

Table 1: Growth of expenditure on health, 1990-2001

	Real annual per capita growth rates, 1990-2001 (%) ⁽¹⁾		Health spending as percentage of GDP ⁽²⁾		
	Health spending	GDP	1990	2000	2001
Australia	3.8	2.4	7.8	8.9	..
Austria	2.6	1.8	7.1	7.7	7.7
Belgium	3.5	1.7	7.4	8.6	9.0
Canada	2.3	1.6	9.0	9.2	9.7
Czech Republic	4.1	0.6	5.0	7.1	7.3
Denmark	1.9	1.9	8.5	8.3	8.6
Finland	0.5	1.6	7.8	6.7	7.0
France	2.5	1.5	8.6	9.3	9.5
Germany	2.0	1.2	8.5	10.6	10.7
Greece	4.0	1.8	7.4	9.4	9.4
Hungary	2.1	2.6	7.1	6.7	6.8
Iceland	2.8	1.6	8.0	9.3	9.2
Ireland	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5
Italy	1.9	1.4	8.0	8.2	8.4
Japan	3.8	1.1	5.9	7.6	..
Korea	7.4	5.2	4.8	5.9	..
Luxembourg	3.0	3.9	6.1	5.6	..
Mexico	4.9	1.4	4.5	5.6	6.6
Netherlands	3.1	2.1	8.0	8.6	8.9
New Zealand	3.0	1.5	6.9	8.0	8.1
Norway	3.5	2.8	7.7	7.7	8.3
Poland	5.0	3.3	5.3	6.0	6.3
Portugal	6.1	2.3	6.2	9.0	9.2
Slovak Republic	5.7	5.7
Spain	3.4	2.3	6.7	7.5	7.5
Sweden	2.1	1.5	8.2	8.4	8.7
Switzerland	2.4	0.2	8.5	10.7	10.9
United Kingdom	4.2	2.0	6.0	7.3	7.6
United States	3.2	1.7	11.9	13.1	13.9
OECD average (3)	3.4	2.1	7.3	8.1	8.4

Notes:

(1) Australia, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg 1990-2000, Hungary 1991-2001, Germany 1992-2001.

(2) Hungary 1991, Germany 1992.

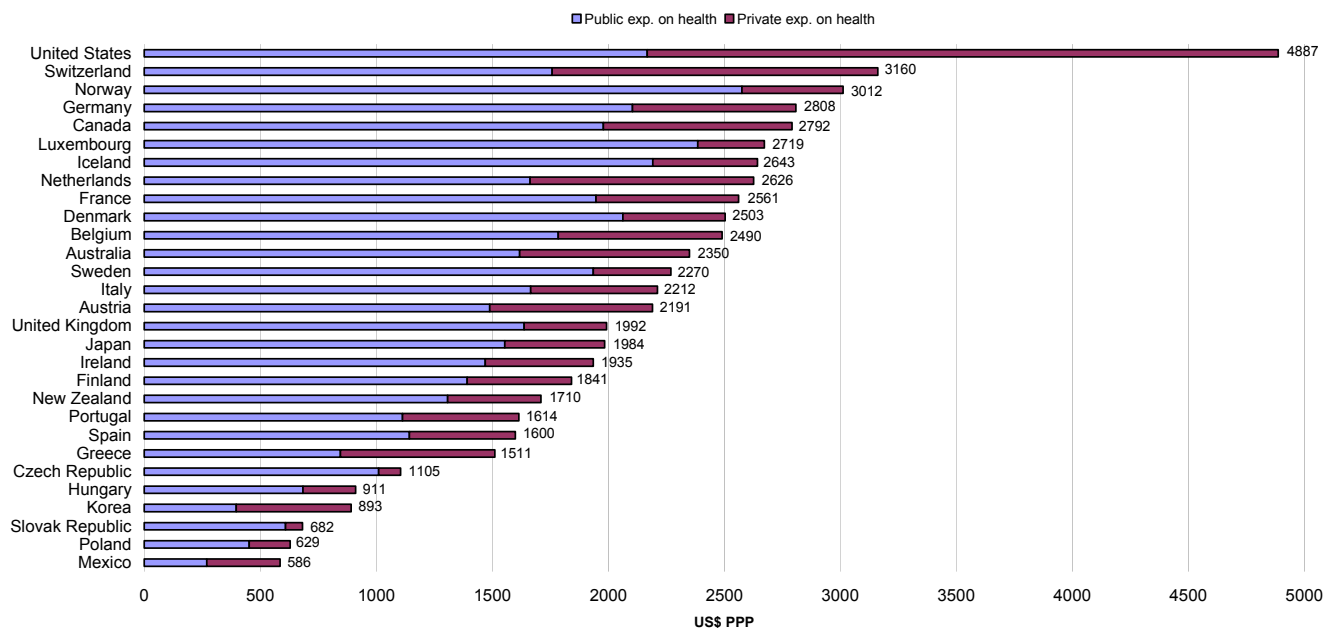
(3) OECD average excludes Slovak Republic and Turkey. The OECD average for 2001 includes data for 2000 for Australia, Korea, Japan and Luxembourg.

