

High-Income Countries (HICs)

'High-income countries (HICs)' are nations classified by the [World Bank](#) as having a gross national income (GNI) per capita of more than \$13,845 (2024 threshold, updated annually).

These countries typically possess:

- Advanced [healthcare systems](#)
- High levels of education and infrastructure
- Greater capacity for [research and innovation](#)
- Lower rates of [communicable diseases](#) and a higher prevalence of [non-communicable diseases](#)

Characteristics

- Universal or near-universal [health coverage](#)
- Strong public health institutions and regulatory frameworks
- Major contributors to [global health](#) funding and policy
- Hosts of major [academic medical centers](#) and global research hubs

Role in Global Health

HICs are key players in:

- Funding and guiding international health efforts
- Providing platforms for [medical education](#), [technology transfer](#), and [capacity building](#)
- Collaborating with [low- and middle-income countries \(LMICs\)](#) on research and implementation of health programs

See also

- [Low-Income Countries](#)
- [Middle-Income Countries \(MICs\)](#)
- [Global Health](#)
- [Health Equity](#)
- [World Bank Income Classification](#)

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