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Central to the achievement of the Agenda for Sustainable Development is an adequate, equitably distributed and fully supported health workforce. Nurses are the largest occupational group and represent an indispensable force with which to combat inequities in access to health services and progress towards health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while advancing gender equality through the strengthening and empowerment of a highly feminized profession. The 2025 edition of the State of the world's nursing provides the most comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the nursing workforce. The report features new indicators on critical areas for nursing, such as education capacity, advanced practice nursing and remuneration. In addition to the 12 policy priorities from the Global strategic directions for nursing and midwifery 2021–2025, there are five additional policy priorities and a compilation of data from each WHO region. Country profiles reflect each country's national data and are available for download from the WHO National Health Workforce Accounts data portal. With 5 years left of the SDG era and rising geopolitical tensions, economic retrenchment and concurrent protracted crises, we are at a strategic juncture. We can continue down the path of stagnated progress on universal health coverage and slower progress in reducing the health worker shortage. Or we can seize the opportunity this report presents to drive country-level investments and actions in support of nurses providing essential life-saving services in stronger health systems. We call on policy-makers in countries, nursing associations, regulators, development partners, partner organizations and other stakeholders to utilize this report for policy dialogue and decision-making on how and where to strengthen nursing to achieve universal health coverage and the other health-related SDGs. These next 5 years are our final opportunity to do so. WHO/Europe, in partnership with the European Commission and the Polish European Union (EU) Presidency, will launch "Nursing Action", a new EU-funded initiative designed to tackle critical shortages in the nursing workforce across the EU. The launch event will take place on 17 January 2025 in Warsaw, Poland, as part of a day-long series of events and activities organized by the Polish Presidency of the Council of the EU. The event will include the Minister of Health of Poland, partners representing nurses in the European Region, and high-level representatives from WHO and the European Commission. Why "Nursing Action" The EU is experiencing a significant shortage of nurses, exacerbated by high demand and systemic issues. This shortage is part of a broader health workforce crisis across Europe. Projections indicate a shortfall of approximately 18 million health-care workers globally by 2030, including nurses, as outlined in WHO workforce strategies. Many EU countries report challenges in retaining nurses, further increasing this gap. The nursing workforce in Europe is ageing. A substantial number of nurses are approaching retirement age, with limited younger replacements entering the profession. This imbalance puts additional strain on health-care systems. Additionally, nurses often face challenging working conditions, including long hours, high patient-to-staff ratios, and emotional strain, particularly during crises such as COVID-19. Many nurses report burnout, impacting retention rates. With support and funding from the EU, WHO/Europe aims to galvanize concrete actions at national and regional level to address these challenges and support nurses in the EU as key to the achievement of sustainable and resilient health systems. About "Nursing Action" The "Nursing Action" project aims to develop evidence-based solutions to increase the supply of nurses and improve their retention within the EU. By leveraging the expertise of European nursing associations and their partner organizations, the initiative will also engage policy-makers to implement necessary measures to address the nursing workforce crisis. Working with national health authorities and nursing associations across Europe, WHO will aim to retain the existing nursing workforce, and recruit more into the workforce, also by making the profession more attractive to younger generations. Over the course of 36 months, "Nursing Action" will pursue targeted activities tailored to the needs of individual EU Member States. Key areas of focus include: developing evidence-informed strategies to improve nurse retention and recruitment scaling up mentorship programmes to support the next generation of nurses promoting measures to protect nurses' health and well-being supporting countries in implementing safe staffing practices enhancing the integration of digital solutions into nursing workflows. The global nursing workforce has grown from 27.9 million in 2018 to 29.8 million in 2023, but wide disparities in the availability of nurses remain across regions and countries, according to the State of the World's Nursing 2025 