

Investing in Health

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**Does higher government health spending help mitigate
the negative impact of income inequality on life
expectancy?**

Inequality

Income inequality calculated via the Gini Coefficient.

- The Gini Coefficient measures the level of inequality in a given population.
- It can range from 0-100.
- 0 being least inequality
- 100 being most inequality

Government Health Spending

Percent of total government spending

- \$1 on health spending
- \$100 in total spending
- = 1% government spending

Life Expectancy

of a newborn if the current mortality rates at different ages were to stay the same throughout its lifetime. (In years)

GNI

Gross National Income

Total value of a country's income.

**“... in 2023 the world’s richest 1 percent,
those with more than \$1 million, owned
47.5 percent of all the world’s wealth”**

Via: inequality.org

“Inequality contributes to the deaths of at least 21,300 people each day”

Via: [oxfam.org](https://www.oxfam.org)

Inequality



Life Expectancy

Inequality



Life Expectancy

Increase Government Health Spending



Inequality

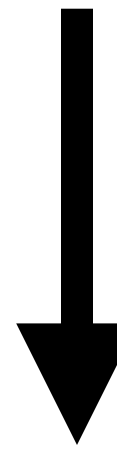


Life Expectancy

Increase Government Health Spending

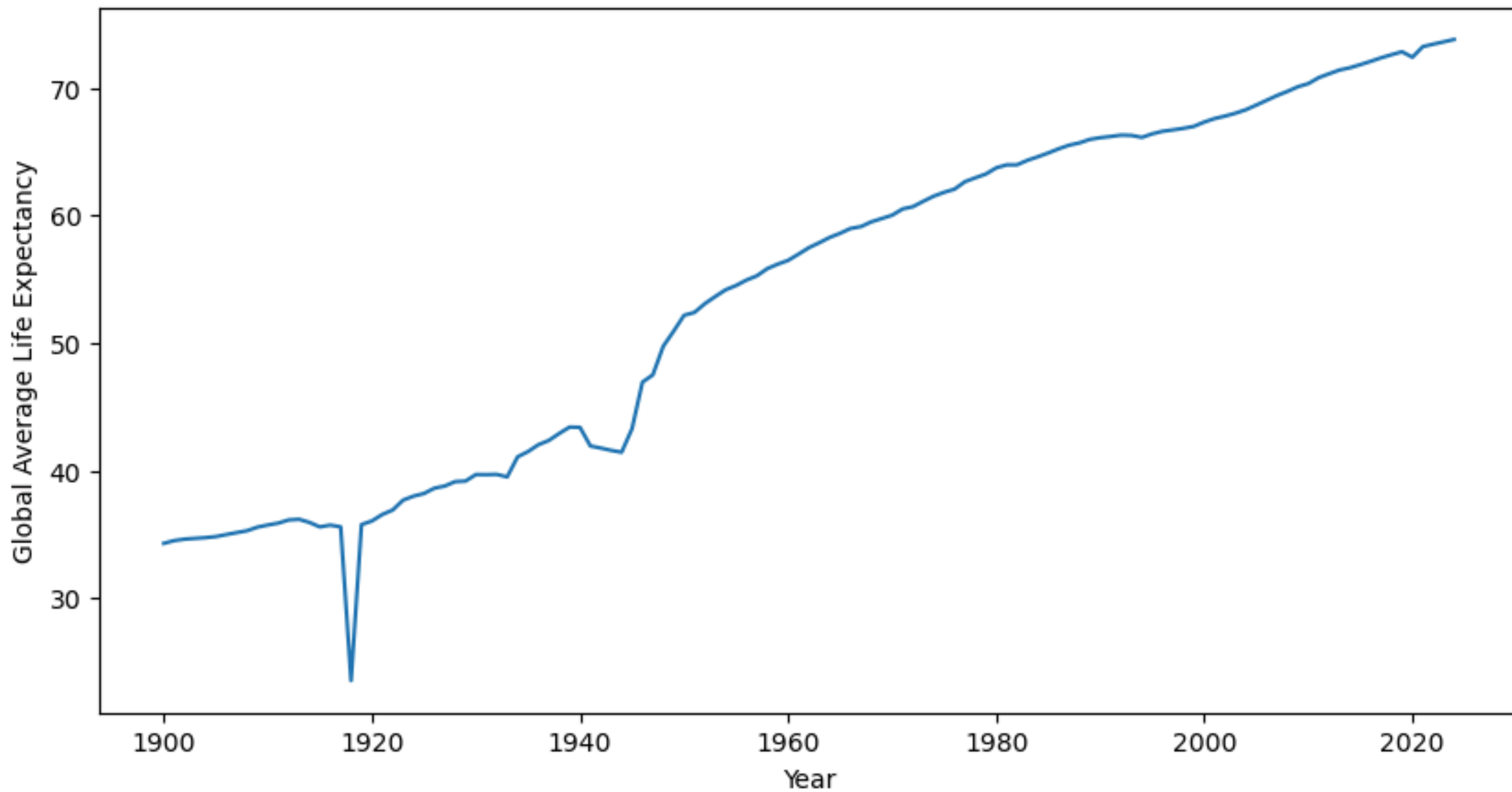


Inequality

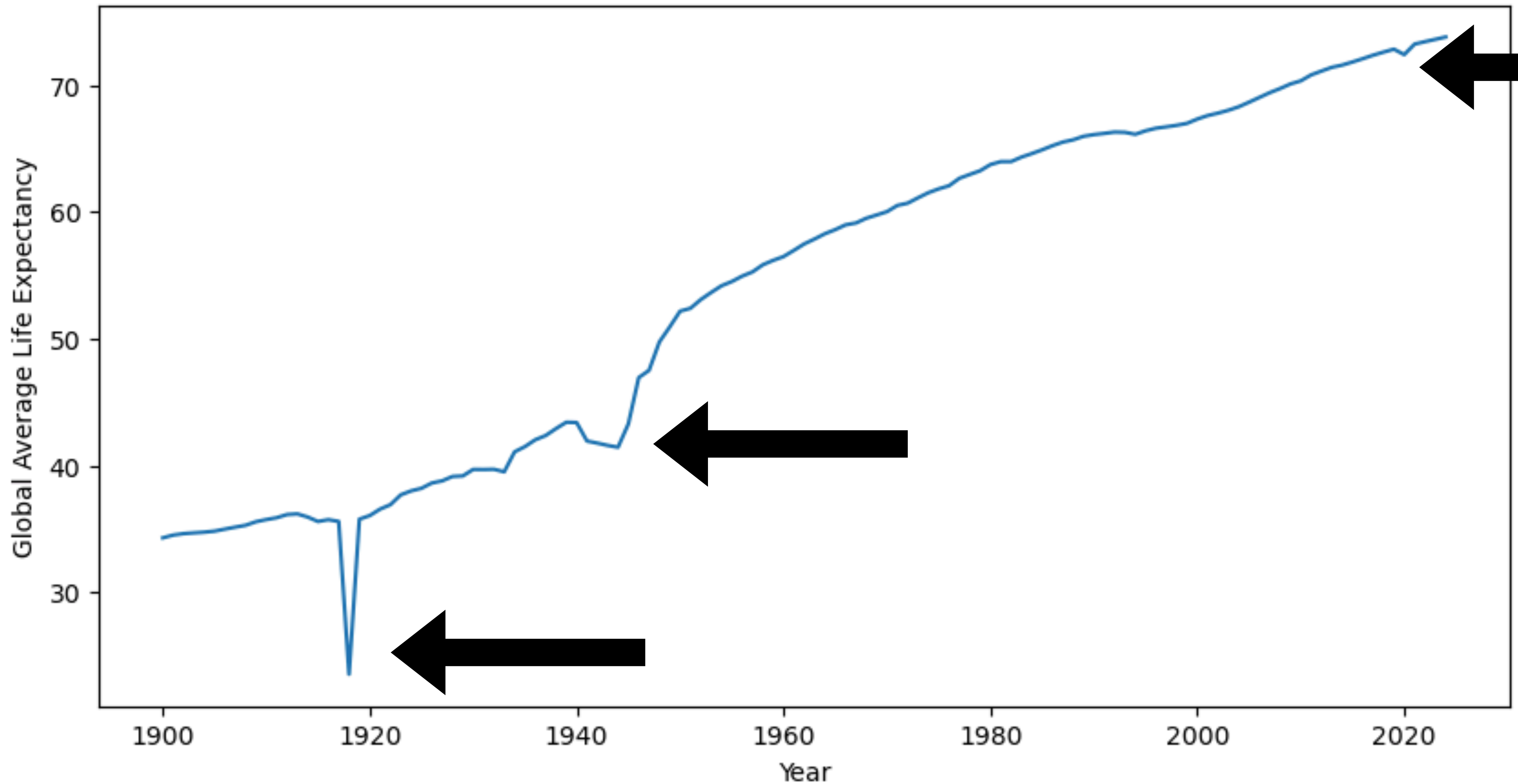


Life Expectancy

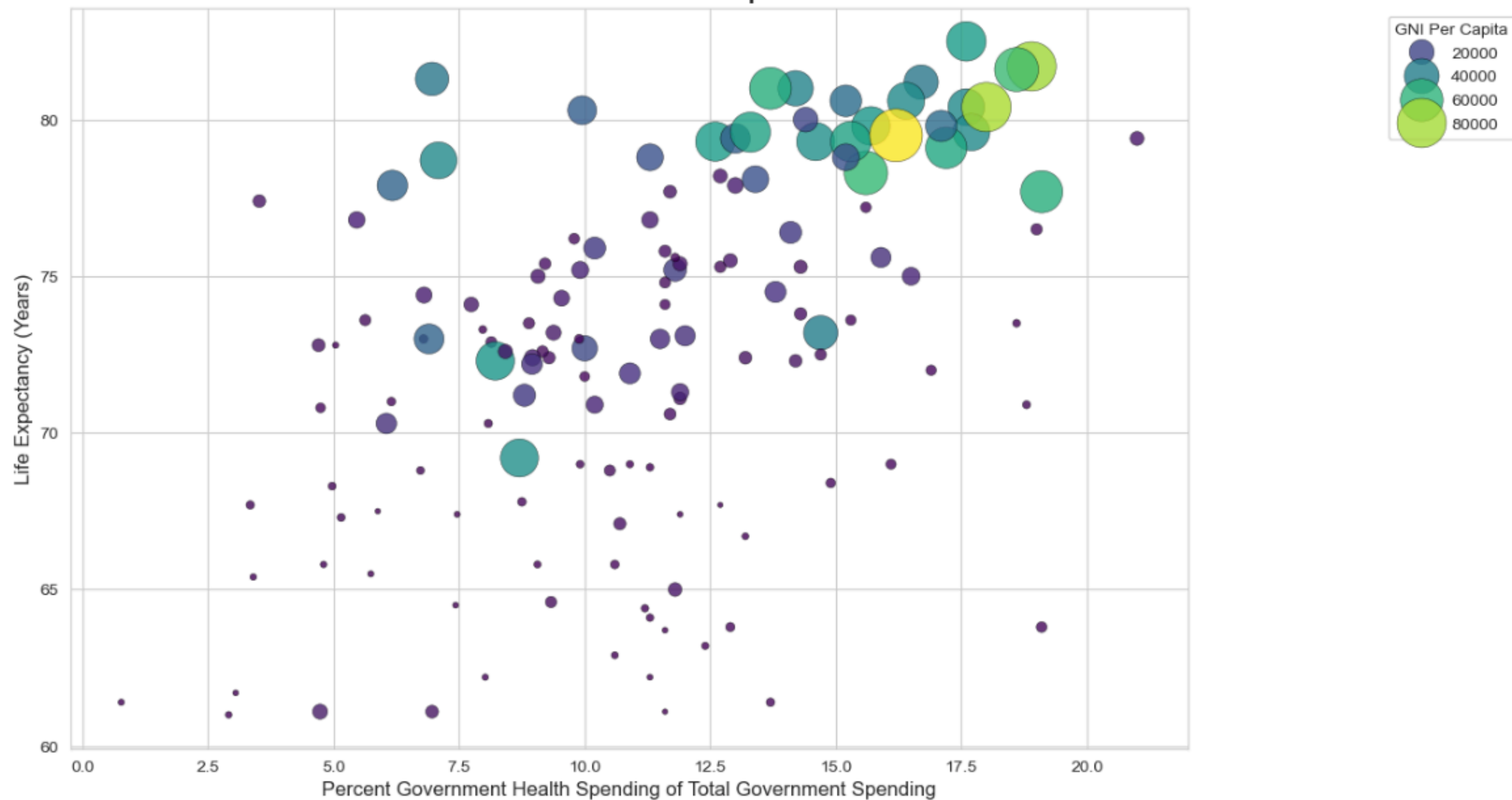
Global Life Expectancy Over Time (1900-2024)



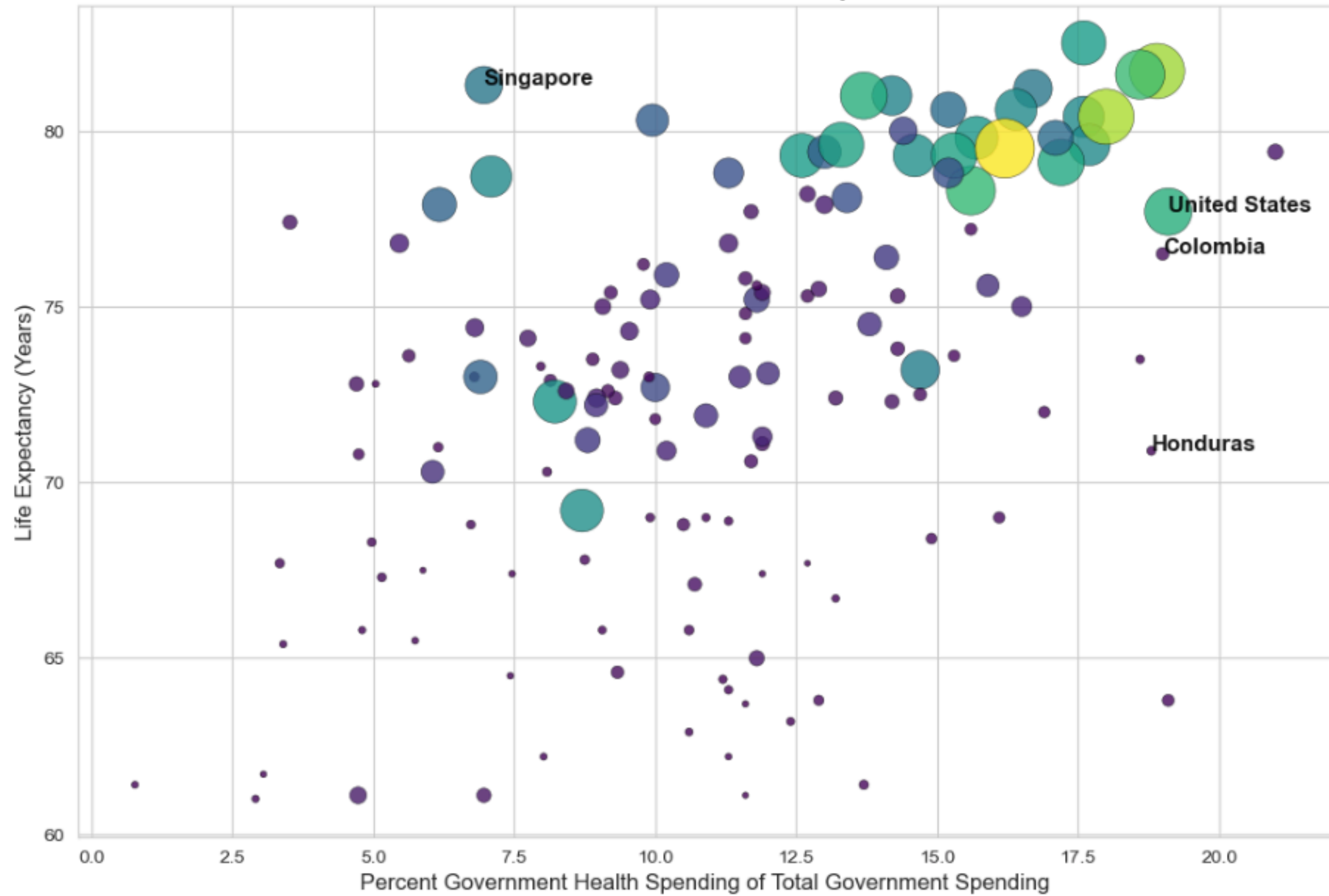
Global Life Expectancy Over Time (1900-2024)



Life Expectancy vs. Government Health Spending (2005)
Bubble Size = GNI Per Capita



