

IHE In Your Pocket 2010

A Handbook of Health Economic Statistics

IHE

INSTITUTE OF
HEALTH ECONOMICS
ALBERTA CANADA

The Institute of Health Economics (IHE) is an independent, not-for-profit organization that performs research in health economics and synthesizes evidence in health technology assessment to assist health policy making and best medical practice.

IHE Board members

Chair

Dr. Lorne Tyrrell - Chair, Institute of Health Economics and Professor and CIHR/GSK Chair in Virology, University of Alberta

Government and Public Authorities

Mr. Jay Ramotar - Deputy Minister, Alberta Health and Wellness

Dr. Annette Trimbee - Deputy Minister, Advanced Education & Technology

Dr. Jacques Magnan - President & CEO, Alberta Innovates - Health Solutions

Ms. Alison Tonge - Executive Vice President, Strategy and Performance, Alberta Health Services

Academia

Dr. Renée Elio - Associate VP Research, University of Alberta

Dr. Tom Feasby - Dean of Medicine, University of Calgary

Dr. Philip Baker - Dean of Medicine, University of Alberta

Dr. Tom Noseworthy - Professor & Head, Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary

Dr. James Kehrer - Dean of Pharmacy, University of Alberta

Dr. Herb Emery - Svara Chair in Health Economics, University of Calgary

Dr. Doug West - Department of Economics, University of Alberta

Industry

Mr. Terry McCool - Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Eli Lilly Canada Inc.

Ms. Patricia Massetti - Vice President, Public Affairs & Patient Access, Merck Canada

Dr. Bernard Prigent - Vice President & Medical Director, Pfizer Canada Inc.

Mr. Grant Perry - Vice-President Public Affairs and Reimbursement, GlaxoSmithKline Inc.

Mr. William Chametski - Vice President, Corporate Affairs, AstraZeneca Canada Inc.

Other

Mr. Doug Gilpin - Chair, Audit & Finance Committee

CEO

Dr. Egon Jonsson - CEO, Institute of Health Economics

Test Your Knowledge

How well do you know the health care system?

Test your knowledge with the following questions.

The answers can be found throughout the booklet.

1. What country has more physicians per population?

- a. Canada
- b. United States

2. What province has a higher pharmaceutical expenditure per person?

- a. Alberta
- b. Newfoundland
- c. British Columbia

3. Which country has a higher life expectancy?

- a. Canada
- b. Netherlands

4. What province has the highest CT scanners per population?

- a. Manitoba
- b. Ontario
- c. Yukon

5. What country has the lower percentage of daily smokers?

- a. Canada
- b. Netherlands

6. What province reports the highest rate of patients who believe their physician allowed enough time to discuss their feelings, fears, and concerns?

- a. British Columbia
- b. Alberta
- c. Quebec

7. What country has more hospital beds per population?

- a. Canada
- b. United Kingdom

8. What province has the highest total health expenditure per capita?

- a. Saskatchewan
- b. Nunavut
- c. Alberta

9. Which country has the lower average length of stay for inpatient acute care?

- a. Canada
- b. Australia

10. What province reports the highest difficulty when accessing immediate care?

- a. Saskatchewan
- b. Newfoundland
- c. Alberta

11. More people in Prince Edward Island have a regular doctor than in Alberta.

True
False

12. Canada has a lower infant mortality than Spain.

True
False

13. Canadians consume more litres of alcohol than Americans.

True
False

14. A larger percentage of physicians use electronic medical records in the United Kingdom than in Canada.

True
False

Institute of Health Economics

'The Institute of Health Economics (IHE) www.ihe.ca is a unique non-profit research organization based in Alberta which provides policy relevant research and programs to support evidence-informed healthcare decision making and priority setting in Alberta. We are governed by a board of health care partners including Alberta Health Services, Alberta Health and Wellness, Alberta Advanced Education and Technology, University of Alberta, University of Calgary (including both Departments of Economics and Faculties of Medicine), Alberta Innovates - Health Solutions, and five private sector partners.

The IHE is a technical member of the WHO Health Evidence Network, acts as the secretariat for Health Technology Assessment International (HTAi), acts as the secretariat for the Canadian Association for Population Therapeutics (CAPT) and is a member of the International Network for Health Technology Assessment Agencies (INAHTA). We conduct economic evaluations, health technology assessments and macroeconomic analysis. We develop evidence and information to facilitate the effective use of health resources and deliberative approaches to engage decision-makers and the public in policy discussions.'

Introduction

IHE In Your Pocket (IHE IYP) presents a bird's eye view of the Canadian healthcare system with international comparisons. We present topics related to resources first, addressing in turn expenditures, physical resources, prices, investment and technology, utilization of services, sources of finance and personal health behaviors. Lastly we present indicators of health status and data relating to the performance of the health care system.

There is a vast amount of information disseminated about the health system. IHE IYP was initiated to consolidate some of this information into one practical booklet, helping readers understand how many and how health care resources are used and to help decision makers guide quality improvement. One needs to be cautious when reading this booklet, as the data presented focuses mainly on inputs and resources used in the health system. Other factors outside of the health system such as education and socio-economic status can have a significant impact on health and are not presented here.

Within these pages, data is presented from both national and international perspectives. Where they were available and appropriate, we have presented these indicators side-by-side, so the reader can gain a broader perspective. Although positioning Canada within a global perspective is useful, caution is required when making cross-country comparisons, as context and circumstance may vary dramatically between nations.

The 2010 version is based on previous editions compiled by Dr. Phil Jacobs and Rita Yim. We hope you will find this revised version useful, and we would appreciate your comments, questions, and suggestions. Please contact us by email at info@ihe.ca, by fax at (780) 448-0018 or by phone at (780) 448-4881. Revisions will occur every two years, with special topic booklets produced in subsequent years, and we welcome your input for these.

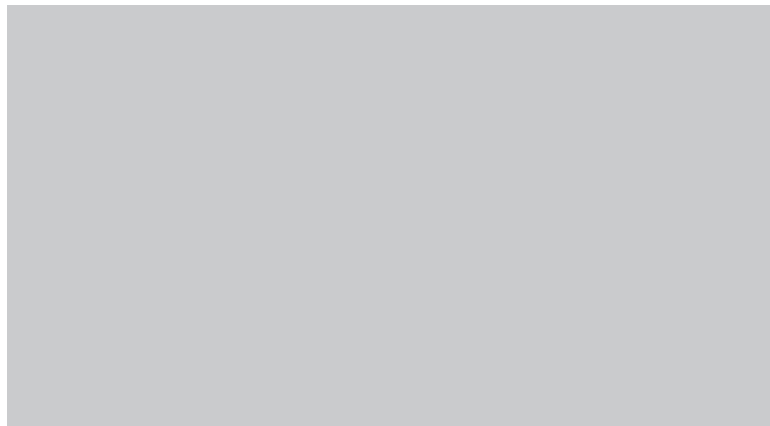
Project Staff

John Sproule, Project Director
Jessica Moffatt, Research Associate

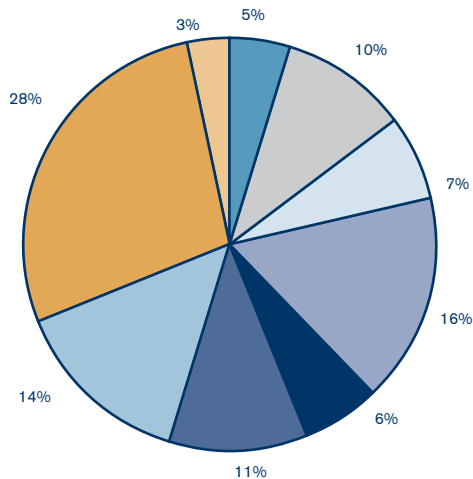
Table of Contents

Health care resources	page	1
Health care expenditures	page	1
Resources - quantities	page	7
Resources - prices	page	23
Resources - investment and technology	page	31
Service utilization	page	35
Health care finance	page	47
Health behaviours	page	54
Health status and demographics	page	62
Health system performance	page	68

Health Care Resources



Total health expenditures Canada, 2009

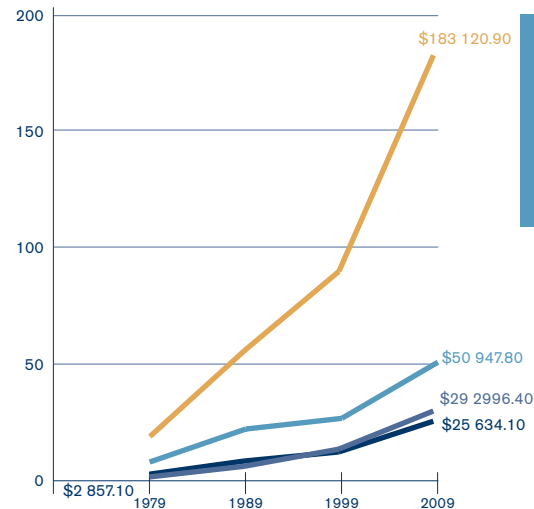


Percentage distribution of \$183.1 billion



Source: National Health Expenditure Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Population, Statistics Canada Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/National_health_expenditure_trends_1975_to_2009_en.pdf May 3rd, 2010. www.cihi.ca

Selected health expenditures Canada, 1979 to 2009

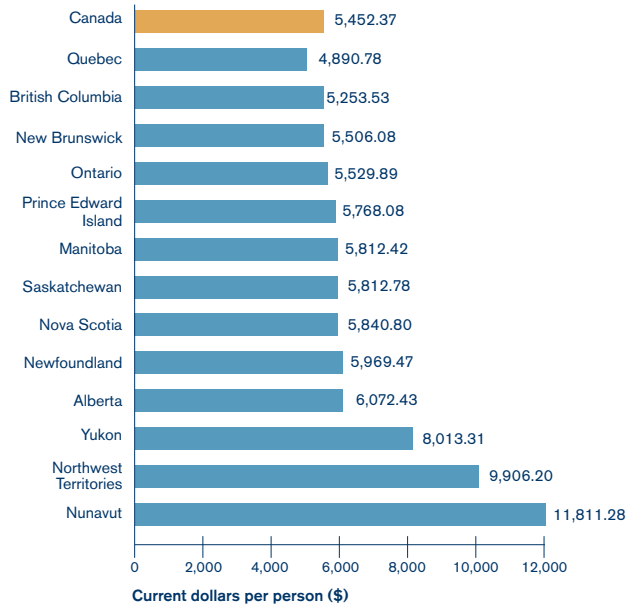


Amount in billions of dollars



Source: National Health Expenditure Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Population, Statistics Canada. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/National_health_expenditure_trends_1975_to_2009_en.pdf May 3rd, 2010. www.cihi.ca

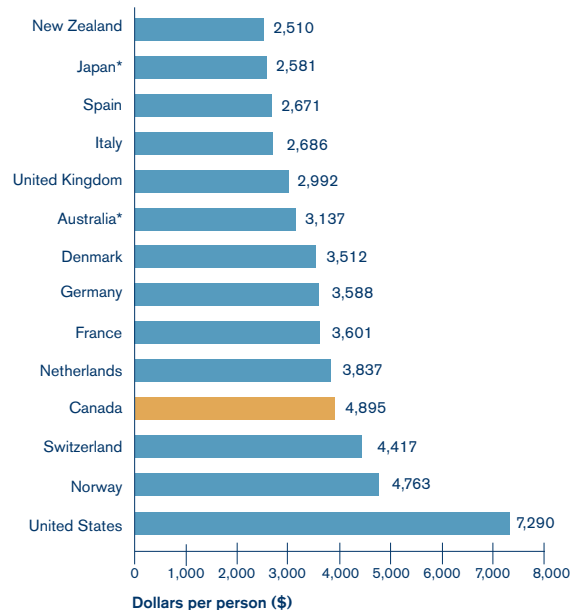
Total health expenditures per capita per year Canada, 2009



