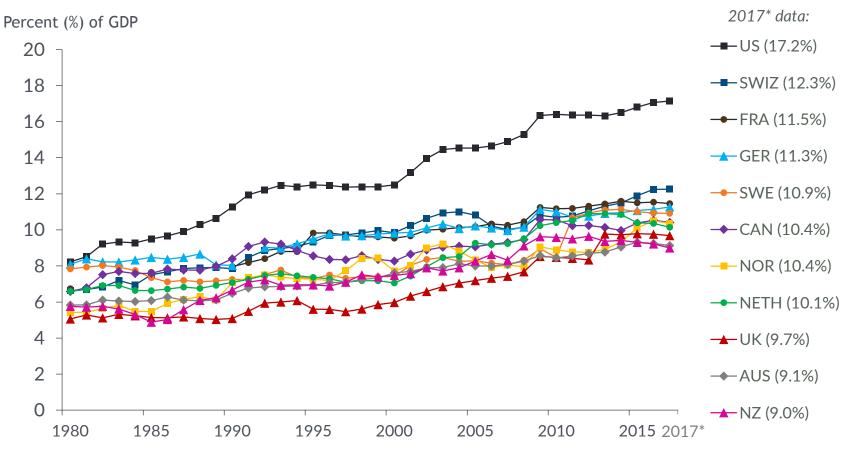
# Multinational Comparisons of Health Systems Data, 2018

Roosa Tikkanen The Commonwealth Fund

# Health Care Spending as a Percent of GDP, 1980–2017

Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living

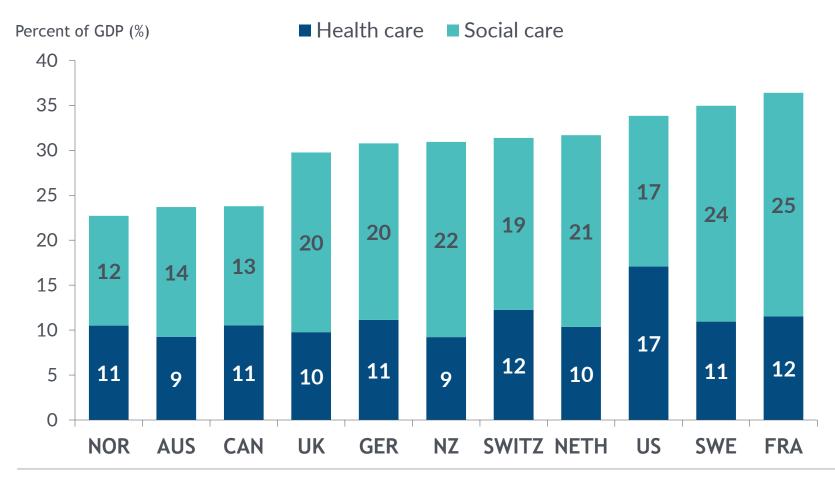




Notes: Current expenditures on health per capita, adjusted for current US\$ purchasing power parities (PPPs). Based on System of Health Accounts methodology, with some differences between country methodologies (Data for Australia uses narrower definition for long-term care spending than other countries). \*2017 data are provisional or estimated. Source: OECD Health Data 2018.

2

# Health and Social Care Spending as a Percent of GDP, 2016 or Latest Available Year



Source: OECD Social Expenditures database (SOCX), OECD Health data 2018.



