

A dark blue background featuring a faint, stylized world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is centered and occupies the entire background.

# Multinational Comparisons of Health Systems Data, 2017

Roosa Tikkanen

The Commonwealth Fund

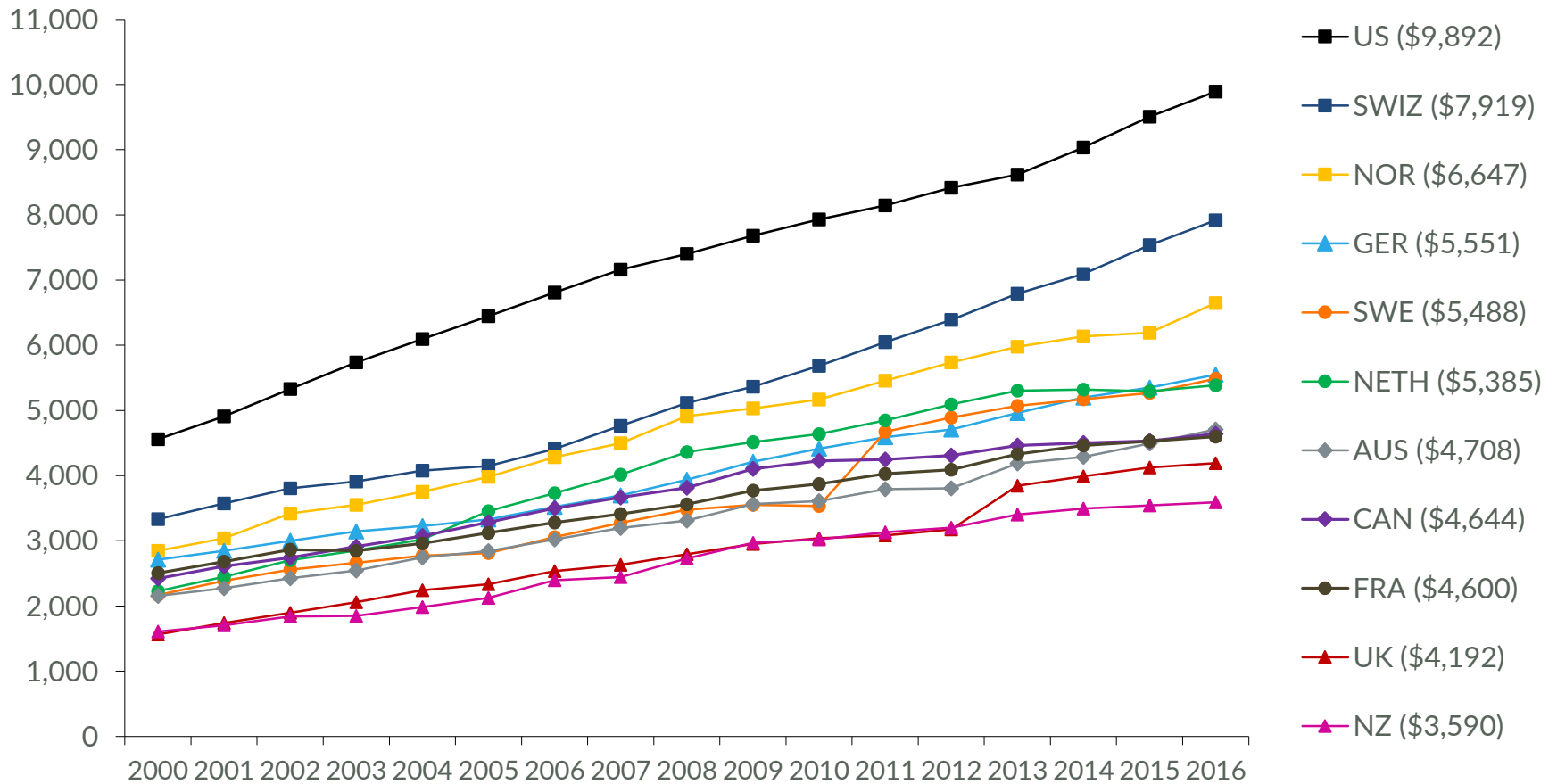


# Health Care Spending

# Health Care Spending per Capita, 2000–2016

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

Dollars (\$US)



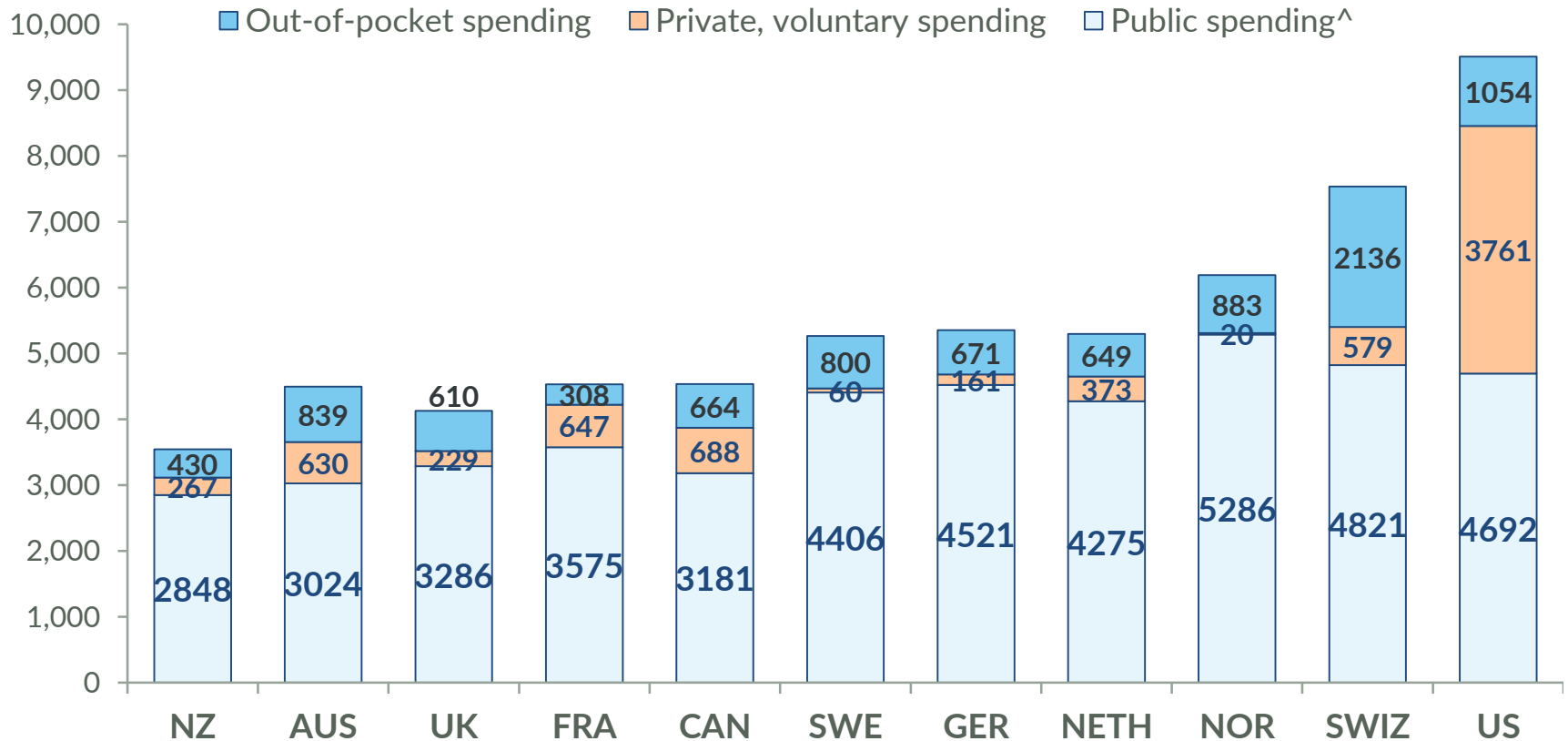
Current expenditures on health per capita, adjusted for current US\$ purchasing power parities (PPPs). Based on System of Health Accounts methodology, with some differences between country methodologies (Dutch and Swiss data excludes spending on capital formation of health care providers; Data for Australia uses narrower definition for long-term care spending than other countries).

Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Health Care Spending per Capita by Source of Funding, 2015\*

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

Dollars (\$US)



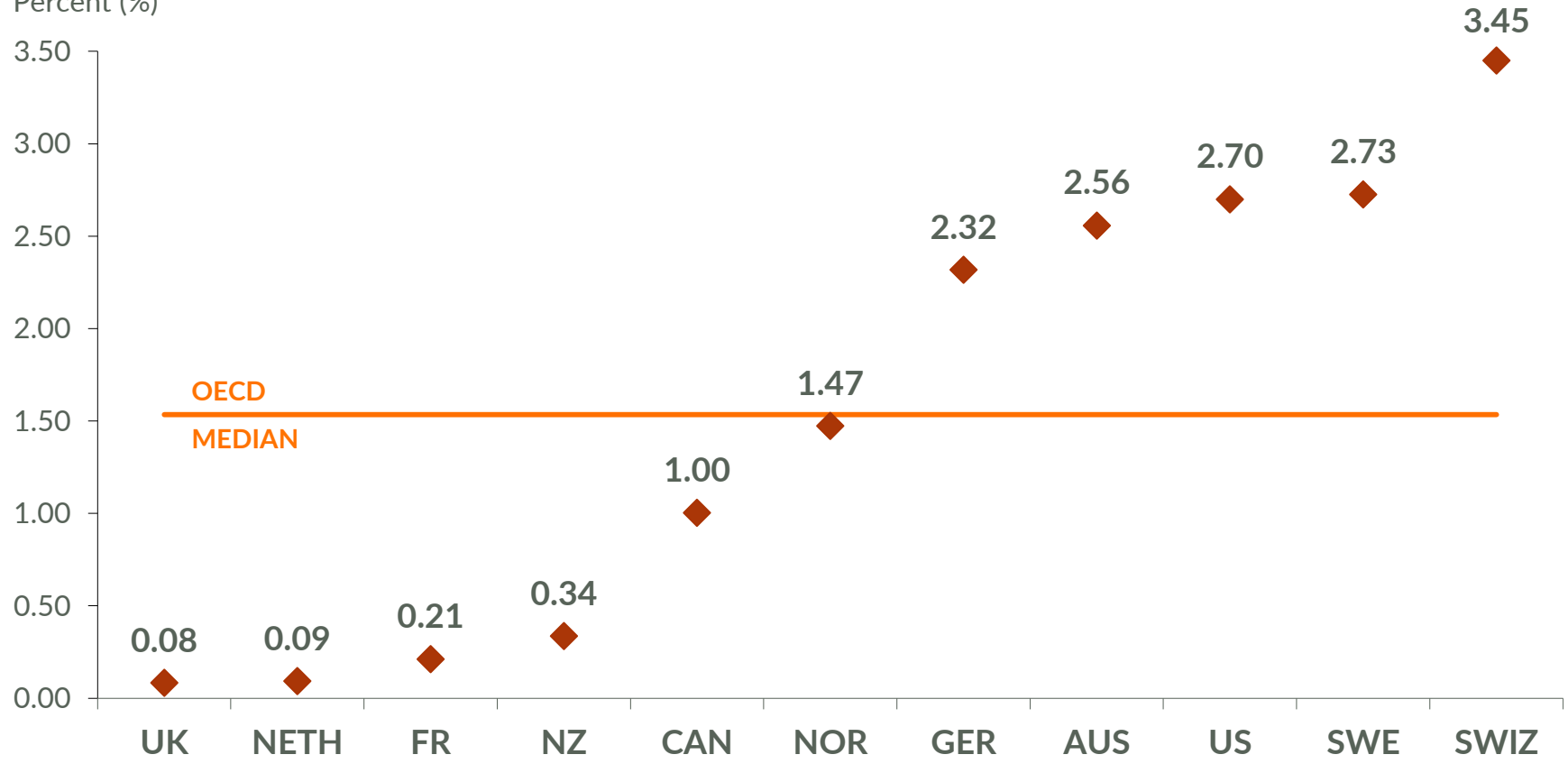
\* Data from 2014 in Australia, and 2013 for New Zealand. Current expenditures on health, adjusted for US\$ purchasing power parities (PPPs). Numbers may not sum to total health care spending per capita due to excluding capital formation of health care providers, and some uncategorized health care spending. <sup>^</sup> Spending by government and compulsory schemes, including private insurance schemes.

Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Annual Growth Rate of Real Health Care Spending per Capita, 2015-2016

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

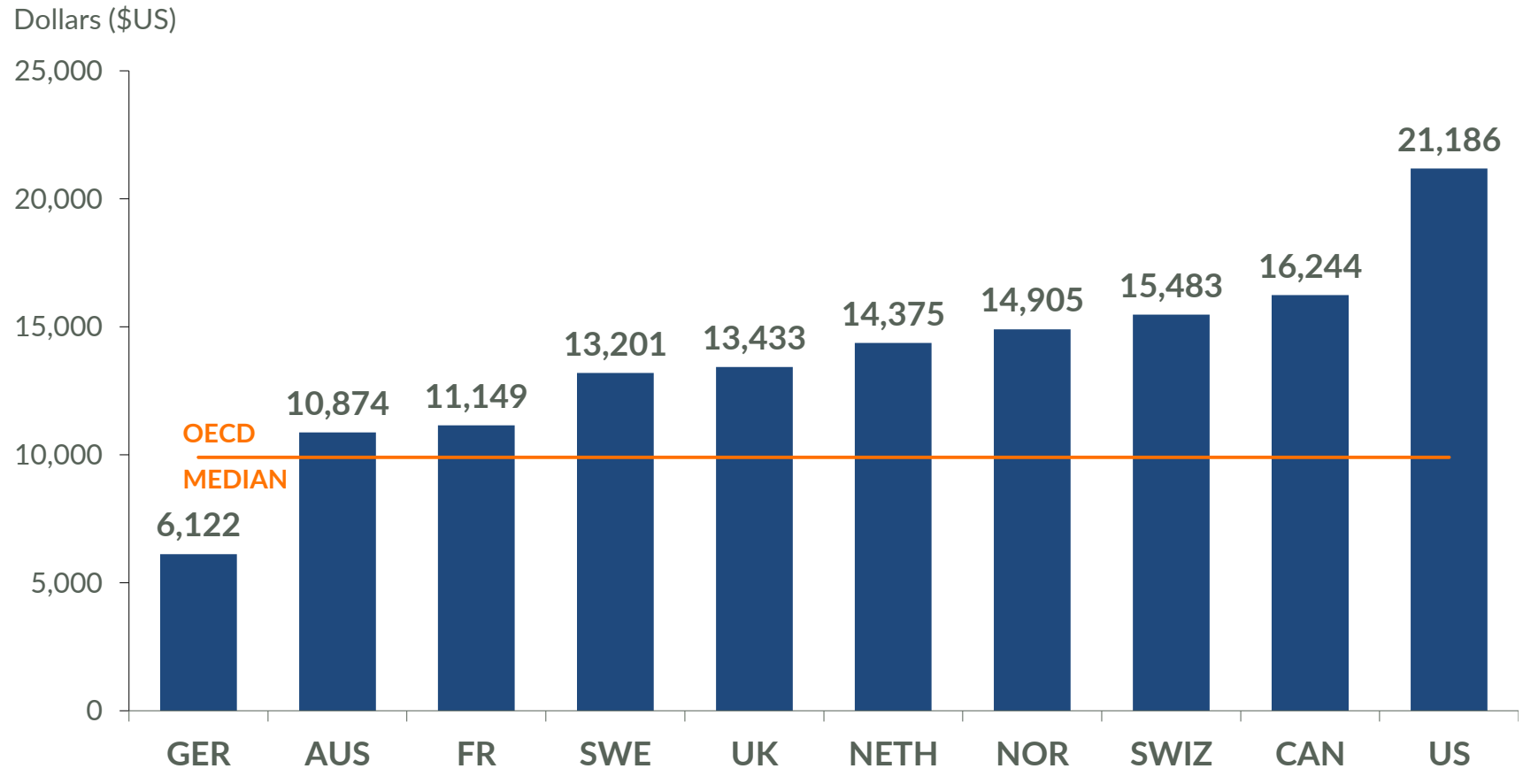
Percent (%)



Note: Growth rates for Norway calculated using the GDP Deflator for Mainland Norway.

# Hospital Spending per Discharge, 2015\*

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

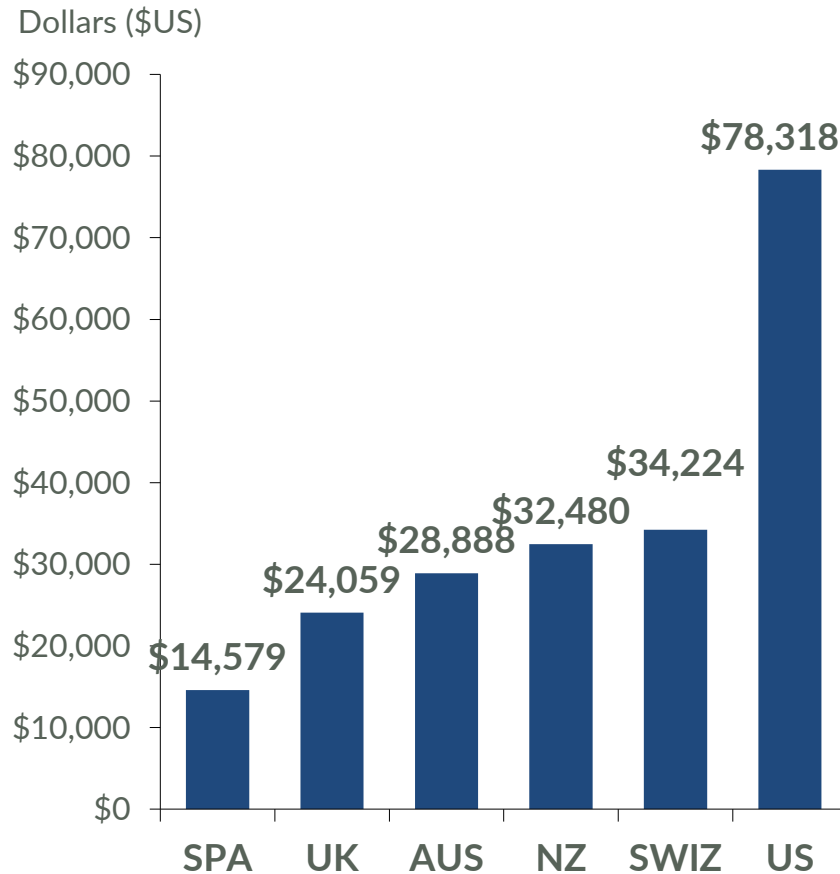


\* Or nearest year; data from 2014 for Australia and Canada, 2012 for the Netherlands, 2010 for the US. No recent data for New Zealand (since 2007). Data calculated as: (Current expenditures on hospitals in current prices, current PPPs / Number of discharges).

# Total Hospital and Physician Costs, 2015

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

**Bypass Surgery**



**Appendectomy**

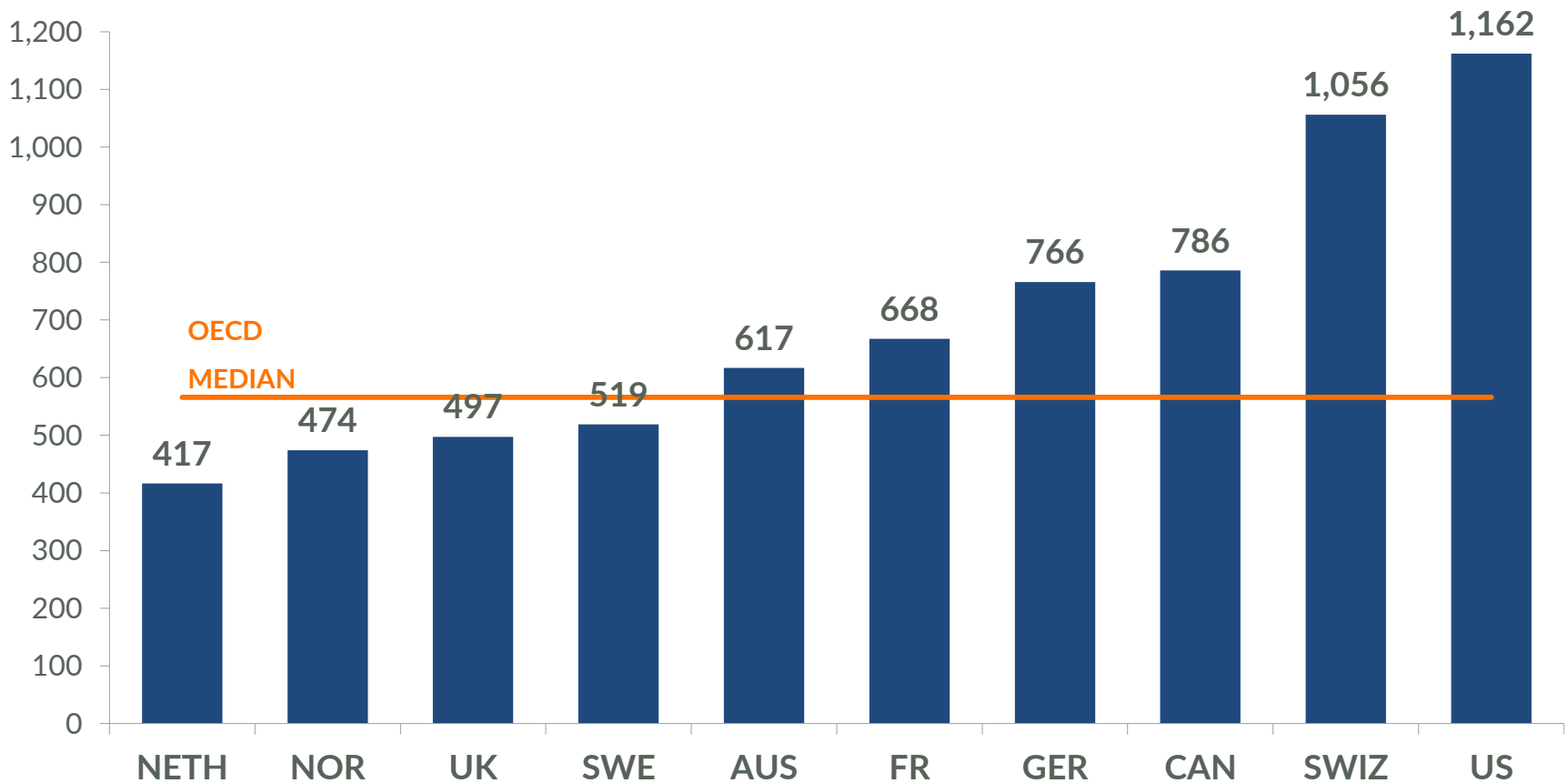


Notes: US refers to the commercial average. Data on non-US fees come from both government sources and data files of IFHP member plans.

# Pharmaceutical Spending per Capita, 2015\*

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

Dollars (\$US)



\* Or nearest year; data from 2014 for Canada and Australia. No recent data available for New Zealand (since 2007).

