

Table 1. Growth of expenditure on health(1)

	Real per capita growth rates(2)				Health spending as percent of GDP		
	1980-1992		1993-1998		1980	1993	1998
	Health spending	GDP	Health spending	GDP			
Australia	2.7	1.4	4.3	3.2	7	8.2	8.6
Austria	1.9	2	2.2	1.9	7.6	7.9	8
Belgium	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.3	6.4	8.1	8.6
Canada	4	1	1	2.3	7.1	9.9	9.3
Czech Republic	..	..	2.2	2.3	3.8	7.2	7.1
Denmark	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.9	9.1	8.8	8.3
Finland	4.4	1.3	0.5	4.3	6.4	8.3	6.9
France	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	7.4	9.5	9.4
Germany	2	1.2	2.7	1.4	8.8	9.7	10.3
Greece	1.9	1.1	3.1	2.3	6.5	8.1	8.4
Hungary	..	..	0.9	3.4	..	7.7	6.8
Iceland	3.3	0.9	3.3	3	6.1	8.3	8.4
Ireland	2.3	3.1	5.1	7.6	8.4	7.6	6.8
Italy	3.6	2	1.1	1.8	7	8.5	8.2
Japan	3	3.2	3.4	0.9	6.5	6.6	7.4
Korea	..	7.2	4.9	3.3	..	4.7	5.1
Luxembourg	4.3	3.9	2.3	3.3	5.9	6.3	6
Mexico	..	0	-2	0.9	..	6.2	5.3
Netherlands	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.6	8	9	8.7
New Zealand	2.5	0.6	3.7	1.4	6	7.2	8.1
Norway	3.5	2.1	6.8	3.6	7	8.1	9.4
Poland	..	..	6	5.8	..	6.4	6.4
Portugal	4.9	3	4.1	3.1	5.6	7.3	7.7
Spain	4.7	2.3	2.3	3	5.4	7.3	7
Sweden	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.6	9.1	8.6	7.9
Switzerland	3	1	2.8	0.6	7.3	9.4	10.4
Turkey	3.6	2.5	7.5	2	3.3	3.7	4.8
United Kingdom	3.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	5.6	6.9	6.8
United States	5.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	8.7	13.2	12.9
OECD average(3)(4)	3.1	1.8	2.9	2.6	6.9	8.2	8.3
EU average (4)	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	7.1	8.1	7.9

Source: OECD Health Data 2001.

..=not available

Notes:

1. Total expenditure on health includes public and private spending.

2. The gross domestic product deflator has been used for both series.

3. OECD average excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Korea, Mexico, Poland and Slovakia.

4. Unweighted average.

Table 2. Health spending as percent of GDP by sources of funds, 1998

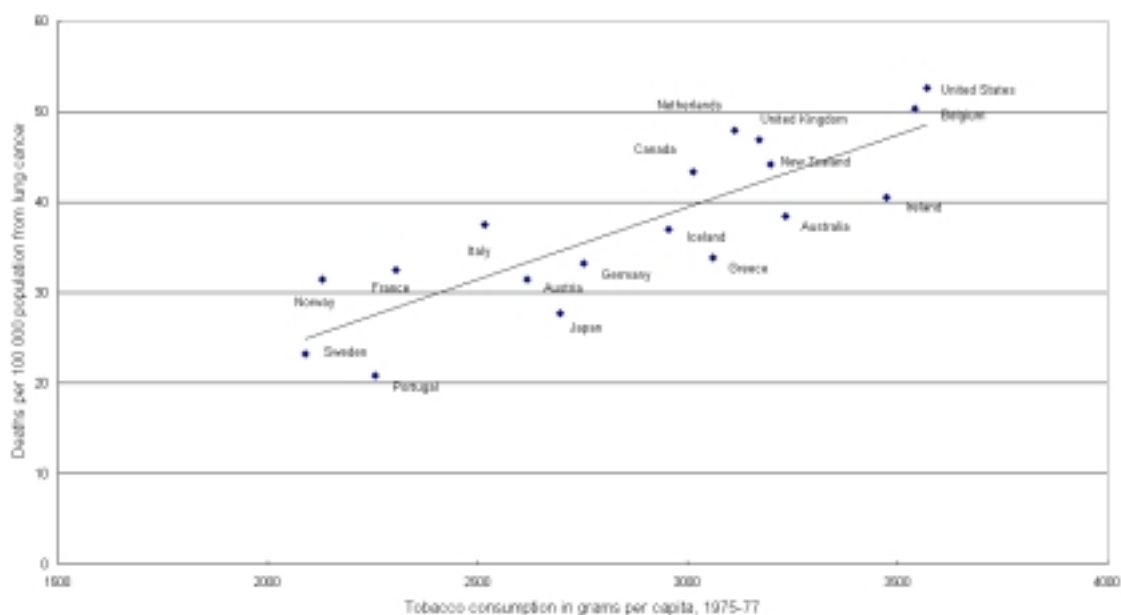
	Total health spending(1)	Public spending(2)	Private collective spending(3)	Out-of-pocket spending(4)
Australia	8.6	6	1.2	1.4
Austria	8	5.8	0.9	1.3
Canada	9.3	6.5	1.3	1.5
Czech Republic	7.1	6.5	0.0	0.6
Denmark	8.3	6.8	0.1	1.4
Finland	6.9	5.3	0.2	1.4
France	9.4	7.3	1.1	1.0
Germany	10.3	7.8	1.2	1.3
Iceland	8.4	7	0.1	1.3
Ireland	6.8	5.2	0.8	0.8
Italy	8.2	5.5	0.8	1.9
Japan	7.4	5.8	0.3	1.3
Korea	5.1	2.4	0.6	2.1
Mexico	5.3	2.6	0.1	2.6
Netherlands	8.7	6	2.0	0.7
New Zealand	8.1	6.3	0.5	1.3
Norway	9.4	7.1	0.2	2.1
United Kingdom	6.8	5.7	0.3	0.8
United States	12.9	5.8	5.1	2.0
Average of above countries (5)	8.2	5.9	0.9	1.4

