

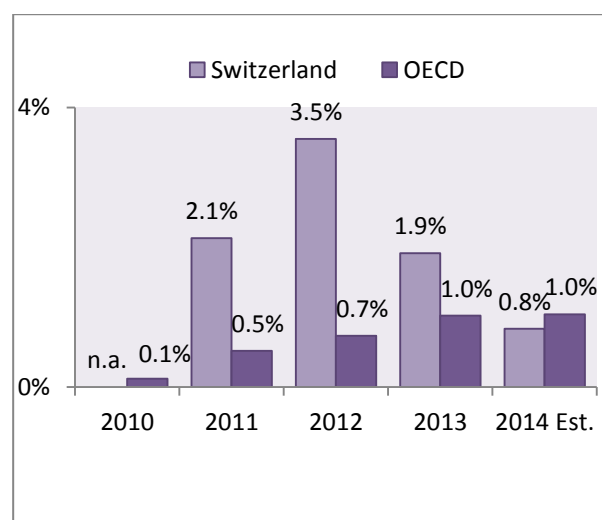
## OECD Health Statistics 2015



OECD Health Statistics 2015 is the most comprehensive source of comparable statistics on health and health systems across the 34 OECD countries. Covering the period 1960 to 2014, this interactive database can be used for comparative analyses on health status, risk factors to health, health care resources and utilisation, as well as health expenditure and financing. OECD Health Statistics 2015 is available in OECD.Stat, the statistics portal for all OECD databases.

- ▶ **Growth:** Per capita health spending in Switzerland has outpaced the OECD average each year between 2011 and 2013. However, preliminary estimates point to slower growth in 2014.
- ▶ **Share of GDP:** The share of GDP allocated to health spending in Switzerland was 11.1% in 2013, compared with an OECD average of 8.9%. Health spending as a share of GDP was up from 10.5% in 2010.
- ▶ **Per capita spending:** Switzerland spent the equivalent of USD 6325 per person on health in 2013, compared with an OECD average of USD 3453. Public sources accounted for 66% of overall health spending, 7 percentage points below the OECD average.

Figure 1. Annual health spending growth\*, 2010-2014



\* Per capita spending in real terms  
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

### Strong health spending growth in recent years shows signs of slowing down

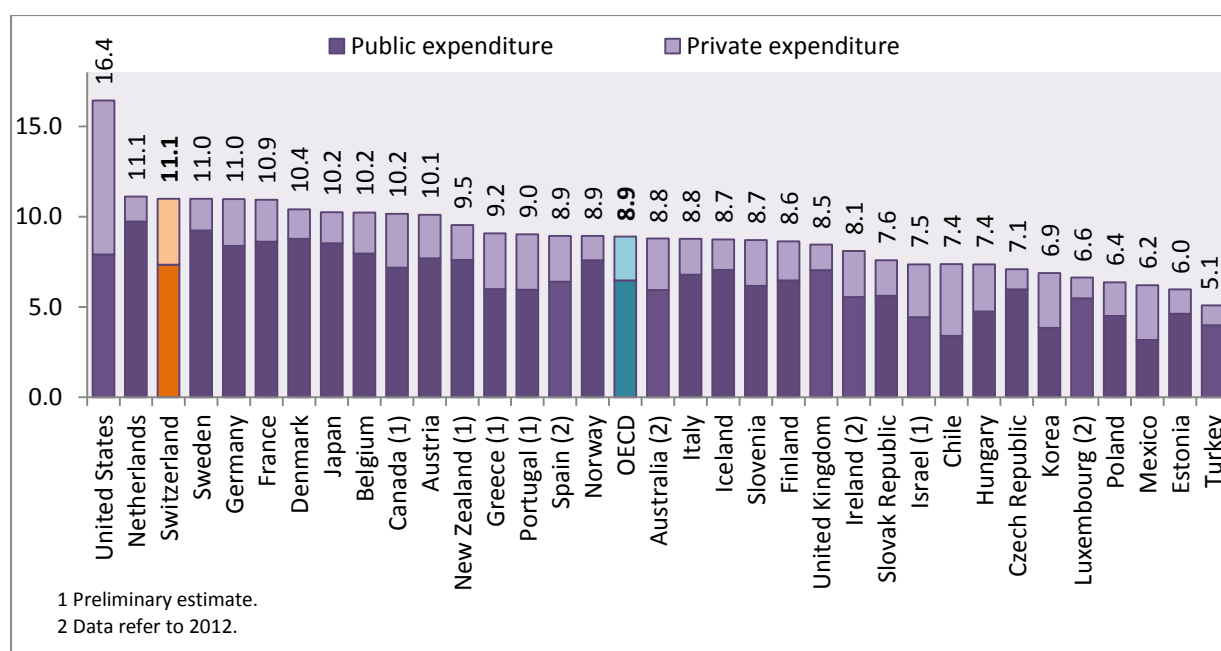
In 2013, per capita health spending in Switzerland increased by 1.9% in real terms<sup>i</sup> - almost at double the rate as the OECD on average. Health spending grew also significantly faster than the OECD average in 2011 and 2012, at 2.1% and 3.5% respectively. However,

preliminary estimates for 2014 point to a slowdown in real growth rates to less than 1%.

As Switzerland has been less affected by the economic crisis than other European countries, public spending per capita has been growing constantly in recent years. Nevertheless, the preliminary figures indicate a steep decline in the growth in public health spending from 4.0% in 2013 to 0.7% in 2014.

<sup>i</sup> Part of the decrease in the growth rate between 2012 and 2013 can be explained by a change in methodology concerning the estimation of out-of-pocket payments.

Figure 2. Health spending\* as a share of GDP, 2013



\* Excluding capital expenditure.  
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

### Health spending as a share of GDP in Switzerland remains one of the highest in the OECD

Health spending in Switzerland was 11.1% of GDP in 2013 (Figure 2), well above the OECD average of 8.9%. This has increased by 0.6 percentage points since 2010, because of relatively strong health spending growth in recent years above the rate of economic growth.

The share of the economy allocated to health spending is similar to the Netherlands (11.1%), Sweden (11.0%), Germany (11.0%) and France (10.9%), but well below the levels of the United States (16.4%).

Government and social insurance spending as a share of total spending on health in Switzerland stood at 66% in 2013. At almost 7 percentage points lower than OECD average of 73%, public sources in Switzerland financed a

lower share of health spending than France (79%) or Germany (76%). Among OECD countries, only the United States and Chile report the public spending on health share below 50%.

Out-of-pocket spending at 26% of health spending remains relatively high compared with the OECD average (19.5%) and with other western European countries such as Austria (17%), Germany (13%) and France (7%). Indeed, out of the European OECD members only Greek, Hungarian and Portuguese households directly financed bigger shares of health spending.

In per capita terms (adjusted for different price levels using economy-wide purchasing power parities), Switzerland spent USD 6325 per head in 2013. This compares with an OECD average of USD 3453.

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#### Further Reading

Focus on health spending:  
[www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Focus-Health-Spending-2015.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Focus-Health-Spending-2015.pdf)

OECD Health Statistics 2015:  
[www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm](http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm)

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