report, published by the World Health Organization (WHO), International Council of Nurses (ICN) and partners. Inequities in the global nursing workforce leave many of the world's population without access to essential health services, which could threaten progress towards universal health coverage (UHC), global health security and the health-related development goals. The new report released on International Nurses Day provides a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the nursing workforce at global, regional and country levels. Consolidating information from WHO's 194 Member States, the evidence indicates global progress in reducing the nursing workforce shortage from 6.2 million in 2020 to 5.8 million in 2023, with a projection to decline to 4.1 million by 2030. But, the overall progress still masks deep regional disparities: approximately 78% of the world's nurses are concentrated in countries representing just 49% of the global population. Low- and middle-income countries are facing challenges in graduating, employing and retaining nurses in the health system and will need to raise domestic investments to create and sustain jobs. In parallel, high-income countries need to be prepared to manage high levels of retiring nurses and review their reliance on foreign-trained nurses, strengthening bilateral agreements with the countries they recruit from. "This report contains encouraging news, for which we congratulate the countries that are making progress," said WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. "However, we cannot ignore the inequalities that mark the global nursing landscape. On International Nurses Day, I urge countries and partners to use this report as a signpost, showing us where we've come from, where we are now, and where we need to go – as rapidly as possible." Key findings The State of the World's Nursing 2025 (SoWN) report, based on data reported by 194 countries through the National Health Workforce Accounts, shows a 33% increase in the number of countries reporting data since the last edition in 2020. It includes detailed country profiles now available for public access online. The report reveals complex disparities between and among countries, regions and socio-economic contexts. The data and evidence are intended to support country-led dialogue to contextualize the findings into policies and actions. "We welcome the SoWN 2025 report as an important milestone for monitoring progress on strengthening and supporting the nursing workforce towards global health goals," said Pam Cipriano, President, International Council of Nurses. "The report clearly exposes inequalities that are holding back the nursing profession and acting as a barrier to achieving universal health coverage (UHC). Delivering on UHC is dependent on truly recognizing the value of nurses and harnessing their power and influence of nurses to act as catalysts of positive change in our health systems." Gender and equity remain central concerns in the nursing workforce. Women continue to dominate the profession, making up 85% of the global nursing workforce. Findings suggest that 1 in 7 nurses worldwide – and 23% in high-income countries – are foreign-born, highlighting reliance on international migration. In contrast, the proportion is significantly lower in upper middle-income countries (8%), lower middle-income countries (1%), and low-income countries (3%). Low-income countries are increasing nurse graduate numbers at a faster pace than high-income countries. In many countries, hard-earned gains in the graduation rate of nurses are not resulting in improved densities due to the faster pace of population growth and lower employment opportunities. To address this, countries should create jobs to ensure graduates are hired and integrated into the health system and improve working conditions. Age demographics and retirement trends reveal a mixed picture. The global nursing workforce is relatively young: 33% of nurses are aged under 35 years, compared with 19% who are expected to retire in the next 10 years. However, in 20 countries – mostly high-income – retirements are expected to outpace new entrants, raising concerns about nurse shortfalls, and having fewer experienced nurses to mentor early career nurses. Around two thirds (62%) of countries reported the existence of advanced practice nursing roles – marking significant progress since 2020 (where only 53% reported advanced practice nursing roles). These types of nurses have been shown to expand access to and quality of care in many different settings. The report also highlights improvements in nursing leadership: 82% of countries reported having a senior government nursing official to manage the nursing workforce. However, leadership development opportunities remain uneven. While 66% of countries report having such initiatives in place, only 25% of low-income countries offer structured leadership development. Mental health and workforce well-being remain areas of concern. Only 42% of responding countries have provisions for nurses' mental health support, despite increased workloads and trauma