Countries with modern health care infrastructure, providing high quality care to most of the population.

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Unsuitable

Health-care capabilities vary widely across the world. The map is color-coded to indicate different levels of health-care infrastructure:

- **Excellent**: Countries with modern health care infrastructure, providing high quality care to most of the population.
- **Good**: Countries with developed health-care infrastructure, with quality care available to a large percentage of the population.
- **Fair**: Countries with developed health-care infrastructure. Medical care generally is available, but relatively large sectors of the population lack adequate care. Tertiary care generally is available, at least in major urban areas; primary health care exists but is underdeveloped.
- **Poor**: Countries with less developed health-care infrastructure. Medical care is unavailable to large sectors of the population. Tertiary care generally is minimally available; primary and secondary health care is rudimentary.
- **Unsuitable**: Countries with least developed health-care infrastructure. Medical care generally is unavailable or much of the population is poorly served. Primary, secondary, and tertiary health care availability depends on humanitarian organizations.

Pharmaceutical availability and production capability are excellent.

These high-income economies have more than sufficient budgetary resources.

Health care and public health education are a high national priority.

Medical care generally is available, but relatively large sectors of the population lack adequate care. Tertiary care generally is available, at least in major urban areas; primary health care exists but is underdeveloped. Lower-middle-income economies: budgetary resources generally are available but often are not efficiently used. Health care is of national importance but may be overshadowed by other pressing demands (i.e., political instability, conflict). Lower-income economies: significant support provided by outside assistance; lower income economies.

Health care is a low national priority. Health care is not a national priority. Medical care generally is unavailable or much of the population is poorly served. Primary, secondary, and tertiary health care availability depends on humanitarian organizations.

Health care and public health education are a high national priority.

Medical care is a high national priority.

Health care is a low national priority.

Medical care is not a national priority. Health care is of national importance but may be overshadowed by other pressing demands (i.e., political instability, conflict). Lower-income economies: significant support provided by outside assistance; lower income economies. Health care is a low national priority. Health care is not a national priority.

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