Note: forecast data

Source: Health Indicators 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/media_20091119_tab3_e.html April 29th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

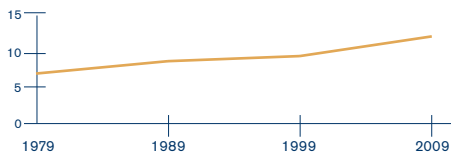
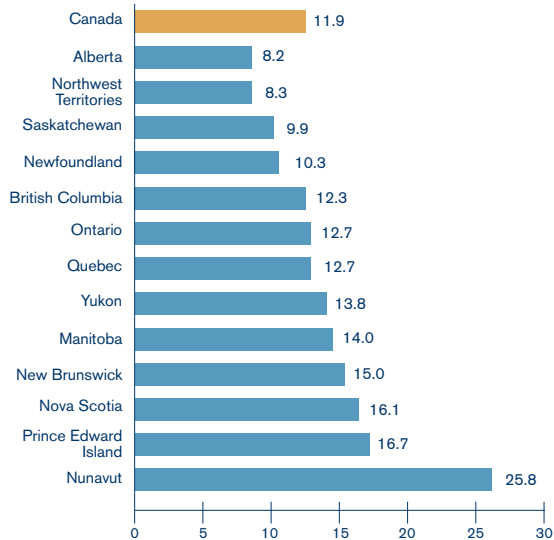
Total health expenditures per capita in US dollars selected countries, 2007



Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: Health at a Glance, 2009
 Accessed at http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_33929_16502667_1_1_1_37407,00.html#B5 April 22nd, 2010. www.oec.org

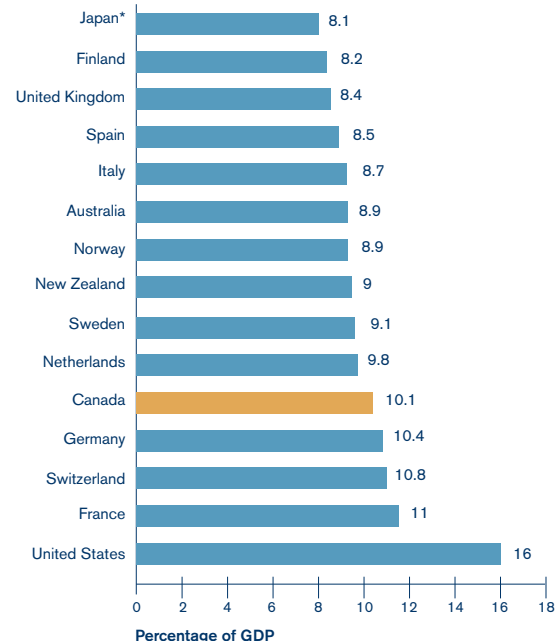
Health expenditures as percentage of GDP Canada, 2009



Health expenditures as a percentage of GDP
Canada 1979 to 2009

Source: National Health Expenditure Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Population, Statistics Canada
Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/National_health_expenditure_trends_1975_to_2009_en.pdf May 3rd, 2010. www.cihi.ca

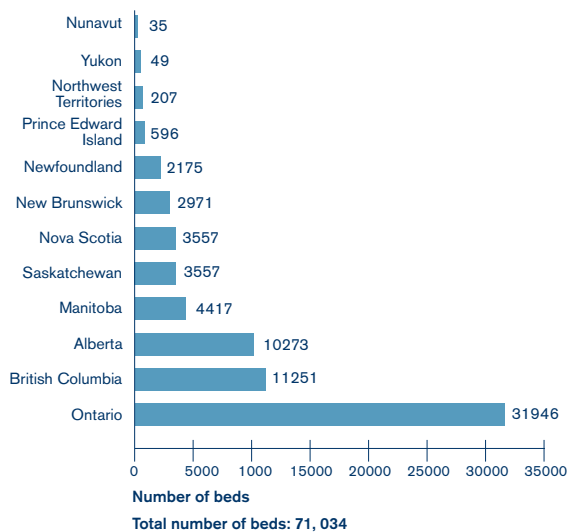
Health expenditures as percentage of GDP selected countries, 2007



Note:*Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts.
Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010.

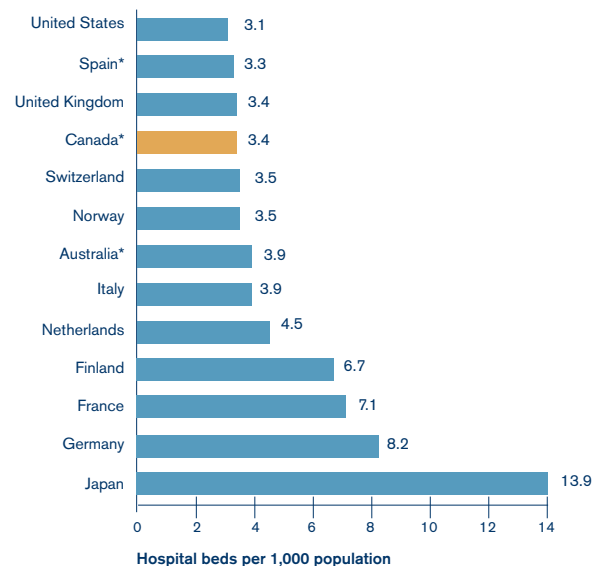
Hospital beds Canada, 2007



Note: No data available for Quebec

Source: Canadian MIS Database (CMDB), CIHI, 2008-2009. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=statistics_results_source_cmdb_e&cw_topic=Canadian%20MIS%20Database%20May%2019,%202010; www.cihi.ca

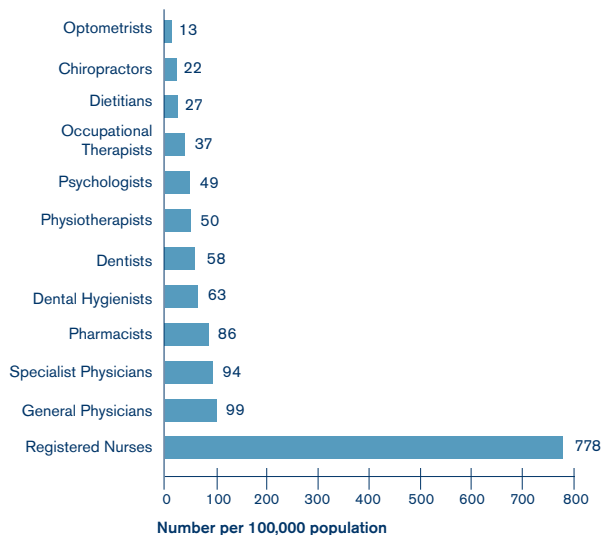
Hospital beds selected countries, 2007



Note: *Data is for year 2006.

Source: OECD stat extracts.
Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010.
Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?querytype=view&queryname=206> on April 8th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

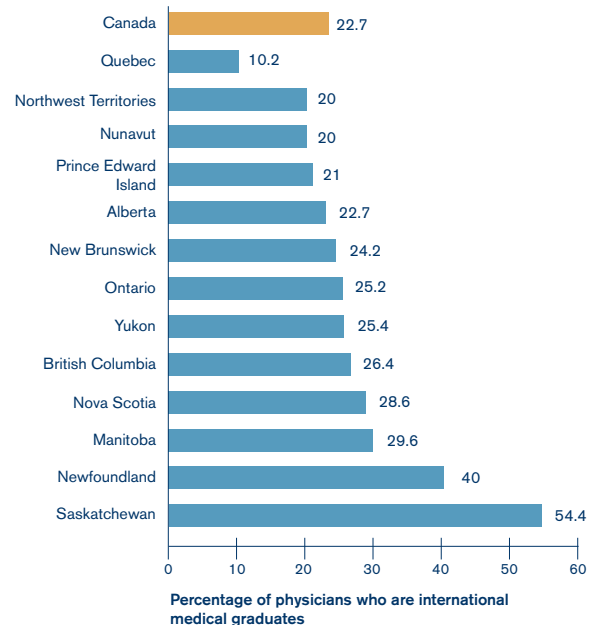
Health care providers Canada, 2007



Note: Number of physicians per 100,000 population. Counts include all active physicians as of December 31 of the reference year. Physicians in clinical and non-clinical practice are included. Residents and unlicensed physicians who have requested that their information not be published are excluded. Generally, specialist physicians include certificants of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC) and/or the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ)

Source: Health Indicators 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information
 Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=download_form_e&cw_sku=HI2009ENPDF&cw_ctt=1&cw_dform=Non April 22nd, 2010. www.cihi.ca

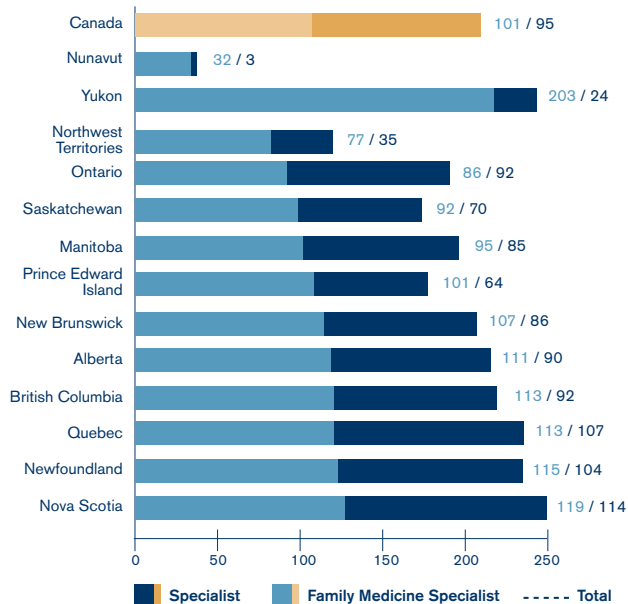
Physicians who are international medical graduates Canada, 2009



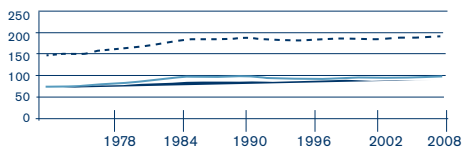
Notes: Excludes residents and physicians over age 80; includes non-clinicians licensed to practice

Source: Canadian Medical Association, Master Files; 2009. Accessed at http://www.cma.ca/multimedia/CMA/Content/Images/Inside_cma/Statistics/09GradCountry.pdf on April 21, 2010. <http://www.cma.ca/>

Number of physicians Canada, 2008



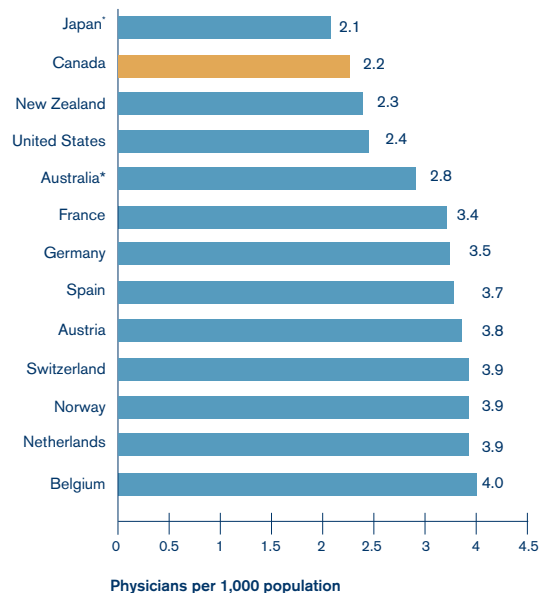
Physicians per 100,000 population



Note: Includes physicians in clinical practice and those not working in a clinical practice.