experienced during and since the COVID-19 pandemic. Addressing this is essential to retain skilled professionals and ensure quality of care. Policy priorities for 2026–2030 The report introduces forward-looking policy priorities, calling on countries to expand and equitably distribute nursing jobs, especially in underserved regions; strengthen domestic education systems and align qualifications with defined roles; improve working conditions, pay equity, and mental well-being support; further develop nursing regulation and advanced practice nursing roles; promote gender equity and protect nurses working in fragile, conflict-affected settings; harness digital technologies and prepare nurses for climate-responsive care; advance nursing leadership and ensure leadership development opportunities are equitable. The evidence in the report provides an impetus for continued alignment to the policy priorities in the WHO Global Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery 2021–2025, and the actions recommended in the resolution submitted to the 78th World Health Assembly: Accelerating action on the health and care workforce by 2030. Note to editors: The State of the World's Nursing 2025 report presents the most contemporary evidence on the global nursing workforce, including education, employment, migration, regulation, working conditions, leadership and more. The report includes updated indicators and robust estimates on global and regional-level nursing stock, shortage, and projections to 2030. Online county profiles provide national level data in a downloadable (PDF) format. Skip to main content On International Nurses Day 2025, WHO and partners host the global launch of the State of the world's nursing 2025 report. The launch event features WHO lead author Dr Carey McCarthy presenting the main findings and global policy priorities. The report co-chairs Sheila Bonito (University of the Philippines) and Howard Catton (International Council of Nurses) will join WHO Health Workforce Director Jim Campbell and WHO Chief Nursing Officer Dr Amelata Latu Afuhamanga Tuipulotu to go 'around the world' hearing why the State of the World's Nursing 2025 is important to nurses and leaders across the globe. A follow-up message will be sent in the coming days with a package of information, including the presentation, videos and the report itself. The official launch is complemented by national and regional discussions focusing on country and regional data and insights. The report, which builds upon and updates the 2020 edition, provides a comprehensive description of the world's nursing workforce in the context of a changed global environment, more complex health and disease profiles, greater demands on health systems and the urgency to orient to the focused global priorities in the remaining period of the Sustainable Development Agenda. The 2025 report presents the most contemporary evidence on the global nursing workforce, including education, employment, migration, regulation, working conditions, leadership and more. In the SoWN report, readers will find updated indicators and robust estimates on global and regional-level nursing stock, shortage, and projections to 2030. Online county profiles are available on the National Health Workforce Accounts data portal at [who.int/nwha](#). This report is intended to provide validated data and evidence to support national level policy dialogue and decision-making on where and how to invest in nursing to strengthen primary healthcare systems toward universal health coverage. The findings will equip policy makers and planners with data, analyses and policy options to take forward in their countries and contexts. With its release on International Nurses Day, the evidence in the SoWN 2025 report can also inform the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly, where Member States will decide whether to extend the Global Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery 2021–2025 until 2030, as recommended by the 156th Executive Board in February 2025. Skip to main content Skip to main content Per la verifica, seleziona i due farmaci e clicca il bottone. Il risultato indicherà quanto riportato dallo studio e l'eventuale indicazione dei farmaci scelti. Lo strumento di comparazione dei farmaci dev'essere utilizzato solo dai professionisti sanitari. Per questo motivo è disponibile solo per utenti registrati come Professionista e/o Studente. Per eventuali anomalie o se desiderate creare ulteriori strumenti per utilizzarli nella vostra pratica quotidiana, non esitate a farcelo sapere. L'infermiere di ricerca o Study Nurse è un professionista che ha molteplici conoscenze, competenze e responsabilità nell'ambito dello svolgimento di uno studio clinico. La sua attività parte dalla pratica clinica, passando attraverso il ruolo di garante della protezione del paziente, al coordinamento dello studio e gestione dei dati raccolti, fino ad arrivare allo scopo finale della ricerca; contribuire al miglioramento della pratica clinica, dalla quale tutto inizia. Ricerca clinica, la base della pratica assistenziale Se chiedessi ad