Source : OECD Health Data 2001.

Notes:

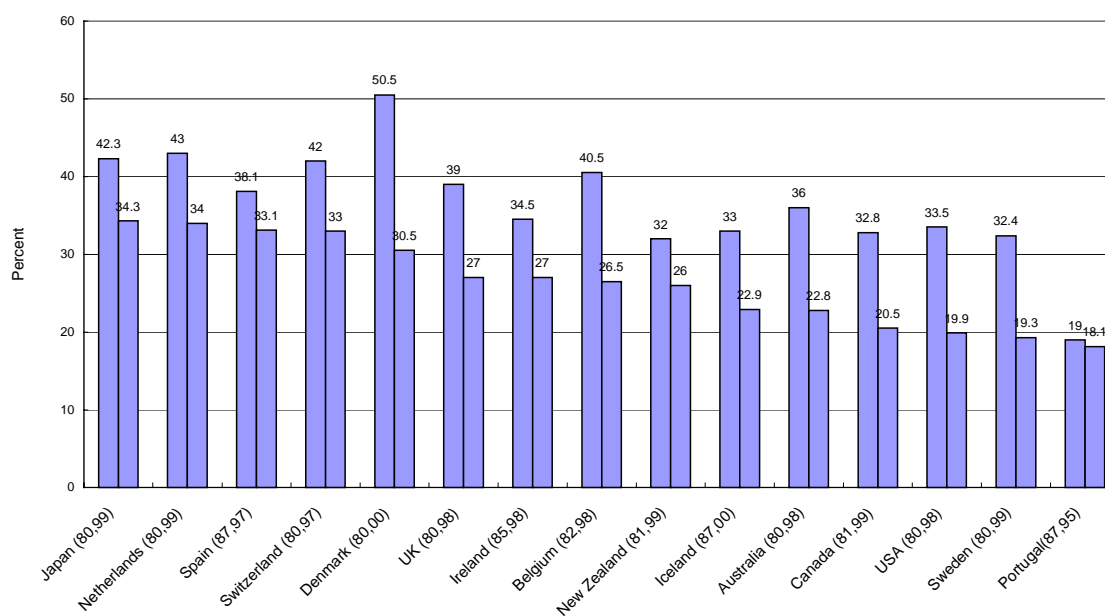
1. Total expenditure on health includes public and private spending.
2. Public expenditure includes government tax-funded and social security programmes.
3. Private collective spending includes private voluntary, private mandatory social insurance (group contracts and/or employer-subsidised programmes), plus charity and direct employer benefits.
4. Out-of-pocket spending comprises over-the-counter and cost-sharing (co-payment, co-insurance).
5. Unweighted average.

Chart 1: Tobacco consumption, 1975-77 and deaths from lung cancer, 1995-97



Source: OECD Health Data 2001.

