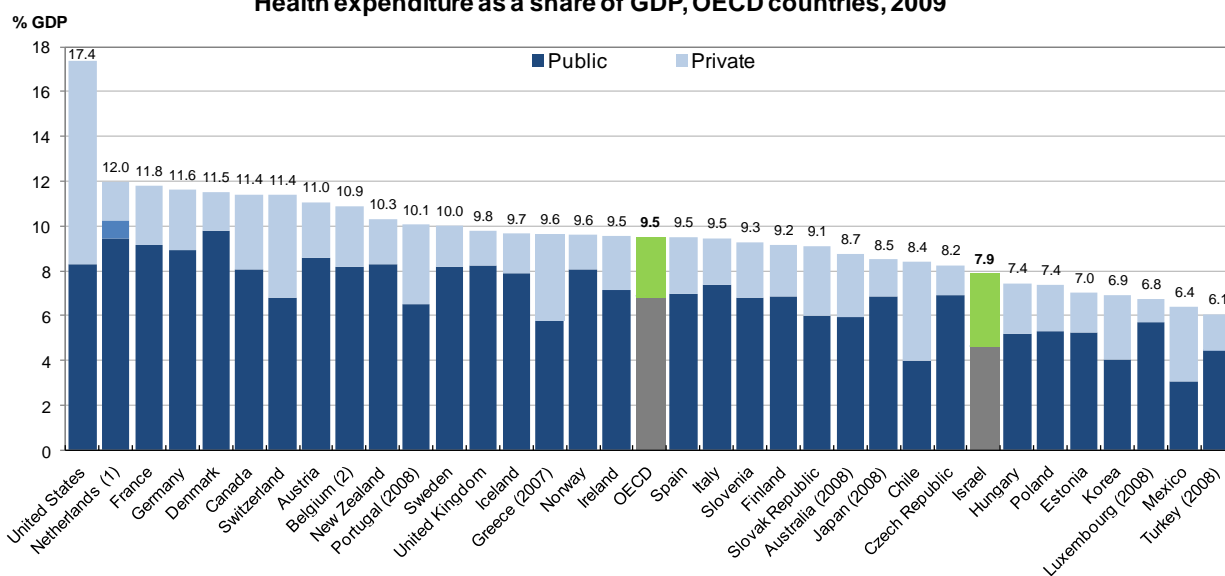


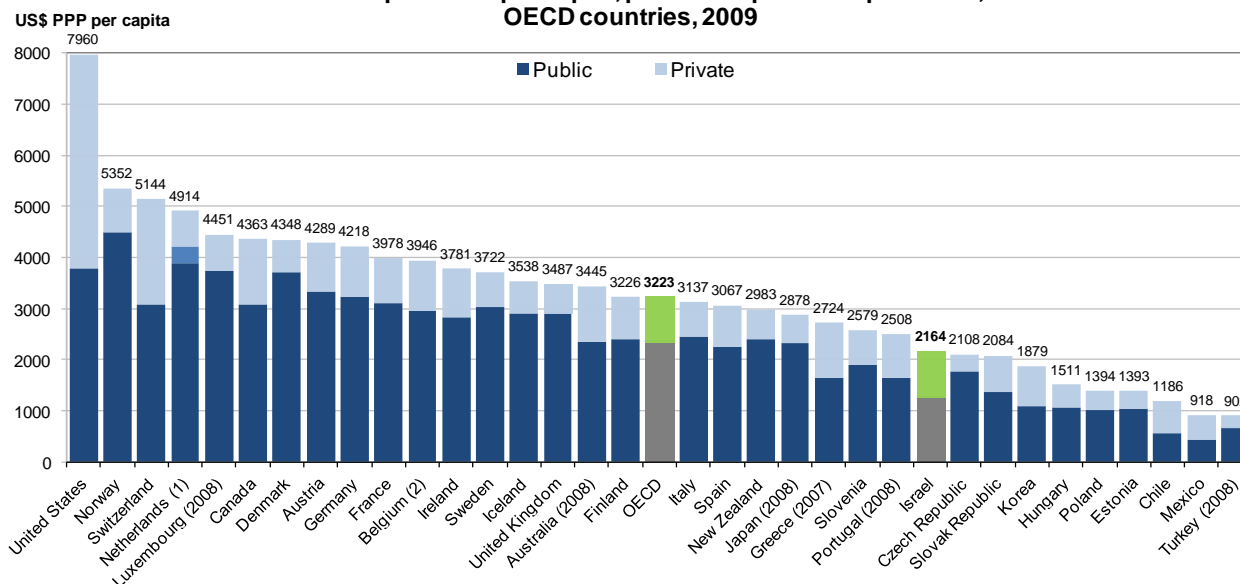
## OECD Health Data 2011 How Does Israel<sup>1</sup> Compare