un infermiere: Ti piacerebbe fare un Master in area critica? Oppure un Master in Coordinamento delle Professioni sanitarie? o per certo che otterrei una risposta precisa, ma se ponessi la domanda Ti piacerebbe lavorare nella ricerca clinica? credo che molti non saprebbero cosa rispondere, perché si tratta di un ambito poco conosciuto e spesso considerato noioso. Ma la realtà è ben diversa. Ancora prima di sapere che sarei diventata un'infermiera, ho avuto la fortuna di intraprendere un'attività lavorativa che mi ha permesso di apprezzare alla ricerca clinica presso il policlinico S. Orsola dell'Università degli Studi di Bologna. All'inizio mi sembrava un ambiente dove si produceva un quantitativo enorme di carta e di numeri fini a loro stessi. Poi mi capito che dietro a quella valanga di dati, raccolti in ogni situazione e in ogni contesto, c'era un comune denominatore: trovare una risposta alle mille domande che ogni giorno, chi lavora in ambito sanitario, si pone per migliorare la pratica clinica. La ricerca non è qualcosa di avulso dalla realtà, anzi, ne è alla base. All'epoca ero in possesso di una laurea di tipo tecnico-sanitario e le mie possibilità di agire ed interagire con i pazienti arruolati negli studi era limitata. Così ho sentito la necessità di colmare questo divario e mi sono laureata in Infermeristica; questa strada mi ha permesso di approdare nuovamente alla ricerca clinica, ma questa volta con un ruolo molto più attivo: quello di infermiere di ricerca. Chi è l'infermiere di ricerca clinica L'infermiere di ricerca o Study Nurse è un professionista che ha molteplici conoscenze, competenze e responsabilità nell'ambito dello svolgimento di uno studio clinico. In alcune Unità Operative come l'oncologia, dove la sperimentazione clinica su nuovi farmaci è parte integrante del processo di cura da molti anni, è una figura indispensabile, ma purtroppo non ancora istituzionalmente riconosciuta. Analizzando il Codice Deontologico dell'Infermiere, si nota come la ricerca compaia in molti punti, in particolare nella sezione dedicata al ruolo dell'infermiere di ricerca, che è definita come "attività di ricerca che ha lo scopo di migliorare la pratica clinica, la gestione dei dati raccolti, fino ad arrivare allo scopo finale della ricerca; contribuire al miglioramento della pratica clinica, dalla quale tutto inizia. In questo ambito, più che in altri, l'attività di un infermiere di ricerca si svolge in stretta relazione ad un team costituito da varie figure professionali: medici, data manager, biologi, farmacisti, monitor clinici (Clinical Research Associate CRA) e organizzazioni di ricerca (Clinical Research Organization CRO). L'infermiere svolge la funzione di punto di riferimento e di congiunzione fra tutti queste figure e il paziente candidato ad uno studio clinico. Il lavoro vero e proprio inizia ancor prima che il paziente venga arruolato nello studio. Si comincia solitamente con una proposta di studio (trial), che può giungere tramite sponsor esterni (ditte farmaceutiche, associazioni no profit, ecc.) o che può nascere direttamente dallo staff di ricerca. Si valutano poi le concrete possibilità di effettuare lo studio considerando tutti i dettagli del protocollo proposto: disponibilità di personale (in base alla complessità dello studio possono servire molte più figure professionali) spazi per lo svolgimento delle attività relative allo studio (ambulatorio per visite, stanza per elaborazione dei campioni biologici, stanze per la conservazione della documentazione cartacea) tipologia di paziente e casistica del centro per quella patologia numerosità del campione della popolazione (cioè quanti pazienti serviranno affinché lo studio abbia significatività statistica) strumentazione disponibile (possono essere richieste: TAC, Risonanza magnetica, PET, elettrocardiografo, sfigmomanometro, bilancia pesa persone, centrifuga, frigoriferi, ecc.) certificati di taratura e conformità alle normative di tutta la strumentazione richiesta certificati di avvenuti training per il personale coinvolto nello studio (GCP, IATA, GMP, ecc.) Una volta accertato che gli elementi di base ci sono, si procede con la sottomissione del protocollo al Comitato Etico: non è possibile svolgere alcun tipo di ricerca clinica che coinvolga i pazienti, senza prima avere il parere favorevole del comitato etico di riferimento. La selezione del paziente A questo punto può partire la selezione del paziente: questa fase è molto importante e deve seguire fedelmente il protocollo di ricerca, dove saranno elencati tutti i criteri di inclusione ed esclusione di un soggetto. Mentre per l'inclusione non è detto che servano tutti i criteri proposti (dipende dallo studio), per l'esclusione è sufficiente anche un solo criterio: quindi è necessario valutare bene l'anamnesi del paziente e la sua capacità di aderenza al protocollo. Un paziente poco compliant non sarà un soggetto ottimale per l'arruolamento. E qui arriva il difficile: nel fare questa operazione, bisogna stare molto attenti a non incappare in un bias (errore) di selezione, cioè a non "pilotare" la scelta verso il paziente "migliore", altrimenti il risultato finale non sarà la fotografia della realtà, ma sarà una fotografia ritoccata, quindi falsa. L'ottenimento del consenso Una volta individuato il soggetto candidato, si procede alla sottomissione del consenso informato che deve essere sottoscritto dal paziente sia in caso di accettazione, che in caso di rifiuto. In questa fase, l'attività principale dell'infermiere assieme al medico sperimentatore che propone e firma il consenso, è quella di garantire che il soggetto abbia pienamente compreso ciò che c'è scritto (Codice Deontologico dell'Infermiere art. 20-25). Al momento dell'ottenimento del consenso mettere a proprio agio il paziente (si ha molto più tempo a disposizione rispetto alla quotidianità di reparto) spiegando in modo semplice quello che prevede il protocollo, qual è lo scopo finale, che non è obbligatorio firmare, che se firma il consenso può in qualsiasi momento ritirarlo e uscire dallo studio senza che questo infici sulla qualità delle cure che riceve, la fiducia del paziente, che è alla base del rapporto con i sanitari, si riflette su una migliore aderenza al protocollo. Questo significa una maggiore tutela e sicurezza del paziente e una migliore qualità e precisione dei dati raccolti. La programmazione delle visite e la raccolta dati nel Source Document Arruolato il paziente, vanno programmate le visite in base alle tempistiche dettate del protocollo. Durante ogni visita ci saranno delle attività assistenziali specifiche che vanno dalla rilevazione dei parametri vitali, alla sottomissione di questionari (es. qualità di vita, scale di valutazione del dolore, ecc.), all'esecuzione di prelievi ematici, alla raccolta di informazioni relative allo stato di salute. Tutti questi dati vanno raccolti e inseriti all'interno di specifici documenti che costituiscono il cosiddetto Source Document (documento sorgente), al quale si farà riferimento per tutta la durata dello studio, anche per questioni di tipo legale. Le caratteristiche del SD sono specificate all'interno delle GCP. Gli stessi dati vanno poi inseriti in CRF elettroniche (Case Report Form), che costituiscono un'altra forma di documento, usufruibile e verificabile in qualsiasi momento dallo sponsor, poiché su piattaforma internet. In base ai dati inseriti in CRF, lo sponsor può chiedere dei chiarimenti di tipo clinico, segnalare incongruenze tra i dati riportati, chiedere lo svolgimento di ulteriori indagini, richiedere l'invio di documentazione ulteriore o altro. La richiesta formulata (query) è il modo di comunicare tra lo sponsor e il centro sperimentatore. Se è richiesto un prelievo ematico, oltre ad effettuarlo, l'infermiere si occupa anche di processarlo in base a metodiche specifiche (dettate sempre dal protocollo), prepararlo e inviarlo in modo corretto (temperatura ambiente, ghiaccio secco). Per questo è necessario essere in possesso dello IATA training sulla corretta gestione ed invio di sostanze pericolose. Studio su farmaci sperimentali Se lo studio riguarda un farmaco sperimentale, si attiverà una collaborazione con la farmacia ospedaliera che varia in base ad accordi interni. In generale ci devono essere: un registro di carico e scarico del farmaco sperimentale, specifico per ogni studio un armadio/frigo dedicati esclusivamente allo stoccaggio del farmaco sperimentale, chiusi a chiave, con sistema di monitoraggio in continuo della temperatura e con allarme in caso di deviazione di temperatura. L'assegnazione del farmaco al paziente avverrà tramite sistema di randomizzazione (IIVRS o IWRS - interactive Voice/Web Response System). La contabilità del farmaco è una delle fasi più delicate in corso di trial clinico. La tracciabilità deve essere chiara e il registro deve essere sistematicamente compilato. Periodicamente si organizzano incontri tra i membri dello staff per fare il punto della situazione sull'andamento dello studio, per discutere insieme eventuali casi particolari e per pianificare le attività da svolgere. La vita dello Study Nurse è intensa, varia e richiede molta elasticità e capacità di risolvere i problemi. Ci si interfaccia con tante professioni diverse e bisogna capire e saper gestire i bisogni di tutti. Onestamente va detto che c'è tanto da guadagnare intellettualmente ma poco economicamente, anche perché per ora, non c'è un vero e proprio riconoscimento istituzionale della figura e manca un inquadramento professionale vero e proprio (che speriamo arrivi presto). Ma la soddisfazione di quando i pazienti alla fine di uno studio sono soddisfatti delle attenzioni ricevute, quando vedi prescrivere un farmaco che hai sperimentato o quando hai lavorato ore ed ore con lo staff di ricerca per la progettazione di un dispositivo e alla fine lo vedi impiantare su pazienti che ne trarranno beneficio, non ha prezzo. Tags :Specializzazioni, Ricerca Skip to main content There are an estimated 29 million nurses worldwide and 2.2 million midwives. WHO estimates a shortage of 4.5 million nurses and 0.31 million midwives by the year 2030 (1). That will bring the a global shortage of health workers estimated for 2030 to 4.8 million nurses and midwives, with