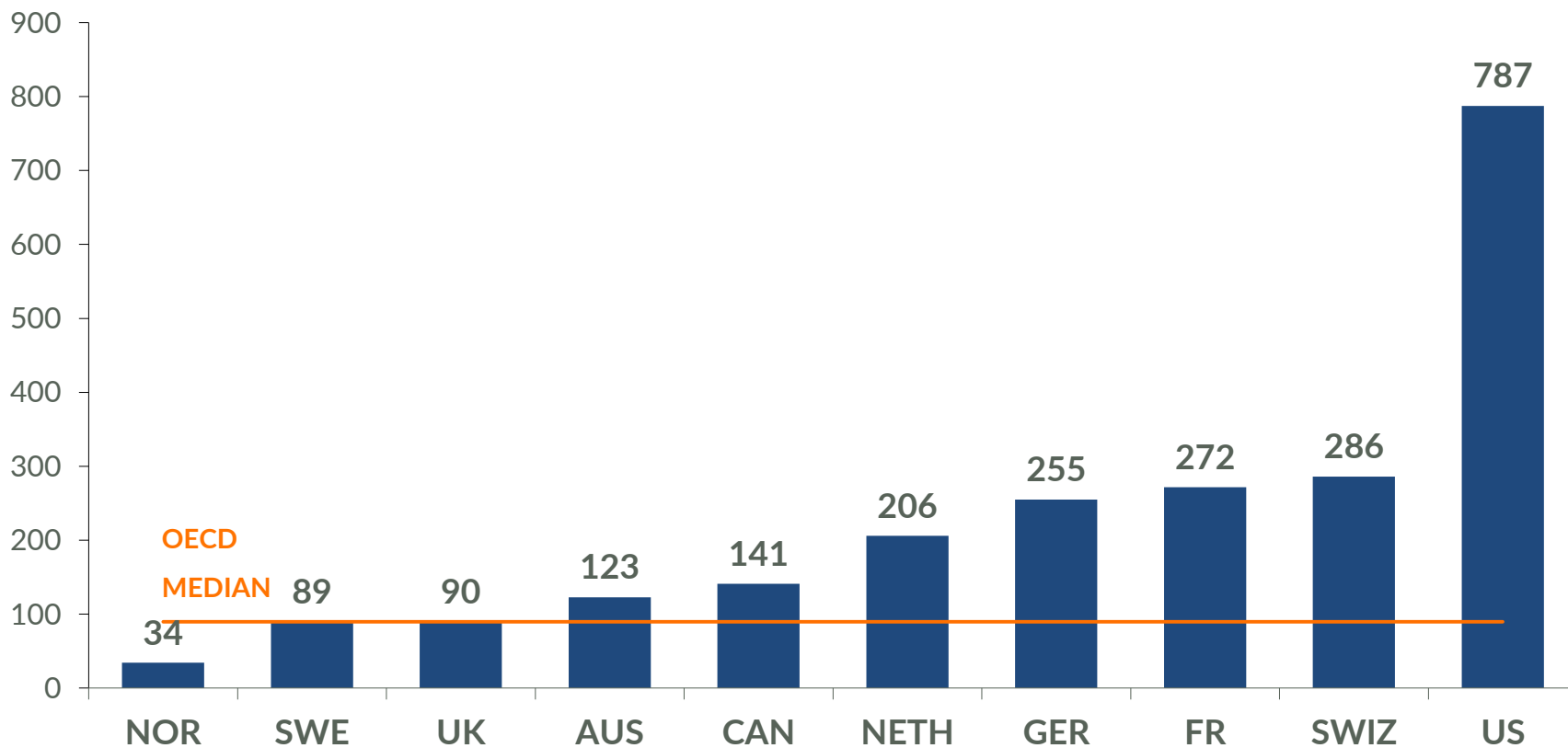
Current expenditures on pharmaceuticals (prescribed and over-the-counter medicines) and other medical non-durables, per capita, adjusted for current US\$ PPPs), representing retail spending of pharmaceuticals delivered outside provider settings.



# Spending on Health Insurance Administration per Capita, 2015\*

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

Dollars (\$US)

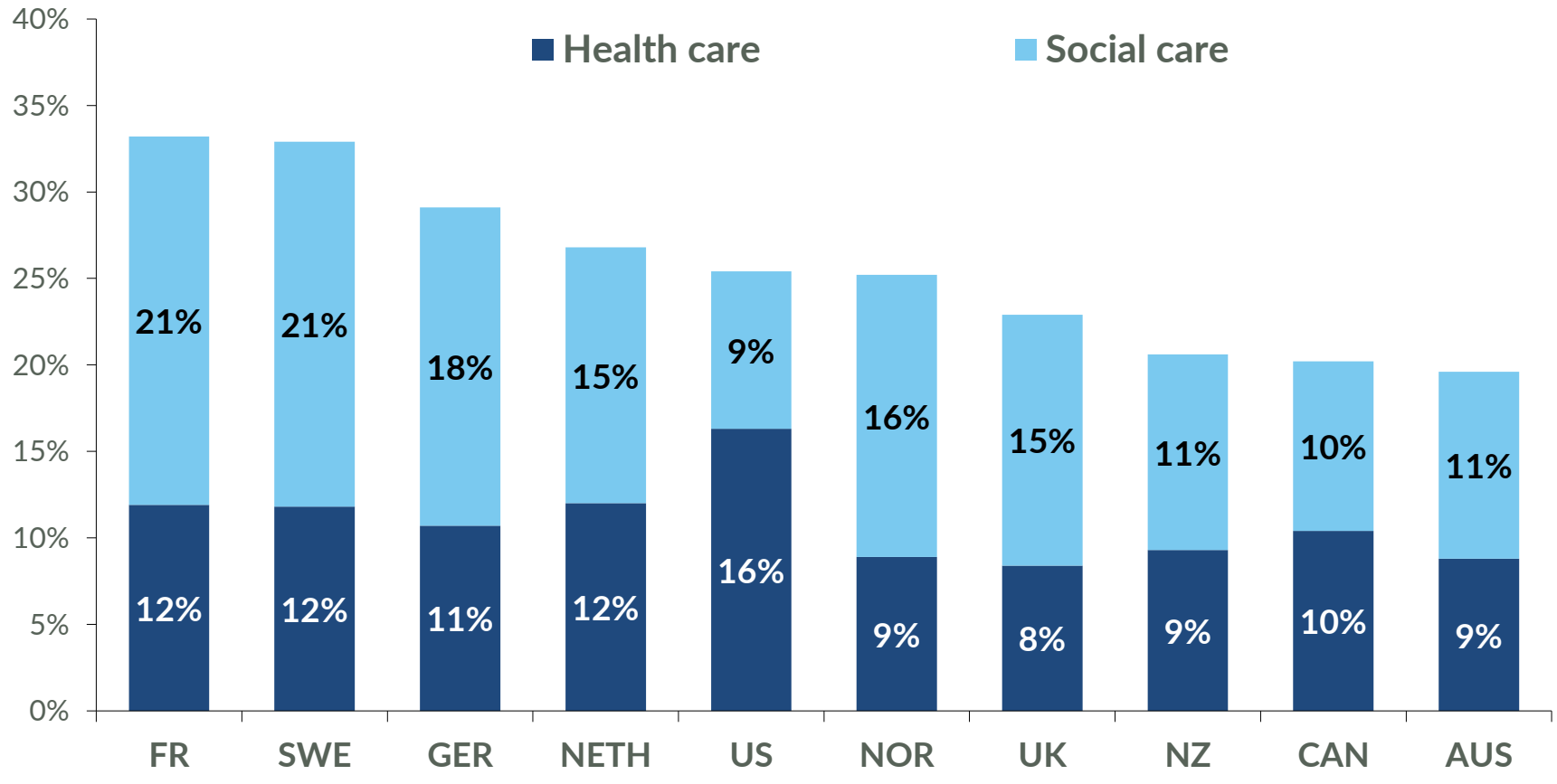


\* Or nearest year; data from 2014 for Australia and Canada. No recent data for New Zealand (since 2007). Data reflect current spending on governance and health system and financing administration, in current prices, current PPPs.

# Health vs Social Care Spending, % GDP

*Adjusted for Differences in Cost of Living*

Percent (%)



Source: E.H. Bradley, L.A. Taylor, H.V. Fineberg, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013.

