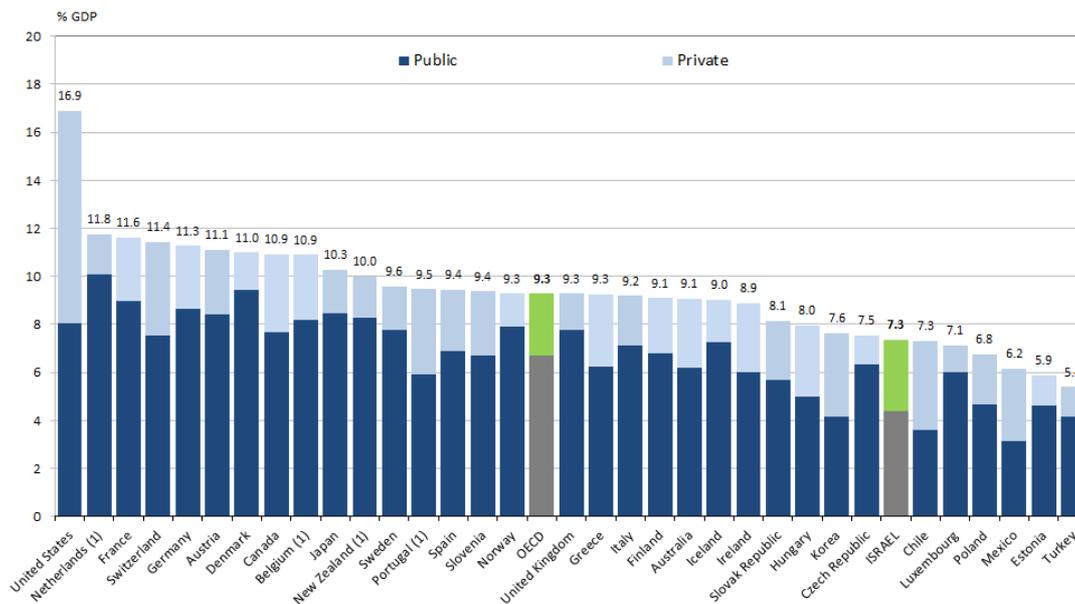


OECD Health Statistics 2014

How does Israel¹ compare?

Health spending accounted for 7.3% of GDP in **Israel** in 2012, below the average of 9.3% in OECD countries. Health spending as a share of GDP is highest in the United States, which spent 16.9% of its GDP on health in 2012. The public sector is the main source of health funding in nearly all OECD countries. In **Israel**, 60% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, well below the average of 72% in OECD countries.

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

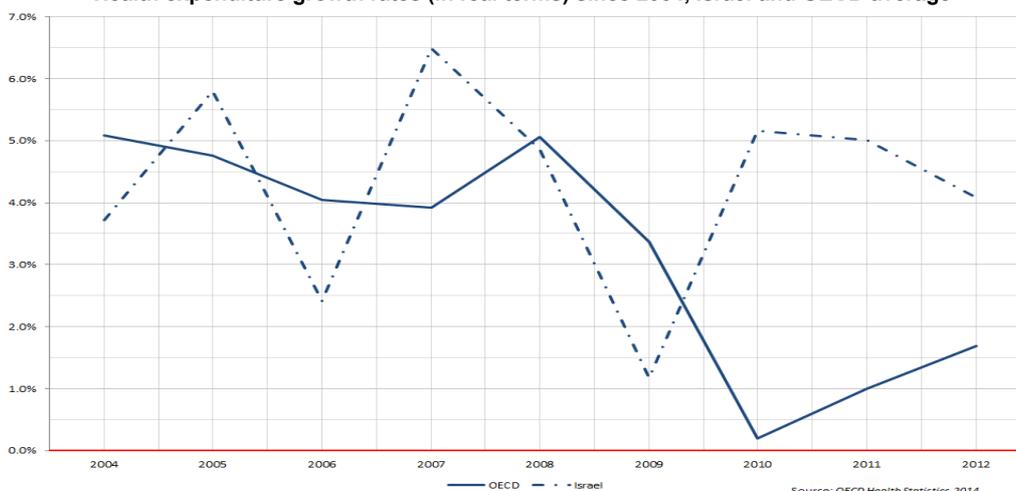


1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

Unlike many other OECD countries which saw a zero growth or negative growth in health spending following the economic crisis, health spending in **Israel** has grown at a fairly high rate in recent years, at around 4% to 5% per year in real terms since 2010.

