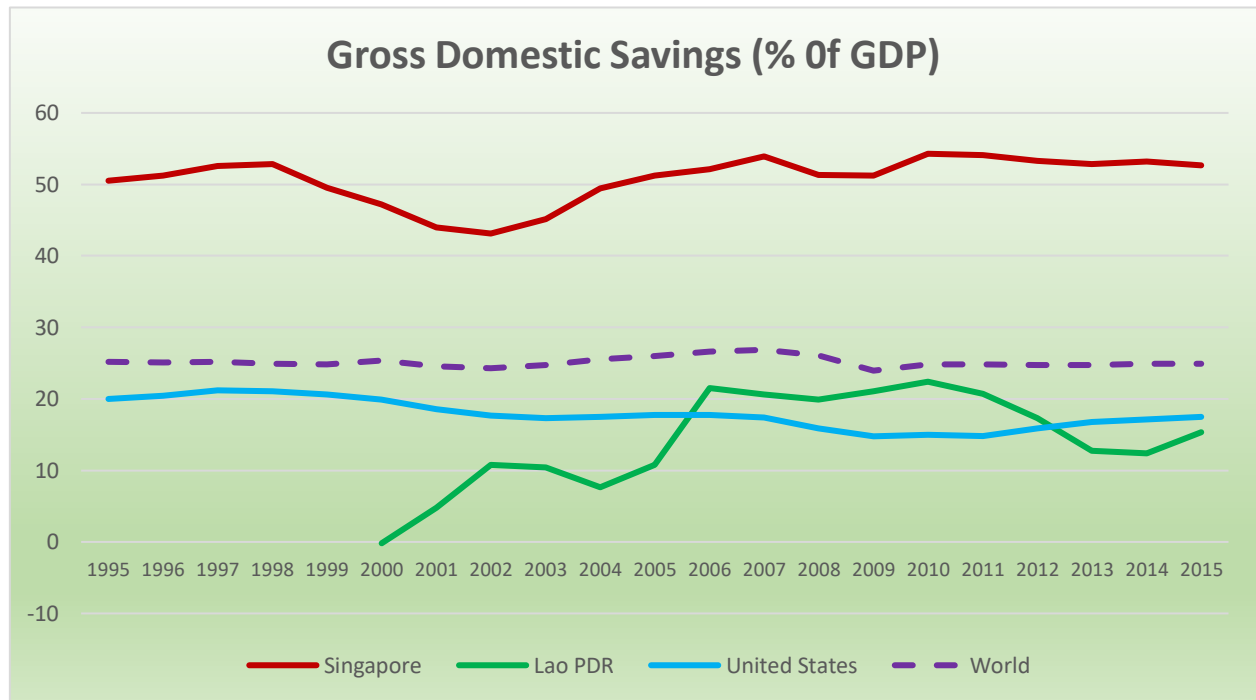


## Statistical Report 4 (Lao, Singapore, & United States)

### Part 1 – Gross Domestic Savings as a Percentage of GDP



**Figure 1**

Above in *Figure 1*, are the last twenty years of gross domestic savings. In the middle of the graph, the world average is represented by the dashed purple line. Singapore, is significantly above the world average and has grown/declined at a steady rate over the last twenty years. The United States was slightly below the world average from 1995 to 1999 until it began to decline at a slow rate while the world average grew, which increased the gap. The United States appears to be closing in on the world average once again after a slow recovery beginning in 2011. The country of Lao didn't have any gross domestic savings data until 2000, but since then they have grown dramatically. Lao surpassed the United States in 2006 and came really close to the world average in 2010, but then began to quickly decline. In 2012 Lao dropped below the United States, and have been slowly catching back up.

## *Part 2 – Health Expenditures as a Percentage of GDP*

| Total Health Expenditures in 2007 |            |                   |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Country                           | World Rank | Percentage of GDP |
| United States                     | 4          | 15.57%            |
| Laos                              | 147        | 4.14%             |
| Singapore                         | 166        | 3.46%             |

In 2007, the top five countries that spent the largest total share of GDP on health were:

- 1) Marshall Islands (20.42%)
- 2) Nauru (19.15%)
- 3) Tuvalu (16.99%)
- 4) The United States (15.57%)
- 5) Kiribati (13.66%)

| Private Sector Health Expenditure in 2007 |            |                   |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| Country                                   | World Rank | Percentage of GDP |
| United States                             | 1          | 8.54%             |
| Laos                                      | 52         | 3.11%             |
| Singapore                                 | 79         | 2.50%             |