Growth in health spending and GDP are calculated based on 1995 GDP constant prices.

No recent estimates are available for Turkey.

Source OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 1: Health expenditure per capita, US\$ PPP, 2001



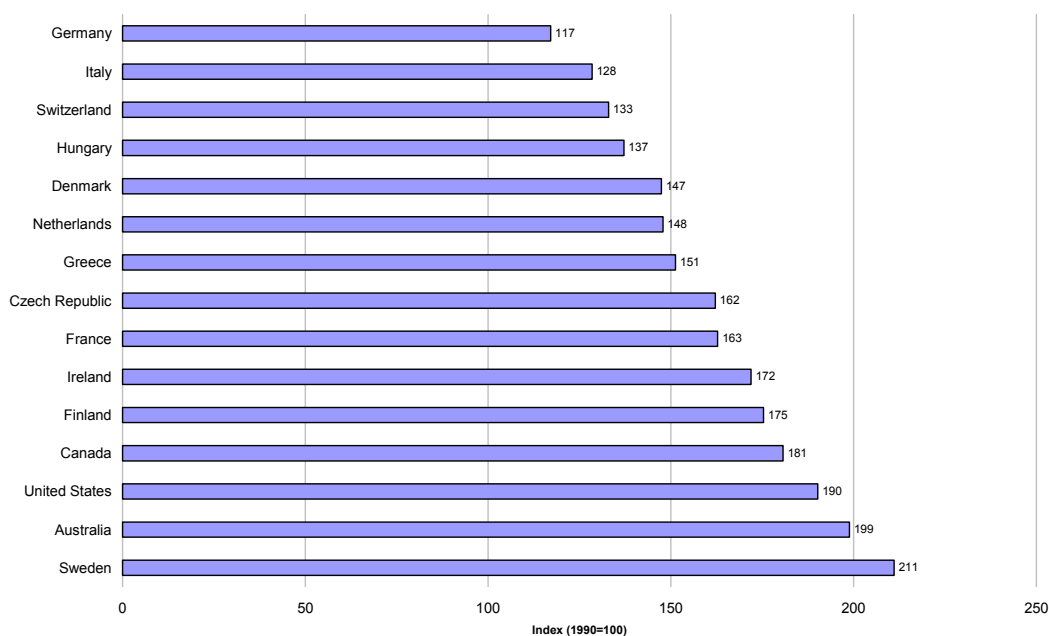
Notes:

Australia, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg and Switzerland: 2000

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) 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.

Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 2: Growth in pharmaceutical expenditure per capita, in real terms, 1990-2001 (1990=100)



Notes:

