

I. Financing Agents measurement for health expenditures (Million NCU)	Definition
Total expenditure on health	Funds mobilised by the system. Sum of General Government and of Private Expenditure on Health.
... General government expenditure on health (HF.1)	The sum of outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations, social security agencies, (without double-counting the government transfers to social security and to extra-budgetary funds). Includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra-budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. The revenue base of these entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds.
... .. Social security funds (HF.1.2)	Expenditure on health by social security institutions. Social security or National health Insurance schemes are imposed and controlled by government units for the purpose of providing social benefits to members of the community as a whole, or to particular segments of the community. Comprises direct outlays to medical care providers and to suppliers of medical goods as well as reimbursements to households and the supply of services in kind to the enrollees.
... Private expenditure on health (HF.2)	The sum of outlays for health by private entities, such as commercial or mutual health insurance, non profit institutions serving households, resident corporations and quasi-corporations not controlled by government with a health services delivery or financing, and households.
... .. Private households' out-of-pocket payment (HF.2.3)	Expenditure on health by households as direct payments, discretionary. A household is an individual or a group of persons sharing the same living accommodation, which pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and which consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.
... .. Prepaid and risk- pooling plans	Expenditure on health by private insurance institutions. Private insurance enrollment may be contractual or voluntary, and conditions and benefits or basket of benefits are agreed under voluntary basis between the insurance agent and the beneficiaries. They are thus, not controlled by government units for the purpose of providing social benefits to members.
... .. Non-profit institutions serving households (e.g. NGOs) (HF.2.4)	Expenditure on health by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), which are not predominantly financed and controlled by government, that provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.
II. Financing Sources measurement for health expenditures (Million NCU)	Definition
Rest of the world funds / External resources (FS.3)	The sum of resources channeled towards health by all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units, explicitly labelled or not to health, to be used as mean of payments of health goods and services by financing agents in the government or private sectors. Includes donations and loans, in cash and in-kind resources.

III. Resource Costs measurement for health expenditures (or costs of production) (Million NCU)	Definition
... Total expenditure on human resources on health	Refers to the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period, as well as the income of self-employed. Contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household.
... .. Compensation of health employees : Public sector	The sum of government outlays to compensate workers in health entities, whatever their revenue base, including external sources component, if any. It is composed of wages and salaries plus all forms of social benefits, payments for overtime or night work, bonuses, allowances, and the value of in-kind payments for health activities.
... .. Pharmaceuticals (RC.1.2.1.1)	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products used for health uses, prescribed or not. Comprises to the extent possible outlays during episodes of hospital care and in out-patient clinics (intermediate consumption in national income & product accounts), as well as OTC sales.
IV. Provider measurements for health expenditures (Million NCU)	Definition
... Hospitals (HP.1)	Comprises licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to in-patients and the specialised accommodation services required by in-patients. Hospitals may also provide day care and out-patient services as secondary activities. Hospitals provide in-patient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialised facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. In some countries, a legal requirement may impose that health facilities attain a minimum size (such as number of beds) in order to be registered as a hospital.
V. Function measurements for health expenditures (Million NCU)	Definition
... Inpatient curative care (HC.1.1)	Comprises medical and paramedical services delivered to in-patients during an episode of curative care for an admitted patient. Includes overnight stays.
... Prevention and public health services (HC.6)	Comprise services designed to enhance the health status of the population as distinct from the curative services, which repair health dysfunction. Typical services are vaccination campaigns and programmes.

VI. Macro-economic variables (Million NCU)	Definition
Gross domestic product	Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditure at purchasers' prices. It is provided by the United Nations Statistical Department, otherwise by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.
General government expenditure (GGE)	Corresponds to the consolidated outlays of all levels of government; territorial authorities (Central/Federal Government, Provincial/Regional/State/District authorities, Municipal/ Local governments), social security institutions, and extra-budgetary funds, including capital outlays. It is provided the Central Bank/Ministry of Finance to the International Monetary Fund, otherwise by the UN Statistics Department.
Private final consumption expenditure	Value of goods and services consumed by households and non-profit institutions serving households (final consumption). It is the sum of the next two entries, else supplied as an aggregate by the UNSD and IMF.
... household expenditure	Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant. Supplied by the UN.
... non-profit institutions expenditure	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services. Supplied by the UN.
Exchange rate (NCU per US\$)	Observed average number of units at which a currency is traded in the banking system, expressed in US dollars (annual average of daily estimates).
International dollar rate (NCU per international \$)	A common currency unit that takes into account differences in their relative purchasing power annual average.
Total population (in thousands)	The de facto resident population and not the de jure population as supplied by the United Nations Population Division.