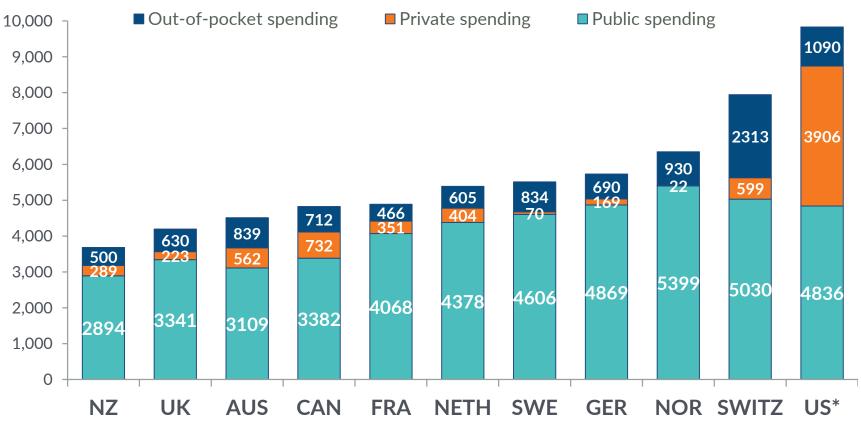
Data: Expenditures reflect the latest (2013-2016) available data for combined public and private spending. To avoid double counting, social care expenditures reflect total social spending in SOCX excluding health spending included in SOCX, while health care expenditures reflect total health spending in OECD Health Data excluding long-term care (social), health promotion with multi-sectoral approach, and gross fixed capital formation.

3

## Health Care Spending per Capita by Source of Funding, 2017

Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living

Dollars (\$US)

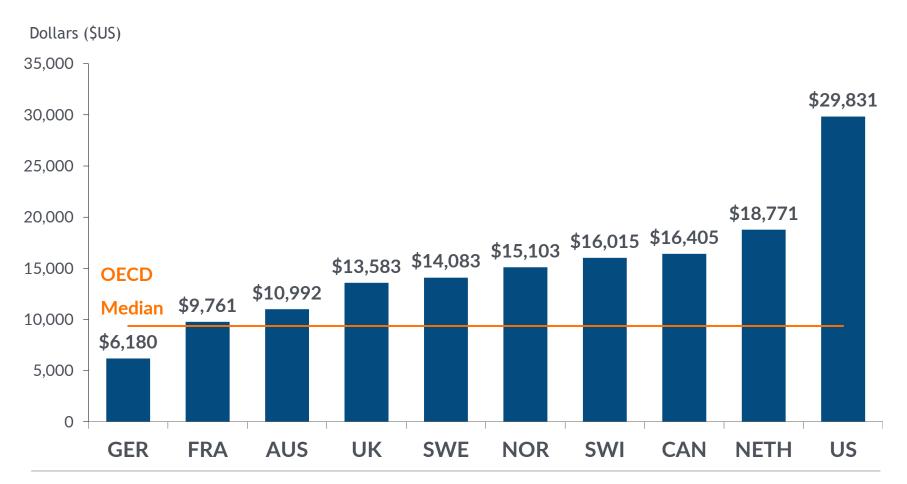




Data from 2017 or most recent year: 2016 for FRA, SWITZ, UK and the US, and 2015 for AUS. Current expenditures on health, adjusted for US\$ purchasing power parities (PPPs). Numbers may not sum to total health care spending per capita due to excluding capital formation of health care providers, and some uncategorized health care spending. \*NOTE: For the US, spending in the 'Compulsory private insurance schemes' (HF122) category has been reclassified into the 'Voluntary health insurance schemes' (HF21) category, given that the individual mandate will end starting in 2019.

# Hospital Spending per Discharge, 2016

Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living





Data for 2016 or nearest year; 2015 for AUS, NOR, US. No recent data for NZ (since 2007). Data calculated as: (Current expenditures on hospitals in current prices, current PPPs / Number of discharges). For the US, no data is available for discharges since 2010; the 2015 value was estimated based on total discharges in 2015, adjusted using the average ratio between discharges and admissions in 2000 and 2010.