Life Expectancy vs. Government Health Spending (2005)
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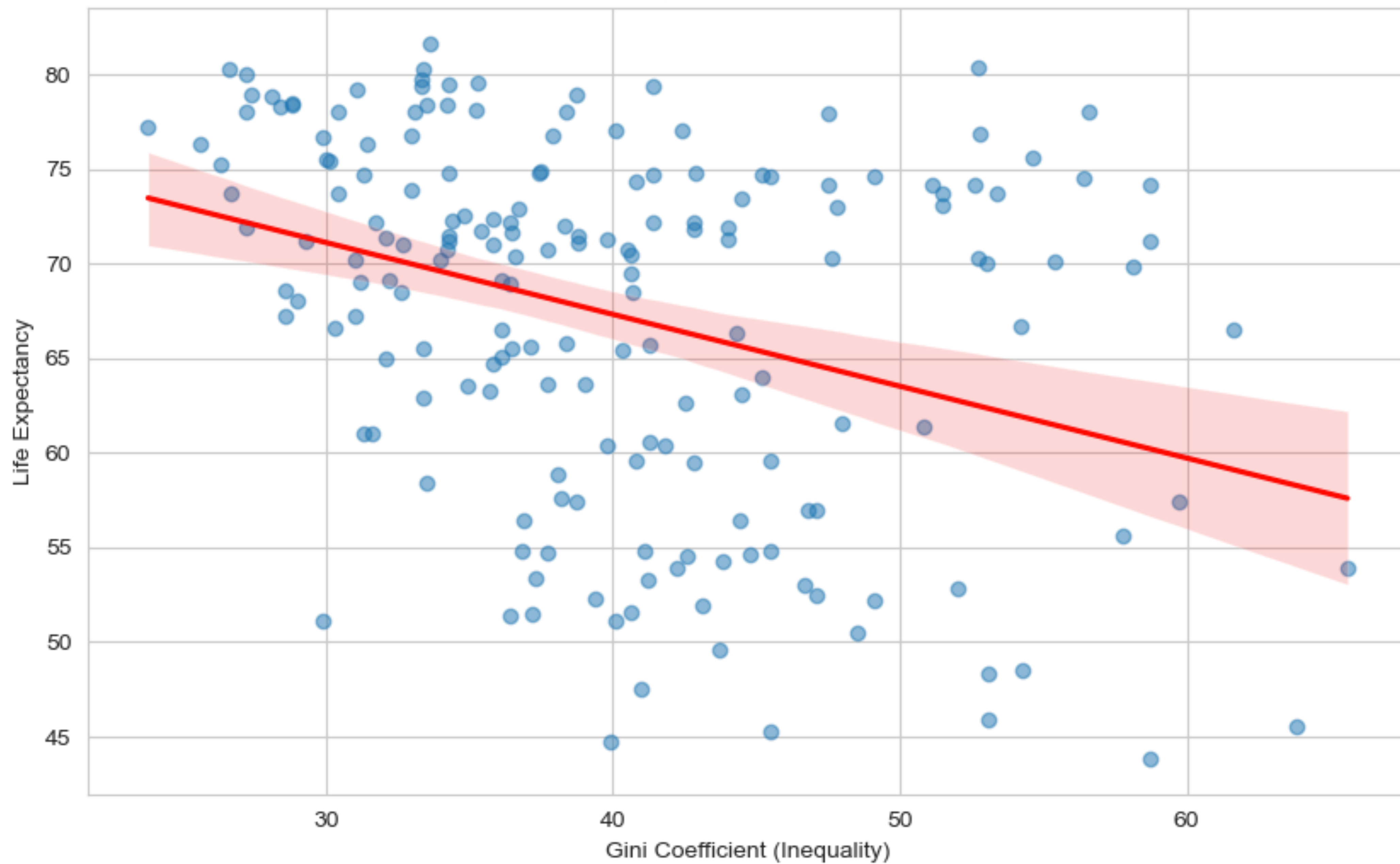