the greatest gaps found in countries in Africa, South-East Asia and the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, as well as some parts of Latin America (1). Nurses and midwives play a pivotal role in improving health and contributing to the wider economy. Investing in them is imperative to achieve efficient, effective, resilient and sustainable health systems. They not only provide essential care but also play a critical role in shaping health policies and driving primary health care. Nurses and midwives deliver care in emergency settings and safeguard the sustainability of health systems globally. Globally, 67% of the health and social workforce are women compared to 41% in all employment sectors. Nursing and midwifery occupations represent a significant share of the female workforce. More than 80% of the world's nurses work in countries that are home to half of the world's population. And one in every eight nurses practices in a country other than the one where they were born or trained. Higher levels of female nurses are positively correlated with health service coverage, and life expectancy and negatively correlated with infant mortality. Nurses and midwives are central to Primary Health Care and are often the first and sometimes the only health professional that people see and the quality of their initial assessment, care and treatment is vital. They are also part of their local community – sharing its culture, strengths and vulnerabilities – and can shape and deliver effective interventions to meet the needs of patients, families and communities. WHO response WHO's work relating to nursing and midwifery is currently directed by World Health Assembly resolution WHA74.15 (2021) which calls on WHO Member States and WHO to strengthen nursing and midwifery through the Global Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery (SDNM) 2021–2025. The SDNM is an interrelated set of policy priorities that can help countries to ensure that midwives and nurses optimally contribute to achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and other population health goals. The SDNM comprises four policy focus areas: education, jobs, leadership, and service delivery Each area has a "strategic direction" articulating a goal for the five-year period, and includes between two and four policy priorities. If enacted and sustained, these policy priorities can support advancement along the four strategic directions: 1) educating enough midwives and nurses with competencies to meet population health needs; 2) creating jobs, managing migration, and recruiting and retaining midwives and nurses where they are most needed; 3) strengthening nursing and midwifery leadership throughout health and academic systems; and 4) ensuring midwives and nurses are supported, respected, protected, motivated and equipped to safely and optimally contribute in their service delivery settings. WHO engages ministries of health, the Government Chief Nurses and Midwives (GCNMOs) and other relevant stakeholders to enable effective planning, coordination and management of nursing and midwifery programmes in countries. The Global Forum for the Government Chief Nurses and Midwives, established in 2004, is organized by WHO and meets every two years. It is a Forum for senior nursing and midwifery officials to develop and inform areas of shared interest. WHO also engages with academic institutions specialised in nursing and midwifery. Forty-seven academic centres are designated as Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery with WHO. The academic centres are affiliated to the Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery. WHO has established a Nursing and Midwifery Global Community of Practice (NMGCoP). This is a virtual network created to provide a forum for nurses and midwives around the world to collaborate and network with each other, with WHO and with other key stakeholders (e.g. WHO collaborating centres for nursing and midwifery, WHO Academy, Nursing and Midwifery Associations and Institutions.) The network will provide discussion forums, a live lecture programme, opportunities to develop and share policies, WHO documents and tools, and facilitated innovation workshops, masterclasses and webinars. The Nursing and Midwifery Global Community of Practice is free to join and available to nurses and midwives everywhere. From May 2022 it will be possible to access the virtual community via a smartphone, by downloading the Nursing and Midwifery Global Community of Practice App Nurses Beyond the Bedside. WHO_CSW66 Side Event available for Android and IOS system via the APP store. A 2017 report on the history of nursing and midwifery in the World Health Organization 1948–2017, demonstrates how WHO, since its inception, has given this workforce a voice, and highlights the critical role nurses and midwives play in improving health outcomes across the world. References Boniol M, Kunjumen T, Nair TS, et al. The global health workforce stock and distribution in 2020 and 2030: a threat to equity and 'universal' health coverage? BMJ Global Health 2022;7:e009316.