

Technical Annex to the *Economic Note*
“Setting the Record Straight on Health Care Funding in Canada”
published on December 15, 2015

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Additional explanations on Figure 2

The data used for the comparisons in Figure 2 of the *Economic Note* are contained in Table A-1 of this Technical Annex, and are drawn from the following source:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure and financing, Health expenditure indicators, (Database).

The categories of health care expenditures for which comparisons were made are the following:

- 1) In-patient curative and rehabilitative care and current expenditures on health services offered in the offices of physicians
- 2) Out-patient dental care
- 3) Services of long-term nursing care
- 4) Prescribed and over-the-counter medicines and other medical non-durables
- 5) Current expenditure on health care (all functions)

Fifteen OECD countries were chosen to serve as a basis for comparison with Canada. These countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Four criteria were used to determine which OECD countries would be included in the final sample:

✓ Universality of the health care system:

Only countries whose health care systems provide universal insurance coverage to all their citizens were included. The countries excluded on this basis are Chile, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey, and the United States.

✓ Availability of data:

Some countries were excluded from the final sample because data on the care provided in hospitals and in doctors' offices were not available in the OECD database. This is the case for Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

✓ Comparability of data:

Certain countries were excluded because the available data presented obvious and serious problems in terms of their comparability with the Canadian data. The Netherlands and Israel were excluded for this reason. The case of the Netherlands, whose system is among the most renowned in the world (1st in the Euro Health Consumer Index in 2014), is notable in this regard. The OECD recognizes that the public sector's share of expenditures in the Netherlands is overestimated in its data, which means any comparisons would be distorted.

✓ Size of the population:

Countries with populations below 4 million were excluded. These are Iceland, Luxembourg, Estonia, and Slovenia.