Source: Scott's Medical Database, 2008, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/SMDB_2008_e.pdf on April 8th, 2010. www.cihi.ca/Statistics/15-Spec_per_pop.pdf on February 8, 2008.

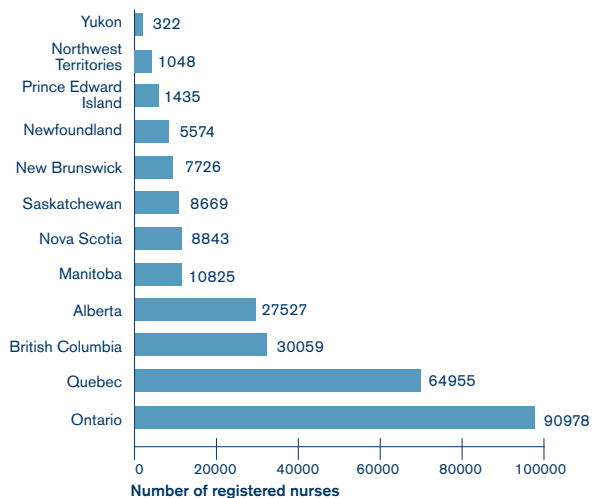
Physicians selected countries, 2007



Note: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts, Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?querytype=view&queryname=206> on April 8th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Registered nurses Canada, 2007

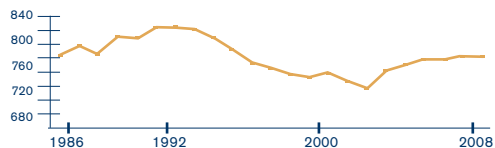


Number of Total number of registered nurses: 257,961

Notes: North West Territories and Nunavut data were combined for 2007

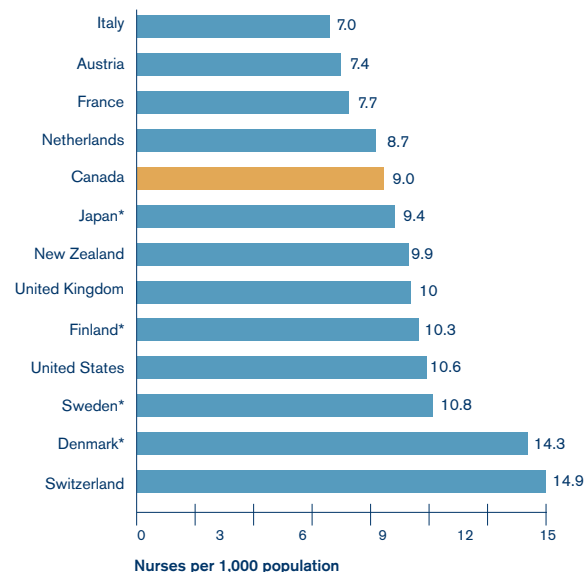
Source: Canadian Nurses Association, Nursing Workforce Data; 2007. Accessed at http://www.cna-aaic.ca/CNA/documents/pdf/publications/2007_RN_Snapshot_e.pdf on April 21, 2010. <http://www.cma.ca/>

Registered Nurses per 100,000 people Canada, 1986-2008



Source: Nursing Database; Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/chapter_1_m_2004_to_2008_e.pdf, May 19, 2010; www.cihi.ca

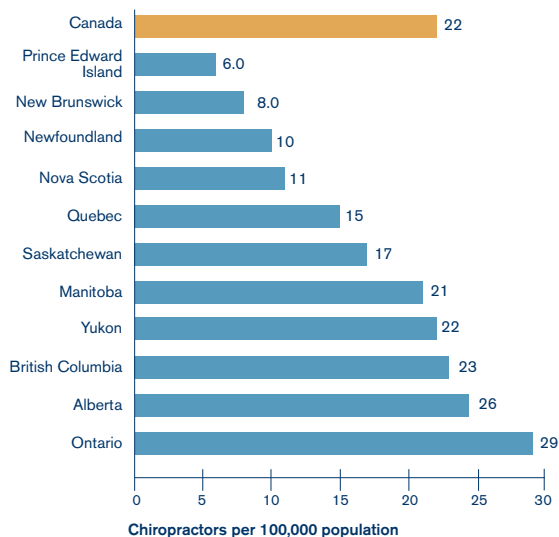
Registered nurses selected countries, 2007



Note: *2006 data

Source: OECD Health Data 2009 - Selected Data
Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; July 2007.
Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx> May 4th, 2010.
www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

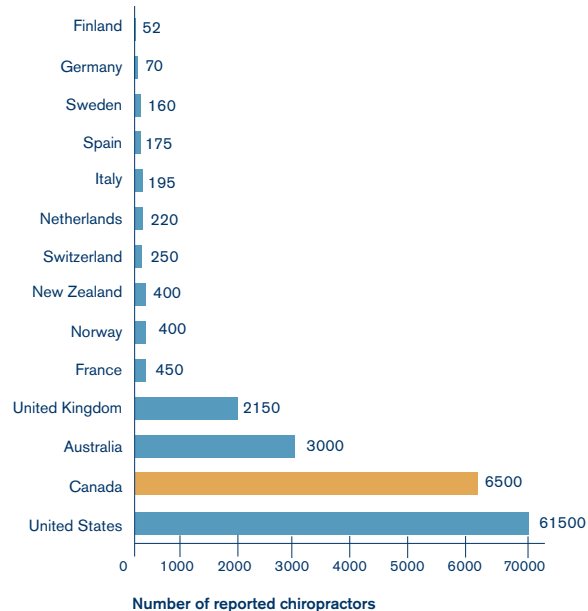
Chiropractors Canada, 2007



Note: Data not available for North West Territories and Nunavut

Source: Health Indicators 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=download_form_e&cw_sku=HI2009ENPDF&cw_ct=1&cw_dform=Non April 22nd, 2010.

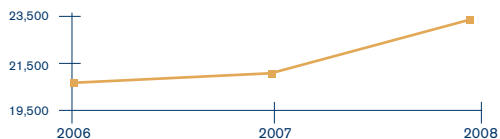
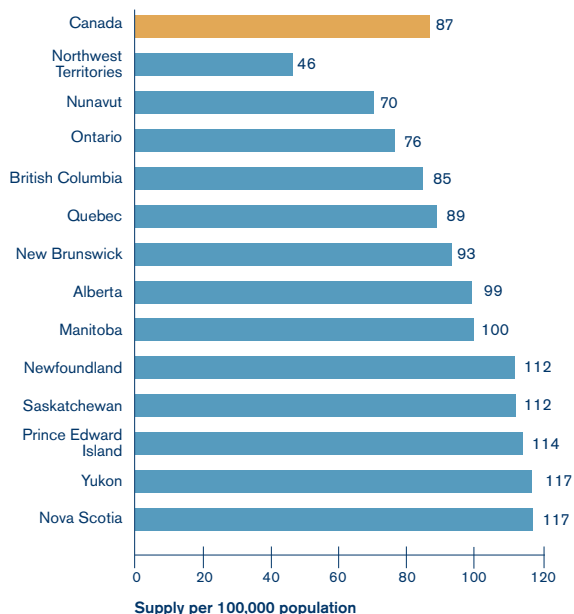
Chiropractors selected countries, 2009



Source: Number of chiropractors - global statistics. Chiropractic Diplomatic Corp; 2008. Accessed at <http://www.chiropracticdiplomatic.com/country/worldlist.html> on 26 February 2008.

OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2008. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/Default.aspx?QueryName=254&QueryType=View> on February 26, 2008. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

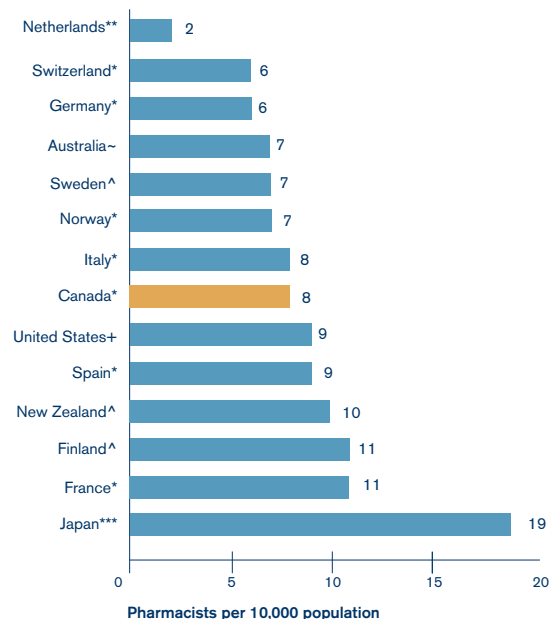
Pharmacists Canada, 2008



Total number of pharmacists 2006-2008

Source: Pharmacist Database and Health Personnel Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/Pharma_report_2008_en.pdf on April 21st, 2010. www.cihi.ca

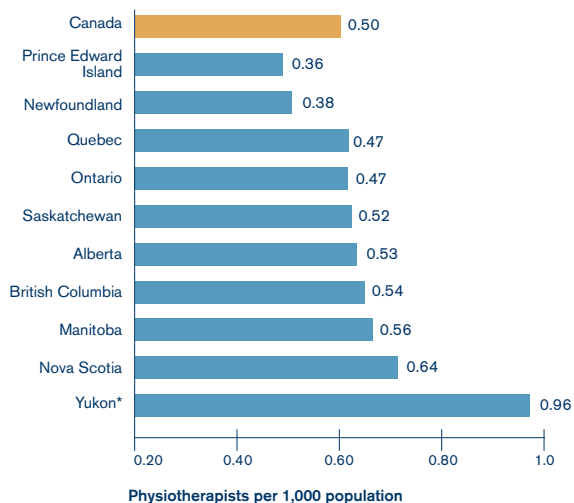
Pharmacists selected countries, 2000-2006



Note: *Data for 2006; ** 2005; ***2004; ^2003; ~2001; +2000

Source: OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?querytype=view&queryname=206> on April 8th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

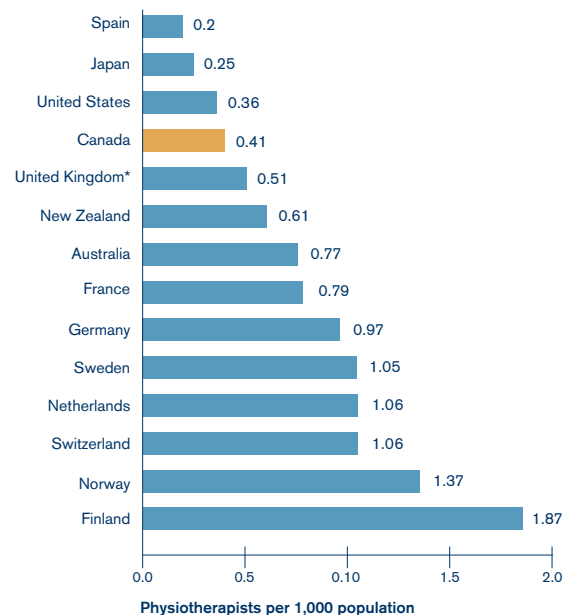
Physiotherapists Canada, 2007



Note: Data for the Yukon includes secondary registration; No data for North West Territories and Nunavut

Source: Health Indicators 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/disPage.jsp?cw_page=download_form_e&cw_sku=HI2009ENPDF&cw_ct=1&cw_dform=Non April 22nd, 2010. www.cihi.ca

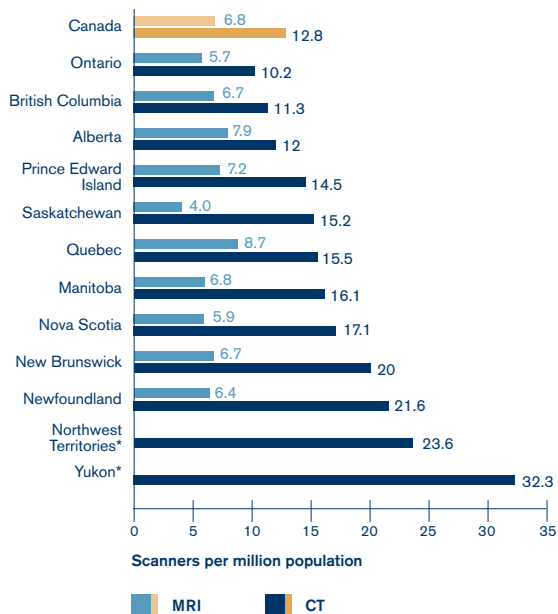
Physiotherapists selected countries, 2007



Note: the UK figure is the number of members of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy. The others are the number of practicing physiotherapists.