# **Spending on Hospitals, Physicians, and Prescription Drugs**

Percent (%) of current expenditure on health

	Hospitals	Physicians in Medical Practices <sup>†</sup>	Prescription Drugs
Australia	44.3	14.7	9.7
Canada	29.3	16.6	15.0
France	38.4	9.1	11.4
Germany	29.1	14.6	12.8
Netherlands	34.5	7.9	N/A
New Zealand	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	40.2	7.6	6.4
Sweden	38.5	N/A	6.7
Switzerland	35.3	19.4	10.2
UK	41.7	7.6	N/A
US	34.0	16.4	10.3
OECD median	38.4	7.9	11.7



Data for 2016, except AUS 2015. No recent data for New Zealand (since 2007). <sup>†</sup> Including offices of general medical practitioners, mental medical specialists and other medical specialists. Excludes dental practices, other health care practitioners such as paramedical, chiropractors, optometrists, physical, occupation and speech therapists, and ambulatory health care centers such as family planning, mental health and substance abuse, free-standing ambulatory surgery and dialysis care centers. Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.

6

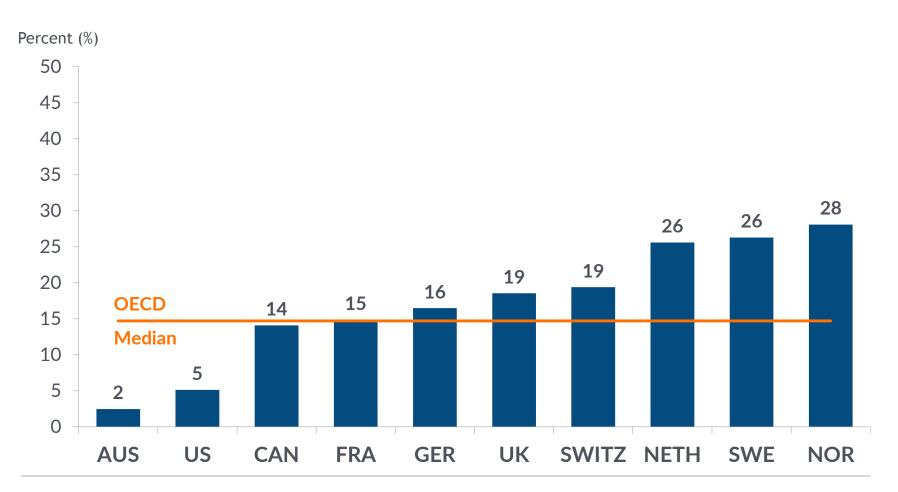
### SPENDING & COSTS Total Hospital and Physician Costs, 2015





## Long-Term Care Spending, 2016

Percent (%) of current expenditure on health

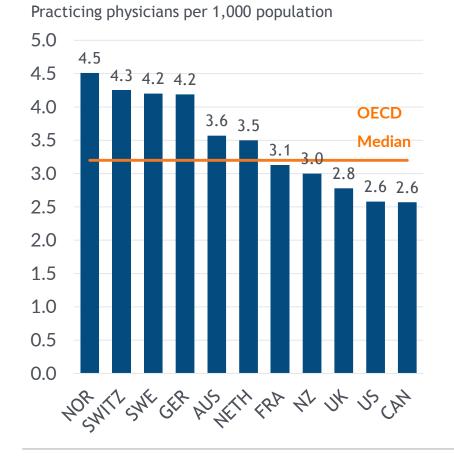




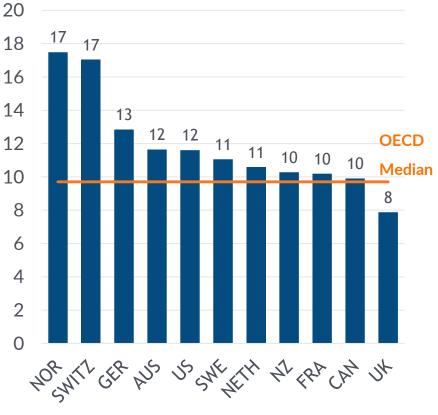
Includes health components of LTC spending, including inpatient, day, outpatient and home-based LTC, but excluding social components of LTC spending. Please note that definitions vary between countries: US data reflects nursing homes only and does not include home-based care; ancillary services are not included in total LTC spending for Australia; and day and outpatient components are not included for the Netherlands. Data from 2016, except AUS (2015). No recent data for NZ (since 2007).