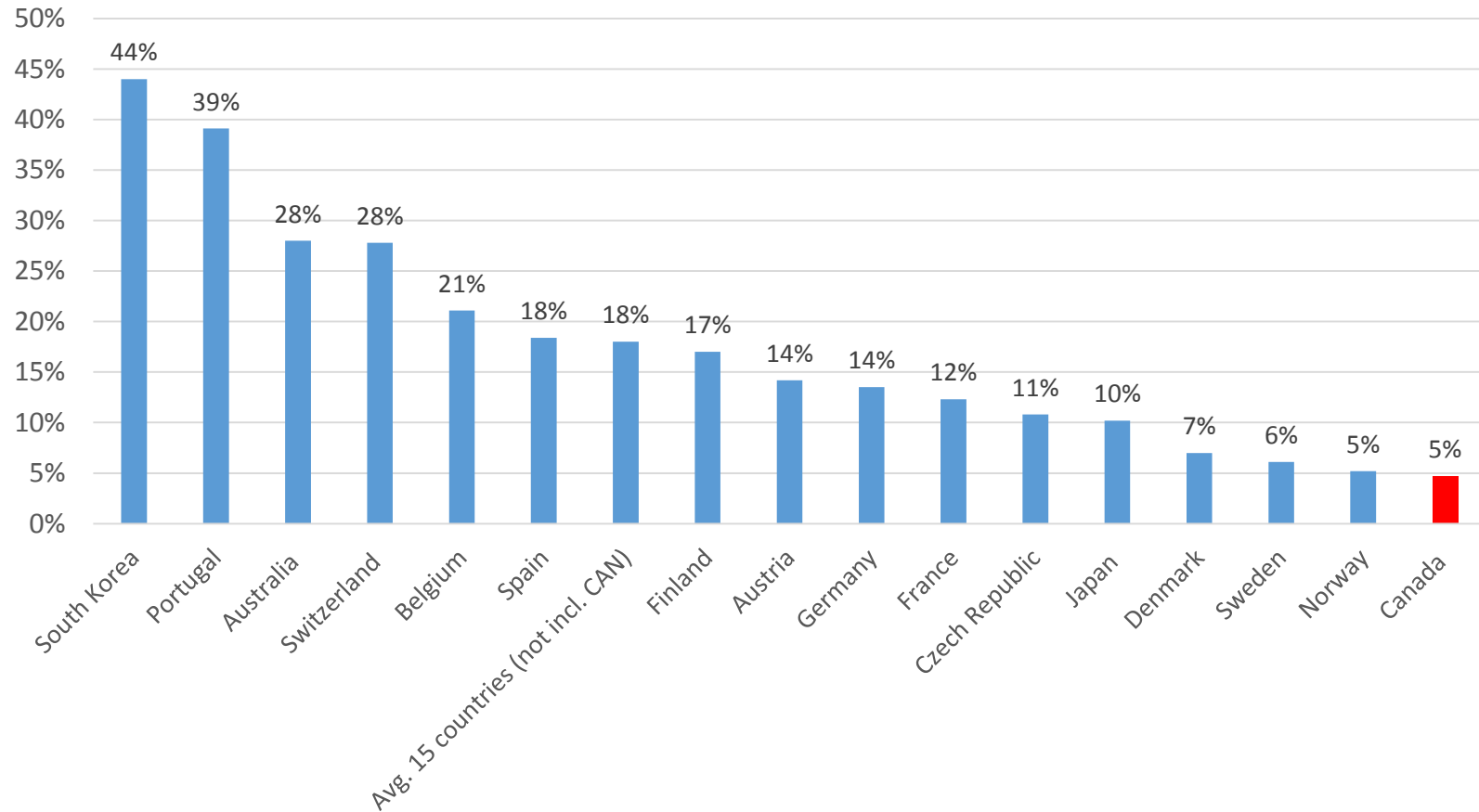
Table A-1

Proportion of private health care spending, by spending category, in Canada and in 15 other OECD countries, 2013

	Hospital and medical care (Fig. A-1)	Outpatient dental care (Fig. A-2)	Long-term care (Fig. A-3)	Pharmaceutical products (Fig. A-4)	Total current health care spending (Fig. A-5)
Australia	28%	75%	75%	51%	32%
Austria	14%	52%	19%	32%	24%
Belgium	21%	48%	18%	34%	22%
Czech Rep.	11%	43%	-	38%	16%
Denmark	7%	83%	9%	58%	16%
Finland	17%	58%	19%	47%	25%
France	12%	65%	2%	31%	21%
Germany	14%	43%	35%	64%	24%
Japan	10%	23%	14%	29%	16%
Norway	5%	71%	9%	43%	15%
Portugal	39%	-	-	45%	33%
South Korea	44%	82%	27%	45%	44%
Spain	18%	99%	20%	39%	29%
Sweden	6%	62%	4%	48%	16%
Switzerland	28%	94%	28%	35%	34%
Average of 15 OECD countries (other than Canada)	18%	64%	16%	40%	25%
Canada	5%	94%	18%	64%	29%

Figure A-1

Proportion of private spending for care provided in hospitals and in doctors' offices, 2013