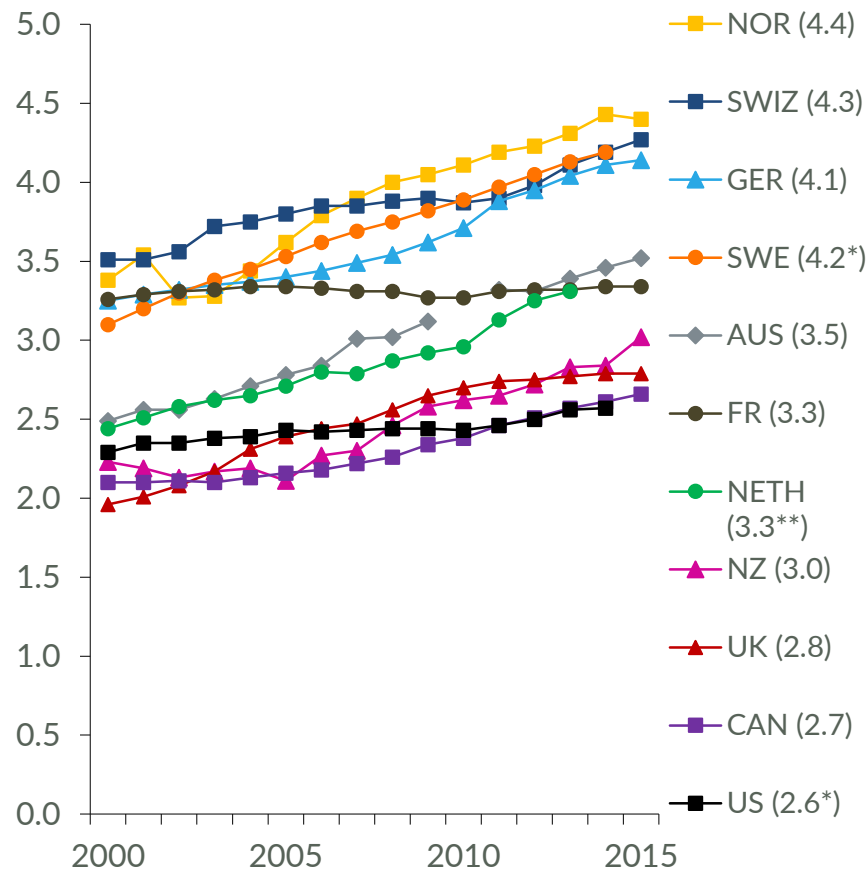


# Health Care Resource Supply & Workforce

# Doctors and Nurses, 2000-2015

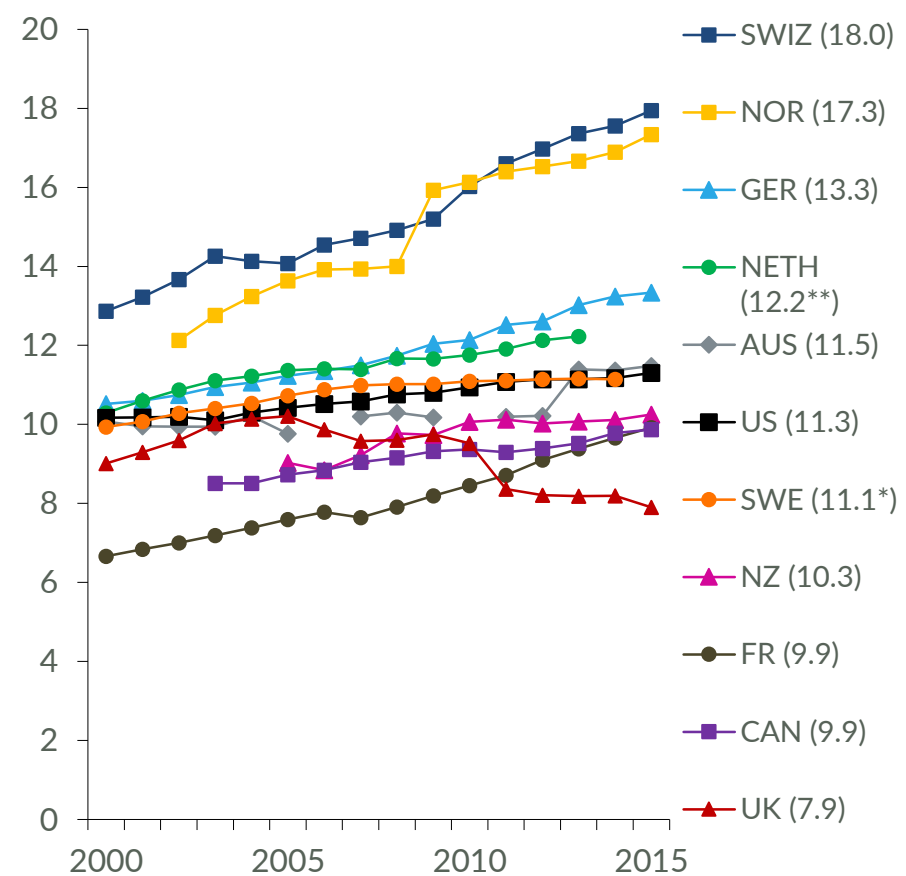
## Physicians

Per 1,000 population



## Nurses

Per 1,000 population

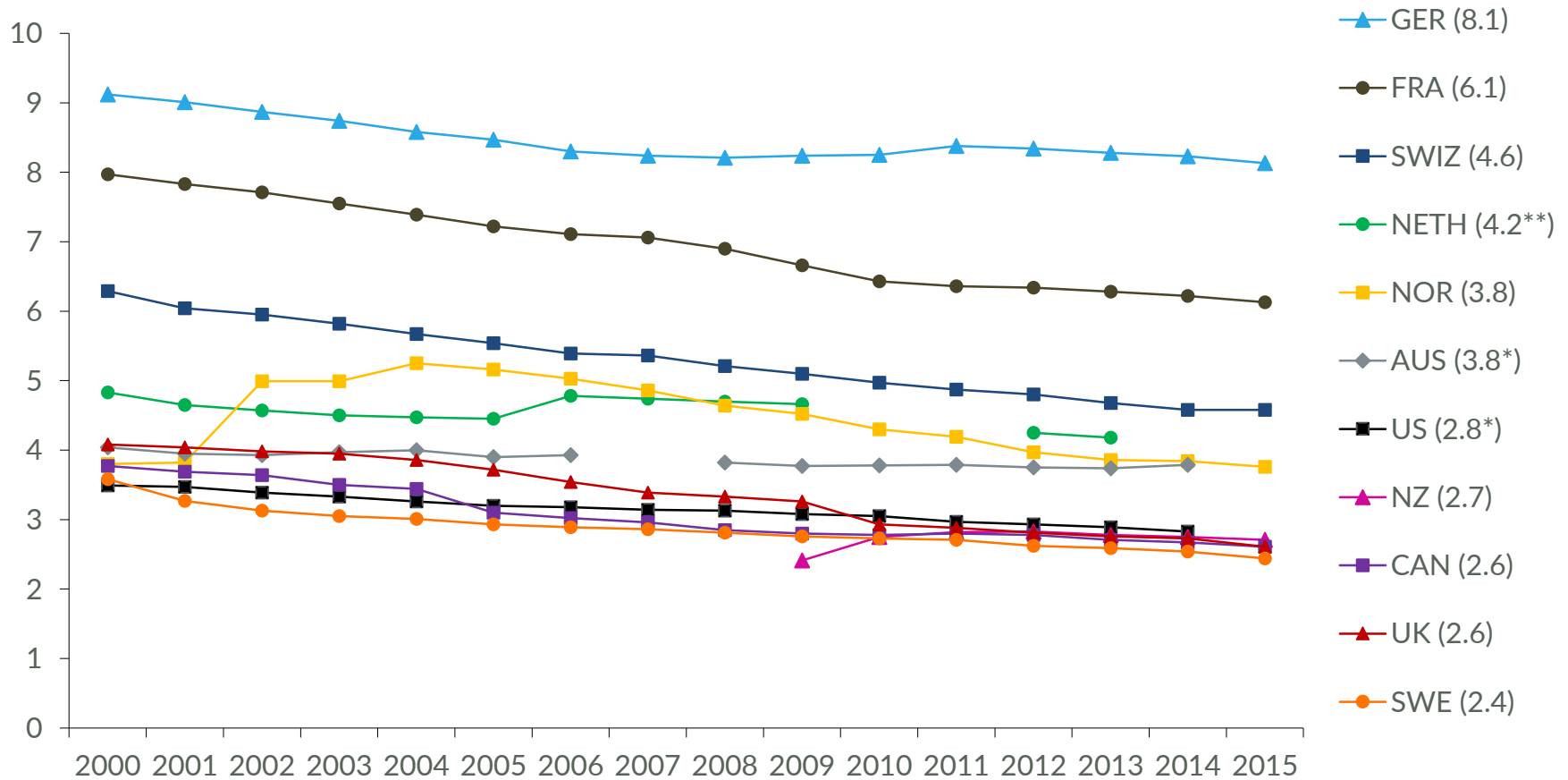


Data reflect head counts per 1,000 population. Data for physicians represent practicing physicians except for Canada, France, Netherlands and Switzerland (Professionally Active Physicians). Data for nurses reflect practicing nurses except for France, Netherlands and US (Professionally Active Nurses). \*2014 data; \*\* 2013 data.

# Hospital Beds, 2000-2015

Per 1,000 population

Beds per 1,000



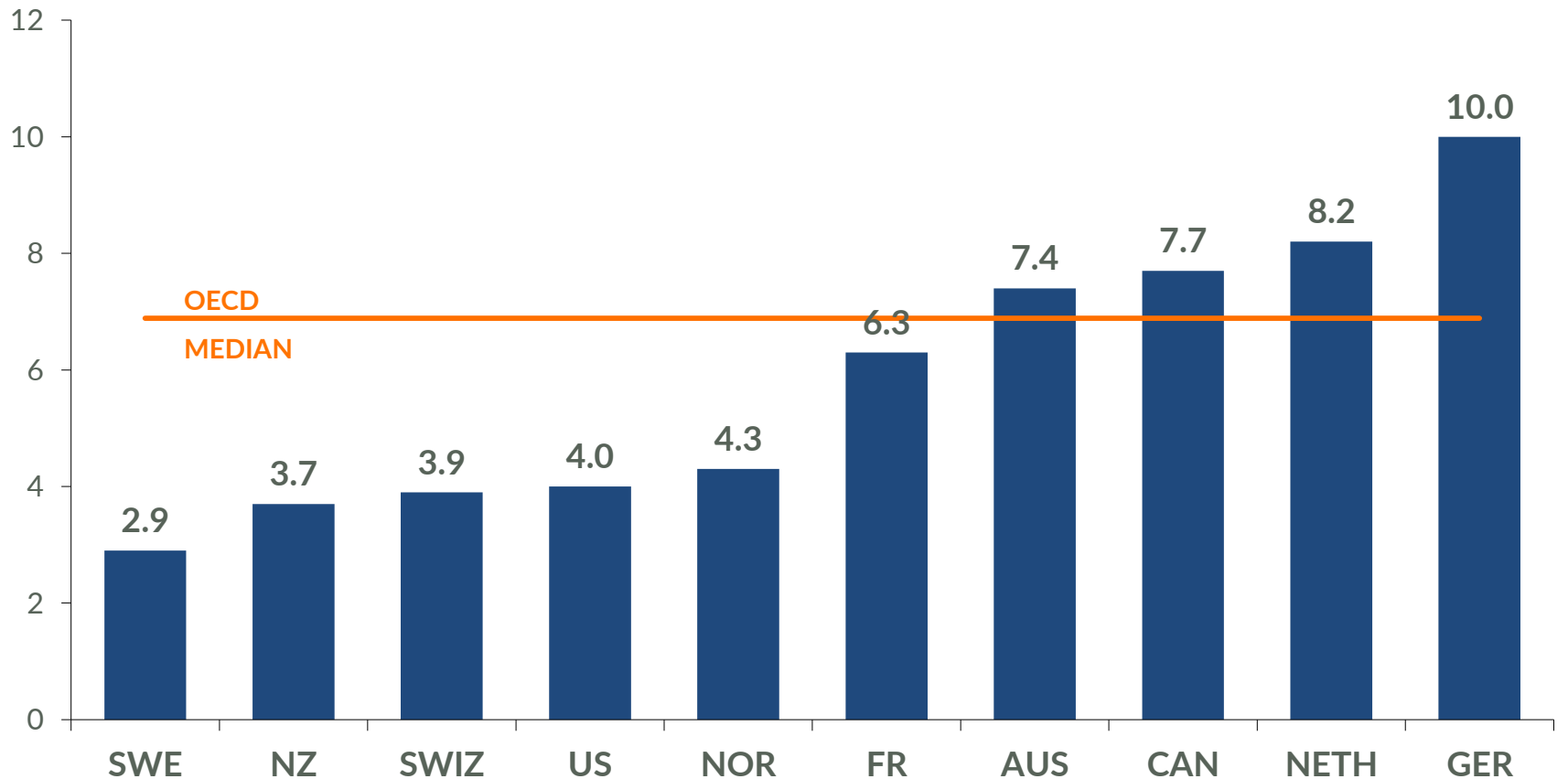
Total hospital beds per 1,000 population. \*2014 data; \*\*2013 data.



