.97	165.85
Palau	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	3.37	0.02	0.02
Panama	0.37	14.52	10.61	2.59	9.45	9.25	32.88	22.64	16.57	16.12	13.90	16.42
Papua New Guinea	62.74	70.96	57.36	15.21	24.81	9.07	49.85	27.72	53.30	91.18	99.52	53.10
Paraguay	0.92	0.57	1.00	5.04	0.47	0.47	0.55	5.67	28.04	36.15	25.61	16.39
Peru	51.71	30.20	36.95	100.94	106.25	137.20	82.42	79.10	110.00	97.69	118.66	94.64
Philippines	140.40	128.61	95.89	129.13	83.55	168.18	63.28	72.18	102.89	116.57	99.22	112.36
Poland	0.00	0.00	0.25	4.54	10.25	10.89	23.47	39.11	0.94	3.18	2.05	24.29
Romania	0.00	0.00	29.40	21.12	14.23	48.47	29.40	14.36	42.35	26.07	0.33	17.93
Russia	0.00	0.00	0.59	104.18	63.75	0.98	0.43	153.64	103.05	60.78	52.08	56.67
Rwanda	29.91	42.40	36.56	13.95	12.00	21.74	21.63	38.86	37.89	34.34	37.67	45.05
Samoa	0.13	0.06	0.12	14.93	2.32	0.59	0.35	0.23	0.26	0.57	3.91	2.04
Sao Tome and Principe	8.57	0.73	0.78	2.54	13.07	3.39	3.25	1.85	2.12	9.47	6.72	7.02
Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.30	0.05	0.09
Senegal	36.02	44.16	52.66	46.96	46.34	41.90	32.76	54.23	67.13	62.00	50.73	79.93
Serbia	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	1.70	0.47	0.09	0.52	2.00	16.65	19.53	17.59
Seychelles	0.08	0.01	2.32	0.03	0.31	11.57	0.08	1.45	1.77	0.68	1.58	0.31
Sierra Leone	3.45	5.24	11.16	3.70	5.34	4.10	7.67	2.56	8.46	7.25	24.23	14.69
Slovakia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.19	2.17	0.56	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solomon Islands	3.49	0.37	5.92	1.72	3.20	1.34	1.90	2.05	1.20	2.42	5.79	7.48
Somalia	17.58	16.66	5.29	7.76	7.39	4.62	5.14	3.79	4.65	5.75	5.68	6.27
South Africa	8.72	10.91	12.14	5.70	32.03	18.54	10.23	15.70	41.56	49.14	58.58	87.06
South Korea	67.51	0.00	10.12	57.31	34.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.00
South Sudan	8.37	5.64	10.88	2.38	2.47	8.71	7.26	4.68	6.97	6.95	6.91	6.10
Sri Lanka	18.88	58.26	31.06	26.34	12.44	15.78	13.89	27.97	43.65	17.47	17.22	14.92
St. Lucia	5.60	3.69	0.08	0.22	4.41	0.05	5.13	1.57	1.08	0.20	0.09	0.21
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.14	0.42	0.67	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.09
Sudan	10.58	7.07	14.14	3.39	5.82	11.77	10.07	7.04	11.12	9.46	10.28	8.72
Suriname	21.20	20.52	35.59	5.25	6.61	25.17	9.70	4.26	22.50	14.13	7.14	9.06
Swaziland	5.33	6.88	3.06	0.34	10.98	2.93	1.64	2.20	5.99	2.55	3.25	2.93
Syria	0.72	0.87	0.42	27.44	0.08	0.01	0.01	6.15	3.45	0.27	0.47	0.18

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0.98	0.28	5.10	1.94	10.18	9.04	11.29	3.17	3.59	5.03	3.64	2.79	1.96	1.37	2.58
35.22	51.72	34.88	158.37	100.76	64.61	163.05	184.93	90.01	103.87	62.66	224.88	211.39	58.43	328.88
180.94	204.56	268.59	279.85	318.03	422.24	565.61	533.30	642.74	672.22	724.05	767.07	890.06	648.61	769.99
18.04	36.17	35.72	56.49	28.27	58.75	63.38	66.66	89.38	67.99	141.76	189.98	258.42	189.09	284.97
15.63	23.47	41.51	46.26	102.26	123.20	118.04	179.95	184.82	142.29	186.05	147.02	128.41	88.82	98.05
54.87	83.40	72.52	83.36	99.52	89.70	134.41	114.40	168.21	140.79	149.00	184.14	207.29	194.29	146.73
62.38	75.18	82.87	91.22	93.13	100.05	107.12	106.12	82.73	77.50	83.43	90.21	79.47	92.78	108.65
31.60	55.36	48.50	46.34	84.85	74.51	115.91	92.09	84.53	88.03	47.54	84.59	121.72	98.85	109.53
148.06	190.25	316.29	415.83	544.73	640.44	878.57	1,138.93	976.11	1,041.39	1,240.23	1,664.86	1,319.93	1,483.02	1,246.53
1.85	1.75	2.94	6.00	3.42	3.13	3.61	8.35	28.98	18.93	20.36	17.14	28.28	24.48	20.21
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.40	78.14	81.35	73.26	65.10	80.83	87.56	60.18	78.08	91.74	73.18	51.28	60.89	29.82	36.48
0.01	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
222.44	126.53	242.00	240.39	330.31	437.32	405.25	490.67	487.64	337.68	560.36	674.89	415.85	555.24	516.01
0.02	1.72	1.66	1.83	1.36	0.20	1.80	2.40	1.71	1.19	0.85	1.46	0.75	0.46	0.00
19.03	10.20	10.69	9.62	8.54	7.92	8.34	33.92	7.40	9.06	18.37	29.11	19.78	26.47	41.31
67.14	66.51	71.94	76.77	81.83	76.89	96.53	110.37	127.50	178.49	204.30	180.08	148.84	135.15	87.76
11.98	14.41	13.53	13.04	13.32	19.91	28.26	27.13	35.13	21.03	24.15	16.50	13.40	13.02	13.49
107.90	119.75	125.17	116.73	84.80	84.83	163.06	152.43	127.09	67.22	84.12	80.99	39.60	292.31	34.56
61.53	103.74	114.64	195.59	205.77	155.98	111.85	126.09	212.05	240.72	220.00	226.36	230.61	310.75	175.11
17.31	0.36	0.46	0.73	0.44	0.92	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.03	11.99	32.26	14.07	9.04	35.56	32.61	14.95	10.24	174.04	14.20	382.92	161.21	6.19	2.41
34.86	10.93	22.64	49.21	117.47	149.36	151.44	79.07	42.67	16.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	2.43
50.06	56.73	117.70	134.77	187.99	213.74	330.51	349.38	415.24	455.65	438.01	359.29	409.80	277.73	259.67
2.23	4.05	4.83	5.02	7.09	4.85	5.35	4.83	11.98	4.83	14.47	15.09	3.75	9.98	9.03
5.58	4.92	6.01	5.79	5.65	4.55	7.65	5.32	5.84	10.61	6.03	11.21	9.77	7.06	7.77
0.16	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.22	126.55	152.31	143.26	167.39	99.23	133.08	152.94	139.95	169.17	206.43	181.13	207.77	175.41	164.18
27.92	42.61	31.43	23.65	27.53	16.90	24.12	33.87	18.24	56.54	39.16	14.44	8.01	6.28	24.71
0.48	2.18	1.55	1.45	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.25	0.68	0.30	0.42	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.58	22.56	28.11	43.21	40.75	44.17	65.32	50.50	67.94	79.56	84.57	61.43	142.93	277.05	148.63
0.12	0.00	20.37	22.13	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.81	13.73	17.90	15.19	15.18	17.68	24.52	31.89	37.69	46.05	26.91	40.27	13.42	26.95	21.35
6.86	6.47	18.94	21.30	27.53	29.36	32.63	26.90	46.87	47.37	100.41	69.63	62.57	68.69	100.61
84.68	145.91	194.63	255.80	304.57	471.28	700.28	895.62	891.81	1,036.45	1,029.67	998.00	954.70	612.39	736.04
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.05	9.92	20.31	35.71	42.45	40.52	69.22	82.25	100.65	80.91	193.19	201.19	184.80	231.77	125.29
20.80	31.20	13.83	22.47	39.17	29.22	38.08	42.14	62.17	46.60	37.49	42.76	53.41	75.00	50.69
0.31	0.62	0.73	0.95	1.56	1.00	2.12	2.51	2.32	18.35	14.65	6.39	4.23	4.00	7.30
0.05	0.20	0.37	0.44	1.10	0.78	1.17	1.41	1.33	1.05	1.65	1.67	2.57	4.56	3.51
15.40	14.80	27.29	46.30	58.52	53.68	90.64	102.55	124.21	190.38	183.02	174.30	127.86	142.40	179.77
10.66	11.85	12.86	14.40	6.07	10.01	11.11	22.69	18.29	18.02	6.07	7.07	3.87	6.22	1.87
4.08	12.84	6.98	31.39	20.32	29.19	31.90	47.92	82.13	93.95	81.37	90.47	69.78	61.60	113.63
19.74	3.06	6.99	17.98	5.14	8.29	18.83	34.42	19.91	4.58	4.93	5.78	10.44	10.13	12.71

TABLE B4

DAH by target country, 1990-2016, continued

Recipient country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Tajikistan	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.05	11.33	2.33	2.34	3.22	3.46	4.11	5.20	4.88
Tanzania	110.30	90.14	133.40	61.06	70.89	65.58	131.56	146.50	133.25	243.29	117.45	216.74
Thailand	2.88	1.34	30.12	25.18	4.68	2.93	15.23	10.90	8.34	31.91	50.52	23.52
Timor Leste	3.86	1.15	1.10	2.44	1.74	2.23	1.00	1.59	1.42	1.46	1.18	3.58
Togo	4.36	16.67	29.28	0.28	6.64	0.92	29.96	3.26	11.94	2.62	6.46	4.39
Tonga	0.17	0.10	0.27	0.37	0.81	0.64	0.20	1.96	0.03	0.73	0.71	1.34
Trinidad and Tobago	0.01	1.02	1.21	1.52	1.14	1.16	8.38	16.00	15.56	15.15	14.48	14.18
Tunisia	2.62	0.22	9.79	6.71	15.82	12.72	16.31	11.68	17.82	24.61	10.35	19.14
Turkey	0.21	1.81	71.59	9.86	13.94	92.71	48.86	49.73	40.48	32.89	31.89	13.63
Turkmenistan	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.05	2.92	3.65	2.01	1.94	8.63	23.24	22.03	46.71
Uganda	91.02	141.43	107.22	39.67	53.79	58.43	81.73	96.30	93.21	107.03	130.62	198.33
Ukraine	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.22	0.40	0.68	1.78	3.44
Uruguay	0.41	1.26	1.82	96.27	23.41	0.84	2.03	1.57	3.07	2.40	0.27	14.95
Uzbekistan	0.11	0.15	0.08	0.08	3.20	31.00	13.57	8.46	11.64	28.82	18.71	31.44
Vanuatu	0.45	1.48	0.18	0.48	16.89	0.38	0.08	0.90	5.58	2.75	2.43	3.81
Venezuela	1.00	2.29	1.86	4.51	12.14	56.06	29.12	49.51	94.03	53.64	18.48	21.23
Vietnam	33.94	17.18	59.08	54.64	102.53	42.50	28.41	104.27	71.65	94.89	90.32	103.67
Yemen	10.28	38.01	28.50	38.05	8.73	23.59	31.41	27.25	30.31	28.84	22.24	27.74
Zambia	49.92	16.56	55.16	78.39	65.29	74.80	68.98	67.14	42.21	48.09	83.87	98.63
Zimbabwe	52.43	60.70	105.82	47.56	63.40	63.01	70.75	88.49	74.51	59.87	59.22	59.43

All figures are in millions of 2017 US dollars. Development assistance for health includes both financial and in-kind contributions for activities aimed at improving health in low- and middle-income countries. This table disaggregates DAH transfers to the country receiving funds or intended to benefit from research or technical assistance activities. This table reflects DAH only from channels of assistance providing project-level detail, specifically bilateral development agencies, the World Bank (IDA and IBRD), ADB, AfDB, IDB, the Global Fund, Gavi, Unitaaid, and the Gates Foundation. Dashes indicate years in which a country was classified as high-income by the World Bank. For preliminary estimates of DAH for 2017, refer to Table B1.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.43	14.15	26.34	23.80	28.99	35.30	46.63	58.20	56.74	49.28	69.06	58.13	63.50	40.58	43.64
165.23	186.18	304.16	378.43	482.92	546.39	801.11	737.04	972.61	1,006.17	1,092.78	1,265.95	1,196.80	917.11	1,040.00
25.83	41.39	63.38	48.95	104.08	81.89	84.13	64.57	77.43	115.88	56.19	93.04	87.28	47.08	47.89
17.53	3.61	9.50	11.56	10.28	22.79	17.88	22.51	26.07	19.88	30.86	26.40	22.97	20.18	24.64
3.61	15.16	17.79	22.01	18.58	30.90	38.73	41.45	37.70	51.11	23.93	56.79	44.74	30.53	47.28
1.53	2.68	4.29	17.28	6.34	6.09	4.15	5.86	10.29	24.40	10.81	6.20	5.06	4.11	6.47
13.95	13.62	19.82	14.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.53	24.75	9.77	5.66	36.21	9.30	41.88	6.87	12.29	5.44	7.86	8.10	6.76	7.50	20.68
35.27	35.30	31.32	33.71	157.46	58.04	104.32	33.56	333.88	124.39	27.38	31.15	30.00	21.90	45.27
11.87	5.02	2.98	2.87	2.69	2.70	3.13	3.20	3.52	8.58	4.15	7.22	5.78	4.57	11.30
107.21	259.54	369.26	402.06	421.72	482.89	504.25	591.93	605.28	650.50	905.70	809.31	852.97	734.88	851.95
4.74	7.68	28.98	88.28	89.08	85.17	87.76	90.75	62.71	87.39	115.93	105.46	107.39	93.60	112.71
50.69	64.10	1.34	41.68	0.98	3.84	2.00	1.58	7.44	24.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.93	31.87	52.13	36.46	40.15	47.42	46.93	55.85	43.15	51.15	85.73	44.81	64.40	55.55	96.45
3.09	8.19	9.96	9.24	8.32	6.75	9.02	18.02	12.95	12.54	16.69	25.97	16.35	14.52	13.46
15.30	9.43	9.61	14.76	3.33	5.37	4.28	5.47	4.73	1.72	1.88	1.35	0.00	0.85	0.57
119.77	151.35	164.63	193.21	232.57	292.69	351.36	314.27	363.47	393.43	387.15	382.36	302.95	296.21	332.24
23.70	45.15	23.93	53.49	55.98	63.64	71.07	51.96	77.21	79.62	108.14	136.08	151.98	154.31	89.39
113.58	194.28	253.49	325.45	270.81	382.92	546.12	473.72	414.29	634.38	680.42	793.07	595.53	404.78	536.79
53.95	63.47	67.85	142.17	146.49	206.30	149.53	265.79	246.41	218.19	489.09	357.89	367.55	438.27	349.85

TABLE B5

DAH by health focus area, 1990-2017

Health focus area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
HIV/AIDS	340.24	477.37	530.66	446.65	779.17	769.38	737.15	672.66	719.73	826.15	1,345.26	1,463.29
Maternal health	1,790.39	1,679.87	1,783.12	1,605.70	2,285.42	2,374.63	1,770.77	1,824.25	2,038.94	2,230.13	2,452.14	2,336.93
Newborn and child health	951.75	951.76	1,129.20	1,054.43	1,489.00	1,421.04	1,413.75	1,307.44	1,261.91	1,817.14	1,969.40	2,393.53
Malaria	63.53	80.22	36.26	51.06	71.09	62.12	65.85	69.59	82.66	113.00	172.24	187.56
Health system strengthening	1,442.49	1,238.12	1,715.57	1,724.82	1,657.52	1,910.31	2,071.17	2,018.70	2,273.32	2,172.11	2,264.91	2,074.16
Tuberculosis	29.85	80.92	34.53	65.80	99.27	71.65	97.61	63.41	86.93	92.99	136.20	156.65
Other infectious diseases	129.98	223.98	202.34	156.24	162.95	247.20	237.53	267.42	619.27	521.16	813.19	811.45
Non-communicable diseases	133.67	99.37	154.98	203.94	224.19	141.59	131.42	131.58	145.80	148.59	191.84	218.16
OTHER	2,425.29	2,174.74	2,443.24	2,568.01	2,481.12	2,733.45	2,914.59	3,147.16	3,107.76	2,769.99	2,337.99	2,626.30
UNALLOCABLE	256.80	13.37	33.10	277.81	251.66	247.05	170.88	303.19	60.59	387.74	359.74	333.83
TOTAL	7,564.00	7,019.72	8,063.00	8,154.47	9,501.41	9,978.43	9,610.70	9,805.40	10,396.93	11,079.01	12,042.91	12,601.86

*2017 estimates are preliminary

Notes: All figures are in millions of 2017 US dollars. Development assistance for health includes both financial and in-kind contributions for activities aimed at improving health in low- and middle-income countries. This table disaggregates DAH earmarked for HIV/AIDS; maternal; newborn and child health; malaria; tuberculosis; other infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases; and health systems strengthening and sector-wide approaches. "Other health focus areas" captures DAH for which we have health focus area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the health focus areas listed. Contributions from remaining channels are shown as unallocable by disease. Health assistance for which we have no health focus area information is designated as "Unallocable."

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
	2,213.10	2,937.09	3,981.01	5,034.33	6,418.05	7,829.30	9,498.61	9,718.34	11,177.94	11,597.63	11,960.79	11,663.46	10,532.04	8,702.07	9,622.54	9,054.65
	1,859.27	1,857.84	1,470.50	1,963.74	1,993.40	2,352.31	2,981.87	3,373.43	3,612.58	3,890.92	4,251.43	4,426.90	4,010.58	4,060.33	3,847.41	3,932.32
	2,409.68	2,961.56	2,848.30	3,176.46	3,053.00	4,177.69	4,128.99	4,418.80	5,169.49	5,441.53	6,655.51	7,847.02	6,945.27	8,153.45	7,560.01	7,684.12
	194.42	297.30	506.07	790.22	952.73	946.05	1,543.46	2,133.95	2,359.11	2,068.03	2,412.26	2,309.02	2,305.77	2,208.23	2,437.66	2,667.98
	2,044.84	3,105.38	3,225.56	3,465.84	2,802.15	3,180.65	3,340.37	3,652.77	4,771.31	4,673.41	3,824.58	4,361.13	4,323.89	3,681.85	4,019.95	4,238.23
	213.47	301.40	487.27	495.75	652.07	855.75	1,029.56	1,072.23	1,402.98	1,352.54	1,329.75	1,614.81	1,204.54	1,226.87	1,484.17	1,723.18
	598.63	891.40	935.35	673.12	748.92	850.71	1,224.15	1,201.43	1,223.69	1,370.66	1,214.76	1,264.44	2,056.55	2,358.50	1,848.85	1,701.11
	193.39	196.20	180.97	247.02	290.84	306.33	382.87	433.81	503.01	548.02	580.06	807.23	643.31	675.21	829.64	825.07
	3,089.89	3,308.06	3,867.43	4,381.00	4,704.50	3,752.79	4,319.44	3,985.52	3,818.35	4,411.17	3,973.32	4,772.98	4,154.95	4,075.51	4,253.73	4,340.86
	1,456.71	670.17	1,292.95	808.49	1,252.45	1,985.11	2,234.56	1,217.59	809.57	1,190.45	845.69	1,083.06	722.63	963.43	1,640.02	1,254.09
	14,273.42	16,526.39	18,795.40	21,035.97	22,868.11	26,236.70	30,683.88	31,207.88	34,848.04	36,544.36	37,048.14	40,150.06	36,899.52	36,105.44	37,543.97	37,421.62

TABLE B6

Health spending and health spending by source and growth rate, 2015

	Total health spending per person	Total health spending per GDP	Government health spending per total health spending
GLOBAL			
Total	\$1,332 (1,325 to 1,343)	8.2% (8.1 to 8.2)	59.7% (59.2 to 60.0)
WORLD BANK INCOME GROUP			
High-income	\$5,551 (5,503 to 5,605)	11.7% (11.6 to 11.8)	64.2% (63.5 to 64.6)
Upper-middle-income	\$949 (942 to 959)	5.7% (5.6 to 5.7)	57.7% (57.2 to 58.1)
Lower-middle-income	\$266 (263 to 268)	3.9% (3.9 to 4.0)	31.9% (31.5 to 32.4)
Low-income	\$110 (108 to 111)	6.3% (6.2 to 6.4)	21.6% (20.7 to 22.4)
GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE SUPER-REGION			
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	\$1,288 (1,273 to 1,300)	6.1% (6.0 to 6.2)	61.9% (61.1 to 62.5)
Global Burden of Disease high-income	\$5,839 (5,785 to 5,897)	12.4% (12.3 to 12.5)	63.9% (63.2 to 64.3)
Latin America and Caribbean	\$1,065 (1,051 to 1,077)	7.2% (7.1 to 7.3)	49.7% (49.2 to 50.3)
North Africa and Middle East	\$888 (872 to 905)	5.1% (5.0 to 5.2)	59.7% (58.7 to 60.6)
South Asia	\$210 (207 to 212)	3.6% (3.5 to 3.6)	25.6% (24.9 to 26.2)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	\$672 (663 to 682)	4.8% (4.8 to 4.9)	56.5% (55.9 to 57.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$202 (199 to 206)	5.2% (5.1 to 5.3)	34.4% (33.5 to 35.2)
COUNTRY			
Afghanistan	\$168 (160 to 174)	10.2% (9.7 to 10.6)	5.6% (5.5 to 5.9)
Albania	\$848 (796 to 908)	7.1% (6.6 to 7.6)	41.6% (40.3 to 43.0)
Algeria	\$1,026 (998 to 1,055)	6.9% (6.7 to 7.1)	71.2% (70.4 to 71.8)
Andorra	\$9,203 (8,659 to 9,745)	11.9% (11.2 to 12.6)	56.5% (54.2 to 58.6)
Angola	\$197 (177 to 216)	2.6% (2.3 to 2.8)	59.3% (56.4 to 63.1)
Antigua and Barbuda	\$1,198 (1,149 to 1,251)	5.1% (4.9 to 5.3)	68.2% (66.5 to 69.0)
Argentina	\$1,457 (1,393 to 1,528)	6.7% (6.4 to 7.0)	70.9% (70.4 to 71.4)
Armenia	\$849 (766 to 932)	9.2% (8.3 to 10.2)	17.4% (16.5 to 18.6)
Australia	\$4,400 (4,263 to 4,559)	9.0% (8.8 to 9.4)	67.7% (66.3 to 68.6)
Austria	\$5,183 (5,116 to 5,236)	10.3% (10.2 to 10.4)	75.6% (75.4 to 75.8)
Azerbaijan	\$1,221 (1,132 to 1,322)	6.7% (6.2 to 7.2)	20.2% (19.8 to 20.6)
Bahrain	\$2,470 (2,363 to 2,572)	5.0% (4.8 to 5.2)	66.6% (65.9 to 67.8)
Bangladesh	\$90 (86 to 94)	2.5% (2.4 to 2.7)	15.2% (13.5 to 16.8)
Barbados	\$1,237 (1,175 to 1,293)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.7)	47.4% (45.5 to 48.6)
Belarus	\$1,232 (1,184 to 1,275)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.3)	61.8% (61.6 to 62.4)
Belgium	\$4,939 (4,782 to 5,095)	10.5% (10.2 to 10.9)	82.0% (81.1 to 83.1)
Belize	\$544 (519 to 572)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.4)	65.9% (64.7 to 67.1)
Benin	\$82 (79 to 85)	3.8% (3.7 to 4.0)	21.1% (19.4 to 23.5)
Bhutan	\$285 (272 to 298)	3.5% (3.3 to 3.6)	71.8% (70.8 to 73.2)
Bolivia	\$450 (432 to 464)	6.3% (6.1 to 6.5)	68.1% (67.5 to 68.9)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$1,076 (999 to 1,174)	9.4% (8.7 to 10.2)	69.0% (65.8 to 71.0)
Botswana	\$1,019 (946 to 1,127)	5.9% (5.5 to 6.6)	55.2% (52.2 to 59.2)
Brazil	\$1,431 (1,407 to 1,453)	8.9% (8.8 to 9.0)	43.2% (42.7 to 43.9)
Brunei	\$2,092 (1,942 to 2,276)	2.6% (2.4 to 2.9)	88.9% (87.7 to 90.3)
Bulgaria	\$1,620 (1,566 to 1,672)	8.3% (8.0 to 8.5)	51.5% (50.9 to 52.4)
Burkina Faso	\$94 (91 to 97)	5.4% (5.2 to 5.6)	29.9% (28.9 to 30.4)

Prepaid private spending per total health spending	Out-of-pocket spending per total health spending	Development assistance for health per total health spending	Annualized rate of change in total health spending per person, 1995-2015
17.6% (17.3 to 17.9)	22.3% (22.1 to 22.4)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.5)	3.1% (3.1 to 3.2)
21.7% (21.3 to 22.3)	14.1% (14.0 to 14.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (3.0 to 3.1)
10.1% (9.8 to 10.5)	32.0% (31.6 to 32.3)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	5.4% (5.3 to 5.5)
7.4% (7.2 to 7.6)	57.7% (57.1 to 58.1)	3.1% (3.1 to 3.1)	4.2% (4.2 to 4.3)
7.1% (6.6 to 7.5)	39.0% (38.1 to 39.8)	32.3% (31.9 to 32.8)	1.9% (1.7 to 2.0)
3.0% (2.7 to 3.4)	34.8% (34.3 to 35.4)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.3)	3.5% (3.4 to 3.6)
22.4% (21.9 to 23.0)	13.7% (13.6 to 13.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.9 to 3.1)
17.5% (17.0 to 18.0)	32.1% (31.6 to 32.6)	0.7% (0.7 to 0.7)	2.8% (2.7 to 2.8)
7.1% (6.7 to 7.5)	32.8% (31.8 to 33.8)	0.5% (0.4 to 0.5)	4.0% (3.8 to 4.2)
7.8% (7.5 to 8.0)	64.6% (64.0 to 65.3)	2.0% (2.0 to 2.0)	4.6% (4.5 to 4.7)
8.5% (8.0 to 9.0)	34.7% (34.1 to 35.2)	0.4% (0.3 to 0.4)	8.2% (8.1 to 8.4)
15.5% (15.0 to 16.0)	33.7% (32.5 to 35.1)	16.4% (16.1 to 16.6)	2.0% (1.9 to 2.2)
0.7% (0.5 to 1.0)	76.6% (75.3 to 77.5)	17.1% (16.4 to 17.9)	2.5% (0.9 to 3.7)
2.7% (0.9 to 6.2)	54.8% (52.9 to 56.7)	0.8% (0.8 to 0.9)	4.4% (3.7 to 5.2)
1.3% (1.3 to 1.3)	27.5% (27.2 to 28.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.5% (5.3 to 5.7)
7.5% (7.5 to 7.6)	35.9% (35.6 to 36.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.1% (1.6 to 2.6)
4.5% (3.0 to 6.9)	32.1% (29.6 to 33.3)	4.0% (3.6 to 4.4)	1.1% (0.5 to 1.7)
8.7% (8.4 to 9.1)	23.1% (22.8 to 23.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.6% (2.3 to 3.0)
10.3% (8.9 to 12.0)	18.1% (16.3 to 20.0)	0.6% (0.6 to 0.6)	1.9% (1.6 to 2.3)
1.4% (1.1 to 1.8)	79.8% (77.4 to 81.8)	1.3% (1.2 to 1.4)	9.8% (8.9 to 10.9)
12.9% (12.3 to 13.5)	19.4% (17.8 to 22.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.1% (2.9 to 3.2)
6.5% (6.3 to 6.8)	17.9% (17.8 to 18.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.2% (2.0 to 2.3)
0.6% (0.6 to 0.7)	78.8% (77.5 to 80.3)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.3)	9.8% (8.0 to 12.1)
8.9% (8.0 to 9.7)	24.5% (23.2 to 26.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.6% (2.2 to 3.0)
2.6% (2.4 to 2.9)	74.2% (73.7 to 74.8)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.3)	3.1% (2.6 to 3.5)
7.2% (7.2 to 7.3)	45.4% (45.2 to 45.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.5% (1.1 to 1.9)
2.8% (2.7 to 3.0)	34.7% (33.0 to 37.1)	0.6% (0.6 to 0.7)	5.3% (4.8 to 5.7)
0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	18.0% (15.4 to 19.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.1% (2.8 to 3.3)
5.7% (5.5 to 5.8)	23.1% (22.7 to 23.4)	5.2% (5.0 to 5.5)	3.2% (2.8 to 3.7)
5.4% (5.3 to 5.4)	42.9% (42.5 to 43.1)	30.6% (29.4 to 31.5)	1.0% (0.7 to 1.3)
1.1% (0.9 to 1.3)	19.7% (18.4 to 20.7)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.7)	2.9% (2.5 to 3.4)
3.0% (2.9 to 3.1)	26.3% (25.0 to 27.8)	2.6% (2.6 to 2.7)	5.3% (4.9 to 5.7)
1.2% (0.5 to 2.9)	29.2% (25.1 to 34.7)	0.6% (0.5 to 0.6)	7.5% (6.1 to 8.8)
31.3% (30.0 to 32.1)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.4)	8.2% (7.4 to 8.8)	2.2% (1.6 to 2.9)
28.3% (27.8 to 28.9)	28.4% (28.3 to 28.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.4% (2.2 to 2.5)
4.9% (4.8 to 4.9)	6.1% (5.3 to 6.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	-0.4% (-0.9 to 0.2)
1.2% (1.1 to 1.4)	47.2% (46.3 to 47.9)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	6.4% (6.1 to 7.0)
6.2% (5.6 to 6.9)	36.1% (34.1 to 37.4)	27.8% (26.9 to 28.7)	3.1% (2.8 to 3.5)

TABLE B6

Health spending and health spending by source and growth rate, 2015, continued

	Total health spending per person	Total health spending per GDP	Government health spending per total health spending
Burundi	\$67 (63 to 71)	8.4% (8.0 to 8.9)	31.3% (28.6 to 34.1)
Cambodia	\$213 (199 to 229)	6.0% (5.6 to 6.4)	21.2% (19.0 to 24.2)
Cameroon	\$156 (148 to 163)	4.9% (4.6 to 5.1)	15.0% (13.9 to 16.1)
Canada	\$4,921 (4,835 to 5,031)	10.4% (10.2 to 10.6)	73.7% (73.3 to 74.3)
Cape Verde	\$356 (340 to 372)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.6)	61.8% (60.5 to 63.3)
Central African Republic	\$28 (27 to 30)	4.3% (4.1 to 4.6)	14.2% (13.8 to 14.7)
Chad	\$103 (97 to 110)	4.3% (4.0 to 4.6)	27.7% (23.1 to 31.1)
Chile	\$1,950 (1,921 to 1,984)	8.0% (7.8 to 8.1)	60.7% (60.5 to 60.9)
China	\$779 (765 to 794)	5.3% (5.2 to 5.4)	59.1% (58.6 to 59.8)
Colombia	\$861 (806 to 914)	6.0% (5.6 to 6.4)	70.1% (68.6 to 71.6)
Comoros	\$131 (123 to 138)	8.3% (7.8 to 8.7)	13.0% (11.3 to 14.4)
Congo	\$181 (171 to 194)	2.9% (2.8 to 3.1)	48.0% (46.7 to 50.0)
Costa Rica	\$1,339 (1,300 to 1,375)	8.2% (8.0 to 8.4)	75.5% (74.9 to 76.2)
Cote d'Ivoire	\$131 (108 to 162)	3.5% (2.9 to 4.4)	34.2% (25.7 to 44.8)
Croatia	\$1,736 (1,660 to 1,813)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.8)	77.8% (77.0 to 78.4)
Cuba	\$977 (870 to 1,083)	10.4% (9.3 to 11.6)	93.2% (92.2 to 94.4)
Cyprus	\$2,821 (2,504 to 3,127)	8.4% (7.5 to 9.3)	73.6% (72.8 to 74.9)
Czech Republic	\$2,534 (2,092 to 2,924)	7.3% (6.0 to 8.4)	72.7% (70.6 to 75.4)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$44 (42 to 47)	4.4% (4.2 to 4.7)	15.6% (14.0 to 17.4)
Denmark	\$5,144 (5,049 to 5,264)	10.3% (10.1 to 10.6)	84.1% (83.9 to 84.5)
Djibouti	\$147 (140 to 156)	4.2% (4.0 to 4.5)	57.8% (55.4 to 59.6)
Dominica	\$606 (591 to 620)	5.4% (5.3 to 5.5)	67.3% (67.0 to 68.0)
Dominican Republic	\$932 (905 to 968)	6.2% (6.0 to 6.5)	40.4% (39.3 to 41.9)
Ecuador	\$1,028 (992 to 1,077)	8.6% (8.3 to 9.1)	50.2% (49.4 to 51.0)
Egypt	\$484 (460 to 505)	4.2% (4.0 to 4.4)	30.1% (28.9 to 31.4)
El Salvador	\$598 (570 to 623)	6.9% (6.5 to 7.1)	64.2% (63.7 to 65.0)
Equatorial Guinea	\$1,089 (988 to 1,192)	2.9% (2.6 to 3.1)	21.9% (20.8 to 23.1)
Eritrea	\$41 (37 to 45)	3.2% (2.9 to 3.5)	23.8% (20.1 to 30.2)
Estonia	\$1,946 (1,922 to 1,969)	6.4% (6.3 to 6.4)	75.1% (74.9 to 75.4)
Ethiopia	\$81 (77 to 85)	4.7% (4.5 to 4.9)	21.1% (19.0 to 23.4)
Federated States of Micronesia	\$239 (230 to 247)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.7)	44.6% (42.5 to 46.6)
Fiji	\$342 (328 to 358)	3.6% (3.5 to 3.8)	61.4% (60.4 to 63.3)
Finland	\$4,101 (4,035 to 4,163)	9.4% (9.3 to 9.6)	77.5% (77.1 to 78.0)
France	\$4,741 (4,677 to 4,799)	11.1% (10.9 to 11.2)	78.9% (78.7 to 79.1)
Gabon	\$487 (448 to 524)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.9)	58.9% (58.2 to 59.6)
Georgia	\$803 (754 to 860)	7.9% (7.4 to 8.5)	38.1% (36.3 to 39.6)
Germany	\$5,532 (5,366 to 5,764)	11.1% (10.8 to 11.6)	84.2% (83.8 to 84.5)
Ghana	\$242 (234 to 250)	5.7% (5.5 to 5.9)	38.3% (36.2 to 40.5)
Greece	\$2,352 (2,181 to 2,515)	8.5% (7.9 to 9.1)	62.8% (61.3 to 63.6)
Grenada	\$715 (671 to 773)	5.2% (4.9 to 5.6)	38.5% (36.5 to 39.9)
Guatemala	\$487 (459 to 514)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.5)	31.9% (31.3 to 32.6)
Guinea	\$102 (99 to 104)	6.5% (6.4 to 6.7)	11.7% (9.7 to 13.2)
Guinea-Bissau	\$121 (117 to 129)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.4)	24.6% (21.8 to 28.8)

Prepaid private spending per total health spending	Out-of-pocket spending per total health spending	Development assistance for health per total health spending	Annualized rate of change in total health spending per person, 1995-2015
2.1% (1.5 to 2.8)	20.1% (17.1 to 23.0)	46.5% (43.8 to 48.9)	1.3% (0.8 to 1.9)
0.4% (0.3 to 0.5)	61.6% (60.3 to 62.8)	16.6% (15.5 to 17.9)	3.2% (2.5 to 3.7)
3.3% (1.5 to 6.5)	69.2% (68.7 to 69.9)	12.5% (12.0 to 13.2)	1.5% (1.0 to 1.9)
11.9% (11.8 to 11.9)	14.4% (14.3 to 14.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.5% (2.3 to 2.7)
2.4% (2.1 to 2.6)	21.8% (21.4 to 22.4)	14.0% (13.4 to 14.7)	3.5% (3.0 to 4.1)
4.7% (3.6 to 5.7)	45.1% (41.4 to 48.7)	35.9% (33.6 to 38.3)	-2.0% (-2.3 to -1.6)
5.7% (5.4 to 5.9)	58.6% (57.4 to 60.4)	8.0% (7.5 to 8.6)	0.2% (-0.2 to 0.6)
6.7% (6.4 to 7.1)	32.6% (31.9 to 33.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.5% (4.3 to 4.7)
7.9% (7.3 to 8.4)	33.0% (32.7 to 33.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	10.1% (9.9 to 10.3)
11.1% (10.8 to 11.5)	18.6% (17.7 to 19.2)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	1.7% (1.2 to 2.2)
3.7% (3.7 to 3.8)	73.4% (72.2 to 74.4)	9.9% (9.4 to 10.6)	-2.5% (-3.0 to -2.2)
2.0% (1.8 to 2.3)	45.0% (43.3 to 46.3)	4.9% (4.5 to 5.1)	2.7% (2.2 to 3.3)
2.4% (2.3 to 2.6)	22.0% (21.9 to 22.2)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	4.2% (3.9 to 4.5)
3.2% (1.4 to 6.2)	47.5% (43.1 to 50.9)	14.4% (11.5 to 17.3)	0.1% (-1.2 to 1.5)
7.2% (4.9 to 9.8)	14.9% (14.5 to 15.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.2% (2.8 to 3.5)
1.8% (1.2 to 3.1)	4.6% (3.8 to 5.5)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.3)	7.2% (6.5 to 8.1)
4.5% (4.4 to 4.6)	21.7% (17.6 to 25.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.7% (1.9 to 3.6)
2.6% (1.4 to 6.3)	24.3% (18.0 to 30.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.9% (1.8 to 4.1)
7.0% (5.0 to 9.3)	36.7% (34.3 to 39.8)	40.6% (37.9 to 42.6)	2.6% (1.9 to 3.1)
2.1% (2.1 to 2.2)	13.8% (13.7 to 13.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.9% (2.7 to 3.1)
1.6% (1.5 to 1.6)	21.7% (21.4 to 22.0)	19.0% (17.9 to 20.0)	0.6% (0.2 to 0.9)
1.4% (0.7 to 2.5)	29.4% (29.3 to 29.8)	1.9% (1.8 to 1.9)	1.4% (1.2 to 1.6)
8.4% (8.0 to 8.8)	43.7% (42.6 to 44.1)	7.5% (7.3 to 7.8)	4.9% (4.5 to 5.3)
6.1% (5.7 to 6.6)	43.5% (42.6 to 44.1)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	6.3% (5.8 to 6.7)
7.7% (6.9 to 8.5)	61.9% (60.9 to 62.8)	0.4% (0.4 to 0.4)	2.0% (1.7 to 2.4)
5.8% (5.6 to 6.0)	28.1% (26.4 to 30.4)	1.8% (1.7 to 1.9)	3.1% (2.7 to 3.6)
9.4% (5.9 to 14.1)	67.8% (66.6 to 68.8)	0.8% (0.8 to 0.9)	9.5% (7.2 to 12.0)
4.3% (4.0 to 4.5)	55.2% (51.8 to 58.3)	16.6% (14.9 to 18.1)	-3.3% (-4.0 to -2.7)
1.8% (1.6 to 1.9)	23.2% (22.3 to 23.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.5% (4.4 to 4.7)
15.6% (14.2 to 16.7)	32.9% (31.9 to 34.0)	30.3% (28.9 to 31.8)	5.9% (5.4 to 6.4)
0.3% (0.2 to 0.4)	4.2% (4.2 to 4.3)	50.9% (49.1 to 52.8)	4.9% (4.5 to 5.3)
12.6% (11.4 to 14.1)	20.5% (19.9 to 20.8)	5.5% (5.2 to 5.7)	2.3% (1.8 to 2.6)
2.8% (2.6 to 2.9)	19.7% (19.4 to 20.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.3% (3.2 to 3.5)
14.3% (14.1 to 14.4)	6.8% (6.7 to 6.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.9% (1.8 to 2.0)
13.6% (12.6 to 14.6)	26.2% (22.4 to 30.3)	1.2% (1.1 to 1.3)	-1.0% (-1.5 to -0.6)
1.8% (0.6 to 3.6)	57.2% (55.4 to 59.8)	2.9% (2.7 to 3.1)	8.8% (7.0 to 10.5)
3.3% (1.7 to 6.3)	12.5% (12.4 to 12.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.8% (1.5 to 2.1)
3.8% (3.5 to 4.1)	40.8% (40.0 to 41.6)	17.1% (16.6 to 17.7)	3.3% (3.0 to 3.6)
3.5% (3.4 to 3.5)	33.7% (29.1 to 38.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.5% (0.7 to 2.1)
5.1% (2.4 to 8.2)	54.9% (54.1 to 55.3)	1.5% (1.4 to 1.6)	1.0% (0.5 to 1.5)
6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	52.3% (50.2 to 54.0)	9.6% (9.1 to 10.2)	4.0% (3.5 to 4.6)
2.2% (2.0 to 2.6)	41.0% (40.8 to 41.3)	45.0% (44.1 to 46.2)	2.9% (2.6 to 3.0)
1.8% (0.9 to 3.7)	32.4% (31.5 to 32.7)	41.1% (38.6 to 42.7)	0.5% (0.2 to 0.8)