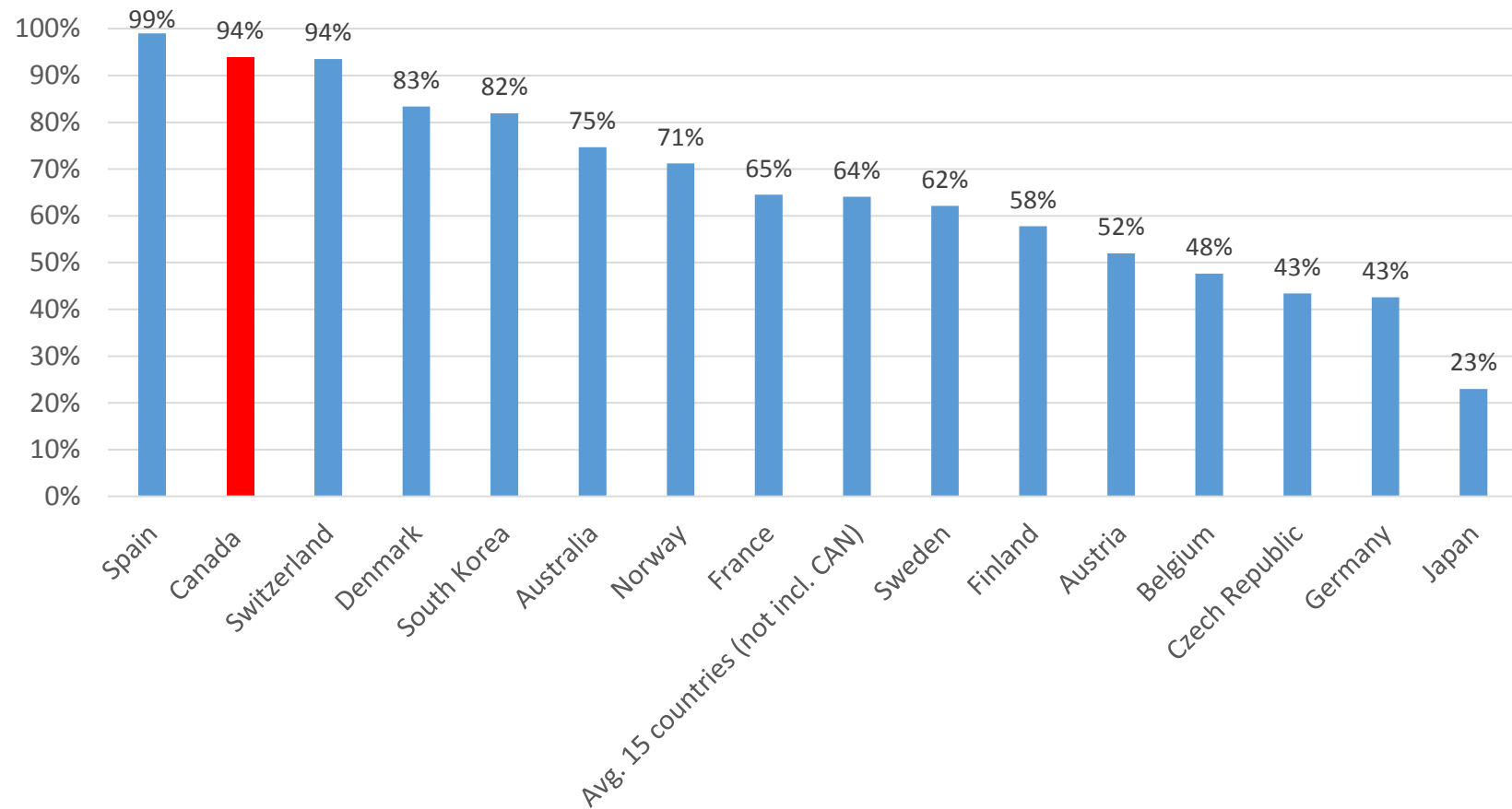


Source: OECD, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure indicators: Current expenditure on health care according to financing agent.

Note: The data for Australia, Canada, Japan, and Switzerland are for the year 2012.