# Health Utilization

# Doctor Consultations per Capita, 2015\*

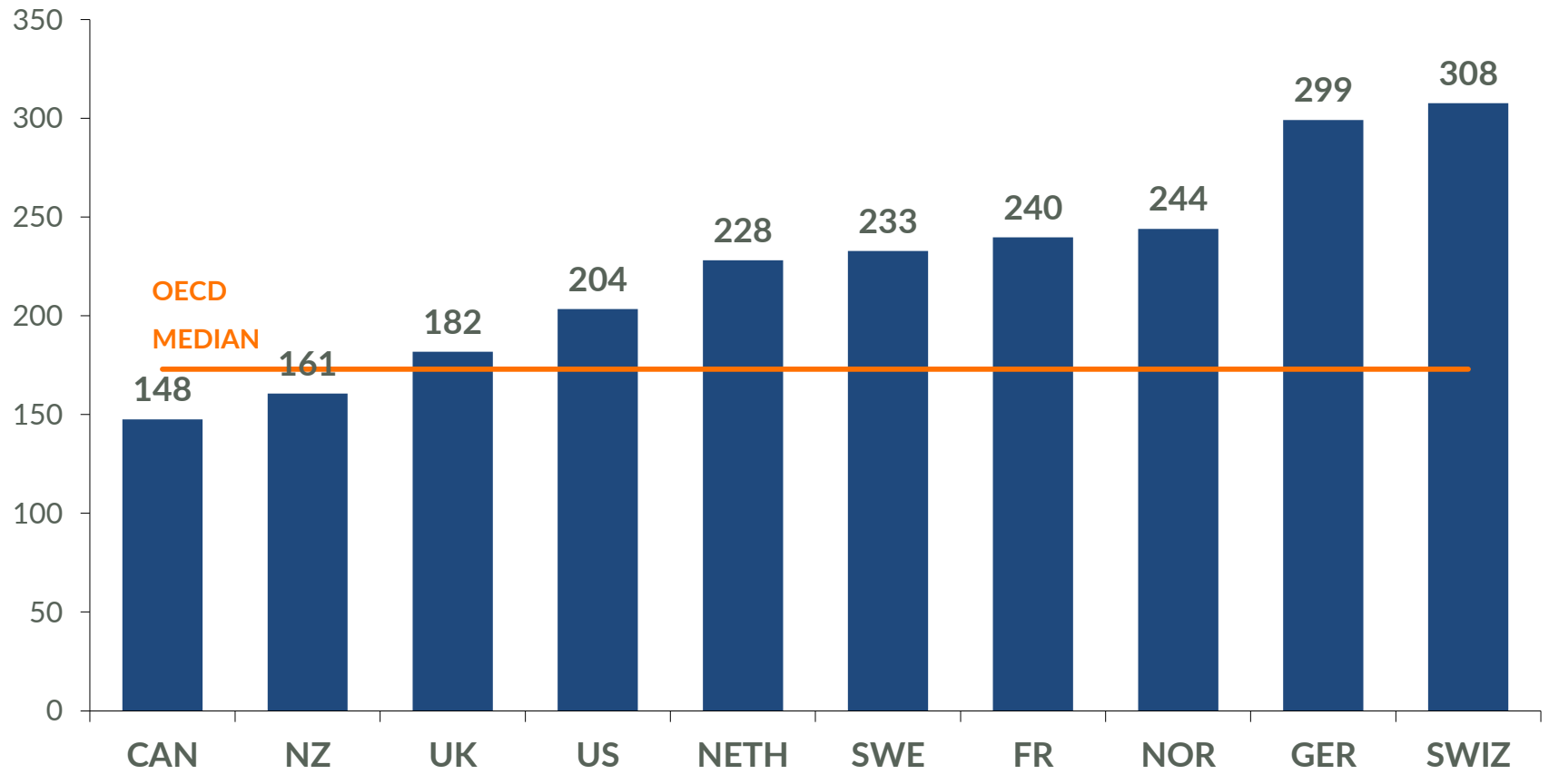
Consultations/capita



# Hip Replacements, 2015\*

*Inpatient cases*

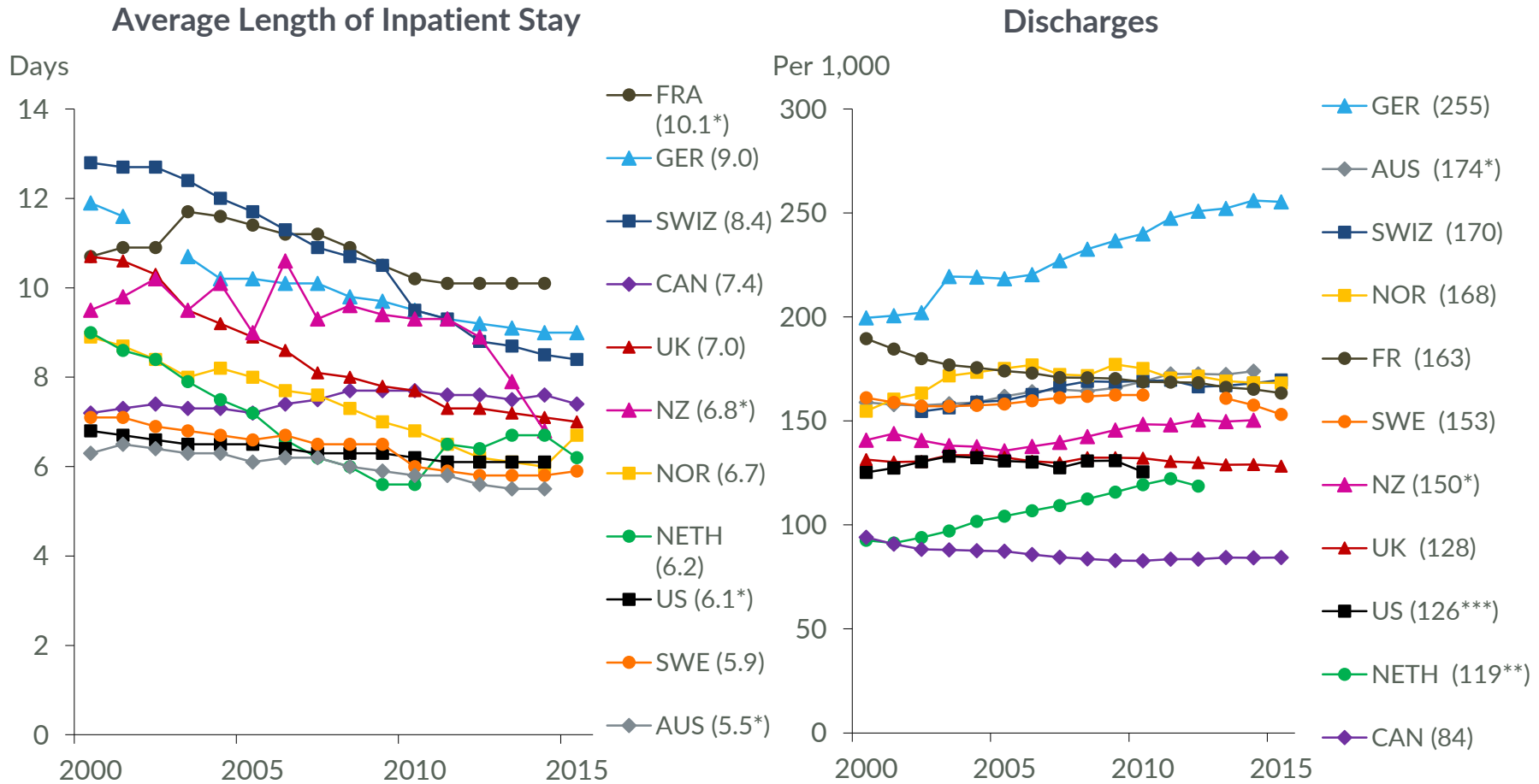
Surgical procedures per 100,000 population



\* Or nearest year; data from 2014 for New Zealand; 2012 for Netherlands; and 2010 for the US. No recent data for Australia (since 1999).



# Hospital length of stay and discharges, 2000-2015\*



\*2014 data; \*\*2012 data; \*\*\*2010 data. Length of inpatient stays reflect all hospitals, except for Canada and the Netherlands, data for which reflect curative care average length of stay (excluding rehabilitative care, long-term care and palliative care). Discharges reflect total number for all causes.

A photograph of a doctor in a white coat and stethoscope examining an elderly woman's chest. The woman is wearing glasses and a pink top. The background shows a clinical setting with anatomical charts on the wall. The entire image is overlaid with a blue gradient.

# Prevention and Population Health

# Select population health indicators, 2015<sup>^</sup>

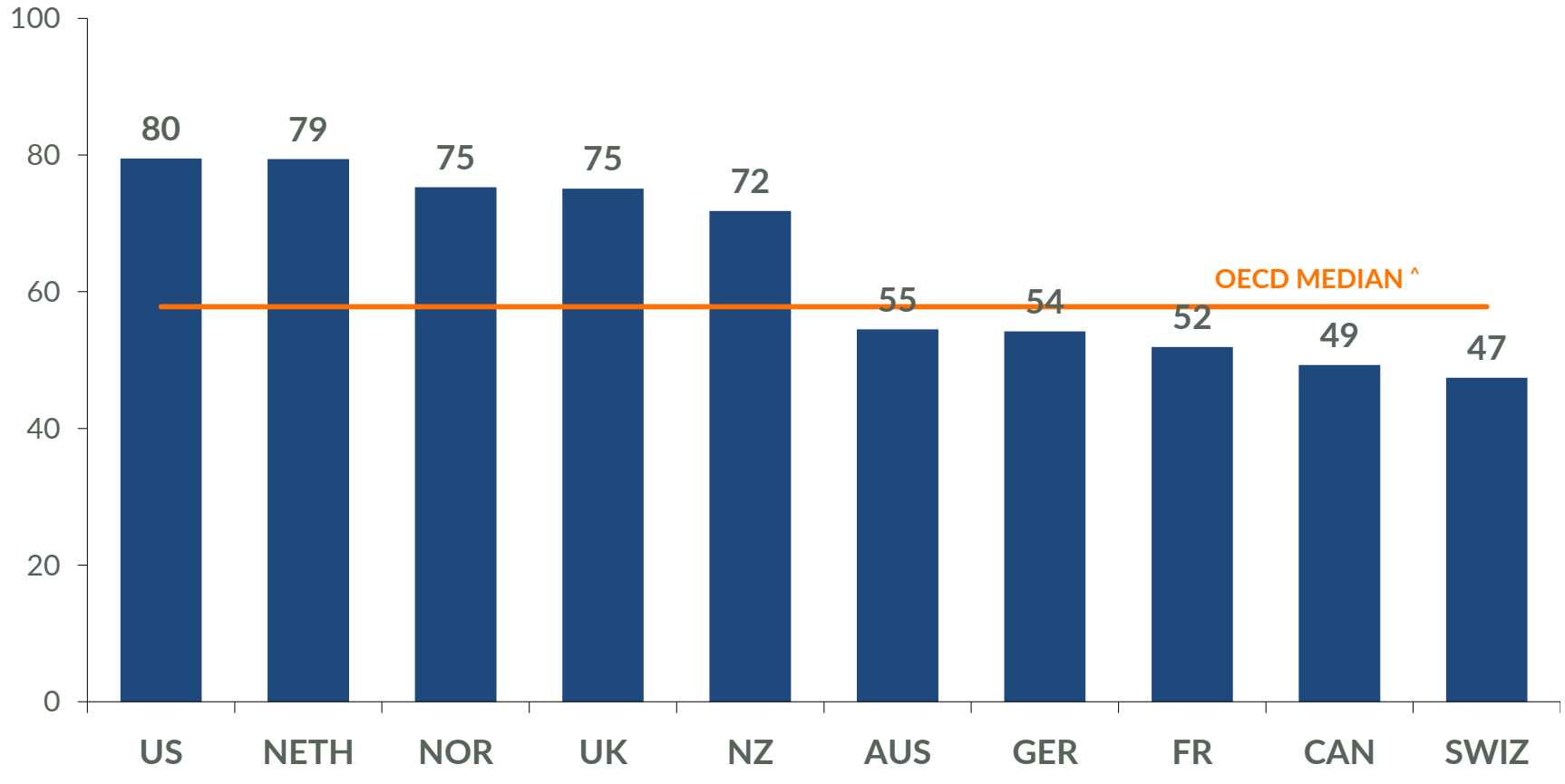
	Life expectancy at birth Years	Infant mortality Deaths per 1,000 live births	Obesity rate Percent (%) SM, self-reported; M, measured	Daily smokers Percent (%) of population over 15 years
Australia	82.5	3.2	27.9 (M)*	13**
Canada	81.7 **	4.8 ***	25.8 (M) **	14*
France	82.4	3.7	15.3 (SR) *	22.4*
Germany	80.7	3.3	23.6 (M) ***	20.9**
Netherlands	81.6	3.3	12.8 (SR)	19
New Zealand	81.7	5.0 **	30.7 (M)	15
Norway	82.4	2.3	12.0 (SR)	13
Sweden	82.3	2.5	12.3 (SR)	11.2
Switzerland	83	3.9	10.3 (SR) ***	20.4***
United Kingdom	81	3.9	26.9 (M)	19*
United States	78.8	5.8 *	38.2 (M) *	11.4*
OECD average	80.6	3.9	19.1 (M/SR)	18.9

<sup>^</sup> Or nearest year: \* 2014 data; \*\* 2013 data; \*\*\* 2012 data. (M) Measured; (SR) Self-reported.

# Breast Cancer Screening Rates, 2015\*

Among women 50-69 years

Percent (%) screened



\* Or nearest year; 2014 data for Netherlands, Germany; 2012 data for Switzerland; 2011 data for Canada.

^ OECD median based on program data.

