**OECD Health Statistics 2014**

How does the Russian Federation compare?

Total health spending accounted for 6.3% of GDP in the **Russian Federation** in 2012, compared with an OECD average of 9.3%. Health spending as a share of GDP among OECD countries is highest in the United States, which spent 16.9% of its GDP on health in 2012.

The **Russian Federation** also ranks below the OECD average in terms of health expenditure per capita, with spending of 1474 USD in 2012 (calculated based on purchasing power parity), compared with an OECD average of 3484 USD.
The public sector is the main source of health funding in nearly all OECD countries. In the **Russian Federation**, 61% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, much lower than the average of 72% in OECD countries. The public share of health spending in the **Russian Federation** is, however, higher than in a number of OECD countries including the United States (48%), Mexico (51%) and Korea (54%).

**Resources in the health sector**

In 2012, the **Russian Federation** had 4.9 physicians per 1000 population, a much higher number than the OECD average of 3.2. There were 7.5 nurses per 1000 population in the **Russian Federation** in 2012, a number slightly below the OECD average of 8.8 in 2012.

The number of hospital beds in the **Russian Federation** was 9.3 per 1000 population in 2012, almost two-times greater than the OECD average (4.8 beds) in 2012. As in most OECD countries, the number of hospital beds per capita in the **Russian Federation** has nonetheless fallen over the past decade, down from 11.4 per 1000 population in 2000.

**Health status and risk factors**

Compared with OECD countries, the **Russian Federation** has very high levels of mortality and shorter life expectancy. In 2012, life expectancy at birth in the **Russian Federation** was 70.2 years, ten years lower than the OECD average (80.2 years). It is lower also compared with countries with similar income levels such as Turkey, Mexico or Chile. While mortality rates have been steadily decreasing over the past two decades in most OECD countries, in the **Russian Federation**, they increased sharply during the economic transition from 1991 to 1994, especially for men, leading to a sharp reduction in life expectancy. Following a decrease in mortality rates between 1994 and 1998, they went up again following the crisis in 1998, before starting to come down since 2004.

The infant mortality rate in the **Russian Federation** has been cut by more than half over the past two decades, from 17.3 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 8.6 deaths in 2012. Nonetheless, it remains higher than the OECD average of 4.0 deaths per 1000 births.

Tobacco smoking is a major risk factor for the main causes of death in the **Russian Federation**, including cardiovascular diseases and a range of cancers. One-third (33.8%) of adults in the **Russian Federation** reported to smoke every day in 2009, the same rate as in 1998, and a much higher rate than the current OECD average of 21.0%. The smoking rate in the **Russian Federation** is higher than in all OECD countries with the exception of Greece.

Obesity rates have increased in recent decades in all OECD countries, although there are notable differences. In the **Russian Federation**, the obesity rate among adults – based on self-reported data – was 18.4 for men and 29.8 for women in 2008 according to the World Health Organisation. This is higher than the average of 15.5% for men and 15.2% for women across OECD countries in 2012. 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.