TABLE B6

Health spending and health spending by source and growth rate, 2015, continued

	Total health spending per person	Total health spending per GDP	Government health spending per total health spending
Guyana	\$318 (298 to 335)	4.6% (4.3 to 4.8)	53.2% (50.8 to 56.0)
Haiti	\$135 (130 to 140)	7.6% (7.4 to 7.9)	9.9% (8.8 to 11.4)
Honduras	\$370 (351 to 397)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.9)	40.2% (38.4 to 41.9)
Hungary	\$2,031 (1,969 to 2,100)	7.2% (7.0 to 7.5)	66.7% (66.3 to 67.3)
Iceland	\$4,205 (4,085 to 4,323)	8.8% (8.5 to 9.0)	79.9% (79.5 to 80.4)
India	\$236 (233 to 239)	3.7% (3.7 to 3.8)	26.1% (25.3 to 26.7)
Indonesia	\$383 (365 to 398)	3.4% (3.2 to 3.5)	38.2% (38.0 to 38.4)
Iran	\$1,232 (1,171 to 1,295)	7.1% (6.7 to 7.4)	48.7% (47.7 to 49.7)
Iraq	\$562 (502 to 644)	3.7% (3.3 to 4.2)	40.7% (38.0 to 41.9)
Ireland	\$5,371 (5,146 to 5,576)	8.0% (7.6 to 8.3)	72.4% (71.8 to 73.5)
Israel	\$2,560 (2,417 to 2,745)	7.1% (6.7 to 7.6)	65.3% (64.0 to 66.0)
Italy	\$3,445 (3,357 to 3,526)	9.0% (8.8 to 9.2)	75.0% (74.7 to 75.5)
Jamaica	\$510 (479 to 542)	5.8% (5.5 to 6.2)	57.4% (55.1 to 58.8)
Japan	\$4,286 (4,163 to 4,465)	10.4% (10.1 to 10.9)	86.8% (86.3 to 87.4)
Jordan	\$730 (687 to 774)	6.5% (6.1 to 6.9)	64.4% (63.6 to 64.9)
Kazakhstan	\$1,017 (997 to 1,040)	3.9% (3.8 to 4.0)	61.7% (61.4 to 62.0)
Kenya	\$187 (185 to 190)	5.8% (5.7 to 5.9)	30.6% (30.1 to 31.2)
Kiribati	\$189 (171 to 212)	10.1% (9.2 to 11.3)	76.3% (73.7 to 78.8)
Kuwait	\$2,640 (2,425 to 2,869)	3.6% (3.3 to 3.9)	83.0% (82.1 to 84.0)
Kyrgyzstan	\$308 (293 to 331)	8.6% (8.1 to 9.2)	43.4% (42.0 to 44.4)
Laos	\$178 (167 to 195)	2.8% (2.6 to 3.1)	34.2% (30.1 to 37.4)
Latvia	\$1,683 (1,593 to 1,771)	6.5% (6.2 to 6.9)	61.5% (60.4 to 62.6)
Lebanon	\$1,207 (1,102 to 1,312)	7.4% (6.7 to 8.0)	51.1% (50.2 to 52.9)
Lesotho	\$262 (254 to 270)	8.2% (8.0 to 8.5)	53.3% (51.7 to 55.2)
Liberia	\$481 (474 to 488)	53.9% (53.1 to 54.6)	2.3% (1.7 to 3.1)
Libya	\$502 (435 to 582)	8.0% (7.0 to 9.3)	51.0% (47.8 to 53.4)
Lithuania	\$1,941 (1,872 to 2,010)	6.4% (6.2 to 6.6)	66.7% (65.9 to 67.6)
Luxembourg	\$6,530 (6,288 to 6,784)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.4)	83.6% (82.8 to 84.1)
Macedonia	\$921 (758 to 1,196)	6.3% (5.2 to 8.2)	61.2% (53.1 to 69.6)
Madagascar	\$78 (74 to 81)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.5)	42.9% (40.0 to 46.1)
Malawi	\$135 (132 to 138)	11.8% (11.5 to 12.0)	19.5% (19.1 to 20.3)
Malaysia	\$1,072 (1,041 to 1,105)	4.0% (3.8 to 4.1)	52.6% (52.0 to 53.4)
Maldives	\$1,850 (1,719 to 1,990)	11.6% (10.8 to 12.5)	80.1% (78.1 to 81.4)
Mali	\$110 (105 to 115)	5.6% (5.4 to 5.9)	15.9% (14.4 to 17.8)
Malta	\$3,642 (3,494 to 3,766)	9.6% (9.2 to 9.9)	60.9% (60.2 to 62.0)
Marshall Islands	\$604 (565 to 646)	18.0% (16.9 to 19.1)	65.7% (63.7 to 68.3)
Mauritania	\$184 (174 to 194)	4.5% (4.3 to 4.8)	38.9% (36.3 to 41.5)
Mauritius	\$1,094 (1,047 to 1,137)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.5)	46.3% (46.1 to 46.7)
Mexico	\$1,081 (1,050 to 1,112)	5.9% (5.7 to 6.0)	52.0% (51.7 to 52.4)
Moldova	\$543 (516 to 574)	10.3% (9.8 to 10.9)	46.3% (43.8 to 47.7)
Mongolia	\$496 (475 to 522)	3.9% (3.7 to 4.1)	51.7% (50.2 to 53.2)
Montenegro	\$985 (954 to 1,017)	5.9% (5.7 to 6.1)	66.5% (66.2 to 67.3)
Morocco	\$454 (438 to 472)	5.5% (5.4 to 5.8)	43.0% (41.5 to 44.7)

Prepaid private spending per total health spending	Out-of-pocket spending per total health spending	Development assistance for health per total health spending	Annualized rate of change in total health spending per person, 1995-2015
0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	39.5% (39.3 to 40.0)	7.2% (6.8 to 7.7)	2.8% (2.3 to 3.5)
4.2% (2.6 to 5.9)	33.7% (32.5 to 35.3)	52.2% (50.2 to 54.0)	-0.5% (-0.7 to -0.2)
5.1% (4.9 to 5.2)	50.6% (49.1 to 51.6)	4.0% (3.7 to 4.2)	3.9% (3.4 to 4.4)
4.3% (3.9 to 4.8)	28.9% (28.3 to 29.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.4% (2.2 to 2.7)
3.4% (3.2 to 3.6)	16.7% (16.2 to 17.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.1% (1.8 to 2.4)
8.5% (8.3 to 8.7)	64.4% (64.2 to 64.5)	1.1% (1.1 to 1.1)	5.0% (4.9 to 5.1)
12.8% (12.6 to 13.2)	48.2% (46.0 to 49.9)	0.8% (0.7 to 0.8)	5.6% (5.2 to 6.1)
7.6% (7.0 to 8.4)	43.7% (40.3 to 46.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.1% (4.5 to 5.7)
0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.9% (54.5 to 63.4)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.3)	5.5% (4.2 to 6.7)
12.9% (12.3 to 13.2)	14.7% (14.0 to 15.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.2% (1.9 to 2.6)
11.3% (11.2 to 11.5)	23.3% (19.6 to 26.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.4% (1.1 to 1.8)
2.2% (2.0 to 2.4)	22.8% (22.5 to 23.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.9% (1.7 to 2.1)
15.8% (15.7 to 15.9)	25.0% (23.5 to 26.9)	1.7% (1.6 to 1.8)	1.4% (0.9 to 1.8)
0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	13.2% (12.8 to 13.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.7% (3.3 to 4.0)
10.7% (9.1 to 12.2)	24.0% (22.0 to 26.7)	0.9% (0.8 to 0.9)	1.7% (1.2 to 2.2)
0.7% (0.6 to 0.8)	37.3% (36.9 to 38.1)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.3)	4.2% (4.1 to 4.4)
12.9% (12.8 to 13.0)	30.0% (29.7 to 30.3)	26.4% (26.1 to 26.7)	2.1% (2.0 to 2.2)
0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.7% (3.1 to 6.7)	18.9% (16.9 to 20.9)	-0.5% (-1.2 to 0.3)
1.7% (1.5 to 1.8)	15.3% (14.4 to 16.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	0.2% (-0.4 to 0.7)
1.7% (0.1 to 6.4)	46.8% (45.8 to 47.5)	8.1% (7.5 to 8.5)	3.1% (2.6 to 3.8)
2.8% (1.7 to 5.0)	44.7% (43.9 to 45.1)	18.2% (16.6 to 19.5)	3.3% (2.7 to 4.0)
1.0% (0.4 to 1.9)	37.5% (35.0 to 40.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.1% (3.5 to 4.7)
16.3% (16.1 to 16.5)	32.0% (28.9 to 35.1)	0.4% (0.4 to 0.5)	-0.6% (-1.2 to 0.0)
2.2% (1.8 to 2.7)	17.0% (16.9 to 17.1)	27.5% (26.6 to 28.3)	4.0% (3.7 to 4.3)
0.3% (0.1 to 0.6)	5.6% (4.6 to 6.7)	91.8% (90.5 to 93.0)	15.4% (14.0 to 16.8)
9.5% (7.1 to 13.0)	39.1% (31.1 to 46.0)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.2)	-2.5% (-3.3 to -1.6)
1.0% (0.9 to 1.1)	32.4% (32.2 to 32.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	6.8% (6.3 to 7.3)
5.7% (5.5 to 6.0)	10.6% (9.6 to 12.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.9% (3.6 to 4.2)
2.7% (1.0 to 4.9)	35.1% (29.4 to 38.9)	0.8% (0.6 to 0.9)	4.1% (2.5 to 5.7)
6.5% (6.4 to 6.6)	22.5% (22.3 to 22.8)	28.1% (26.8 to 29.3)	0.6% (0.3 to 0.9)
4.7% (3.6 to 6.0)	8.3% (7.2 to 9.6)	67.4% (66.2 to 69.0)	6.0% (5.7 to 6.3)
10.8% (10.7 to 10.8)	36.6% (36.2 to 36.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.8% (5.6 to 6.2)
1.7% (1.2 to 2.5)	18.0% (15.9 to 20.4)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	6.2% (5.6 to 6.9)
4.7% (4.1 to 5.5)	47.4% (45.5 to 48.4)	32.0% (30.4 to 33.4)	2.1% (1.6 to 2.6)
2.1% (2.0 to 2.2)	37.0% (34.6 to 38.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.1% (4.7 to 5.5)
3.3% (2.9 to 3.7)	13.0% (12.8 to 13.1)	18.1% (16.8 to 19.3)	1.0% (0.5 to 1.5)
4.2% (3.7 to 5.1)	48.5% (47.5 to 50.1)	8.4% (7.9 to 8.9)	0.6% (0.2 to 1.0)
0.9% (0.7 to 1.0)	52.7% (51.6 to 53.9)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	6.5% (5.9 to 6.9)
6.5% (6.2 to 6.7)	41.3% (40.4 to 42.5)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	3.6% (3.4 to 3.9)
0.9% (0.9 to 1.0)	45.3% (43.8 to 46.4)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.8)	3.6% (3.1 to 4.3)
3.2% (2.9 to 3.6)	38.9% (37.4 to 40.4)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	5.5% (4.8 to 6.1)
0.5% (0.3 to 0.8)	32.5% (30.9 to 33.6)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.5)	2.5% (2.2 to 2.7)
3.0% (2.5 to 3.6)	53.0% (52.2 to 53.5)	1.0% (1.0 to 1.0)	6.2% (5.6 to 6.8)

TABLE B6

Health spending and health spending by source and growth rate, 2015, continued

	Total health spending per person	Total health spending per GDP	Government health spending per total health spending
Mozambique	\$72 (71 to 74)	5.7% (5.6 to 5.9)	14.8% (13.1 to 16.6)
Myanmar	\$301 (270 to 339)	5.2% (4.6 to 5.8)	21.9% (21.0 to 22.4)
Namibia	\$1,033 (991 to 1,084)	8.8% (8.5 to 9.3)	63.0% (61.9 to 63.9)
Nepal	\$160 (153 to 167)	6.4% (6.1 to 6.7)	17.1% (16.9 to 17.4)
Netherlands	\$5,579 (5,360 to 5,835)	10.7% (10.3 to 11.2)	80.8% (80.2 to 81.4)
New Zealand	\$3,648 (3,481 to 3,856)	9.5% (9.1 to 10.1)	80.0% (79.0 to 81.2)
Nicaragua	\$432 (413 to 454)	8.1% (7.7 to 8.5)	54.4% (52.6 to 56.2)
Niger	\$67 (65 to 69)	6.5% (6.4 to 6.7)	25.3% (24.3 to 26.2)
Nigeria	\$216 (201 to 234)	3.5% (3.2 to 3.7)	16.1% (14.7 to 16.8)
North Korea	\$134 (128 to 139)	7.2% (6.9 to 7.5)	38.3% (36.8 to 40.1)
Norway	\$7,024 (6,810 to 7,268)	9.9% (9.6 to 10.2)	85.3% (84.8 to 86.0)
Oman	\$1,684 (1,555 to 1,799)	3.7% (3.4 to 4.0)	88.4% (87.5 to 89.6)
Pakistan	\$142 (136 to 150)	2.7% (2.6 to 2.9)	26.5% (24.7 to 28.1)
Palestine	\$390 (345 to 435)	9.7% (8.6 to 10.9)	39.8% (38.5 to 41.9)
Panama	\$1,588 (1,535 to 1,649)	7.0% (6.7 to 7.2)	61.8% (60.6 to 63.3)
Papua New Guinea	\$121 (114 to 131)	3.8% (3.6 to 4.1)	74.5% (72.9 to 76.5)
Paraguay	\$738 (706 to 777)	7.8% (7.5 to 8.3)	53.4% (52.2 to 54.7)
Peru	\$683 (669 to 698)	5.4% (5.3 to 5.5)	59.5% (59.0 to 60.1)
Philippines	\$333 (324 to 347)	4.4% (4.3 to 4.6)	29.5% (29.1 to 29.6)
Poland	\$1,757 (1,671 to 1,837)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	71.2% (70.3 to 72.4)
Portugal	\$2,712 (2,621 to 2,819)	9.0% (8.7 to 9.3)	66.2% (65.3 to 67.0)
Qatar	\$3,251 (3,050 to 3,450)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.8)	84.1% (83.4 to 84.9)
Romania	\$1,128 (1,051 to 1,198)	4.9% (4.6 to 5.3)	78.1% (77.0 to 79.1)
Russia	\$1,544 (1,523 to 1,564)	5.7% (5.6 to 5.8)	61.6% (61.2 to 62.1)
Rwanda	\$149 (143 to 155)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.3)	24.4% (21.7 to 27.1)
Saint Lucia	\$714 (658 to 793)	5.9% (5.4 to 6.5)	39.9% (39.2 to 40.5)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$523 (506 to 537)	4.7% (4.5 to 4.8)	65.9% (65.5 to 66.6)
Samoa	\$342 (319 to 364)	6.5% (6.0 to 6.9)	67.7% (65.4 to 69.7)
Sao Tome and Principe	\$216 (206 to 225)	6.5% (6.2 to 6.7)	47.5% (45.2 to 48.8)
Saudi Arabia	\$3,138 (2,975 to 3,318)	5.6% (5.3 to 6.0)	71.8% (70.2 to 73.3)
Senegal	\$119 (113 to 123)	4.7% (4.4 to 4.9)	26.9% (26.2 to 27.9)
Serbia	\$1,398 (1,349 to 1,459)	9.5% (9.2 to 10.0)	58.2% (57.7 to 58.5)
Seychelles	\$957 (870 to 1,057)	3.4% (3.1 to 3.8)	97.1% (96.2 to 97.6)
Sierra Leone	\$248 (232 to 260)	16.4% (15.3 to 17.2)	9.3% (8.3 to 10.9)
Singapore	\$3,657 (3,529 to 3,810)	4.2% (4.1 to 4.4)	51.6% (49.8 to 52.9)
Slovakia	\$2,216 (2,085 to 2,350)	7.0% (6.6 to 7.4)	79.1% (77.9 to 80.1)
Slovenia	\$2,806 (2,744 to 2,884)	8.5% (8.3 to 8.8)	71.2% (70.7 to 71.8)
Solomon Islands	\$157 (144 to 166)	7.9% (7.2 to 8.3)	64.7% (61.8 to 66.4)
Somalia	\$42 (42 to 43)	6.7% (6.6 to 6.9)	12.2% (11.5 to 13.0)
South Africa	\$1,109 (1,091 to 1,128)	8.1% (8.0 to 8.3)	53.6% (53.4 to 53.8)
South Korea	\$2,835 (2,785 to 2,884)	7.4% (7.3 to 7.5)	56.4% (55.7 to 57.1)
South Sudan	\$81 (79 to 84)	2.6% (2.5 to 2.6)	27.6% (26.7 to 28.4)
Spain	\$3,363 (3,262 to 3,450)	9.1% (8.9 to 9.4)	71.0% (70.6 to 71.3)

Prepaid private spending per total health spending	Out-of-pocket spending per total health spending	Development assistance for health per total health spending	Annualized rate of change in total health spending per person, 1995-2015
3.7% (3.5 to 3.8)	6.5% (6.0 to 7.0)	75.1% (73.1 to 76.5)	5.5% (5.3 to 5.8)
1.5% (1.3 to 1.7)	71.3% (68.3 to 74.5)	5.3% (4.7 to 5.9)	13.9% (12.0 to 15.9)
20.4% (18.2 to 22.4)	8.5% (7.8 to 9.4)	8.1% (7.7 to 8.4)	1.8% (1.4 to 2.3)
10.8% (9.9 to 11.7)	57.6% (56.1 to 59.4)	14.5% (13.9 to 15.1)	4.9% (4.3 to 5.6)
7.1% (6.8 to 7.5)	12.1% (11.6 to 12.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.6 to 3.3)
7.4% (6.8 to 8.0)	12.6% (12.2 to 12.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.8% (2.5 to 3.2)
2.2% (1.9 to 2.6)	34.5% (34.1 to 35.0)	8.9% (8.4 to 9.3)	2.9% (2.4 to 3.4)
1.4% (1.3 to 1.5)	54.6% (53.7 to 55.4)	18.7% (18.2 to 19.2)	1.0% (0.8 to 1.2)
1.8% (1.7 to 1.8)	73.5% (71.0 to 75.6)	8.6% (7.9 to 9.2)	6.2% (5.1 to 7.2)
5.7% (4.2 to 8.0)	55.3% (54.8 to 55.9)	0.7% (0.7 to 0.7)	-1.7% (-2.1 to -1.3)
0.4% (0.4 to 0.4)	14.3% (13.9 to 14.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.8% (3.5 to 4.2)
5.2% (5.1 to 5.3)	6.4% (6.0 to 6.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.9% (1.3 to 2.5)
2.3% (2.2 to 2.3)	64.1% (63.7 to 64.6)	7.2% (6.8 to 7.5)	1.6% (1.1 to 2.1)
19.2% (16.3 to 22.1)	40.2% (36.4 to 43.3)	0.6% (0.5 to 0.7)	2.4% (1.4 to 3.3)
6.9% (6.5 to 7.1)	30.6% (30.3 to 30.8)	0.7% (0.7 to 0.7)	3.9% (3.4 to 4.3)
0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.6% (5.2 to 6.3)	19.9% (18.4 to 21.2)	3.0% (2.5 to 3.5)
9.7% (9.1 to 10.1)	36.3% (35.7 to 36.6)	0.6% (0.6 to 0.6)	4.6% (4.2 to 5.0)
6.7% (6.6 to 6.8)	31.0% (30.6 to 31.4)	2.8% (2.7 to 2.8)	4.5% (4.3 to 4.6)
14.6% (14.4 to 14.8)	53.6% (52.8 to 54.9)	2.3% (2.2 to 2.4)	4.0% (3.7 to 4.2)
5.0% (3.6 to 7.1)	23.8% (23.7 to 24.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.8% (2.4 to 3.1)
6.2% (5.6 to 6.8)	27.6% (27.2 to 28.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.8 to 3.3)
8.7% (7.5 to 10.0)	7.1% (5.2 to 9.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	1.9% (1.5 to 2.3)
0.7% (0.6 to 0.8)	21.1% (20.5 to 21.5)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	5.9% (5.2 to 6.8)
2.7% (2.6 to 2.9)	35.7% (34.9 to 36.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.3% (3.1 to 3.4)
8.6% (7.7 to 9.8)	26.0% (25.4 to 26.3)	40.9% (39.2 to 42.5)	6.4% (5.9 to 6.9)
4.5% (4.2 to 4.7)	51.2% (48.1 to 55.0)	4.4% (3.9 to 4.8)	1.1% (0.4 to 1.8)
2.2% (1.8 to 2.5)	19.2% (17.5 to 20.8)	12.7% (12.3 to 13.1)	1.7% (1.4 to 2.0)
0.8% (0.7 to 0.9)	10.3% (10.1 to 10.6)	21.1% (19.9 to 22.7)	2.5% (1.9 to 3.2)
2.0% (1.3 to 2.9)	17.7% (17.1 to 18.2)	32.8% (31.5 to 34.3)	0.8% (0.5 to 1.0)
13.3% (13.2 to 13.4)	14.9% (14.7 to 15.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.1% (4.5 to 5.7)
10.6% (9.7 to 11.9)	36.8% (34.4 to 39.2)	25.6% (24.6 to 26.9)	0.8% (0.4 to 1.1)
1.4% (0.9 to 2.2)	40.2% (38.9 to 42.2)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	5.7% (5.2 to 6.3)
0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	2.6% (1.3 to 4.1)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	-0.6% (-1.1 to 0.0)
4.5% (3.9 to 5.2)	47.3% (44.8 to 49.4)	38.8% (36.9 to 41.4)	3.4% (2.8 to 3.9)
16.7% (16.2 to 17.0)	31.7% (31.5 to 31.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.8% (3.4 to 4.2)
2.3% (0.8 to 4.8)	18.6% (16.2 to 21.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.2% (3.7 to 4.8)
16.2% (15.3 to 16.8)	12.6% (12.3 to 12.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.2% (2.9 to 3.5)
0.2% (0.2 to 0.3)	3.4% (3.2 to 3.6)	31.6% (29.9 to 34.4)	2.1% (1.5 to 2.7)
2.7% (2.5 to 2.8)	38.0% (37.2 to 39.0)	47.1% (46.4 to 47.9)	2.4% (2.2 to 2.6)
36.4% (35.6 to 37.1)	7.8% (7.5 to 8.2)	2.3% (2.3 to 2.3)	1.8% (1.7 to 1.9)
6.8% (6.4 to 7.2)	36.8% (36.4 to 37.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.7)
4.3% (4.1 to 4.4)	57.5% (57.0 to 58.1)	10.6% (10.3 to 10.9)	0.9% (0.6 to 1.1)
4.8% (4.7 to 5.0)	24.2% (23.9 to 24.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.7 to 3.2)

TABLE B6

Health spending and health spending by source and growth rate, 2015, continued

	Total health spending per person	Total health spending per GDP	Government health spending per total health spending
Sri Lanka	\$360 (348 to 370)	3.0% (2.9 to 3.1)	53.8% (52.4 to 55.0)
Sudan	\$282 (262 to 306)	6.2% (5.8 to 6.8)	30.0% (28.1 to 33.4)
Suriname	\$993 (904 to 1,074)	6.0% (5.5 to 6.5)	51.6% (50.7 to 52.3)
Swaziland	\$693 (661 to 729)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.8)	61.6% (59.5 to 63.4)
Sweden	\$5,550 (5,346 to 5,748)	11.0% (10.6 to 11.4)	83.6% (83.1 to 84.3)
Switzerland	\$7,465 (7,252 to 7,662)	11.9% (11.5 to 12.2)	70.5% (69.3 to 71.1)
Syria	\$241 (207 to 284)	4.6% (4.0 to 5.5)	40.9% (37.5 to 43.7)
Taiwan	\$2,535 (2,513 to 2,555)	5.5% (5.5 to 5.6)	60.0% (59.6 to 60.3)
Tajikistan	\$200 (192 to 209)	6.8% (6.5 to 7.0)	28.7% (28.3 to 29.1)
Tanzania	\$161 (147 to 176)	5.8% (5.3 to 6.3)	36.8% (33.2 to 40.4)
Thailand	\$614 (588 to 643)	3.7% (3.6 to 3.9)	78.0% (77.4 to 78.3)
The Bahamas	\$1,818 (1,713 to 1,935)	7.3% (6.9 to 7.8)	47.1% (45.5 to 48.1)
The Gambia	\$141 (135 to 148)	8.1% (7.8 to 8.6)	34.9% (32.4 to 37.6)
Timor-Leste	\$103 (96 to 112)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.9)	55.4% (51.6 to 58.7)
Togo	\$96 (92 to 101)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	28.4% (26.5 to 30.3)
Tonga	\$241 (229 to 255)	4.6% (4.4 to 4.9)	59.6% (58.6 to 60.4)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$2,024 (1,917 to 2,158)	5.9% (5.6 to 6.3)	54.1% (52.8 to 55.4)
Tunisia	\$791 (770 to 817)	6.7% (6.6 to 7.0)	56.7% (56.4 to 57.0)
Turkey	\$1,029 (989 to 1,074)	4.2% (4.1 to 4.4)	77.9% (77.6 to 78.5)
Turkmenistan	\$1,171 (1,078 to 1,281)	6.1% (5.7 to 6.7)	24.6% (23.9 to 25.1)
Uganda	\$159 (146 to 168)	7.5% (6.9 to 8.0)	13.6% (11.6 to 16.9)
Ukraine	\$598 (575 to 624)	6.4% (6.2 to 6.7)	48.3% (46.8 to 49.3)
United Arab Emirates	\$2,489 (2,354 to 2,636)	3.5% (3.3 to 3.7)	73.5% (72.8 to 74.2)
United Kingdom	\$4,285 (4,160 to 4,409)	9.8% (9.6 to 10.1)	80.5% (80.2 to 80.8)
United States	\$9,839 (9,677 to 9,983)	16.8% (16.5 to 17.0)	50.4% (49.8 to 51.1)
Uruguay	\$2,038 (1,943 to 2,116)	9.2% (8.8 to 9.6)	69.7% (68.8 to 70.4)
Uzbekistan	\$451 (439 to 463)	6.2% (6.1 to 6.4)	53.6% (53.0 to 54.2)
Vanuatu	\$147 (136 to 161)	5.2% (4.8 to 5.7)	54.7% (51.2 to 58.7)
Venezuela	\$590 (559 to 616)	3.6% (3.4 to 3.7)	47.4% (47.2 to 47.8)
Vietnam	\$320 (308 to 334)	5.1% (4.9 to 5.4)	46.1% (45.1 to 47.2)
Yemen	\$179 (157 to 199)	6.5% (5.7 to 7.2)	13.1% (11.8 to 14.6)
Zambia	\$241 (231 to 251)	6.0% (5.7 to 6.2)	31.6% (29.0 to 34.0)
Zimbabwe	\$191 (181 to 201)	8.8% (8.4 to 9.3)	25.4% (24.9 to 26.1)

Notes: All figures are in millions of 2017 purchasing power parity dollars. Total health spending includes direct domestic spending and development assistance for health. Government health spending includes only domestic resources, including social health insurance and general budget support. Prepaid private spending includes spending on private health insurance and health spending by non-governmental organizations. Out-of-pocket health spending includes private non-prepaid spending, including deductibles, copayments, and user fees. Total health spending does not include illicit transfers or indirect costs associated with health care such as transportation, lost wages, or cost of informal caregivers.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Prepaid private spending per total health spending	Out-of-pocket spending per total health spending	Development assistance for health per total health spending	Annualized rate of change in total health spending per person, 1995-2015
6.7% (6.4 to 7.1)	36.4% (36.1 to 36.9)	3.0% (3.0 to 3.2)	2.7% (2.5 to 3.0)
3.2% (3.2 to 3.3)	63.8% (61.5 to 64.8)	2.9% (2.7 to 3.1)	4.9% (4.1 to 5.5)
34.9% (32.3 to 38.1)	11.2% (10.4 to 12.2)	2.2% (2.0 to 2.4)	0.9% (0.4 to 1.4)
8.7% (8.4 to 9.0)	10.7% (10.7 to 10.9)	19.0% (18.0 to 19.9)	3.6% (3.2 to 4.0)
1.1% (1.1 to 1.2)	15.2% (15.0 to 15.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.1% (3.7 to 4.4)
6.5% (6.4 to 6.7)	23.0% (22.5 to 23.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.7 to 3.3)
6.1% (4.4 to 7.7)	50.5% (43.0 to 57.6)	2.4% (2.0 to 2.8)	1.4% (0.5 to 2.2)
12.7% (9.6 to 16.3)	27.3% (23.8 to 30.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.4% (4.3 to 4.5)
0.4% (0.1 to 0.9)	63.7% (62.4 to 64.7)	7.3% (7.0 to 7.6)	7.3% (6.2 to 8.1)
2.2% (2.1 to 2.3)	28.6% (26.6 to 30.5)	32.4% (29.5 to 35.4)	2.3% (1.3 to 3.0)
9.4% (9.3 to 9.5)	12.2% (10.2 to 14.6)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.3)	3.1% (2.7 to 3.4)
23.6% (22.6 to 24.8)	29.2% (27.2 to 31.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.2% (1.0 to 3.6)
4.7% (4.1 to 5.0)	16.6% (16.5 to 16.7)	43.8% (41.5 to 45.6)	3.9% (3.5 to 4.4)
2.0% (1.6 to 2.2)	10.4% (8.5 to 11.3)	32.2% (29.3 to 34.5)	5.5% (4.8 to 6.3)
6.2% (6.1 to 6.6)	54.4% (53.2 to 55.2)	11.0% (10.5 to 11.6)	2.6% (2.2 to 3.0)
5.4% (3.1 to 8.5)	12.7% (12.4 to 12.8)	22.3% (21.1 to 23.5)	1.7% (1.3 to 2.1)
8.9% (8.6 to 9.3)	37.0% (36.1 to 38.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	5.9% (5.4 to 6.5)
3.5% (2.4 to 5.3)	39.6% (38.7 to 40.0)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.3)	3.4% (3.1 to 3.7)
4.9% (4.1 to 6.0)	17.1% (15.0 to 18.5)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	4.5% (3.9 to 5.2)
4.7% (4.3 to 5.4)	70.4% (68.0 to 72.7)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.2)	4.7% (3.5 to 5.9)
11.9% (8.6 to 15.5)	39.5% (37.8 to 40.8)	34.9% (32.9 to 37.8)	3.3% (2.8 to 3.8)
3.5% (3.5 to 3.5)	46.8% (45.7 to 47.6)	1.4% (1.4 to 1.5)	2.2% (1.8 to 2.5)
8.4% (7.8 to 8.8)	18.0% (15.7 to 21.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	-0.7% (-1.1 to -0.4)
4.9% (4.8 to 5.0)	14.6% (13.1 to 15.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	4.7% (4.4 to 5.0)
38.4% (38.0 to 38.8)	11.1% (11.1 to 11.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	3.0% (2.9 to 3.1)
14.0% (12.9 to 15.0)	16.3% (15.8 to 17.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	2.3% (1.9 to 2.5)
2.6% (2.6 to 2.6)	42.6% (42.4 to 43.1)	1.2% (1.1 to 1.2)	3.7% (3.5 to 3.9)
2.1% (2.0 to 2.2)	6.1% (5.7 to 6.4)	37.1% (33.9 to 40.1)	6.1% (5.0 to 7.2)
5.0% (5.0 to 5.1)	47.5% (44.5 to 49.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	-0.3% (-0.6 to 0.1)
3.3% (2.5 to 4.0)	47.8% (47.3 to 48.6)	2.8% (2.7 to 2.9)	6.7% (6.1 to 7.4)
1.2% (1.0 to 1.3)	78.9% (76.1 to 81.3)	6.8% (6.1 to 7.8)	1.7% (0.7 to 2.5)
10.5% (9.8 to 11.4)	25.3% (25.1 to 25.4)	32.5% (31.3 to 34.0)	3.6% (3.1 to 4.0)
17.5% (15.3 to 19.5)	29.1% (27.1 to 31.3)	28.0% (26.5 to 29.5)	-2.3% (-2.8 to -1.9)

TABLE B7

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015

	HIV/AIDS spending (millions of \$)	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources
Afghanistan	\$33.8 (31.7 to 36.9)	\$10,743.2 (10,083.8 to 11,732.4)	5.2% (3.0 to 7.3)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.6)
Albania	\$3.7 (2.6 to 5.3)	\$101,783.5 (71,342.1 to 147,039.3)	97.6% (93.5 to 99.4)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.7)
Algeria	\$53.2 (36.1 to 80.1)	\$8,148.4 (5,529.4 to 12,257.5)	99.0% (98.2 to 99.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Andorra	\$2.5 (1.9 to 3.3)	\$19,132.8 (14,426.4 to 25,004.6)	87.0% (76.6 to 94.2)	0.4% (0.1 to 1.1)
Angola	\$156.3 (123.5 to 204.8)	\$598.8 (473.2 to 784.6)	66.6% (58.3 to 75.0)	0.5% (0.0 to 1.8)
Antigua and Barbuda	\$0.7 (0.5 to 0.9)	\$6,496.6 (4,834.4 to 8,557.2)	91.3% (85.6 to 94.6)	0.9% (0.1 to 3.2)
Argentina	\$678.5 (481.9 to 972.8)	\$4,539.5 (3,224.2 to 6,508.2)	98.4% (97.7 to 99.0)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.1)
Armenia	\$9.5 (8.1 to 12.1)	\$14,952.1 (12,655.4 to 18,949.8)	52.4% (44.5 to 62.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Australia	\$365.0 (295.5 to 454.9)	\$10,868.4 (8,797.8 to 13,543.4)	91.8% (85.4 to 96.2)	1.1% (0.3 to 2.4)
Austria	\$203.1 (157.3 to 266.8)	\$8,656.8 (6,704.2 to 11,372.3)	91.8% (83.6 to 96.5)	0.6% (0.2 to 1.5)
Azerbaijan	\$32.8 (24.8 to 44.9)	\$11,343.6 (8,591.2 to 15,539.5)	56.9% (42.1 to 69.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Bahrain	\$6.3 (4.1 to 9.7)	\$24,476.1 (15,720.5 to 37,611.8)	98.0% (94.0 to 99.6)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.9)
Bangladesh	\$52.3 (48.1 to 59.3)	\$8,681.1 (7,981.8 to 9,841.2)	26.1% (20.4 to 34.4)	0.5% (0.1 to 1.3)
Barbados	\$5.3 (3.4 to 8.0)	\$5,058.6 (3,262.7 to 7,627.4)	89.6% (74.7 to 97.1)	1.2% (0.2 to 4.6)
Belarus	\$202.7 (163.6 to 257.0)	\$15,254.4 (12,315.6 to 19,341.4)	66.4% (58.9 to 73.7)	0.6% (0.1 to 1.8)
Belgium	\$239.1 (173.2 to 353.3)	\$10,581.3 (7,665.3 to 15,633.2)	96.7% (93.2 to 98.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Belize	\$9.9 (9.2 to 10.9)	\$4,326.1 (3,985.6 to 4,763.6)	28.8% (23.5 to 34.5)	0.9% (0.1 to 3.2)
Benin	\$47.7 (42.2 to 56.9)	\$621.5 (550.0 to 741.6)	21.4% (12.3 to 34.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Bhutan	\$6.8 (6.1 to 8.3)	\$12,174.0 (10,989.8 to 14,860.4)	30.9% (23.9 to 43.5)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.3)
Bolivia	\$32.9 (25.7 to 44.0)	\$2,677.2 (2,089.1 to 3,586.9)	50.5% (37.6 to 63.8)	0.3% (0.1 to 1.1)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$18.2 (13.8 to 25.2)	\$247,120.4 (187,132.5 to 342,581.9)	51.9% (38.0 to 66.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.2)
Botswana	\$580.7 (450.1 to 742.0)	\$1,648.3 (1,277.6 to 2,106.2)	73.1% (61.6 to 79.9)	2.6% (0.0 to 14.6)
Brazil	\$2,161.2 (1,513.4 to 3,082.4)	\$4,264.8 (2,986.5 to 6,082.9)	75.8% (53.9 to 91.6)	12.1% (2.4 to 29.6)
Brunei	\$3.7 (3.1 to 4.5)	\$3,149.3 (2,668.3 to 3,889.2)	96.9% (94.0 to 98.6)	0.3% (0.1 to 0.8)
Bulgaria	\$29.3 (21.9 to 40.1)	\$23,730.8 (17,696.9 to 32,441.6)	71.6% (62.8 to 79.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.2)
Burkina Faso	\$84.5 (68.8 to 107.9)	\$839.8 (684.1 to 1,073.1)	31.5% (19.8 to 45.7)	0.2% (0.0 to 1.4)
Burundi	\$74.8 (71.3 to 80.5)	\$865.2 (824.3 to 931.7)	7.7% (3.7 to 13.9)	1.2% (0.1 to 4.8)
Cambodia	\$130.7 (123.3 to 142.1)	\$1,938.7 (1,829.2 to 2,108.3)	14.1% (9.2 to 21.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Cameroon	\$145.6 (130.4 to 171.3)	\$251.1 (224.8 to 295.4)	17.3% (9.0 to 29.4)	1.0% (0.0 to 6.2)
Canada	\$686.8 (577.4 to 843.2)	\$6,127.3 (5,151.8 to 7,522.9)	93.9% (90.6 to 96.3)	1.2% (0.5 to 2.4)
Cape Verde	\$5.8 (5.2 to 6.8)	\$1,479.9 (1,331.7 to 1,743.6)	37.5% (30.8 to 47.3)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.7)
Central African Republic	\$13.4 (12.1 to 15.8)	\$106.6 (96.0 to 125.5)	13.9% (6.3 to 26.3)	1.3% (0.0 to 8.1)
Chad	\$39.8 (30.4 to 53.2)	\$193.9 (148.1 to 258.9)	48.5% (34.7 to 62.6)	0.6% (0.0 to 3.6)
Chile	\$245.0 (176.2 to 341.7)	\$8,323.2 (5,986.5 to 11,605.1)	77.7% (67.7 to 85.6)	0.4% (0.2 to 0.8)
China	\$1,478.1 (1,196.7 to 1,860.5)	\$2,214.4 (1,792.9 to 2,787.2)	98.4% (96.9 to 99.1)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.5)
Colombia	\$303.0 (211.2 to 423.2)	\$4,503.7 (3,140.1 to 6,290.6)	64.3% (46.1 to 79.7)	10.6% (3.0 to 23.0)
Comoros	\$1.3 (1.1 to 1.9)	\$3,516.3 (2,775.2 to 4,870.8)	27.9% (14.1 to 44.2)	1.1% (0.0 to 5.6)
Congo	\$46.8 (35.6 to 63.0)	\$573.4 (436.2 to 772.4)	71.5% (62.6 to 79.5)	2.4% (0.6 to 6.3)
Costa Rica	\$55.8 (41.6 to 73.7)	\$8,887.3 (6,627.6 to 11,743.9)	78.1% (62.6 to 88.7)	1.8% (0.4 to 5.0)

Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
8.2% (3.2 to 14.5)	86.2% (78.8 to 91.7)	23.2% (21.3 to 25.7)	40.1% (37.8 to 42.2)
2.1% (0.5 to 5.7)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.1)	26.7% (10.7 to 50.1)	52.1% (27.1 to 71.4)
0.6% (0.3 to 1.2)	0.4% (0.2 to 0.5)	83.5% (71.7 to 91.1)	12.4% (5.7 to 22.8)
12.6% (5.6 to 22.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	66.4% (53.8 to 77.6)	14.5% (6.8 to 24.8)
1.0% (0.4 to 1.9)	31.9% (23.9 to 39.7)	44.3% (26.9 to 63.0)	12.9% (6.7 to 23.6)
2.3% (0.6 to 5.3)	5.5% (4.1 to 7.3)	48.5% (30.2 to 65.2)	23.8% (10.5 to 41.2)
0.8% (0.4 to 1.2)	0.8% (0.5 to 1.1)	69.0% (58.4 to 78.4)	4.2% (2.2 to 7.0)
0.6% (0.3 to 1.2)	47.0% (36.7 to 54.9)	26.7% (14.3 to 45.2)	34.2% (17.1 to 50.1)
7.1% (3.4 to 12.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	61.4% (48.5 to 73.4)	17.7% (8.7 to 29.4)
7.6% (3.3 to 15.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	63.9% (51.1 to 75.1)	15.1% (7.5 to 26.5)
7.9% (1.4 to 23.3)	35.1% (25.1 to 45.3)	27.8% (15.8 to 47.6)	47.5% (24.5 to 58.3)
1.6% (0.4 to 4.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	56.1% (35.2 to 74.6)	24.5% (10.1 to 44.6)
1.9% (0.8 to 4.1)	71.5% (62.9 to 77.6)	19.4% (16.4 to 24.5)	32.3% (26.4 to 37.5)
9.1% (2.7 to 21.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	49.2% (36.3 to 61.4)	25.8% (15.8 to 37.5)
3.6% (1.9 to 6.0)	29.4% (22.9 to 36.0)	27.2% (18.8 to 38.7)	42.0% (26.1 to 54.8)
3.3% (1.4 to 6.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.4% (49.6 to 74.0)	17.9% (9.0 to 29.5)
2.6% (0.8 to 5.6)	67.6% (61.3 to 73.3)	20.1% (17.6 to 23.5)	35.1% (30.6 to 38.3)
0.9% (0.0 to 4.3)	77.7% (64.7 to 87.3)	34.1% (32.6 to 35.9)	32.7% (29.9 to 34.4)
0.4% (0.1 to 1.1)	68.7% (55.9 to 75.6)	29.4% (24.4 to 37.7)	19.4% (13.5 to 26.0)
6.4% (1.4 to 16.5)	42.7% (31.3 to 53.7)	26.4% (16.3 to 39.2)	30.2% (20.0 to 41.1)
0.5% (0.2 to 1.3)	47.6% (33.5 to 61.3)	41.7% (35.8 to 51.3)	38.6% (27.2 to 48.4)
0.5% (0.0 to 1.9)	23.8% (18.3 to 30.2)	52.6% (42.4 to 65.2)	7.7% (6.4 to 9.7)
11.8% (5.5 to 17.2)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.4)	72.0% (53.3 to 84.2)	17.7% (10.0 to 29.8)
2.8% (1.3 to 5.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	71.1% (58.5 to 81.8)	12.6% (6.1 to 22.6)
3.4% (0.9 to 8.6)	24.9% (17.8 to 32.6)	37.4% (22.2 to 56.9)	42.9% (24.9 to 60.4)
11.0% (3.6 to 23.1)	57.3% (44.2 to 69.4)	33.8% (29.8 to 38.1)	30.3% (25.2 to 34.8)
0.2% (0.1 to 0.3)	90.9% (84.4 to 95.3)	20.5% (18.7 to 23.2)	35.9% (33.9 to 37.6)
0.9% (0.1 to 3.1)	85.0% (78.1 to 90.0)	26.8% (24.2 to 30.2)	32.5% (30.6 to 34.6)
1.0% (0.1 to 3.2)	80.7% (68.3 to 89.7)	49.8% (48.1 to 51.2)	21.0% (19.0 to 22.7)
4.9% (3.2 to 7.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	63.6% (51.1 to 75.9)	15.0% (7.2 to 25.3)
0.5% (0.0 to 1.9)	61.9% (52.3 to 68.4)	41.9% (33.7 to 51.4)	23.4% (18.0 to 30.1)
1.0% (0.1 to 3.9)	83.8% (70.8 to 92.6)	14.3% (11.3 to 19.4)	43.9% (41.0 to 46.7)
1.4% (0.2 to 4.8)	49.4% (36.2 to 63.4)	38.6% (29.4 to 45.2)	35.2% (31.2 to 41.7)
21.8% (14.2 to 31.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	66.8% (52.4 to 80.5)	29.6% (15.5 to 44.3)
0.8% (0.2 to 2.0)	0.7% (0.6 to 0.9)	54.6% (29.7 to 78.8)	15.8% (5.7 to 31.8)
19.4% (11.3 to 27.2)	5.6% (3.9 to 7.8)	80.7% (71.0 to 87.8)	6.9% (4.1 to 11.1)
10.2% (1.9 to 25.1)	60.8% (43.0 to 75.4)	27.9% (20.9 to 39.0)	30.8% (22.6 to 39.6)
1.7% (1.2 to 2.2)	24.4% (17.7 to 31.4)	39.9% (21.8 to 60.8)	23.5% (13.4 to 38.6)
15.4% (6.3 to 28.4)	4.8% (3.5 to 6.2)	55.5% (42.5 to 67.0)	28.8% (19.3 to 38.8)