Figure A-2

Proportion of private spending for outpatient dental care, 2013

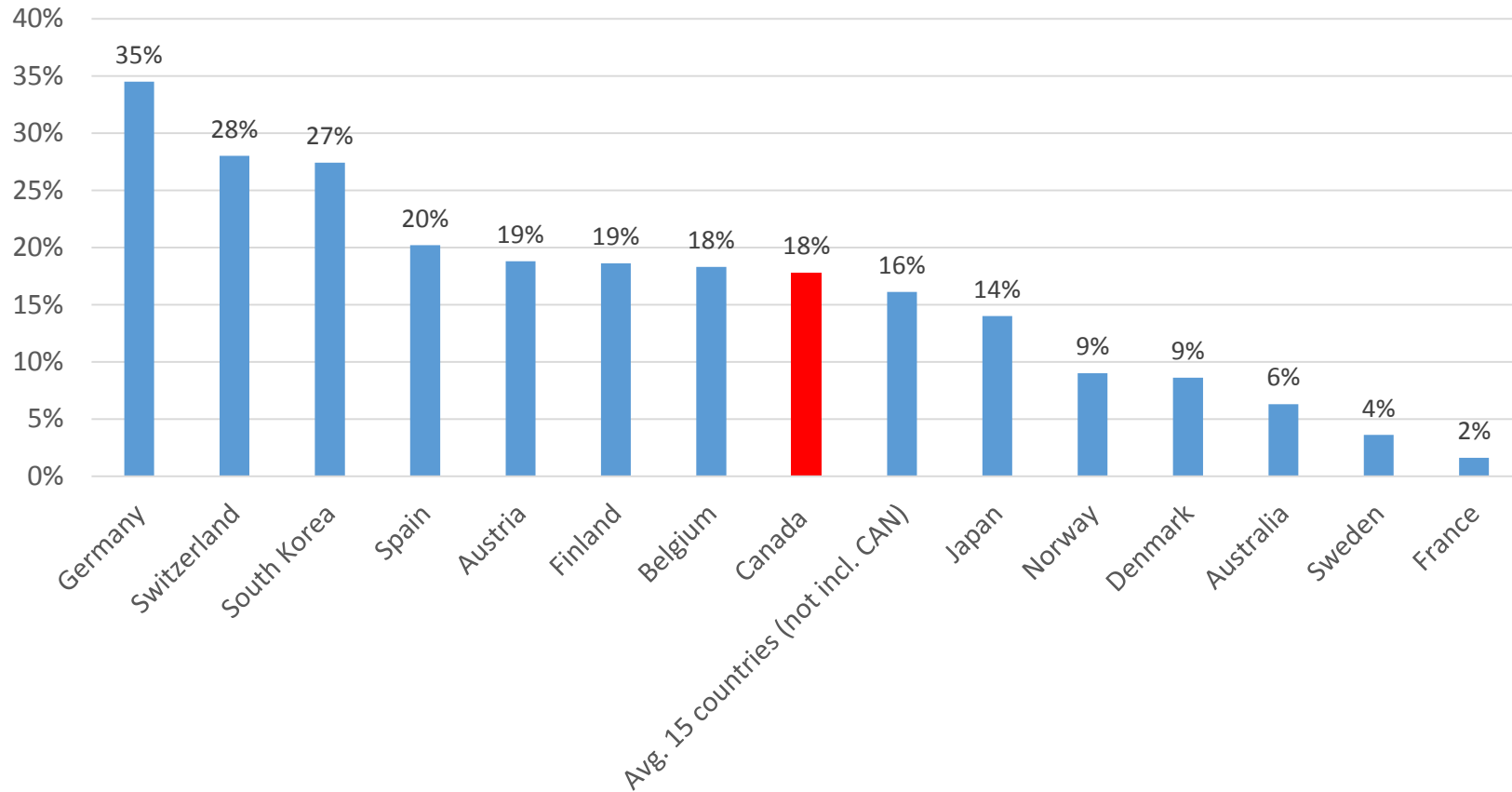


Source: OECD, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure indicators: Current expenditure on health care according to financing agent.

Note: The data for Australia, Canada, Japan, and Switzerland are for the year 2012.