Data from 2016, except AUS (2015). No recent data for NZ (since 2007)

### RESOURCE SUPPLY & WORKFORCE Physicians and Nurses, 2016



#### Practicing nurses per 1,000 population

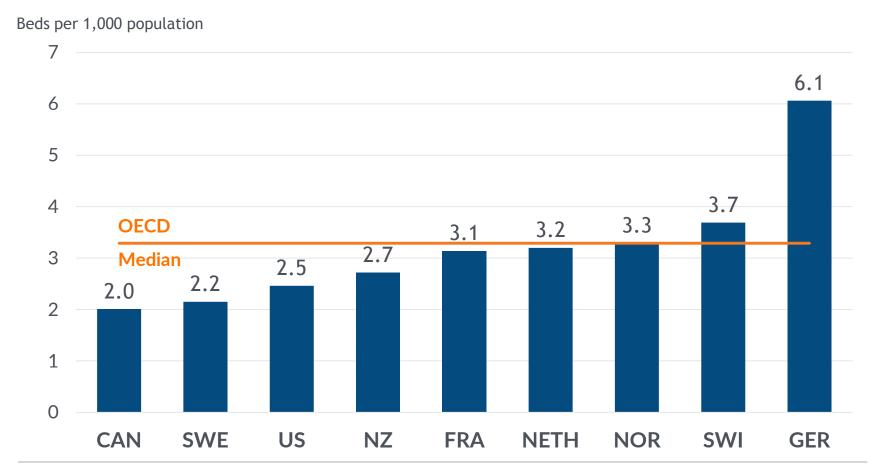




Data: 2016, except SWE (2015). Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.

#### **RESOURCE SUPPLY & WORKFORCE**

## Acute Care Hospital Beds, 2016



Data from 2016, except US, AUS (2015). No data for Australia, UK.

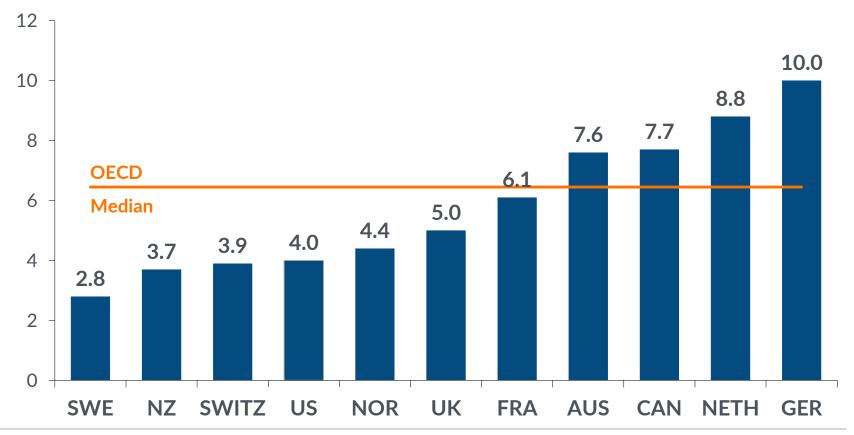


Reflects curative (acute) care beds only, including beds for psychiatric care in mental health hospitals and beds in other specialized hospitals. Excludes beds allocated for other functions of care such as rehabilitation, long-term care and palliative care. Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.