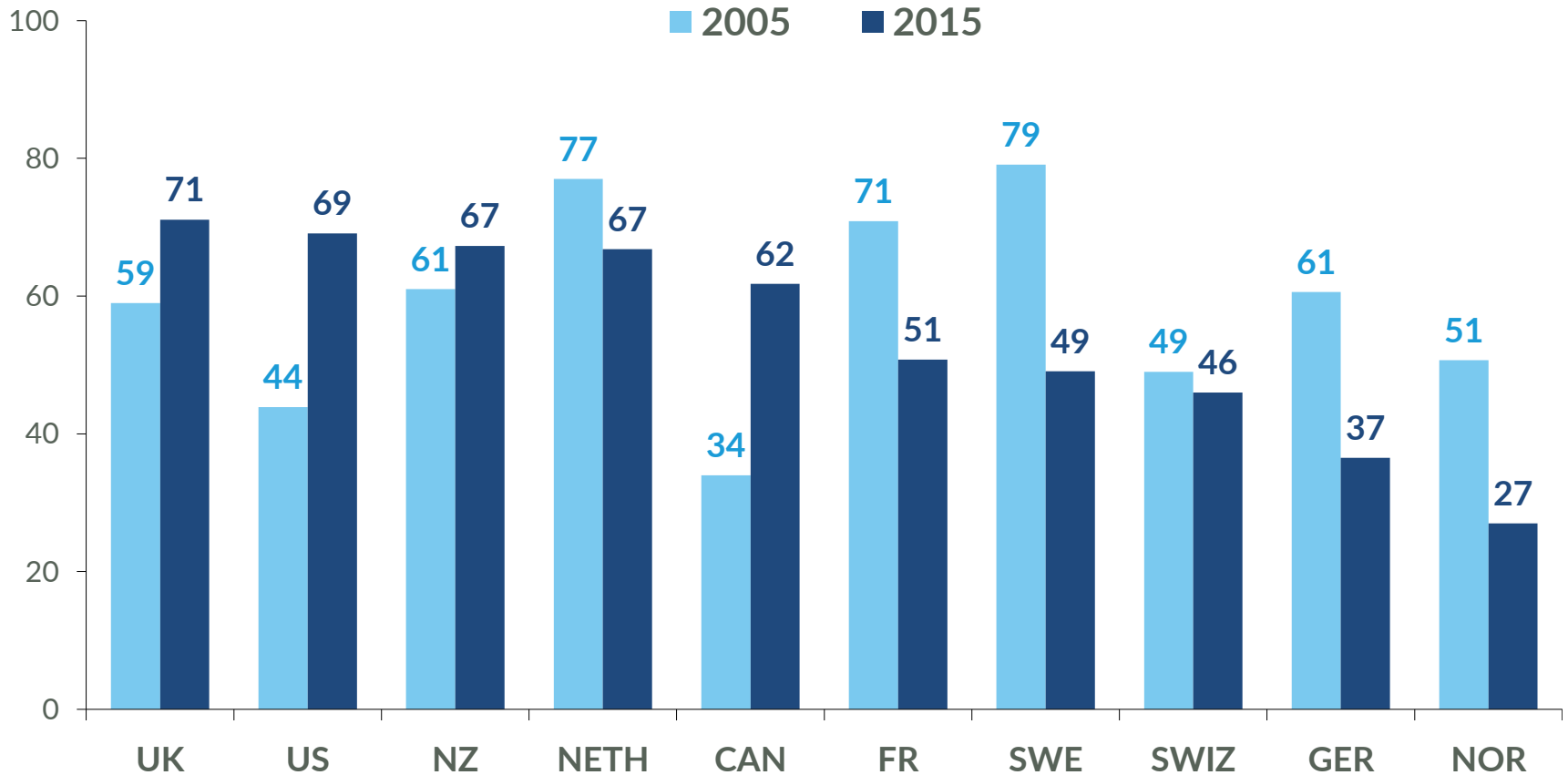
Note: US, Switzerland, based on survey data; all other countries based on program data. No data for Sweden.

Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Flu Immunizations, 2005 and 2015\*

*Among older adults aged 65 or older*

Percent (%) immunized

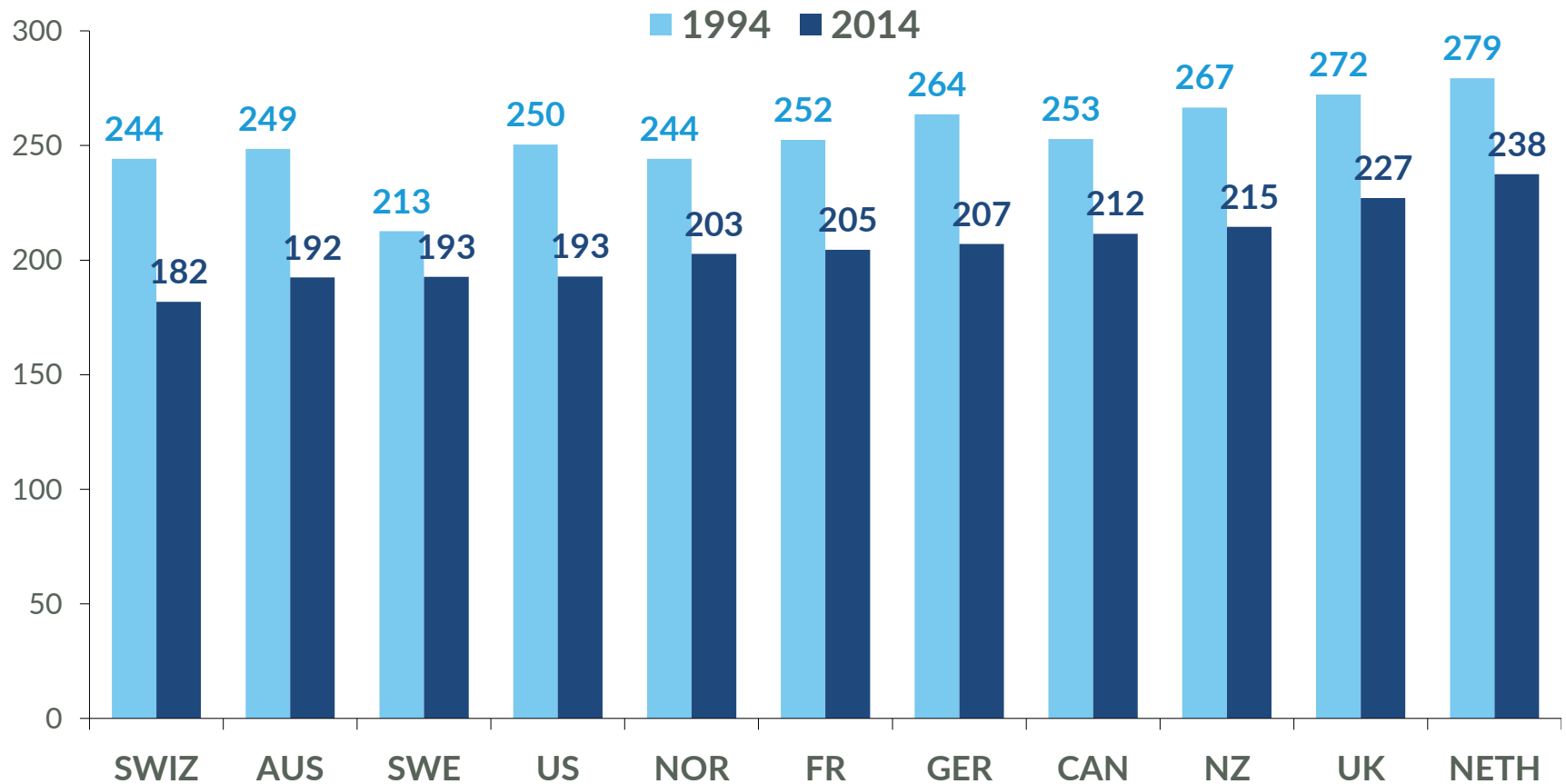


Data reflect influenza immunizations. \* Or nearest year; 2010 data for Switzerland. No recent data for Australia (since 2009). Change in methodology for Germany between 2012-2013; data for 60+ for Germany. For Sweden, data are collected only during the winter season. Change in survey in the Netherlands in 2010. Change in survey instrument for Canada in 2015.

Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Mortality as a result of cancer, 1994 and 2014\*

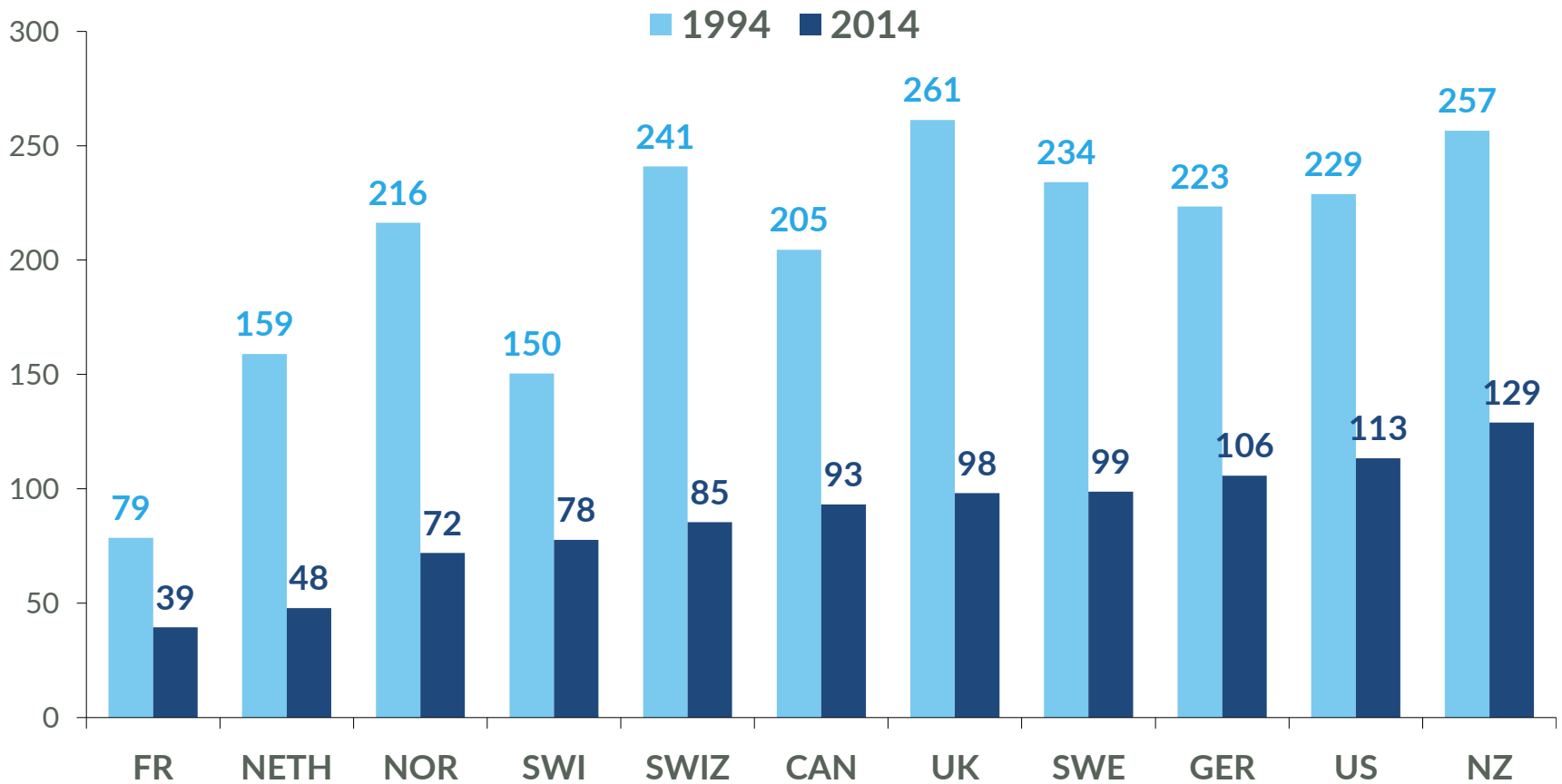
Deaths per 100,000 population



\* Or nearest year; data from 2013 for Switzerland, France, UK; 2012 for Canada, New Zealand. Data reflect deaths caused by neoplasms. All countries (except Denmark) use ICD 9 in 1994 and ICD10 for 2014.

# Mortality as a result of ischemic heart disease, 1994 and 2014\*

Deaths per 100,000 population



\* Or nearest year; data from 2013 for Switzerland, France, UK; 2012 for Canada, New Zealand. Data reflect deaths caused by all types of ischemic heart diseases including acute myocardial infarction. All countries (except Denmark) use ICD 9 in 1994 and ICD10 for 2014.