Figure A-3

Proportion of private spending for long-term care, 2013

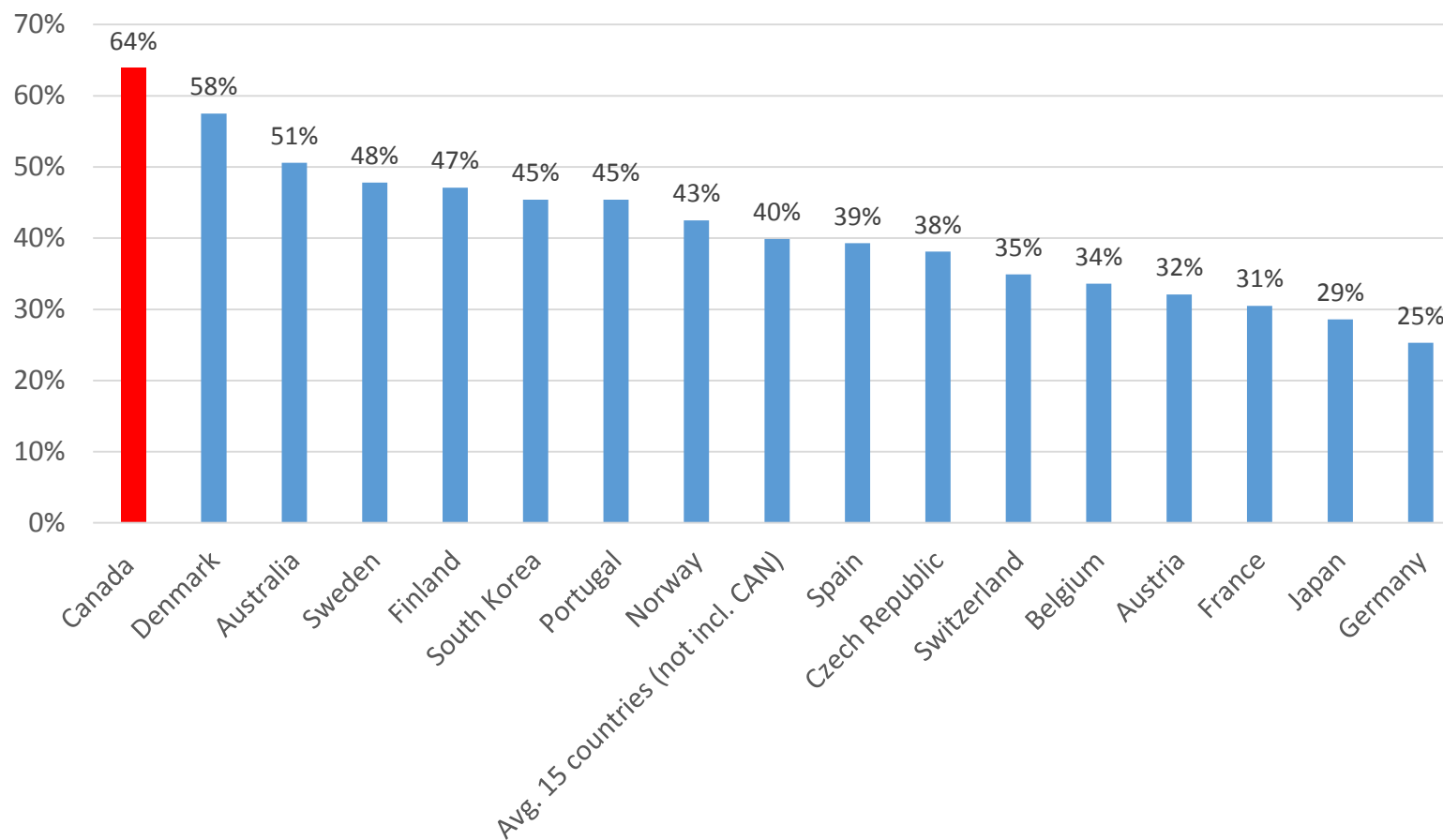


Source: OECD, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure indicators: Current expenditure on health care according to financing agent.

Note: The data for Australia, Canada, Japan, and Switzerland are for the year 2012.

