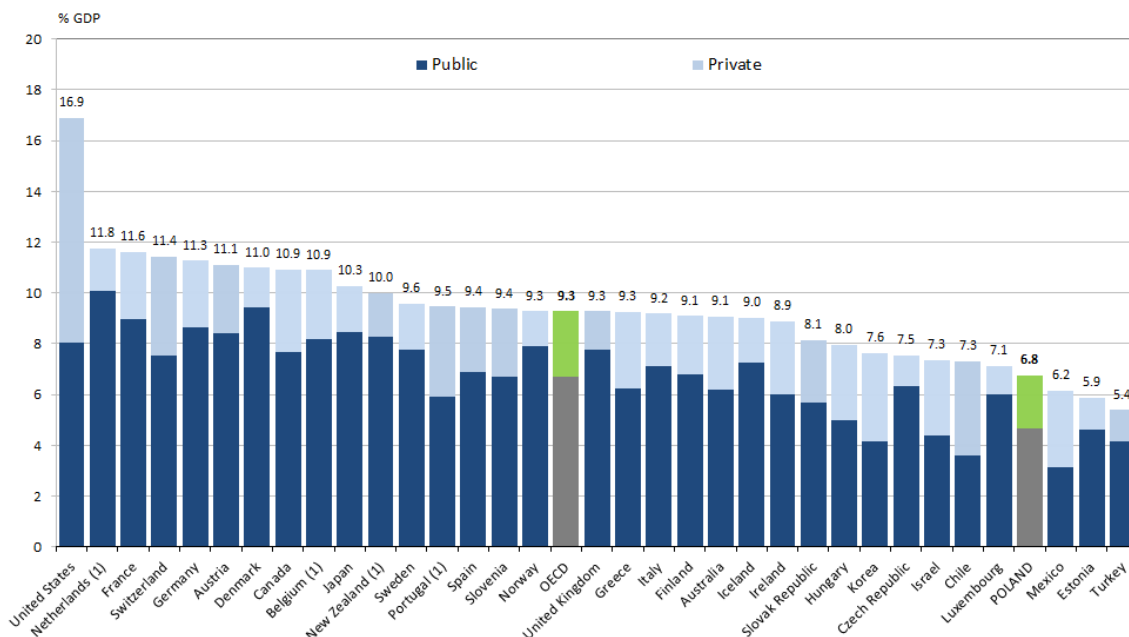


## OECD Health Statistics 2014

### How does Poland compare?

Total health spending accounted for 6.8% of GDP in **Poland** in 2012, 2 ½ percentage points lower than the OECD average of 9.3%. Health spending as a share of GDP is highest in the United States (which spent 16.9% of its GDP on health in 2012) and in a number of European countries including the Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Germany (all allocating over 11%). The public sector is the main source of health funding in nearly all OECD countries. In **Poland**, 69% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, slightly below the average of 72% in OECD countries.

Health expenditure, public and private, as a share of GDP, OECD countries, 2012 or latest year

