

Indicator	Date/Date Range	Data Type	Data	
			Global	Haiti
Programs, Funding & Financing				
Health Expenditure Per Capita	2005	\$	\$790	\$71
Total Expenditure on Health	2005	%	8.6%	6.2%
Government Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Government	2005	%	8.3%	27.7%
Government Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Health	2005	%	56.0%	51.3%
Private Expenditure on Health	2005	%	44.0%	48.7%
External Resources for Health	2005	%	0.4%	18.9%
Social Security Expenditure on Health	2005	%	41.9%	0.0%
Out-of-Pocket Expenditure on Health	2005	%	51.2%	90.1%
Income & The Economy				
GDP Per Capita	Data From Most Recent Year Available	\$	\$10,000.00 (2007 est.)	\$1,300.00 (2007 est.)
Population Below \$1 a Day	Data From Most Recent Year Available	%	NA	53.9% (2001)
Country Income Classification	As of July 2008	Text	NA	Low income
External Country Debt	2006	\$	NA	\$1,189.1

Notes, Definitions, and Sources

All data are drawn directly from GlobalHealthFacts.org, the Kaiser Family Foundation's continuously updated online resource for global health data by country.

Programs, Funding & Financing

Health Expenditure Per Capita

Notes: NA

Definitions: Health Expenditure Per Capita (PPP US\$): The sum of public and private health expenditure (in PPP US\$) divided by population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services, family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but excludes the provision of water and sanitation. PPP: Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a comparison of economies based on standardized international dollar price weights, rather than official currency exchange rates.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Total Expenditure on Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: Total Expenditure on Health: the sum of general government health expenditures and private health expenditures in a given year, calculated in national currency units in current prices. Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Government Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Government

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: General Government Expenditure on Health: the sum of outlays by government entities to purchase health care services and goods. It comprises the outlays on health by all levels of government, social security agencies, and direct expenditure by parastatals and public firms. Besides domestic funds it also includes external resources (mainly as grants passing through the government or loans channeled through the national budget). General Government Expenditure: includes consolidated direct outlays and indirect outlays (e.g., subsidies to producers, transfers to households), including capital of all levels of government, social security institutions, autonomous bodies, and other extrabudgetary funds.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Government Health Expenditure as Percent of Total Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: General Government Expenditure on Health: the sum of outlays by government entities to purchase health care services and goods. It comprises the outlays on health by all levels of government, social security agencies, and direct expenditure by parastatals and public firms. Besides domestic funds it also includes external resources (mainly as grants passing through the government or loans channeled through the national budget). Total Expenditure on Health: the sum of general government health expenditure and private health expenditure in a given year, calculated in national currency units in current prices.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at:

<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Private Expenditure on Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: Private Health Expenditure: the sum of expenditures on health by prepaid plans and risk-pooling arrangements, firms' expenditure on health, non-profit institutions serving mainly households, and household out-of-pocket spending. Total Expenditure on Health: the sum of general government health expenditure and private health expenditure in a given year, calculated in national currency units in current prices.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

External Resources for Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: External Resources for Health: includes all grants and loans whether passing through governments or private entities for health goods and services, in cash or in kind. Total Expenditure on Health: the sum of general government health expenditure and private health expenditure in a given year, calculated in national currency units in current prices.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Social Security Expenditure on Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: Social Security Expenditure on Health: includes outlays for purchases of health goods and services by schemes that are mandatory and controlled by government. Such social security schemes that apply only to a selected group of the population, such as public sector employees only, are also included here. General Government Expenditure on Health: the sum of outlays by government entities to purchase health care services and goods. It comprises the outlays on health by all levels of government, social security agencies, and direct expenditure by parastatals and public firms. Besides domestic funds it also includes external resources (mainly as grants passing through the government or loans channeled through the national budget).

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html>.

Out-of-Pocket Expenditure on Health

Notes: The estimate for China does not include expenditures for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The estimate for Iraq does not include expenditures of northern Iraq. The estimate for Serbia does not include expenditures incurred in Kosovo and the province of Metohia.

Definitions: Household Out-of-Pocket Spending: the direct outlays of households, including gratuities and in-kind payments made to health practitioners and to suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances and other goods and services. This includes household direct payments to public and private providers of health care services, non-profit institutions, and non-reimbursable cost sharing, such as deductibles, co-payments and fees for services. Private Health Expenditure: the sum of expenditures on health by prepaid plans and risk-pooling arrangements, firms' expenditure on health, non-profit institutions serving mainly households, and household out-of-pocket spending.

Sources: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at:
<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, and WHO, World Health Statistics 2008, available at:

Income & The Economy

GDP Per Capita

Notes: GDP estimates are expressed on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis and divided by population as of 1 July for the same year.

Definitions: GDP: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. PPP: Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a comparison of economies based on standardized international dollar price weights, rather than official currency exchange rates.

Sources: CIA, The 2008 World Factbook, available at:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

Population Below \$1 a Day

Notes: NA

Definitions: Population Below \$1 a Day: the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's World Development Report 1990: Poverty because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries.

Sources: World Bank, 2006 World Development Indicators, Table 2.7, available at:
<http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2006/contents/Section2.htm>.

Country Income Classification

Notes: The World Bank classifies all economies with populations over 30,000.

Definitions: Economies are divided among income groups according to 2007 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936 - \$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706 - \$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

Sources: World Bank, available at:
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMD...>

External Country Debt

Notes: NA

Definitions: Total External Debt: debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of International Monetary Fund credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators, available at:
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMD...>