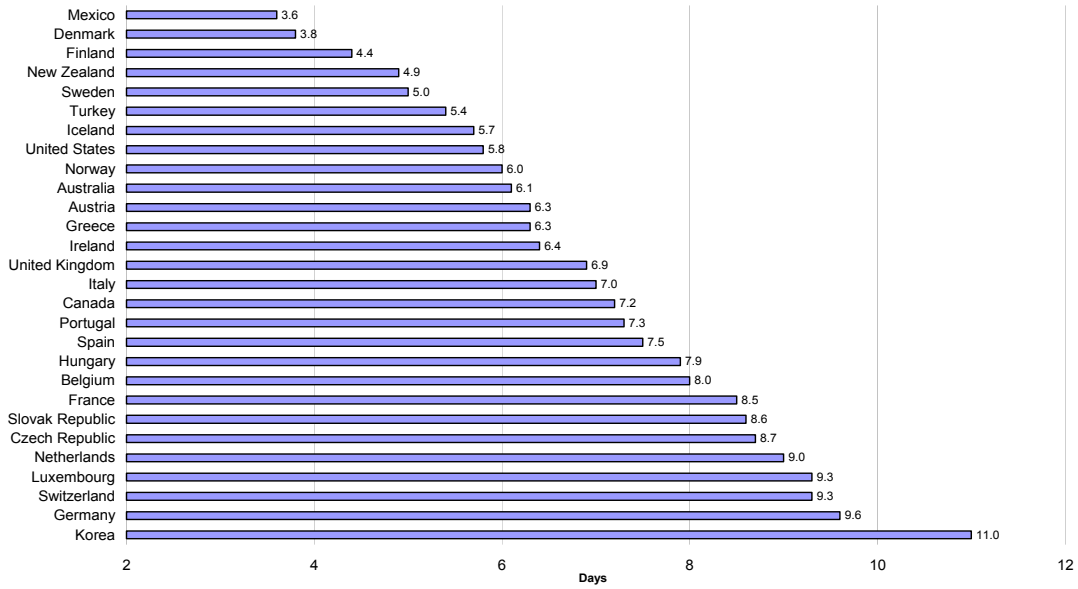
Australia and Switzerland: 1990-2000

Hungary: 1991-2001; Germany 1992-2001

Growth in pharmaceutical spending is calculated based on 1995 GDP constant prices.

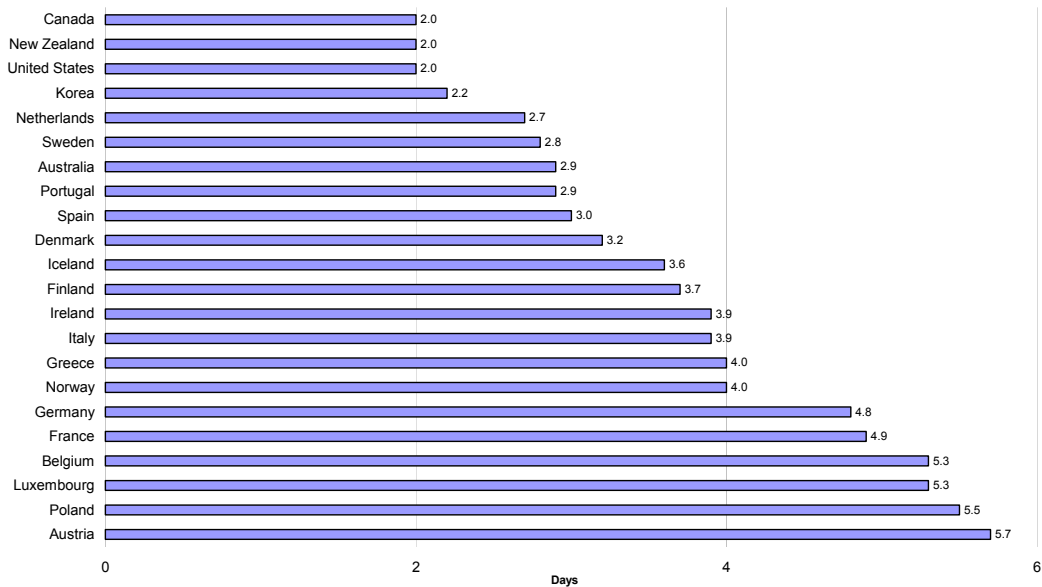
Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 3: Average length of stay (ALOS) for acute care, 2000