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



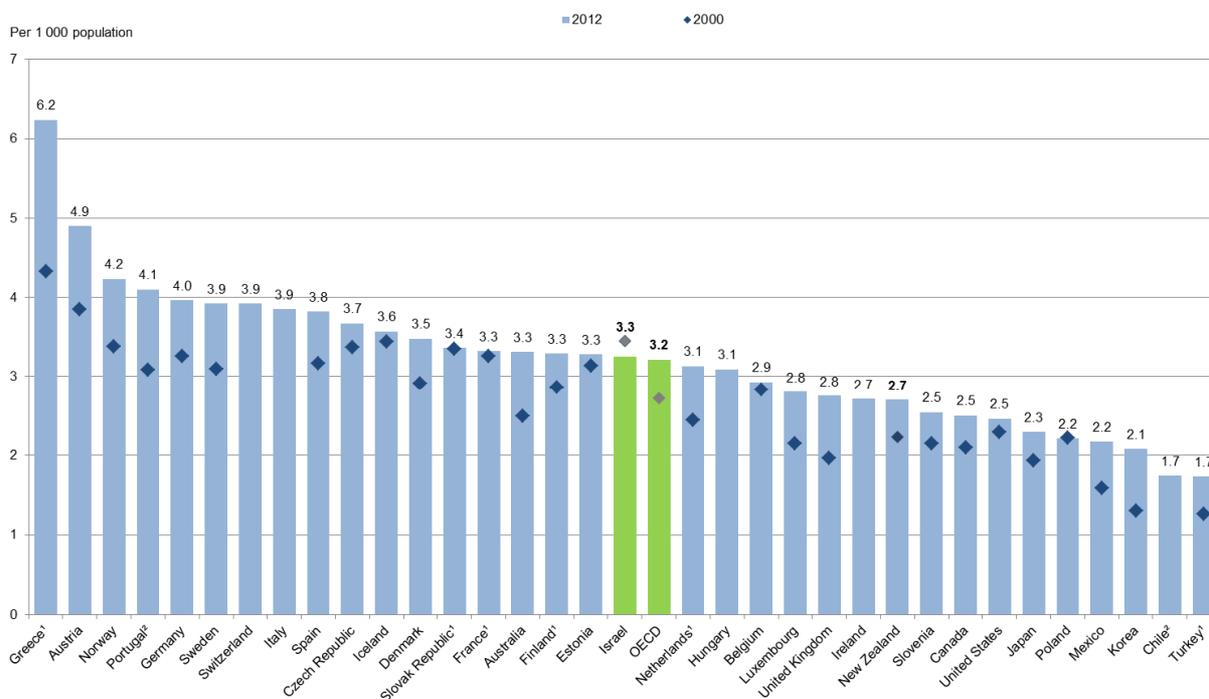
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

¹ The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Human resources in the health sector

In 2012, **Israel** had 3.3 practising physicians per 1000 population, roughly equal to the OECD average of 3.2. However, by contrast with most other OECD countries, the number of doctors per capita in **Israel** came down since 2000, as the size of the population grew more rapidly than the number of doctors. Looking ahead, about half of the doctors in **Israel** were aged 55 years and over in 2012, which means that there will be a need to replace many of them in the coming years.

Doctors per 1 000 population, OECD countries, 2000 and 2012 (or latest years)



1. Data include not only doctors providing direct care to patients, but also those working in the health sector as managers, educators, researchers, etc. (adding another 5-10% of doctors).
2. Data refer to all doctors licensed to practice (resulting in a large over-estimation of the number of practising doctors in Portugal).

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

There were only 4.8 nurses per 1000 population in **Israel** in 2012, also down the rate in 2000, and much lower than the OECD average of 8.8.

Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in **Israel** reached 81.8 years, above the OECD average (80.2 years). Japan registered the highest life expectancy, at 83.2 years, followed by Iceland, Switzerland and Spain.

Israel has achieved substantial progress in reducing tobacco consumption, with the rate of daily smokers among adults standing at 18.5% in 2010, down from 24% in 2000. This is below the OECD average of 20.7% in 2012.

As in most other OECD countries, obesity rates among adults in **Israel** have gone up to reach nearly 16% in 2013, up from 12.5% in 2002 (based on self-reported height and weight). This is much lower than the rate in the United States (28.6%), but still 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 Israel from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Israel		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	78.8	80.2	77.1	8 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	79.9	76.7	77.5	74.0	3 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	83.6	80.9	82.8	80.2	11 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	18.8	17.0	17.7	15.6	7 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	21.0	19.0	20.9	19.1	20 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	185.3	(2011) 301.0	296.4	428.5	31 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	185.8	(2011) 220.9	213.1	242.5	31 out of 34
Risk factors to health (behavioural)					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	18.5	(2010) 24.1	20.7	26.0	23 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	2.7	(2010) 2.7	9.0	9.5	33 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	15.7	(2013) 12.5	(2002) 15.4	11.9	14 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	..	22.9	(1999) 22.7	18.7	..
Health expenditure					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	7.3	7.3	9.3	7.7	28 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	2304	1766	3484	1888	25 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	274	(2010) ..	498	300	31 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	13.6	(2010) ..	15.9	17.9	21 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	59.8	62.6	72.3	71.4	30 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	25.9	28.3	19.0	20.5	8 out of 34
Health care resources					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.7	18 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	4.8	5.4	8.8	7.5	30 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	3.1	3.7	4.8	5.6	24 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. For more information on OECD's work on Israel, please visit www.oecd.org/israel.