Source: World Confederation for Physical Therapy. International profile of member organizations - personal communication on May 16, 2008.

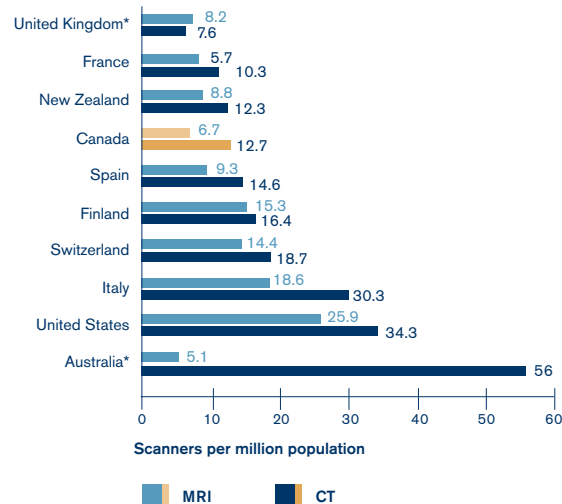
CT and MRI scanners Canada, 2007



Note: *No MRI data available for Territories

Source: Health Indicators 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/media_13jan2005_fig6_e.html April 29th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

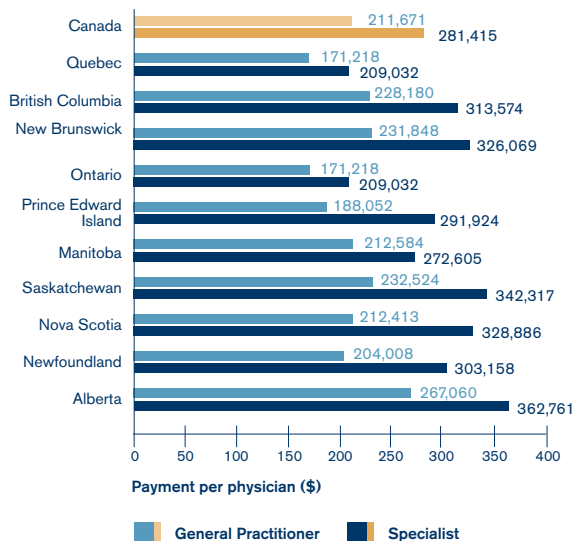
CT and MRI scanners selected countries, 2007



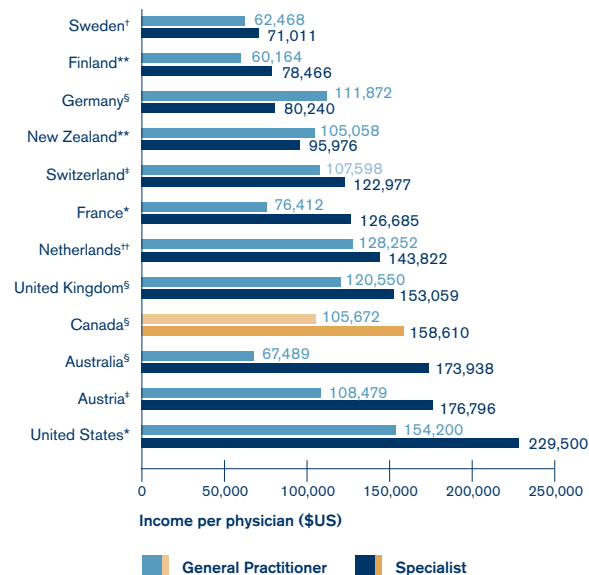
Note: *MRI data for Australia is based on 2006 information; *CT data for United Kingdom is based on 2006 information

Source: OECD Health Data 2009 - Selected Data. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx> May 4th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Physician gross payments Canada, 2006



Physician earned incomes selected countries



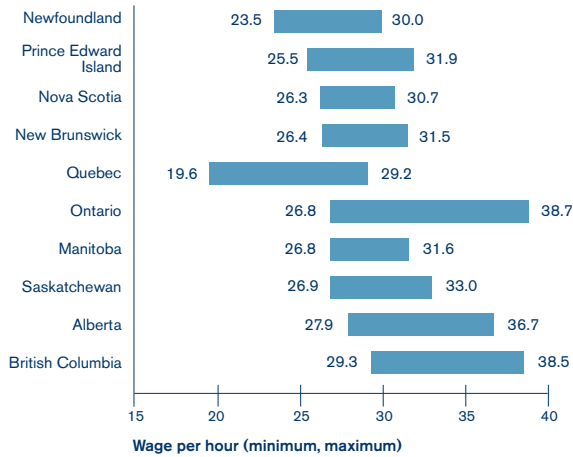
Source: Physicians in Canada: Average gross fee-for-service payments, Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/FTE_APP_2005_Eng_final.pdf May 3rd, 2010. www.cihi.ca.

Note: Physician salary data is for various years: *2001, †2002, ‡2003, §2004, **2005, ††2006

Source: OECD health data 2007: statistics and indicators for 30 countries [CD-ROM]. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2008. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Nurses' wages

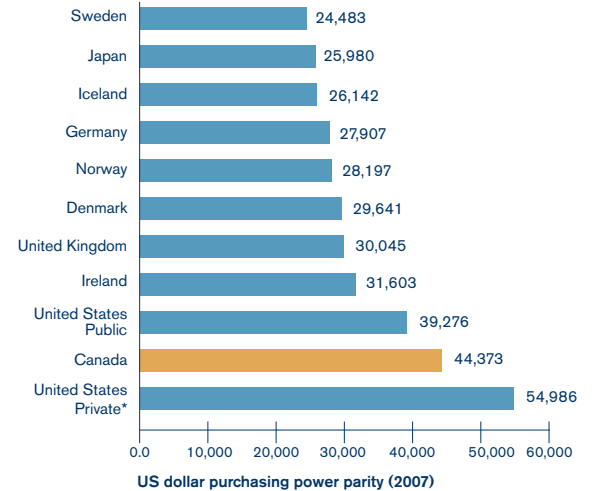
Canada, for contracts expiring between 2006 to 2010



Note: Nursing salary contracts differ by province. Contract terms range from 2006 to 2010.

Source: How do the salaries of nurses in Ontario compare with those in other provinces? Toronto: Ontario Nurses' Association; 2008. Accessed on February 26, 2008 at <http://www.ona.org/faq>.

Starting salaries for nurses working in public sector hospitals selected countries, 2007



Note: *The majority of nurses work in the private sector in the U.S.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is currency conversion rates that both converted to a common currency and equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. They eliminate the differences in price levels between countries in the process of conversion.

Source: Nurse wages and their context database summary. Geneva: International Council of Nurses; 2007 Jan. Accessed at http://www.icn.ch/Flash/sew_wft_data_sum07.swf on February 1, 2008.

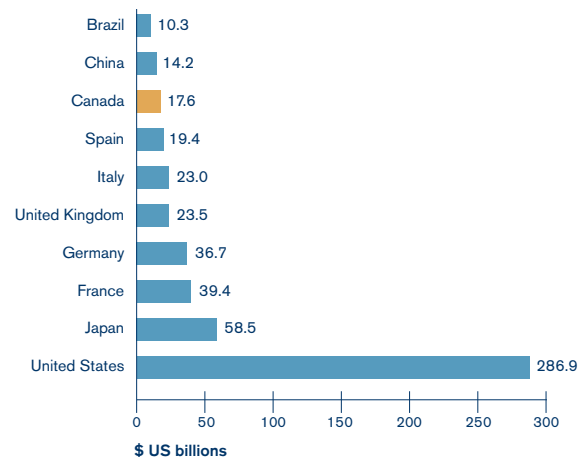
Pharmaceuticals – top 10 dispensed Canada, 2010

Drug trade name	Number of prescriptions (000)	Launch Date	Percentage change over 2008
Lipitor	15,433,566	Mar - 97	2.8
Synthroid	12,128,356	Jan-57	5.8
Crestor	7,707,508	Feb-03	26.7
Norvasc	5,955,676	Sep-92	-22.9
Ratio - salbutamol	5,549,184	Feb-02	-1.6
Teva - venlafaxine	4,396,133	Dec-06	-6
Apo - Ramipril	4,325,905	Dec-06	51.2
Apo - Furosemide	4,039,492	Jan-76	9.6
Nexium	3,532,215	Aug-10	14.1
Actonel	3,212,288	Nov-99	10.2

Hospital - top 10 admissions Canada, 2004-2005

Admission type (Case Mix Group)	Admissions	Cost per admission (\$)
Live born infants	204,446	824
Complications of pregnancy predominantly during labour and delivery	157,540	2,710
Complications of pregnancy predominantly in the antenatal period	108,496	3,047
Persons encountering health services for specific procedures	62,665	5,967
Chronic lower respiratory diseases, except asthma	54,434	8,060
Heart attack	46,252	11,043
Other ischemic heart disease	45,873	13,015
Mood disorder	44,942	9,110
Heart failure	43,450	9,795
Complication of surgical and medical care	42,146	10,962

Sales in top 10 global pharmaceutical markets selected countries, 2007

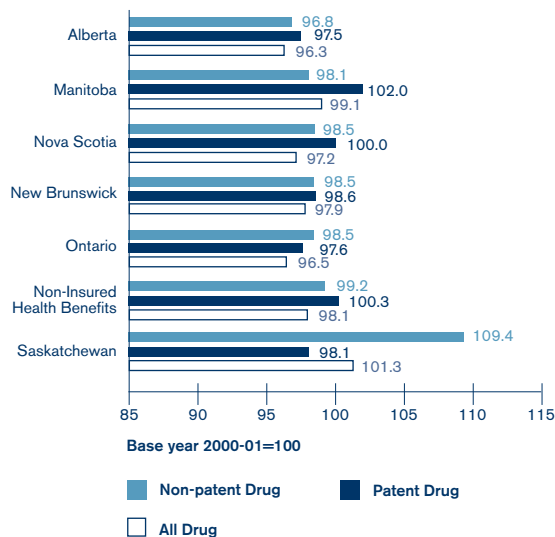


Note: Estimated prescriptions dispensed in Canadian retail pharmacies (excludes hospitals; includes new and refills).

