

Table 1: Growth of expenditure on health, 1990-2000

	Real per capita growth rates, 1990-2000 (in %)		Health spending as percent of GDP		
	Health Spending	GDP	1990	1998	2000
Australia	3.1	2.4	7.8	8.5	8.3
Austria	3.1	1.8	7.1	8.0	8.0
Belgium	3.5	1.8	7.4	8.5	8.7
Canada	1.8	1.7	9.0	9.1	9.1
Czech Republic	3.9	0.1	5.0	7.1	7.2
Denmark	1.7	1.9	8.5	8.4	8.3
Finland	0.1	1.8	7.9	6.9	6.6
France	2.3	1.4	8.6	9.3	9.5
Germany	2.2	0.2	8.7	10.6	10.6
Greece	2.8	1.9	7.5	8.7	8.3
Hungary <sup>a</sup>	2.0	2.7	7.1	6.9	6.8
Iceland	2.9	1.6	7.9	8.3	8.9
Ireland	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7
Italy	1.4	1.4	8.0	7.7	8.1
Japan	3.9	1.1	5.9	7.1	7.8
Korea	7.4	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.9
Luxembourg <sup>b</sup>	3.7	4.5	6.1	5.8	6.0
Mexico	3.7	1.6	4.4	5.3	5.4
Netherlands	2.4	2.3	8.0	8.1	8.1
New Zealand	2.9	1.5	6.9	7.9	8.0
Norway	3.5	2.8	7.8	8.5	7.5
Poland <sup>b</sup>	4.8	3.5	5.3	6.4	6.2
Portugal	5.3	2.4	6.2	8.3	8.2
Slovak Republic	..	4.0	..	5.9	5.9
Spain	3.9	2.4	6.6	7.6	7.7
Switzerland	2.5	0.2	8.5	10.6	10.7
United Kingdom	3.8	1.9	6.0	6.8	7.3
United States	3.2	2.3	11.9	12.9	13.0
<b>OECD Average<sup>c,d</sup></b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>EU Average<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

(a) Hungary: 1991-2000.

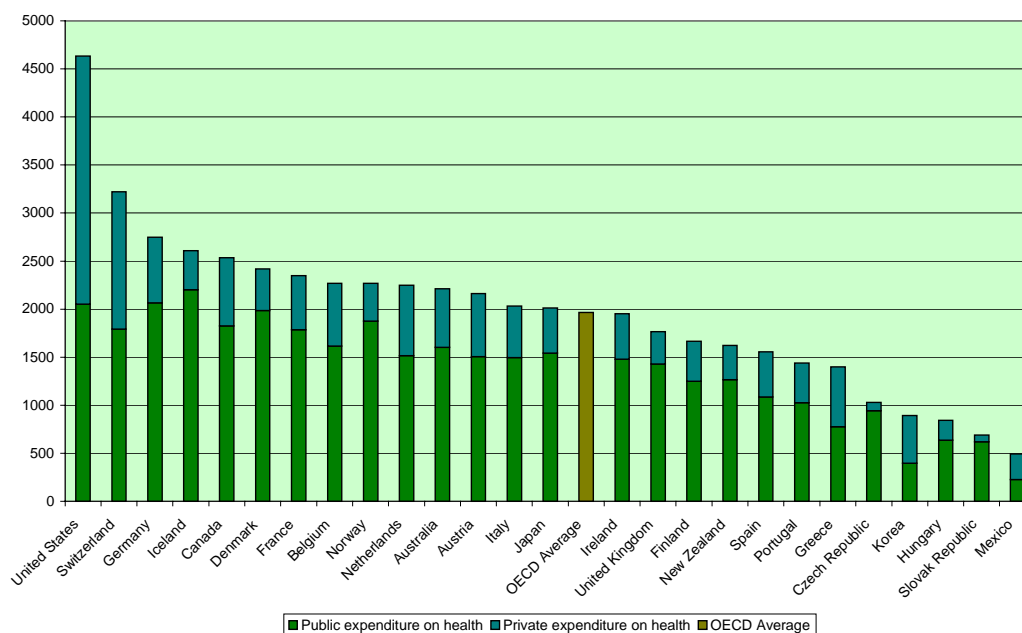
(b) Luxembourg and Poland: 1990-1999.

(c) OECD averages exclude the Slovak Republic because of missing 1990 estimates.

(d) Unweighted averages.

For Sweden and Turkey, no recent estimates are available.

