

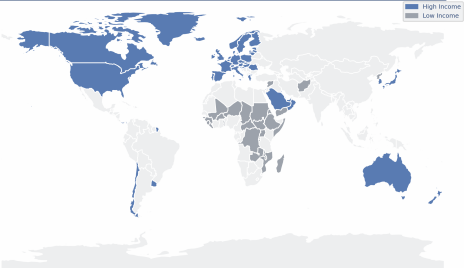
THE EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SPENDING ON DISEASE SPREAD AND MORTALITY RATE.

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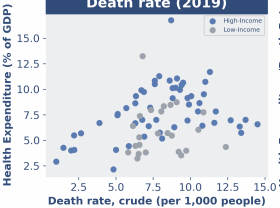
108 Countries 28 Low income 80 High income

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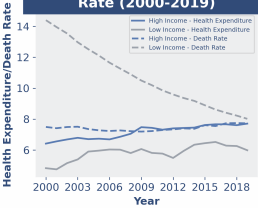
Map of the high and low income countries (World Bank)



Healthcare Expenditure vs. Death rate (2019)



Health Expenditure and Death Rate (2000-2019)



Australia



United Kingdom



United States



Afghanistan



Rwanda

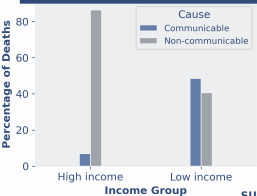


Niger

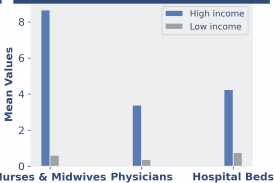


Health Expenditure (% of GDP)
Other

% of Deaths by Cause in High & Low-Income Countries(2019)



Healthcare Resources in High & Low-Income Countries (2019)



SUMMARY

The present study investigates the impact of government expenditure on death rates and diseases spread in high-income and low-income countries based on World Bank data from 2019. The analysis focuses on Health Expenditure % of GDP and its relationship with death rates between 2000 and 2019.

Additionally, the study examines the percentage causes of deaths and the availability of health facilities in both high-income and low-income countries. The findings of the study reveal important insights into the relationship between government expenditure, death rates, and disease spread in different economic contexts. The plot of Health Expenditure % of GDP against Death rate indicate that countries with higher health expenditure as a percentage of GDP tend to have lower death rates. This suggests that investing a larger proportion of the GDP in healthcare resources and infrastructure can contribute to better health outcomes and reduced mortality. Observing the Health Expenditure and Death rate trend for the decade, it is quite evident to see a drop in the mortality rate when the low income countries began spending more on their healthcare. Delving further into the cause of deaths, resources and infrastructure in both High and low income countries, the study shows the relevance of a robust infrastructure in nipping disease spread where low income countries with less medical personnels and infrastructure die more from communicable diseases.

Conclusively, the results demonstrate that higher health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is associated with lower death rates. The findings provide valuable insights for policymakers to allocate resources effectively, prioritize healthcare interventions, and bridge the healthcare gaps between high-income and low-income countries.