Figure A-4

Proportion of private spending for medicines (prescribed and over-the-counter) and medical non-durables, 2013

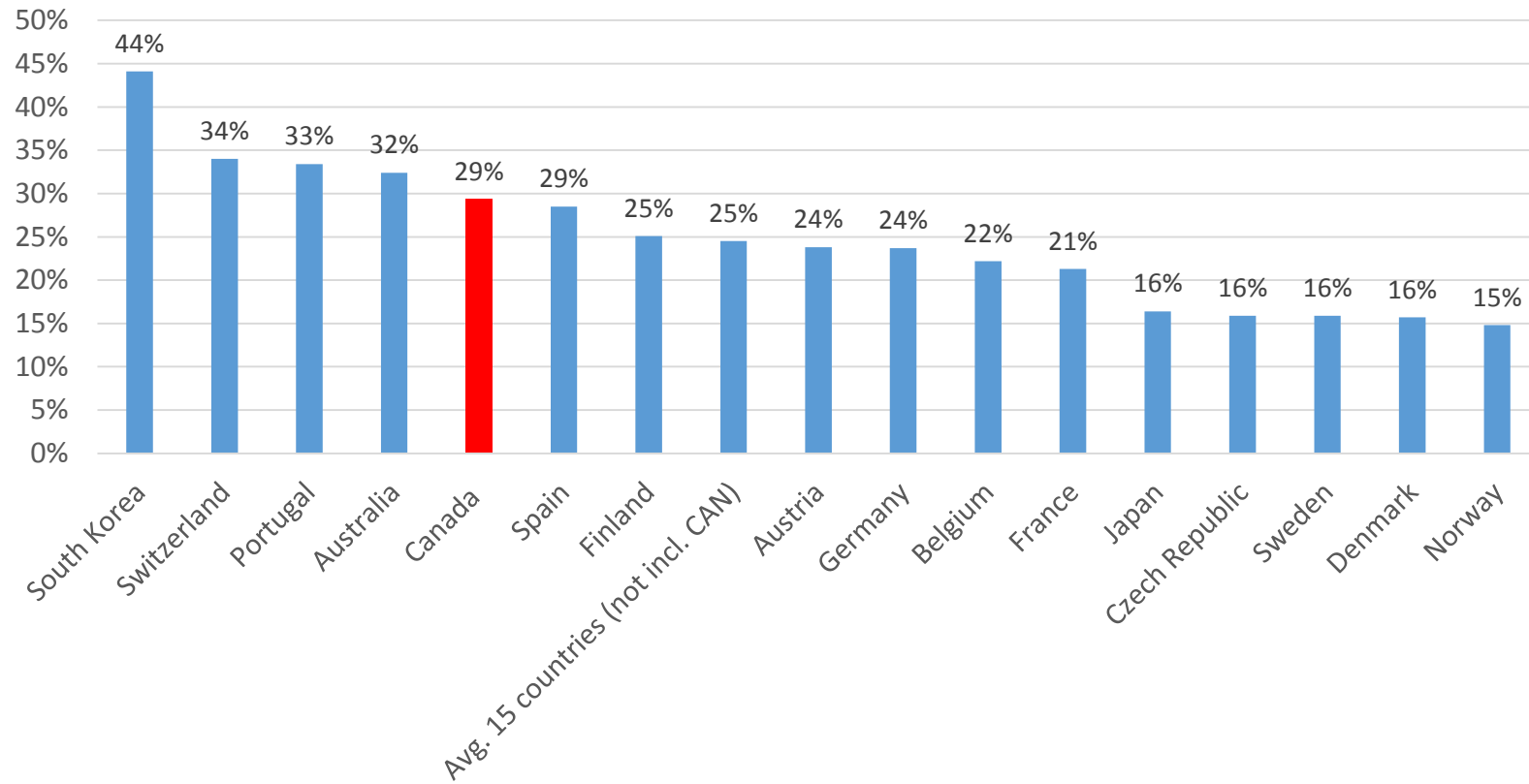


Source: OECD, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure indicators: Current expenditure on health care according to financing agent.

Note: The data for Australia, Canada, Japan, and Switzerland are for the year 2012.

Figure A-5

Proportion of private spending out of total current health care spending, 2013



Source: OECD, OECD Health Statistics, Health expenditure indicators: Current expenditure on health care according to financing agent.

Note: The data for Australia, Canada, Japan, and Switzerland are for the year 2012.