Inequality

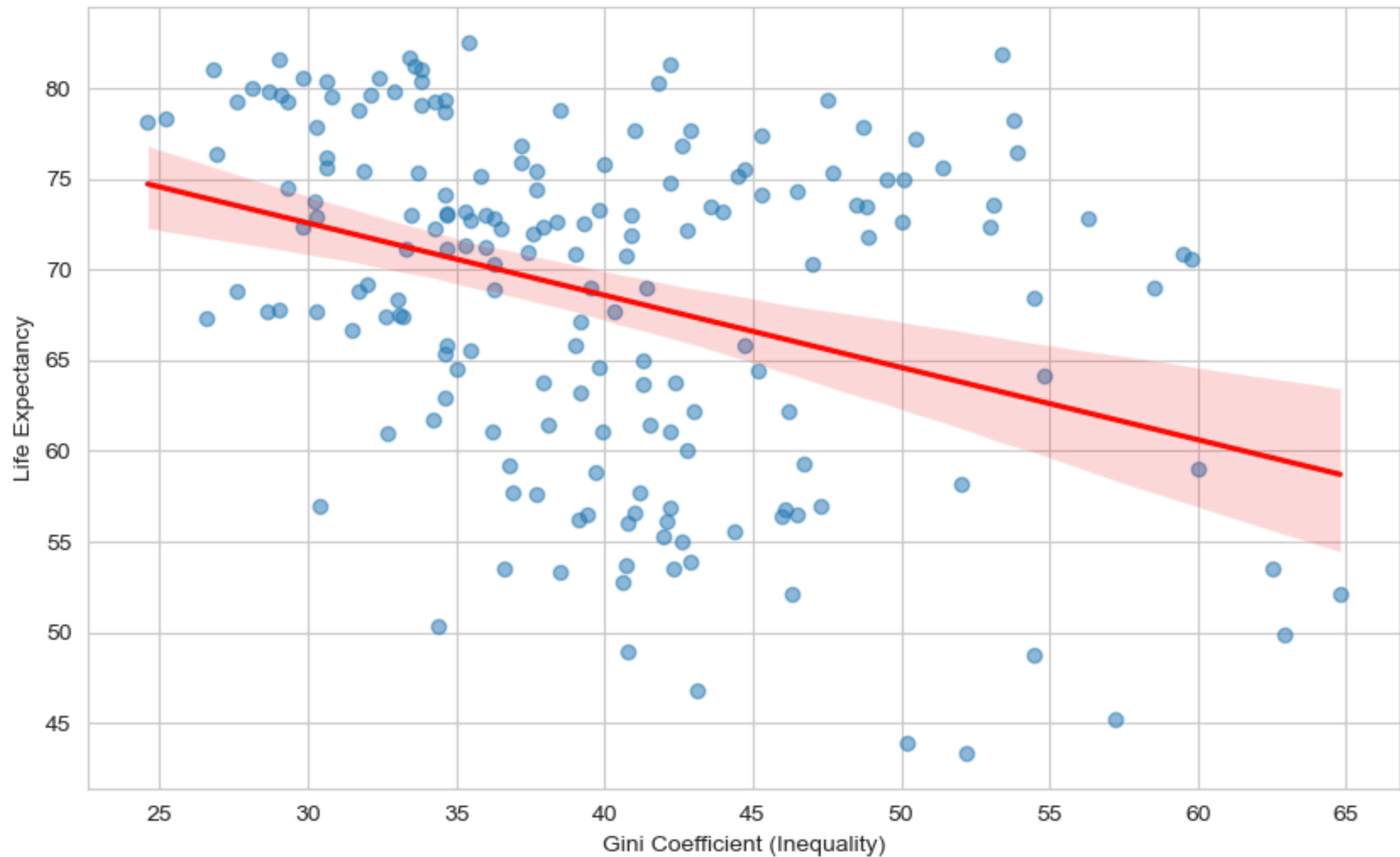


Life Expectancy

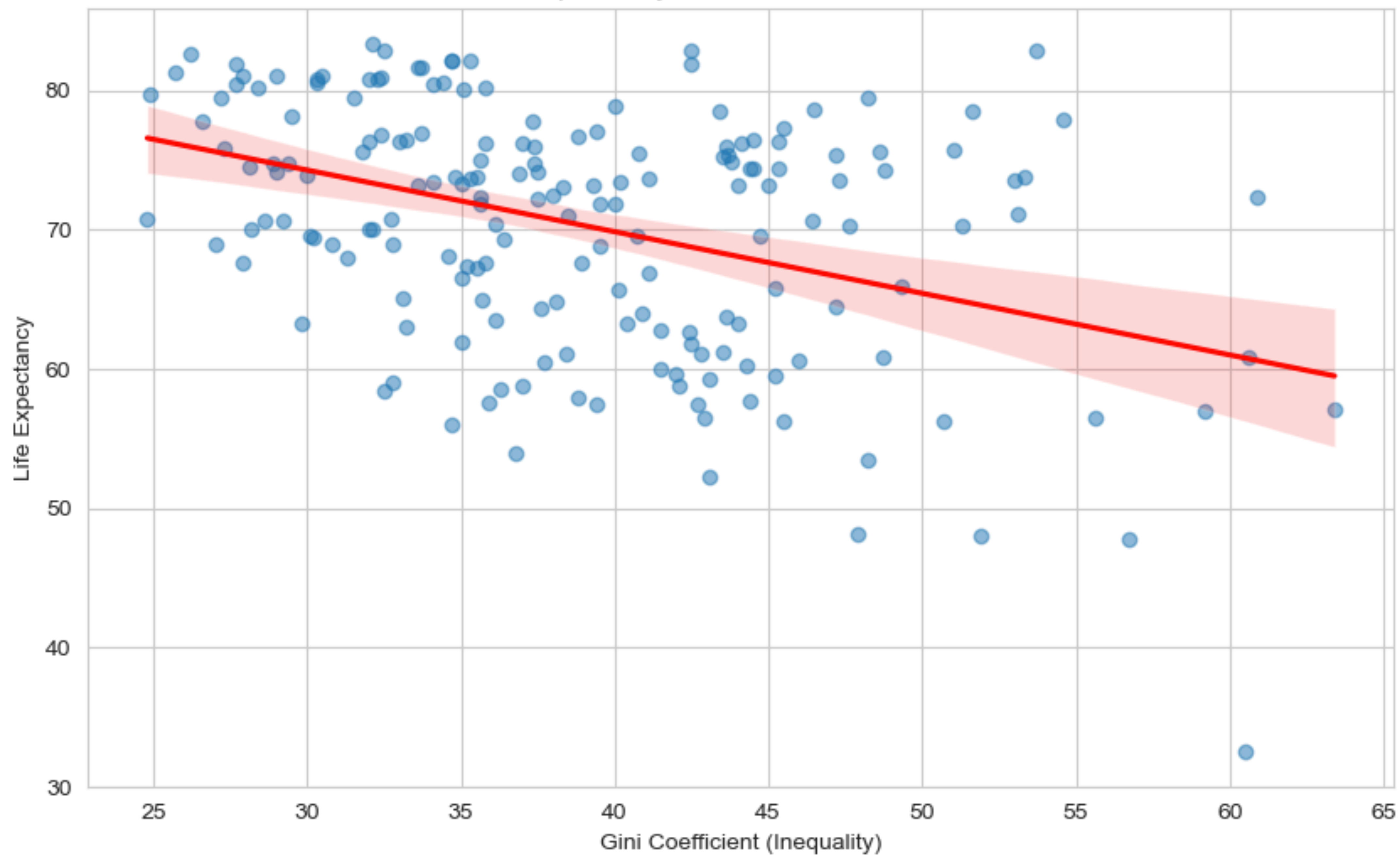
Life Expectancy vs. Gini Coefficient in 2000