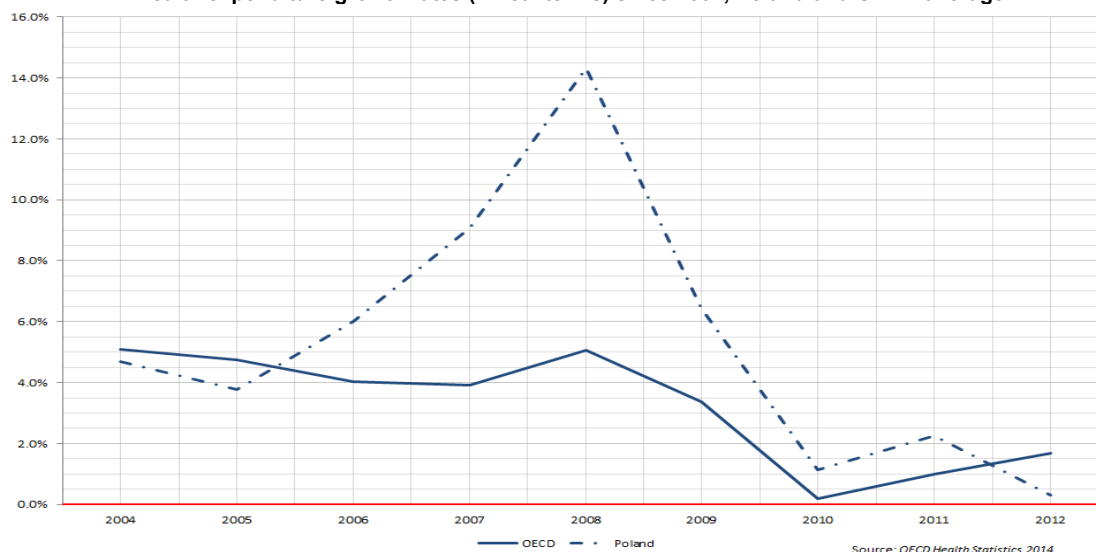


1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

As in many other OECD countries, health spending in **Poland** slowed down markedly in recent years following the economic crisis, with the growth rate averaging about 1% per year in real terms between 2010 and 2012.

Health expenditure growth rates (in real terms) since 2004, Poland and OECD average



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

In many OECD countries, expenditure for pharmaceuticals decreased in recent years, contributing to the overall slowdown or reduction in health spending. In **Poland**, the growth in pharmaceutical spending also slowed down markedly and was pretty much flat in real terms in 2010 and 2011, before falling by nearly 7% in 2012. This reduction in 2012 was partly due to a price reduction of reimbursed medicines negotiated between the national health insurance fund and pharmaceutical companies.



## Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in **Poland** stood at 76.9 years, remaining more than 3 years below the OECD average of 80.2 years. Japan enjoyed the highest life expectancy among OECD countries (83.2 years), followed by Iceland and Switzerland with 83.0 and 82.8 years, respectively.

The proportion of daily smokers among adults has declined in **Poland** over the past decade, coming down from 27.6% in 2001 to 23.8% in 2009 (latest year available), but still remains above the OECD average (20.7% in 2012). Sweden, Iceland, the United States and Australia provide examples of countries that have achieved greater progress in reducing tobacco consumption, with current smoking rates among adults at 15% or below.

Obesity rates have increased in recent decades in all OECD countries, although there are notable differences. In **Poland**, the obesity rate among adults – based on self-reported height and weight – was 15.8% in 2009, up from 11.4% in 1996. This is much lower than the rate in the United States (28.6% in 2012 based also on self-reported data), but higher than in many other European countries. The growing prevalence of obesity foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

## Key facts for Poland from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Poland		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.9	73.8	80.2	77.1	29 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	72.7	69.6	77.5	74.0	29 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	81.1	78.0	82.8	80.2	29 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	15.4	13.5	17.7	15.6	30 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	19.9	17.5	20.9	19.1	29 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	483.7	658.9	296.4	428.5	5 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	250.8	272.9	213.1	242.5	4 out of 34
Risk factors to health (behavioural)					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	23.8 (2009)	27.6 (2001)	20.7	26.0	8 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	10.2	8.4	9.0	9.5	12 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	15.8 (2009)	11.4 (1996)	15.4	11.9	12 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	..	..	22.7	18.7	..
Health expenditure					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	6.8	5.5	9.3	7.7	31 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	1540	584	3484	1888	31 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	321	208 2002	498	300	27 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	22.3	29.5 2002	15.9	17.9	4 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	69.2	70.0	72.3	71.4	23 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	22.7	30.0	19.0	20.5	9 out of 34
Health care resources					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.7	30 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	5.5	5.0	8.8	7.5	27 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	6.5	6.7 (2003)	4.8	5.6	7 out of 34

\*Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

More information on **OECD Health Statistics 2014** is available at [www.oecd.org/health/healthdata](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata). For more information on OECD's work on **Poland**, please visit [www.oecd.org/poland](http://www.oecd.org/poland).