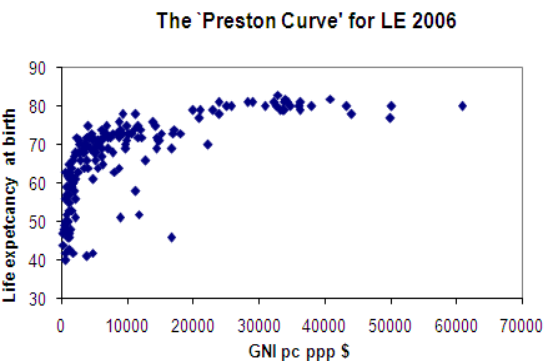
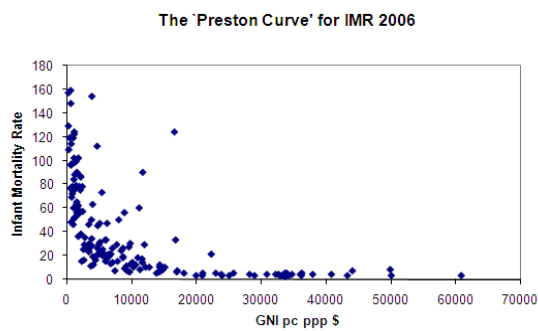


## Background

There is considerable evidence that income is more important for good health than expenditure on healthcare.

However, there are significant variations in health outcomes across countries at the same level of income.

This research aims to identify why some countries produce better health outcomes than others at the same level of income.



## What we have done so far

1. Examined data from 163 countries: life expectancy, infant mortality rates and national income.
2. Re-estimated LE and IMR 'Preston Curves' for 1990, 2000 and 2006.
3. Examined the differences between predicted LE & IMR for income and actual LE & IMR.

## Provisional findings

### IMR performance for income in 2006

The five best performing countries were: Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Syrian Arab Rep., Thailand, Republic of Moldova.

The five worst performing countries were: Angola, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Niger & the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### LE performance for income in 2006

The five best performing countries were: Paraguay, Costa Rica, Chile, Bosnia and Herzegovina & Panama

The five worst performing countries were: Angola, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Lesotho & Niger.

## Next steps

1. Explore data on health expenditure, country & health system characteristics, political organisation, social cohesion...etc
2. Identify the causes of high and low health outcomes for income.

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