TABLE B7

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015, continued

	HIV/AIDS spending (millions of \$)	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources
Cote d'Ivoire	\$225.7 (208.8 to 252.6)	\$437.5 (404.9 to 489.7)	13.9% (8.5 to 20.8)	1.8% (0.1 to 8.9)
Croatia	\$18.8 (12.4 to 27.3)	\$56,397.3 (36,996.8 to 81,800.2)	99.1% (97.5 to 99.8)	0.3% (0.0 to 1.2)
Cuba	\$216.6 (167.9 to 283.1)	\$8,583.1 (6,651.2 to 11,214.5)	88.6% (85.5 to 91.5)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.6)
Cyprus	\$8.6 (6.6 to 11.5)	\$6,622.7 (5,076.9 to 8,852.1)	90.7% (81.7 to 96.0)	0.5% (0.1 to 1.3)
Czech Republic	\$104.5 (63.7 to 170.6)	\$89,541.0 (54,589.6 to 146,222.7)	99.1% (98.2 to 99.6)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$256.8 (236.6 to 286.9)	\$604.1 (556.7 to 675.0)	16.6% (10.3 to 25.4)	0.8% (0.0 to 6.0)
Denmark	\$123.9 (97.8 to 166.0)	\$10,663.8 (8,413.4 to 14,287.5)	95.6% (90.5 to 98.3)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.4)
Djibouti	\$13.3 (12.6 to 14.1)	\$1,115.3 (1,060.2 to 1,186.0)	10.4% (6.5 to 14.8)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.9)
Dominica	\$0.9 (0.8 to 1.1)	\$12,458.0 (11,086.7 to 14,557.6)	27.8% (19.7 to 38.0)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.6)
Dominican Republic	\$153.8 (118.2 to 198.4)	\$1,686.5 (1,296.7 to 2,176.3)	30.4% (20.2 to 42.1)	5.0% (1.5 to 11.5)
Ecuador	\$37.8 (27.6 to 51.8)	\$1,566.9 (1,143.8 to 2,146.7)	66.5% (48.1 to 78.3)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.5)
Egypt	\$59.4 (48.7 to 72.7)	\$13,693.4 (11,235.3 to 16,753.1)	83.8% (73.2 to 89.0)	1.3% (0.0 to 6.5)
El Salvador	\$118.8 (95.1 to 148.2)	\$9,152.8 (7,329.9 to 11,421.1)	76.9% (69.1 to 82.7)	0.5% (0.1 to 1.8)
Equatorial Guinea	\$10.0 (5.4 to 16.8)	\$328.7 (176.7 to 551.6)	90.2% (75.3 to 96.5)	1.1% (0.1 to 5.5)
Eritrea	\$12.1 (10.4 to 14.6)	\$473.5 (407.9 to 571.2)	33.6% (24.7 to 42.9)	0.8% (0.0 to 5.1)
Estonia	\$25.8 (17.6 to 37.1)	\$20,784.5 (14,171.9 to 29,902.1)	99.7% (98.8 to 100.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.2)
Ethiopia	\$870.2 (823.5 to 944.3)	\$1,318.9 (1,248.1 to 1,431.2)	9.9% (4.9 to 16.9)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.6)
Federated States of Micronesia	\$0.4 (0.3 to 0.5)	\$931.3 (735.6 to 1,245.7)	42.7% (30.5 to 55.1)	4.8% (0.5 to 10.9)
Fiji	\$1.6 (0.7 to 3.1)	\$3,775.5 (1,750.5 to 7,576.3)	48.5% (19.3 to 81.0)	45.6% (14.1 to 73.7)
Finland	\$48.2 (36.7 to 65.2)	\$17,746.3 (13,510.7 to 23,992.1)	94.4% (88.5 to 97.9)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.6)
France	\$919.6 (720.3 to 1,205.8)	\$16,370.3 (12,822.3 to 21,466.4)	94.4% (88.8 to 97.7)	2.0% (0.6 to 4.9)
Gabon	\$21.5 (13.1 to 34.8)	\$509.8 (310.7 to 823.8)	87.8% (63.4 to 97.1)	6.3% (0.3 to 24.9)
Georgia	\$47.9 (41.9 to 56.8)	\$44,330.7 (38,741.0 to 52,586.8)	36.0% (27.3 to 45.6)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.5)
Germany	\$1,345.4 (1,007.4 to 1,897.9)	\$8,722.1 (6,531.3 to 12,304.2)	94.2% (87.7 to 97.8)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.7)
Ghana	\$372.3 (247.2 to 619.9)	\$1,188.9 (789.5 to 1,979.5)	19.4% (7.8 to 34.7)	3.7% (0.1 to 16.5)
Greece	\$96.3 (64.0 to 148.4)	\$11,023.3 (7,325.0 to 16,983.0)	95.3% (90.8 to 97.9)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.4)
Grenada	\$1.0 (0.9 to 1.2)	\$8,627.8 (7,630.3 to 9,912.5)	34.9% (28.1 to 41.8)	0.7% (0.1 to 2.5)
Guatemala	\$107.1 (96.5 to 119.4)	\$4,269.0 (3,845.6 to 4,758.9)	64.1% (59.7 to 68.2)	1.8% (0.7 to 3.8)
Guinea	\$44.3 (39.7 to 52.9)	\$377.7 (338.5 to 451.2)	16.6% (9.5 to 25.8)	2.2% (0.1 to 10.6)
Guinea-Bissau	\$15.5 (14.8 to 16.8)	\$373.0 (355.8 to 403.4)	9.5% (5.4 to 16.4)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.9)
Guyana	\$18.6 (15.7 to 23.1)	\$1,222.3 (1,030.0 to 1,518.2)	29.2% (17.9 to 42.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Haiti	\$371.4 (367.8 to 376.1)	\$2,598.6 (2,573.5 to 2,631.4)	2.8% (1.9 to 4.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Honduras	\$58.3 (48.2 to 70.0)	\$3,239.7 (2,674.3 to 3,885.4)	51.1% (41.5 to 59.8)	3.1% (1.2 to 6.2)
Hungary	\$27.9 (18.6 to 41.2)	\$25,407.7 (16,909.4 to 37,581.3)	89.4% (70.1 to 97.9)	1.3% (0.1 to 5.5)
Iceland	\$5.2 (4.1 to 7.3)	\$9,092.5 (7,103.8 to 12,671.9)	93.9% (87.5 to 97.5)	0.3% (0.1 to 0.7)
India	\$1,946.7 (1,515.0 to 2,659.9)	\$859.1 (668.6 to 1,173.9)	46.4% (33.0 to 62.0)	3.9% (1.0 to 9.4)
Indonesia	\$380.7 (339.0 to 423.0)	\$1,946.3 (1,733.3 to 2,162.6)	56.5% (51.4 to 61.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Iran	\$292.2 (222.0 to 374.1)	\$22,162.8 (16,842.0 to 28,377.8)	90.8% (87.6 to 93.2)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.9)
Iraq	\$24.2 (16.0 to 37.3)	\$5,913.1 (3,910.6 to 9,098.0)	91.2% (75.8 to 98.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)

Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
1.1% (0.2 to 2.6)	83.2% (74.2 to 89.7)	53.9% (49.8 to 58.3)	24.5% (20.0 to 29.8)
0.5% (0.2 to 1.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	38.8% (16.9 to 63.6)	35.3% (14.7 to 59.5)
0.4% (0.1 to 0.8)	10.9% (8.2 to 13.8)	42.5% (28.1 to 59.1)	30.1% (15.5 to 45.9)
8.8% (3.9 to 17.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.9% (45.4 to 71.3)	19.0% (9.4 to 31.7)
0.8% (0.4 to 1.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	42.9% (18.0 to 68.2)	33.7% (12.2 to 60.6)
0.3% (0.0 to 1.5)	82.3% (73.4 to 89.0)	49.2% (46.6 to 52.2)	25.2% (22.4 to 28.6)
4.3% (1.7 to 9.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	63.2% (49.2 to 75.6)	15.6% (7.4 to 27.9)
1.6% (0.2 to 5.7)	87.9% (82.6 to 92.4)	73.7% (70.3 to 76.8)	13.7% (11.8 to 17.0)
1.7% (0.4 to 4.7)	70.4% (60.0 to 78.7)	35.5% (30.6 to 42.1)	31.9% (27.3 to 37.4)
31.6% (21.3 to 40.4)	32.9% (25.1 to 42.1)	38.6% (26.7 to 50.9)	25.4% (19.3 to 32.4)
15.4% (4.3 to 36.5)	17.9% (12.7 to 23.9)	47.7% (36.3 to 62.5)	13.8% (9.8 to 18.6)
5.3% (1.4 to 12.0)	9.5% (7.7 to 11.5)	44.9% (27.3 to 62.7)	27.5% (12.2 to 45.9)
5.0% (1.7 to 11.5)	17.5% (13.9 to 21.6)	55.7% (45.7 to 63.6)	29.2% (23.9 to 36.5)
5.8% (1.4 to 15.6)	2.9% (1.6 to 5.0)	58.2% (27.1 to 83.8)	11.3% (4.8 to 25.7)
4.6% (0.7 to 13.1)	60.9% (50.2 to 70.2)	27.2% (19.9 to 37.9)	37.4% (29.1 to 45.4)
0.3% (0.0 to 1.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	49.6% (28.1 to 69.5)	23.1% (7.1 to 43.7)
0.4% (0.1 to 1.2)	89.6% (82.5 to 94.6)	46.7% (45.2 to 49.2)	25.0% (23.3 to 27.0)
7.1% (1.1 to 19.2)	45.4% (33.4 to 56.5)	46.2% (41.7 to 51.0)	20.0% (13.1 to 27.3)
4.1% (1.8 to 5.9)	1.8% (0.8 to 3.3)	37.0% (22.1 to 52.7)	26.3% (10.6 to 43.7)
5.4% (2.1 to 10.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	57.4% (44.3 to 71.0)	22.4% (11.2 to 36.8)
3.5% (1.7 to 6.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.7% (43.8 to 71.3)	19.4% (9.9 to 32.4)
4.3% (1.0 to 10.0)	1.7% (1.0 to 2.6)	33.0% (10.9 to 60.8)	31.6% (13.6 to 57.0)
3.9% (0.5 to 13.8)	60.0% (50.3 to 68.3)	38.8% (29.4 to 52.6)	36.6% (23.7 to 50.3)
5.6% (2.2 to 11.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.9% (48.7 to 74.7)	19.4% (9.9 to 31.9)
31.4% (11.8 to 47.7)	45.4% (25.8 to 64.8)	51.3% (38.4 to 65.4)	22.5% (15.4 to 29.9)
4.5% (2.1 to 8.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	55.0% (41.3 to 68.3)	22.7% (12.0 to 37.0)
5.1% (1.3 to 12.5)	59.3% (51.4 to 66.8)	36.7% (29.4 to 44.1)	31.6% (25.7 to 39.3)
5.9% (4.1 to 8.1)	28.2% (25.2 to 31.2)	43.9% (33.1 to 54.4)	30.3% (20.3 to 40.9)
2.2% (0.2 to 8.4)	79.0% (65.8 to 87.7)	33.6% (30.3 to 37.6)	38.1% (34.9 to 41.3)
0.4% (0.0 to 2.0)	89.9% (83.0 to 94.2)	35.6% (34.3 to 37.7)	39.3% (37.3 to 41.0)
5.8% (1.2 to 17.5)	65.0% (51.8 to 76.4)	41.6% (36.0 to 47.6)	19.6% (15.2 to 26.0)
0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)	97.1% (95.9 to 98.0)	56.6% (56.2 to 57.0)	14.4% (14.0 to 15.0)
13.9% (9.9 to 18.2)	31.9% (26.3 to 38.2)	34.8% (27.2 to 43.7)	39.9% (32.1 to 48.0)
9.3% (2.0 to 24.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	40.6% (17.9 to 65.4)	35.2% (13.7 to 62.5)
5.8% (2.5 to 11.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	61.6% (47.9 to 74.1)	16.6% (8.2 to 29.1)
8.3% (3.3 to 14.9)	41.3% (29.7 to 52.1)	34.8% (22.3 to 50.0)	15.6% (10.7 to 23.1)
0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	43.4% (38.9 to 48.5)	40.3% (36.1 to 45.0)	17.5% (14.0 to 22.9)
1.0% (0.2 to 2.4)	8.0% (6.2 to 10.4)	20.7% (9.5 to 37.3)	51.8% (31.4 to 69.4)
8.6% (1.9 to 24.0)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.2)	42.4% (24.5 to 61.4)	36.3% (18.6 to 57.0)

TABLE B7

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015, continued

	HIV/AIDS spending (millions of \$)	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources
Ireland	\$73.1 (55.6 to 102.3)	\$14,117.0 (10,737.7 to 19,751.9)	91.7% (83.3 to 96.7)	1.3% (0.3 to 3.5)
Israel	\$59.1 (42.9 to 81.7)	\$4,966.2 (3,605.3 to 6,872.0)	85.9% (74.5 to 93.6)	1.3% (0.4 to 3.3)
Italy	\$1,169.6 (912.8 to 1,607.1)	\$4,601.9 (3,591.7 to 6,323.7)	91.0% (82.8 to 96.1)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.6)
Jamaica	\$35.2 (28.4 to 45.2)	\$2,977.7 (2,405.7 to 3,822.7)	36.3% (24.8 to 48.6)	4.1% (0.4 to 14.0)
Japan	\$713.7 (596.8 to 837.3)	\$17,479.9 (14,616.5 to 20,506.5)	83.8% (72.4 to 92.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Jordan	\$4.8 (3.9 to 6.3)	\$44,042.1 (36,428.4 to 57,850.4)	43.2% (32.7 to 57.4)	0.6% (0.0 to 2.9)
Kazakhstan	\$72.6 (51.8 to 107.1)	\$6,100.8 (4,357.8 to 9,004.6)	74.9% (65.8 to 83.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Kenya	\$1,911.0 (1,687.5 to 2,257.1)	\$1,165.0 (1,028.7 to 1,376.0)	15.6% (8.3 to 25.5)	2.0% (0.3 to 6.4)
Kiribati	\$0.2 (0.1 to 0.2)	\$24,346.4 (18,305.7 to 34,215.6)	55.1% (40.9 to 69.3)	0.3% (0.0 to 1.4)
Kuwait	\$14.4 (7.0 to 27.7)	\$196,260.6 (94,715.9 to 376,046.5)	99.8% (99.4 to 100.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Kyrgyzstan	\$51.3 (46.1 to 58.6)	\$10,026.7 (9,022.5 to 11,463.4)	29.7% (23.0 to 37.8)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.6)
Laos	\$10.9 (10.2 to 12.3)	\$1,329.4 (1,247.5 to 1,497.2)	13.5% (8.0 to 23.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Latvia	\$9.7 (6.2 to 14.3)	\$5,063.6 (3,243.9 to 7,478.9)	99.5% (98.8 to 99.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Lebanon	\$13.4 (9.2 to 19.4)	\$11,941.0 (8,221.3 to 17,309.9)	89.7% (77.4 to 95.0)	2.4% (0.1 to 11.6)
Lesotho	\$190.1 (162.5 to 227.6)	\$618.4 (528.7 to 740.3)	29.8% (18.6 to 41.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Liberia	\$70.0 (64.7 to 77.3)	\$1,990.5 (1,840.6 to 2,199.1)	2.6% (0.8 to 5.2)	2.8% (0.1 to 8.8)
Libya	\$4.9 (3.3 to 7.4)	\$5,827.6 (3,905.4 to 8,845.8)	90.1% (79.1 to 95.3)	1.3% (0.0 to 6.8)
Lithuania	\$7.2 (4.9 to 10.1)	\$7,580.4 (5,110.7 to 10,663.7)	92.8% (73.5 to 99.4)	0.5% (0.0 to 2.7)
Luxembourg	\$15.4 (12.1 to 21.2)	\$11,596.6 (9,111.6 to 15,943.7)	96.3% (92.3 to 98.5)	0.3% (0.1 to 0.7)
Macedonia	\$13.7 (12.0 to 16.7)	\$312,938.9 (273,776.1 to 381,145.2)	28.9% (19.2 to 42.2)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Madagascar	\$30.7 (22.8 to 42.9)	\$825.9 (613.3 to 1,154.8)	60.3% (47.6 to 72.3)	0.6% (0.0 to 3.6)
Malawi	\$837.4 (777.3 to 929.2)	\$691.0 (641.5 to 766.8)	11.6% (7.1 to 16.8)	1.9% (0.1 to 7.0)
Malaysia	\$127.2 (101.2 to 160.4)	\$3,267.6 (2,601.3 to 4,122.4)	95.0% (93.5 to 96.1)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Maldives	\$1.6 (1.2 to 2.2)	\$96,482.6 (71,059.1 to 137,089.5)	60.2% (47.7 to 72.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Mali	\$71.0 (65.5 to 78.5)	\$598.3 (551.2 to 661.4)	21.6% (15.2 to 28.9)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.8)
Malta	\$5.8 (4.3 to 7.9)	\$7,445.0 (5,511.4 to 10,111.5)	85.1% (72.8 to 93.6)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.5)
Marshall Islands	\$0.3 (0.2 to 0.5)	\$7,684.5 (4,789.2 to 13,541.2)	51.0% (24.9 to 71.3)	20.7% (3.5 to 47.2)
Mauritania	\$9.0 (6.3 to 14.1)	\$967.2 (675.3 to 1,505.5)	45.4% (27.6 to 63.9)	1.2% (0.0 to 7.4)
Mauritius	\$13.5 (8.9 to 20.6)	\$8,996.3 (5,915.2 to 13,701.1)	89.7% (83.5 to 93.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Mexico	\$965.0 (750.3 to 1,228.9)	\$5,266.5 (4,094.7 to 6,706.7)	83.2% (72.5 to 91.5)	1.9% (0.5 to 4.4)
Moldova	\$12.0 (8.9 to 16.3)	\$2,296.2 (1,691.0 to 3,116.6)	69.0% (59.2 to 78.1)	0.2% (0.0 to 1.0)
Mongolia	\$18.5 (16.8 to 21.4)	\$116,549.7 (105,647.4 to 134,353.7)	23.9% (16.9 to 33.5)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.4)
Montenegro	\$3.5 (2.2 to 5.5)	\$137,124.4 (85,645.0 to 216,721.2)	98.9% (97.8 to 99.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Morocco	\$27.0 (22.6 to 33.0)	\$2,457.0 (2,049.5 to 2,998.8)	75.1% (68.0 to 80.8)	0.5% (0.1 to 2.2)
Mozambique	\$861.2 (842.2 to 890.8)	\$507.6 (496.4 to 525.1)	5.7% (3.7 to 8.8)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.9)
Myanmar	\$162.2 (151.7 to 180.0)	\$664.4 (621.2 to 737.4)	11.5% (5.7 to 19.7)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.1)
Namibia	\$397.8 (279.0 to 585.3)	\$1,658.6 (1,163.4 to 2,440.4)	58.6% (43.0 to 72.8)	2.6% (0.1 to 11.3)
Nepal	\$95.6 (91.6 to 101.0)	\$3,335.8 (3,197.3 to 3,526.4)	3.3% (1.9 to 5.3)	6.1% (3.5 to 9.6)
Netherlands	\$370.6 (296.8 to 507.1)	\$14,067.4 (11,267.4 to 19,249.5)	94.7% (89.1 to 97.8)	0.7% (0.2 to 1.8)

Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
6.9% (3.0 to 13.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	61.9% (47.5 to 75.4)	17.7% (8.8 to 31.2)
12.8% (6.0 to 22.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.9% (45.6 to 71.6)	21.0% (11.2 to 34.6)
8.7% (3.8 to 16.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.5% (49.3 to 74.5)	14.7% (7.3 to 25.4)
4.8% (1.3 to 10.3)	54.8% (42.1 to 66.9)	27.5% (25.0 to 30.9)	48.3% (43.5 to 52.5)
16.2% (8.0 to 27.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	40.4% (25.6 to 56.3)	19.9% (10.1 to 33.6)
1.2% (0.3 to 2.6)	55.1% (41.3 to 65.6)	23.4% (16.1 to 34.1)	54.3% (44.6 to 61.5)
0.7% (0.3 to 1.2)	24.4% (16.0 to 33.0)	42.5% (21.1 to 67.1)	35.3% (11.3 to 61.1)
10.4% (4.4 to 17.7)	72.0% (60.6 to 81.0)	59.6% (52.2 to 67.3)	18.6% (14.4 to 26.4)
2.1% (0.2 to 8.1)	42.5% (29.4 to 55.0)	18.4% (13.2 to 27.1)	50.0% (40.3 to 56.8)
0.2% (0.0 to 0.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	52.0% (30.2 to 72.9)	32.3% (13.1 to 54.7)
2.6% (0.3 to 9.4)	67.6% (58.9 to 74.9)	20.3% (16.2 to 30.1)	41.7% (30.5 to 50.3)
0.3% (0.2 to 0.5)	86.2% (76.4 to 91.7)	24.6% (22.5 to 27.8)	37.1% (36.0 to 38.2)
0.4% (0.1 to 1.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	48.2% (26.9 to 68.0)	24.7% (8.3 to 46.3)
3.1% (0.9 to 6.3)	4.8% (3.2 to 6.8)	47.1% (29.9 to 65.1)	27.4% (12.6 to 46.9)
0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)	70.0% (58.1 to 81.3)	52.3% (47.5 to 57.3)	21.9% (19.9 to 24.1)
7.3% (3.4 to 10.1)	87.3% (78.8 to 94.2)	35.1% (33.1 to 37.3)	29.4% (27.3 to 31.3)
3.8% (0.9 to 9.0)	4.8% (3.0 to 6.8)	42.4% (24.8 to 60.4)	33.3% (15.9 to 52.5)
6.7% (0.6 to 23.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	45.5% (25.1 to 66.1)	29.0% (9.9 to 52.1)
3.4% (1.4 to 7.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	70.5% (58.1 to 81.0)	11.9% (5.6 to 21.2)
0.5% (0.2 to 1.1)	70.5% (57.5 to 80.1)	35.5% (31.2 to 43.2)	33.8% (27.0 to 39.9)
0.8% (0.1 to 2.7)	38.4% (26.7 to 50.3)	17.8% (10.1 to 32.0)	41.4% (28.2 to 58.5)
2.7% (0.5 to 6.3)	83.8% (75.4 to 90.1)	44.1% (42.1 to 47.0)	26.5% (24.2 to 28.9)
1.1% (0.6 to 1.9)	3.8% (3.0 to 4.8)	56.9% (45.3 to 67.5)	20.2% (14.4 to 27.1)
0.2% (0.0 to 0.6)	39.6% (27.0 to 52.2)	35.7% (25.1 to 49.5)	25.6% (16.5 to 36.2)
0.7% (0.1 to 2.5)	77.4% (69.8 to 83.8)	22.1% (18.9 to 25.5)	26.5% (24.4 to 29.3)
14.7% (6.3 to 26.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	59.4% (46.4 to 72.0)	18.2% (9.0 to 30.0)
7.7% (1.9 to 14.9)	20.6% (10.9 to 30.8)	25.8% (18.1 to 34.7)	43.8% (34.0 to 52.3)
10.2% (0.9 to 32.3)	43.3% (26.6 to 59.4)	35.9% (30.3 to 44.1)	27.6% (19.3 to 35.3)
2.6% (1.0 to 6.3)	7.7% (4.8 to 11.2)	38.2% (27.0 to 49.7)	43.8% (32.1 to 55.9)
14.4% (7.5 to 22.6)	0.5% (0.4 to 0.7)	51.9% (40.5 to 70.3)	15.6% (10.9 to 22.2)
1.7% (0.5 to 4.4)	29.1% (20.8 to 38.4)	31.8% (20.4 to 43.4)	34.6% (25.2 to 44.9)
3.2% (0.5 to 10.6)	72.7% (62.8 to 79.9)	15.8% (11.7 to 22.4)	51.0% (40.7 to 58.3)
1.0% (0.5 to 2.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	32.4% (13.1 to 55.5)	44.3% (19.9 to 67.0)
7.5% (4.1 to 12.1)	16.9% (13.7 to 20.0)	37.7% (29.0 to 47.1)	42.4% (32.0 to 52.1)
0.2% (0.0 to 0.5)	94.0% (90.8 to 96.1)	54.6% (53.9 to 55.6)	22.5% (21.4 to 23.9)
4.1% (2.8 to 5.8)	84.4% (75.9 to 90.1)	26.4% (23.7 to 30.7)	29.4% (27.2 to 31.6)
0.6% (0.2 to 1.2)	38.3% (25.1 to 52.6)	58.3% (43.1 to 73.4)	21.1% (14.5 to 30.6)
4.2% (3.4 to 4.9)	86.4% (81.7 to 90.1)	26.3% (24.8 to 28.7)	31.1% (27.5 to 34.1)
4.6% (2.0 to 9.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.2% (48.9 to 74.8)	15.8% (7.9 to 26.7)

TABLE B7

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015, continued

	HIV/AIDS spending (millions of \$)	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources
New Zealand	\$55.4 (44.4 to 72.3)	\$11,331.2 (9,083.9 to 14,771.6)	95.8% (92.0 to 98.1)	0.6% (0.2 to 1.4)
Nicaragua	\$75.3 (64.7 to 87.6)	\$12,893.5 (11,064.1 to 14,997.7)	57.0% (49.9 to 63.5)	1.2% (0.2 to 3.3)
Niger	\$39.3 (36.8 to 43.1)	\$773.5 (723.8 to 848.9)	12.0% (6.2 to 19.5)	0.2% (0.0 to 1.0)
Nigeria	\$1,082.6 (991.3 to 1,236.8)	\$329.2 (301.4 to 376.1)	19.2% (12.3 to 29.2)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.9)
North Korea	\$8.9 (7.6 to 10.7)	\$734.1 (628.7 to 882.5)	97.0% (90.7 to 99.4)	0.8% (0.1 to 2.9)
Norway	\$110.9 (87.2 to 149.7)	\$19,229.4 (15,121.1 to 25,970.6)	96.7% (93.3 to 98.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Oman	\$13.4 (9.2 to 19.3)	\$8,844.0 (6,073.6 to 12,774.1)	98.7% (95.6 to 99.8)	0.4% (0.0 to 2.3)
Pakistan	\$118.5 (108.0 to 135.0)	\$2,619.8 (2,388.0 to 2,983.7)	36.3% (30.5 to 44.2)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Palestine	\$2.1 (1.7 to 2.5)	\$8,042.5 (6,680.6 to 9,794.0)	67.9% (55.7 to 75.3)	5.7% (0.5 to 18.0)
Panama	\$70.4 (50.8 to 94.9)	\$4,214.8 (3,043.3 to 5,681.2)	71.9% (54.2 to 84.3)	8.5% (2.2 to 20.2)
Papua New Guinea	\$76.9 (67.7 to 90.0)	\$2,893.2 (2,548.8 to 3,385.0)	30.3% (22.1 to 40.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Paraguay	\$25.7 (18.8 to 35.6)	\$3,931.2 (2,878.2 to 5,448.0)	51.1% (35.7 to 65.9)	5.2% (0.9 to 14.2)
Peru	\$101.3 (60.6 to 165.7)	\$3,403.7 (2,035.1 to 5,567.4)	83.5% (66.3 to 93.6)	1.5% (0.3 to 4.0)
Philippines	\$34.3 (28.3 to 41.9)	\$221.3 (182.7 to 270.6)	51.4% (41.8 to 61.0)	1.0% (0.2 to 2.9)
Poland	\$208.6 (135.7 to 309.2)	\$19,960.0 (12,985.0 to 29,588.8)	98.9% (97.4 to 99.6)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.6)
Portugal	\$332.6 (232.1 to 459.2)	\$1,425.6 (995.0 to 1,968.4)	80.4% (65.8 to 91.5)	1.0% (0.3 to 2.3)
Qatar	\$6.4 (3.6 to 11.2)	\$108,976.6 (61,735.9 to 192,075.2)	99.7% (99.1 to 99.9)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.5)
Romania	\$158.2 (101.1 to 252.1)	\$21,473.4 (13,717.6 to 34,207.1)	99.8% (99.4 to 99.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Russian Federation	\$636.5 (280.9 to 1,320.8)	\$1,641.6 (724.5 to 3,406.4)	96.9% (92.9 to 98.8)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.5)
Rwanda	\$419.5 (389.7 to 466.3)	\$2,125.0 (1,974.0 to 2,362.6)	16.8% (10.7 to 25.1)	0.3% (0.0 to 0.8)
Saint Lucia	\$1.2 (1.0 to 1.4)	\$9,907.4 (8,353.1 to 12,088.9)	41.9% (32.2 to 52.3)	0.7% (0.1 to 2.6)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$1.7 (1.2 to 2.4)	\$6,331.3 (4,678.9 to 9,151.9)	55.0% (40.7 to 69.7)	0.3% (0.1 to 0.9)
Samoa	\$0.6 (0.4 to 0.8)	\$5,488.5 (3,665.4 to 8,280.8)	67.4% (43.0 to 82.8)	7.5% (1.0 to 20.7)
Sao Tome and Principe	\$0.9 (0.8 to 1.1)	\$1,533.5 (1,398.7 to 1,773.0)	18.6% (11.7 to 28.3)	0.9% (0.0 to 6.2)
Saudi Arabia	\$157.4 (96.9 to 261.4)	\$35,953.1 (22,141.1 to 59,707.1)	98.5% (94.9 to 99.7)	0.5% (0.0 to 2.8)
Senegal	\$61.7 (52.5 to 77.7)	\$1,199.1 (1,021.8 to 1,511.3)	14.7% (5.6 to 28.0)	4.0% (0.2 to 14.8)
Serbia	\$24.2 (15.8 to 35.9)	\$26,408.9 (17,202.9 to 39,197.6)	99.3% (98.0 to 99.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Seychelles	\$3.8 (1.8 to 6.8)	\$29,503.4 (14,220.2 to 53,593.9)	99.9% (99.7 to 100.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Sierra Leone	\$19.9 (19.0 to 21.4)	\$379.5 (362.1 to 406.7)	10.9% (6.8 to 16.9)	0.5% (0.0 to 1.8)
Singapore	\$76.5 (60.9 to 96.5)	\$6,389.5 (5,091.4 to 8,062.2)	92.7% (86.9 to 96.3)	0.5% (0.2 to 1.2)
Slovakia	\$23.5 (14.2 to 38.2)	\$112,793.2 (68,146.7 to 183,377.4)	99.5% (98.5 to 99.9)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Slovenia	\$13.3 (7.9 to 21.6)	\$100,865.3 (60,066.3 to 164,007.8)	99.1% (97.4 to 99.8)	0.4% (0.1 to 1.6)
Solomon Islands	\$0.5 (0.4 to 0.6)	\$1,619.4 (1,312.0 to 2,160.5)	75.2% (55.0 to 84.8)	6.4% (0.8 to 19.8)
Somalia	\$28.4 (27.8 to 30.1)	\$823.0 (804.3 to 872.2)	0.8% (0.5 to 1.2)	0.5% (0.0 to 2.5)
South Africa	\$4,243.7 (2,853.7 to 6,666.9)	\$679.0 (456.6 to 1,066.7)	69.3% (55.4 to 81.4)	3.4% (0.4 to 11.4)
South Korea	\$230.4 (169.0 to 293.5)	\$6,207.1 (4,551.6 to 7,906.8)	52.0% (37.9 to 65.5)	1.7% (0.8 to 3.0)
South Sudan	\$19.2 (16.7 to 26.3)	\$122.1 (106.5 to 167.3)	3.3% (2.0 to 5.0)	1.1% (0.0 to 5.6)
Spain	\$1,382.0 (1,059.6 to 1,888.1)	\$4,195.4 (3,216.5 to 5,731.5)	94.4% (90.0 to 97.4)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.6)
Sri Lanka	\$15.2 (12.8 to 18.4)	\$8,526.2 (7,179.2 to 10,285.7)	57.7% (50.2 to 65.6)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.3)

Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
3.6% (1.7 to 6.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.2% (44.7 to 71.3)	20.0% (10.4 to 32.4)
3.9% (1.5 to 7.5)	37.8% (32.3 to 43.8)	32.4% (26.6 to 41.2)	35.8% (27.4 to 44.8)
0.8% (0.1 to 2.9)	87.0% (79.1 to 92.8)	20.6% (18.1 to 24.3)	29.4% (28.1 to 30.5)
1.1% (0.1 to 3.9)	79.6% (69.4 to 86.6)	48.7% (46.2 to 54.0)	19.5% (16.8 to 22.8)
2.2% (0.5 to 6.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	33.6% (18.1 to 52.0)	32.3% (16.9 to 50.0)
3.3% (1.4 to 6.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	64.5% (51.3 to 76.7)	15.9% (7.9 to 26.7)
0.8% (0.2 to 2.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	30.7% (15.9 to 48.1)	9.2% (2.9 to 19.1)
0.4% (0.1 to 1.2)	63.2% (55.3 to 69.1)	19.6% (16.6 to 24.7)	45.5% (37.7 to 52.8)
4.8% (2.0 to 7.4)	21.6% (17.6 to 25.7)	27.2% (16.2 to 39.7)	45.0% (31.7 to 57.3)
12.4% (6.0 to 19.8)	7.2% (5.2 to 9.7)	51.6% (38.4 to 63.7)	30.1% (19.7 to 41.1)
3.6% (0.6 to 10.5)	66.1% (56.2 to 74.6)	20.9% (17.5 to 25.3)	49.0% (42.6 to 54.4)
15.1% (6.2 to 25.8)	28.6% (20.1 to 38.0)	46.7% (32.4 to 59.9)	31.3% (22.8 to 41.3)
12.9% (4.4 to 27.5)	2.1% (1.2 to 3.4)	51.5% (36.2 to 70.0)	23.6% (7.6 to 40.4)
6.2% (2.0 to 13.4)	41.5% (33.6 to 49.7)	23.6% (18.6 to 30.0)	47.8% (38.1 to 57.1)
1.0% (0.4 to 2.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	43.8% (20.8 to 68.1)	30.9% (10.9 to 55.9)
18.6% (8.2 to 32.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	64.4% (52.4 to 75.4)	10.7% (4.9 to 18.4)
0.2% (0.1 to 0.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.4% (35.6 to 77.4)	27.1% (11.4 to 48.7)
0.2% (0.1 to 0.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	43.1% (20.1 to 66.3)	30.8% (11.2 to 55.1)
0.7% (0.1 to 2.8)	2.3% (1.0 to 4.5)	52.4% (32.1 to 72.0)	22.0% (6.9 to 43.3)
0.5% (0.3 to 0.7)	82.4% (74.0 to 88.6)	36.9% (34.2 to 41.4)	30.0% (26.6 to 34.6)
5.3% (1.4 to 13.1)	52.1% (42.4 to 61.3)	36.3% (27.8 to 46.0)	32.9% (24.8 to 42.4)
2.4% (1.3 to 3.9)	42.3% (28.4 to 55.6)	20.1% (17.4 to 25.9)	16.5% (11.8 to 21.1)
11.8% (2.5 to 26.2)	13.3% (8.4 to 19.0)	14.0% (9.6 to 21.5)	14.6% (5.5 to 30.1)
1.5% (0.2 to 4.6)	79.0% (68.1 to 86.3)	31.8% (28.2 to 37.5)	35.9% (31.5 to 39.5)
0.9% (0.3 to 2.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	62.2% (42.9 to 79.1)	27.0% (12.7 to 47.7)
5.7% (2.0 to 9.6)	75.5% (59.4 to 87.8)	32.8% (28.7 to 40.1)	34.0% (28.8 to 38.2)
0.6% (0.1 to 1.8)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.2)	36.2% (15.9 to 59.4)	39.9% (17.2 to 62.5)
0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.1)	58.1% (43.0 to 74.4)	8.0% (3.5 to 16.4)
0.8% (0.2 to 1.6)	87.9% (81.9 to 92.0)	26.4% (24.3 to 29.5)	44.7% (42.2 to 46.7)
6.8% (3.5 to 11.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	68.1% (57.3 to 77.7)	23.1% (13.7 to 34.4)
0.5% (0.1 to 1.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	37.5% (16.0 to 61.9)	40.4% (16.4 to 65.6)
0.4% (0.1 to 1.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	40.6% (18.6 to 65.6)	37.3% (14.1 to 61.0)
5.8% (1.0 to 15.8)	12.6% (9.3 to 15.3)	19.2% (8.8 to 34.5)	49.4% (33.0 to 65.2)
2.1% (0.5 to 5.8)	96.5% (91.0 to 98.7)	26.2% (25.4 to 27.2)	40.3% (39.4 to 41.1)
0.6% (0.4 to 0.9)	26.7% (16.3 to 38.0)	67.0% (62.4 to 71.8)	13.8% (10.1 to 17.9)
46.3% (33.6 to 59.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	37.7% (24.7 to 52.1)	26.0% (14.7 to 39.4)
12.5% (2.5 to 32.5)	83.1% (59.7 to 93.8)	36.3% (31.9 to 42.3)	27.9% (23.2 to 31.8)
5.4% (2.5 to 9.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	63.4% (50.1 to 74.9)	13.2% (6.1 to 22.8)
3.9% (1.9 to 7.0)	38.3% (31.4 to 45.0)	16.9% (12.7 to 23.6)	45.8% (33.1 to 59.4)

TABLE B7

Health spending on HIV/AIDS, 2015, continued

	HIV/AIDS spending (millions of \$)	HIV/AIDS spending per prevalent case	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from government	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from prepaid private sources
Sudan	\$24.5 (20.3 to 31.0)	\$570.0 (472.6 to 723.2)	29.9% (17.0 to 45.7)	1.1% (0.2 to 3.5)
Suriname	\$8.0 (6.7 to 9.8)	\$2,526.6 (2,105.3 to 3,102.1)	52.7% (43.6 to 62.3)	3.5% (0.7 to 10.3)
Swaziland	\$247.0 (195.2 to 321.4)	\$1,063.4 (840.5 to 1,383.6)	43.0% (29.2 to 56.8)	0.9% (0.1 to 3.8)
Sweden	\$156.4 (122.0 to 206.2)	\$17,261.2 (13,462.9 to 22,767.3)	95.7% (91.1 to 98.3)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Switzerland	\$186.2 (134.1 to 238.0)	\$8,017.8 (5,774.7 to 10,248.0)	32.9% (19.8 to 46.9)	2.6% (1.4 to 4.0)
Syria	\$14.6 (10.6 to 19.9)	\$9,613.0 (6,999.7 to 13,120.7)	89.9% (86.6 to 92.9)	0.5% (0.1 to 1.6)
Taiwan	\$121.0 (98.6 to 153.2)	\$22,289.5 (18,154.6 to 28,216.7)	99.7% (99.1 to 100.0)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Tajikistan	\$36.2 (32.9 to 40.8)	\$11,280.9 (10,248.4 to 12,723.4)	29.3% (22.7 to 37.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Tanzania	\$1,411.4 (1,364.9 to 1,480.9)	\$889.0 (859.7 to 932.7)	9.2% (6.6 to 12.1)	0.2% (0.0 to 1.2)
Thailand	\$866.1 (686.4 to 1,073.5)	\$1,973.7 (1,564.3 to 2,446.3)	92.1% (90.2 to 93.8)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
The Bahamas	\$8.5 (5.9 to 11.9)	\$2,680.7 (1,863.9 to 3,722.6)	99.0% (96.6 to 99.8)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.8)
The Gambia	\$19.4 (18.7 to 20.5)	\$939.7 (905.2 to 991.4)	14.5% (11.3 to 19.0)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.4)
Timor-Leste	\$5.3 (4.6 to 6.1)	\$2,847.2 (2,492.5 to 3,314.9)	34.3% (25.4 to 43.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Togo	\$43.7 (34.3 to 63.7)	\$384.6 (301.8 to 560.8)	26.0% (14.0 to 39.6)	9.0% (1.0 to 28.8)
Tonga	\$0.2 (0.2 to 0.3)	\$3,755.0 (2,731.6 to 5,726.6)	35.2% (21.7 to 46.9)	23.8% (7.6 to 44.5)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$33.0 (23.2 to 44.9)	\$4,695.1 (3,302.8 to 6,388.0)	97.3% (93.9 to 98.9)	0.3% (0.1 to 1.1)
Tunisia	\$20.2 (14.4 to 26.8)	\$9,931.6 (7,109.9 to 13,178.9)	61.9% (46.9 to 75.4)	2.5% (0.3 to 8.7)
Turkey	\$292.7 (211.4 to 399.0)	\$40,332.0 (29,124.7 to 54,968.0)	98.5% (95.6 to 99.6)	0.3% (0.0 to 1.7)
Turkmenistan	\$29.0 (18.7 to 45.5)	\$8,056.0 (5,183.6 to 12,652.4)	81.5% (54.7 to 93.5)	0.5% (0.0 to 1.9)
Uganda	\$1,454.6 (1,332.9 to 1,609.9)	\$945.6 (866.5 to 1,046.6)	12.3% (6.3 to 20.2)	1.2% (0.2 to 3.8)
Ukraine	\$615.4 (419.8 to 1,192.9)	\$4,353.5 (2,969.8 to 8,438.5)	38.3% (17.5 to 70.1)	2.1% (0.1 to 13.5)
United Arab Emirates	\$47.8 (38.7 to 58.8)	\$30,606.9 (24,805.8 to 37,676.4)	99.1% (97.3 to 99.8)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.9)
United Kingdom	\$999.0 (787.6 to 1,308.5)	\$10,340.0 (8,151.7 to 13,543.9)	93.8% (87.9 to 97.4)	0.4% (0.1 to 1.0)
United States	\$5,174.0 (3,954.7 to 6,539.9)	\$2,969.3 (2,269.5 to 3,753.2)	76.2% (66.6 to 84.5)	10.1% (5.6 to 16.2)
Uruguay	\$50.0 (37.4 to 68.4)	\$4,468.4 (3,348.1 to 6,122.2)	92.1% (81.6 to 97.7)	0.6% (0.1 to 1.9)
Uzbekistan	\$59.7 (45.4 to 80.6)	\$6,712.5 (5,103.5 to 9,066.9)	63.0% (51.0 to 73.4)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.4)
Vanuatu	\$3.0 (2.9 to 3.1)	\$21,049.1 (20,437.3 to 22,005.6)	5.2% (3.3 to 7.7)	1.3% (0.1 to 4.5)
Venezuela	\$193.5 (146.6 to 252.5)	\$2,504.8 (1,898.1 to 3,269.8)	80.8% (62.9 to 92.6)	1.6% (0.3 to 4.4)
Vietnam	\$287.3 (251.6 to 333.8)	\$1,101.6 (964.8 to 1,280.0)	22.3% (13.5 to 32.7)	0.7% (0.3 to 1.4)
Yemen	\$7.6 (5.2 to 11.1)	\$1,829.8 (1,254.8 to 2,681.3)	40.7% (25.5 to 56.6)	1.4% (0.1 to 4.7)
Zambia	\$800.2 (746.0 to 896.4)	\$641.3 (597.9 to 718.4)	11.7% (5.7 to 21.1)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Zimbabwe	\$668.0 (623.4 to 773.4)	\$470.0 (438.6 to 544.2)	8.6% (5.7 to 11.7)	3.6% (0.1 to 14.2)