In 2007, the top five countries that had the highest share of private sector expenditures were:

- 1) The United States (8.54%)
- 2) Sierra Leone (8.47%)
- 3) Liberia (7.47%)
- 4) Uganda (7.30%)
- 5) Georgia (6.72%)

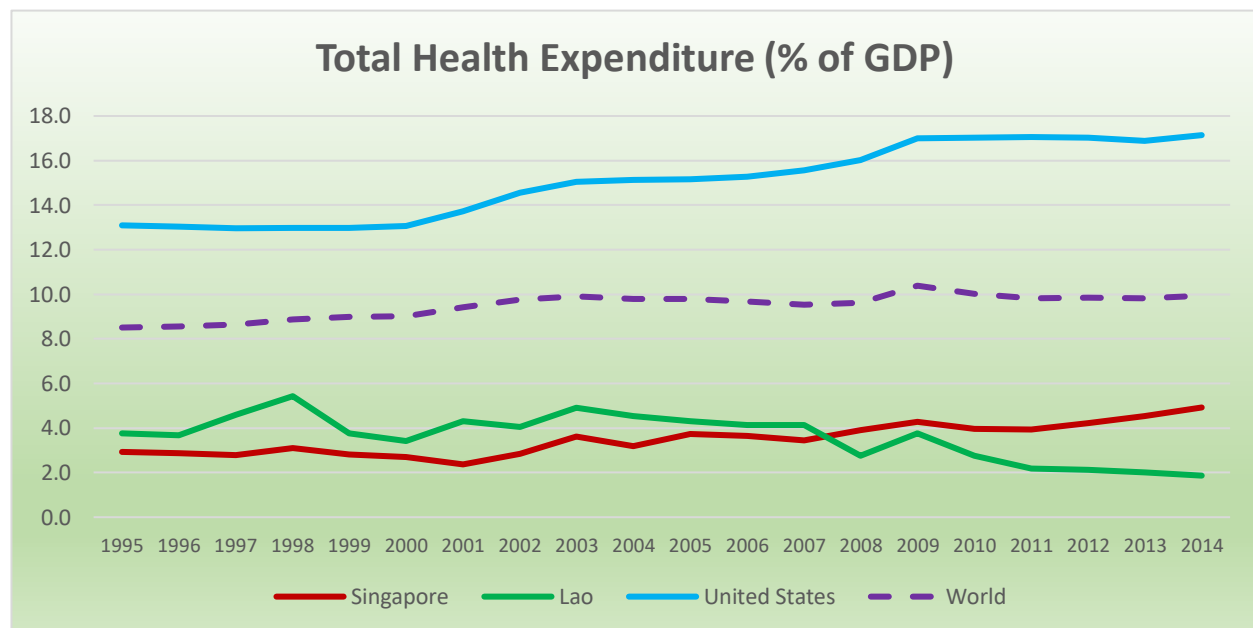
| Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure in 2007 |            |                   |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Country                                  | World Rank | Percentage of GDP |
| Singapore                                | 11         | 68.89%            |
| Laos                                     | 52         | 56.48%            |
| United States                            | 162        | 12.89%            |

In 2007, the top five countries that had the highest out-of-pocket share were:

- 1) Afghanistan (91.77%)
- 2) Myanmar (84.34%)
- 3) Sierra Leone (78.97%)
- 4) Guinea (76.00%)
- 5) Cameroon (73.38%)