#### UTILIZATION

## **Doctor Consultations per Capita, 2016**

#### Consultations/capita



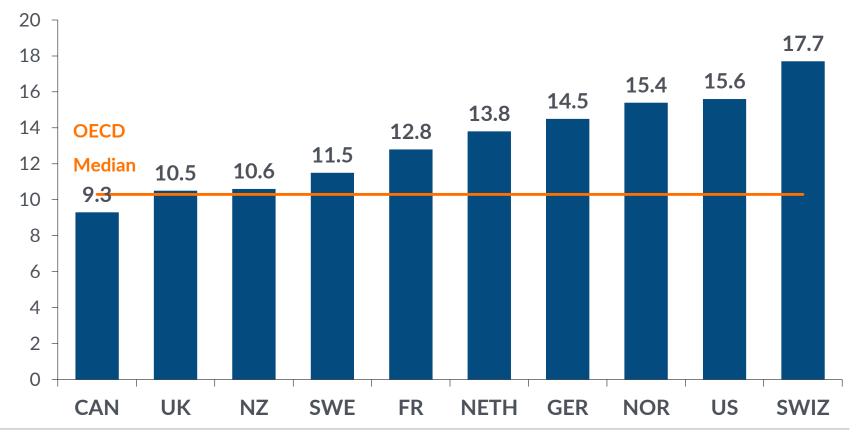


Data reflect 2016 or nearest year; 2012 for NZ, SWITZ; 2011 for US. No recent data for the UK (since 2009). Includes consultations delivered in all settings, including in the patient's home, but excluding telephone and email contacts.

### UTILIZATION Hip Replacements, 2016

### Inpatient cases

Surgical procedures per 1,000 population aged 65 and older

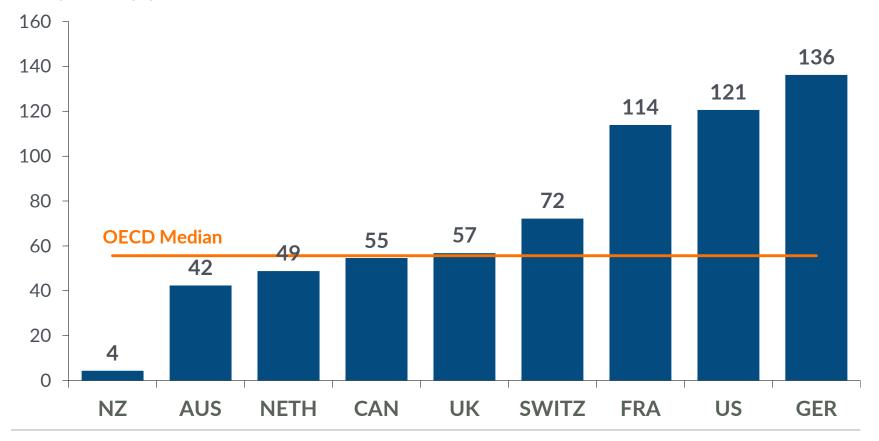




Data for 2016 or nearest year; 2015 for NZ; 2014 for Netherlands; and 2010 for the US. No recent data for AUS.

### UTILIZATION Diagnostic Tests: MRI Exams, 2016

Exams per 1,000 population



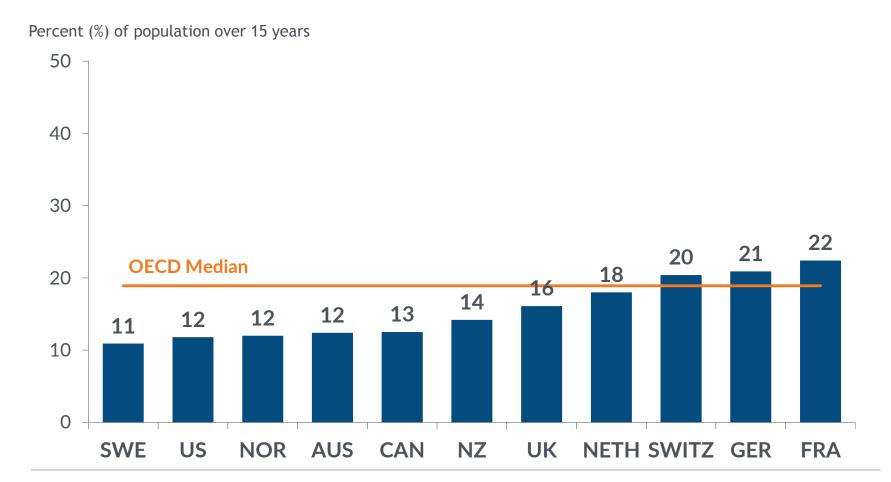


Data shown for 2016 or nearest year; 2015 for CAN, GER; 2013 for NZ. No data for NOR, SWE. Source: OECD Health Data 2018.