Number of data sources

0
1-2
3-4
5-6
7-8
9-10
11+

Notes: Spending reported in 2017 purchasing power parity adjusted dollars. The color presented in each box for each country indicates the amount of underlying data available for the 16 years of tracking. For metrics that are measured as a fraction, such as government spending on HIV measured as a share of total government health spending, the color reflects the number of underlying data points for the numerator only. The count of HIV/AIDS spending data points used in the private spending model was added to the count of out-of-pocket and prepaid private data points.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from out-of-pocket sources	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance for health	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on care and treatment	Fraction of HIV/AIDS spending on prevention
9.7% (7.1 to 12.2)	59.3% (46.2 to 70.6)	30.8% (24.1 to 40.0)	37.0% (29.9 to 44.0)
1.3% (0.6 to 2.2)	42.5% (34.3 to 50.5)	53.5% (47.9 to 59.8)	28.0% (20.7 to 34.6)
1.8% (0.3 to 6.2)	54.3% (41.1 to 67.6)	45.3% (39.6 to 50.4)	14.6% (11.9 to 18.4)
4.2% (1.7 to 8.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	60.4% (46.8 to 73.2)	19.2% (9.5 to 31.3)
64.5% (51.5 to 76.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	66.7% (54.1 to 77.9)	14.9% (7.3 to 26.6)
1.9% (1.2 to 2.7)	7.7% (5.5 to 10.3)	34.0% (19.2 to 50.3)	40.0% (23.4 to 56.2)
0.2% (0.0 to 0.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.5% (34.7 to 80.6)	17.5% (5.9 to 34.7)
2.1% (0.6 to 4.9)	68.6% (60.6 to 75.3)	29.1% (26.5 to 32.9)	36.7% (33.3 to 40.0)
1.0% (0.1 to 3.7)	89.6% (85.4 to 92.6)	49.3% (47.4 to 51.7)	32.3% (29.1 to 35.4)
0.2% (0.0 to 0.5)	7.7% (6.1 to 9.6)	51.9% (45.7 to 62.7)	6.0% (3.0 to 10.9)
0.6% (0.1 to 1.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	55.9% (37.9 to 72.3)	15.1% (4.8 to 31.6)
0.1% (0.0 to 0.3)	85.4% (80.9 to 88.6)	29.5% (27.1 to 32.5)	32.8% (30.5 to 35.2)
0.1% (0.0 to 0.3)	65.6% (56.0 to 74.5)	29.7% (24.3 to 37.0)	31.8% (27.2 to 37.3)
6.1% (1.5 to 13.5)	58.9% (39.4 to 73.3)	34.8% (26.6 to 45.0)	31.3% (24.0 to 39.6)
7.1% (2.9 to 11.0)	33.9% (21.4 to 45.0)	38.8% (28.9 to 50.0)	21.3% (10.4 to 33.4)
2.4% (1.0 to 5.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.1% (40.0 to 74.6)	17.1% (6.0 to 34.0)
26.0% (16.0 to 36.4)	9.7% (7.1 to 13.2)	44.7% (35.7 to 55.3)	36.4% (25.1 to 46.3)
1.2% (0.3 to 2.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	46.1% (26.6 to 66.4)	32.6% (16.2 to 53.1)
13.4% (1.8 to 39.4)	4.7% (2.8 to 6.9)	45.3% (19.5 to 72.7)	33.0% (4.9 to 67.8)
9.7% (6.2 to 13.2)	76.8% (69.3 to 83.6)	52.9% (49.5 to 57.5)	22.1% (18.7 to 26.8)
2.5% (0.2 to 11.9)	57.0% (27.2 to 77.2)	40.9% (36.2 to 46.8)	20.6% (17.2 to 27.1)
0.7% (0.2 to 1.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	58.9% (38.0 to 77.7)	22.9% (9.1 to 42.3)
5.8% (2.4 to 11.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	60.8% (47.5 to 73.1)	17.9% (8.9 to 30.4)
13.7% (9.9 to 17.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	67.3% (54.1 to 78.4)	11.9% (5.7 to 21.7)
7.2% (2.2 to 16.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	35.2% (29.4 to 41.5)	32.0% (23.8 to 39.5)
5.2% (0.8 to 16.2)	31.4% (22.8 to 40.5)	32.0% (17.6 to 51.8)	37.7% (15.0 to 57.0)
0.3% (0.0 to 0.9)	93.3% (89.2 to 96.0)	14.1% (13.2 to 15.7)	37.0% (35.6 to 38.2)
17.6% (7.1 to 32.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)	93.3% (80.4 to 97.5)	4.6% (1.9 to 8.8)
18.0% (12.6 to 24.1)	59.0% (50.5 to 67.0)	45.7% (41.5 to 50.6)	23.5% (19.8 to 27.5)
36.9% (15.1 to 53.8)	21.0% (13.8 to 29.5)	30.2% (18.1 to 44.4)	39.7% (26.3 to 52.4)
1.6% (0.8 to 3.1)	86.6% (77.2 to 92.7)	57.3% (54.8 to 60.9)	18.6% (16.7 to 21.5)
1.5% (0.3 to 3.6)	86.3% (74.3 to 92.2)	35.3% (33.1 to 38.3)	33.0% (30.3 to 35.1)

TABLE B8

Health spending in 2030 and 2040

	2015		2030	
	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval
GLOBAL	\$1,332 (1,325 to 1,343)	8.2% (8.2 to 8.3)	\$1,846 (1,710 to 1,966)	8.3% (7.5 to 9.1)
WORLD BANK INCOME GROUP				
High-income	\$5,551 (5,503 to 5,605)	11.7% (11.6 to 11.8)	\$7,229 (6,428 to 7,805)	12.8% (11.3 to 13.9)
Upper-middle income	\$949 (942 to 959)	5.7% (5.7 to 5.8)	\$1,796 (1,593 to 2,082)	6.4% (5.3 to 7.9)
Lower-middle income	\$266 (263 to 268)	4.0% (3.9 to 4.0)	\$484 (448 to 525)	4.2% (3.7 to 4.8)
Low-income	\$110 (108 to 111)	6.3% (6.2 to 6.4)	\$147 (134 to 162)	6.1% (5.3 to 6.9)
GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE SUPER-REGION				
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	\$1,288 (1,273 to 1,300)	6.1% (6.0 to 6.1)	\$1,789 (1,598 to 2,011)	6.9% (6.0 to 7.9)
Global Burden of Disease high-income	\$5,839 (5,785 to 5,897)	12.5% (12.3 to 12.6)	\$7,561 (6,673 to 8,185)	13.6% (11.9 to 14.9)
Latin America and Caribbean	\$1,065 (1,051 to 1,077)	7.1% (7.0 to 7.2)	\$1,323 (1,187 to 1,458)	7.9% (6.8 to 9.1)
North Africa and Middle East	\$888 (872 to 905)	5.1% (5.0 to 5.2)	\$1,246 (1,089 to 1,426)	5.9% (5.0 to 7.0)
South Asia	\$210 (207 to 212)	3.6% (3.5 to 3.6)	\$432 (379 to 496)	3.8% (3.0 to 4.6)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	\$672 (663 to 682)	4.9% (4.9 to 5.0)	\$1,591 (1,332 to 1,956)	5.7% (4.4 to 7.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$202 (199 to 206)	5.3% (5.2 to 5.4)	\$251 (230 to 275)	5.8% (5.1 to 6.6)
COUNTRY				
Afghanistan	\$168 (160 to 174)	10.2% (9.7 to 10.6)	\$134 (104 to 174)	9.4% (7.3 to 12.2)
Albania	\$848 (796 to 908)	7.1% (6.6 to 7.6)	\$1,410 (1,039 to 1,923)	7.7% (5.7 to 10.5)
Algeria	\$1,026 (998 to 1,055)	6.9% (6.7 to 7.1)	\$1,298 (916 to 1,792)	7.8% (5.5 to 10.7)
Andorra	\$9,203 (8,659 to 9,745)	11.9% (11.2 to 12.6)	\$8,905 (7,554 to 10,372)	10.8% (9.2 to 12.6)
Angola	\$197 (177 to 216)	2.6% (2.3 to 2.8)	\$253 (151 to 414)	3.2% (1.9 to 5.2)
Antigua and Barbuda	\$1,198 (1,149 to 1,251)	5.1% (4.9 to 5.3)	\$1,820 (1,152 to 2,744)	5.9% (3.7 to 8.9)
Argentina	\$1,457 (1,393 to 1,528)	6.7% (6.4 to 7.0)	\$1,845 (1,277 to 2,537)	7.6% (5.3 to 10.5)
Armenia	\$849 (766 to 932)	9.2% (8.3 to 10.2)	\$1,232 (695 to 2,117)	10.1% (5.7 to 17.3)
Australia	\$4,400 (4,263 to 4,559)	9.0% (8.8 to 9.4)	\$5,437 (4,909 to 6,085)	10.2% (9.2 to 11.4)
Austria	\$5,183 (5,116 to 5,236)	10.3% (10.2 to 10.4)	\$6,166 (5,573 to 6,918)	10.8% (9.7 to 12.1)
Azerbaijan	\$1,221 (1,132 to 1,322)	6.7% (6.2 to 7.2)	\$1,928 (1,056 to 3,439)	9.0% (4.9 to 16.0)
Bahrain	\$2,470 (2,363 to 2,572)	5.0% (4.8 to 5.2)	\$2,827 (1,861 to 4,069)	5.3% (3.5 to 7.7)
Bangladesh	\$90 (86 to 94)	2.5% (2.4 to 2.7)	\$191 (165 to 223)	2.7% (2.4 to 3.2)
Barbados	\$1,237 (1,175 to 1,293)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.7)	\$1,452 (1,146 to 1,778)	8.3% (6.5 to 10.1)
Belarus	\$1,232 (1,184 to 1,275)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.3)	\$1,738 (1,250 to 2,404)	7.6% (5.5 to 10.5)
Belgium	\$4,939 (4,782 to 5,095)	10.5% (10.2 to 10.9)	\$5,737 (4,981 to 6,605)	11.0% (9.6 to 12.7)
Belize	\$544 (519 to 572)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.4)	\$670 (514 to 856)	6.9% (5.3 to 8.9)
Benin	\$82 (79 to 85)	3.8% (3.7 to 4.0)	\$97 (76 to 120)	3.5% (2.8 to 4.4)
Bhutan	\$285 (272 to 298)	3.5% (3.3 to 3.6)	\$433 (250 to 682)	3.1% (1.8 to 4.9)
Bolivia	\$450 (432 to 464)	6.3% (6.1 to 6.5)	\$673 (498 to 876)	6.6% (4.9 to 8.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$1,076 (999 to 1,174)	9.4% (8.7 to 10.2)	\$1,594 (1,020 to 2,333)	10.5% (6.7 to 15.4)
Botswana	\$1,019 (946 to 1,127)	5.9% (5.5 to 6.6)	\$1,612 (1,200 to 2,152)	6.6% (4.9 to 8.8)
Brazil	\$1,431 (1,407 to 1,453)	8.9% (8.8 to 9.0)	\$1,638 (1,298 to 1,966)	9.7% (7.7 to 11.6)
Brunei	\$2,092 (1,942 to 2,276)	2.6% (2.4 to 2.9)	\$2,188 (1,265 to 3,529)	3.4% (1.9 to 5.4)
Bulgaria	\$1,620 (1,566 to 1,672)	8.3% (8.0 to 8.5)	\$2,546 (1,988 to 3,196)	9.0% (7.0 to 11.3)

2040		2015-2040
Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Annualized rate of change, health spending per person with uncertainty interval
\$2,318 (2,099 to 2,540)	8.4% (7.0 to 9.9)	2.2% (1.8 to 2.6)
\$8,666 (7,430 to 9,657)	13.7% (11.6 to 15.4)	1.8% (1.2 to 2.2)
\$2,670 (2,217 to 3,302)	7.0% (4.8 to 10.2)	4.2% (3.4 to 5.1)
\$714 (638 to 801)	4.4% (3.5 to 5.4)	4.0% (3.6 to 4.5)
\$190 (166 to 219)	6.2% (4.9 to 7.6)	2.2% (1.7 to 2.8)
\$2,120 (1,847 to 2,427)	7.1% (5.9 to 8.4)	2.0% (1.4 to 2.6)
\$9,054 (7,715 to 10,101)	14.6% (12.2 to 16.6)	1.8% (1.1 to 2.2)
\$1,550 (1,356 to 1,751)	8.4% (7.0 to 10.0)	1.5% (1.0 to 2.0)
\$1,496 (1,254 to 1,806)	6.2% (4.9 to 7.9)	2.1% (1.4 to 2.9)
\$692 (587 to 828)	3.9% (2.7 to 5.6)	4.9% (4.2 to 5.6)
\$2,632 (2,015 to 3,454)	6.4% (3.9 to 9.9)	5.6% (4.5 to 6.8)
\$289 (260 to 327)	6.0% (5.0 to 7.2)	1.4% (1.0 to 1.9)
\$131 (94 to 175)	9.3% (6.8 to 12.5)	-1.0% (-2.3 to 0.2)
\$1,932 (1,332 to 2,798)	7.9% (5.5 to 11.5)	3.3% (1.8 to 4.9)
\$1,426 (868 to 2,280)	7.9% (4.8 to 12.6)	1.2% (-0.6 to 3.2)
\$9,043 (7,414 to 10992)	10.5% (8.6 to 12.8)	-0.1% (-0.9 to 0.8)
\$246 (125 to 459)	3.1% (1.6 to 5.7)	0.7% (-1.8 to 3.4)
\$2,302 (1,269 to 4,113)	6.4% (3.5 to 11.4)	2.5% (0.3 to 5.1)
\$2,234 (1,433 to 3,178)	8.7% (5.6 to 12.4)	1.6% (0.0 to 3.2)
\$1,699 (711 to 3,423)	11.5% (4.8 to 23.1)	2.5% (-0.8 to 5.8)
\$6,007 (5,238 to 6,913)	10.7% (9.3 to 12.3)	1.2% (0.7 to 1.8)
\$6,654 (5,773 to 7,734)	10.9% (9.5 to 12.7)	1.0% (0.4 to 1.6)
\$2,579 (1,085 to 5,577)	11.3% (4.7 to 24.4)	2.7% (-0.4 to 6.3)
\$3,039 (1,679 to 4,840)	5.5% (3.0 to 8.7)	0.7% (-1.5 to 2.8)
\$306 (248 to 385)	2.8% (2.3 to 3.6)	5.0% (4.1 to 6.0)
\$1,521 (1,111 to 1,984)	8.3% (6.0 to 10.8)	0.8% (-0.5 to 1.9)
\$1,911 (1,269 to 2,981)	8.2% (5.5 to 12.8)	1.7% (0.1 to 3.6)
\$6,097 (5,023 to 7,308)	11.1% (9.2 to 13.3)	0.8% (0.1 to 1.5)
\$760 (536 to 1,041)	7.4% (5.2 to 10.2)	1.3% (-0.1 to 2.7)
\$113 (81 to 156)	3.3% (2.4 to 4.6)	1.3% (-0.1 to 2.6)
\$618 (334 to 1,004)	3.1% (1.7 to 5.0)	3.0% (0.6 to 5.2)
\$938 (607 to 1,344)	7.4% (4.8 to 10.6)	2.9% (1.2 to 4.5)
\$1,916 (1,056 to 3,097)	11.0% (6.1 to 17.9)	2.2% (0.0 to 4.3)
\$2,012 (1,343 to 3,000)	7.2% (4.8 to 10.7)	2.7% (1.0 to 4.5)
\$1,858 (1,372 to 2,358)	10.6% (7.9 to 13.5)	1.0% (-0.2 to 2.0)
\$2,052 (1,007 to 3,648)	3.6% (1.7 to 6.3)	-0.3% (-2.9 to 2.2)
\$3,435 (2,414 to 4,727)	9.2% (6.5 to 12.6)	3.0% (1.6 to 4.4)

TABLE B8

Health spending in 2030 and 2040, continued

	2015		2030	
	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval
Burkina Faso	\$94 (91 to 97)	5.4% (5.2 to 5.6)	\$136 (105 to 174)	4.9% (3.8 to 6.3)
Burundi	\$67 (63 to 71)	8.4% (8.0 to 8.9)	\$79 (60 to 106)	10.7% (8.1 to 14.4)
Cambodia	\$213 (199 to 229)	6.0% (5.6 to 6.4)	\$380 (269 to 539)	5.8% (4.1 to 8.3)
Cameroon	\$156 (148 to 163)	4.9% (4.6 to 5.1)	\$201 (170 to 237)	4.6% (3.9 to 5.4)
Canada	\$4,921 (4,835 to 5,031)	10.4% (10.2 to 10.6)	\$6,151 (5,194 to 7,200)	11.7% (9.9 to 13.7)
Cape Verde	\$356 (340 to 372)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.6)	\$416 (283 to 598)	4.7% (3.2 to 6.7)
Central African Republic	\$28 (27 to 30)	4.3% (4.1 to 4.6)	\$36 (26 to 49)	5.0% (3.7 to 6.9)
Chad	\$103 (97 to 110)	4.3% (4.0 to 4.6)	\$116 (88 to 154)	5.2% (4.0 to 6.9)
Chile	\$1,950 (1,921 to 1,984)	8.0% (7.8 to 8.1)	\$2,284 (1,920 to 2,734)	8.0% (6.7 to 9.5)
China	\$779 (765 to 794)	5.3% (5.2 to 5.4)	\$2,051 (1,640 to 2,630)	6.1% (4.9 to 7.8)
Colombia	\$861 (806 to 914)	6.0% (5.6 to 6.4)	\$1,166 (864 to 1,518)	6.5% (4.8 to 8.5)
Comoros	\$131 (123 to 138)	8.3% (7.8 to 8.7)	\$118 (97 to 145)	7.4% (6.1 to 9.1)
Congo	\$181 (171 to 194)	2.9% (2.8 to 3.1)	\$221 (136 to 342)	3.8% (2.3 to 5.9)
Costa Rica	\$1,339 (1,300 to 1,375)	8.2% (8.0 to 8.4)	\$1,737 (1,390 to 2,152)	7.5% (6.0 to 9.3)
Cote d'Ivoire	\$131 (108 to 162)	3.5% (2.9 to 4.4)	\$193 (157 to 237)	3.7% (3.0 to 4.5)
Croatia	\$1,736 (1,660 to 1,813)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.8)	\$2,482 (2,037 to 3,038)	8.4% (6.9 to 10.3)
Cuba	\$977 (870 to 1,083)	10.4% (9.3 to 11.6)	\$1,309 (998 to 1,621)	11.3% (8.6 to 14.0)
Cyprus	\$2,821 (2,504 to 3,127)	8.4% (7.5 to 9.3)	\$3,673 (2,916 to 4,601)	8.8% (7.0 to 11.0)
Czech Republic	\$2,534 (2,092 to 2,924)	7.3% (6.0 to 8.4)	\$3,451 (2,825 to 4,155)	7.6% (6.2 to 9.2)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$44 (42 to 47)	4.4% (4.2 to 4.7)	\$50 (35 to 69)	5.0% (3.6 to 6.9)
Denmark	\$5,144 (5,049 to 5,264)	10.3% (10.1 to 10.6)	\$6,109 (5,386 to 6,877)	11.0% (9.7 to 12.4)
Djibouti	\$147 (140 to 156)	4.2% (4.0 to 4.5)	\$192 (121 to 283)	4.0% (2.5 to 5.8)
Dominica	\$606 (591 to 620)	5.4% (5.3 to 5.5)	\$750 (539 to 1,019)	5.6% (4.0 to 7.6)
Dominican Republic	\$932 (905 to 968)	6.2% (6.0 to 6.5)	\$1,577 (1,192 to 2,114)	6.4% (4.8 to 8.5)
Ecuador	\$1,028 (992 to 1,077)	8.6% (8.3 to 9.1)	\$1,215 (917 to 1,583)	9.5% (7.1 to 12.3)
Egypt	\$484 (460 to 505)	4.2% (4.0 to 4.4)	\$716 (597 to 857)	4.5% (3.8 to 5.4)
El Salvador	\$598 (570 to 623)	6.9% (6.5 to 7.1)	\$742 (624 to 883)	6.6% (5.6 to 7.9)
Equatorial Guinea	\$1,089 (988 to 1,192)	2.9% (2.6 to 3.1)	\$1,719 (1,026 to 2,758)	4.2% (2.5 to 6.8)
Eritrea	\$41 (37 to 45)	3.2% (2.9 to 3.5)	\$57 (40 to 79)	3.8% (2.7 to 5.2)
Estonia	\$1,946 (1,922 to 1,969)	6.4% (6.3 to 6.4)	\$2,802 (2,170 to 3,597)	7.1% (5.5 to 9.1)
Ethiopia	\$81 (77 to 85)	4.7% (4.5 to 4.9)	\$167 (122 to 228)	4.7% (3.4 to 6.4)
Federated States of Micronesia	\$239 (230 to 247)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.7)	\$159 (106 to 225)	4.3% (2.9 to 6.0)
Fiji	\$342 (328 to 358)	3.6% (3.5 to 3.8)	\$516 (397 to 670)	4.1% (3.1 to 5.3)
Finland	\$4,101 (4,035 to 4,163)	9.4% (9.3 to 9.6)	\$5,280 (4,469 to 6,208)	10.6% (9.0 to 12.4)
France	\$4,741 (4,677 to 4,799)	11.1% (10.9 to 11.2)	\$5,417 (4,922 to 5,981)	11.5% (10.5 to 12.7)
Gabon	\$487 (448 to 524)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.9)	\$604 (423 to 872)	3.2% (2.2 to 4.6)
Georgia	\$803 (754 to 860)	7.9% (7.4 to 8.5)	\$1,195 (766 to 1,802)	8.9% (5.7 to 13.4)
Germany	\$5,532 (5,366 to 5,764)	11.1% (10.8 to 11.6)	\$6,323 (5,529 to 7,205)	10.7% (9.3 to 12.2)
Ghana	\$242 (234 to 250)	5.7% (5.5 to 5.9)	\$414 (298 to 578)	6.4% (4.6 to 8.9)
Greece	\$2,352 (2,181 to 2,515)	8.5% (7.9 to 9.1)	\$2,728 (2,386 to 3,159)	9.2% (8.1 to 10.7)
Grenada	\$715 (671 to 773)	5.2% (4.9 to 5.6)	\$985 (736 to 1,261)	5.2% (3.9 to 6.7)

2040		2015-2040
Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Annualized rate of change, health spending per person with uncertainty interval
\$192 (133 to 276)	4.7% (3.2 to 6.7)	2.8% (1.4 to 4.4)
\$85 (58 to 131)	12.3% (8.3 to 19.1)	0.9% (-0.6 to 2.7)
\$602 (367 to 943)	6.0% (3.7 to 9.4)	4.1% (2.1 to 6.2)
\$252 (199 to 310)	4.5% (3.6 to 5.5)	1.9% (1.0 to 2.8)
\$7,108 (5,323 to 8,925)	12.9% (9.7 to 16.2)	1.4% (0.3 to 2.4)
\$472 (285 to 729)	4.7% (2.8 to 7.2)	1.0% (-0.9 to 2.9)
\$40 (24 to 65)	5.2% (3.0 to 8.4)	1.3% (-0.8 to 3.4)
\$120 (84 to 174)	5.4% (3.8 to 7.8)	0.5% (-0.8 to 2.1)
\$2,445 (1,918 to 3,062)	8.1% (6.4 to 10.1)	0.9% (-0.1 to 1.8)
\$3,597 (2,615 to 4,965)	6.6% (4.8 to 9.2)	6.3% (5.0 to 7.7)
\$1,411 (970 to 1,955)	7.2% (5.0 to 10.0)	1.9% (0.5 to 3.3)
\$116 (89 to 152)	7.3% (5.6 to 9.5)	-0.5% (-1.6 to 0.6)
\$218 (109 to 377)	4.0% (2.0 to 6.9)	0.5% (-2.1 to 3.0)
\$2,139 (1,607 to 2,839)	7.2% (5.4 to 9.6)	1.9% (0.7 to 3.1)
\$235 (183 to 315)	3.9% (3.0 to 5.2)	2.4% (1.0 to 3.9)
\$3,121 (2,438 to 4,072)	8.9% (7.0 to 11.6)	2.3% (1.4 to 3.5)
\$1,512 (1,062 to 1,981)	11.5% (8.1 to 15.1)	1.7% (0.2 to 3.0)
\$4,200 (3,159 to 5,551)	9.0% (6.7 to 11.9)	1.6% (0.4 to 2.9)
\$4,223 (3,357 to 5,267)	7.5% (6.0 to 9.4)	2.1% (1.0 to 3.2)
\$50 (32 to 76)	5.3% (3.4 to 8.0)	0.4% (-1.3 to 2.2)
\$6,421 (5,373 to 7,564)	11.1% (9.3 to 13.0)	0.9% (0.2 to 1.6)
\$233 (120 to 373)	4.0% (2.1 to 6.4)	1.7% (-0.9 to 3.8)
\$835 (525 to 1,264)	5.7% (3.6 to 8.6)	1.2% (-0.6 to 2.9)
\$2,173 (1,484 to 3,106)	6.2% (4.3 to 8.9)	3.4% (1.9 to 4.9)
\$1,341 (901 to 1,909)	10.0% (6.7 to 14.2)	1.0% (-0.5 to 2.5)
\$886 (682 to 1,115)	4.8% (3.7 to 6.0)	2.4% (1.4 to 3.4)
\$865 (687 to 1,064)	6.6% (5.3 to 8.2)	1.5% (0.6 to 2.3)
\$2,305 (1,100 to 3,909)	4.7% (2.2 to 7.9)	2.9% (0.1 to 5.3)
\$67 (42 to 100)	4.1% (2.6 to 6.2)	1.9% (0.0 to 3.7)
\$3,362 (2,414 to 4,577)	7.3% (5.2 to 9.9)	2.2% (0.8 to 3.5)
\$290 (191 to 450)	5.0% (3.3 to 7.7)	5.2% (3.5 to 7.1)
\$173 (101 to 287)	4.4% (2.6 to 7.1)	-1.4% (-3.4 to 0.8)
\$704 (493 to 993)	4.5% (3.2 to 6.4)	2.9% (1.5 to 4.4)
\$5,864 (4,653 to 7,299)	11.1% (8.8 to 13.8)	1.4% (0.5 to 2.3)
\$5,824 (5,108 to 6,606)	11.6% (10.2 to 13.2)	0.8% (0.3 to 1.3)
\$653 (415 to 1,032)	3.3% (2.1 to 5.3)	1.1% (-0.6 to 3.1)
\$1,615 (793 to 2,913)	9.8% (4.8 to 17.7)	2.6% (-0.1 to 5.4)
\$6,772 (5,726 to 7,970)	10.4% (8.8 to 12.3)	0.8% (0.1 to 1.5)
\$616 (395 to 976)	6.8% (4.3 to 10.7)	3.7% (2.0 to 5.8)
\$2,881 (2,434 to 3,412)	9.5% (8.0 to 11.3)	0.8% (0.1 to 1.6)
\$1,272 (879 to 1,801)	5.2% (3.6 to 7.4)	2.3% (0.7 to 3.8)

TABLE B8

Health spending in 2030 and 2040, continued

	2015		2030	
	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval
Guatemala	\$487 (459 to 514)	6.1% (5.8 to 6.5)	\$594 (496 to 707)	6.2% (5.2 to 7.4)
Guinea	\$102 (99 to 104)	6.5% (6.4 to 6.7)	\$114 (92 to 143)	5.2% (4.2 to 6.6)
Guinea-Bissau	\$121 (117 to 129)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.4)	\$124 (93 to 177)	6.5% (4.9 to 9.2)
Guyana	\$318 (298 to 335)	4.6% (4.3 to 4.8)	\$486 (308 to 731)	4.8% (3.0 to 7.2)
Haiti	\$135 (130 to 140)	7.6% (7.4 to 7.9)	\$156 (122 to 202)	9.0% (7.0 to 11.7)
Honduras	\$370 (351 to 397)	7.4% (7.0 to 7.9)	\$491 (365 to 643)	7.6% (5.7 to 10.0)
Hungary	\$2,031 (1,969 to 2,100)	7.2% (7.0 to 7.5)	\$2,926 (2,348 to 3,647)	7.8% (6.2 to 9.7)
Iceland	\$4,205 (4,085 to 4,323)	8.8% (8.5 to 9.0)	\$5,861 (4,932 to 6,828)	8.7% (7.4 to 10.2)
India	\$236 (233 to 239)	3.7% (3.7 to 3.8)	\$502 (435 to 584)	3.9% (3.3 to 4.5)
Indonesia	\$383 (365 to 398)	3.4% (3.2 to 3.5)	\$770 (564 to 1,093)	3.7% (2.7 to 5.2)
Iran	\$1,232 (1,171 to 1,295)	7.1% (6.7 to 7.4)	\$1,926 (1,327 to 2,759)	8.8% (6.1 to 12.6)
Iraq	\$562 (502 to 644)	3.7% (3.3 to 4.2)	\$957 (574 to 1,453)	4.7% (2.8 to 7.1)
Ireland	\$5,371 (5,146 to 5,576)	8.0% (7.6 to 8.3)	\$7,603 (5,858 to 9,704)	7.3% (5.6 to 9.3)
Israel	\$2,560 (2,417 to 2,745)	7.1% (6.7 to 7.6)	\$3,183 (2,783 to 3,585)	7.3% (6.4 to 8.2)
Italy	\$3,445 (3,357 to 3,526)	9.0% (8.8 to 9.2)	\$3,984 (3,523 to 4,451)	9.4% (8.3 to 10.5)
Jamaica	\$510 (479 to 542)	5.8% (5.5 to 6.2)	\$513 (380 to 676)	5.5% (4.1 to 7.2)
Japan	\$4,286 (4,163 to 4,465)	10.4% (10.1 to 10.9)	\$4,596 (3,896 to 5,435)	9.4% (8.0 to 11.1)
Jordan	\$730 (687 to 774)	6.5% (6.1 to 6.9)	\$984 (708 to 1,297)	7.4% (5.3 to 9.8)
Kazakhstan	\$1,017 (997 to 1,040)	3.9% (3.8 to 4.0)	\$1,574 (1,100 to 2,143)	4.7% (3.3 to 6.4)
Kenya	\$187 (185 to 190)	5.8% (5.7 to 5.9)	\$251 (221 to 286)	5.8% (5.1 to 6.6)
Kiribati	\$189 (171 to 212)	10.1% (9.2 to 11.3)	\$296 (243 to 369)	15.6% (12.9 to 19.3)
Kuwait	\$2,640 (2,425 to 2,869)	3.6% (3.3 to 3.9)	\$2,821 (1,381 to 4,552)	4.4% (2.1 to 7.1)
Kyrgyzstan	\$308 (293 to 331)	8.6% (8.1 to 9.2)	\$412 (277 to 594)	10.3% (7.0 to 14.9)
Laos	\$178 (167 to 195)	2.8% (2.6 to 3.1)	\$318 (234 to 420)	2.4% (1.8 to 3.2)
Latvia	\$1,683 (1,593 to 1,771)	6.5% (6.2 to 6.9)	\$2,610 (2,070 to 3,302)	7.8% (6.2 to 9.9)
Lebanon	\$1,207 (1,102 to 1,312)	7.4% (6.7 to 8.0)	\$1,331 (829 to 2,080)	7.1% (4.4 to 11.1)
Lesotho	\$262 (254 to 270)	8.2% (8.0 to 8.5)	\$467 (371 to 595)	9.7% (7.7 to 12.3)
Liberia	\$481 (474 to 488)	53.9% (53.1 to 54.6)	\$265 (191 to 380)	32.1% (23.1 to 46.1)
Libya	\$502 (435 to 582)	8.0% (7.0 to 9.3)	\$597 (412 to 840)	6.3% (4.4 to 8.9)
Lithuania	\$1,941 (1,872 to 2,010)	6.4% (6.2 to 6.6)	\$3,184 (2,511 to 3,970)	7.6% (6.0 to 9.5)
Luxembourg	\$6,530 (6,288 to 6,784)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.4)	\$9,624 (7,816 to 11,657)	7.4% (6.0 to 9.0)
Macedonia	\$921 (758 to 1,196)	6.3% (5.2 to 8.2)	\$1,115 (818 to 1,496)	5.7% (4.2 to 7.6)
Madagascar	\$78 (74 to 81)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.5)	\$100 (70 to 136)	5.6% (4.0 to 7.6)
Malawi	\$135 (132 to 138)	11.8% (11.5 to 12.0)	\$156 (116 to 216)	13.3% (9.8 to 18.3)
Malaysia	\$1,072 (1,041 to 1,105)	4.0% (3.8 to 4.1)	\$1,874 (1,540 to 2,243)	4.8% (3.9 to 5.7)
Maldives	\$1,850 (1,719 to 1,990)	11.6% (10.8 to 12.5)	\$2,223 (1,542 to 3,004)	10.4% (7.2 to 14.0)
Mali	\$110 (105 to 115)	5.6% (5.4 to 5.9)	\$159 (124 to 197)	6.0% (4.7 to 7.5)
Malta	\$3,642 (3,494 to 3,766)	9.6% (9.2 to 9.9)	\$5,909 (5,079 to 6,847)	9.4% (8.1 to 10.9)
Marshall Islands	\$604 (565 to 646)	18.0% (16.9 to 19.1)	\$578 (326 to 891)	13.8% (7.8 to 21.4)
Mauritania	\$184 (174 to 194)	4.5% (4.3 to 4.8)	\$228 (160 to 322)	4.9% (3.4 to 6.9)
Mauritius	\$1,094 (1,047 to 1,137)	5.3% (5.1 to 5.5)	\$2,088 (1,461 to 2,974)	6.3% (4.4 to 9.0)

2040		2015-2040
Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Annualized rate of change, health spending per person with uncertainty interval
\$694 (541 to 886)	6.5% (5.1 to 8.4)	1.4% (0.4 to 2.5)
\$150 (112 to 204)	5.3% (4.0 to 7.3)	1.5% (0.4 to 2.8)
\$139 (91 to 223)	6.2% (4.1 to 9.9)	0.4% (-1.2 to 2.5)
\$630 (326 to 1,052)	4.9% (2.5 to 8.2)	2.6% (0.1 to 4.9)
\$183 (130 to 270)	10.8% (7.5 to 16.2)	1.1% (-0.1 to 2.8)
\$596 (410 to 857)	7.8% (5.3 to 11.2)	1.9% (0.4 to 3.4)
\$3,723 (2,751 to 5,075)	7.9% (5.8 to 10.7)	2.4% (1.2 to 3.8)
\$7,519 (6,043 to 9,071)	8.9% (7.2 to 10.7)	2.3% (1.5 to 3.1)
\$820 (679 to 1,003)	3.9% (3.2 to 4.8)	5.1% (4.3 to 6.0)
\$1,220 (787 to 1,960)	3.9% (2.5 to 6.3)	4.6% (2.9 to 6.7)
\$2,550 (1,571 to 4,261)	9.3% (5.7 to 15.5)	2.8% (0.9 to 5.1)
\$1,228 (634 to 2,103)	5.0% (2.6 to 8.5)	3.0% (0.5 to 5.3)
\$10,189 (7,292 to 13,802)	6.8% (4.8 to 9.2)	2.5% (1.2 to 3.8)
\$3,643 (3,061 to 4,293)	7.6% (6.4 to 9.0)	1.4% (0.7 to 2.1)
\$4,412 (3,734 to 5,150)	9.5% (8.1 to 11.1)	1.0% (0.3 to 1.6)
\$549 (370 to 800)	5.6% (3.8 to 8.1)	0.2% (-1.3 to 1.8)
\$5,052 (4,185 to 6,193)	9.1% (7.6 to 11.2)	0.6% (-0.1 to 1.5)
\$1,104 (707 to 1,608)	7.9% (5.0 to 11.4)	1.6% (-0.1 to 3.1)
\$1,945 (1,151 to 2,927)	5.0% (2.9 to 7.5)	2.5% (0.5 to 4.3)
\$310 (259 to 371)	6.1% (5.1 to 7.2)	2.0% (1.3 to 2.8)
\$339 (255 to 469)	17.2% (13.2 to 23.3)	2.3% (1.0 to 3.7)
\$2,681 (1,133 to 4,773)	4.6% (2.0 to 8.2)	-0.2% (-3.3 to 2.4)
\$504 (287 to 829)	11.6% (6.6 to 19.0)	1.9% (-0.2 to 4.1)
\$513 (325 to 747)	2.4% (1.5 to 3.4)	4.2% (2.4 to 6.0)
\$3,266 (2,409 to 4,337)	8.2% (6.1 to 11.0)	2.6% (1.4 to 3.9)
\$1,359 (737 to 2,271)	7.2% (3.9 to 12.0)	0.3% (-2.0 to 2.6)
\$641 (461 to 887)	9.9% (7.1 to 13.7)	3.6% (2.3 to 5.0)
\$340 (213 to 582)	43.5% (27.4 to 74.4)	-1.5% (-3.2 to 0.8)
\$798 (499 to 1,226)	6.0% (3.7 to 9.2)	1.8% (-0.1 to 3.7)
\$4,026 (2,985 to 5,263)	7.9% (5.8 to 10.3)	2.9% (1.7 to 4.1)
\$11,363 (8,800 to 14,137)	7.9% (6.2 to 9.9)	2.2% (1.2 to 3.2)
\$1,319 (878 to 1,851)	5.5% (3.7 to 7.7)	1.4% (-0.4 to 3.1)
\$112 (70 to 161)	5.5% (3.4 to 7.9)	1.4% (-0.5 to 3.0)
\$179 (119 to 279)	14.6% (9.7 to 22.9)	1.0% (-0.5 to 2.9)
\$2,587 (1,920 to 3,469)	5.4% (4.0 to 7.2)	3.5% (2.3 to 4.8)
\$2,465 (1,523 to 3,693)	10.1% (6.3 to 15.2)	1.1% (-0.9 to 2.9)
\$211 (151 to 287)	6.2% (4.4 to 8.4)	2.6% (1.2 to 4.0)
\$8,586 (7,161 to 10,253)	9.0% (7.5 to 10.8)	3.5% (2.7 to 4.3)
\$615 (317 to 1,018)	14.1% (7.3 to 23.2)	-0.1% (-2.6 to 2.1)
\$261 (152 to 429)	5.5% (3.2 to 9.0)	1.3% (-0.8 to 3.5)
\$3,148 (1,892 to 4,976)	7.0% (4.2 to 11.0)	4.2% (2.2 to 6.2)