## Correlation Between Share of GDP on Health, Private Sector, and Out-of-Pocket?

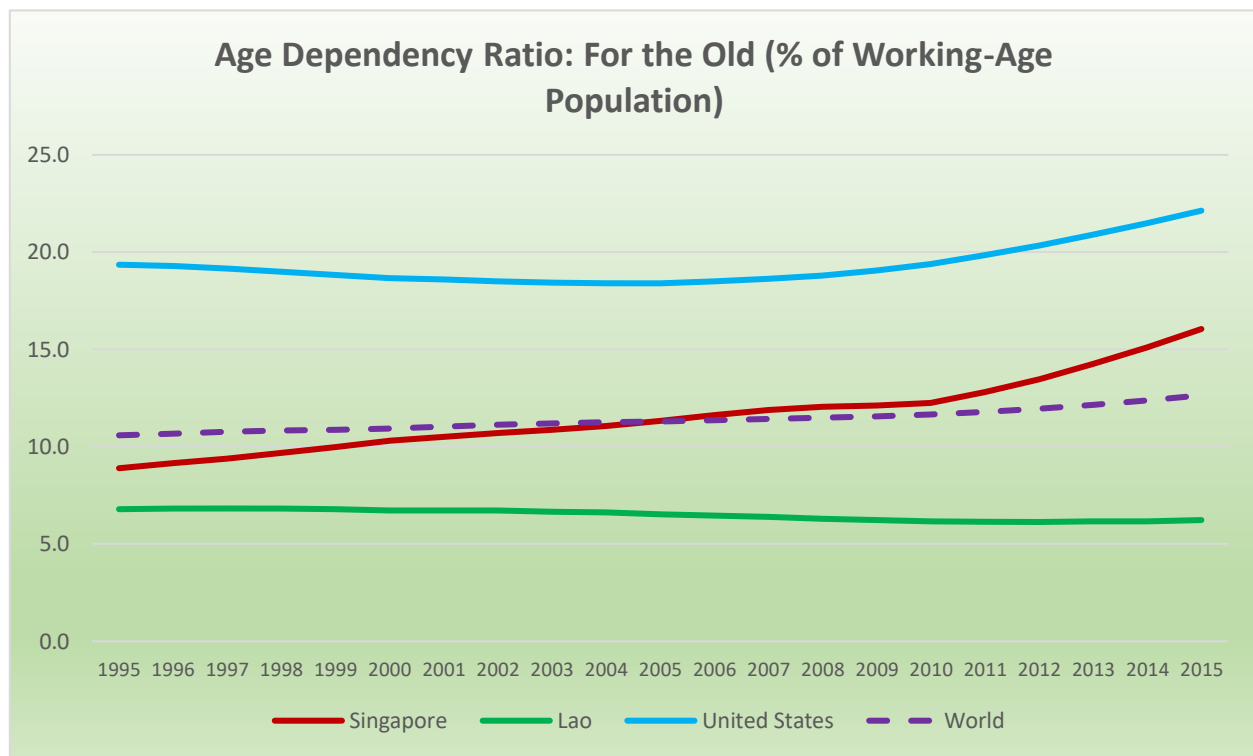
After comparing my three countries and discovering how each of them rank among the rest of the countries, I do believe that there is a correlation between total share of GDP spent on health, private sector expenditures and out-of-pocket share. In my above charts, you can see that the United States is in the top five in both total health expenditures and private sector, and then the United States is almost last in out-of-pocket share. This would make sense because if we are in the top for private sector, we would be low in out-of-pocket share.



**Figure 2**

Above in *Figure 2*, are the last twenty years of health expenditure data for my three countries and the world average. The United is way above the world average and has steadily increased from 1995 to 2009 and has seemed to level off since. Lao started off just above Singapore and remained above them until 2007 where Singapore began to spend more on health expenditures while Lao began to decline the spending amount. Both Singapore and Lao are below the world average by about 6-7% as of 2015. Singapore's health expenditure percentage has grown at a slow and steady rate and seems that it will likely to continue like this for five more years or so.

### Part 3 – Age Dependency Ratio for the Old



**Figure 3**

Above in *Figure 3*, the age dependency ratio for my three countries and the world average is displayed over the last twenty years. The United States is practically double what the world average is and seems to continue to rise. From 1995 to 2007 the United States seemed to be declining until 2008 where it has grown steadily since. Singapore started below the world average in 1995, but has grown substantially and surpassed the world average in 2005.

Singapore's age dependency ratio for the old has dramatically been increasing since 2010 and doesn't seem to be slowing down. Lao is below the world average by about 5% and has been relatively constant over the last twenty years. Although, from the graph it looks like Lao has steadily decreased over the twenty years, it has only dropped by 1% in total.

## *Part 4 – Correlation between Age Dependency Ratio, Gross domestic Savings and/or Health Expenditures?*

When comparing *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*, there seems to be a strong correlation between total health expenditures as a percentage of GDP and age dependency for the old as a percentage of the working-age population. Both of these graphs have similar growths/declines for each of my countries over the last twenty years which leads me to believe that they must be correlated.

When I compared *Figure 1* to both *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*, I had no reason to think that they are correlated in any way. The reason they aren't correlated is because when looking at Singapore, they have a significantly larger gross domestic savings percentage of GDP compared to the rest of the world, but have a very low total health expenditure percentage of GDP compared to the rest of the world. This may be occurring because Singapore puts a lot more of its money into other things rather than health but either way I don't see any correlation between Gross Domestic savings and health expenditures, nor the age dependency ratio.

## Work Cited

“DataBank.” *DataBank / The World Bank*, [databank.worldbank.org/data](https://databank.worldbank.org/data).