

# Health Spending

Health spending measures the final consumption of health care goods and services (i.e. current health expenditure) including personal health care (curative care, rehabilitative care, long-term care, ancillary services and medical goods) and collective services (prevention and public health services as well as health administration), but excluding spending on investments. Health care is financed through a mix of financing arrangements including government spending and compulsory health insurance ("Government/compulsory") as well as voluntary health insurance and private funds such as households' out-of-pocket payments, NGOs and private corporations ("Voluntary"). This indicator is presented as a total and by type of financing ("Government/compulsory", "Voluntary", "Out-of-pocket") and is measured as a share of GDP, as a share of total health spending and in USD per capita (using economy-wide PPPs).

It can be seen from the first graph (dendrogram) that when it comes to % GDP and USD capital USA comes on top, while MKD is the least. Out of the all the countries, USA tends to spend more on healthcare than other countries. Click on different years and measures to see how much countries are spending on health.

The second graph shows difference between different expense metrics when it comes to healthcare, from 1970 - 2019. Click on a country from the dendrogram chat to see how these expense metrics vary from time to time.