Source: IMS Health, Canada, CompuScript, 2010
 Accessed at http://www.imshealth.com/deployedfiles/imshealth/Global/Americas/North%20America/Canada/StaticFile/Top50Dispensed_En_10.pdf on June 17, 2010

Source: IMS Health, MIDAS, MAT December 2007

Drug price indices Canada, 2003-2004



Note: Number of prescriptions based on all-Canadian estimates from IMS Canada. Hospital admissions are based on hospital cases reported to CIHI and are not national totals.

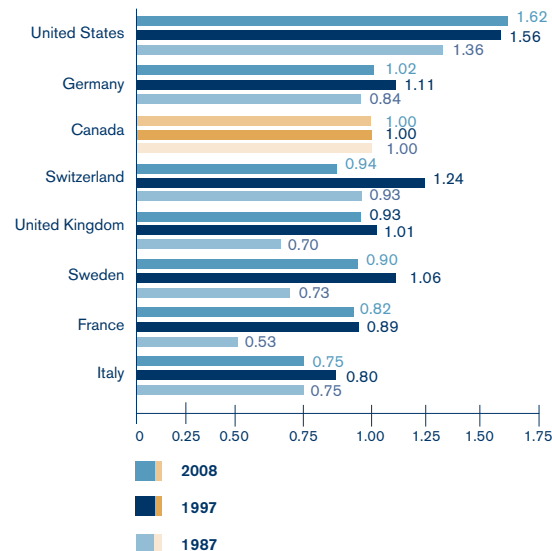
Source: IMS. Top 50 dispensed medications in Canada, 2007. IMS 2008 [cited 2008 June 4]; Available from: URL: http://www.imshealthcanada.com/vgn/images/portal/cit_40000873/8/14/79014583Trends03_En07CORR.pdf

Interactive drug benefit list. Alberta Health and Wellness. 2008.

Accessed at https://www.ab.bluecross.ca/dbi/idbi_main1.html on June 2 2008.

The cost of acute care hospital stays by medical condition in Canada, 2004-2005. Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Health Information; 2008. Accessed at http://secure.chi.ca/chiweb/products/nhex_acutecare07_e.pdf on June 2, 2008. Source: Pharmaceutical trends overview report: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and First Nations and Inuit Health Branch of Health Canada 1997-1998 to 2003-2004. Ottawa: Patented Medicine Prices Review Board; 2008. Accessed at http://www.pmprb-cepmc.gc.ca/CMFiles/PTOR_June_0638MBI-6232006-5829.pdf on March 26, 2008.

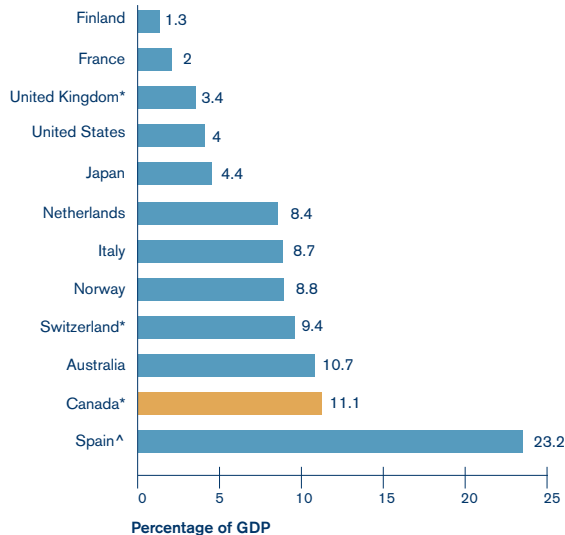
Average foreign-to-Canadian drug price ratio selected countries, 1987-2008



Note: The drug price ratio uses bilateral comparisons of prices in which each of the comparator countries compares to corresponding Canadian prices. The results are obtained with currency conversion at market exchange rates. An average foreign-to-Canadian price ratio equal to one indicates that average prices in the foreign country are at parity with average prices in Canada. If the average foreign-to-Canadian price ratio for a particular country is greater than one, then this indicates that average prices are higher in the foreign country than in Canada. Conversely, if the average foreign-to-Canadian price ratio for a particular country is less than one, then this indicates that average prices are lower in the foreign country than in Canada.

Source: Patented Medicine Prices Review Board; Annual Report 2008. Accessed at <http://www.pmprb-cepmc.gc.ca/cmfiles/PMPRB-AR08-E.pdf>, May 21, 2010. www.pmprb-cepmc.gc.ca

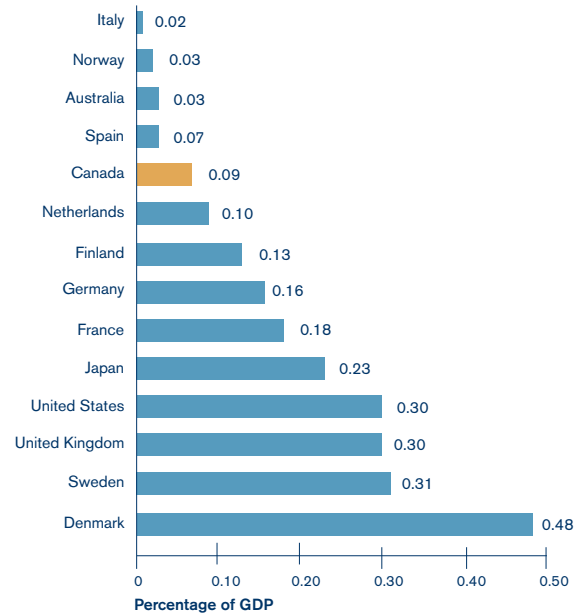
Health-related research and development in government budget as a percentage of GDP selected countries, 2008



Notes: *Data for 2006; ^2007

Source: OECD Science, Technology & Industry Scoreboard 2009
 Accessed at <http://itania.sourceoecd.org/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/vl=5837986/cl=24/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/fulltextew.pl?prpsv=ij/oeclthemes/99980134/v2009n1B/s1/p11.idx> April 23rd, 2010. www.oecd.org

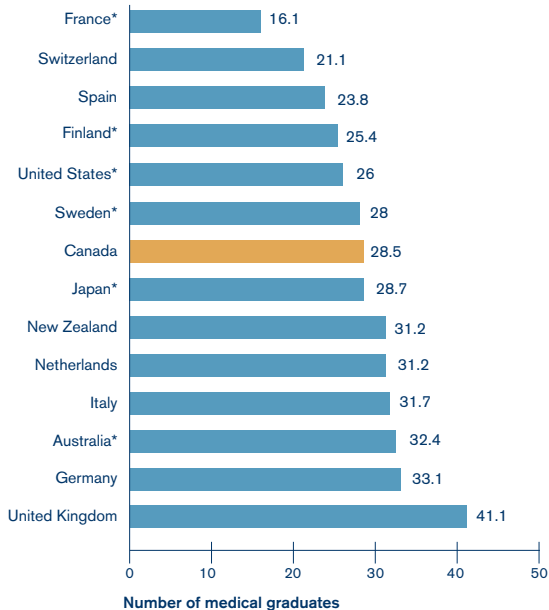
Research and development expenditure in the pharmaceutical industry as a percentage of GDP selected countries, 2006



Note: *Data for Canada and United Kingdom is for year 2004.

Source: OECD science, technology and R&D statistics 2007 [CD-ROM], Paris, France, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2007. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Medical graduates per 1,000 practicing physicians selected countries, 2006 to 2007

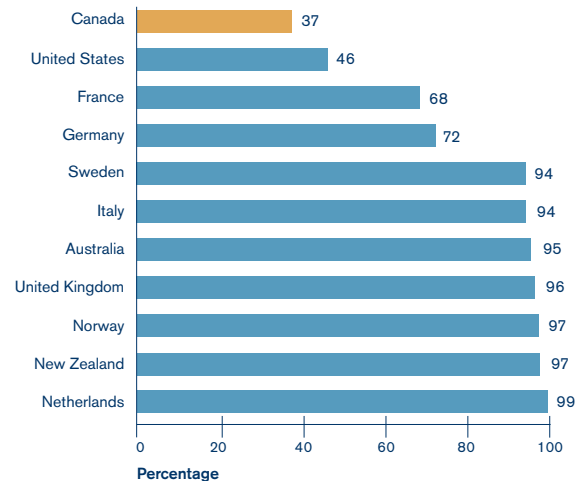


Note: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts.

Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

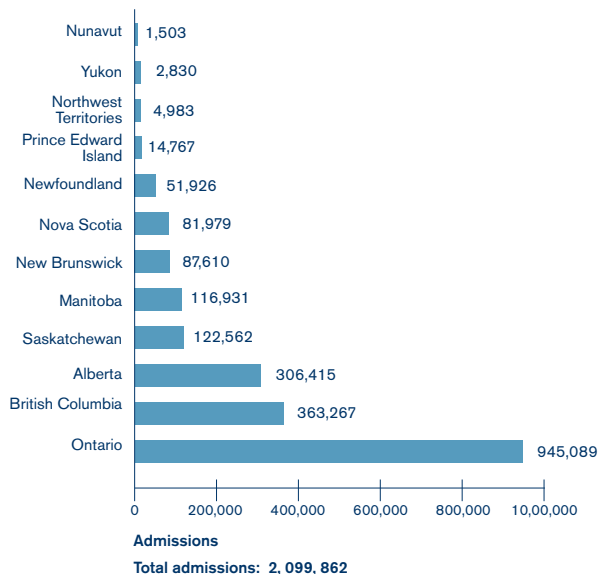
Percentage of physicians who use electronic patient medical records selected countries, 2009



Notes: Data does not include billing systems

Source: International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Charts/Survey/2009-International-Health-Policy-Survey/D/Doctors-Use-Electronic-Patient-Medical-Records.aspx> on April 21, 2010. <http://www.commonwealthfund.org>.