Life Expectancy vs. Gini Coefficient in 2005



Life Expectancy vs. Gini Coefficient in 2010



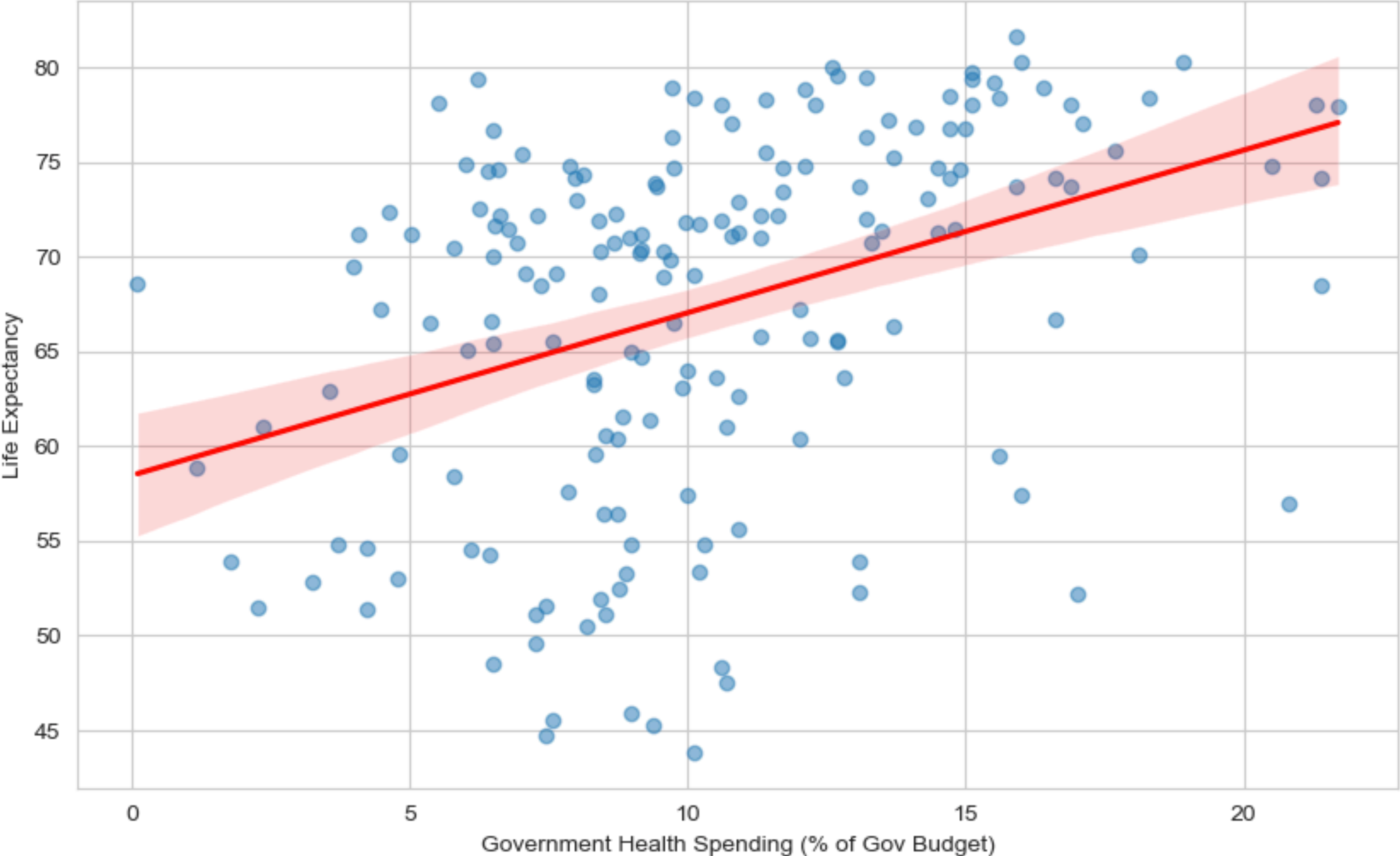
Increase Government Health Spending

Inequality

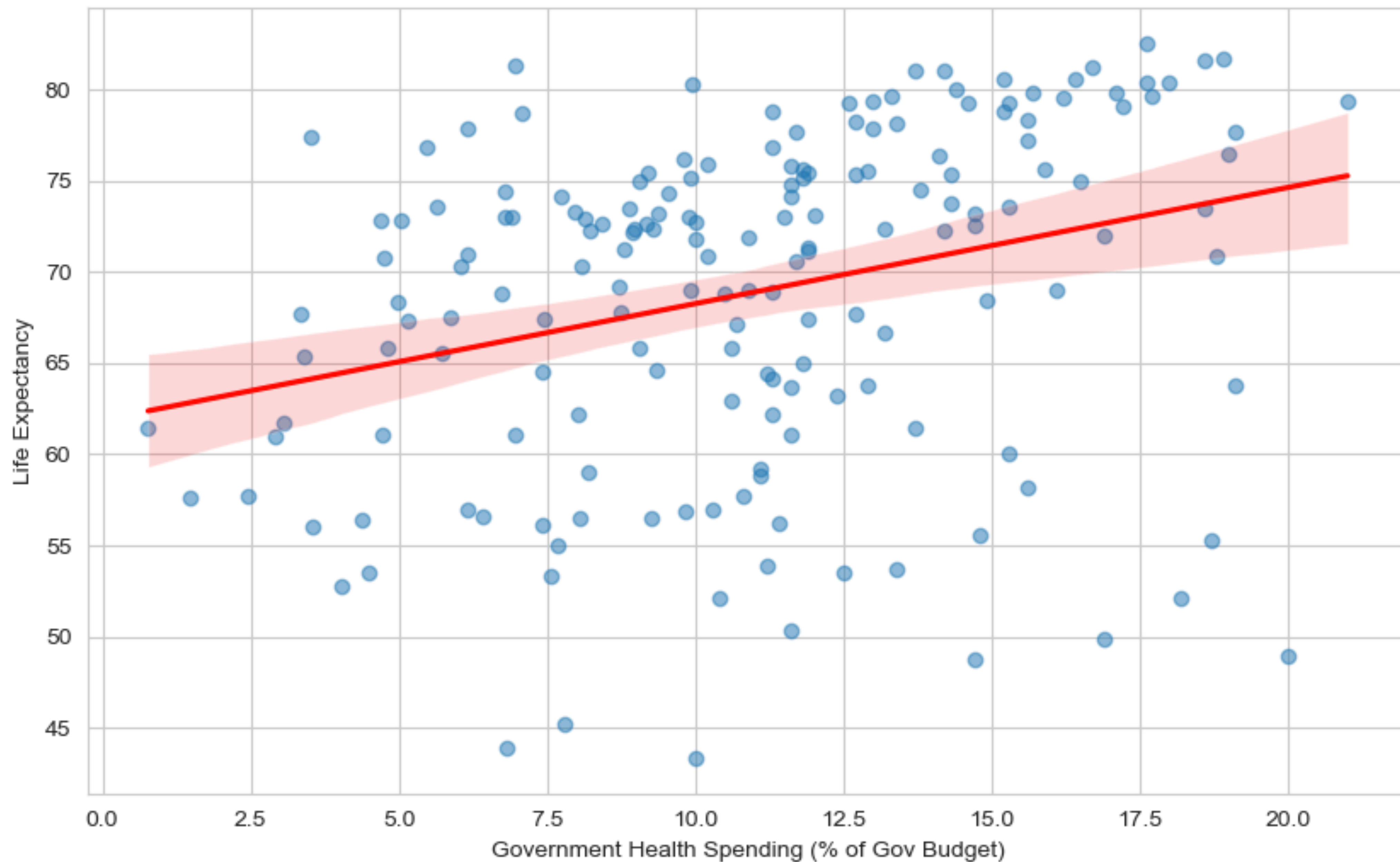


Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy vs. Government Health Spending in 2000