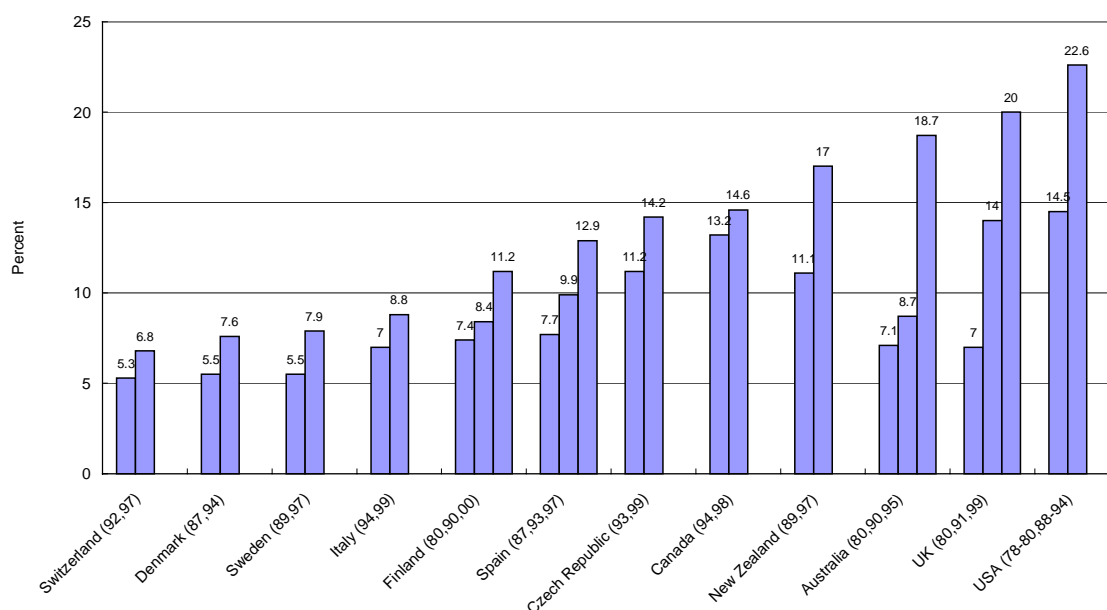
Chart 2: Proportion of adults who report being daily smokers



Source: OECD Health Data 2001.

Note: Numbers in brackets list years for which survey data are reported in the chart.

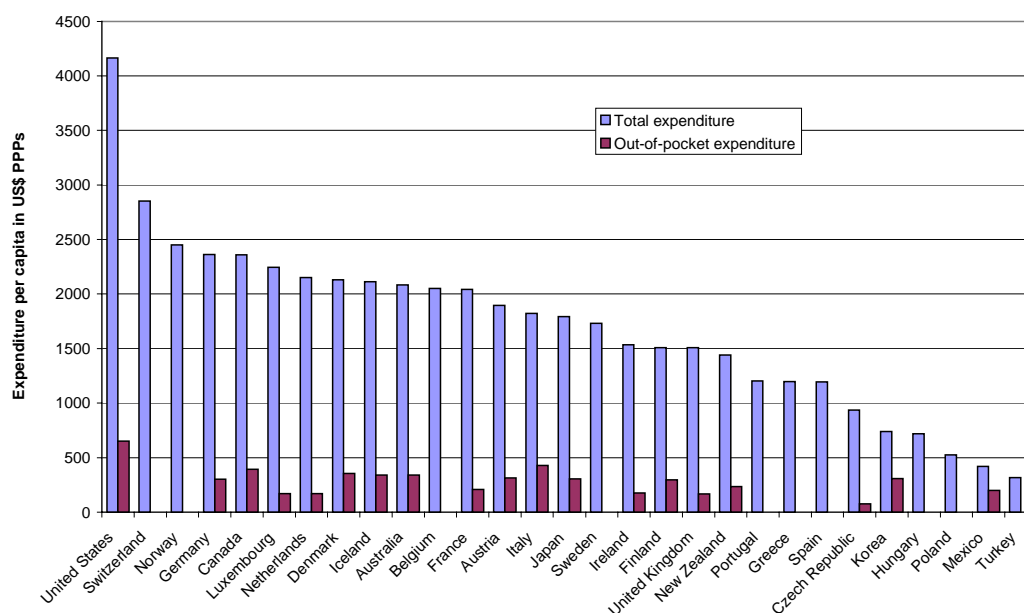
Chart 3: Obesity among the adult population (1)



Source: OECD Health Data 2001.

Note: Numbers in brackets list years for which survey data are reported in the chart.
1. Obesity is defined as a body mass index over 30.

Chart 4. Per capita expenditure on health, 1998, in US\$ PPPs(1)



Source : OECD Health Data 2001.

Notes:

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.