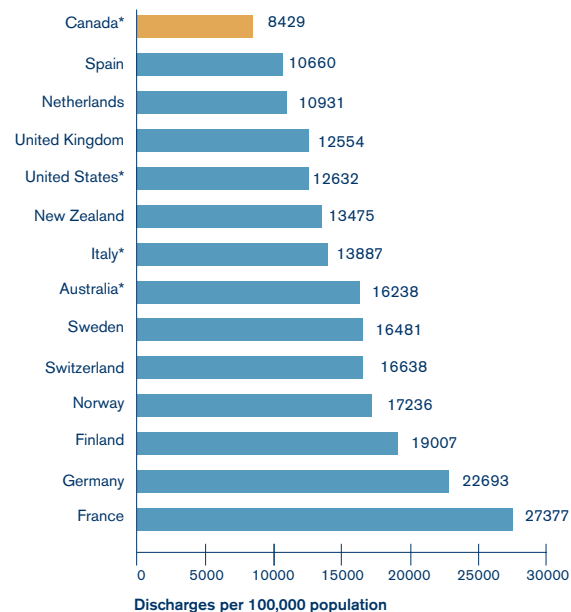
Inpatient hospitalizations Canada, 2008



Note: Quebec data is not available.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information; Discharge Abstract Database and Hospital Morbidity Database. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/Quickstats_Highlight_document_20100113_en.pdf May 6th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

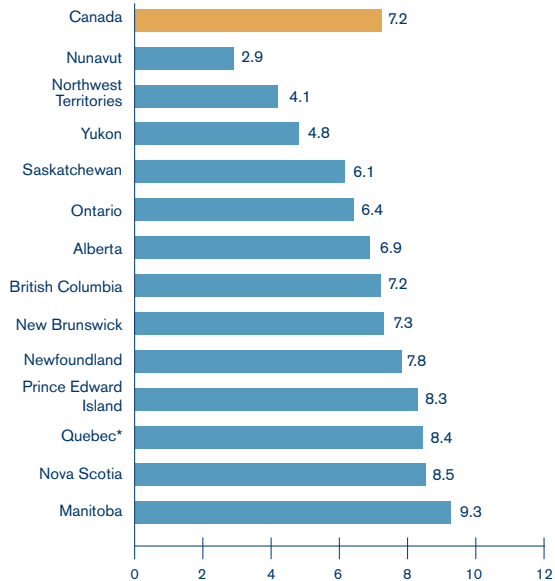
Hospital discharge rates selected countries, 2007



Notes: *Data for 2006

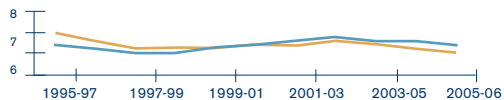
Source: OECD stat extracts.
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010.
Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010.
www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Average length of inpatient hospital stay Canada, 2005-06



Days per stay

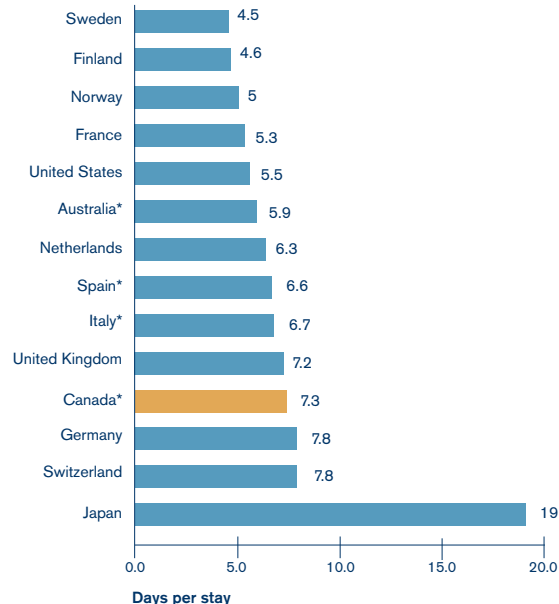
Average length of stay (ALOS) and age-standardized average length of stay (AS-ALOS) in days
Canada, 1995-2006



Note: *Quebec numbers are estimated based on extrapolation of previous years' data using projection techniques

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/cad_analysis_in_brief_e.pdf May 19th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

Average length of stay for inpatient acute care selected countries, 2007

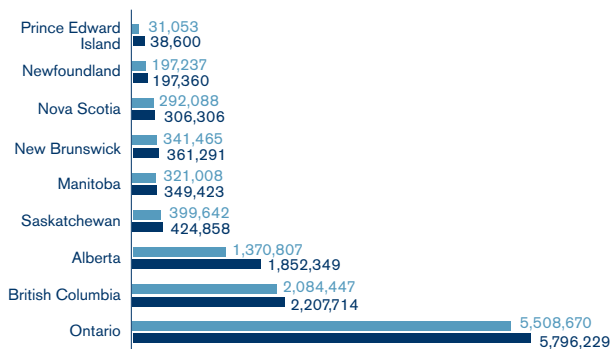


Days per stay

Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Physician consultations Canada, 2008



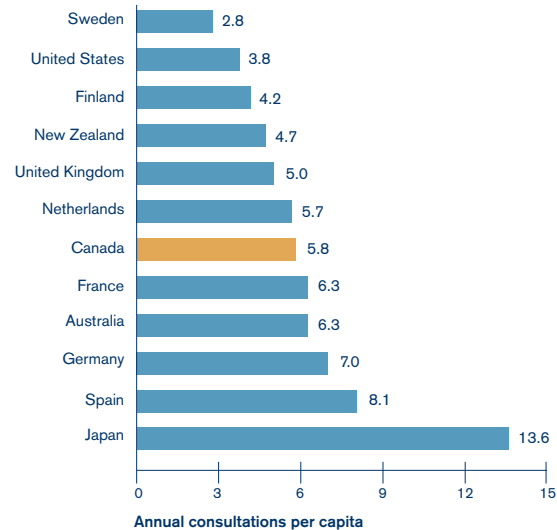
Number of services

Total Specialist consultations: 14, 060, 232

Total GP consultations: 15, 714, 878

Specialist General Practitioner

Physician consultations per capita selected countries, 2007



Note: No data available for Quebec or Territories; Based on gross direct payments. Reciprocal billing payments are not included.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information National Physician Database. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=download_form_e&cw_sku=NPD0708DREPDF&cw_ct=1&cw_dform=N May 6th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

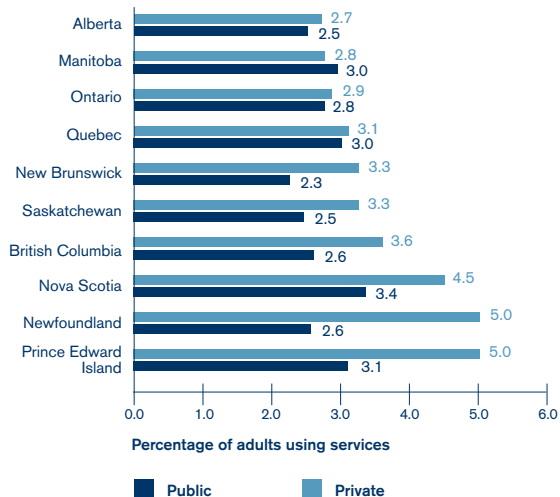
OECD stat extracts.

Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010.

Accessed at <http://puck.sourceoecd.org/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/v/=12683695/cl=19/nw=1/rpsvcgi-bin/fulltextew.pl?prpsv=i/j/oeecdthemes/99980142/v2009n16/s1/p11.idx> on May 3rd, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Government and privately funded home care usage

Canada, 2005

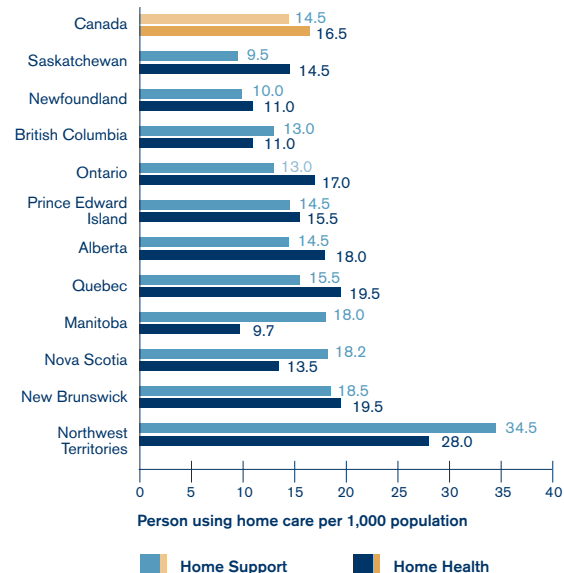


Percentage of adults using services

Public Private

Government-sponsored home care users

Canada, 2003



Person using home care per 1,000 population

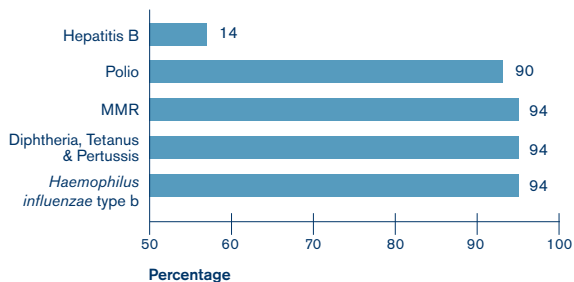
Home Support Home Health

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 3.1 2005 (CD ROM), Ottawa: Statistics Canada; 2005. Statistics Canada source – see p.84

Note: Home care includes home health (nursing care, health services, medical equipment or supplies) and home support (personal care, housework, meals, shopping, respite care, other).

Source: Public-sector expenditures and utilization of home care services in Canada: exploring the data. Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Health Information; 2007 Mar. Accessed at http://catalogue.iumg.qc.ca/GEIDFile/22754.PDF?Archive=102126892030&File=22754_PDF on Feb 10, 2008.

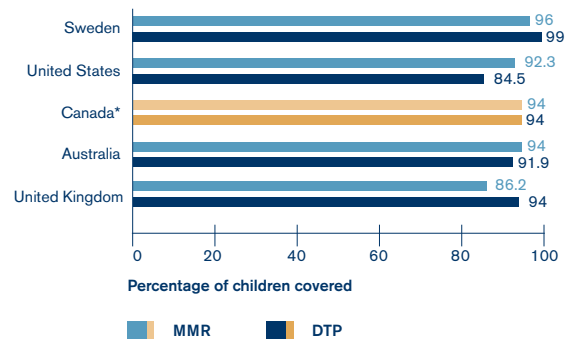
Percent of population who are vaccinated Canada, 2008



Note: MMR is Measles, Mumps and Rubella.

Source: World Health Organization; Immuniz. Accessed at http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/en/globalsummary/countryprofilesresult.cfm?C=can on May 3rd, 2010.
http://www.who.int/immunization/immunization_profile/canada, 2010

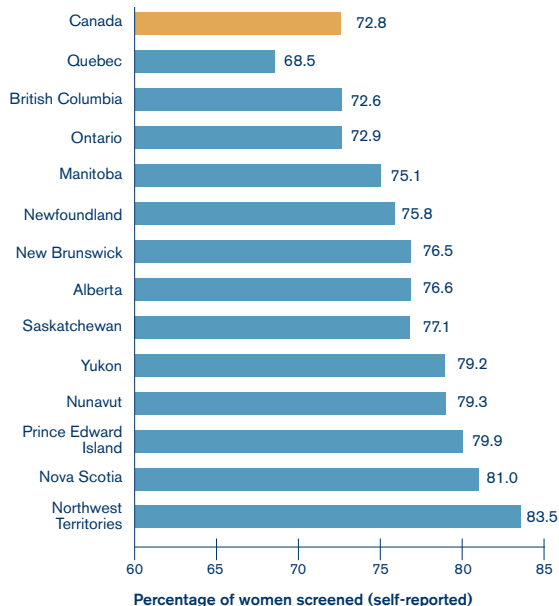
Childhood vaccine coverage selected countries, 2007



Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts.
Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010
www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

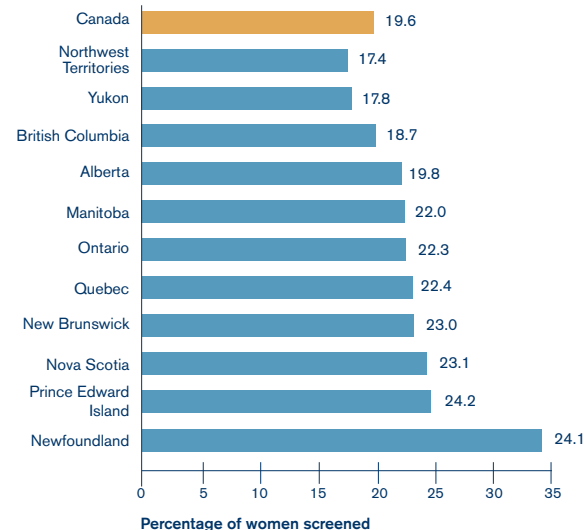
Percentage of women aged 18-69, receiving Pap smear screening within previous 3 years Canada, 2005