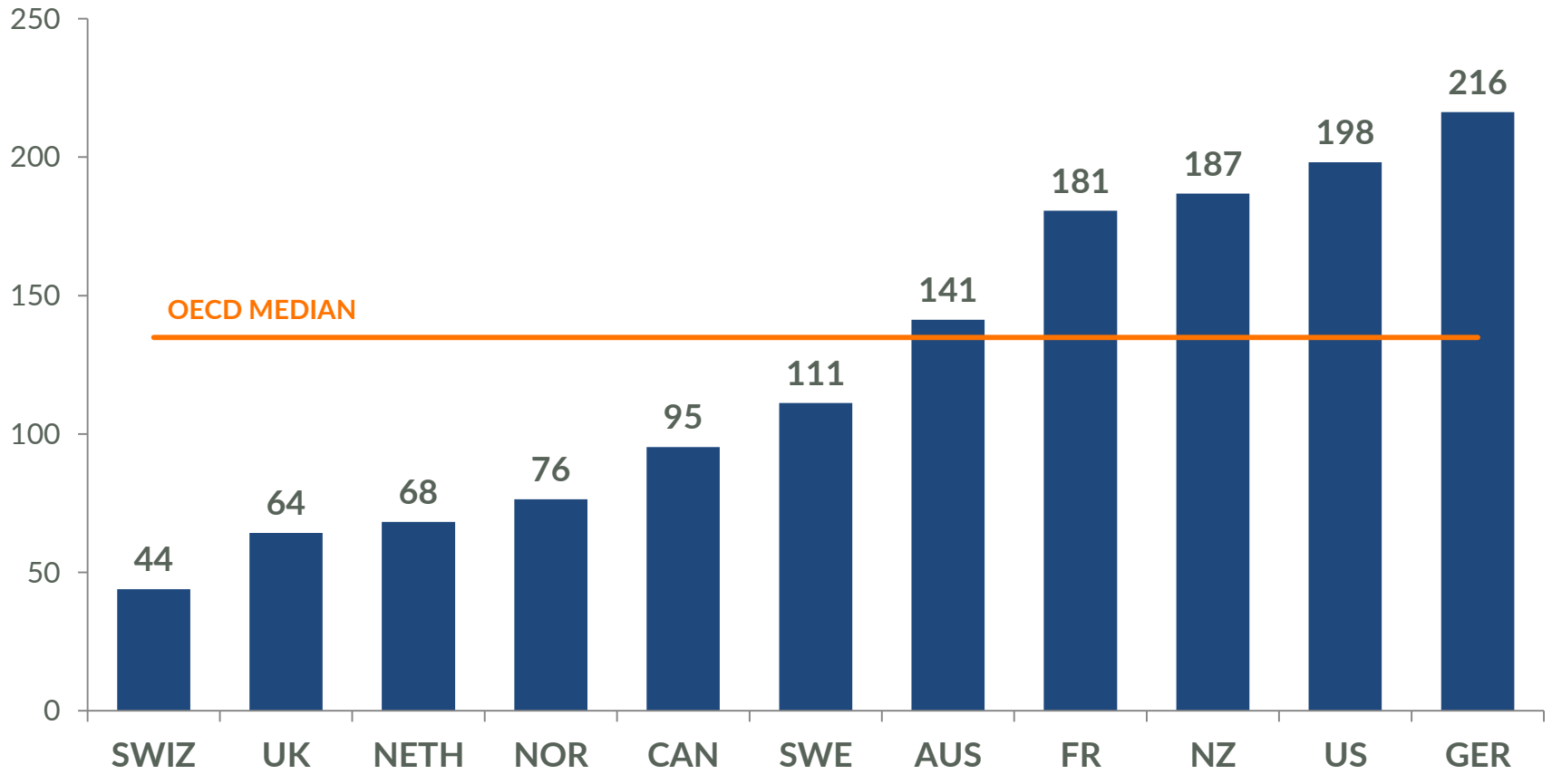


# Quality Indicators



# Diabetes Hospital Admissions in Adults, 2013\*

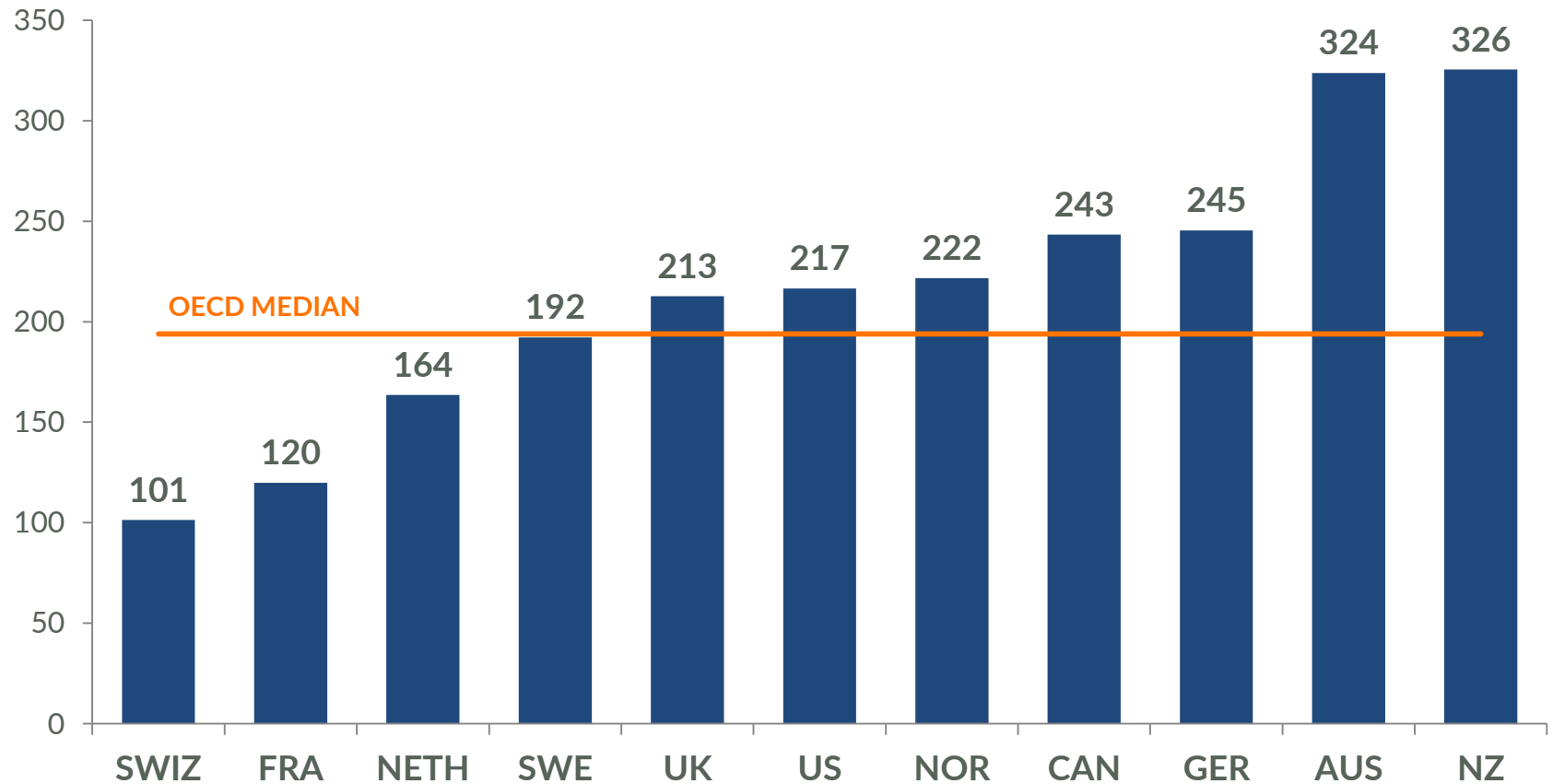
Age-sex standardized rates per 100,000



\* Or nearest year; data from 2012 in Switzerland, US and New Zealand. Data from 2011 in Netherlands. Data are for individuals aged 15 years and older, reflecting age- and sex-adjusted rates.

# COPD Hospital Admissions in Adults, 2013\*

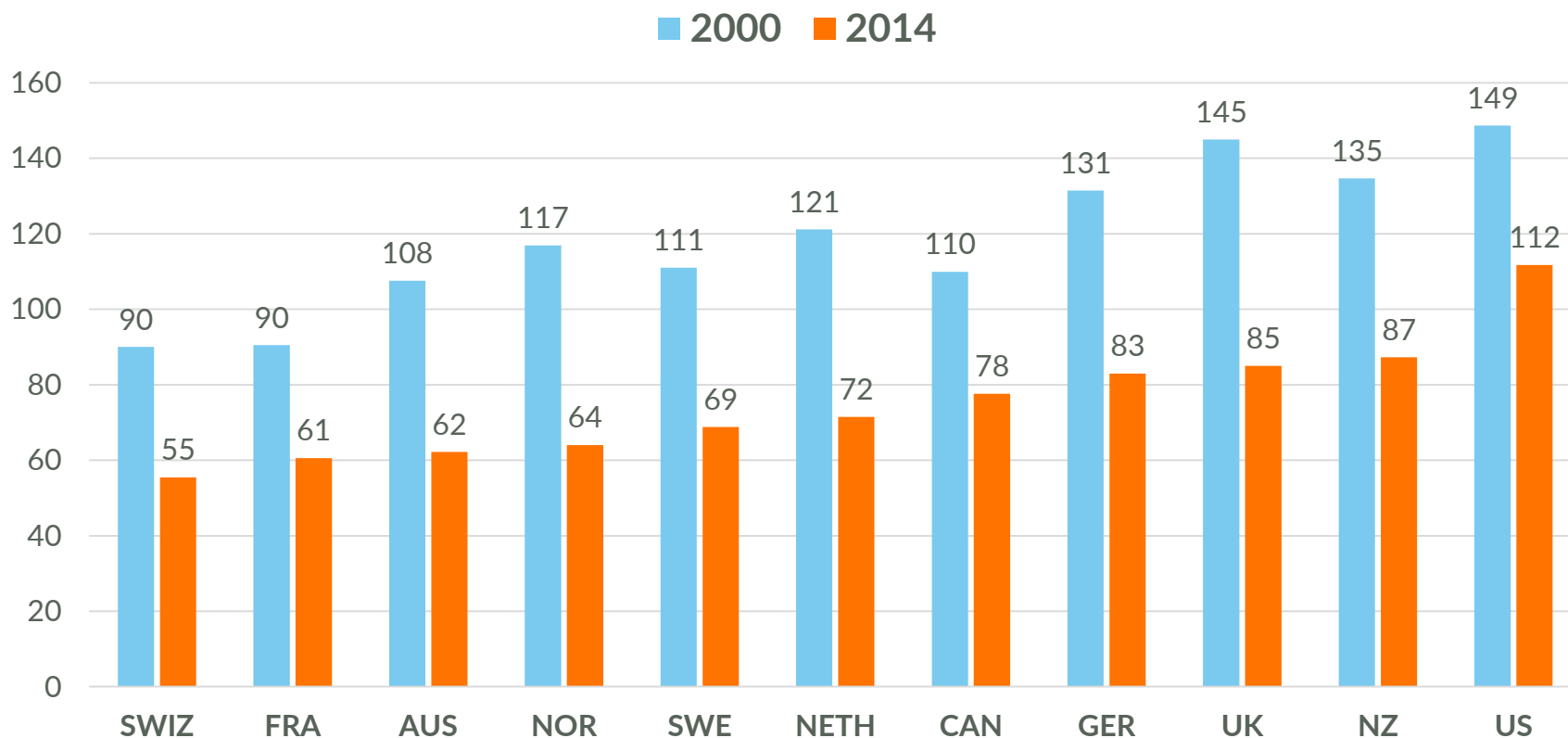
Age-sex standardized rates per 100,000



\* Or nearest year; data from 2012 in Switzerland, US and New Zealand. Data from 2011 in Netherlands. Data are for individuals aged 15 years and older, reflecting age- and sex-adjusted rates.

# Mortality Amenable to Health Care, 2000 and 2014\*

Deaths per 100,000



\*Trends in amenable mortality for selected countries, 2000-2014. Data from 2014 in all countries except Canada (2011), France (2013), Netherlands (2013), NZ (2012), Switzerland (2013), UK (2013). WHO Mortality files (number of deaths by age group) and populations (except Human Mortality Database for Canada, UK and the USA). List of amenable causes: Nolte & McKee 2004 (Australia, Canada, NZ, Nor, US) Calculations by European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (2016), Amenable mortality causes based on Nolte & McKee, 2004. Mortality and population data from WHO mortality files, released September 2016 (population data for Canada and the USA from Human Mortality Database). Age-specific rates standardised to European Standard Population 2013.