TABLE B8

Health spending in 2030 and 2040, continued

	2015		2030	
	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval
Mexico	\$1,081 (1,050 to 1,112)	5.9% (5.7 to 6.0)	\$1,548 (1,304 to 1,820)	7.3% (6.1 to 8.5)
Moldova	\$543 (516 to 574)	10.3% (9.8 to 10.9)	\$713 (504 to 1,004)	10.9% (7.7 to 15.4)
Mongolia	\$496 (475 to 522)	3.9% (3.7 to 4.1)	\$938 (604 to 1,422)	5.8% (3.7 to 8.7)
Montenegro	\$985 (954 to 1,017)	5.9% (5.7 to 6.1)	\$1,269 (1,099 to 1,458)	6.1% (5.3 to 7.0)
Morocco	\$454 (438 to 472)	5.5% (5.4 to 5.8)	\$787 (630 to 982)	6.7% (5.3 to 8.3)
Mozambique	\$72 (71 to 74)	5.7% (5.6 to 5.9)	\$127 (94 to 173)	7.5% (5.5 to 10.3)
Myanmar	\$301 (270 to 339)	5.2% (4.6 to 5.8)	\$703 (515 to 949)	5.2% (3.8 to 7.0)
Namibia	\$1,033 (991 to 1,084)	8.8% (8.5 to 9.3)	\$1,180 (930 to 1,468)	9.0% (7.1 to 11.2)
Nepal	\$160 (153 to 167)	6.4% (6.1 to 6.7)	\$224 (157 to 325)	5.9% (4.1 to 8.5)
Netherlands	\$5,579 (5,360 to 5,835)	10.7% (10.3 to 11.2)	\$6,446 (5,454 to 7,631)	10.2% (8.6 to 12.1)
New Zealand	\$3,648 (3,481 to 3,856)	9.5% (9.1 to 10.1)	\$4,395 (3,867 to 5,010)	9.4% (8.3 to 10.7)
Nicaragua	\$432 (413 to 454)	8.1% (7.7 to 8.5)	\$540 (428 to 681)	7.4% (5.9 to 9.4)
Niger	\$67 (65 to 69)	6.5% (6.4 to 6.7)	\$85 (68 to 104)	7.0% (5.6 to 8.5)
Nigeria	\$216 (201 to 234)	3.5% (3.2 to 3.7)	\$299 (212 to 412)	4.8% (3.4 to 6.6)
North Korea	\$134 (128 to 139)	7.2% (6.9 to 7.5)	\$119 (111 to 127)	6.8% (6.4 to 7.3)
Norway	\$7,024 (6,810 to 7,268)	9.9% (9.6 to 10.2)	\$7,884 (5,722 to 9,992)	10.2% (7.4 to 12.9)
Oman	\$1,684 (1,555 to 1,799)	3.7% (3.4 to 4.0)	\$2,166 (1,360 to 3,253)	4.2% (2.6 to 6.3)
Pakistan	\$142 (136 to 150)	2.7% (2.6 to 2.9)	\$222 (166 to 290)	2.9% (2.2 to 3.9)
Palestine	\$390 (345 to 435)	9.7% (8.6 to 10.9)	\$527 (426 to 642)	10.6% (8.6 to 13.0)
Panama	\$1,588 (1,535 to 1,649)	7.0% (6.7 to 7.2)	\$2,732 (2,198 to 3,374)	7.1% (5.7 to 8.8)
Papua New Guinea	\$121 (114 to 131)	3.8% (3.6 to 4.1)	\$127 (92 to 170)	3.3% (2.4 to 4.4)
Paraguay	\$738 (706 to 777)	7.8% (7.5 to 8.3)	\$1,274 (978 to 1,583)	9.2% (7.1 to 11.4)
Peru	\$683 (669 to 698)	5.4% (5.3 to 5.5)	\$993 (778 to 1,261)	5.7% (4.4 to 7.2)
Philippines	\$333 (324 to 347)	4.4% (4.3 to 4.6)	\$652 (525 to 792)	5.0% (4.1 to 6.1)
Poland	\$1,757 (1,671 to 1,837)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	\$2,709 (2,372 to 3,112)	6.3% (5.5 to 7.2)
Portugal	\$2,712 (2,621 to 2,819)	9.0% (8.7 to 9.3)	\$3,753 (3,263 to 4,287)	10.0% (8.7 to 11.4)
Qatar	\$3,251 (3,050 to 3,450)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.8)	\$4,138 (2,195 to 7,375)	4.0% (2.1 to 7.1)
Romania	\$1,128 (1,051 to 1,198)	4.9% (4.6 to 5.3)	\$2,112 (1,527 to 2,848)	5.7% (4.1 to 7.7)
Russia	\$1,544 (1,523 to 1,564)	5.7% (5.6 to 5.8)	\$1,988 (1,502 to 2,616)	6.8% (5.1 to 8.9)
Rwanda	\$149 (143 to 155)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.3)	\$239 (190 to 291)	7.2% (5.7 to 8.8)
Saint Lucia	\$714 (658 to 793)	5.9% (5.4 to 6.5)	\$957 (745 to 1,242)	6.5% (5.1 to 8.5)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$523 (506 to 537)	4.7% (4.5 to 4.8)	\$693 (532 to 902)	5.1% (3.9 to 6.6)
Samoa	\$342 (319 to 364)	6.5% (6.0 to 6.9)	\$464 (280 to 764)	7.2% (4.4 to 11.8)
Sao Tome and Principe	\$216 (206 to 225)	6.5% (6.2 to 6.7)	\$253 (157 to 403)	5.5% (3.4 to 8.7)
Saudi Arabia	\$3,138 (2,975 to 3,318)	5.6% (5.3 to 6.0)	\$3,913 (2,362 to 6,196)	7.0% (4.2 to 11.0)
Senegal	\$119 (113 to 123)	4.7% (4.4 to 4.9)	\$147 (124 to 172)	4.0% (3.4 to 4.7)
Serbia	\$1,398 (1,349 to 1,459)	9.5% (9.2 to 10.0)	\$2,111 (1,646 to 2,756)	11.2% (8.7 to 14.6)
Seychelles	\$957 (870 to 1,057)	3.4% (3.1 to 3.8)	\$1,416 (601 to 2,425)	3.3% (1.4 to 5.7)
Sierra Leone	\$248 (232 to 260)	16.4% (15.3 to 17.2)	\$214 (164 to 274)	12.1% (9.3 to 15.5)
Singapore	\$3,657 (3,529 to 3,810)	4.2% (4.1 to 4.4)	\$4,651 (3,511 to 6,056)	4.1% (3.1 to 5.3)
Slovakia	\$2,216 (2,085 to 2,350)	7.0% (6.6 to 7.4)	\$3,539 (2,718 to 4,537)	8.1% (6.2 to 10.3)

2040		2015-2040
Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Annualized rate of change, health spending per person with uncertainty interval
\$1,852 (1,471 to 2,303)	7.8% (6.2 to 9.7)	2.2% (1.2 to 3.1)
\$822 (508 to 1,237)	10.8% (6.6 to 16.2)	1.6% (-0.3 to 3.4)
\$1,293 (711 to 2,196)	6.9% (3.8 to 11.7)	3.7% (1.4 to 6.1)
\$1,472 (1,193 to 1,779)	6.2% (5.0 to 7.4)	1.6% (0.7 to 2.4)
\$1,056 (788 to 1,409)	6.7% (5.0 to 9.0)	3.4% (2.2 to 4.7)
\$159 (107 to 235)	7.7% (5.2 to 11.5)	3.1% (1.6 to 4.9)
\$1,185 (755 to 1,804)	5.2% (3.3 to 7.9)	5.5% (3.7 to 7.5)
\$1,260 (941 to 1,656)	9.2% (6.9 to 12.1)	0.8% (-0.4 to 1.9)
\$292 (184 to 480)	6.0% (3.8 to 9.8)	2.3% (0.6 to 4.5)
\$7,202 (5,770 to 8,841)	9.7% (7.8 to 12.0)	1.0% (0.1 to 1.9)
\$5,001 (4,201 to 5,884)	9.2% (7.7 to 10.9)	1.3% (0.6 to 2.0)
\$651 (482 to 873)	7.3% (5.4 to 9.8)	1.6% (0.4 to 2.9)
\$97 (71 to 125)	7.1% (5.2 to 9.2)	1.4% (0.2 to 2.5)
\$332 (217 to 509)	5.4% (3.5 to 8.3)	1.7% (0.0 to 3.5)
\$114 (103 to 125)	6.9% (6.2 to 7.5)	-0.6% (-1.0 to -0.2)
\$8,101 (5,263 to 11192)	10.0% (6.5 to 13.8)	0.5% (-1.2 to 1.9)
\$2,492 (1,409 to 3,927)	4.4% (2.5 to 7.0)	1.4% (-0.7 to 3.5)
\$305 (210 to 443)	3.0% (2.0 to 4.3)	3.0% (1.6 to 4.6)
\$662 (501 to 883)	11.0% (8.3 to 14.7)	2.1% (0.9 to 3.4)
\$3,944 (2,963 to 5,081)	7.4% (5.5 to 9.5)	3.7% (2.5 to 4.8)
\$145 (94 to 211)	3.3% (2.1 to 4.7)	0.6% (-1.0 to 2.3)
\$1,838 (1,282 to 2,499)	10.4% (7.3 to 14.2)	3.7% (2.2 to 5.0)
\$1,302 (936 to 1,731)	6.0% (4.3 to 7.9)	2.6% (1.3 to 3.8)
\$1,003 (737 to 1,355)	5.5% (4.0 to 7.4)	4.5% (3.3 to 5.8)
\$3,557 (2,936 to 4,342)	6.3% (5.2 to 7.7)	2.8% (2.1 to 3.7)
\$4,606 (3,788 to 5,457)	10.4% (8.6 to 12.3)	2.1% (1.3 to 2.9)
\$4,130 (1,961 to 8,500)	4.6% (2.2 to 9.5)	0.6% (-2.1 to 3.9)
\$3,085 (2,066 to 4,753)	6.0% (4.0 to 9.2)	4.0% (2.5 to 5.9)
\$2,142 (1,486 to 2,973)	6.9% (4.8 to 9.6)	1.3% (-0.1 to 2.7)
\$348 (257 to 465)	6.9% (5.1 to 9.2)	3.4% (2.2 to 4.7)
\$1,093 (790 to 1,501)	6.8% (4.9 to 9.3)	1.7% (0.4 to 3.1)
\$831 (586 to 1,161)	5.4% (3.8 to 7.6)	1.8% (0.4 to 3.3)
\$577 (308 to 1,007)	8.2% (4.4 to 14.2)	1.9% (-0.5 to 4.3)
\$305 (151 to 620)	5.4% (2.7 to 11.0)	1.1% (-1.4 to 4.3)
\$4,248 (2,200 to 8,079)	7.5% (3.9 to 14.3)	1.0% (-1.5 to 3.9)
\$190 (149 to 235)	3.8% (3.0 to 4.7)	1.9% (0.9 to 2.8)
\$2,653 (1,950 to 3,685)	11.7% (8.6 to 16.2)	2.5% (1.3 to 4.0)
\$1,911 (636 to 3,963)	3.3% (1.1 to 6.9)	2.4% (-1.7 to 5.9)
\$241 (172 to 342)	14.0% (10.0 to 20.1)	-0.2% (-1.5 to 1.3)
\$5,212 (3,655 to 7,189)	4.1% (2.9 to 5.7)	1.4% (0.0 to 2.7)
\$4,680 (3,290 to 6,359)	8.5% (6.0 to 11.5)	3.0% (1.6 to 4.3)

TABLE B8

Health spending in 2030 and 2040, continued

	2015		2030	
	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval
Slovenia	\$2,806 (2,744 to 2,884)	8.5% (8.3 to 8.8)	\$3,993 (3,404 to 4,633)	9.3% (8.0 to 10.8)
Solomon Islands	\$157 (144 to 166)	7.9% (7.2 to 8.3)	\$216 (144 to 309)	9.3% (6.1 to 13.3)
Somalia	\$42 (42 to 43)	6.7% (6.6 to 6.9)	\$73 (57 to 101)	10.4% (8.4 to 13.7)
South Africa	\$1,109 (1,091 to 1,128)	8.1% (8.0 to 8.3)	\$1,207 (1,035 to 1,406)	8.7% (7.5 to 10.1)
South Korea	\$2,835 (2,785 to 2,884)	7.4% (7.3 to 7.5)	\$4,956 (4,047 to 6,039)	9.6% (7.8 to 11.7)
South Sudan	\$81 (79 to 84)	2.6% (2.5 to 2.6)	\$126 (109 to 147)	4.4% (3.8 to 5.1)
Spain	\$3,363 (3,262 to 3,450)	9.1% (8.9 to 9.4)	\$4,359 (3,825 to 4,943)	9.4% (8.3 to 10.7)
Sri Lanka	\$360 (348 to 370)	3.0% (2.9 to 3.1)	\$664 (481 to 899)	3.1% (2.2 to 4.1)
Sudan	\$282 (262 to 306)	6.2% (5.8 to 6.8)	\$371 (226 to 566)	6.5% (3.9 to 9.9)
Suriname	\$993 (904 to 1,074)	6.0% (5.5 to 6.5)	\$879 (555 to 1,347)	6.1% (3.9 to 9.4)
Swaziland	\$693 (661 to 729)	7.4% (7.1 to 7.8)	\$1,043 (719 to 1,440)	10.6% (7.4 to 14.5)
Sweden	\$5,550 (5,346 to 5,748)	11.0% (10.6 to 11.4)	\$7,051 (5,886 to 8,386)	11.8% (9.9 to 14.1)
Switzerland	\$7,465 (7,252 to 7,662)	11.9% (11.5 to 12.2)	\$7,486 (6,586 to 8,427)	10.9% (9.6 to 12.3)
Syria	\$241 (207 to 284)	4.6% (4.0 to 5.5)	\$263 (187 to 364)	4.9% (3.5 to 6.8)
Taiwan	\$2,535 (2,513 to 2,555)	5.5% (5.5 to 5.6)	\$3,577 (3,003 to 4,209)	6.2% (5.2 to 7.3)
Tajikistan	\$200 (192 to 209)	6.8% (6.5 to 7.0)	\$305 (214 to 416)	8.5% (6.0 to 11.6)
Tanzania	\$161 (147 to 176)	5.8% (5.3 to 6.3)	\$291 (202 to 412)	6.2% (4.3 to 8.8)
Thailand	\$614 (588 to 643)	3.7% (3.6 to 3.9)	\$940 (711 to 1,232)	3.9% (2.9 to 5.1)
The Bahamas	\$1,818 (1,713 to 1,935)	7.3% (6.9 to 7.8)	\$2,288 (1,814 to 2,944)	9.0% (7.1 to 11.5)
The Gambia	\$141 (135 to 148)	8.1% (7.8 to 8.6)	\$176 (128 to 235)	10.0% (7.3 to 13.4)
Timor-Leste	\$103 (96 to 112)	2.7% (2.5 to 2.9)	\$183 (141 to 233)	5.2% (4.0 to 6.6)
Togo	\$96 (92 to 101)	6.2% (5.9 to 6.5)	\$128 (99 to 168)	6.5% (5.0 to 8.5)
Tonga	\$241 (229 to 255)	4.6% (4.4 to 4.9)	\$468 (329 to 622)	6.2% (4.4 to 8.3)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$2,024 (1,917 to 2,158)	5.9% (5.6 to 6.3)	\$2,725 (1,875 to 3,686)	8.2% (5.6 to 11.0)
Tunisia	\$791 (770 to 817)	6.7% (6.6 to 7.0)	\$1,012 (869 to 1,182)	7.7% (6.6 to 9.0)
Turkey	\$1,029 (989 to 1,074)	4.2% (4.1 to 4.4)	\$1,905 (1,300 to 2,554)	4.9% (3.4 to 6.6)
Turkmenistan	\$1,171 (1,078 to 1,281)	6.1% (5.7 to 6.7)	\$1,922 (1,094 to 3,151)	5.9% (3.4 to 9.7)
Uganda	\$159 (146 to 168)	7.5% (6.9 to 8.0)	\$215 (167 to 277)	8.3% (6.4 to 10.6)
Ukraine	\$598 (575 to 624)	6.4% (6.2 to 6.7)	\$734 (597 to 891)	7.9% (6.5 to 9.6)
United Arab Emirates	\$2,489 (2,354 to 2,636)	3.5% (3.3 to 3.7)	\$3,304 (2,022 to 5,099)	4.1% (2.5 to 6.3)
United Kingdom	\$4,285 (4,160 to 4,409)	9.8% (9.6 to 10.1)	\$4,948 (4,041 to 5,846)	10.3% (8.4 to 12.1)
United States	\$9,839 (9,677 to 9,983)	16.8% (16.5 to 17.0)	\$13,297 (10,528 to 15,283)	19.2% (15.2 to 22.0)
Uruguay	\$2,038 (1,943 to 2,116)	9.2% (8.8 to 9.6)	\$2,644 (2,153 to 3,243)	8.6% (7.0 to 10.6)
Uzbekistan	\$451 (439 to 463)	6.2% (6.1 to 6.4)	\$777 (571 to 1,035)	7.1% (5.3 to 9.5)
Vanuatu	\$147 (136 to 161)	5.2% (4.8 to 5.7)	\$139 (103 to 182)	4.3% (3.2 to 5.7)
Venezuela	\$590 (559 to 616)	3.6% (3.4 to 3.7)	\$443 (259 to 702)	4.1% (2.4 to 6.4)
Vietnam	\$320 (308 to 334)	5.1% (4.9 to 5.4)	\$685 (513 to 913)	5.5% (4.1 to 7.4)
Yemen	\$179 (157 to 199)	6.5% (5.7 to 7.2)	\$172 (108 to 263)	7.1% (4.5 to 10.8)
Zambia	\$241 (231 to 251)	6.0% (5.7 to 6.2)	\$309 (240 to 408)	6.6% (5.1 to 8.6)
Zimbabwe	\$191 (181 to 201)	8.8% (8.4 to 9.3)	\$188 (138 to 256)	9.1% (6.7 to 12.4)

Notes: All figures are in millions of 2017 purchasing power parity dollars. Total health spending includes direct domestic spending and development assistance for health. Total health spending does not include illicit transfers or indirect costs associated with health care such as transportation, lost wages, or cost of informal caregivers.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

2040		2015-2040
Health spending per person with uncertainty interval	Health spending per GDP with uncertainty interval	Annualized rate of change, health spending per person with uncertainty interval
\$5,093 (4,094 to 6,380)	9.7% (7.8 to 12.1)	2.4% (1.5 to 3.4)
\$262 (151 to 427)	10.2% (5.8 to 16.7)	1.9% (-0.2 to 4.1)
\$89 (60 to 147)	12.0% (8.6 to 18.7)	2.9% (1.4 to 5.1)
\$1,220 (994 to 1,485)	8.7% (7.1 to 10.6)	0.4% (-0.4 to 1.2)
\$6,565 (4,751 to 8,994)	11.0% (7.9 to 15.0)	3.4% (2.1 to 4.7)
\$127 (103 to 157)	4.7% (3.8 to 5.9)	1.8% (1.0 to 2.7)
\$5,411 (4,514 to 6,353)	9.4% (7.8 to 11.0)	1.9% (1.2 to 2.6)
\$1,026 (677 to 1,551)	3.2% (2.1 to 4.9)	4.2% (2.6 to 6.0)
\$427 (222 to 732)	6.8% (3.5 to 11.8)	1.5% (-0.9 to 3.9)
\$907 (488 to 1,550)	6.0% (3.3 to 10.3)	-0.5% (-2.8 to 1.9)
\$1,210 (740 to 1,809)	11.7% (7.3 to 17.5)	2.2% (0.2 to 3.9)
\$8,004 (6,432 to 9,894)	11.9% (9.6 to 14.7)	1.5% (0.6 to 2.3)
\$7,634 (6,549 to 8,825)	10.6% (9.1 to 12.3)	0.1% (-0.5 to 0.7)
\$261 (170 to 385)	5.1% (3.3 to 7.5)	0.2% (-1.5 to 2.0)
\$3,813 (2,983 to 4,744)	6.1% (4.8 to 7.6)	1.6% (0.7 to 2.5)
\$413 (238 to 653)	10.2% (5.9 to 16.1)	2.8% (0.7 to 4.9)
\$413 (263 to 668)	6.3% (4.0 to 10.2)	3.7% (1.8 to 5.9)
\$1,180 (831 to 1,659)	4.0% (2.8 to 5.7)	2.6% (1.2 to 4.1)
\$2,503 (1,844 to 3,319)	9.7% (7.2 to 12.9)	1.2% (0.0 to 2.5)
\$215 (141 to 322)	11.8% (7.7 to 17.7)	1.6% (0.0 to 3.4)
\$222 (157 to 312)	5.8% (4.1 to 8.0)	3.1% (1.7 to 4.6)
\$162 (109 to 246)	6.8% (4.6 to 10.4)	2.0% (0.5 to 3.9)
\$688 (447 to 1,014)	7.1% (4.6 to 10.4)	4.2% (2.5 to 5.9)
\$2,983 (1,759 to 4,548)	8.5% (5.0 to 13.0)	1.4% (-0.6 to 3.3)
\$1,110 (907 to 1,426)	8.0% (6.5 to 10.3)	1.3% (0.6 to 2.4)
\$2,727 (1,555 to 4,047)	5.2% (3.0 to 7.7)	3.9% (1.6 to 5.6)
\$2,793 (1,202 to 5,571)	5.9% (2.6 to 11.8)	3.3% (0.1 to 6.5)
\$263 (191 to 353)	8.8% (6.4 to 11.9)	2.0% (0.7 to 3.3)
\$740 (581 to 938)	8.4% (6.6 to 10.6)	0.8% (-0.1 to 1.9)
\$3,705 (1,970 to 6,325)	4.3% (2.3 to 7.4)	1.4% (-0.9 to 3.8)
\$5,348 (4,093 to 6,763)	10.2% (7.8 to 12.9)	0.9% (-0.2 to 1.8)
\$16,362 (12,275 to 19,560)	20.8% (15.6 to 24.9)	2.0% (0.9 to 2.8)
\$3,074 (2,325 to 3,946)	8.2% (6.2 to 10.5)	1.6% (0.5 to 2.7)
\$1,073 (712 to 1,639)	7.4% (4.9 to 11.3)	3.4% (1.9 to 5.3)
\$140 (90 to 200)	4.2% (2.7 to 6.0)	-0.3% (-1.9 to 1.3)
\$462 (231 to 783)	4.2% (2.1 to 7.1)	-1.2% (-3.7 to 1.2)
\$1,151 (765 to 1,733)	5.8% (3.8 to 8.7)	5.2% (3.5 to 7.0)
\$181 (97 to 318)	6.9% (3.7 to 12.1)	-0.1% (-2.4 to 2.5)
\$349 (248 to 493)	6.6% (4.7 to 9.3)	1.4% (0.1 to 2.8)
\$194 (135 to 278)	9.6% (6.7 to 13.8)	0.0% (-1.4 to 1.6)

TABLE B9

Health spending by source, 2030 and growth

	Health spending by source per total, 2030			
	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
GLOBAL	60.6% (57.8 to 64.6)	14.8% (10.2 to 17.4)	24.1% (22.2 to 26.2)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.6)
WORLD BANK INCOME GROUPS				
High-income	66.0% (62.0 to 72.9)	19.9% (12.2 to 24.0)	14.1% (12.7 to 16.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Upper-middle-income	61.5% (56.0 to 67.3)	7.9% (6.1 to 10.3)	30.5% (25.8 to 35.6)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)
Lower-middle-income	32.4% (28.8 to 35.8)	8.0% (6.6 to 9.5)	57.6% (53.9 to 61.5)	2.1% (1.8 to 2.4)
Low-income	28.6% (23.8 to 33.6)	9.4% (6.6 to 13.9)	36.3% (32.3 to 40.8)	25.7% (22.8 to 28.7)
GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE SUPER-REGION				
Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia	57.9% (52.2 to 63.2)	3.0% (2.4 to 3.7)	38.7% (33.5 to 44.6)	0.4% (0.3 to 0.5)
GBD high-income	66.0% (61.9 to 73.3)	20.4% (12.3 to 24.7)	13.6% (12.2 to 15.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Latin America and Caribbean	50.4% (45.3 to 55.4)	18.2% (13.6 to 21.9)	31.0% (27.0 to 35.5)	0.4% (0.3 to 0.6)
North Africa and Middle East	58.1% (52.0 to 64.3)	7.5% (5.5 to 10.2)	34.0% (28.1 to 39.7)	0.4% (0.3 to 0.5)
South Asia	28.6% (23.4 to 33.9)	9.2% (6.6 to 12.0)	61.3% (55.3 to 67.1)	0.9% (0.7 to 1.2)
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	61.3% (53.9 to 69.3)	6.2% (4.0 to 9.3)	32.3% (25.4 to 39.3)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.2% (31.0 to 40.1)	11.4% (9.3 to 13.9)	38.4% (33.5 to 43.3)	15.0% (13.3 to 16.8)
COUNTRY				
Afghanistan	11.8% (10.8 to 12.3)	0.6% (0.5 to 0.8)	66.2% (60.6 to 71.7)	20.6% (18.5 to 24.2)
Albania	46.2% (43.4 to 47.5)	3.4% (2.0 to 5.6)	49.2% (40.1 to 60.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Algeria	69.6% (58.4 to 78.5)	1.1% (1.0 to 1.2)	28.7% (25.1 to 32.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Andorra	53.1% (48.7 to 58.9)	6.9% (6.2 to 7.7)	39.7% (36.6 to 42.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Angola	51.2% (33.3 to 67.0)	5.1% (4.1 to 5.5)	38.0% (31.1 to 47.0)	2.6% (2.4 to 2.9)
Antigua and Barbuda	64.0% (47.3 to 76.9)	13.1% (11.8 to 15.0)	21.4% (18.0 to 24.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Argentina	74.9% (69.9 to 80.7)	6.9% (6.5 to 7.8)	17.1% (13.3 to 22.9)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.4)
Armenia	21.4% (18.1 to 23.7)	1.2% (1.0 to 1.4)	74.2% (57.5 to 85.7)	1.7% (1.5 to 2.0)
Australia	67.4% (65.0 to 68.9)	13.0% (9.9 to 16.6)	19.5% (18.4 to 20.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Austria	75.5% (73.7 to 77.7)	6.3% (5.4 to 7.2)	18.1% (17.7 to 18.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Azerbaijan	22.5% (21.3 to 23.1)	0.5% (0.4 to 0.6)	74.9% (61.4 to 87.0)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.3)
Bahrain	64.5% (55.2 to 72.4)	9.1% (6.6 to 14.2)	24.5% (19.3 to 30.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Bangladesh	18.1% (14.7 to 21.5)	2.5% (1.9 to 3.2)	76.1% (74.3 to 78.0)	3.1% (2.4 to 4.0)
Barbados	49.7% (40.8 to 57.2)	6.9% (6.5 to 7.6)	42.9% (42.5 to 44.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Belarus	51.3% (48.8 to 52.7)	1.9% (1.8 to 2.0)	44.8% (31.3 to 60.3)	0.9% (0.8 to 1.0)
Belgium	81.5% (79.0 to 83.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)	18.3% (16.6 to 20.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Belize	63.2% (56.3 to 69.7)	9.3% (4.8 to 15.1)	22.9% (22.3 to 23.4)	3.8% (2.9 to 5.1)
Benin	28.8% (17.9 to 41.8)	5.7% (5.6 to 6.0)	44.6% (43.8 to 45.3)	19.9% (17.6 to 23.9)
Bhutan	73.0% (63.0 to 82.3)	1.2% (1.1 to 1.3)	24.1% (23.2 to 25.3)	0.3% (0.0 to 0.7)
Bolivia	72.1% (64.6 to 78.1)	2.4% (1.8 to 3.2)	24.3% (24.0 to 25.0)	0.5% (0.3 to 0.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.2% (63.3 to 77.2)	1.4% (1.1 to 2.4)	24.7% (19.4 to 32.7)	1.1% (1.0 to 1.4)
Botswana	48.5% (41.9 to 54.1)	33.5% (24.2 to 47.1)	7.4% (4.8 to 10.6)	9.1% (8.4 to 10.5)
Brazil	43.1% (32.4 to 51.0)	30.2% (24.5 to 32.3)	26.0% (25.6 to 27.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Brunei	86.6% (78.5 to 92.0)	4.5% (3.7 to 5.2)	7.9% (5.9 to 10.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Bulgaria	55.7% (46.0 to 63.5)	1.5% (1.1 to 2.2)	42.4% (41.2 to 45.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Burkina Faso	38.8% (32.2 to 46.3)	7.6% (4.1 to 13.5)	33.7% (26.5 to 42.5)	18.3% (16.6 to 21.3)
Burundi	25.5% (19.9 to 30.5)	1.1% (0.6 to 1.8)	20.8% (15.0 to 28.6)	51.1% (46.3 to 59.0)

Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2030

Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
2.2% (1.7 to 2.6)	2.3% (1.8 to 2.9)	1.0% (-1.7 to 2.2)	2.7% (2.3 to 3.2)	2.1% (1.5 to 2.7)
1.8% (1.0 to 2.3)	2.0% (1.4 to 2.5)	1.1% (-2.6 to 2.6)	1.7% (1.2 to 2.3)	-
4.3% (3.5 to 5.4)	4.8% (3.5 to 6.4)	2.5% (0.9 to 4.5)	4.0% (3.0 to 5.0)	1.6% (0.2 to 3.3)
4.1% (3.5 to 4.6)	4.2% (3.4 to 5.0)	4.6% (3.3 to 5.9)	4.0% (3.2 to 5.0)	1.3% (0.5 to 2.2)
2.0% (1.3 to 2.6)	3.9% (2.4 to 5.5)	3.8% (1.3 to 7.0)	1.5% (0.7 to 2.3)	0.9% (0.1 to 1.8)
2.2% (1.4 to 3.0)	1.7% (0.7 to 2.9)	2.2% (0.7 to 3.8)	2.9% (1.8 to 4.2)	4.4% (3.2 to 5.8)
1.7% (0.9 to 2.3)	1.9% (1.4 to 2.5)	1.0% (-2.8 to 2.6)	1.6% (1.1 to 2.2)	-40.0% (-91.7 to 0.8)
1.4% (0.7 to 2.1)	1.5% (0.4 to 2.6)	1.7% (-0.4 to 3.0)	1.2% (0.3 to 2.2)	-1.6% (-3.0 to 0.0)
2.3% (1.4 to 3.2)	2.1% (0.7 to 3.5)	2.5% (0.6 to 4.8)	2.5% (1.3 to 3.9)	1.8% (0.4 to 3.4)
4.9% (4.0 to 5.9)	5.7% (4.1 to 7.2)	6.0% (3.8 to 8.1)	4.5% (3.3 to 5.8)	-0.7% (-2.2 to 0.9)
5.9% (4.7 to 7.4)	6.5% (4.6 to 8.8)	3.5% (0.9 to 6.7)	5.3% (4.1 to 6.6)	1.2% (-0.1 to 2.7)
1.4% (0.8 to 2.1)	1.6% (0.6 to 2.7)	-0.7% (-2.0 to 0.9)	2.3% (1.1 to 3.6)	1.2% (0.5 to 2.0)
-1.6% (-3.1 to 0.2)	3.5% (1.0 to 5.6)	-2.0% (-6.3 to 2.3)	-2.5% (-4.7 to -0.2)	0.2% (-1.9 to 2.6)
3.4% (1.2 to 5.6)	4.1% (1.7 to 6.5)	5.6% (-3.4 to 14.7)	2.6% (-0.7 to 6.3)	-39.1% (-100.0 to -3.9)
1.5% (-0.8 to 3.7)	1.3% (-2.0 to 4.4)	0.4% (-1.3 to 2.3)	1.8% (0.3 to 3.2)	-27.1% (-100.0 to -0.1)
-0.2% (-1.4 to 0.9)	-0.7% (-2.5 to 1.2)	-0.8% (-2.6 to 1.1)	0.4% (-1.2 to 2.0)	-
1.5% (-1.7 to 5.1)	0.4% (-5.4 to 6.0)	2.5% (-3.4 to 7.9)	2.6% (-1.9 to 7.6)	-1.2% (-3.3 to 1.4)
2.7% (-0.2 to 5.7)	2.2% (-2.6 to 6.6)	5.5% (1.8 to 9.6)	2.1% (0.2 to 4.0)	-68.7% (-69.4 to -68.0)
1.5% (-0.9 to 3.7)	1.9% (-1.0 to 4.7)	-1.2% (-4.2 to 2.1)	1.1% (-2.9 to 5.4)	-50.6% (-100.0 to 1.0)
2.3% (-1.5 to 6.4)	3.6% (0.4 to 6.5)	1.2% (-4.5 to 6.4)	1.8% (-3.5 to 6.9)	3.0% (0.3 to 6.1)
1.4% (0.7 to 2.2)	1.4% (0.5 to 2.3)	1.4% (-1.1 to 4.0)	1.5% (0.0 to 2.9)	-
1.2% (0.5 to 1.9)	1.1% (0.3 to 2.1)	0.9% (-0.9 to 2.6)	1.2% (0.4 to 2.1)	-
2.8% (-0.9 to 7.2)	3.6% (-0.5 to 7.6)	0.8% (-1.8 to 3.6)	2.5% (-2.6 to 8.0)	3.1% (-0.9 to 6.7)
0.8% (-1.9 to 3.3)	0.6% (-3.1 to 4.1)	0.9% (-3.9 to 6.9)	0.7% (-3.5 to 5.0)	-
5.2% (4.1 to 6.3)	6.4% (3.9 to 8.8)	4.7% (1.7 to 8.0)	5.3% (4.1 to 6.7)	-1.3% (-3.6 to 1.5)
1.0% (-0.6 to 2.5)	1.3% (-1.5 to 3.8)	0.7% (-1.2 to 2.7)	0.7% (-1.0 to 2.3)	-
2.2% (0.1 to 4.6)	1.0% (-1.1 to 2.9)	-0.5% (-3.1 to 2.2)	3.9% (-0.5 to 8.5)	4.2% (1.7 to 7.0)
1.0% (0.1 to 1.9)	0.9% (-0.2 to 2.0)	5.8% (3.5 to 12.0)	1.1% (-0.7 to 3.1)	-
1.3% (-0.4 to 3.2)	1.1% (-1.5 to 3.6)	4.4% (-1.5 to 10.0)	1.3% (-0.6 to 3.1)	-0.2% (-3.9 to 3.3)
1.1% (-0.5 to 2.7)	3.1% (-1.6 to 7.5)	1.5% (-0.1 to 3.5)	1.4% (-0.2 to 3.0)	-1.7% (-3.7 to 0.7)
2.6% (-0.9 to 5.9)	2.7% (-1.7 to 6.9)	3.4% (0.0 to 6.9)	4.0% (0.6 to 7.7)	-27.3% (-100.0 to -4.5)
2.7% (0.7 to 4.5)	3.0% (0.3 to 5.4)	1.3% (-2.4 to 5.1)	2.1% (0.0 to 4.2)	-16.0% (-100.0 to -4.6)
2.5% (-0.3 to 5.4)	2.7% (-0.8 to 6.1)	4.6% (-4.1 to 13.9)	1.4% (-3.5 to 6.4)	2.2% (-2.2 to 8.4)
3.0% (1.0 to 5.2)	2.1% (-0.8 to 5.2)	3.4% (-0.7 to 8.1)	5.3% (0.5 to 10.1)	1.1% (-19.7 to 6.1)
0.9% (-0.6 to 2.1)	0.8% (-2.5 to 3.3)	1.3% (-1.6 to 3.1)	0.3% (-1.0 to 1.6)	-1.6% (-5.6 to 1.5)
0.1% (-3.3 to 3.6)	-0.1% (-4.2 to 3.8)	-0.5% (-2.9 to 1.8)	1.7% (-3.9 to 7.3)	-
3.0% (1.4 to 4.6)	3.5% (0.5 to 6.1)	4.3% (0.3 to 8.9)	2.3% (1.0 to 4.0)	-42.6% (-100.0 to -3.9)
2.4% (0.7 to 4.2)	4.2% (1.2 to 7.3)	3.6% (-2.0 to 10.0)	1.9% (-1.3 to 5.5)	-0.1% (-2.1 to 2.4)
1.1% (-0.8 to 3.1)	-0.3% (-3.8 to 3.1)	-3.0% (-9.3 to 3.1)	1.3% (-3.1 to 5.9)	1.5% (-0.5 to 4.2)

TABLE B9

Health spending by source, 2030 and growth, continued

	Health spending by source per total, 2030			
	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
Cambodia	19.2% (14.8 to 22.5)	0.5% (0.4 to 0.5)	71.5% (65.8 to 78.6)	7.7% (7.4 to 8.4)
Cameroon	18.9% (13.3 to 25.4)	3.6% (2.1 to 5.8)	67.3% (64.9 to 69.1)	9.7% (7.8 to 12.3)
Canada	72.9% (68.1 to 76.6)	13.1% (11.8 to 13.9)	13.8% (13.0 to 14.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Cape Verde	62.6% (48.8 to 72.9)	3.4% (3.1 to 3.6)	31.8% (27.5 to 35.1)	1.3% (0.0 to 3.1)
Central African Republic	13.5% (6.6 to 23.5)	4.4% (2.4 to 7.2)	28.8% (27.4 to 30.2)	51.6% (44.3 to 61.1)
Chad	22.8% (12.5 to 38.4)	4.4% (2.7 to 6.3)	60.8% (57.4 to 63.6)	10.5% (9.2 to 12.5)
Chile	57.4% (52.8 to 62.0)	8.0% (4.5 to 12.8)	34.1% (32.5 to 35.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
China	65.3% (59.2 to 72.4)	5.3% (3.7 to 7.4)	28.8% (28.2 to 29.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Colombia	71.5% (66.1 to 77.3)	12.8% (12.6 to 13.1)	14.7% (8.5 to 23.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Comoros	24.5% (15.2 to 33.6)	5.1% (4.5 to 5.7)	65.0% (64.4 to 66.1)	4.6% (1.0 to 8.3)
Congo	53.8% (39.7 to 67.7)	1.8% (1.7 to 1.8)	38.8% (34.8 to 44.2)	3.2% (3.0 to 3.3)
Costa Rica	71.2% (64.5 to 77.2)	3.6% (2.8 to 4.8)	24.5% (23.8 to 24.9)	0.3% (0.0 to 2.1)
Cote d'Ivoire	33.0% (22.7 to 43.0)	3.1% (1.6 to 5.2)	44.4% (43.6 to 45.1)	18.5% (15.6 to 23.0)
Croatia	73.6% (72.6 to 74.5)	11.4% (5.4 to 20.3)	14.3% (11.0 to 17.6)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.7)
Cuba	91.7% (89.5 to 93.5)	1.6% (1.0 to 2.7)	6.2% (4.9 to 8.1)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.4)
Cyprus	75.6% (69.7 to 80.7)	4.6% (4.2 to 5.0)	19.5% (18.7 to 20.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Czech Republic	71.7% (68.0 to 75.2)	3.3% (1.9 to 5.7)	24.7% (23.9 to 25.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30.2% (15.6 to 45.4)	4.8% (3.3 to 6.7)	31.3% (27.3 to 35.6)	31.7% (29.9 to 35.0)
Denmark	84.5% (82.4 to 86.2)	2.4% (2.1 to 2.8)	13.0% (12.9 to 13.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Djibouti	70.7% (55.6 to 79.4)	2.0% (1.9 to 2.1)	23.4% (22.7 to 24.0)	2.6% (1.2 to 3.7)
Dominica	68.2% (57.6 to 77.0)	1.6% (0.8 to 2.5)	28.7% (26.8 to 30.8)	0.7% (0.0 to 2.0)
Dominican Republic	43.8% (34.8 to 55.8)	8.1% (6.7 to 9.9)	39.4% (36.1 to 41.7)	7.5% (6.5 to 8.9)
Ecuador	55.5% (46.5 to 62.5)	5.7% (4.5 to 7.2)	37.9% (33.5 to 42.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Egypt	29.2% (23.4 to 34.8)	10.3% (6.9 to 15.5)	59.8% (57.4 to 61.9)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)
El Salvador	65.4% (60.9 to 70.6)	8.2% (5.9 to 10.8)	24.8% (24.1 to 25.4)	1.2% (1.0 to 1.7)
Equatorial Guinea	29.6% (16.8 to 42.7)	12.7% (9.5 to 16.7)	53.5% (44.0 to 65.4)	0.4% (0.0 to 1.9)
Eritrea	50.5% (40.4 to 59.8)	5.7% (4.4 to 7.6)	38.0% (31.7 to 45.4)	4.0% (2.9 to 5.1)
Estonia	68.6% (63.3 to 73.5)	1.4% (1.0 to 1.7)	29.5% (27.3 to 32.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Ethiopia	22.0% (13.8 to 30.9)	22.9% (12.2 to 37.6)	37.3% (32.3 to 41.0)	15.6% (14.6 to 17.3)
Federated States of Micronesia	79.4% (75.9 to 81.1)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.6)	7.5% (7.1 to 8.4)	11.0% (0.0 to 31.8)
Fiji	57.4% (50.3 to 62.4)	14.5% (9.2 to 24.2)	26.8% (23.1 to 29.6)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.9)
Finland	78.3% (75.5 to 81.5)	3.0% (2.4 to 3.6)	18.5% (17.9 to 19.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
France	77.6% (76.0 to 79.6)	14.7% (13.5 to 15.6)	7.6% (7.0 to 8.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Gabon	57.6% (46.4 to 70.0)	12.4% (8.9 to 16.0)	28.4% (27.1 to 29.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Georgia	40.5% (28.8 to 49.9)	2.2% (1.1 to 3.9)	53.9% (44.4 to 64.7)	1.0% (0.9 to 1.1)
Germany	83.4% (81.5 to 85.5)	1.9% (1.1 to 2.9)	14.6% (14.2 to 15.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Ghana	49.5% (33.1 to 64.1)	2.9% (1.9 to 4.0)	36.6% (29.1 to 43.7)	10.1% (9.6 to 11.1)
Greece	66.1% (64.1 to 68.2)	3.7% (3.3 to 3.8)	30.0% (26.7 to 33.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Grenada	37.4% (28.1 to 46.5)	7.7% (5.1 to 11.6)	53.1% (51.4 to 56.8)	0.7% (0.0 to 1.8)
Guatemala	33.7% (30.8 to 37.5)	10.8% (7.5 to 14.6)	53.9% (49.0 to 59.1)	1.1% (0.5 to 1.5)
Guinea	21.4% (13.5 to 31.0)	4.4% (2.3 to 5.7)	44.9% (44.1 to 45.4)	28.2% (22.2 to 37.6)
Guinea-Bissau	25.0% (12.3 to 47.0)	2.4% (1.6 to 3.6)	36.3% (33.2 to 37.2)	34.6% (31.4 to 37.7)
Guyana	48.0% (41.3 to 52.8)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.2)	48.6% (37.6 to 61.0)	1.2% (0.5 to 2.0)

Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2030

Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
3.8% (1.4 to 6.4)	3.1% (-1.0 to 7.2)	4.5% (0.2 to 8.2)	4.9% (1.9 to 8.1)	-0.9% (-3.0 to 1.6)
1.7% (0.6 to 2.9)	3.2% (-0.4 to 6.6)	2.7% (-4.2 to 10.3)	1.5% (0.2 to 2.9)	0.5% (-1.5 to 3.0)
1.5% (0.3 to 2.6)	1.4% (-0.2 to 2.8)	2.1% (0.3 to 3.7)	1.2% (0.5 to 1.9)	-
0.9% (-1.5 to 3.4)	1.0% (-3.0 to 4.8)	3.4% (0.1 to 6.7)	3.5% (1.6 to 5.2)	-44.8% (-100.0 to -3.5)
1.5% (-0.7 to 3.7)	0.9% (-5.6 to 7.2)	0.9% (-5.3 to 7.0)	-1.5% (-4.0 to 1.0)	3.0% (-0.4 to 6.3)
0.7% (-1.2 to 2.8)	-0.8% (-6.3 to 4.9)	-1.1% (-5.8 to 3.9)	1.0% (-1.3 to 3.3)	1.2% (-1.1 to 4.4)
1.0% (-0.1 to 2.3)	0.7% (-1.0 to 2.4)	2.0% (-2.8 to 6.8)	1.3% (-0.2 to 2.9)	-71.1% (-71.7 to -70.5)
6.6% (5.1 to 8.5)	7.3% (5.1 to 10.0)	3.8% (-0.2 to 8.0)	5.7% (4.1 to 7.3)	-55.5% (-100.0 to -9.3)
2.0% (0.0 to 4.0)	2.1% (-0.4 to 4.6)	2.9% (1.0 to 4.9)	0.2% (-5.1 to 5.7)	-78.8% (-100.0 to -4.6)
-0.7% (-2.0 to 0.7)	3.5% (-0.9 to 7.7)	1.5% (-0.7 to 3.6)	-1.5% (-2.7 to 0.0)	-22.1% (-100.0 to 0.1)
1.1% (-1.9 to 4.4)	1.9% (-3.1 to 6.8)	0.3% (-3.1 to 3.6)	0.1% (-3.7 to 4.3)	-3.0% (-8.1 to 0.9)
1.7% (0.3 to 3.3)	1.3% (-0.8 to 3.4)	4.4% (1.1 to 8.1)	2.4% (1.0 to 3.9)	-50.5% (-100.0 to 18.0)
2.6% (0.6 to 4.8)	2.4% (-2.2 to 7.2)	2.8% (-5.3 to 11.8)	2.2% (-0.2 to 4.6)	3.3% (1.3 to 5.9)
2.4% (1.1 to 3.8)	2.0% (0.7 to 3.4)	5.3% (-1.3 to 12.2)	2.0% (-0.9 to 4.9)	-
1.9% (0.1 to 3.7)	1.8% (-0.2 to 3.7)	1.0% (-5.2 to 7.5)	3.9% (0.3 to 7.8)	2.1% (-0.7 to 5.6)
1.7% (0.0 to 3.5)	1.9% (-0.2 to 4.2)	1.8% (-0.4 to 4.1)	1.1% (-1.3 to 3.6)	-
2.1% (0.5 to 3.7)	2.0% (0.1 to 3.9)	4.1% (-4.3 to 12.9)	2.3% (-0.8 to 5.7)	-
0.7% (-1.4 to 3.2)	5.1% (-1.6 to 10.8)	-1.8% (-7.1 to 3.4)	-0.3% (-3.6 to 2.9)	-0.6% (-2.6 to 1.9)
1.1% (0.3 to 2.0)	1.2% (0.1 to 2.2)	2.1% (0.1 to 3.7)	0.8% (-0.1 to 1.6)	-
1.6% (-1.3 to 4.5)	3.0% (-1.5 to 6.8)	3.2% (0.5 to 5.9)	2.1% (-0.9 to 5.1)	-29.0% (-100.0 to -5.1)
1.3% (-0.8 to 3.6)	1.4% (-1.8 to 4.5)	2.6% (-5.2 to 10.1)	1.2% (-0.5 to 2.9)	-16.7% (-100.0 to 4.9)
3.5% (1.6 to 5.5)	4.0% (0.8 to 7.9)	3.3% (0.0 to 6.7)	2.8% (0.3 to 5.2)	-33.7% (-100.0 to 5.5)
1.1% (-0.8 to 2.9)	1.7% (-1.3 to 4.4)	0.5% (-2.9 to 4.3)	0.1% (-2.5 to 2.8)	-69.3% (-100.0 to -7.3)
2.6% (1.4 to 3.9)	2.4% (-0.3 to 5.0)	4.5% (0.8 to 9.0)	2.4% (0.8 to 4.0)	-7.9% (-100.0 to -1.7)
1.4% (0.3 to 2.7)	1.5% (-0.1 to 3.3)	3.7% (0.4 to 7.1)	0.6% (-1.0 to 2.2)	-1.9% (-5.1 to 1.4)
2.9% (-0.4 to 6.4)	4.8% (-2.3 to 11.3)	5.1% (-1.6 to 11.5)	1.3% (-3.3 to 6.2)	-57.7% (-100.0 to 7.6)
2.2% (-0.2 to 4.5)	7.5% (2.9 to 11.8)	4.1% (-0.1 to 8.6)	-0.3% (-3.8 to 3.3)	-23.6% (-100.0 to -5.1)
2.4% (0.7 to 4.2)	1.8% (-0.4 to 4.0)	0.6% (-2.7 to 3.9)	4.1% (1.8 to 6.5)	-
4.9% (2.8 to 7.2)	5.0% (-0.1 to 10.0)	7.4% (1.2 to 13.6)	5.7% (2.6 to 8.7)	0.8% (-1.2 to 3.3)
-2.8% (-5.3 to -0.4)	1.0% (-1.6 to 3.3)	1.3% (-1.0 to 3.6)	1.0% (-0.9 to 3.2)	-32.2% (-100.0 to 0.1)
2.7% (1.0 to 4.6)	2.3% (-0.3 to 4.8)	3.5% (-1.2 to 9.3)	4.6% (1.8 to 7.3)	-52.1% (-100.0 to -3.2)
1.7% (0.6 to 2.8)	1.7% (0.4 to 3.1)	2.2% (-0.5 to 4.8)	1.3% (-0.1 to 2.5)	-
0.9% (0.3 to 1.5)	0.8% (0.0 to 1.6)	1.1% (-0.1 to 2.2)	1.6% (0.5 to 2.8)	-
1.3% (-0.9 to 4.0)	1.2% (-2.5 to 5.3)	0.7% (-3.7 to 5.1)	1.9% (-0.9 to 4.7)	-55.9% (-100.0 to -6.2)
2.5% (-0.3 to 5.6)	2.9% (-2.2 to 7.6)	4.5% (-4.7 to 14.8)	2.1% (-2.3 to 6.5)	-3.4% (-8.2 to 0.2)
0.9% (0.0 to 1.8)	0.8% (-0.2 to 1.9)	-2.6% (-8.9 to 3.2)	1.9% (0.8 to 3.0)	-
3.6% (1.3 to 5.9)	5.3% (0.4 to 9.6)	1.7% (-3.4 to 6.5)	2.8% (1.8 to 3.6)	0.7% (-1.5 to 3.2)
1.0% (0.0 to 2.1)	1.3% (0.1 to 2.7)	1.4% (-0.3 to 2.7)	0.2% (-2.0 to 2.5)	-
2.1% (0.1 to 3.9)	1.9% (-2.1 to 5.1)	5.1% (-1.0 to 12.4)	1.9% (-0.2 to 4.1)	-44.2% (-100.0 to 4.9)
1.3% (0.1 to 2.6)	1.7% (-0.1 to 3.7)	5.1% (1.5 to 8.7)	1.5% (-0.5 to 3.5)	-9.5% (-13.2 to -6.5)
0.7% (-0.7 to 2.3)	4.7% (0.1 to 9.3)	5.3% (-0.5 to 8.9)	1.3% (0.0 to 2.8)	-0.6% (-2.8 to 2.2)
0.1% (-1.8 to 2.5)	-0.2% (-6.4 to 6.9)	2.5% (-4.8 to 9.7)	0.8% (-1.0 to 2.7)	-0.4% (-2.5 to 2.2)
2.7% (-0.2 to 5.7)	2.0% (-1.8 to 5.7)	5.9% (3.0 to 11.4)	4.1% (-0.5 to 8.7)	-19.4% (-100.0 to -1.4)

TABLE B9

Health spending by source, 2030 and growth, continued

	Health spending by source per total, 2030			
	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
Haiti	11.2% (6.8 to 15.2)	4.0% (2.2 to 6.7)	29.6% (27.1 to 30.6)	54.2% (47.9 to 63.6)
Honduras	44.2% (38.3 to 50.1)	5.9% (4.9 to 7.5)	47.1% (40.4 to 54.6)	1.7% (1.6 to 2.0)
Hungary	61.6% (60.7 to 62.2)	4.0% (2.8 to 5.4)	33.7% (24.2 to 45.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Iceland	80.5% (76.8 to 83.1)	3.3% (2.9 to 3.9)	15.9% (14.8 to 17.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
India	28.8% (26.1 to 31.3)	9.9% (8.0 to 11.3)	60.7% (57.7 to 64.4)	0.3% (0.3 to 0.4)
Indonesia	38.4% (36.1 to 39.0)	9.3% (7.9 to 10.3)	51.1% (40.3 to 63.9)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.3)
Iran	42.8% (33.3 to 50.6)	9.6% (5.8 to 14.1)	45.5% (37.2 to 54.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Iraq	43.8% (33.0 to 56.4)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)	53.8% (49.7 to 61.8)	0.1% (0.1 to 0.1)
Ireland	68.5% (60.3 to 74.7)	12.3% (10.1 to 14.7)	18.7% (18.1 to 20.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Israel	61.8% (59.3 to 64.3)	16.2% (12.1 to 21.5)	21.7% (21.3 to 22.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Italy	77.6% (75.8 to 79.3)	2.9% (2.4 to 3.3)	19.4% (17.8 to 21.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Jamaica	53.0% (41.8 to 63.9)	18.7% (17.9 to 19.8)	27.0% (26.2 to 27.9)	0.4% (0.0 to 0.6)
Japan	83.9% (81.2 to 86.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	16.0% (15.7 to 16.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Jordan	62.9% (57.2 to 67.0)	9.2% (5.2 to 15.8)	25.9% (18.4 to 37.4)	0.5% (0.3 to 0.6)
Kazakhstan	59.2% (52.3 to 67.7)	0.6% (0.5 to 0.7)	39.0% (32.8 to 41.4)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.4)
Kenya	30.2% (27.3 to 32.7)	15.3% (13.6 to 17.1)	30.4% (29.8 to 30.9)	23.7% (18.6 to 31.4)
Kiribati	69.1% (66.0 to 71.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)	3.5% (2.4 to 4.7)	26.9% (17.7 to 37.2)
Kuwait	74.3% (55.5 to 84.4)	1.5% (1.5 to 1.6)	22.4% (21.5 to 25.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Kyrgyzstan	41.2% (32.5 to 49.1)	1.3% (0.3 to 3.2)	52.6% (47.0 to 59.2)	3.2% (3.1 to 3.5)
Laos	45.5% (40.5 to 50.3)	4.0% (2.1 to 7.4)	39.1% (29.5 to 49.9)	9.9% (9.2 to 11.3)
Latvia	58.2% (55.5 to 62.6)	1.0% (0.4 to 1.9)	40.2% (33.0 to 46.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Lebanon	50.8% (30.8 to 66.9)	16.2% (15.9 to 17.0)	30.3% (28.8 to 31.5)	0.4% (0.1 to 0.4)
Lesotho	48.3% (41.6 to 52.6)	1.1% (0.9 to 1.4)	13.0% (12.0 to 13.7)	36.9% (32.2 to 44.4)
Liberia	5.9% (3.2 to 9.0)	0.7% (0.3 to 1.3)	13.3% (10.5 to 15.2)	79.0% (75.0 to 84.9)
Libya	60.7% (53.4 to 69.3)	13.8% (9.0 to 17.5)	23.2% (17.0 to 33.5)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.4)
Lithuania	61.1% (54.7 to 67.2)	0.8% (0.5 to 1.2)	37.7% (37.2 to 37.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Luxembourg	80.4% (77.3 to 83.2)	6.7% (5.2 to 8.9)	12.6% (11.0 to 14.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Macedonia	56.3% (53.5 to 58.8)	3.9% (2.2 to 6.2)	38.6% (29.9 to 49.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Madagascar	56.2% (41.6 to 67.9)	5.7% (4.8 to 6.8)	20.9% (20.2 to 21.8)	16.0% (15.1 to 17.5)
Malawi	17.6% (10.4 to 24.3)	5.8% (3.0 to 9.4)	7.3% (4.9 to 9.8)	67.8% (63.8 to 73.6)
Malaysia	47.4% (42.1 to 51.2)	9.2% (9.0 to 9.5)	42.9% (39.3 to 49.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Maldives	80.4% (74.5 to 83.8)	1.3% (0.8 to 2.0)	17.1% (11.6 to 25.0)	0.2% (0.0 to 0.4)
Mali	21.4% (12.7 to 31.0)	7.7% (4.1 to 10.8)	41.7% (39.9 to 44.1)	27.9% (24.5 to 34.5)
Malta	62.9% (61.3 to 64.2)	2.4% (2.0 to 2.9)	34.4% (30.3 to 39.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Marshall Islands	72.6% (55.8 to 82.9)	3.4% (3.0 to 3.9)	20.8% (18.5 to 25.2)	1.7% (0.0 to 4.3)
Mauritania	43.3% (31.8 to 55.4)	5.3% (3.0 to 7.5)	46.3% (41.8 to 51.3)	3.4% (3.1 to 3.9)
Mauritius	38.2% (36.3 to 39.5)	0.7% (0.6 to 0.7)	60.2% (47.5 to 70.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Mexico	49.6% (49.0 to 49.9)	9.2% (6.9 to 11.9)	40.7% (34.5 to 48.1)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Moldova	48.4% (43.6 to 50.4)	0.8% (0.6 to 1.1)	43.5% (31.4 to 56.2)	5.8% (5.3 to 6.5)
Mongolia	43.5% (37.9 to 47.2)	2.5% (2.3 to 2.7)	47.6% (36.0 to 60.1)	4.4% (4.3 to 4.6)
Montenegro	63.9% (62.8 to 64.7)	0.5% (0.3 to 0.7)	34.5% (30.7 to 38.8)	0.9% (0.5 to 1.5)
Morocco	42.9% (38.6 to 47.9)	1.9% (1.4 to 2.4)	51.2% (46.2 to 55.6)	3.4% (2.8 to 4.4)
Mozambique	24.2% (16.1 to 31.3)	3.7% (3.4 to 3.9)	8.8% (8.2 to 9.2)	62.2% (57.9 to 68.1)

Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2030

Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
0.9% (-0.7 to 2.7)	1.7% (-3.1 to 5.7)	0.6% (-5.5 to 6.8)	0.1% (-2.3 to 2.2)	1.5% (-0.6 to 4.0)
1.8% (-0.1 to 3.8)	2.5% (-0.6 to 5.4)	2.8% (-0.3 to 6.5)	1.3% (-1.6 to 4.3)	-4.0% (-6.5 to -1.2)
2.4% (1.0 to 4.0)	1.9% (0.3 to 3.5)	1.9% (-2.0 to 5.7)	3.4% (-0.2 to 7.2)	-
2.2% (1.1 to 3.3)	2.3% (0.8 to 3.5)	2.0% (0.0 to 4.2)	1.9% (0.2 to 3.7)	-
5.1% (4.1 to 6.2)	5.8% (4.2 to 7.6)	6.2% (3.8 to 8.4)	4.7% (3.4 to 6.2)	-2.3% (-4.4 to 0.2)
4.7% (2.6 to 7.2)	4.7% (2.6 to 6.9)	2.4% (1.0 to 3.8)	5.1% (1.4 to 9.3)	-2.9% (-5.5 to -0.3)
2.9% (0.5 to 5.5)	2.0% (-2.0 to 6.0)	4.4% (-1.1 to 10.3)	3.2% (-0.5 to 7.1)	-92.2% (-100.0 to -10.0)
3.4% (0.1 to 6.6)	3.9% (-1.3 to 8.9)	10.6% (4.6 to 16.5)	2.8% (-1.3 to 6.9)	-4.7% (-8.1 to -1.0)
2.3% (0.6 to 4.0)	1.9% (-0.6 to 4.1)	2.0% (-1.1 to 5.0)	4.0% (2.5 to 5.5)	-
1.5% (0.4 to 2.4)	1.1% (-0.2 to 2.3)	3.8% (0.8 to 6.8)	1.0% (-0.6 to 2.7)	-
1.0% (0.2 to 1.7)	1.2% (0.2 to 2.1)	2.9% (0.7 to 4.8)	-0.1% (-1.5 to 1.3)	-
0.0% (-2.0 to 1.9)	-0.6% (-4.2 to 2.5)	1.1% (-1.1 to 3.6)	0.5% (-1.8 to 2.6)	-42.4% (-100.0 to -3.6)
0.4% (-0.7 to 1.6)	0.2% (-1.1 to 1.5)	9.1% (4.2 to 15.7)	1.7% (0.6 to 2.8)	-
1.9% (-0.2 to 3.9)	1.8% (-1.0 to 4.2)	0.7% (-4.8 to 6.6)	2.4% (-2.0 to 7.1)	-5.3% (-10.9 to -1.7)
2.9% (0.5 to 5.1)	2.6% (-0.6 to 5.7)	1.6% (-0.2 to 3.1)	3.2% (-0.3 to 5.8)	-18.4% (-100.0 to 3.6)
2.0% (1.1 to 2.9)	1.9% (0.3 to 3.4)	3.1% (1.4 to 4.8)	2.0% (1.0 to 3.0)	1.5% (-0.5 to 4.0)
3.0% (1.4 to 4.7)	2.3% (0.8 to 3.9)	3.5% (0.3 to 8.8)	1.1% (-3.8 to 6.3)	4.3% (0.0 to 7.9)
0.2% (-4.3 to 3.8)	-0.6% (-6.7 to 3.8)	-0.5% (-4.8 to 3.6)	2.8% (-1.0 to 6.6)	-
1.8% (-0.6 to 4.4)	1.4% (-2.5 to 5.5)	2.7% (-13.2 to 22.8)	2.6% (-0.7 to 6.1)	-4.4% (-7.2 to -1.5)
3.9% (1.7 to 6.0)	5.9% (2.8 to 8.9)	6.4% (-0.8 to 14.2)	2.9% (-1.1 to 6.7)	0.2% (-1.9 to 2.7)
2.9% (1.3 to 4.7)	2.5% (0.6 to 4.7)	3.0% (-4.9 to 12.0)	3.4% (0.4 to 6.3)	-
0.5% (-2.5 to 3.7)	0.3% (-5.7 to 5.7)	0.4% (-2.4 to 3.7)	0.1% (-3.2 to 3.7)	-4.2% (-100.0 to 3.3)
3.9% (2.4 to 5.6)	3.2% (0.7 to 5.6)	-0.5% (-3.9 to 2.9)	2.0% (0.8 to 3.2)	4.9% (2.8 to 7.7)
-4.0% (-6.0 to -1.6)	2.0% (-4.2 to 8.4)	2.4% (-6.4 to 11.6)	1.7% (-2.0 to 5.6)	-2.0% (-3.9 to 0.8)
1.1% (-1.6 to 3.7)	2.2% (-1.0 to 5.7)	3.6% (-2.0 to 8.9)	-2.4% (-7.3 to 2.7)	4.1% (-0.7 to 7.8)
3.3% (1.7 to 4.9)	2.7% (0.4 to 5.0)	2.0% (-2.4 to 6.3)	4.4% (2.7 to 6.0)	-
2.6% (1.2 to 3.9)	2.3% (0.8 to 3.9)	3.6% (0.6 to 6.8)	3.7% (1.2 to 6.4)	-
1.3% (-1.3 to 3.7)	0.7% (-2.6 to 3.9)	4.2% (-4.5 to 13.3)	1.9% (-1.8 to 6.0)	-65.6% (-100.0 to -5.5)
1.6% (-0.7 to 3.8)	3.4% (-0.9 to 7.1)	0.7% (-2.6 to 4.0)	1.1% (-0.8 to 3.1)	-1.8% (-3.8 to 0.7)
0.9% (-1.1 to 3.2)	0.1% (-4.9 to 4.6)	2.1% (-4.2 to 8.6)	-0.1% (-4.6 to 4.5)	1.1% (-0.9 to 3.5)
3.8% (2.5 to 5.1)	3.0% (0.9 to 4.9)	2.7% (1.2 to 4.2)	4.9% (2.9 to 7.1)	-61.0% (-100.0 to -4.0)
1.2% (-1.2 to 3.4)	1.2% (-1.7 to 3.8)	-0.6% (-6.5 to 5.6)	0.7% (-4.1 to 5.8)	-24.0% (-100.0 to 7.3)
2.5% (0.9 to 4.1)	4.4% (-0.7 to 9.2)	5.7% (-0.1 to 10.2)	1.6% (-0.4 to 3.7)	1.4% (-0.6 to 4.1)
3.3% (2.3 to 4.3)	3.5% (2.3 to 4.7)	4.3% (2.2 to 6.8)	2.7% (0.7 to 4.9)	-
-0.5% (-4.0 to 2.7)	0.2% (-4.9 to 4.5)	-0.3% (-3.2 to 2.3)	2.7% (0.3 to 5.2)	-20.9% (-100.0 to -2.9)
1.3% (-1.0 to 3.7)	2.0% (-2.3 to 6.3)	2.8% (-3.4 to 7.9)	1.0% (-2.0 to 4.2)	-4.6% (-9.2 to -1.2)
4.3% (1.9 to 6.8)	3.0% (0.9 to 5.1)	2.6% (0.7 to 4.7)	5.2% (1.3 to 8.9)	-53.9% (-100.0 to 4.8)
2.4% (1.3 to 3.6)	2.1% (0.9 to 3.3)	4.8% (1.8 to 7.7)	2.3% (0.0 to 4.7)	-22.2% (-100.0 to -2.7)
1.7% (-0.5 to 4.2)	2.0% (-1.0 to 4.7)	0.9% (-3.6 to 5.2)	1.4% (-3.1 to 5.7)	1.2% (-1.5 to 4.1)
4.2% (1.2 to 7.3)	3.0% (-0.9 to 6.4)	2.3% (-1.0 to 6.1)	5.6% (0.8 to 10.5)	1.2% (-1.2 to 3.8)
1.7% (0.7 to 2.6)	1.4% (0.3 to 2.4)	1.7% (-3.5 to 7.8)	2.1% (0.2 to 4.0)	3.3% (-2.1 to 9.1)
3.7% (2.1 to 5.3)	3.7% (1.3 to 6.1)	0.5% (-3.0 to 4.3)	3.5% (1.3 to 5.6)	9.2% (7.0 to 11.9)
3.8% (1.8 to 6.1)	7.2% (2.2 to 12.0)	3.8% (1.3 to 6.4)	5.9% (3.5 to 8.7)	2.0% (0.0 to 4.5)

TABLE B9

Health spending by source, 2030 and growth, continued

	Health spending by source per total, 2030			
	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
Myanmar	25.7% (24.8 to 26.3)	1.4% (1.3 to 1.4)	67.1% (58.5 to 76.3)	5.0% (4.7 to 5.7)
Namibia	62.0% (57.9 to 66.5)	16.7% (11.4 to 23.0)	11.3% (7.5 to 17.5)	9.0% (7.8 to 11.2)
Nepal	18.8% (17.6 to 19.4)	14.8% (12.7 to 16.9)	57.1% (42.9 to 69.2)	7.9% (7.6 to 8.3)
Netherlands	84.8% (83.9 to 85.7)	4.0% (3.3 to 4.8)	10.9% (6.4 to 16.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
New Zealand	78.7% (76.3 to 81.0)	8.1% (7.1 to 9.1)	13.0% (12.8 to 13.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Nicaragua	53.4% (45.0 to 60.5)	2.4% (1.7 to 3.1)	36.5% (36.2 to 36.9)	7.1% (6.0 to 8.7)
Niger	31.1% (22.5 to 38.7)	1.4% (1.1 to 1.8)	51.4% (49.1 to 54.6)	15.3% (13.2 to 18.9)
Nigeria	13.3% (4.5 to 26.8)	1.1% (1.0 to 1.1)	77.8% (74.8 to 80.1)	6.6% (6.2 to 7.3)
North Korea	41.4% (40.9 to 41.7)	3.7% (2.6 to 4.9)	53.5% (51.4 to 55.9)	1.4% (1.0 to 2.0)
Norway	85.1% (79.7 to 88.6)	0.4% (0.4 to 0.5)	14.3% (13.4 to 15.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Oman	82.1% (74.8 to 88.4)	4.2% (3.8 to 4.6)	12.6% (10.4 to 14.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Pakistan	31.6% (23.0 to 41.3)	2.0% (2.0 to 2.1)	59.5% (55.6 to 63.4)	5.8% (5.4 to 6.7)
Palestine	42.6% (40.6 to 46.0)	18.6% (13.9 to 24.0)	38.0% (31.9 to 43.2)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Panama	59.7% (52.3 to 66.3)	8.9% (7.3 to 10.5)	30.9% (30.4 to 31.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Papua New Guinea	84.6% (79.1 to 88.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)	7.5% (5.9 to 9.8)	7.3% (6.0 to 8.7)
Paraguay	56.5% (49.4 to 64.5)	10.5% (6.2 to 17.7)	32.1% (31.7 to 32.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.1)
Peru	61.5% (56.0 to 68.7)	6.0% (4.7 to 7.4)	31.9% (30.4 to 32.8)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Philippines	25.8% (22.4 to 29.2)	16.8% (14.7 to 19.4)	56.3% (50.5 to 62.3)	0.5% (0.5 to 0.7)
Poland	67.7% (64.4 to 70.8)	7.5% (5.4 to 9.7)	24.7% (24.3 to 25.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Portugal	64.5% (60.9 to 67.2)	9.4% (7.2 to 11.7)	25.8% (23.8 to 28.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Qatar	72.4% (58.7 to 85.2)	8.6% (7.7 to 8.9)	16.4% (13.5 to 19.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Romania	77.9% (72.0 to 83.0)	0.6% (0.6 to 0.6)	21.0% (19.8 to 21.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Russia	54.6% (46.4 to 62.1)	1.7% (1.3 to 2.1)	42.8% (38.5 to 46.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Rwanda	27.6% (21.1 to 34.4)	9.0% (5.1 to 14.4)	35.8% (30.6 to 42.2)	26.3% (22.8 to 32.9)
Saint Lucia	34.5% (24.8 to 45.2)	4.1% (3.5 to 4.6)	52.2% (48.8 to 53.9)	8.2% (6.6 to 10.2)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	61.5% (54.0 to 69.0)	2.4% (2.2 to 2.6)	18.2% (17.9 to 18.5)	17.2% (13.8 to 21.8)
Samoa	57.0% (36.3 to 74.8)	0.8% (0.7 to 0.9)	10.6% (8.7 to 12.3)	29.6% (27.4 to 32.0)
Sao Tome and Principe	49.9% (33.3 to 67.2)	1.9% (1.0 to 2.2)	19.3% (15.2 to 23.3)	26.0% (24.5 to 27.3)
Saudi Arabia	68.6% (54.7 to 80.4)	14.4% (12.9 to 15.6)	15.1% (14.2 to 15.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Senegal	35.7% (29.6 to 41.5)	12.7% (8.3 to 18.5)	37.4% (36.5 to 38.1)	13.5% (11.0 to 17.4)
Serbia	61.0% (54.8 to 65.1)	1.0% (0.5 to 1.6)	36.9% (23.8 to 50.3)	0.6% (0.5 to 0.7)
Seychelles	96.9% (92.9 to 98.5)	0.3% (0.2 to 0.4)	2.3% (1.7 to 3.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Sierra Leone	13.6% (7.4 to 24.1)	9.8% (5.0 to 16.1)	42.3% (40.3 to 44.9)	32.8% (28.2 to 40.9)
Singapore	49.3% (38.0 to 59.8)	17.5% (16.8 to 17.7)	32.3% (31.5 to 32.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Slovakia	73.8% (70.9 to 77.2)	2.8% (1.6 to 4.9)	22.7% (17.1 to 29.8)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Slovenia	67.9% (67.3 to 68.5)	19.4% (12.9 to 27.5)	12.4% (10.8 to 13.9)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Solomon Islands	66.5% (54.5 to 75.8)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)	3.7% (3.4 to 4.1)	28.2% (26.8 to 31.3)
Somalia	7.9% (6.7 to 8.4)	1.6% (1.3 to 1.7)	21.8% (16.9 to 25.6)	68.5% (60.4 to 77.7)
South Africa	59.0% (55.5 to 62.8)	27.3% (23.5 to 31.1)	9.4% (8.6 to 9.5)	3.9% (3.1 to 5.2)
South Korea	52.8% (48.9 to 56.4)	8.2% (5.8 to 10.3)	38.4% (35.4 to 43.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
South Sudan	45.6% (39.5 to 51.1)	2.7% (2.7 to 2.8)	37.0% (34.8 to 38.9)	14.3% (11.2 to 19.1)
Spain	71.4% (67.8 to 74.3)	5.1% (4.8 to 5.3)	23.4% (22.1 to 24.5)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Sri Lanka	50.3% (42.7 to 59.1)	5.5% (5.3 to 5.5)	42.1% (38.1 to 46.7)	1.1% (1.0 to 1.2)

Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2030

Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
5.8% (3.5 to 8.2)	6.9% (4.4 to 9.6)	5.2% (2.6 to 7.8)	5.3% (2.1 to 8.8)	4.7% (2.5 to 7.5)
0.8% (-0.7 to 2.4)	0.7% (-1.3 to 2.8)	-0.6% (-4.6 to 3.3)	2.6% (-1.8 to 7.5)	1.2% (-1.3 to 4.1)
2.2% (0.0 to 4.8)	2.8% (0.0 to 5.6)	4.4% (0.8 to 8.2)	2.1% (-2.0 to 6.1)	-1.2% (-3.3 to 1.3)
0.9% (-0.2 to 2.1)	1.3% (0.1 to 2.5)	-2.8% (-5.3 to -0.5)	0.0% (-4.2 to 4.4)	-
1.2% (0.3 to 2.2)	1.1% (-0.1 to 2.3)	1.9% (0.0 to 3.9)	1.5% (0.4 to 2.7)	-
1.5% (-0.1 to 3.2)	1.3% (-1.3 to 4.0)	1.8% (-2.1 to 5.5)	1.9% (0.3 to 3.4)	0.0% (-2.1 to 2.6)
1.5% (0.1 to 3.0)	2.9% (-0.6 to 5.9)	1.6% (-1.4 to 4.6)	1.1% (-0.6 to 2.9)	0.0% (-2.1 to 2.5)
2.1% (-0.2 to 4.4)	0.3% (-8.3 to 8.2)	-1.3% (-3.9 to 1.3)	2.5% (-0.1 to 5.1)	0.7% (-1.3 to 3.4)
-0.8% (-1.3 to -0.3)	-0.3% (-1.0 to 0.4)	-3.7% (-7.0 to -0.3)	-1.0% (-1.8 to -0.2)	4.0% (1.8 to 6.5)
0.7% (-1.4 to 2.5)	0.7% (-1.7 to 2.7)	1.0% (-0.2 to 2.1)	0.7% (-0.7 to 2.0)	-
1.5% (-1.6 to 4.6)	1.0% (-2.6 to 4.5)	0.1% (-3.6 to 3.7)	6.3% (1.9 to 10.5)	-
2.9% (1.0 to 4.9)	4.1% (0.1 to 8.0)	2.2% (0.5 to 4.0)	2.4% (0.0 to 4.7)	2.0% (-0.2 to 4.6)
2.0% (0.5 to 3.7)	2.5% (0.7 to 4.7)	1.8% (-1.9 to 5.5)	1.6% (-1.2 to 4.3)	-45.6% (-100.0 to -6.3)
3.6% (2.2 to 5.2)	3.4% (1.1 to 5.7)	5.4% (2.6 to 8.2)	3.7% (2.3 to 5.2)	-37.7% (-100.0 to -7.7)
0.3% (-1.9 to 2.3)	1.1% (-1.6 to 3.5)	18.4% (11.6 to 40.7)	2.2% (-1.9 to 6.1)	-5.8% (-9.1 to -2.9)
3.7% (1.9 to 5.3)	4.0% (1.3 to 6.6)	4.0% (-1.2 to 9.7)	2.8% (1.1 to 4.5)	-53.4% (-100.0 to -4.9)
2.5% (0.9 to 4.1)	2.7% (0.4 to 5.1)	1.7% (-1.5 to 4.8)	2.7% (0.7 to 4.6)	-41.1% (-100.0 to -10.4)
4.6% (3.1 to 6.0)	3.6% (1.2 to 5.9)	5.5% (3.1 to 7.9)	4.9% (2.6 to 7.1)	-4.1% (-6.2 to -1.6)
2.9% (2.0 to 3.9)	2.6% (1.2 to 3.9)	5.8% (1.8 to 9.8)	3.2% (2.3 to 4.1)	-
2.2% (1.2 to 3.1)	2.0% (0.6 to 3.3)	5.0% (2.2 to 7.9)	1.7% (0.2 to 3.3)	-
1.3% (-2.5 to 5.6)	0.3% (-4.8 to 5.8)	1.2% (-2.9 to 5.0)	7.2% (0.9 to 13.5)	-
4.2% (2.0 to 6.4)	4.2% (1.4 to 6.9)	3.3% (0.3 to 6.3)	4.1% (1.7 to 6.7)	-59.1% (-100.0 to 3.8)
1.6% (-0.2 to 3.5)	0.8% (-2.1 to 3.6)	-1.5% (-5.1 to 2.1)	2.9% (0.3 to 5.4)	-26.5% (-100.0 to -2.5)
3.2% (1.6 to 4.6)	4.0% (0.4 to 7.1)	3.3% (-1.9 to 8.5)	5.4% (2.8 to 8.1)	0.7% (-1.5 to 3.3)
1.9% (0.2 to 3.7)	0.9% (-2.9 to 4.6)	1.3% (-1.3 to 3.7)	2.1% (-0.2 to 4.3)	2.7% (-6.4 to 7.8)
1.8% (0.1 to 3.7)	1.4% (-1.2 to 4.0)	2.5% (-0.1 to 5.1)	1.5% (-0.6 to 3.5)	4.1% (1.0 to 7.3)
1.9% (-1.4 to 5.5)	0.6% (-5.3 to 6.0)	2.2% (-0.6 to 4.9)	2.0% (-0.2 to 4.3)	3.7% (1.5 to 6.5)
0.9% (-2.0 to 4.2)	1.1% (-4.4 to 6.6)	0.5% (-6.9 to 5.9)	1.5% (-3.0 to 6.2)	-0.4% (-4.2 to 2.7)
1.3% (-1.9 to 4.7)	1.0% (-3.6 to 5.4)	1.8% (-1.9 to 5.5)	1.4% (-2.1 to 4.9)	-
1.4% (0.3 to 2.6)	3.3% (0.8 to 5.5)	2.5% (-1.4 to 6.4)	1.5% (0.1 to 3.1)	-2.5% (-4.5 to -0.1)
2.7% (1.1 to 4.7)	3.0% (1.8 to 4.2)	-0.1% (-6.5 to 6.6)	2.0% (-2.2 to 6.4)	10.0% (7.6 to 12.9)
2.3% (-3.0 to 6.4)	2.3% (-3.3 to 6.5)	7.9% (4.9 to 11.2)	1.7% (-6.4 to 10.9)	-70.5% (-71.1 to -69.8)
-1.0% (-2.8 to 0.7)	1.2% (-4.4 to 7.1)	4.0% (-2.0 to 9.8)	-1.8% (-3.8 to 0.5)	-0.4% (-2.4 to 2.4)
1.6% (-0.3 to 3.5)	1.2% (-2.2 to 4.4)	1.9% (-0.2 to 3.8)	1.7% (-0.3 to 3.7)	-
3.1% (1.3 to 4.9)	2.6% (0.5 to 4.7)	5.1% (-3.6 to 15.0)	4.4% (0.7 to 8.6)	-
2.4% (1.3 to 3.4)	2.0% (0.9 to 3.2)	3.5% (-0.1 to 7.1)	2.2% (0.2 to 4.2)	-
2.0% (-0.7 to 4.6)	2.2% (-1.9 to 5.8)	1.3% (-1.8 to 4.6)	2.6% (-0.8 to 5.9)	1.7% (-0.7 to 4.9)
3.6% (2.0 to 5.9)	0.6% (-0.6 to 1.9)	0.0% (-1.2 to 1.1)	-0.2% (-0.7 to 0.4)	4.8% (2.7 to 7.6)
0.5% (-0.5 to 1.6)	1.2% (-0.2 to 2.7)	-1.4% (-3.3 to 0.6)	1.8% (0.2 to 3.0)	3.6% (1.5 to 6.3)
3.8% (2.4 to 5.2)	3.3% (1.4 to 5.2)	5.0% (1.3 to 8.1)	4.0% (2.2 to 6.3)	-
2.9% (1.9 to 4.0)	6.4% (4.3 to 8.4)	-0.1% (-1.3 to 1.2)	-0.1% (-0.7 to 0.6)	3.1% (1.1 to 5.7)
1.7% (0.9 to 2.6)	1.8% (0.5 to 2.9)	2.1% (0.8 to 3.4)	1.5% (0.3 to 2.7)	-
4.1% (1.9 to 6.4)	3.6% (0.3 to 6.9)	2.7% (0.3 to 4.9)	5.1% (2.3 to 8.1)	-2.9% (-4.6 to 0.5)

TABLE B9

Health spending by source, 2030 and growth, continued

	Health spending by source per total, 2030			
	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
Sudan	28.2% (19.7 to 37.7)	2.8% (2.7 to 3.0)	62.6% (51.1 to 74.0)	3.9% (3.8 to 4.3)
Suriname	42.6% (23.9 to 62.5)	39.4% (36.3 to 40.7)	15.6% (14.7 to 16.1)	0.1% (0.0 to 0.2)
Swaziland	57.9% (46.6 to 68.4)	3.9% (3.8 to 3.9)	8.7% (8.4 to 9.0)	28.3% (26.9 to 31.8)
Sweden	81.3% (78.3 to 83.7)	1.1% (1.0 to 1.2)	17.4% (16.8 to 18.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Switzerland	68.9% (66.1 to 72.0)	5.8% (5.0 to 6.7)	25.2% (24.5 to 26.3)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Syria	41.5% (29.5 to 51.5)	6.4% (4.1 to 10.0)	48.0% (42.9 to 51.5)	2.5% (2.3 to 2.8)
Taiwan	57.1% (53.4 to 61.1)	13.1% (10.4 to 16.2)	29.4% (26.2 to 33.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Tajikistan	26.5% (17.7 to 35.4)	0.4% (0.2 to 0.6)	63.2% (57.8 to 71.7)	8.5% (8.1 to 9.5)
Tanzania	48.6% (34.2 to 62.6)	1.5% (1.4 to 1.5)	25.5% (24.8 to 25.9)	22.9% (21.8 to 24.5)
Thailand	80.6% (75.7 to 84.7)	9.1% (8.6 to 9.5)	9.5% (7.0 to 12.7)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.3)
The Bahamas	49.9% (41.4 to 57.9)	21.6% (20.7 to 22.0)	27.8% (23.8 to 30.6)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
The Gambia	36.8% (23.8 to 50.0)	3.0% (1.7 to 5.0)	13.5% (11.9 to 15.0)	45.3% (42.2 to 50.9)
Timor-Leste	52.6% (48.2 to 56.2)	1.0% (0.6 to 1.5)	6.3% (4.0 to 9.5)	39.2% (34.8 to 47.1)
Togo	30.5% (19.3 to 45.4)	6.4% (5.5 to 6.7)	48.7% (46.0 to 50.6)	13.2% (11.8 to 15.1)
Tonga	51.9% (42.9 to 59.4)	7.0% (3.7 to 12.2)	8.3% (8.0 to 8.8)	31.2% (25.2 to 40.3)
Trinidad and Tobago	56.0% (46.4 to 64.7)	6.7% (4.6 to 9.3)	35.7% (30.9 to 42.4)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Tunisia	52.9% (50.2 to 57.6)	5.4% (2.5 to 10.1)	41.1% (39.5 to 42.3)	0.2% (0.1 to 0.3)
Turkey	80.8% (73.2 to 85.0)	3.5% (3.1 to 4.0)	15.1% (14.0 to 16.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Turkmenistan	25.8% (21.7 to 28.9)	4.5% (3.4 to 5.6)	67.0% (56.0 to 78.9)	0.2% (0.2 to 0.2)
Uganda	13.5% (10.2 to 17.0)	12.6% (6.2 to 23.4)	40.9% (37.7 to 44.4)	31.7% (28.0 to 38.0)
Ukraine	44.8% (41.1 to 50.5)	2.4% (1.8 to 3.0)	49.7% (45.7 to 53.2)	2.6% (2.2 to 3.3)
United Arab Emirates	65.2% (53.5 to 75.5)	9.4% (9.2 to 9.8)	23.2% (16.5 to 31.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
United Kingdom	78.2% (74.7 to 80.6)	5.3% (5.0 to 5.5)	16.2% (13.0 to 20.2)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
United States	57.9% (56.6 to 61.0)	31.5% (19.6 to 35.3)	10.2% (9.9 to 10.7)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Uruguay	72.4% (68.6 to 76.1)	10.9% (7.9 to 15.2)	16.1% (13.3 to 19.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Uzbekistan	50.2% (41.2 to 58.3)	3.3% (3.0 to 3.6)	42.8% (41.1 to 47.8)	2.6% (2.5 to 3.0)
Vanuatu	57.3% (48.3 to 65.2)	2.3% (2.3 to 2.3)	7.9% (7.7 to 8.2)	31.4% (27.6 to 37.4)
Venezuela	45.4% (32.9 to 53.2)	5.6% (4.9 to 6.4)	46.0% (35.7 to 60.0)	0.0% (0.0 to 0.0)
Vietnam	44.1% (39.8 to 48.1)	3.1% (2.9 to 3.2)	49.9% (40.8 to 59.9)	1.8% (1.7 to 2.1)
Yemen	19.0% (18.1 to 19.5)	1.2% (1.2 to 1.3)	74.6% (62.8 to 83.5)	4.0% (3.8 to 4.4)
Zambia	30.5% (18.4 to 43.8)	7.2% (6.6 to 7.6)	26.9% (25.4 to 27.6)	34.1% (30.6 to 39.1)
Zimbabwe	26.5% (12.4 to 43.4)	14.9% (8.8 to 22.0)	29.1% (26.9 to 30.3)	27.6% (25.7 to 30.6)

Notes: Total health spending includes direct domestic spending and development assistance for health. Government health spending includes only domestic resources, including social health insurance and general budget support. Prepaid private spending includes spending on private health insurance and health spending by non-governmental organizations. Out-of-pocket health spending includes private non-prepaid spending, including deductibles, copayments, and user fees. Total health spending does not include illicit transfers or indirect costs associated with health care such as transportation, lost wages, or cost of informal caregivers. Similar results for 2040 can be found in the online appendix.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Per person annualized rate of change, 2015-2030