Chart 1: Per capita expenditure on health, 2000, in US\$ PPPs (1)

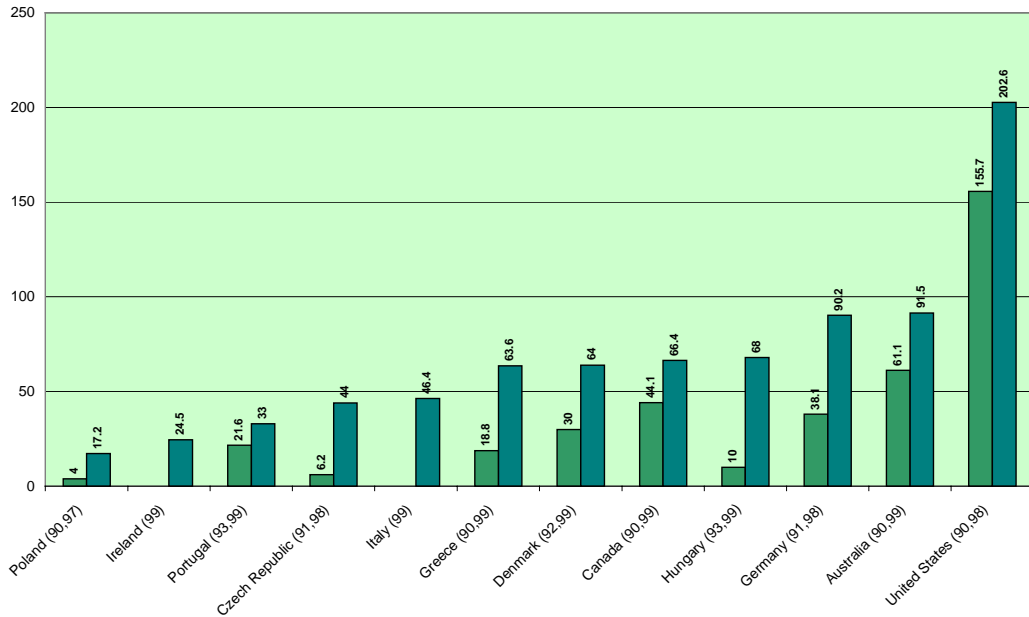


Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

Note: For Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden and Turkey, no 2000 estimates are available.

(1) Purchasing power parities (PPPs) provide a means of comparing health 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.

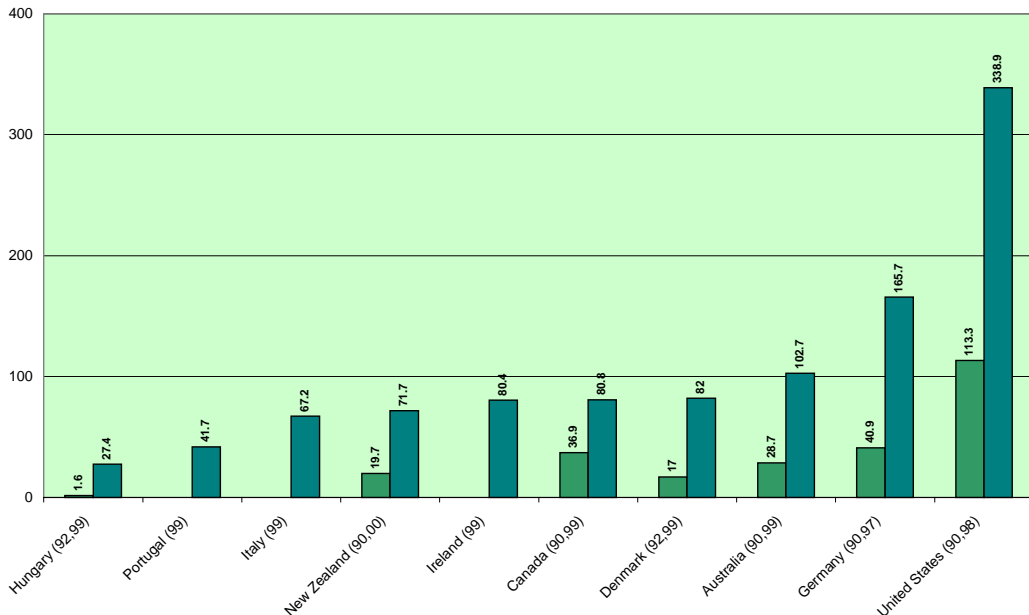
Chart 2: Coronary bypass (1): surgical procedures per 100,000 population



Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

(1) Coronary bypass (also referred as coronary artery bypass graft or CABG) is the traditional revascularisation method to improve the blood flow, but the most invasive procedure since it involves open-heart surgery. The surgery involves grafting a vein or artery (from another part of the body) from the aorta to the coronary artery, thus bypassing the obstructed area. The bypass can involve single arteries, double or multiple depending on the number of grafts.