Total health spending accounted for 7.9% of GDP in **Israel** in 2009, below the average of 9.5% in OECD countries. Health spending as a share of GDP is highest in the United States, which spent 17.4% of its GDP on health in 2009. **Israel** also ranks below the OECD average in terms of health spending per capita, with spending of 2164 USD in 2009 (adjusted for purchasing power parity), compared with an OECD average of 3223 USD.

**Health expenditure as a share of GDP, OECD countries, 2009**



**Health expenditure per capita, public and private expenditure, OECD countries, 2009**



1. In the Netherlands, it is not possible to distinguish clearly the public and private share for the part of health expenditures related to investments.

2. Total expenditure excluding investments. Source: OECD Health Data 2011, June 2011.

Data are expressed in US dollars adjusted for purchasing power parities (PPPs), which provide a means of comparing spending between countries on a common base. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the cost of a given 'basket' of goods and services in different countries.

<sup>1</sup> The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Between 2000 and 2009, health spending per capita in **Israel** increased, in real terms, by 1.5% per year on average, a growth rate much lower than the OECD average of 4% per year.

The public sector is the main source of health funding in all OECD countries, except Chile, the United States and Mexico. In **Israel**, 58.5% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2009, well below the average of 71.7% for OECD countries. In 2009, the share of public spending among OECD countries was the lowest in Chile (47.4%) and the United States (47.7%), and relatively high (over 80%) in several Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the United Kingdom and Japan.

### **Resources in the health sector (human, physical, technological)**

Despite the relatively low level of health expenditure in **Israel**, there are more physicians per capita than in many OECD countries. In 2009, **Israel** had 3.4 practising physicians per 1 000 population, above the OECD average of 3.1.

On the other hand, there were 4.5 nurses per 1 000 population in **Israel** in 2009, a lower figure than the average of 8.4 in OECD countries.

The number of acute care hospital beds in **Israel** was 2 per 1 000 population in 2009, lower than the OECD average of 3.5 beds per 1 000 population. As was the case for most OECD countries, the number of hospital beds per capita in **Israel** has fallen over time. This decline has coincided with a reduction of average length of stays in hospitals and an increase in the number of surgical procedures performed on a same-day (or ambulatory) basis.

During the past decade, there has been rapid growth in the availability of diagnostic technologies such as computed tomography (CT) scanners and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units in most OECD countries. In **Israel**, the number of MRIs has increased but less rapidly than in many other countries, to reach 1.9 per million population in 2009. This was well below the OECD average of 12.0. The number of CT scanners in **Israel** has also increased to 9.4 per million population in 2009, which is also below the OECD average of 22.1.

### **Health status and risk factors**

Most OECD countries have enjoyed large gains in life expectancy over the past decades, thanks to improvements in living conditions, public health interventions and progress in medical care. In 2009, life expectancy at birth in **Israel** reached 81.6 years, two years more than the OECD average (79.5 years). Japan registered the highest life expectancy in 2009 at 83 years.

The infant mortality rate in **Israel**, as in the OECD countries, has fallen greatly over the past decades. It was at 3.8 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2009, lower than the OECD average (4.4 deaths).

Obesity rates have increased in recent decades in all OECD countries, although there are notable differences. In **Israel**, the obesity rate among adults - based on self-reported height and weight - was 13.8% in 2008. This is much lower than for the United States (27.7% in 2009), but higher than in Italy (10%) and France (11%). Obesity's growing prevalence foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

More information on *OECD Health Data 2011* is available at [www.oecd.org/health/healthdata](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata).

For more information on OECD's work on **Israel**, please visit [www.oecd.org/israel](http://www.oecd.org/israel).