### PREVENTION AND POPULATION HEALTH

# Smoking Rate, 2016

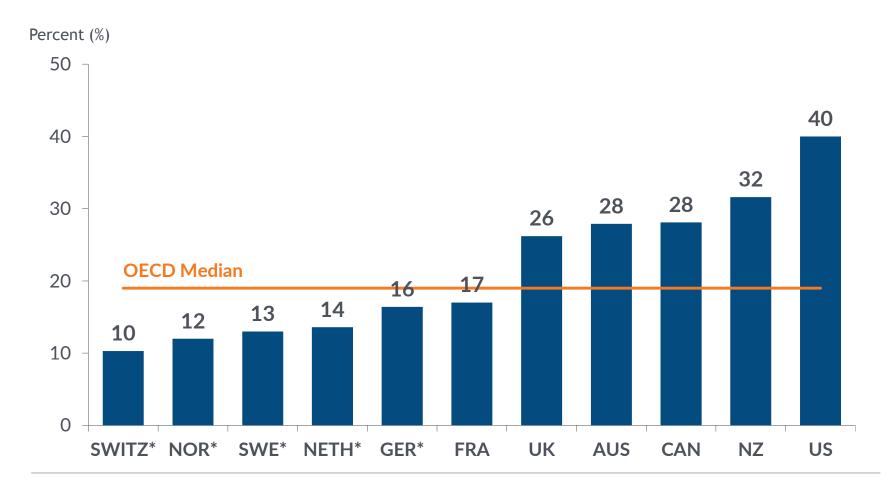
Daily smokers, among population over 15 years





Data reflect 2014 data for FRA; 2013 data for GER; 2012 data for SWITZ Source: OECD Health Data 2018.

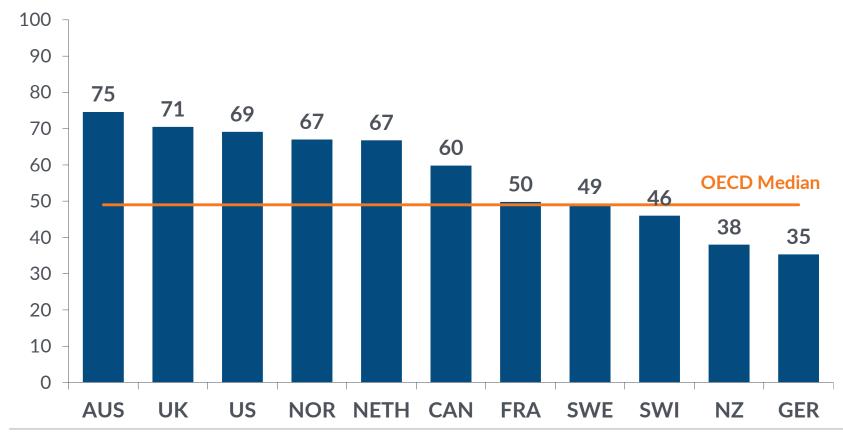
### PREVENTION AND POPULATION HEALTH Obesity Rate, 2016





Data reflect 2015 data for CAN, FRA, NOR; 2014 data for AUS, GER; 2012 data for SWITZ. Measured rates for AUS, CAN, FRA, NZ, UK, US; \* Self-reported rates for GER, NETH, NOR, SWE, SWITZ, which tend to be lower than measured rates.