Life Expectancy vs. Government Health Spending in 2005

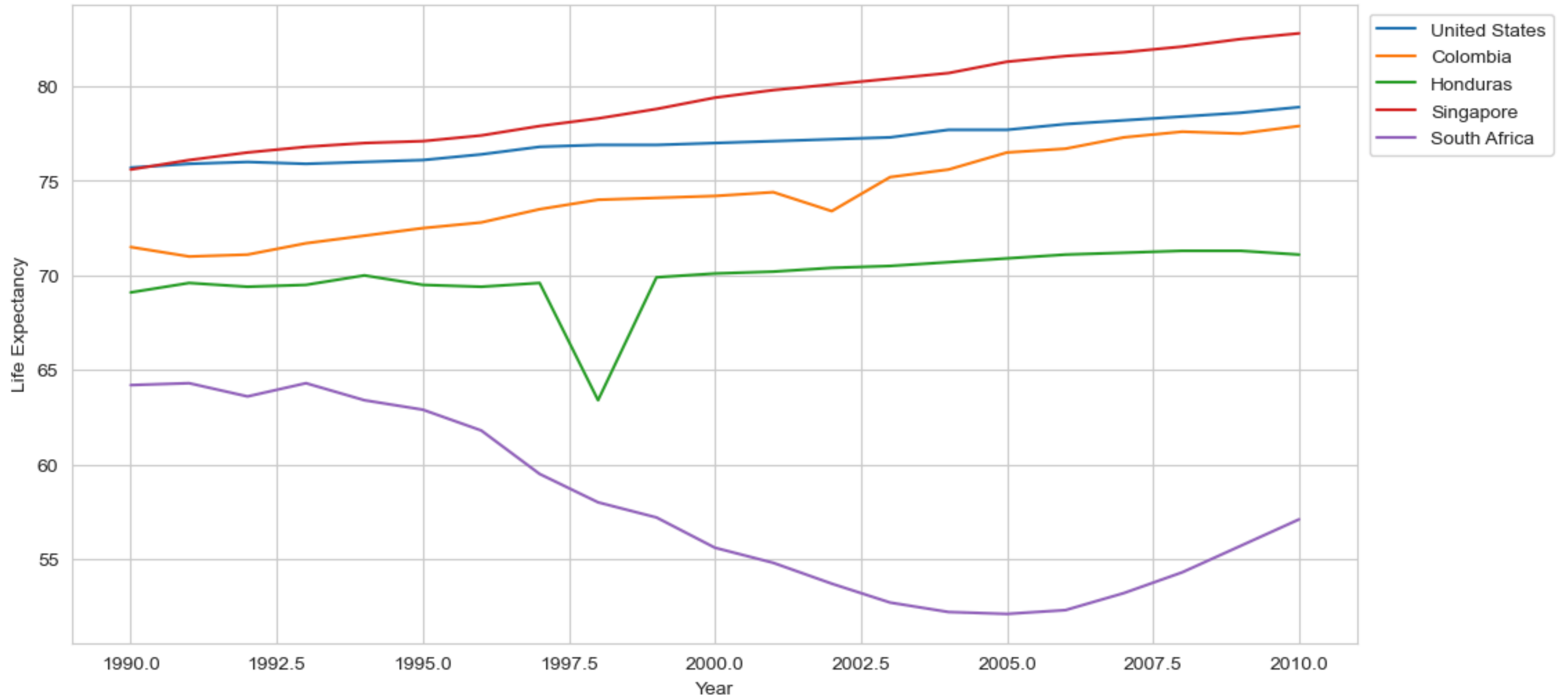


Life Expectancy vs. Government Health Spending in 2010

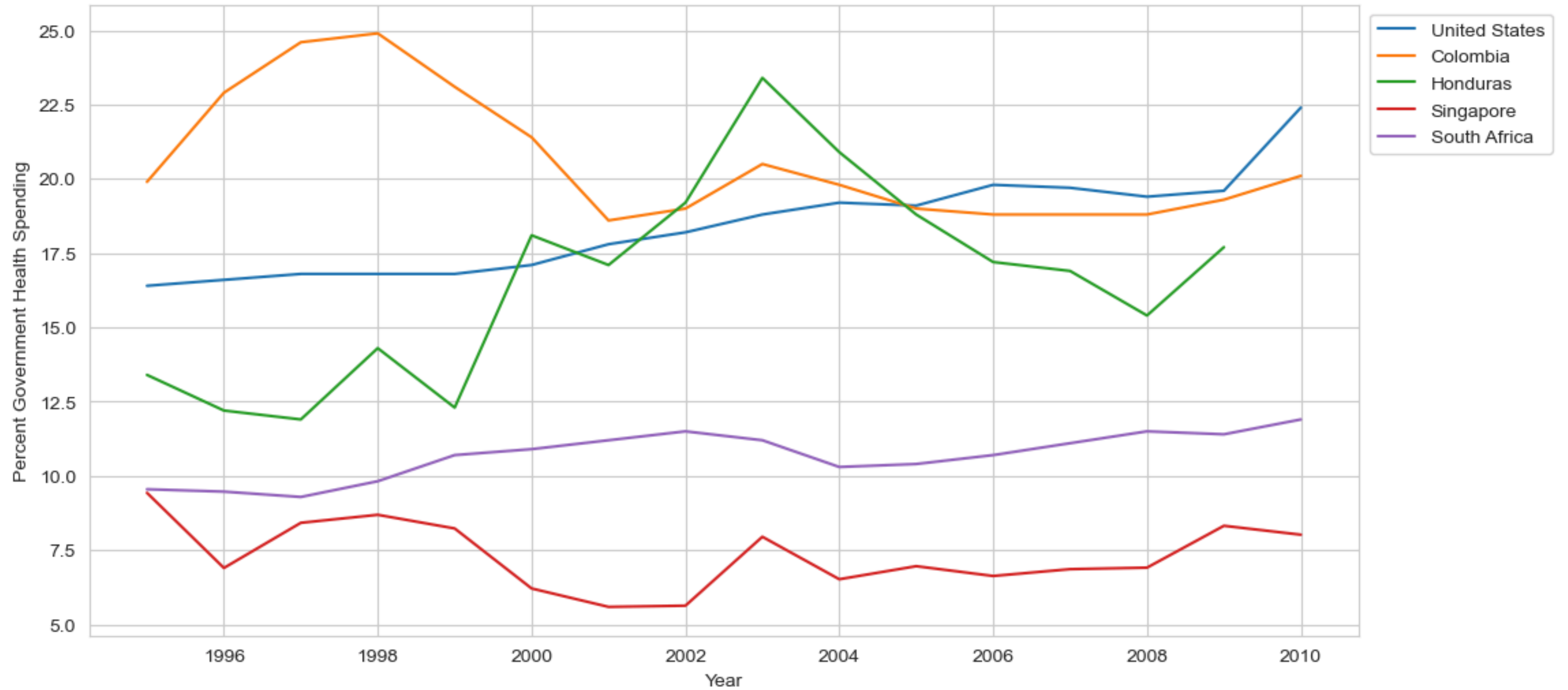


Trends

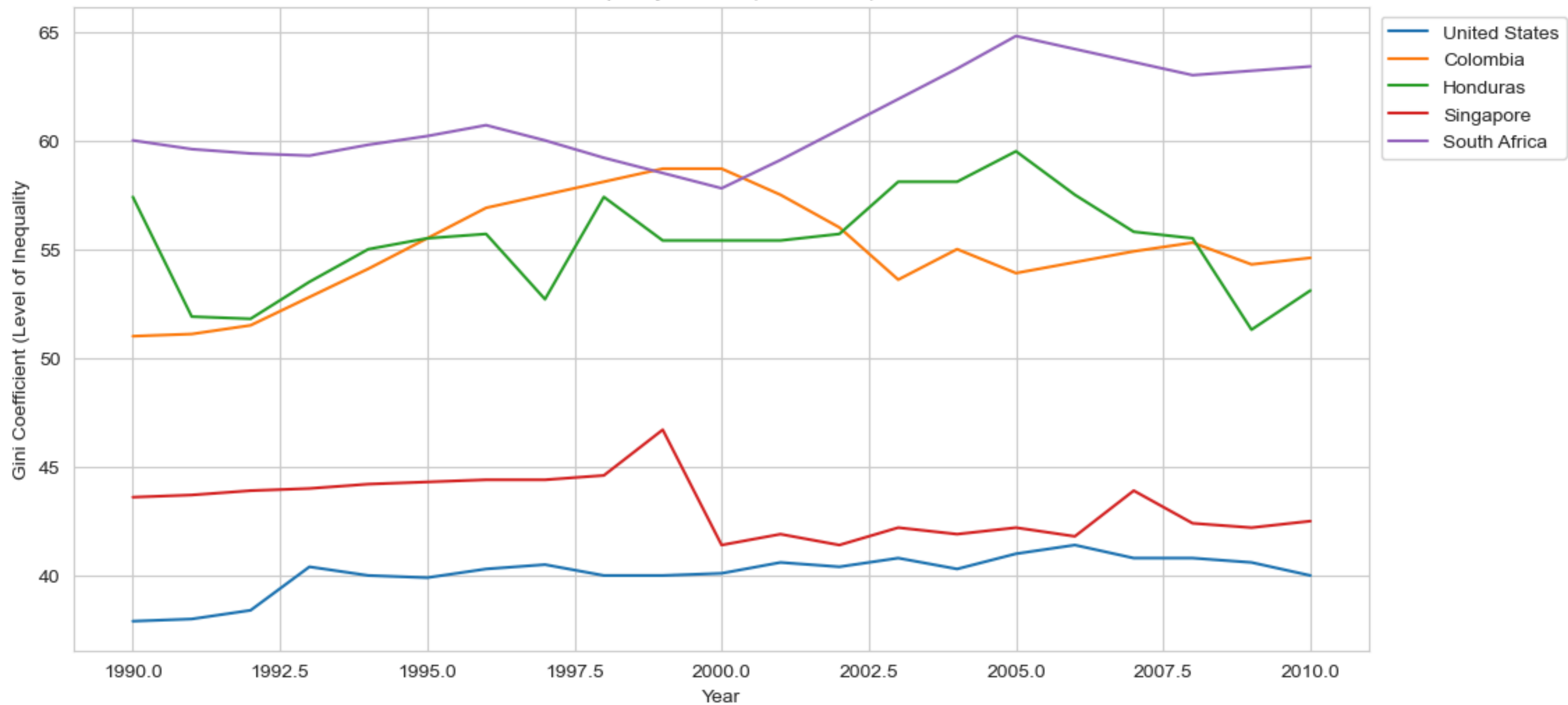
Life Expectancy Trends (1990-2010)



Government Health Spending Trends (1995-2010)

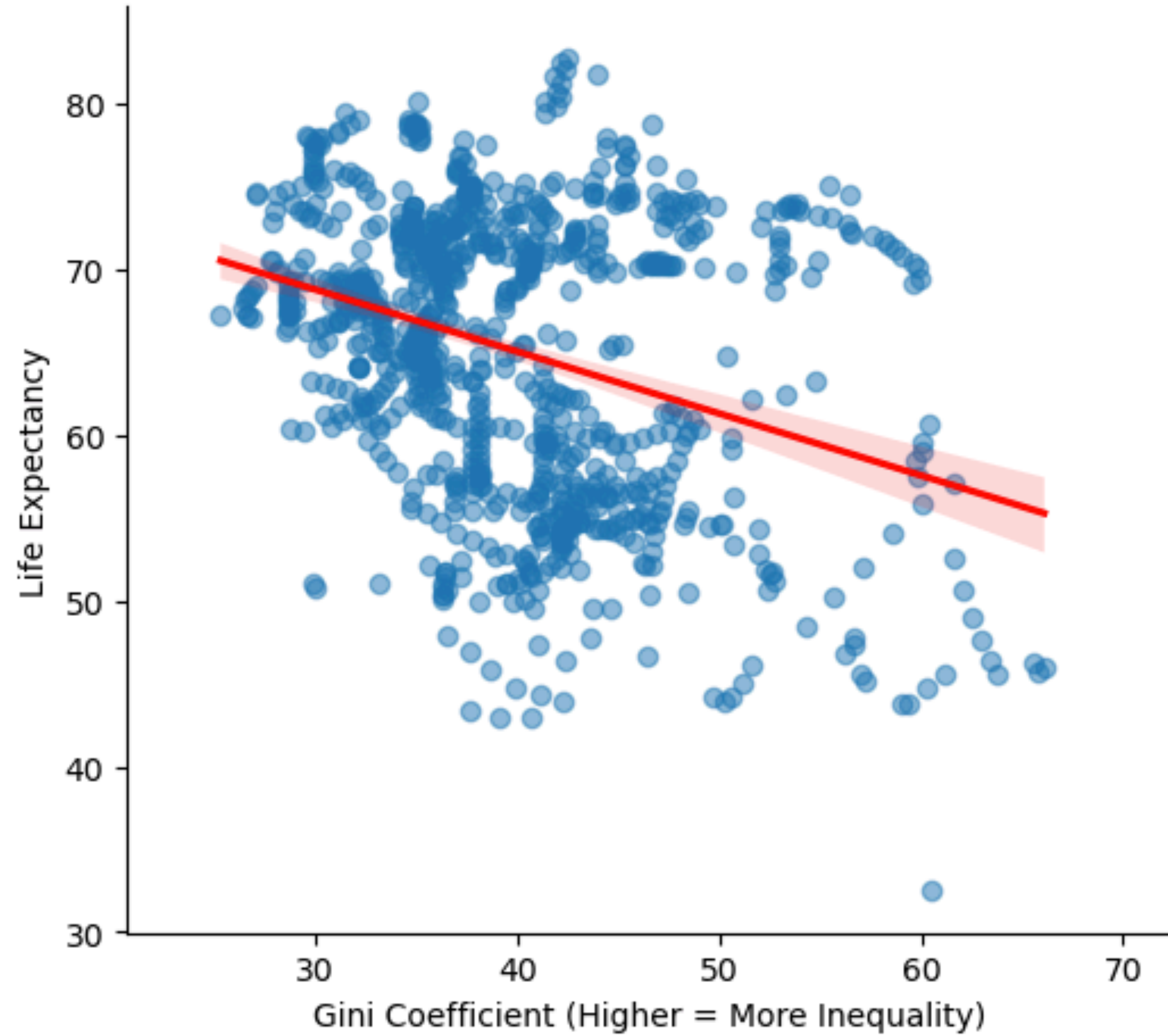


Inequality Trends (1990-2010)