Total	Government	Pre-paid private	Out-of-pocket	Development assistance for health
1.7% (-1.5 to 4.9)	1.2% (-4.2 to 6.7)	0.8% (-1.9 to 3.6)	1.5% (-3.0 to 5.8)	3.6% (1.5 to 6.3)
-1.0% (-3.8 to 2.1)	-2.4% (-8.7 to 3.4)	-0.2% (-3.4 to 2.6)	1.2% (-1.8 to 4.4)	-43.2% (-100.0 to -6.5)
2.7% (0.1 to 5.0)	2.2% (-1.7 to 5.9)	-2.8% (-5.1 to -0.5)	1.2% (-0.9 to 3.3)	4.3% (2.1 to 7.0)
1.6% (0.4 to 2.8)	1.4% (0.0 to 2.8)	1.4% (-0.6 to 3.2)	2.5% (1.1 to 4.0)	-
0.0% (-0.8 to 0.8)	-0.2% (-1.3 to 1.0)	-0.8% (-2.6 to 1.1)	0.6% (-0.4 to 1.8)	-
0.5% (-2.0 to 2.9)	0.6% (-3.8 to 4.4)	0.8% (-5.0 to 6.9)	0.2% (-3.2 to 3.5)	1.1% (-1.5 to 3.9)
2.3% (1.1 to 3.4)	2.0% (0.4 to 3.5)	2.5% (-0.8 to 5.9)	2.8% (0.7 to 4.9)	-
2.8% (0.4 to 5.0)	2.1% (-2.6 to 6.4)	3.2% (-5.4 to 11.7)	2.7% (-0.1 to 5.9)	3.5% (1.4 to 6.1)
3.9% (1.5 to 6.6)	5.8% (0.9 to 10.6)	1.2% (-1.6 to 3.8)	3.2% (0.4 to 5.9)	1.5% (-0.5 to 4.0)
2.8% (1.0 to 4.7)	3.0% (0.8 to 5.3)	2.6% (0.4 to 4.7)	1.1% (-3.0 to 5.6)	-0.1% (-2.6 to 3.0)
1.5% (-0.1 to 3.3)	1.9% (-0.9 to 4.7)	0.9% (-1.1 to 2.8)	1.2% (-1.5 to 3.6)	-
1.4% (-0.6 to 3.5)	1.7% (-3.0 to 6.1)	-1.6% (-7.2 to 4.0)	0.0% (-1.3 to 1.2)	1.9% (-0.2 to 4.4)
3.9% (2.2 to 5.7)	3.5% (1.1 to 6.0)	-1.0% (-5.8 to 4.2)	0.3% (-4.2 to 5.2)	4.3% (2.2 to 7.0)
1.9% (0.1 to 3.8)	2.2% (-2.5 to 7.1)	2.0% (-0.7 to 4.4)	1.1% (-1.0 to 3.3)	2.3% (0.2 to 4.9)
4.4% (2.1 to 6.6)	3.5% (-0.1 to 6.6)	6.2% (-1.0 to 13.9)	1.5% (-0.9 to 4.2)	5.2% (1.7 to 8.8)
1.9% (-0.6 to 4.2)	2.1% (-1.6 to 5.4)	-0.1% (-4.8 to 4.5)	1.6% (-1.7 to 4.9)	-
1.6% (0.6 to 2.7)	1.2% (-0.2 to 2.8)	4.4% (-2.6 to 11.0)	1.9% (0.6 to 3.2)	-14.4% (-100.0 to 3.9)
4.1% (1.5 to 6.3)	4.4% (1.1 to 6.9)	1.8% (-1.6 to 5.2)	3.3% (0.2 to 6.2)	-83.1% (-100.0 to -9.8)
3.1% (-0.6 to 6.8)	3.4% (-1.2 to 7.9)	2.8% (-2.5 to 8.2)	2.8% (-2.0 to 7.7)	-2.7% (-100.0 to 4.6)
2.0% (0.3 to 3.8)	2.0% (-1.7 to 5.5)	2.1% (-4.6 to 8.7)	2.2% (-0.1 to 4.7)	1.3% (-0.8 to 3.7)
1.3% (0.0 to 2.7)	0.8% (-1.1 to 3.1)	-1.2% (-4.3 to 1.7)	1.7% (-0.2 to 3.6)	5.2% (3.0 to 8.0)
1.7% (-1.4 to 4.9)	0.9% (-3.6 to 5.1)	2.5% (-0.7 to 5.9)	3.4% (-2.3 to 9.1)	-
0.9% (-0.4 to 2.1)	0.7% (-0.9 to 2.2)	1.5% (-0.2 to 2.9)	1.6% (-1.5 to 4.5)	-
2.0% (0.5 to 3.0)	2.9% (1.7 to 4.1)	0.6% (-3.9 to 2.4)	1.4% (0.2 to 2.6)	-
1.7% (0.3 to 3.1)	2.0% (0.3 to 3.7)	0.0% (-3.4 to 3.6)	1.6% (-1.0 to 4.3)	-70.5% (-71.1 to -69.8)
3.6% (1.7 to 5.7)	3.2% (-0.2 to 6.3)	5.3% (2.6 to 8.1)	3.7% (1.4 to 6.5)	7.1% (4.9 to 9.8)
-0.4% (-2.4 to 1.5)	-0.1% (-3.3 to 2.8)	0.1% (-1.9 to 2.0)	1.3% (-0.8 to 3.4)	-1.3% (-4.5 to 1.8)
-2.1% (-5.3 to 1.2)	-2.4% (-7.6 to 1.9)	-1.4% (-5.5 to 2.8)	-2.3% (-7.2 to 2.9)	-74.4% (-75.0 to -73.9)
5.1% (3.1 to 7.2)	4.8% (2.1 to 7.6)	4.7% (2.5 to 7.1)	5.4% (2.1 to 8.9)	2.0% (0.0 to 4.6)
-0.5% (-3.4 to 2.7)	2.1% (-1.3 to 5.6)	0.0% (-3.5 to 3.1)	-0.8% (-4.8 to 3.1)	-2.7% (-4.7 to -0.3)
1.6% (-0.1 to 3.6)	1.3% (-3.8 to 5.9)	-0.9% (-3.2 to 1.5)	2.0% (0.4 to 3.6)	1.5% (-0.6 to 4.1)
-0.2% (-2.2 to 2.0)	-0.1% (-6.7 to 5.7)	-1.4% (-6.8 to 3.7)	-0.1% (-2.1 to 1.7)	0.2% (-1.8 to 2.6)

TABLE B10

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030

	Pooled health spending per person			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Afghanistan	\$39 (38 to 41)	\$37 (25 to 54)	\$45 (31 to 64)	\$72 (48 to 107)
Albania	\$383 (356 to 430)	\$462 (314 to 662)	\$704 (470 to 1,021)	\$823 (544 to 1,204)
Algeria	\$744 (715 to 769)	\$855 (522 to 1,279)	\$929 (546 to 1,410)	\$1,562 (932 to 2,357)
Andorra	\$5,897 (5,345 to 6,447)	\$5,074 (4,002 to 6,392)	\$5,363 (4,143 to 6,909)	\$10,977 (8,622 to 13,909)
Angola	\$134 (113 to 160)	\$148 (64 to 284)	\$155 (61 to 306)	\$306 (127 to 595)
Antigua and Barbuda	\$921 (860 to 975)	\$1,048 (530 to 1,782)	\$1,439 (683 to 2,514)	\$1,969 (957 to 3,405)
Argentina	\$1,193 (1,114 to 1,274)	\$1,296 (832 to 1,892)	\$1,522 (970 to 2,236)	\$2,408 (1,523 to 3,569)
Armenia	\$171 (161 to 182)	\$230 (139 to 347)	\$294 (178 to 444)	\$395 (234 to 606)
Australia	\$3,545 (3,455 to 3,638)	\$3,614 (3,127 to 4,180)	\$4,375 (3,672 to 5,210)	\$6,705 (5,711 to 7,855)
Austria	\$4,255 (4,184 to 4,341)	\$4,332 (3,817 to 4,987)	\$5,050 (4,411 to 5,867)	\$8,024 (7,036 to 9,300)
Azerbaijan	\$258 (243 to 274)	\$342 (185 to 572)	\$448 (239 to 754)	\$586 (313 to 986)
Bahrain	\$1,864 (1,742 to 1,986)	\$1,970 (1,120 to 3,118)	\$2,117 (1,137 to 3,537)	\$3,704 (2,028 to 6,054)
Bangladesh	\$23 (21 to 26)	\$30 (21 to 42)	\$46 (31 to 64)	\$54 (37 to 76)
Barbados	\$676 (621 to 720)	\$781 (517 to 1,074)	\$828 (544 to 1,150)	\$1,417 (929 to 1,968)
Belarus	\$804 (769 to 838)	\$909 (678 to 1,183)	\$937 (677 to 1,242)	\$1,646 (1,216 to 2,138)
Belgium	\$4,049 (3,967 to 4,134)	\$4,162 (3,514 to 4,859)	\$4,682 (3,912 to 5,497)	\$7,682 (6,439 to 9,001)
Belize	\$419 (395 to 445)	\$475 (317 to 672)	\$517 (329 to 772)	\$888 (580 to 1,286)
Benin	\$47 (45 to 49)	\$53 (31 to 85)	\$54 (31 to 87)	\$98 (57 to 159)
Bhutan	\$228 (215 to 243)	\$274 (140 to 463)	\$328 (162 to 571)	\$504 (252 to 863)
Bolivia	\$331 (316 to 346)	\$389 (255 to 544)	\$509 (333 to 715)	\$713 (458 to 1,012)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$761 (723 to 815)	\$876 (494 to 1,386)	\$1,189 (667 to 1,891)	\$1,595 (875 to 2,571)
Botswana	\$965 (879 to 1,091)	\$1,043 (674 to 1,586)	\$1,490 (896 to 2,406)	\$1,979 (1,228 to 3,106)
Brazil	\$1,024 (994 to 1,059)	\$944 (585 to 1,268)	\$1,213 (738 to 1,639)	\$2,027 (1,234 to 2,736)
Brunei	\$1,963 (1,786 to 2,154)	\$1,975 (1,057 to 3,268)	\$2,009 (1,058 to 3,358)	\$3,971 (2,105 to 6,606)
Bulgaria	\$856 (818 to 900)	\$1,005 (630 to 1,425)	\$1,469 (914 to 2,099)	\$1,792 (1,106 to 2,581)
Burkina Faso	\$60 (58 to 63)	\$74 (46 to 116)	\$89 (55 to 141)	\$132 (79 to 216)
Burundi	\$53 (50 to 57)	\$59 (38 to 93)	\$62 (40 to 97)	\$121 (74 to 194)
Cambodia	\$82 (74 to 92)	\$98 (59 to 153)	\$106 (61 to 168)	\$164 (97 to 261)
Cameroon	\$48 (42 to 56)	\$61 (37 to 96)	\$66 (39 to 103)	\$106 (62 to 169)
Canada	\$4,211 (4,117 to 4,333)	\$4,259 (3,415 to 5,146)	\$5,304 (4,154 to 6,522)	\$7,968 (6,310 to 9,715)
Cape Verde	\$278 (264 to 295)	\$280 (156 to 445)	\$285 (148 to 475)	\$591 (324 to 947)
Central African Republic	\$16 (15 to 16)	\$23 (12 to 42)	\$25 (14 to 45)	\$41 (19 to 78)
Chad	\$43 (36 to 49)	\$44 (21 to 83)	\$45 (21 to 88)	\$106 (49 to 205)
Chile	\$1,315 (1,285 to 1,351)	\$1,398 (1,076 to 1,817)	\$1,503 (1,093 to 2,046)	\$2,645 (1,986 to 3,506)
China	\$522 (505 to 542)	\$602 (424 to 863)	\$1,460 (1,027 to 2,091)	\$1,489 (1,043 to 2,141)
Colombia	\$701 (643 to 754)	\$774 (537 to 1,063)	\$988 (682 to 1,363)	\$1,438 (988 to 2,002)
Comoros	\$35 (31 to 38)	\$34 (16 to 57)	\$42 (20 to 69)	\$72 (35 to 121)
Congo	\$100 (91 to 110)	\$129 (58 to 242)	\$134 (60 to 249)	\$233 (102 to 440)
Costa Rica	\$1,044 (1,004 to 1,083)	\$1,157 (848 to 1,555)	\$1,313 (935 to 1,815)	\$2,129 (1,548 to 2,886)
Cote d'Ivoire	\$69 (48 to 102)	\$94 (55 to 146)	\$107 (62 to 168)	\$165 (95 to 263)
Croatia	\$1,477 (1,359 to 1,600)	\$1,578 (1,263 to 2,003)	\$2,123 (1,626 to 2,872)	\$2,957 (2,313 to 3,890)

Universal health coverage index				Covered lives (thousands)			
2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
30.8 (27.5 to 35.3)	37.9 (34.0 to 42.1)	38.8 (34.9 to 43.2)	41.1 (36.9 to 45.6)	996 (891 to 1,141)	1,849 (1,662 to 2,056)	1,896 (1,705 to 2,110)	2,007 (1,800 to 2,229)
66.2 (63.8 to 68.7)	68.8 (64.9 to 72.2)	72.7 (68.6 to 76.4)	74.2 (70.0 to 78.0)	192 (185 to 199)	201 (190 to 212)	213 (201 to 224)	217 (205 to 229)
63.2 (60.6 to 65.5)	65.6 (60.5 to 71.2)	66.2 (60.6 to 72.0)	71.1 (65.3 to 77.2)	2,511 (2,410 to 2,604)	3,102 (2,859 to 3,366)	3,128 (2,866 to 3,402)	3,362 (3,088 to 3,648)
81.4 (78.0 to 84.9)	77.8 (74.1 to 81.5)	78.3 (74.5 to 82.1)	86.3 (82.3 to 90.4)	6 (6 to 7)	6 (6 to 6)	6 (6 to 6)	7 (6 to 7)
43.7 (38.5 to 48.1)	52.0 (45.6 to 58.5)	52.2 (45.7 to 59.2)	57.0 (50.0 to 64.5)	1,097 (966 to 1,205)	2,168 (1,901 to 2,442)	2,177 (1,907 to 2,471)	2,379 (2,086 to 2,689)
62.2 (60.0 to 64.6)	63.3 (58.0 to 67.9)	65.9 (60.0 to 71.0)	68.8 (62.8 to 74.0)	6 (5 to 6)	6 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 7)
61.0 (59.2 to 62.8)	61.1 (57.7 to 64.1)	62.6 (59.0 to 65.6)	66.2 (62.5 to 69.5)	2,641 (2,564 to 2,717)	2,972 (2,806 to 3,117)	3,041 (2,869 to 3,191)	3,219 (3,037 to 3,381)
64.0 (62.1 to 66.0)	67.7 (63.2 to 72.1)	69.9 (65.3 to 74.4)	72.7 (67.8 to 77.6)	194 (188 to 200)	209 (196 to 223)	216 (202 to 230)	225 (210 to 240)
81.5 (79.9 to 83.1)	83.2 (81.1 to 85.4)	85.2 (82.8 to 87.5)	90.4 (87.9 to 92.8)	1,937 (1,899 to 1,974)	2,288 (2,228 to 2,346)	2,341 (2,275 to 2,404)	2,484 (2,416 to 2,550)
81.4 (79.9 to 83.0)	84.9 (82.7 to 86.9)	86.6 (84.3 to 88.8)	92.1 (89.7 to 94.4)	701 (688 to 715)	753 (734 to 771)	769 (748 to 788)	818 (796 to 838)
56.8 (53.6 to 59.8)	62.3 (56.8 to 67.8)	64.7 (58.9 to 70.5)	66.9 (60.9 to 73.0)	556 (525 to 586)	686 (626 to 748)	713 (649 to 778)	737 (672 to 804)
67.4 (64.4 to 70.4)	73.1 (67.5 to 78.5)	73.8 (67.7 to 79.4)	79.6 (73.2 to 85.5)	92 (88 to 96)	143 (132 to 153)	144 (132 to 155)	156 (143 to 167)
53.9 (51.4 to 56.3)	63.8 (59.9 to 67.5)	67.3 (63.1 to 71.0)	68.8 (64.5 to 72.7)	8,634 (8,233 to 9,023)	11,380 (10,679 to 12,027)	11,997 (11,258 to 12,662)	12,265 (11,494 to 12,954)
62.6 (60.0 to 64.9)	65.7 (62.1 to 68.8)	66.2 (62.5 to 69.4)	71.1 (67.1 to 74.5)	18 (17 to 18)	19 (18 to 19)	19 (18 to 20)	20 (19 to 21)
69.3 (66.6 to 72.0)	74.5 (70.5 to 78.1)	74.7 (70.5 to 78.4)	80.7 (76.3 to 84.5)	658 (633 to 685)	694 (657 to 727)	696 (657 to 730)	751 (711 to 787)
79.5 (77.7 to 81.3)	81.3 (78.9 to 83.6)	82.5 (80.0 to 84.8)	88.3 (85.7 to 90.8)	897 (876 to 918)	963 (935 to 990)	977 (947 to 1,004)	1,045 (1,015 to 1,075)
55.2 (52.3 to 58.0)	57.6 (53.9 to 60.9)	58.2 (54.3 to 61.7)	62.4 (58.3 to 66.1)	20 (19 to 21)	29 (27 to 31)	29 (27 to 31)	32 (29 to 33)
45.6 (43.6 to 47.5)	49.2 (45.9 to 52.6)	49.2 (45.9 to 52.6)	53.5 (49.9 to 57.0)	503 (481 to 524)	874 (814 to 934)	874 (814 to 934)	949 (885 to 1,012)
55.2 (51.9 to 58.4)	62.8 (56.7 to 67.7)	64.3 (57.9 to 69.5)	68.2 (61.4 to 73.5)	44 (41 to 46)	57 (52 to 62)	58 (53 to 63)	62 (56 to 67)
51.6 (48.0 to 55.2)	57.0 (52.4 to 61.4)	59.1 (54.2 to 63.6)	61.8 (56.6 to 66.5)	562 (523 to 601)	812 (746 to 874)	842 (772 to 906)	881 (806 to 948)
64.7 (62.0 to 67.3)	65.0 (60.2 to 68.8)	67.4 (62.4 to 71.4)	70.2 (65.0 to 74.5)	247 (236 to 257)	228 (212 to 242)	237 (219 to 251)	247 (228 to 262)
56.9 (50.1 to 67.3)	61.8 (54.7 to 73.6)	64.7 (56.9 to 77.1)	67.2 (59.3 to 80.1)	129 (113 to 152)	180 (159 to 214)	188 (166 to 225)	196 (173 to 233)
61.7 (60.4 to 62.7)	62.4 (58.8 to 64.5)	64.5 (60.7 to 66.8)	68.7 (64.7 to 71.2)	12,869 (12,600 to 13,081)	14,172 (13,362 to 14,668)	14,668 (13,805 to 15,189)	15,625 (14,698 to 16,192)
64.5 (61.7 to 67.6)	66.6 (60.9 to 72.0)	66.8 (60.8 to 72.3)	73.1 (66.6 to 79.1)	27 (26 to 29)	33 (30 to 35)	33 (30 to 35)	36 (33 to 39)
62.7 (60.2 to 65.2)	63.7 (59.6 to 67.4)	67.0 (62.5 to 70.8)	68.8 (64.2 to 72.9)	455 (437 to 473)	409 (383 to 432)	430 (401 to 454)	442 (412 to 468)
46.0 (44.0 to 48.3)	51.2 (47.8 to 54.2)	52.5 (49.0 to 55.6)	55.3 (51.5 to 58.8)	833 (796 to 874)	1,462 (1,366 to 1,549)	1,502 (1,401 to 1,590)	1,580 (1,471 to 1,680)
42.9 (40.4 to 45.9)	48.4 (44.3 to 53.2)	48.4 (44.4 to 53.1)	53.2 (48.5 to 58.5)	481 (452 to 514)	880 (805 to 967)	880 (806 to 965)	966 (880 to 1,062)
49.2 (47.5 to 51.1)	61.9 (58.4 to 65.1)	62.6 (58.8 to 65.9)	66.4 (62.5 to 69.8)	772 (744 to 801)	1,195 (1,126 to 1,256)	1,208 (1,135 to 1,272)	1,281 (1,206 to 1,348)
44.6 (41.4 to 48.0)	49.2 (45.4 to 53.1)	49.6 (45.8 to 53.5)	52.8 (48.7 to 57.0)	1,043 (970 to 1,122)	1,726 (1,595 to 1,864)	1,741 (1,608 to 1,880)	1,853 (1,711 to 2,002)
79.2 (77.9 to 80.5)	79.8 (77.3 to 82.3)	82.1 (79.3 to 84.8)	86.8 (83.9 to 89.5)	2,843 (2,798 to 2,891)	3,232 (3,129 to 3,330)	3,324 (3,209 to 3,431)	3,513 (3,397 to 3,624)
61.3 (58.6 to 64.2)	66.9 (62.1 to 70.7)	67.0 (61.7 to 71.2)	73.1 (67.8 to 77.5)	33 (32 to 35)	45 (42 to 48)	45 (42 to 48)	49 (46 to 52)
29.9 (25.9 to 34.6)	31.7 (27.3 to 36.4)	31.7 (27.6 to 36.2)	33.9 (29.3 to 38.8)	147 (127 to 170)	208 (179 to 238)	208 (180 to 237)	221 (191 to 254)
36.3 (34.0 to 38.4)	40.1 (36.6 to 43.9)	40.1 (36.6 to 44.0)	45.0 (40.8 to 49.3)	506 (474 to 535)	981 (896 to 1,075)	981 (895 to 1,078)	1,100 (999 to 1,208)
70.4 (66.7 to 73.8)	71.8 (67.4 to 76.2)	72.2 (67.5 to 76.9)	78.2 (73.2 to 83.1)	1,266 (1,199 to 1,328)	1,416 (1,328 to 1,503)	1,424 (1,331 to 1,515)	1,542 (1,443 to 1,639)
68.5 (67.2 to 69.6)	69.6 (66.7 to 72.4)	78.3 (75.0 to 81.4)	78.5 (75.1 to 81.7)	93,359 (91,564 to 94,911)	92,326 (88,371 to 95,951)	103,828 (99,419 to 107,915)	104,112 (99,609 to 108,271)
64.9 (63.0 to 66.6)	70.1 (66.9 to 73.0)	72.5 (69.1 to 75.6)	76.0 (72.3 to 79.3)	3,124 (3,032 to 3,207)	3,686 (3,514 to 3,837)	3,812 (3,631 to 3,972)	3,996 (3,801 to 4,166)
44.7 (42.0 to 47.5)	47.6 (42.5 to 52.2)	48.4 (43.4 to 52.9)	52.3 (47.0 to 57.3)	34 (32 to 36)	45 (40 to 49)	46 (41 to 50)	50 (45 to 54)
46.1 (42.5 to 49.9)	51.0 (45.3 to 56.8)	51.3 (45.6 to 57.1)	55.0 (48.8 to 61.4)	212 (195 to 229)	350 (311 to 390)	352 (313 to 392)	377 (335 to 422)
68.7 (66.7 to 70.5)	69.4 (66.6 to 72.3)	70.2 (67.2 to 73.4)	75.2 (72.1 to 78.4)	327 (318 to 336)	357 (343 to 372)	361 (346 to 378)	387 (371 to 404)
42.6 (40.2 to 44.8)	46.6 (43.6 to 49.3)	46.9 (43.8 to 49.6)	49.7 (46.5 to 52.7)	959 (904 to 1,009)	1,590 (1,488 to 1,681)	1,598 (1,495 to 1,692)	1,697 (1,587 to 1,798)
72.0 (70.2 to 74.2)	75.3 (72.7 to 78.0)	78.0 (75.0 to 81.1)	81.8 (78.7 to 84.9)	305 (297 to 314)	286 (276 to 297)	297 (285 to 309)	311 (300 to 323)

Tabulated data167

TABLE B10

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030, continued

	Pooled health spending per person			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Cuba	\$932 (814 to 1,056)	\$1,013 (753 to 1,283)	\$1,226 (903 to 1,562)	\$1,903 (1,405 to 2,434)
Cyprus	\$2,205 (1,979 to 2,434)	\$2,351 (1,734 to 3,108)	\$2,959 (2,164 to 3,935)	\$4,335 (3,157 to 5,785)
Czech Republic	\$1,911 (1,606 to 2,318)	\$2,058 (1,606 to 2,581)	\$2,598 (1,985 to 3,330)	\$3,776 (2,901 to 4,800)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$28 (26 to 30)	\$29 (15 to 53)	\$34 (17 to 60)	\$61 (30 to 114)
Denmark	\$4,436 (4,345 to 4,559)	\$4,502 (3,869 to 5,145)	\$5,314 (4,535 to 6,114)	\$8,367 (7,145 to 9,604)
Djibouti	\$115 (107 to 124)	\$138 (67 to 224)	\$147 (71 to 238)	\$253 (121 to 414)
Dominica	\$428 (412 to 446)	\$504 (303 to 766)	\$536 (315 to 829)	\$918 (540 to 1,423)
Dominican Republic	\$525 (498 to 564)	\$622 (377 to 1,020)	\$952 (572 to 1,559)	\$1,121 (668 to 1,844)
Ecuador	\$581 (549 to 618)	\$678 (424 to 998)	\$751 (466 to 1,112)	\$1,229 (748 to 1,846)
Egypt	\$184 (167 to 202)	\$228 (151 to 328)	\$287 (182 to 432)	\$416 (266 to 615)
El Salvador	\$429 (413 to 446)	\$496 (384 to 640)	\$557 (422 to 734)	\$909 (693 to 1,189)
Equatorial Guinea	\$351 (274 to 464)	\$433 (140 to 980)	\$776 (269 to 1,663)	\$815 (271 to 1,854)
Eritrea	\$18 (16 to 22)	\$22 (10 to 39)	\$35 (19 to 57)	\$43 (21 to 76)
Estonia	\$1,495 (1,480 to 1,512)	\$1,631 (1,190 to 2,189)	\$1,972 (1,398 to 2,713)	\$2,995 (2,159 to 4,053)
Ethiopia	\$54 (50 to 59)	\$67 (35 to 122)	\$104 (49 to 196)	\$124 (61 to 231)
Federated States of Micronesia	\$229 (220 to 237)	\$145 (86 to 238)	\$147 (85 to 245)	\$488 (291 to 785)
Fiji	\$272 (255 to 296)	\$313 (213 to 459)	\$377 (236 to 585)	\$584 (379 to 886)
Finland	\$3,292 (3,221 to 3,368)	\$3,424 (2,800 to 4,155)	\$4,300 (3,473 to 5,265)	\$6,318 (5,122 to 7,727)
France	\$4,419 (4,342 to 4,485)	\$4,412 (3,941 to 4,950)	\$5,005 (4,414 to 5,691)	\$8,287 (7,358 to 9,368)
Gabon	\$359 (330 to 387)	\$405 (230 to 683)	\$433 (231 to 757)	\$778 (422 to 1,346)
Georgia	\$344 (302 to 395)	\$425 (193 to 773)	\$539 (237 to 997)	\$752 (328 to 1,397)
Germany	\$4,839 (4,587 to 5,196)	\$4,879 (4,152 to 5,722)	\$5,397 (4,563 to 6,388)	\$9,085 (7,687 to 10,771)
Ghana	\$144 (135 to 153)	\$178 (90 to 308)	\$265 (133 to 455)	\$318 (154 to 561)
Greece	\$1,558 (1,425 to 1,685)	\$1,711 (1,440 to 2,028)	\$1,907 (1,597 to 2,270)	\$3,107 (2,599 to 3,711)
Grenada	\$322 (270 to 383)	\$394 (218 to 618)	\$460 (245 to 756)	\$707 (382 to 1,144)
Guatemala	\$232 (223 to 242)	\$236 (174 to 322)	\$273 (191 to 382)	\$463 (334 to 641)
Guinea	\$60 (58 to 62)	\$42 (24 to 72)	\$63 (35 to 106)	\$78 (42 to 135)
Guinea-Bissau	\$82 (76 to 92)	\$74 (39 to 143)	\$79 (42 to 154)	\$173 (84 to 352)
Guyana	\$192 (175 to 211)	\$229 (131 to 362)	\$243 (130 to 396)	\$409 (228 to 650)
Haiti	\$90 (85 to 95)	\$105 (66 to 166)	\$110 (70 to 173)	\$191 (112 to 312)
Honduras	\$182 (167 to 201)	\$223 (143 to 330)	\$257 (163 to 385)	\$400 (252 to 602)
Hungary	\$1,443 (1,388 to 1,522)	\$1,570 (1,259 to 1,944)	\$1,923 (1,491 to 2,470)	\$2,869 (2,272 to 3,621)
Iceland	\$3,504 (3,390 to 3,615)	\$3,611 (2,916 to 4,324)	\$4,923 (3,933 to 5,953)	\$6,690 (5,350 to 8,080)
India	\$84 (81 to 87)	\$106 (81 to 135)	\$197 (149 to 251)	\$200 (151 to 256)
Indonesia	\$198 (190 to 209)	\$234 (177 to 305)	\$368 (275 to 481)	\$432 (326 to 565)
Iran	\$693 (663 to 727)	\$800 (445 to 1,316)	\$1,032 (521 to 1,813)	\$1,462 (770 to 2,480)
Iraq	\$230 (211 to 247)	\$301 (134 to 562)	\$435 (191 to 819)	\$527 (228 to 1,004)
Ireland	\$4,581 (4,336 to 4,802)	\$4,628 (3,261 to 6,238)	\$6,184 (4,132 to 8,625)	\$8,661 (5,969 to 11,874)
Israel	\$1,963 (1,807 to 2,105)	\$2,074 (1,712 to 2,469)	\$2,490 (1,987 to 3,075)	\$3,887 (3,162 to 4,711)
Italy	\$2,661 (2,577 to 2,742)	\$2,805 (2,427 to 3,208)	\$3,210 (2,764 to 3,682)	\$5,155 (4,428 to 5,911)
Jamaica	\$382 (349 to 411)	\$334 (206 to 501)	\$374 (228 to 568)	\$814 (503 to 1,229)
Japan	\$3,719 (3,599 to 3,897)	\$3,808 (3,138 to 4,570)	\$3,861 (3,146 to 4,685)	\$7,084 (5,811 to 8,524)

Universal health coverage index				Covered lives (thousands)			
2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
67.1 (65.5 to 68.7)	64.6 (62.6 to 66.8)	66.2 (64.1 to 68.5)	70.3 (68.0 to 72.6)	766 (748 to 784)	710 (687 to 734)	728 (704 to 753)	772 (747 to 798)
77.2 (75.6 to 78.8)	81.7 (78.8 to 84.7)	84.1 (81.2 to 87.3)	88.6 (85.5 to 92.0)	70 (68 to 71)	82 (79 to 85)	84 (81 to 88)	89 (86 to 92)
75.7 (74.1 to 77.2)	78.5 (76.9 to 80.3)	80.9 (79.1 to 82.8)	85.2 (83.3 to 87.1)	800 (783 to 816)	822 (804 to 840)	847 (828 to 866)	891 (872 to 912)
42.7 (40.4 to 45.4)	45.2 (41.6 to 49.4)	46.0 (42.3 to 50.2)	49.3 (45.2 to 54.1)	3,285 (3,110 to 3,492)	6,002 (5,521 to 6,563)	6,109 (5,621 to 6,665)	6,550 (6,009 to 7,187)
79.0 (76.9 to 81.1)	81.4 (78.8 to 84.1)	83.1 (80.4 to 85.8)	88.5 (85.5 to 91.3)	448 (437 to 461)	490 (474 to 506)	500 (484 to 517)	532 (515 to 549)
45.6 (41.9 to 50.0)	50.0 (43.9 to 55.9)	50.4 (44.3 to 56.4)	54.2 (47.5 to 60.6)	44 (40 to 48)	71 (62 to 79)	71 (63 to 80)	77 (67 to 86)
56.4 (54.0 to 58.7)	56.1 (52.1 to 59.8)	56.5 (52.3 to 60.4)	60.8 (56.4 to 64.9)	4 (4 to 4)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (5 to 5)
61.5 (58.9 to 64.3)	61.0 (56.9 to 65.1)	64.4 (59.9 to 68.8)	65.9 (61.3 to 70.5)	641 (613 to 671)	716 (667 to 763)	755 (703 to 806)	773 (718 to 826)
60.5 (58.8 to 62.3)	59.2 (55.8 to 62.0)	60.1 (56.6 to 62.9)	64.1 (60.3 to 67.3)	987 (959 to 1,017)	1,219 (1,149 to 1,275)	1,235 (1,164 to 1,293)	1,319 (1,241 to 1,384)
59.9 (57.6 to 62.4)	66.6 (63.0 to 70.2)	68.6 (64.6 to 72.7)	72.1 (68.1 to 76.3)	5,415 (5,208 to 5,639)	7,414 (7,018 to 7,816)	7,636 (7,196 to 8,089)	8,029 (7,586 to 8,490)
62.4 (59.6 to 64.8)	65.3 (62.2 to 68.1)	66.2 (62.9 to 69.0)	70.8 (67.4 to 73.9)	384 (367 to 399)	411 (391 to 428)	416 (396 to 434)	445 (424 to 465)
51.1 (44.3 to 58.9)	57.4 (48.1 to 66.6)	62.5 (52.8 to 72.3)	62.5 (52.5 to 72.5)	42 (36 to 48)	81 (68 to 94)	88 (74 to 102)	88 (74 to 102)
38.9 (36.3 to 41.9)	47.1 (42.3 to 51.7)	50.0 (45.5 to 54.5)	51.3 (46.2 to 56.4)	203 (189 to 219)	328 (295 to 361)	348 (317 to 380)	358 (322 to 393)
73.9 (71.8 to 76.0)	78.9 (75.0 to 82.7)	80.8 (76.5 to 85.0)	85.6 (81.3 to 89.8)	97 (94 to 100)	97 (93 to 102)	100 (94 to 105)	106 (100 to 111)
39.3 (36.4 to 42.1)	48.0 (43.3 to 53.4)	51.0 (45.6 to 57.0)	52.0 (46.7 to 58.0)	3,912 (3,630 to 4,199)	7,185 (6,481 to 7,980)	7,623 (6,824 to 8,524)	7,783 (6,988 to 8,682)
44.6 (40.2 to 49.4)	45.9 (41.1 to 51.0)	45.9 (41.1 to 51.1)	49.9 (44.8 to 55.3)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (5 to 6)
46.5 (43.1 to 50.4)	48.4 (44.3 to 53.4)	49.7 (45.1 to 55.2)	52.5 (47.9 to 58.2)	40 (37 to 43)	39 (36 to 43)	40 (37 to 45)	43 (39 to 47)
84.5 (82.8 to 86.1)	88.0 (85.2 to 90.5)	90.7 (87.7 to 93.3)	95.5 (92.5 to 98.3)	462 (453 to 471)	501 (485 to 515)	516 (500 to 531)	544 (527 to 560)
80.1 (78.5 to 81.6)	82.8 (81.0 to 84.5)	84.1 (82.1 to 85.9)	90.1 (88.0 to 92.0)	5,171 (5,066 to 5,263)	5,585 (5,463 to 5,701)	5,674 (5,540 to 5,796)	6,075 (5,938 to 6,204)
48.9 (45.5 to 52.5)	56.6 (51.7 to 62.0)	57.0 (51.9 to 62.7)	61.7 (56.3 to 67.9)	84 (79 to 91)	141 (128 to 154)	142 (129 to 156)	153 (140 to 169)
58.7 (56.0 to 61.4)	56.1 (51.0 to 60.4)	57.7 (52.3 to 62.4)	60.4 (54.7 to 65.3)	239 (227 to 249)	229 (208 to 246)	235 (213 to 254)	246 (223 to 266)
78.9 (77.0 to 80.7)	80.9 (78.8 to 82.9)	81.7 (79.5 to 83.9)	87.9 (85.5 to 90.2)	6,431 (6,278 to 6,577)	6,616 (6,441 to 6,781)	6,683 (6,501 to 6,856)	7,188 (6,994 to 7,371)
51.5 (49.2 to 54.0)	55.6 (50.7 to 59.6)	58.8 (53.6 to 63.1)	59.9 (54.4 to 64.4)	1,425 (1,362 to 1,494)	2,155 (1,965 to 2,313)	2,282 (2,079 to 2,446)	2,322 (2,111 to 2,497)
78.3 (76.5 to 79.9)	80.7 (78.7 to 82.7)	81.9 (79.9 to 84.0)	87.4 (85.3 to 89.7)	854 (835 to 872)	825 (805 to 846)	838 (817 to 860)	894 (872 to 917)
54.5 (51.9 to 57.0)	56.9 (53.0 to 60.3)	58.1 (53.9 to 61.8)	61.3 (57.0 to 65.2)	6 (5 to 6)	6 (6 to 6)	6 (6 to 7)	6 (6 to 7)
53.8 (50.1 to 57.8)	58.2 (53.8 to 62.7)	59.3 (54.7 to 64.0)	62.9 (58.2 to 67.8)	873 (813 to 937)	1,227 (1,135 to 1,322)	1,251 (1,153 to 1,349)	1,327 (1,227 to 1,429)
39.2 (36.7 to 41.4)	42.9 (39.0 to 46.8)	43.4 (39.5 to 47.4)	44.8 (40.6 to 49.0)	492 (461 to 520)	810 (737 to 884)	819 (744 to 895)	845 (766 to 924)
37.8 (35.3 to 40.5)	41.7 (38.2 to 45.4)	42.1 (38.5 to 45.8)	46.4 (42.2 to 50.8)	70 (66 to 75)	113 (104 to 124)	114 (105 to 125)	126 (115 to 138)
49.7 (47.4 to 52.0)	54.7 (50.8 to 58.1)	55.1 (50.8 to 58.8)	59.1 (54.8 to 62.8)	38 (36 to 40)	44 (40 to 46)	44 (40 to 47)	47 (44 to 50)
39.7 (36.2 to 43.3)	45.1 (40.8 to 49.3)	45.4 (41.1 to 49.6)	48.8 (44.0 to 53.5)	436 (398 to 475)	635 (575 to 694)	639 (579 to 698)	687 (620 to 754)
54.3 (50.1 to 58.3)	58.7 (53.8 to 63.5)	59.8 (54.7 to 64.7)	63.5 (58.0 to 68.8)	445 (410 to 478)	607 (556 to 657)	618 (566 to 669)	657 (600 to 712)
69.6 (67.4 to 71.8)	73.3 (70.1 to 76.7)	75.3 (71.9 to 79.1)	79.5 (75.9 to 83.3)	688 (667 to 709)	678 (648 to 709)	696 (665 to 731)	735 (702 to 770)
85.1 (83.1 to 86.9)	88.6 (86.0 to 90.9)	91.9 (89.1 to 94.4)	96.0 (93.1 to 98.6)	28 (27 to 29)	32 (31 to 32)	33 (32 to 34)	34 (33 to 35)
49.0 (47.0 to 50.5)	54.2 (52.1 to 56.2)	58.6 (56.4 to 60.8)	58.7 (56.5 to 60.9)	63,760 (61,186 to 65,787)	77,157 (74,178 to 79,970)	83,439 (80,248 to 86,509)	83,627 (80,394 to 86,709)
49.7 (48.4 to 51.0)	52.6 (50.5 to 54.6)	55.8 (53.6 to 58.0)	57.0 (54.8 to 59.2)	12,728 (12,395 to 13,052)	15,039 (14,438 to 15,610)	15,972 (15,323 to 16,606)	16,322 (15,667 to 16,938)
66.8 (63.4 to 70.0)	67.4 (61.8 to 73.4)	68.9 (62.5 to 75.5)	72.4 (66.2 to 79.2)	5,375 (5,099 to 5,632)	6,414 (5,882 to 6,985)	6,552 (5,946 to 7,186)	6,892 (6,294 to 7,536)
51.4 (48.0 to 55.1)	55.5 (49.7 to 61.3)	57.9 (51.7 to 64.0)	59.5 (52.9 to 65.9)	1,964 (1,832 to 2,104)	3,562 (3,186 to 3,933)	3,715 (3,315 to 4,108)	3,817 (3,397 to 4,229)
79.9 (77.5 to 82.0)	84.3 (80.5 to 87.6)	87.7 (83.2 to 91.5)	91.6 (87.3 to 95.4)	369 (358 to 379)	425 (406 to 442)	442 (419 to 461)	462 (440 to 481)
76.1 (72.9 to 79.1)	79.3 (76.0 to 82.5)	81.1 (77.7 to 84.3)	86.2 (82.7 to 89.7)	614 (588 to 638)	808 (774 to 840)	825 (792 to 859)	878 (842 to 913)
80.5 (78.8 to 82.1)	83.8 (81.4 to 85.9)	85.2 (82.8 to 87.4)	90.9 (88.3 to 93.2)	4,851 (4,750 to 4,947)	4,829 (4,695 to 4,953)	4,911 (4,772 to 5,039)	5,238 (5,091 to 5,374)
61.1 (57.9 to 64.3)	61.4 (57.3 to 65.5)	62.3 (58.0 to 66.5)	69.3 (64.6 to 73.9)	175 (166 to 184)	186 (174 to 199)	189 (176 to 202)	210 (196 to 224)
82.4 (81.0 to 83.5)	83.6 (81.7 to 85.2)	83.6 (81.7 to 85.3)	90.9 (88.8 to 92.7)	10,350 (10,169 to 10,493)	9,663 (9,451 to 9,854)	9,663 (9,442 to 9,860)	10,504 (10,271 to 10,714)