# Flu Immunizations, 2016



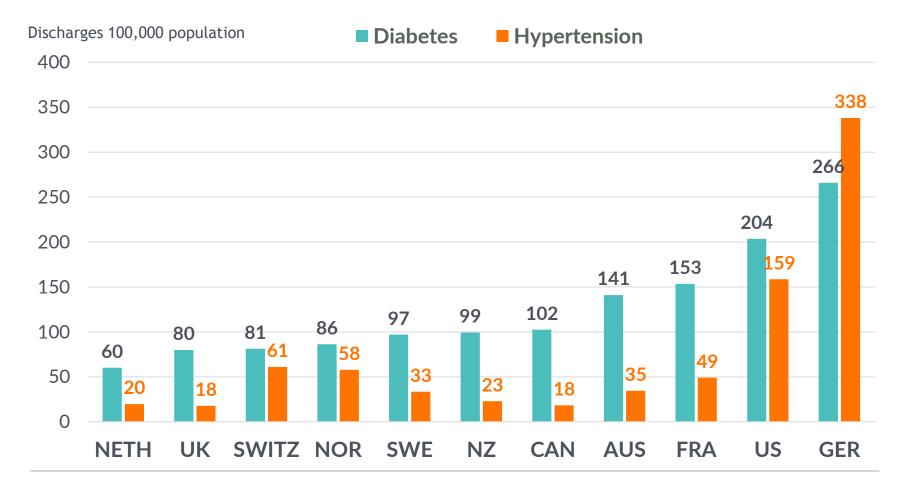
Percent of adults age 65 and older (%) immunized



Data reflect 2016 data or nearest year; 2010 data for SWITZ; 2009 for AUS. Different methodologies used between time periods in Germany; German data reflects 60+ population. For Sweden, data are collected only during the winter season. Change in survey in the Netherlands in 2010. Change in survey instrument for Canada in 2015.

#### QUALITY INDICATORS

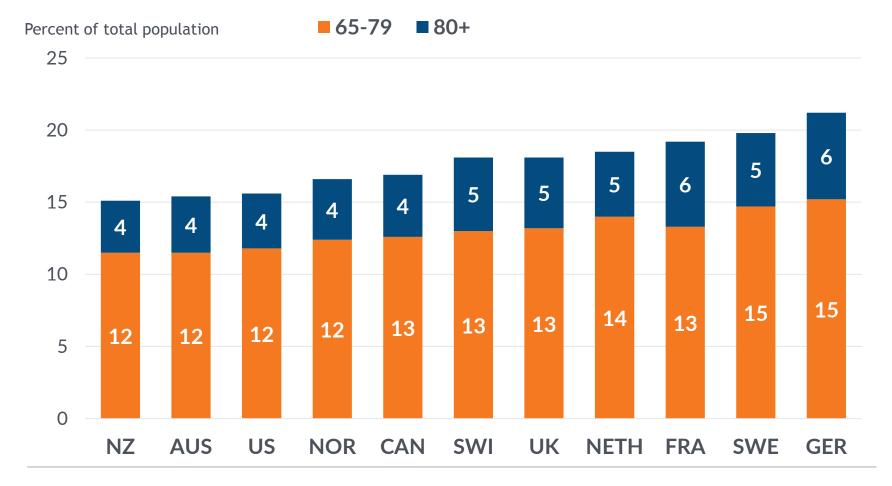
### **Diabetes and Hypertension Hospital Discharges, 2016**





Data reflect 2016 or nearest year; 2015 for AUS, NZ, NOR; 2010 for US. Includes inpatient and day-case discharges