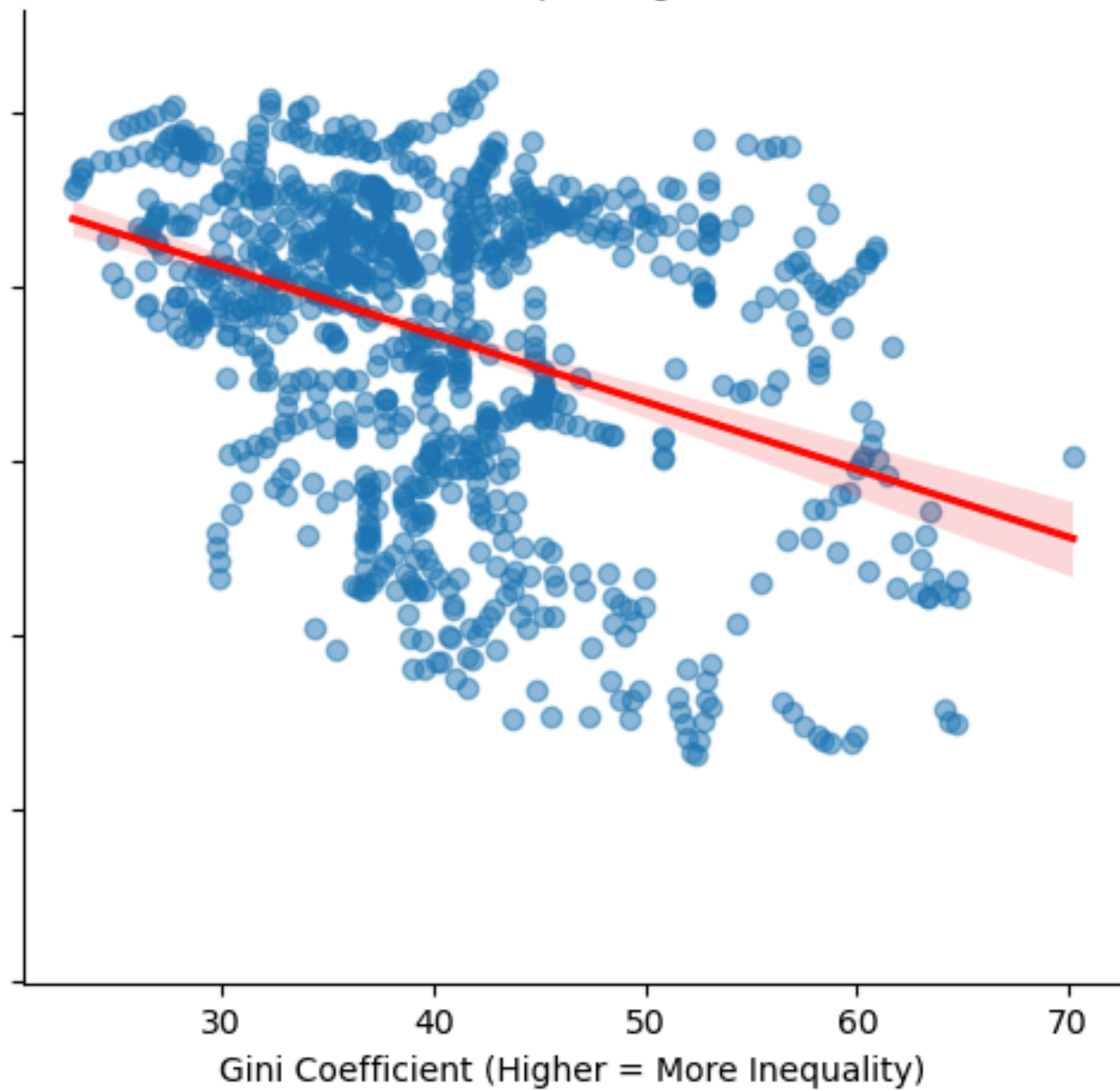


**Life expectancy and inequality at different
levels of government health spending**

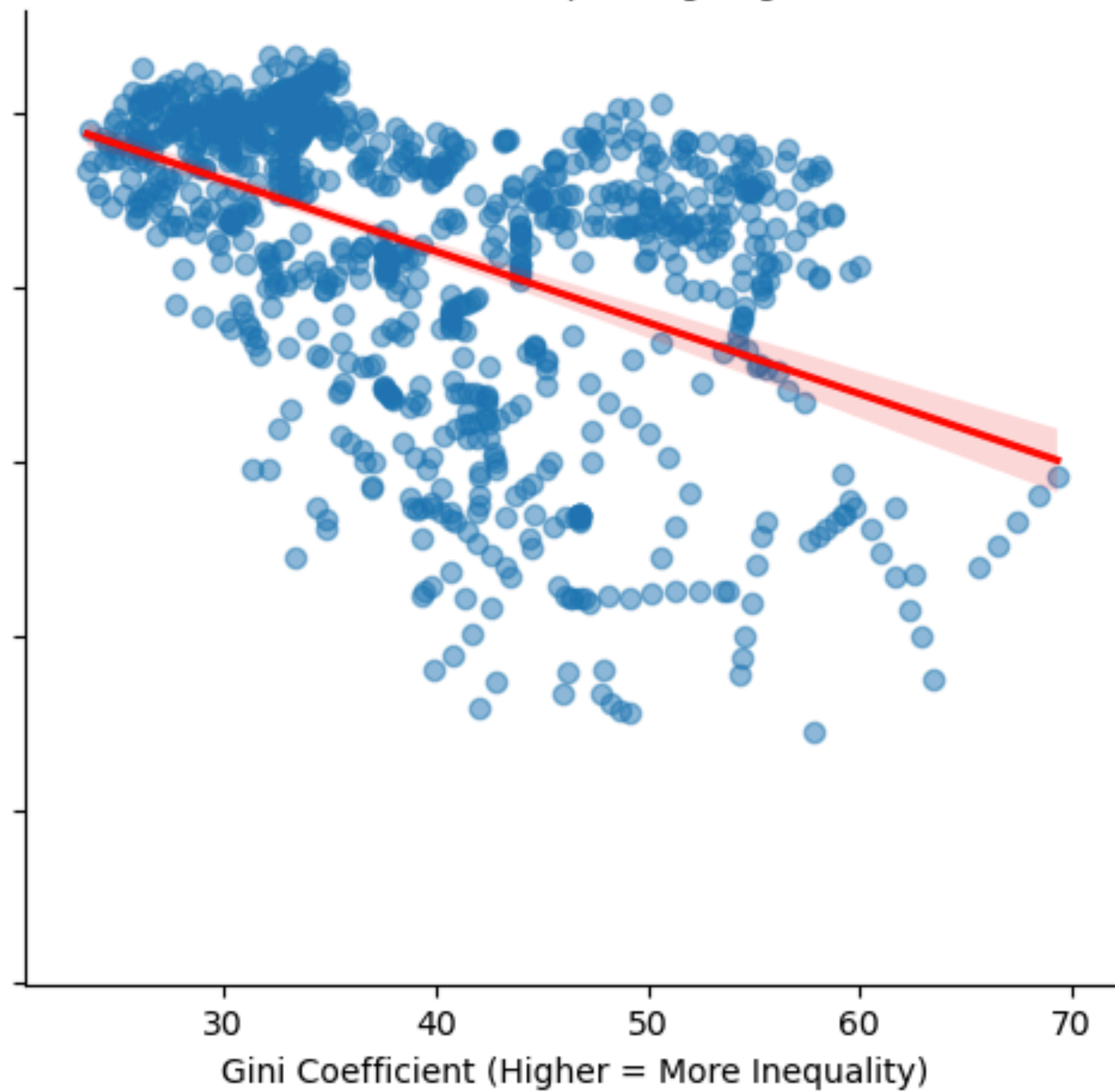
Gov Health Spending: Low

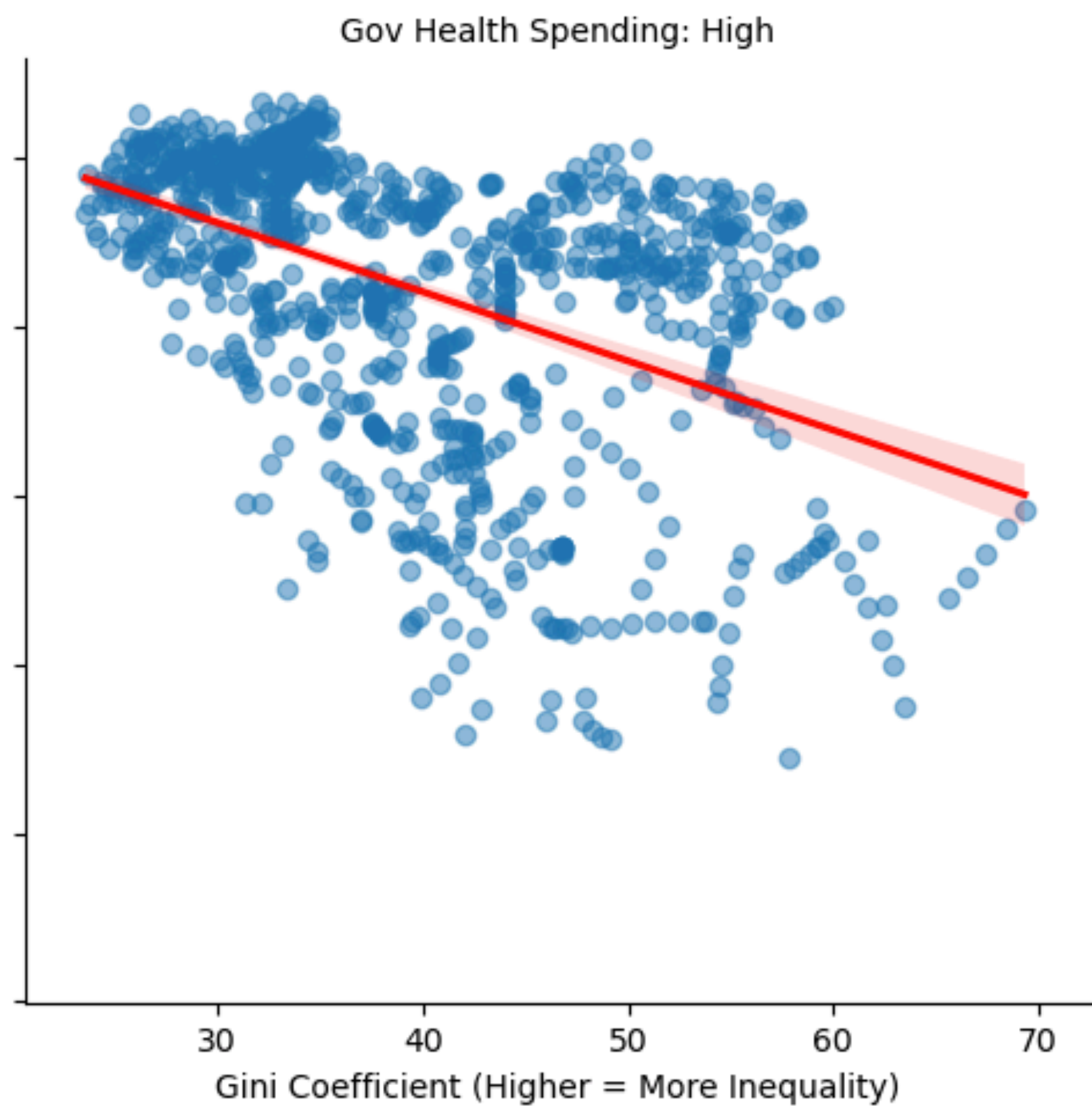
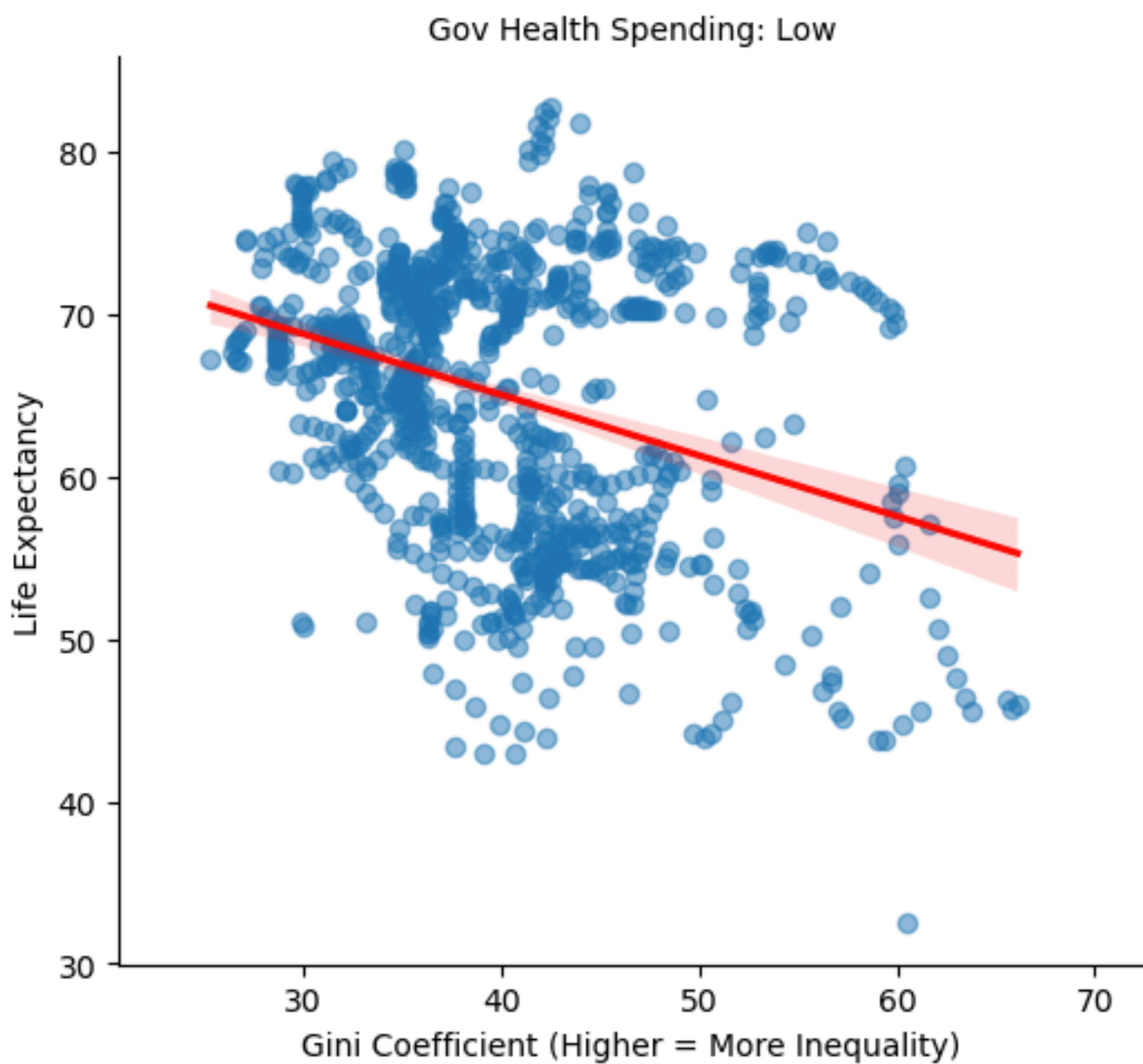


Gov Health Spending: Medium



Gov Health Spending: High





Conclusion

Summarize our key findings

- Higher government health spending seems to be associated with longer life expectancy.
- Countries with lower Gini coefficients tend to have a higher life expectancy.
- The more a country allocates to health spending does not help mitigate the negative impact of inequality on life expectancy to a significant extent.

Recommendations

- Health spending in some countries isn't being allocated in the right places.
- Impose a wealth tax as a way to reduce inequality and increase government spending
- The matter in which health spending is funded is also important.
- Policymakers should consider complementary strategies—such as improving healthcare accessibility, preventive care, and social safety nets—to address the health consequences of inequality.
- Impose heavy sanctions to countries who do not take these appropriate measures.

Thank you

Sources

Data: <https://www.gapminder.org/data/>

<https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/stories/what-is-global-inequality/>

<https://ourworldindata.org/what-is-the-gini-coefficient>

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/information>