Note: Females aged 18 to 69 who reported when they had their last Pap smear test.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2000/2001, 2003 and 2005; Accessed at <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcsgi.pgm> on May 4th, 2010

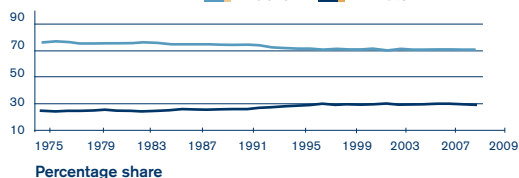
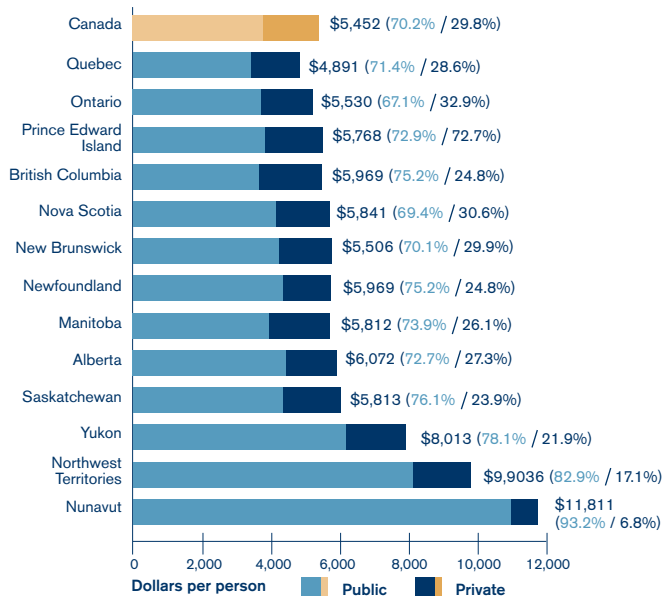
Percentage of women aged 50-69 having a mammogram in previous 2 years Canada, 2005



Note: No data available for Nunavut; Females aged 50 to 69 who reported when they had their last mammogram for routine screening or other reasons.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). Accessed at <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcsgi.pgm> on May 3rd, 2010. <http://www.statscan.gc.ca>

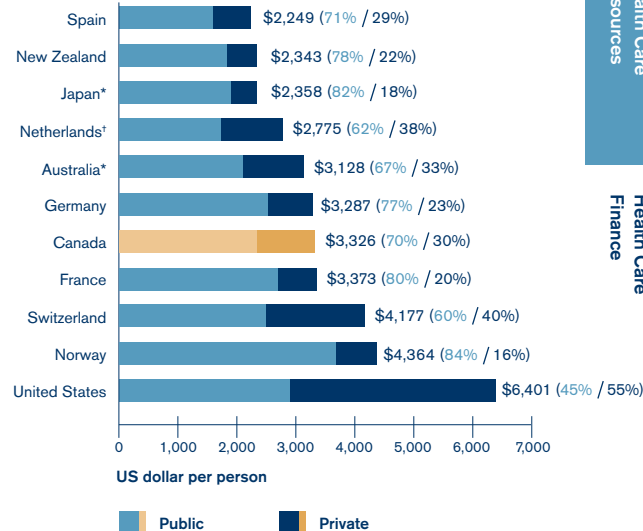
Total health expenditures per capita by public and private funds Canada, 2009



Note: forecast data

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/National_health_expenditure_trends_1975_to_2009_en.pdf May 19th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

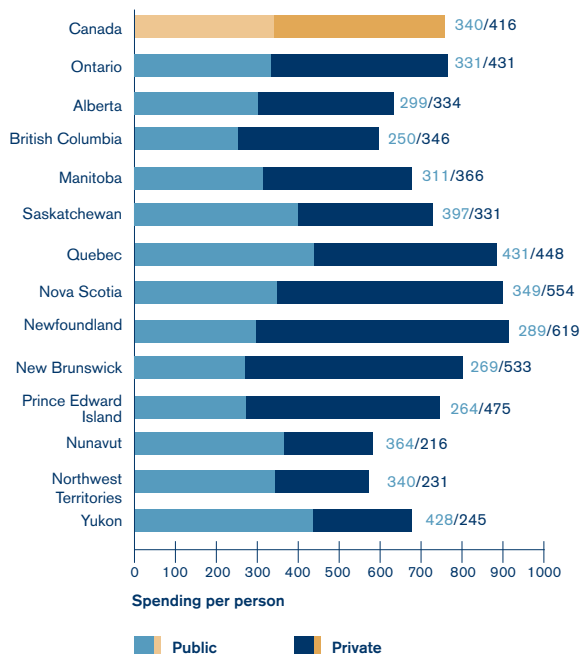
Total health expenditures per capita by public and private funds selected countries, 2005



Note: *Public sector data for Australia and Japan is for year 2004. *All data for the Netherlands is for year 2002.

Source: National health expenditure trends 1975-2007. Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Health Information; 2007. Accessed at http://www.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=AR_31_E on March 26, 2008.

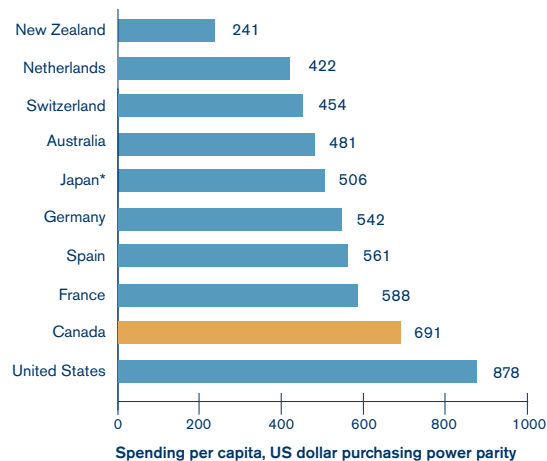
Pharmaceutical expenditures Canada, 2009



Note: forecast data

Source: National Health Expenditure Database, 2009, Canadian Institute for Health Information; Population, Statistics Canada. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/en/media_20100422_fig3_e.html April 29th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

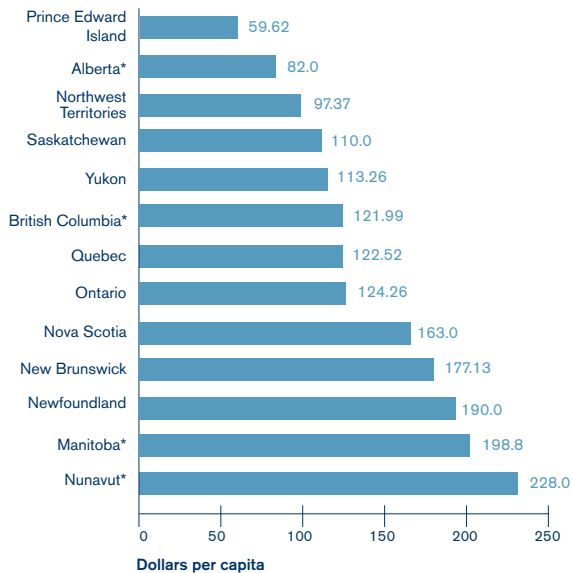
Pharmaceutical expenditures selected countries, 2007



Note: *2006 data 2007.

OECD stat extracts.
Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010.
Accessed at http://www.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=AR_BO_E on March 26, 2008.

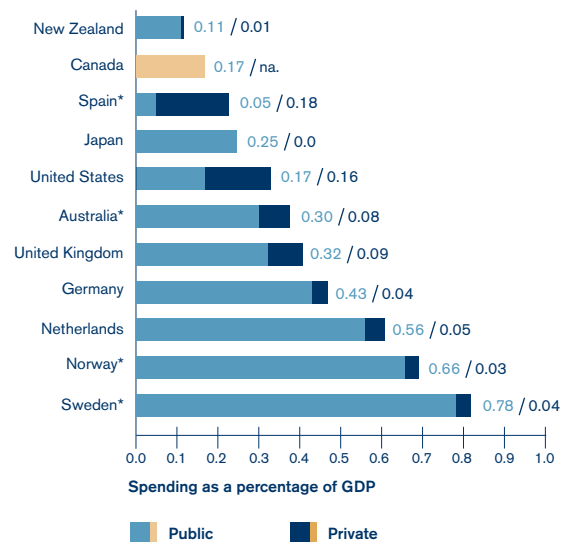
Public home care expenditure per capita Canada, 2006-2007



Note: * 2005-2006 data. Canadian average not available.

Source: Canadian Home Care Association. Accessed at <http://www.cdnhomocare.ca/content.php?doc=199>, May 31, 2010; www.cdnhomocare.ca

Home care expenditures, public and private selected countries, 2004

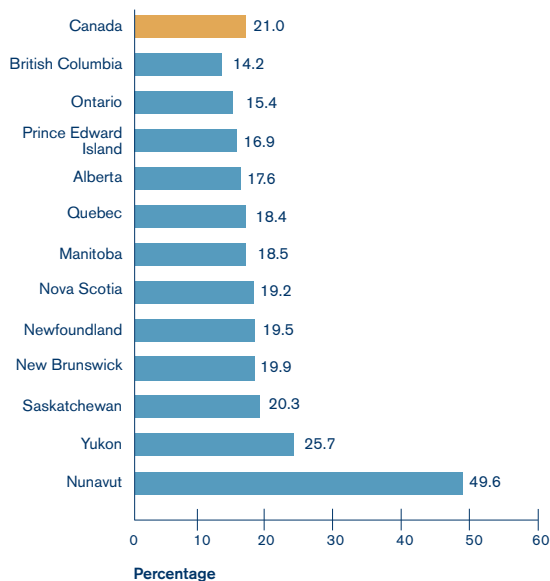


Note: *Data for Australia, Norway, Spain and Sweden are for age 65+ only

Source: Long term care for older people. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2005.