Tabulated data169

TABLE B10

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030, continued

	Pooled health spending per person			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Jordan	\$555 (504 to 604)	\$624 (400 to 908)	\$722 (441 to 1,095)	\$1,156 (712 to 1,746)
Kazakhstan	\$638 (621 to 654)	\$747 (472 to 1,131)	\$955 (582 to 1,468)	\$1,345 (833 to 2,051)
Kenya	\$131 (129 to 133)	\$155 (117 to 205)	\$175 (131 to 232)	\$286 (216 to 376)
Kiribati	\$180 (162 to 202)	\$213 (161 to 284)	\$285 (217 to 379)	\$400 (307 to 528)
Kuwait	\$2,237 (2,028 to 2,461)	\$2,177 (863 to 3,732)	\$2,193 (785 to 3,870)	\$4,556 (1,768 to 7,847)
Kyrgyzstan	\$164 (148 to 192)	\$190 (104 to 317)	\$193 (100 to 331)	\$357 (186 to 625)
Laos	\$99 (85 to 115)	\$121 (75 to 184)	\$191 (120 to 288)	\$213 (129 to 335)
Latvia	\$1,051 (1,004 to 1,103)	\$1,191 (905 to 1,593)	\$1,550 (1,146 to 2,129)	\$2,146 (1,605 to 2,923)
Lebanon	\$820 (743 to 916)	\$823 (348 to 1,508)	\$926 (395 to 1,717)	\$1,725 (728 to 3,199)
Lesotho	\$217 (207 to 229)	\$266 (181 to 385)	\$407 (278 to 588)	\$488 (329 to 706)
Liberia	\$454 (450 to 459)	\$213 (138 to 338)	\$229 (150 to 362)	\$420 (264 to 685)
Libya	\$304 (265 to 362)	\$388 (225 to 626)	\$454 (259 to 738)	\$666 (356 to 1,105)
Lithuania	\$1,313 (1,251 to 1,379)	\$1,466 (1,069 to 1,941)	\$1,984 (1,388 to 2,699)	\$2,660 (1,910 to 3,568)
Luxembourg	\$5,836 (5,549 to 6,085)	\$5,815 (4,613 to 7,231)	\$8,404 (6,475 to 10,750)	\$10,945 (8,586 to 13,816)
Macedonia	\$600 (421 to 895)	\$651 (462 to 900)	\$676 (459 to 972)	\$1,251 (870 to 1,759)
Madagascar	\$60 (56 to 65)	\$73 (40 to 116)	\$79 (44 to 125)	\$136 (73 to 220)
Malawi	\$124 (121 to 127)	\$137 (84 to 221)	\$145 (89 to 231)	\$274 (155 to 458)
Malaysia	\$680 (654 to 709)	\$765 (579 to 965)	\$1,065 (788 to 1,370)	\$1,403 (1,049 to 1,786)
Maldives	\$1,517 (1,362 to 1,693)	\$1,638 (1,056 to 2,299)	\$1,831 (1,159 to 2,588)	\$3,026 (1,906 to 4,303)
Mali	\$58 (54 to 62)	\$74 (43 to 120)	\$92 (52 to 151)	\$129 (71 to 212)
Malta	\$2,295 (2,238 to 2,347)	\$2,494 (2,090 to 2,919)	\$3,867 (3,221 to 4,579)	\$4,503 (3,753 to 5,327)
Marshall Islands	\$525 (486 to 574)	\$455 (210 to 778)	\$460 (197 to 817)	\$1,107 (503 to 1,901)
Mauritania	\$95 (85 to 106)	\$118 (60 to 204)	\$122 (61 to 213)	\$213 (105 to 376)
Mauritius	\$517 (493 to 543)	\$620 (465 to 820)	\$809 (593 to 1,099)	\$1,066 (795 to 1,423)
Mexico	\$634 (608 to 656)	\$726 (599 to 861)	\$914 (731 to 1,120)	\$1,320 (1,077 to 1,594)
Moldova	\$297 (271 to 320)	\$356 (226 to 516)	\$395 (250 to 574)	\$630 (399 to 918)
Mongolia	\$303 (281 to 327)	\$363 (212 to 550)	\$477 (270 to 751)	\$632 (365 to 968)
Montenegro	\$666 (640 to 698)	\$763 (649 to 883)	\$830 (700 to 964)	\$1,382 (1,172 to 1,602)
Morocco	\$213 (198 to 233)	\$275 (193 to 383)	\$382 (266 to 533)	\$488 (338 to 685)
Mozambique	\$67 (66 to 69)	\$84 (56 to 127)	\$116 (73 to 179)	\$156 (101 to 241)
Myanmar	\$86 (76 to 96)	\$124 (86 to 174)	\$226 (157 to 315)	\$244 (170 to 340)
Namibia	\$945 (875 to 1,019)	\$955 (685 to 1,314)	\$1,043 (714 to 1,475)	\$1,910 (1,336 to 2,658)
Nepal	\$68 (64 to 72)	\$77 (50 to 118)	\$93 (59 to 145)	\$144 (91 to 224)
Netherlands	\$4,902 (4,682 to 5,177)	\$4,899 (4,110 to 5,841)	\$5,728 (4,794 to 6,829)	\$9,132 (7,587 to 10,979)
New Zealand	\$3,189 (2,988 to 3,424)	\$3,271 (2,805 to 3,827)	\$3,821 (3,224 to 4,512)	\$6,098 (5,193 to 7,157)
Nicaragua	\$283 (263 to 304)	\$335 (225 to 470)	\$343 (225 to 491)	\$608 (404 to 862)
Niger	\$30 (29 to 32)	\$39 (24 to 59)	\$41 (25 to 62)	\$68 (41 to 103)
Nigeria	\$57 (51 to 62)	\$64 (25 to 133)	\$66 (25 to 145)	\$135 (50 to 292)
North Korea	\$60 (54 to 67)	\$55 (49 to 61)	\$55 (49 to 62)	\$142 (124 to 163)
Norway	\$6,019 (5,804 to 6,268)	\$6,088 (4,181 to 7,940)	\$6,764 (4,592 to 8,889)	\$11,302 (7,698 to 14,815)
Oman	\$1,576 (1,449 to 1,707)	\$1,701 (1,017 to 2,642)	\$1,887 (1,080 to 3,039)	\$3,160 (1,851 to 4,972)
Pakistan	\$51 (47 to 55)	\$70 (40 to 113)	\$89 (51 to 145)	\$121 (70 to 197)
Palestine	\$233 (203 to 266)	\$268 (197 to 366)	\$325 (234 to 450)	\$503 (360 to 699)

Universal health coverage index				Covered lives (thousands)			
2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
65.2 (61.5 to 68.9)	70.0 (64.9 to 74.7)	71.3 (65.9 to 76.5)	75.9 (70.1 to 81.4)	494 (465 to 521)	651 (604 to 696)	664 (614 to 712)	707 (653 to 758)
61.8 (59.1 to 64.6)	67.6 (62.8 to 72.0)	69.9 (64.7 to 74.5)	73.2 (67.9 to 77.9)	1,090 (1,041 to 1,139)	1,425 (1,323 to 1,516)	1,472 (1,364 to 1,570)	1,541 (1,430 to 1,642)
54.4 (51.9 to 57.4)	58.3 (54.9 to 61.9)	59.3 (55.8 to 63.0)	63.2 (59.5 to 67.1)	2,471 (2,357 to 2,607)	3,723 (3,509 to 3,956)	3,785 (3,566 to 4,021)	4,033 (3,803 to 4,284)
40.5 (37.4 to 43.2)	44.4 (41.2 to 47.3)	45.8 (42.4 to 48.8)	48.0 (44.5 to 51.2)	5 (4 to 5)	6 (5 to 6)	6 (6 to 6)	6 (6 to 7)
71.6 (67.9 to 75.6)	74.9 (66.7 to 81.9)	74.9 (65.8 to 82.3)	82.8 (73.5 to 90.5)	274 (260 to 290)	345 (307 to 378)	345 (303 to 380)	382 (339 to 417)
58.7 (57.0 to 60.6)	62.3 (57.6 to 65.8)	62.3 (57.2 to 66.0)	67.7 (62.3 to 71.5)	346 (336 to 357)	456 (422 to 482)	456 (419 to 483)	496 (457 to 524)
42.5 (39.6 to 45.3)	55.7 (51.4 to 60.3)	59.5 (55.0 to 64.4)	60.0 (55.3 to 65.0)	300 (280 to 320)	558 (515 to 604)	596 (550 to 644)	601 (554 to 651)
68.6 (66.5 to 70.7)	72.7 (69.5 to 76.2)	75.3 (71.8 to 79.1)	78.6 (75.0 to 82.5)	137 (132 to 141)	132 (126 to 138)	137 (130 to 144)	143 (136 to 150)
73.6 (70.9 to 76.0)	78.4 (70.7 to 85.9)	79.6 (71.8 to 87.4)	86.6 (78.1 to 95.2)	419 (404 to 433)	387 (349 to 424)	393 (355 to 432)	427 (385 to 470)
41.8 (37.5 to 46.7)	40.2 (36.1 to 44.6)	41.8 (37.6 to 46.3)	42.8 (38.5 to 47.5)	88 (79 to 99)	104 (94 to 115)	108 (97 to 120)	111 (100 to 123)
45.8 (43.8 to 47.9)	44.2 (41.4 to 47.6)	44.7 (41.8 to 48.1)	47.5 (44.3 to 51.3)	206 (197 to 215)	291 (272 to 313)	294 (275 to 316)	313 (292 to 337)
64.4 (62.0 to 66.7)	73.4 (68.3 to 78.3)	75.0 (69.7 to 80.0)	78.5 (72.7 to 84.1)	395 (380 to 409)	480 (446 to 511)	490 (456 to 523)	513 (475 to 549)
67.4 (65.9 to 68.9)	68.1 (65.0 to 71.1)	70.8 (67.2 to 74.0)	73.8 (70.2 to 77.0)	197 (192 to 201)	183 (174 to 190)	190 (180 to 198)	198 (188 to 206)
82.2 (80.1 to 84.2)	85.2 (82.3 to 87.8)	89.4 (86.2 to 92.4)	92.7 (89.5 to 95.7)	47 (45 to 48)	57 (55 to 59)	60 (58 to 62)	62 (60 to 64)
63.2 (61.3 to 65.0)	66.1 (63.8 to 68.1)	66.4 (64.3 to 68.4)	71.9 (69.5 to 74.1)	131 (127 to 135)	134 (130 to 138)	135 (130 to 139)	146 (141 to 150)
38.4 (35.3 to 41.7)	41.6 (37.4 to 46.1)	41.9 (37.7 to 46.4)	45.2 (40.6 to 50.1)	932 (857 to 1,012)	1,467 (1,319 to 1,625)	1,478 (1,329 to 1,636)	1,592 (1,431 to 1,766)
48.3 (45.0 to 52.2)	50.7 (46.0 to 55.9)	51.0 (46.3 to 56.2)	55.6 (50.3 to 61.5)	840 (781 to 907)	1,397 (1,267 to 1,542)	1,405 (1,276 to 1,551)	1,533 (1,386 to 1,697)
63.7 (62.2 to 65.2)	65.3 (62.9 to 67.4)	68.1 (65.3 to 70.4)	70.8 (68.0 to 73.1)	1,940 (1,894 to 1,986)	2,316 (2,230 to 2,391)	2,416 (2,317 to 2,498)	2,511 (2,413 to 2,594)
72.0 (69.0 to 75.0)	72.6 (68.4 to 76.4)	73.2 (69.1 to 77.2)	78.7 (74.2 to 83.0)	26 (25 to 27)	31 (29 to 32)	31 (29 to 33)	33 (31 to 35)
43.6 (40.6 to 46.8)	49.1 (44.4 to 53.3)	50.3 (45.4 to 54.7)	52.7 (47.5 to 57.4)	759 (707 to 814)	1,388 (1,255 to 1,509)	1,424 (1,286 to 1,549)	1,492 (1,345 to 1,624)
76.6 (73.9 to 79.4)	79.8 (76.6 to 83.1)	84.9 (81.4 to 88.4)	86.4 (82.8 to 90.0)	32 (31 to 33)	34 (33 to 35)	36 (35 to 38)	37 (35 to 38)
43.4 (39.9 to 47.1)	47.6 (42.8 to 51.6)	47.6 (42.4 to 51.8)	52.6 (47.1 to 57.0)	3 (3 to 3)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (4 to 5)	5 (4 to 5)
49.9 (46.3 to 54.1)	56.6 (50.9 to 63.0)	56.8 (51.1 to 63.2)	61.1 (54.8 to 67.9)	198 (184 to 215)	318 (287 to 355)	320 (288 to 356)	344 (309 to 382)
64.6 (62.2 to 66.9)	66.8 (63.6 to 69.7)	69.0 (65.4 to 72.0)	71.8 (68.2 to 74.8)	82 (79 to 85)	86 (82 to 90)	89 (84 to 93)	93 (88 to 97)
59.8 (58.3 to 61.1)	61.8 (60.1 to 63.4)	63.7 (61.8 to 65.4)	67.0 (65.0 to 68.7)	7,602 (7,420 to 7,769)	9,114 (8,860 to 9,339)	9,394 (9,105 to 9,647)	9,871 (9,578 to 10,124)
62.9 (60.9 to 65.0)	66.7 (62.7 to 70.4)	67.7 (63.6 to 71.5)	71.7 (67.4 to 75.7)	256 (248 to 265)	263 (247 to 277)	266 (250 to 281)	282 (265 to 298)
58.4 (55.5 to 61.2)	64.1 (59.6 to 67.7)	66.3 (61.3 to 70.2)	68.9 (63.9 to 72.9)	174 (166 to 183)	242 (225 to 256)	251 (232 to 266)	261 (242 to 276)
69.1 (67.2 to 70.8)	74.2 (71.9 to 76.5)	74.8 (72.5 to 77.2)	80.3 (77.9 to 82.8)	43 (42 to 44)	46 (45 to 48)	47 (45 to 48)	50 (48 to 52)
57.8 (55.0 to 60.2)	61.8 (57.9 to 65.9)	64.2 (60.2 to 68.6)	66.4 (62.2 to 71.0)	1,924 (1,831 to 2,005)	2,178 (2,044 to 2,325)	2,264 (2,122 to 2,421)	2,342 (2,194 to 2,505)
45.2 (42.0 to 48.2)	49.5 (45.2 to 54.3)	50.0 (45.5 to 55.0)	52.2 (47.6 to 57.4)	1,267 (1,179 to 1,351)	2,194 (2,005 to 2,407)	2,217 (2,018 to 2,440)	2,314 (2,111 to 2,544)
48.9 (46.4 to 51.1)	51.7 (48.8 to 54.2)	55.8 (52.7 to 58.5)	56.4 (53.2 to 59.2)	2,645 (2,509 to 2,762)	3,153 (2,976 to 3,307)	3,409 (3,216 to 3,574)	3,446 (3,250 to 3,613)
54.8 (50.3 to 61.0)	61.7 (56.4 to 69.0)	62.4 (57.0 to 69.9)	67.5 (61.7 to 75.6)	134 (123 to 149)	213 (195 to 238)	216 (197 to 241)	233 (213 to 261)
51.2 (48.4 to 53.9)	58.7 (54.9 to 62.2)	60.3 (56.3 to 63.9)	63.5 (59.2 to 67.3)	1,518 (1,435 to 1,599)	2,215 (2,070 to 2,347)	2,273 (2,122 to 2,411)	2,394 (2,235 to 2,539)
81.9 (80.1 to 83.8)	83.9 (81.6 to 86.0)	85.4 (83.1 to 87.7)	91.1 (88.5 to 93.5)	1,396 (1,364 to 1,427)	1,477 (1,436 to 1,515)	1,504 (1,463 to 1,543)	1,604 (1,558 to 1,647)
77.6 (75.6 to 79.5)	79.1 (76.8 to 81.4)	80.6 (78.1 to 82.9)	85.9 (83.4 to 88.4)	350 (341 to 359)	396 (385 to 408)	403 (391 to 415)	430 (418 to 443)
64.4 (61.7 to 67.1)	68.2 (64.2 to 71.9)	68.2 (64.1 to 72.0)	74.0 (69.6 to 78.1)	393 (376 to 409)	478 (450 to 504)	478 (449 to 504)	519 (488 to 547)
42.3 (39.6 to 45.1)	49.8 (45.6 to 53.9)	50.0 (45.8 to 54.2)	53.5 (49.0 to 58.0)	816 (764 to 870)	1,694 (1,551 to 1,835)	1,703 (1,560 to 1,845)	1,822 (1,667 to 1,975)
47.8 (44.7 to 51.2)	51.2 (45.3 to 57.3)	51.4 (45.4 to 57.8)	56.5 (49.6 to 63.5)	8,607 (8,057 to 9,237)	14,056 (12,432 to 15,728)	14,092 (12,445 to 15,856)	15,489 (13,621 to 17,411)
56.2 (53.5 to 58.6)	58.0 (55.2 to 60.5)	58.0 (55.2 to 60.5)	65.9 (62.8 to 68.7)	1,482 (1,411 to 1,545)	1,771 (1,685 to 1,848)	1,773 (1,687 to 1,849)	2,012 (1,918 to 2,098)
83.1 (81.1 to 85.0)	85.5 (81.4 to 88.5)	86.2 (82.0 to 89.3)	92.8 (88.3 to 96.1)	431 (421 to 441)	504 (480 to 522)	508 (483 to 526)	547 (520 to 566)
74.7 (72.8 to 76.5)	78.0 (73.6 to 82.6)	79.1 (74.2 to 84.2)	84.6 (79.5 to 89.7)	339 (331 to 348)	486 (458 to 514)	493 (462 to 524)	527 (495 to 559)
42.7 (40.0 to 45.4)	49.1 (44.6 to 53.2)	50.6 (46.0 to 54.9)	52.8 (48.0 to 57.3)	8,010 (7,505 to 8,506)	11,268 (10,256 to 12,229)	11,618 (10,559 to 12,610)	12,128 (11,028 to 13,175)
58.7 (56.7 to 60.5)	60.4 (58.5 to 62.2)	61.9 (59.9 to 63.9)	65.6 (63.5 to 67.6)	295 (285 to 304)	527 (510 to 543)	540 (523 to 557)	573 (554 to 590)

TABLE B10

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030, continued

	Pooled health spending per person			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Panama	\$1,102 (1,041 to 1,169)	\$1,220 (875 to 1,654)	\$1,887 (1,302 to 2,629)	\$2,262 (1,592 to 3,124)
Papua New Guinea	\$114 (107 to 124)	\$116 (78 to 161)	\$118 (78 to 164)	\$257 (173 to 355)
Paraguay	\$470 (439 to 506)	\$545 (351 to 798)	\$865 (545 to 1,303)	\$1,000 (627 to 1,507)
Peru	\$471 (458 to 485)	\$539 (386 to 753)	\$676 (473 to 956)	\$988 (693 to 1,397)
Philippines	\$154 (150 to 159)	\$181 (129 to 243)	\$283 (197 to 390)	\$340 (239 to 462)
Poland	\$1,339 (1,243 to 1,464)	\$1,458 (1,218 to 1,746)	\$2,041 (1,654 to 2,501)	\$2,707 (2,222 to 3,289)
Portugal	\$1,962 (1,859 to 2,078)	\$2,102 (1,723 to 2,507)	\$2,780 (2,225 to 3,387)	\$3,904 (3,147 to 4,718)
Qatar	\$3,018 (2,798 to 3,248)	\$3,222 (1,593 to 6,015)	\$3,441 (1,479 to 6,766)	\$5,889 (2,781 to 11,269)
Romania	\$890 (820 to 959)	\$998 (677 to 1,409)	\$1,667 (1,117 to 2,361)	\$1,837 (1,235 to 2,600)
Russian Federation	\$993 (984 to 1,003)	\$1,125 (753 to 1,610)	\$1,132 (716 to 1,666)	\$2,045 (1,347 to 2,977)
Rwanda	\$110 (103 to 119)	\$130 (83 to 198)	\$152 (94 to 238)	\$236 (145 to 370)
Saint Lucia	\$348 (327 to 373)	\$427 (254 to 672)	\$455 (260 to 739)	\$781 (459 to 1,240)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$422 (408 to 438)	\$491 (326 to 721)	\$567 (372 to 842)	\$903 (600 to 1,324)
Samoa	\$307 (283 to 329)	\$368 (172 to 683)	\$416 (195 to 782)	\$683 (320 to 1,277)
Sao Tome and Principe	\$178 (166 to 187)	\$198 (90 to 371)	\$203 (92 to 386)	\$389 (175 to 732)
Saudi Arabia	\$2,672 (2,487 to 2,867)	\$2,832 (1,440 to 4,875)	\$3,320 (1,601 to 5,907)	\$5,284 (2,609 to 9,306)
Senegal	\$75 (71 to 80)	\$85 (57 to 123)	\$92 (61 to 133)	\$159 (103 to 233)
Serbia	\$836 (793 to 876)	\$954 (789 to 1,139)	\$1,314 (1,090 to 1,569)	\$1,714 (1,405 to 2,072)
Seychelles	\$931 (840 to 1,018)	\$1,065 (436 to 1,843)	\$1,381 (565 to 2,391)	\$2,006 (817 to 3,482)
Sierra Leone	\$131 (125 to 138)	\$100 (54 to 183)	\$123 (67 to 222)	\$174 (88 to 331)
Singapore	\$2,500 (2,328 to 2,662)	\$2,609 (1,624 to 3,813)	\$3,146 (1,918 to 4,661)	\$4,819 (2,964 to 7,123)
Slovakia	\$1,803 (1,684 to 1,943)	\$1,927 (1,431 to 2,529)	\$2,722 (1,961 to 3,690)	\$3,561 (2,608 to 4,734)
Slovenia	\$2,453 (2,362 to 2,559)	\$2,531 (2,080 to 3,077)	\$3,496 (2,730 to 4,468)	\$4,799 (3,851 to 6,001)
Solomon Islands	\$151 (139 to 160)	\$182 (102 to 290)	\$208 (118 to 331)	\$342 (193 to 542)
Somalia	\$26 (26 to 27)	\$40 (28 to 61)	\$58 (40 to 86)	\$71 (48 to 109)
South Africa	\$1,022 (999 to 1,046)	\$993 (791 to 1,251)	\$1,094 (852 to 1,390)	\$2,052 (1,606 to 2,596)
South Korea	\$1,793 (1,731 to 1,855)	\$1,950 (1,493 to 2,494)	\$3,042 (2,209 to 4,029)	\$3,606 (2,669 to 4,712)
South Sudan	\$35 (33 to 36)	\$49 (35 to 69)	\$79 (58 to 107)	\$93 (66 to 129)
Spain	\$2,548 (2,463 to 2,633)	\$2,689 (2,260 to 3,143)	\$3,336 (2,774 to 3,936)	\$4,943 (4,120 to 5,822)
Sri Lanka	\$229 (215 to 241)	\$275 (177 to 407)	\$382 (236 to 594)	\$501 (318 to 754)
Sudan	\$102 (91 to 119)	\$130 (62 to 240)	\$134 (61 to 253)	\$244 (113 to 455)
Suriname	\$881 (777 to 994)	\$607 (275 to 1,084)	\$743 (341 to 1,334)	\$1,820 (815 to 3,266)
Swaziland	\$619 (581 to 661)	\$704 (418 to 1,117)	\$952 (567 to 1,508)	\$1,312 (774 to 2,084)
Sweden	\$4,705 (4,495 to 4,901)	\$4,783 (3,879 to 5,779)	\$5,819 (4,674 to 7,102)	\$8,869 (7,163 to 10,762)
Switzerland	\$5,750 (5,487 to 5,980)	\$5,391 (4,586 to 6,300)	\$5,598 (4,685 to 6,635)	\$10,704 (9,047 to 12,571)
Syria	\$119 (105 to 133)	\$131 (67 to 222)	\$136 (67 to 233)	\$276 (136 to 477)
Taiwan	\$1,841 (1,740 to 1,957)	\$1,951 (1,549 to 2,436)	\$2,520 (1,921 to 3,246)	\$3,601 (2,787 to 4,568)
Tajikistan	\$73 (69 to 77)	\$102 (53 to 170)	\$111 (56 to 189)	\$174 (88 to 295)
Tanzania	\$115 (105 to 126)	\$143 (79 to 240)	\$217 (118 to 366)	\$257 (139 to 436)
Thailand	\$539 (515 to 559)	\$604 (431 to 822)	\$849 (601 to 1,154)	\$1,128 (798 to 1,546)
The Bahamas	\$1,286 (1,176 to 1,395)	\$1,353 (925 to 1,905)	\$1,648 (1,124 to 2,332)	\$2,527 (1,713 to 3,583)
The Gambia	\$117 (111 to 125)	\$142 (80 to 236)	\$152 (87 to 249)	\$263 (142 to 450)

Universal health coverage index				Covered lives (thousands)			
2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
62.2 (59.6 to 64.8)	62.5 (59.3 to 65.7)	66.2 (62.6 to 69.6)	67.9 (64.3 to 71.3)	243 (233 to 253)	287 (272 to 301)	304 (287 to 319)	311 (295 to 327)
38.3 (34.7 to 42.1)	41.6 (37.4 to 45.5)	41.6 (37.4 to 45.6)	45.8 (41.2 to 50.1)	294 (266 to 323)	439 (395 to 480)	439 (395 to 481)	483 (434 to 528)
55.5 (53.2 to 57.8)	54.2 (50.9 to 57.2)	57.7 (54.1 to 61.1)	58.7 (54.9 to 62.2)	367 (351 to 382)	410 (385 to 433)	437 (410 to 463)	444 (416 to 471)
65.3 (62.3 to 68.2)	70.3 (66.1 to 74.6)	72.6 (68.2 to 77.1)	76.2 (71.6 to 80.9)	2,076 (1,980 to 2,169)	2,879 (2,706 to 3,056)	2,971 (2,791 to 3,155)	3,121 (2,932 to 3,313)
49.0 (46.6 to 51.1)	51.0 (47.9 to 53.6)	54.1 (50.8 to 56.9)	55.4 (52.0 to 58.3)	4,940 (4,702 to 5,161)	6,471 (6,081 to 6,800)	6,863 (6,443 to 7,219)	7,035 (6,605 to 7,395)
71.4 (69.2 to 73.3)	75.9 (73.5 to 78.0)	79.4 (76.9 to 81.8)	82.4 (79.8 to 84.9)	2,751 (2,667 to 2,825)	2,802 (2,715 to 2,879)	2,932 (2,839 to 3,019)	3,043 (2,948 to 3,132)
76.5 (74.9 to 77.9)	81.6 (79.4 to 83.7)	84.8 (82.2 to 87.2)	88.6 (86.0 to 91.1)	801 (785 to 816)	794 (773 to 814)	825 (800 to 849)	862 (836 to 886)
76.6 (72.1 to 80.9)	83.2 (75.3 to 91.2)	83.7 (74.8 to 92.5)	90.1 (81.1 to 99.1)	170 (160 to 180)	248 (225 to 272)	250 (223 to 276)	269 (242 to 296)
65.6 (63.6 to 67.5)	67.8 (63.9 to 71.5)	72.5 (68.2 to 76.4)	73.5 (69.2 to 77.5)	1,277 (1,238 to 1,314)	1,219 (1,150 to 1,286)	1,303 (1,227 to 1,374)	1,321 (1,244 to 1,393)
62.3 (57.8 to 66.5)	66.6 (60.6 to 72.4)	66.6 (60.3 to 72.5)	72.2 (65.6 to 78.6)	9,024 (8,383 to 9,637)	9,553 (8,699 to 10,388)	9,553 (8,651 to 10,411)	10,358 (9,416 to 11,277)
51.0 (48.4 to 53.7)	60.9 (56.7 to 65.0)	62.3 (57.7 to 66.6)	65.5 (60.7 to 70.0)	601 (571 to 633)	1,022 (950 to 1,090)	1,044 (968 to 1,117)	1,099 (1,019 to 1,175)
59.0 (56.7 to 61.1)	61.7 (57.6 to 65.4)	62.0 (57.6 to 65.8)	66.9 (62.3 to 70.9)	11 (10 to 11)	12 (11 to 12)	12 (11 to 12)	12 (12 to 13)
54.6 (52.5 to 56.7)	55.7 (52.2 to 58.6)	56.8 (53.2 to 59.9)	60.2 (56.5 to 63.4)	6 (6 to 6)	6 (6 to 7)	6 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 7)
47.5 (44.5 to 50.9)	49.4 (44.4 to 54.1)	50.3 (45.1 to 55.0)	53.6 (48.1 to 58.6)	9 (9 to 10)	11 (10 to 12)	11 (10 to 12)	12 (11 to 13)
54.7 (51.7 to 58.1)	59.6 (53.5 to 66.5)	59.7 (53.6 to 66.8)	65.2 (58.3 to 72.9)	11 (10 to 11)	17 (15 to 19)	17 (15 to 19)	18 (16 to 20)
71.1 (69.5 to 72.8)	73.7 (67.9 to 79.9)	75.2 (68.6 to 81.9)	80.1 (73.4 to 86.9)	2,204 (2,153 to 2,256)	2,642 (2,435 to 2,863)	2,695 (2,460 to 2,935)	2,869 (2,630 to 3,116)
44.2 (42.3 to 46.1)	49.2 (46.6 to 51.8)	49.7 (47.1 to 52.3)	53.4 (50.5 to 56.3)	664 (635 to 692)	1,114 (1,056 to 1,173)	1,125 (1,067 to 1,184)	1,209 (1,143 to 1,274)
64.7 (63.1 to 66.3)	67.7 (65.4 to 70.2)	70.5 (68.0 to 73.1)	73.2 (70.5 to 75.9)	570 (557 to 585)	550 (531 to 570)	573 (553 to 594)	595 (573 to 617)
59.1 (56.6 to 61.4)	63.6 (57.1 to 68.4)	65.7 (59.0 to 70.7)	69.2 (62.1 to 74.5)	6 (5 to 6)	7 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 8)
43.2 (40.6 to 46.2)	48.6 (44.6 to 51.9)	48.6 (44.7 to 51.8)	51.0 (46.6 to 54.7)	280 (262 to 299)	470 (432 to 502)	470 (433 to 501)	494 (451 to 529)
80.7 (77.7 to 83.4)	80.8 (76.1 to 85.3)	82.6 (77.7 to 87.5)	87.6 (82.3 to 92.7)	315 (303 to 326)	363 (342 to 384)	372 (349 to 393)	394 (370 to 417)
69.4 (67.2 to 71.6)	70.3 (67.1 to 73.1)	73.5 (70.0 to 76.6)	76.3 (72.7 to 79.5)	378 (366 to 390)	372 (355 to 387)	389 (370 to 406)	404 (385 to 421)
79.4 (77.1 to 81.7)	84.3 (81.3 to 87.2)	87.9 (84.4 to 91.3)	91.8 (88.3 to 95.2)	164 (159 to 169)	168 (162 to 174)	176 (169 to 182)	183 (176 to 190)
39.5 (36.1 to 43.1)	42.6 (38.5 to 46.5)	43.4 (39.3 to 47.4)	45.8 (41.4 to 49.9)	23 (21 to 25)	32 (29 to 34)	32 (29 to 35)	34 (31 to 37)
26.5 (23.8 to 29.6)	27.9 (24.8 to 31.7)	28.6 (25.4 to 32.5)	29.4 (26.1 to 33.5)	268 (240 to 299)	388 (345 to 441)	398 (354 to 452)	410 (364 to 467)
52.6 (51.0 to 54.2)	54.8 (52.8 to 56.9)	55.5 (53.4 to 57.6)	60.4 (58.1 to 62.7)	2,771 (2,689 to 2,859)	3,476 (3,348 to 3,605)	3,520 (3,386 to 3,654)	3,832 (3,686 to 3,974)
80.5 (76.6 to 84.2)	81.1 (76.6 to 85.7)	85.8 (80.8 to 90.9)	87.9 (82.9 to 93.1)	4,043 (3,843 to 4,228)	3,975 (3,755 to 4,201)	4,207 (3,962 to 4,455)	4,310 (4,065 to 4,562)
35.3 (31.2 to 39.5)	38.4 (33.6 to 43.5)	40.4 (35.4 to 45.7)	41.3 (36.2 to 46.8)	463 (409 to 518)	920 (805 to 1,042)	967 (848 to 1,093)	989 (866 to 1,119)
82.1 (80.7 to 83.5)	85.6 (83.1 to 87.9)	87.9 (85.3 to 90.4)	92.8 (90.1 to 95.4)	3,812 (3,747 to 3,880)	3,917 (3,803 to 4,022)	4,024 (3,906 to 4,136)	4,248 (4,125 to 4,365)
67.9 (64.6 to 71.2)	74.6 (69.6 to 79.6)	78.1 (72.7 to 83.7)	80.7 (75.2 to 86.4)	1,402 (1,335 to 1,470)	1,546 (1,443 to 1,651)	1,620 (1,508 to 1,735)	1,674 (1,559 to 1,792)
46.2 (44.0 to 48.2)	50.8 (46.3 to 54.7)	50.8 (46.2 to 54.9)	55.3 (50.4 to 59.8)	1,779 (1,693 to 1,858)	2,427 (2,214 to 2,617)	2,427 (2,210 to 2,626)	2,644 (2,411 to 2,859)
55.2 (52.8 to 57.5)	56.9 (51.9 to 61.1)	58.5 (53.4 to 62.9)	64.7 (59.0 to 69.5)	30 (29 to 31)	33 (30 to 36)	34 (31 to 37)	38 (35 to 41)
49.3 (43.5 to 56.0)	51.7 (45.3 to 59.5)	52.8 (46.2 to 60.7)	55.2 (48.3 to 63.6)	65 (58 to 74)	95 (83 to 109)	97 (85 to 111)	101 (89 to 116)
82.8 (80.6 to 84.8)	82.2 (79.7 to 84.8)	84.1 (81.4 to 86.7)	89.3 (86.5 to 92.1)	810 (788 to 830)	886 (859 to 913)	906 (878 to 935)	962 (933 to 992)
85.3 (81.8 to 88.5)	85.9 (82.0 to 89.6)	86.0 (82.1 to 89.8)	94.2 (89.9 to 98.4)	706 (678 to 733)	778 (743 to 812)	779 (743 to 814)	853 (814 to 891)
67.2 (65.1 to 69.3)	71.0 (65.7 to 76.1)	71.2 (65.7 to 76.5)	78.5 (72.4 to 84.3)	1,227 (1,189 to 1,267)	1,698 (1,570 to 1,818)	1,702 (1,570 to 1,827)	1,877 (1,730 to 2,015)
72.3 (70.1 to 74.5)	74.6 (71.5 to 77.6)	77.1 (73.6 to 80.5)	80.9 (77.4 to 84.4)	1,704 (1,654 to 1,756)	1,712 (1,641 to 1,782)	1,769 (1,690 to 1,848)	1,858 (1,778 to 1,937)
55.0 (52.3 to 57.7)	58.9 (53.6 to 63.6)	59.1 (53.6 to 64.0)	63.1 (57.3 to 68.2)	463 (439 to 485)	686 (624 to 740)	688 (624 to 745)	734 (667 to 794)
47.8 (45.2 to 50.6)	51.0 (47.0 to 55.2)	53.6 (49.2 to 57.9)	54.9 (50.4 to 59.4)	2,530 (2,394 to 2,676)	4,106 (3,780 to 4,440)	4,313 (3,961 to 4,662)	4,419 (4,058 to 4,784)
67.7 (65.7 to 69.8)	70.5 (67.1 to 73.9)	73.6 (70.0 to 77.1)	76.7 (72.9 to 80.4)	4,565 (4,426 to 4,704)	4,680 (4,455 to 4,902)	4,885 (4,648 to 5,117)	5,086 (4,835 to 5,333)
60.5 (57.9 to 63.1)	62.4 (58.8 to 65.6)	64.1 (60.4 to 67.3)	67.8 (63.9 to 71.3)	24 (23 to 25)	29 (27 to 30)	30 (28 to 31)	31 (29 to 33)
50.1 (47.6 to 52.5)	50.8 (47.1 to 55.2)	51.2 (47.6 to 55.6)	55.1 (50.8 to 60.0)	99 (94 to 104)	161 (149 to 175)	162 (150 to 176)	174 (161 to 190)

TABLE B10

Three scenarios of pooled health spending, UHC index, and covered lives in 2030, continued

	Pooled health spending per person			
	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
Timor-Leste	\$92 (84 to 101)	\$114 (78 to 165)	\$171 (118 to 245)	\$212 (143 to 309)
Togo	\$44 (40 to 48)	\$61 (33 to 105)	\$65 (36 to 113)	\$108 (59 to 188)
Tonga	\$210 (196 to 227)	\$255 (143 to 410)	\$430 (238 to 702)	\$475 (262 to 780)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$1,274 (1,176 to 1,391)	\$1,418 (806 to 2,189)	\$1,739 (957 to 2,745)	\$2,592 (1,416 to 4,100)
Tunisia	\$478 (456 to 511)	\$561 (453 to 722)	\$595 (458 to 803)	\$1,015 (803 to 1,337)
Turkey	\$853 (812 to 908)	\$950 (590 to 1,344)	\$1,615 (998 to 2,290)	\$1,762 (1,066 to 2,518)
Turkmenistan	\$345 (319 to 379)	\$434 (211 to 769)	\$601 (282 to 1,085)	\$776 (365 to 1,399)
Uganda	\$96 (85 to 110)	\$115 (70 to 191)	\$127 (74 to 215)	\$210 (118 to 364)
Ukraine	\$318 (297 to 338)	\$365 (274 to 493)	\$368 (271 to 506)	\$695 (515 to 946)
United Arab Emirates	\$2,039 (1,898 to 2,160)	\$2,189 (1,219 to 3,589)	\$2,508 (1,279 to 4,340)	\$4,060 (2,187 to 6,773)
United Kingdom	\$3,659 (3,546 to 3,787)	\$3,744 (2,971 to 4,530)	\$4,140 (3,222 to 5,038)	\$6,958 (5,464 to 8,448)
United States	\$8,744 (8,482 to 8,978)	\$8,263 (6,284 to 9,868)	\$11,948 (8,492 to 14,499)	\$15,588 (11,417 to 18,833)
Uruguay	\$1,706 (1,608 to 1,805)	\$1,802 (1,371 to 2,342)	\$2,213 (1,647 to 2,951)	\$3,357 (2,498 to 4,477)
Uzbekistan	\$258 (249 to 268)	\$322 (199 to 479)	\$443 (267 to 675)	\$578 (354 to 871)
Vanuatu	\$138 (127 to 152)	\$122 (77 to 181)	\$128 (81 to 192)	\$307 (196 to 450)
Venezuela	\$310 (294 to 326)	\$229 (97 to 407)	\$232 (98 to 413)	\$686 (297 to 1,206)
Vietnam	\$167 (156 to 180)	\$209 (144 to 293)	\$338 (229 to 487)	\$369 (251 to 525)
Yemen	\$38 (33 to 44)	\$37 (23 to 56)	\$41 (26 to 62)	\$78 (48 to 119)
Zambia	\$180 (168 to 192)	\$212 (124 to 343)	\$226 (133 to 368)	\$395 (228 to 648)
Zimbabwe	\$135 (126 to 145)	\$124 (60 to 228)	\$134 (65 to 245)	\$295 (132 to 555)

Uncertainty intervals included in parentheses.

Source: Financing Global Health Database 2017

Universal health coverage index				Covered lives (thousands)			
2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario	2015 observed	2030 worse scenario	2030 reference scenario	2030 better scenario
45.2 (41.2 to 50.5)	52.8 (47.5 to 59.5)	55.5 (49.9 to 62.5)	57.1 (51.3 to 64.3)	52 (47 to 58)	75 (68 to 85)	79 (71 to 89)	81 (73 to 91)
44.6 (42.5 to 46.9)	47.8 (44.2 to 51.1)	47.8 (44.3 to 51.2)	51.4 (47.5 to 55.0)	322 (307 to 339)	511 (473 to 547)	512 (474 to 548)	550 (509 to 589)
53.5 (50.6 to 56.6)	55.4 (50.9 to 59.8)	58.4 (53.6 to 63.2)	59.2 (54.3 to 64.1)	6 (5 to 6)	7 (6 to 7)	7 (6 to 8)	7 (6 to 8)
58.1 (55.1 to 60.7)	58.3 (53.7 to 62.0)	59.9 (55.0 to 63.9)	63.1 (57.9 to 67.4)	78 (74 to 81)	76 (70 to 80)	78 (71 to 83)	82 (75 to 87)
65.6 (62.6 to 68.7)	68.4 (64.5 to 72.2)	68.8 (64.6 to 73.0)	74.0 (69.6 to 78.3)	730 (697 to 765)	812 (766 to 857)	816 (767 to 866)	878 (827 to 930)
66.4 (63.5 to 69.3)	73.5 (68.6 to 77.6)	78.9 (73.7 to 83.3)	79.8 (74.4 to 84.3)	5,199 (4,970 to 5,420)	6,455 (6,023 to 6,817)	6,929 (6,469 to 7,315)	7,009 (6,537 to 7,405)
54.8 (52.8 to 56.7)	58.9 (53.5 to 64.5)	61.6 (55.9 to 67.6)	63.5 (57.7 to 69.7)	297 (286 to 307)	394 (359 to 432)	412 (374 to 453)	426 (386 to 467)
43.3 (40.8 to 45.9)	49.0 (45.2 to 53.0)	49.3 (45.4 to 53.4)	52.8 (48.6 to 57.4)	1,694 (1,594 to 1,794)	3,148 (2,905 to 3,403)	3,169 (2,917 to 3,433)	3,395 (3,120 to 3,686)
62.2 (58.2 to 66.0)	65.6 (60.8 to 70.2)	65.6 (60.7 to 70.3)	71.6 (66.3 to 76.7)	2,829 (2,649 to 3,001)	2,790 (2,585 to 2,987)	2,790 (2,583 to 2,989)	3,046 (2,818 to 3,262)
65.5 (61.8 to 69.2)	68.8 (63.3 to 74.1)	69.9 (63.9 to 75.7)	74.7 (68.5 to 80.6)	622 (587 to 657)	824 (758 to 888)	838 (766 to 907)	894 (821 to 965)
77.0 (75.8 to 78.1)	78.3 (76.0 to 80.4)	79.2 (76.7 to 81.3)	85.0 (82.5 to 87.4)	4,999 (4,925 to 5,069)	5,447 (5,287 to 5,593)	5,507 (5,336 to 5,659)	5,917 (5,738 to 6,078)
72.6 (71.4 to 73.5)	71.2 (68.7 to 72.8)	74.7 (71.4 to 76.6)	77.4 (74.4 to 79.3)	23,242 (22,865 to 23,543)	24,953 (24,096 to 25,525)	26,187 (25,057 to 26,850)	27,150 (26,090 to 27,820)
64.2 (62.4 to 65.9)	65.4 (62.9 to 67.9)	67.0 (64.3 to 69.6)	71.0 (68.2 to 73.9)	220 (214 to 226)	234 (225 to 243)	240 (230 to 249)	254 (244 to 264)
59.6 (56.9 to 62.1)	61.9 (57.6 to 65.3)	64.3 (59.6 to 67.9)	66.8 (62.0 to 70.5)	1,791 (1,710 to 1,866)	2,244 (2,089 to 2,365)	2,330 (2,161 to 2,461)	2,422 (2,248 to 2,555)
38.4 (34.6 to 41.5)	35.7 (32.2 to 38.7)	35.8 (32.4 to 38.9)	40.4 (36.6 to 43.8)	10 (9 to 11)	13 (12 to 14)	13 (12 to 14)	15 (13 to 16)
59.5 (56.5 to 62.3)	59.7 (53.9 to 64.1)	59.8 (54.0 to 64.3)	68.1 (61.6 to 73.3)	1,848 (1,754 to 1,935)	2,146 (1,940 to 2,307)	2,150 (1,942 to 2,311)	2,451 (2,215 to 2,637)
60.4 (57.9 to 62.8)	65.1 (61.8 to 68.4)	69.4 (65.8 to 73.0)	70.3 (66.7 to 73.8)	5,633 (5,404 to 5,863)	6,664 (6,324 to 6,995)	7,102 (6,728 to 7,466)	7,187 (6,820 to 7,552)
43.6 (40.7 to 46.7)	54.6 (50.6 to 58.5)	55.5 (51.5 to 59.4)	59.7 (55.4 to 64.0)	1,201 (1,123 to 1,287)	2,097 (1,945 to 2,248)	2,131 (1,977 to 2,281)	2,294 (2,127 to 2,457)
44.0 (40.2 to 47.9)	49.3 (44.0 to 54.7)	49.3 (43.9 to 54.7)	53.3 (47.5 to 59.2)	710 (648 to 773)	1,266 (1,129 to 1,404)	1,266 (1,128 to 1,404)	1,369 (1,219 to 1,520)
44.6 (41.1 to 48.1)	48.2 (43.1 to 53.0)	48.6 (43.6 to 53.5)	53.7 (47.7 to 59.2)	695 (641 to 750)	1,109 (993 to 1,221)	1,121 (1,004 to 1,233)	1,237 (1,100 to 1,365)

INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION

2301 Fifth Ave., Suite 600

Seattle, WA 98121

USA

Telephone: +1-206-897-2800

Fax: +1-206-897-2899

Email: engage@healthdata.org

www.healthdata.org



IHME | **W** UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON