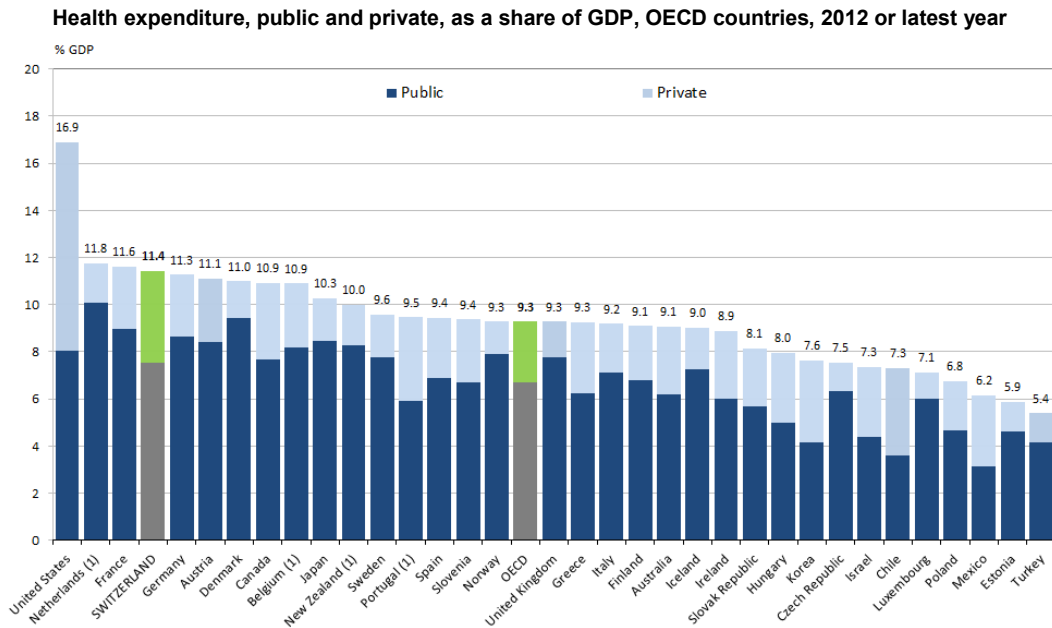


# OECD Health Statistics 2014

## How does Switzerland compare?

Health spending accounted for 11.4% of GDP in **Switzerland** in 2012, two percentage points higher than the OECD average of 9.3%. However, health spending as a share of GDP remains much lower in **Switzerland** than in the United States (which spent 16.9% of its GDP on health in 2012). It is roughly on the same level as the Netherlands, France, Germany and Austria.

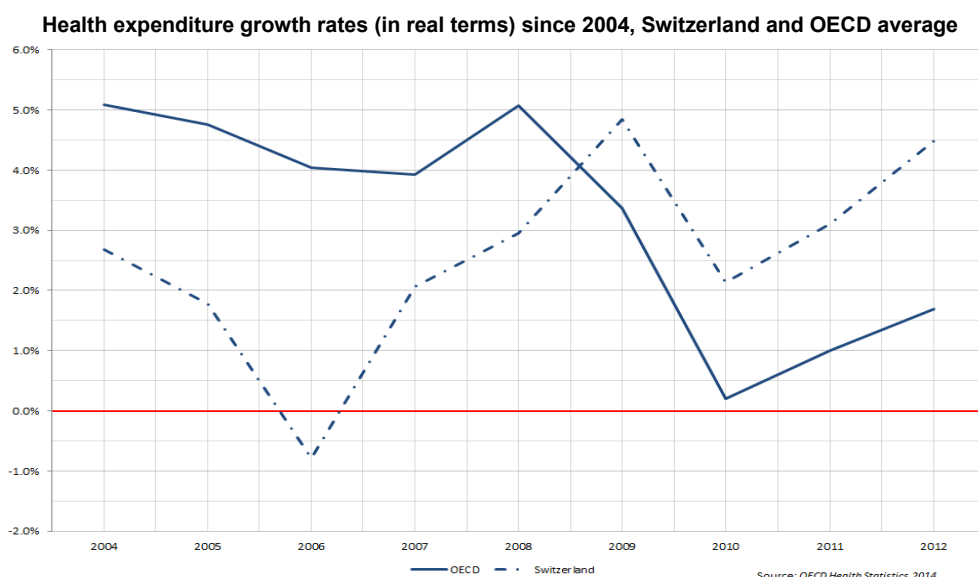
The public sector is the main source of health funding in nearly all OECD countries. In **Switzerland**, 66% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, below the OECD average of 72%.



1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

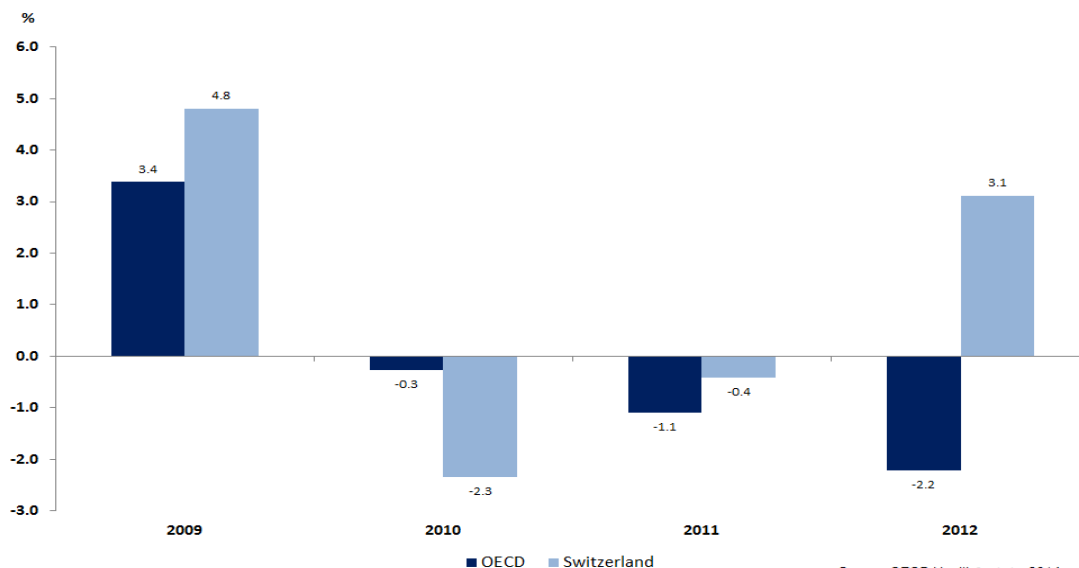
Unlike most OECD countries, health spending growth in **Switzerland** has not been affected much by the economic crisis. While there was a slowdown in 2010, health expenditure in **Switzerland** increased in real terms by over 3% in 2011 and 4.5% in 2012, a much higher growth rate than the average across OECD countries.



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

In many OECD countries, expenditure for pharmaceuticals decreased in recent years. In **Switzerland**, pharmaceutical spending fell in real terms by 2.3% in 2010 and 0.4% in 2011, before rising again by over 3% in 2012. **Switzerland** introduced a series of measures to contain pharmaceutical spending growth in 2010 and 2011, including expanding the basket of countries for external price referencing and a more frequent price assessment for reimbursable pharmaceuticals, putting downward pressure on prices.

Annual growth of pharmaceutical spending (in real terms) since 2009, Switzerland and OECD average



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

### Health status and risk factors

In 2012, **Switzerland** had the third highest life expectancy among OECD countries, at 82.8 years. Only Japan and Iceland enjoyed a higher life expectancy than Switzerland with respectively 83.2 and 83.0 years. The life expectancy in **Switzerland** is 2 ½ years longer than the OECD average (80.2), and 4 years longer than in the United States (78.7 years).

The proportion of daily smokers among adults has declined over the past decade in most OECD countries. In **Switzerland**, the proportion decreased from 26.4% in 2002 to 20.4% in 2012, slightly lower than the current OECD average (20.7%). Sweden, Iceland, the United States and Australia provide examples of countries that have achieved greater progress in lowering smoking rates, with less than 15% of adults reporting to smoke every day.

Obesity rates have significantly increased in recent decades in all OECD countries, although there are notable differences. In **Switzerland**, the obesity rate among adults – based on self-reported data – increased from 5.4% in 1992, to 7.7% in 2002 and 10.3% in 2012. Although this rate remains much lower than in most other OECD 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 Switzerland from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Switzerland		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
<b>Health status</b>					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	79.9	80.2	77.1	3 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	80.6	77.0	77.5	74.0	2 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	84.9	82.8	82.8	80.2	4 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	19.3	17.0	17.7	15.6	2 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	22.3	20.9	20.9	19.1	4 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	232.2	(2010) 331.9	296.4	428.5	24 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	187.5	(2010) 216.1	213.1	242.5	29 out of 34
<b>Risk factors to health (behavioural)</b>					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	20.4	26.4	(2002) 20.7	26.0	19 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	9.9	11.2	9.0	9.5	15 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	10.3	7.7	(2002) 15.4	11.9	27 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	..	..	22.7	18.7	..
<b>Health expenditure</b>					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	11.4	9.9	9.3	7.7	4 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	6080	3225	3484	1888	3 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	562	349	498	300	11 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	9.2	10.8	15.9	17.9	28 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	65.8	55.4	72.3	71.4	27 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	26.0	33.0	19.0	20.5	7 out of 34
<b>Health care resources</b>					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	3.9	..	3.2	2.7	6 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	16.6	(2011) 12.9	8.8	7.5	1 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	4.8	6.3	4.8	5.6	15 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 **Switzerland**, please visit [www.oecd.org/switzerland](http://www.oecd.org/switzerland).