Chart 3: Coronary angioplasty (1): surgical procedures per 100,000 population



Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

(1) Coronary angioplasty (also referred as percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty or PTCA) requires the insertion of a catheter through an artery to reach the left-side of the heart, with a balloon attached to the tip of the catheter to dilate the blocked artery. It is used to treat mild forms of ischaemic heart diseases and is increasingly being used to treat acute myocardial infarction. (Note that some patients undergo both a bypass and an angioplasty.)

Table 2: Indicators of mortality, 1999

Country	Life expectancy at birth, 1999		Life expectancy at age 65, 1999		Potent. year life lost per 100,000, 1999 a		Infant mortality per 1 000 live births
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1999
Australia	76.2	81.8	16.6	20.2	4,795	2,361	5.7
Austria	75.1	80.9	15.8	19.4	5,014	2,626	4.4
Belgium	74.4	80.8	15.4	19.4			4.9
Canada	76.3	81.7	16.5	20.3	4,818 <sup>2</sup>	2,780 <sup>2</sup>	5.3
Czech Republic	71.4	78.1	13.6	16.9	6,682	3,036	4.6
Denmark	74.2	79.0	14.9	18.1	5,072 <sup>1</sup>	3,142 <sup>1</sup>	4.2
Finland	73.8	81.0	15.1	19.2	5,769	2,560	3.7
France	75.0	82.5	16.5	21.0	5,759 <sup>1</sup>	2,693 <sup>1</sup>	4.3
Germany	74.7	80.7	15.5	19.2	5,087	2,645	4.5
Greece	75.5 <sup>1</sup>	80.6 <sup>1</sup>	16.4 <sup>1</sup>	18.7 <sup>1</sup>	5,301 <sup>1</sup>	2,682 <sup>1</sup>	6.2
Hungary	66.3	75.1	12.1	15.8	11,223	4,813	8.4
Iceland	77.5	81.4	16.7	19.5	4,052 <sup>3</sup>	2,353 <sup>3</sup>	2.4
Ireland	73.9	79.1	14.2	17.7	5,663 <sup>1</sup>	2,990 <sup>1</sup>	5.5
Italy	75.3 <sup>2</sup>	81.6 <sup>2</sup>	15.8 <sup>2</sup>	20.2 <sup>2</sup>	4,687 <sup>1</sup>	2,464 <sup>1</sup>	5.1
Japan	77.1	84.0	17.0	21.9	4,074	2,133	3.4
Korea	71.7	79.2	14.1	18.0	6,550	2,916	7.7 <sup>3</sup>
Luxembourg	74.7	81.2	15.3	19.5	5,018	2,332	4.6
Mexico	72.8	77.3	17.7	18.9			25.9
Netherlands	75.3	80.5	14.8	18.7	4,297	2,874	5.2
New Zealand	75.7	80.8	16.4	19.8	5,453 <sup>1</sup>	3,168 <sup>1</sup>	5.4 <sup>1</sup>
Norway	75.6	81.1	15.7	19.5	4,707 <sup>1</sup>	2,567 <sup>1</sup>	3.9
Poland	68.8	77.5	13.3	17.1	9,378	3,824	8.9
Portugal	72.0	79.1	14.3	17.8	7,516	3,312	5.6
Slovak Republic	69.0	77.0	12.9 <sup>2</sup>	16.4 <sup>2</sup>	8,791	3,757	8.3
Spain	74.9	82.4	16.4	20.5	5,347 <sup>1</sup>	2,391 <sup>1</sup>	4.5
Sweden	77.0	81.9	16.5	19.9	3,773 <sup>1</sup>	2,223 <sup>1</sup>	3.4
Switzerland	76.8	82.5	16.8	20.6	4,666 <sup>2</sup>	2,581 <sup>2</sup>	4.6
Turkey	66.1	70.7	12.7	14.2			40.3
United Kingdom	75.0	79.8	15.3	18.5	4,766	2,909	5.8
United States	73.9	79.4	16.1	19.1	6,678 <sup>1</sup>	3,813 <sup>1</sup>	7.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>7.1</b>