### AGING POPULATIONS AND LONG-TERM CARE Share of Older Adults, 2017



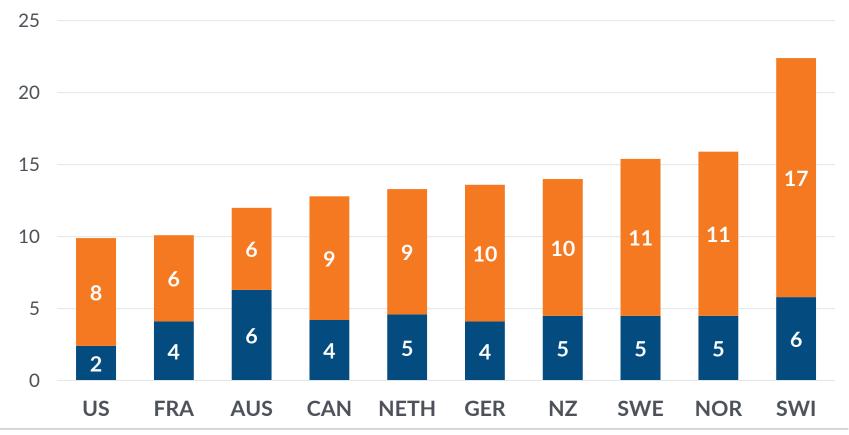


AGING POPULATIONS AND LONG-TERM CARE

## Long-term Care Recipients by Setting, 2016

■ Institutions ■ Home

Percent of population aged 65 years over in setting



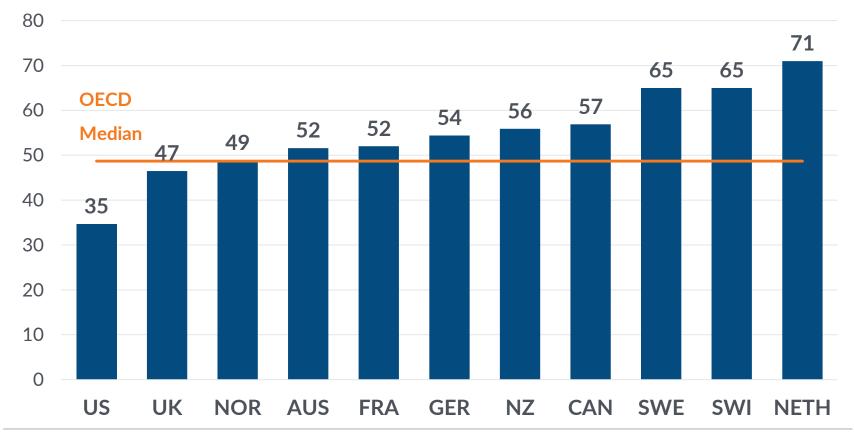


Data: 2016, except NETH (2015). No recent data for UK. Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.

AGING POPULATIONS AND LONG-TERM CARE

### **Beds in Residential Long-Term Care** Facilities, 2016

Beds per 1,000 individuals aged 65 and older



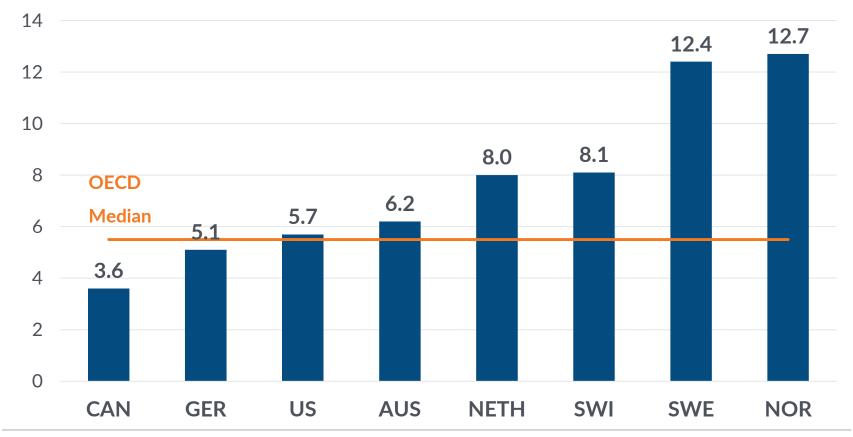


Definition: Establishments that primarily provide inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services, occasionally acute health care and nursing care in conjunction with accommodation and other types of social support, such as assistance with ADLs and IADLs. Includes geriatric rehabilitation facilities, hospices, palliative care facilities. Excludes LTC beds in hospitals, beds in residential settings such as adapted housing that can be considered as people's home; mental health and substance abuse facilities.

Data from 2016, except US, NOR, GER (2015). Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.

#### AGING POPULATIONS AND LONG-TERM CARE

## Formal long-term care workers, 2016



Headcount per 100 population aged 65 years old and over



Data: 2016, except GER (2015). No data for FRA, NZ, UK. Source: OECD Health Data, 2018.