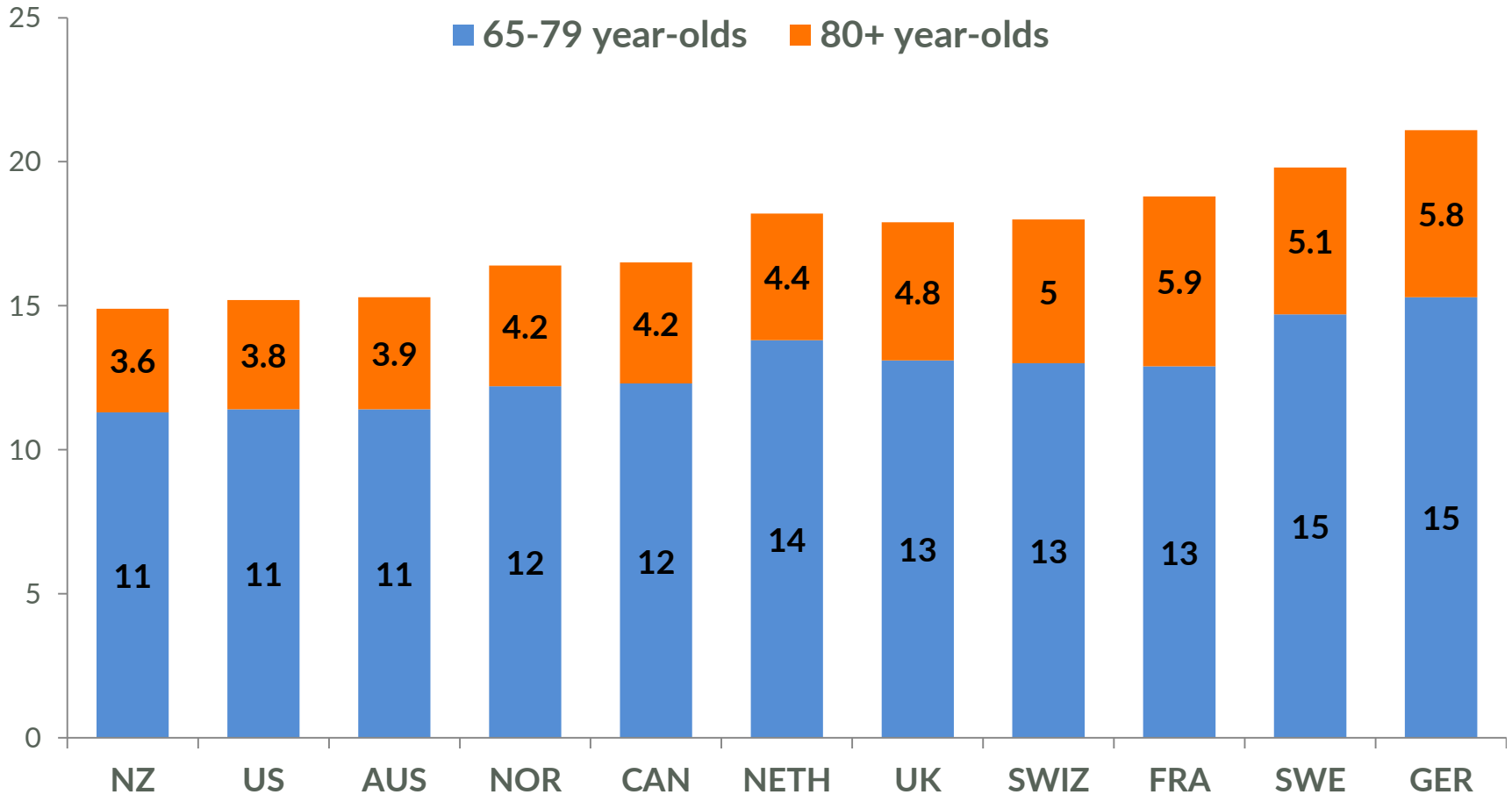
Source: Marina Karanikolos, European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (2017).



# Aging Populations

# Share of older adults, 2016

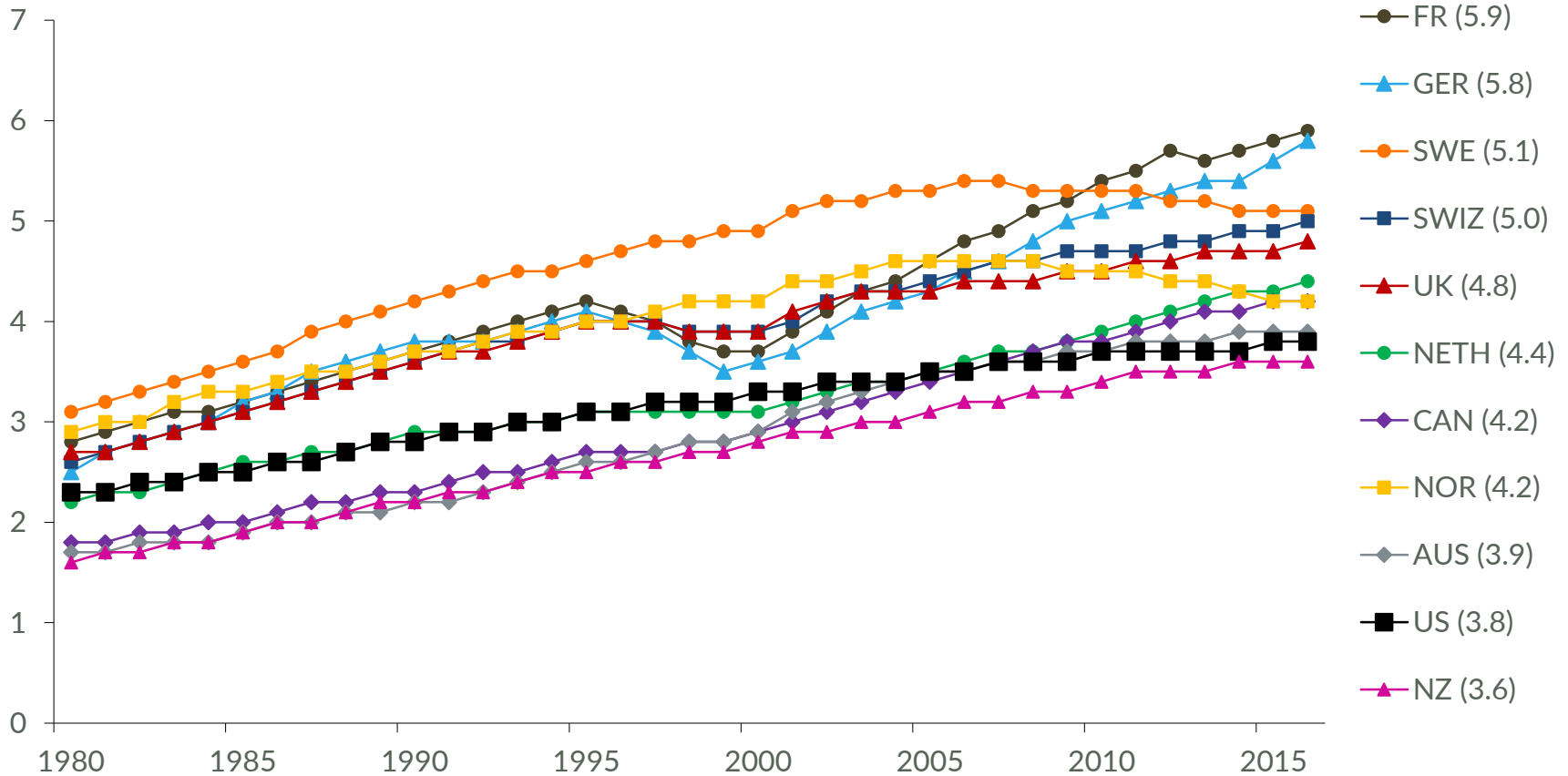
Percent of total population (%)



Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Trends in the share of older adults aged 80 years and older, 1980-2015

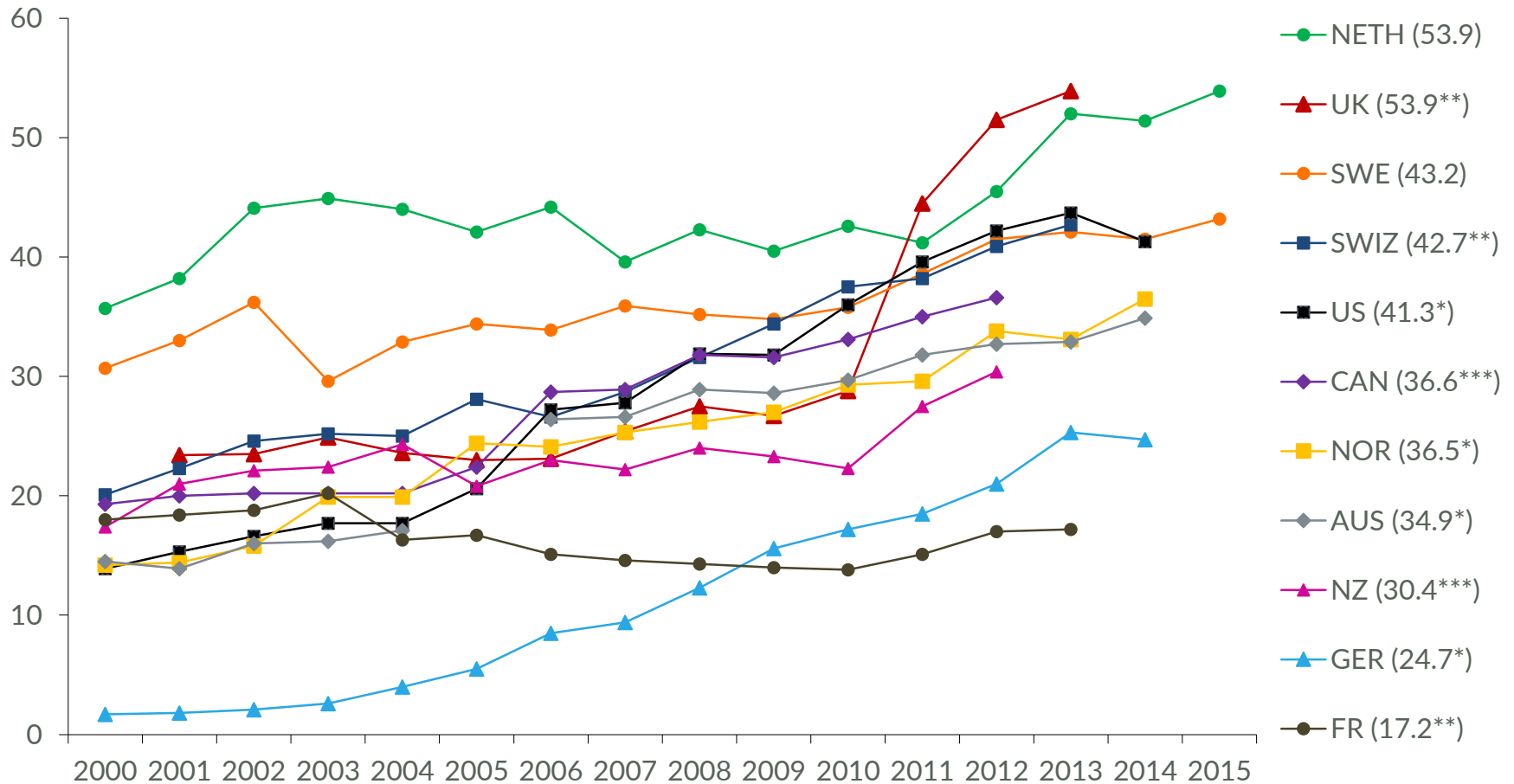
Percent of total population (%)



Source: OECD Health Data 2017.

# Mortality from dementia, 2000-2015

Deaths per 100,000



\*2014 data; \*\*2013 data; \*\*\*2012 data. Note: The diagnosis of dementias relies on clinical judgement and as such is subject to interpersonal variation. Further, prevalence data is influenced by changes to diagnostic criteria and advances in diagnostic technology over time, as well as public awareness of dementia. These factors may introduce heterogeneity within and between countries. Time trends must therefore be interpreted with caution. See further details in Wu, et al. *Nat Rev Neurol* 2017;13:327-39.

Source: OECD Health Data 2017.