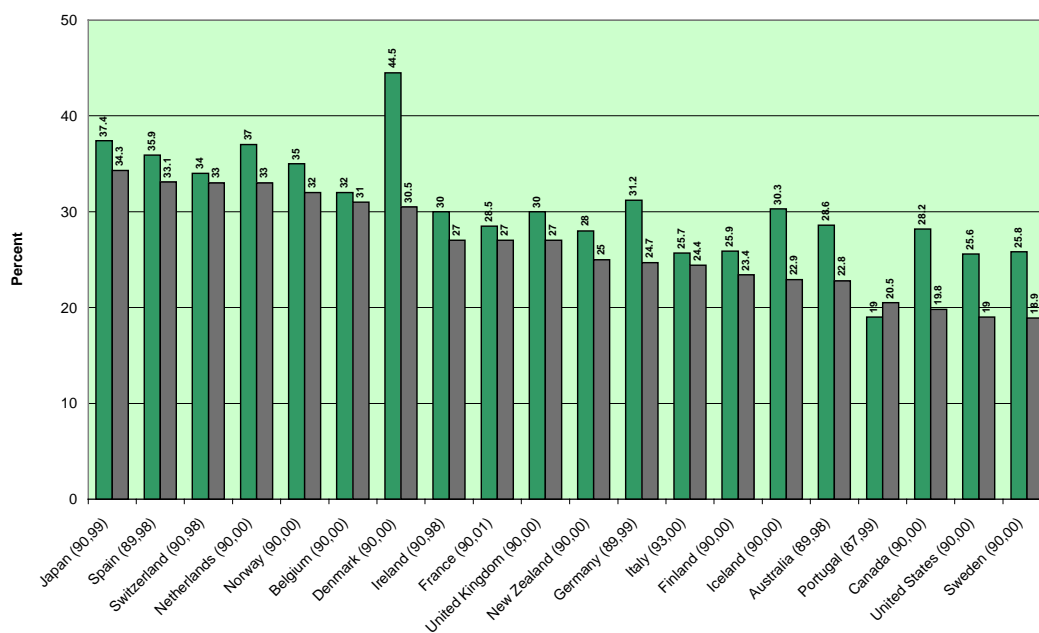
Source: OECD Health Data 2002

(a) This indicator sums the potential years of life lost prior to age 70, given current age-specific death rates (e.g. a death at 5 years of age is counted as 65 years of PYLL). This indicator is expressed per 100,000 females and males.

1<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>2</sup> 3<sup>3</sup> Data from 1, 2 or 3 previous years.

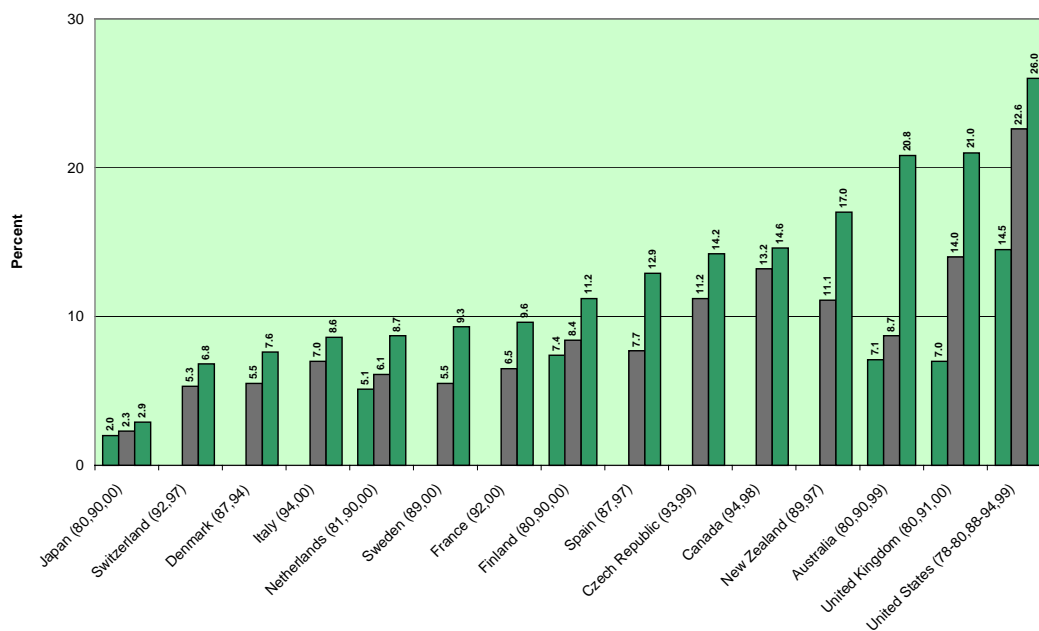
1 2 3 Data from 1, 2 or 3 following years.

Chart 4: Proportion of adults who report being daily smokers, 1990 and 2000



Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

Chart 5: Obesity among the adult population across OECD countries (1)



Source: OECD Health Data 2002.

(1) Obesity is defined as body mass index over 30.