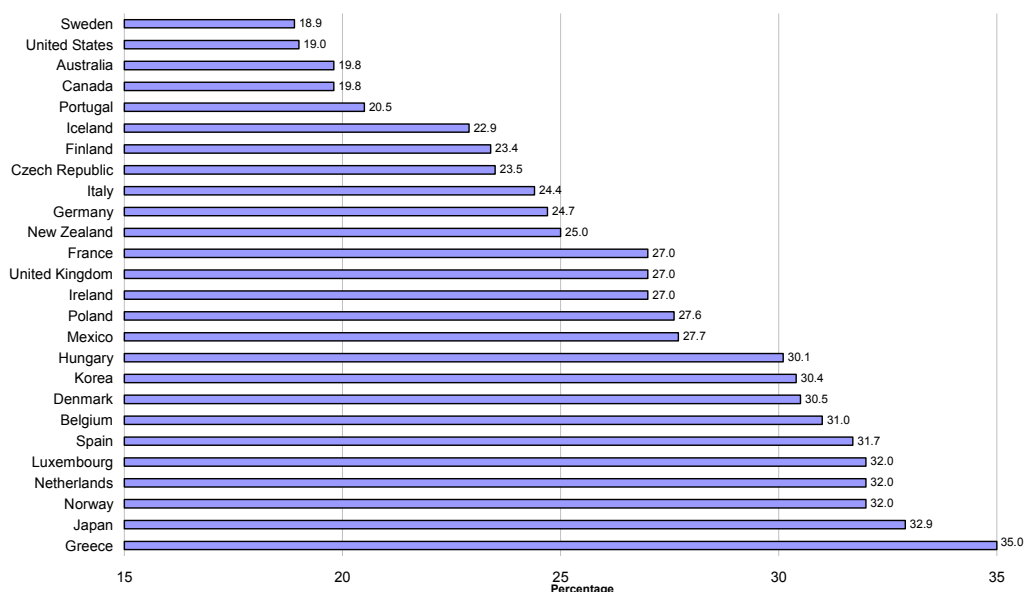
Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 4: Average length of stay (ALOS) for normal delivery, 2000



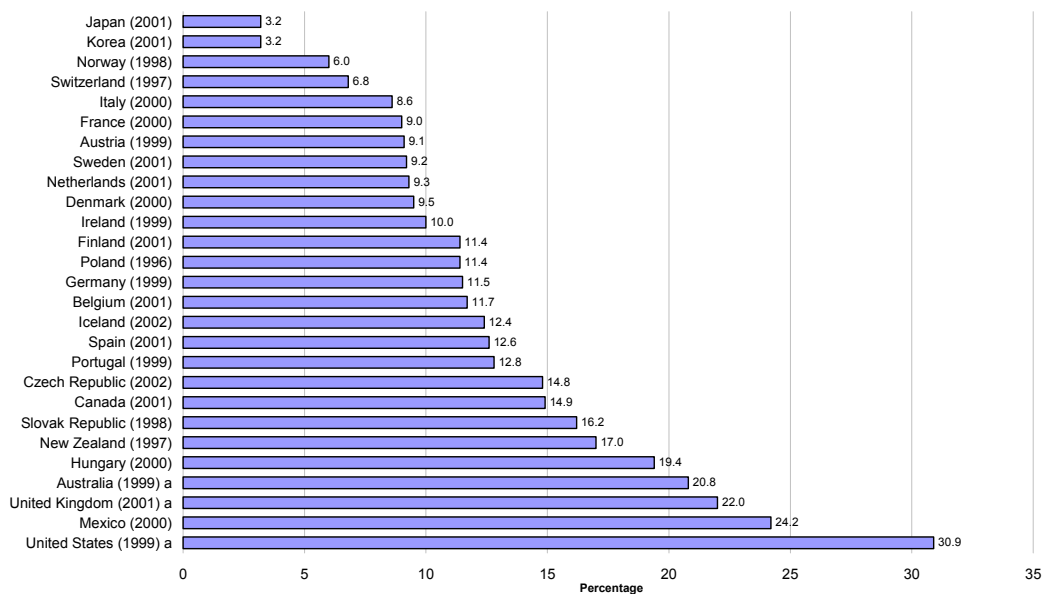
Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 5: Proportion of adults who report being daily smokers, 2000 (or latest year available)



Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Chart 6: Obesity rates among the adult population, latest year available



Notes:

Obesity rates are defined as the percentage of the population with a Body Mass Index (BMI) over 30. The BMI is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight status in relation to height (weight/height², with weight in kilograms and height in metres).

(a) For Australia, UK and US, figures are based on health examinations, rather than self-reported information. Obesity estimates arising from health examinations by professionals are generally higher and more reliable than those coming from self-reports in health interview surveys, because they preclude any misreporting of people's height and weight. However, health examinations are only conducted regularly in a few countries. For Australia and the United States, available estimates of obesity rates based on self-reports are respectively 17.9% in 2001 and 22% in 1999.

Source: OECD Health Data 2003.