Percentage of population who are daily smokers

Canada, 2007

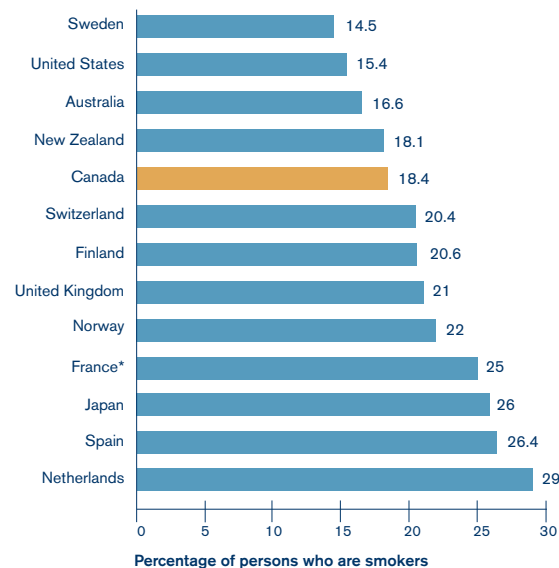


Notes: Population aged 12 and over who reported being a current smoker

Source: Statistics Canada; Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). Accessed at <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/01/cst01/health74a-eng.htm> on May 3rd, 2010. <http://www.statscan.gc.ca>

Percentage of population who are daily smokers

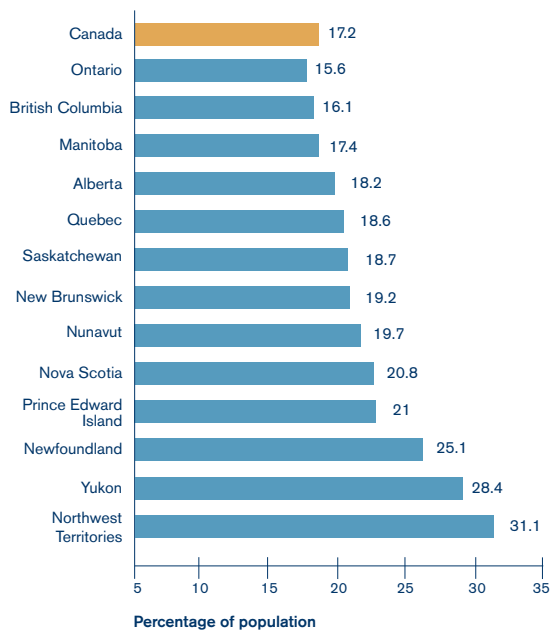
selected countries, 2007



Notes *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts, Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx> on May 5th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

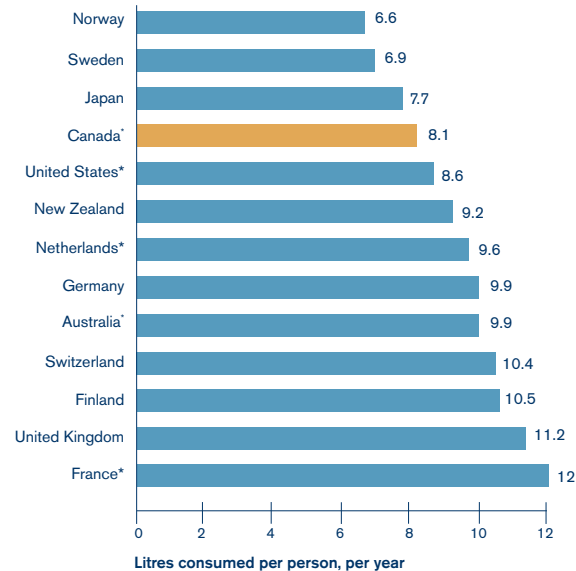
Alcohol consumption for persons over 12 years of age Canada, 2009



Source: The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada; 2007 Oct 1. Accessed at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/63-202-XIE/63-202-XIE2006000.htm> on March 26, 2008.

Statistics Canada source – see p.84

Alcohol consumption for persons over 15 years of age selected countries, 2007

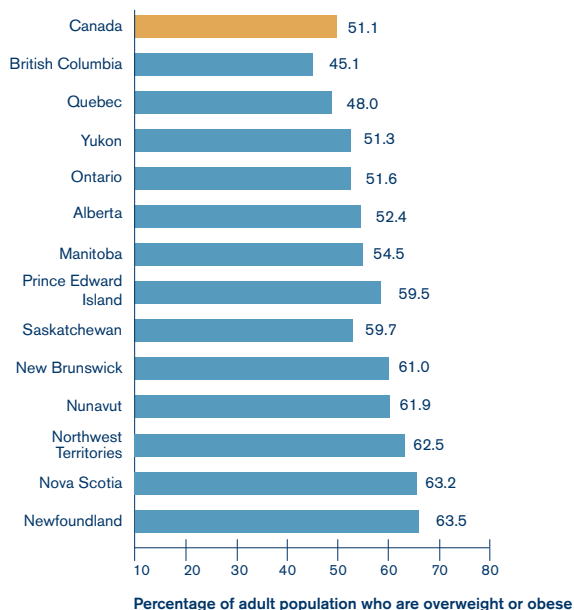


Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

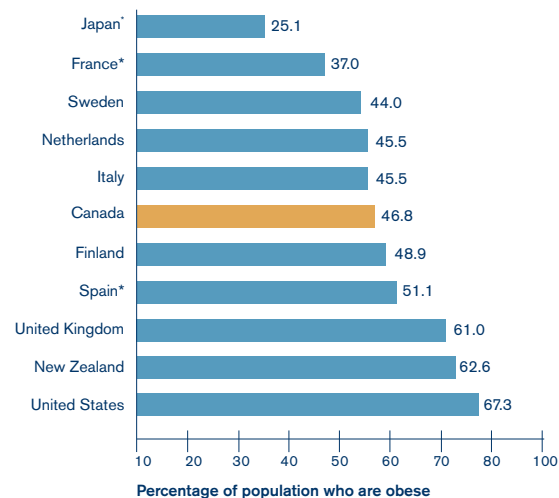
Percentage of overweight and obese adults

Canada, 2008



Prevalence of overweight and obese adults

selected countries, 2007



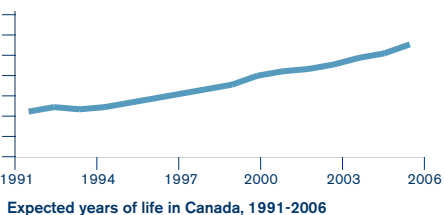
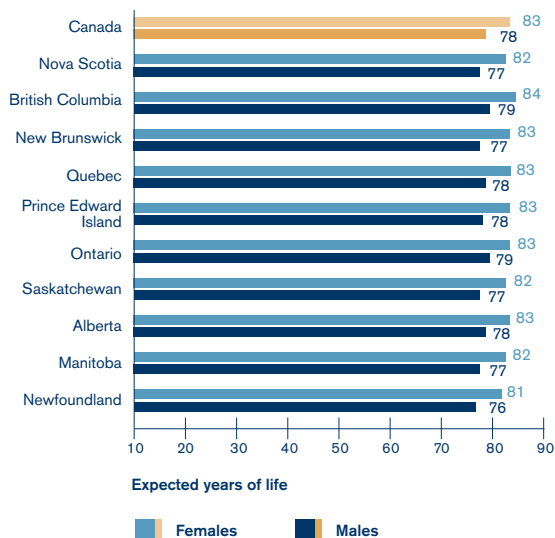
Notes: This indicator is measured out of 18 years and over only; According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and Health Canada guidelines, the index for body weight classification is: 25.00 to 29.99 (overweight); 30.00 to 34.99 (obese, class I); 35.00 to 39.99 (obese, class II); 40.00 or greater (obese, class III).

Source: Statistics Canada; Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). Accessed at <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/01/cst01/health82a-eng.htm> on May 3rd, 2010. <http://www.statscan.gc.ca>

Notes: *Data for 2006; Percentage of adult population with BMD>25 kg/m

Source: OECD stat extracts. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

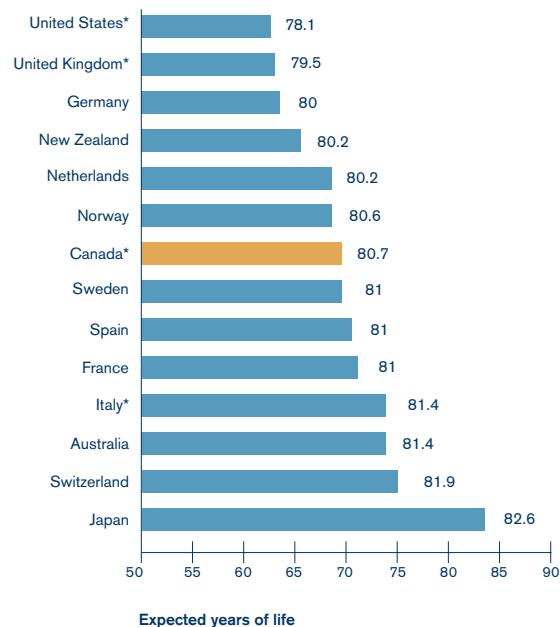
Life expectancy at birth Canada, 2007



Notes: No data for the Territories

Source: Statistics Canada, 2010. Accessed at <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/01/cst01/health26-eng.htm> on April 23, 2010. <http://www.statscan.gc.ca>

Life expectancy at birth selected countries, 2007

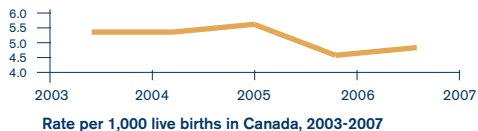
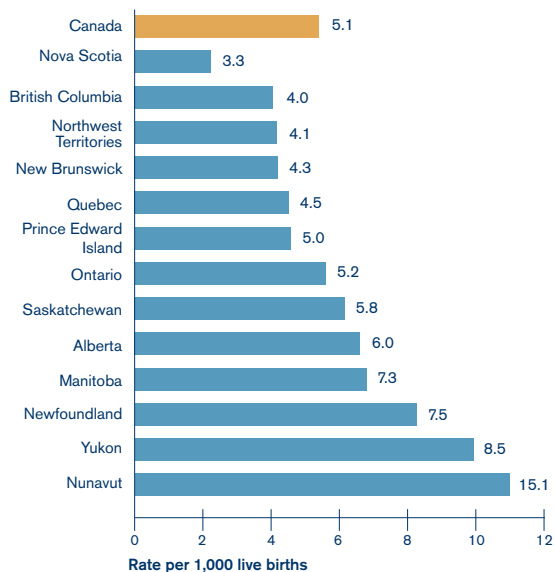


Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts.

Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on May 3rd, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

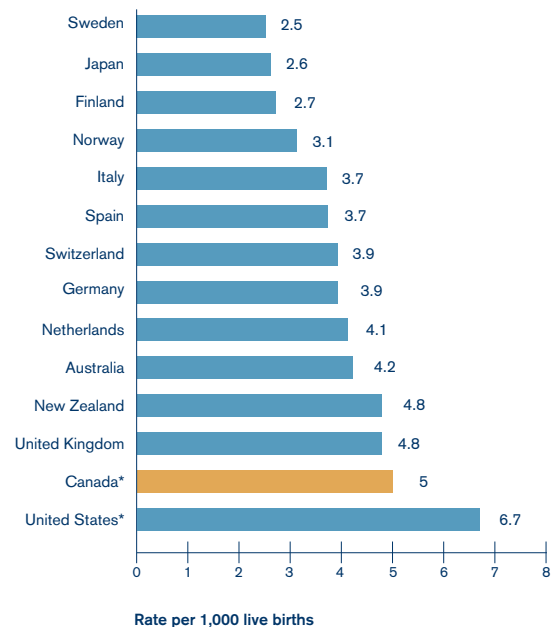
Infant mortality Canada, 2007



Notes: The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1,000 live births

Source: Statistics Canada, 2010. Accessed at <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/01/cst01/health21a-eng.htm> on April 23, 2010. <http://www.statscan.gc.ca>

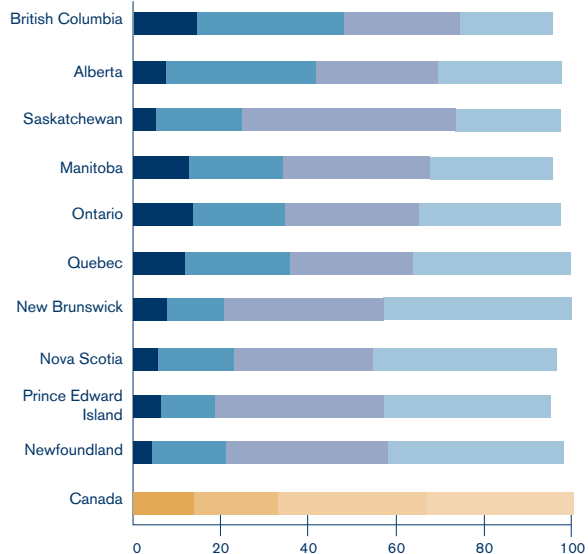
Infant mortality selected countries, 2007



Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Overall ratings of health care quality in proceeding 12 months Canada, 2008



Percentage of respondents

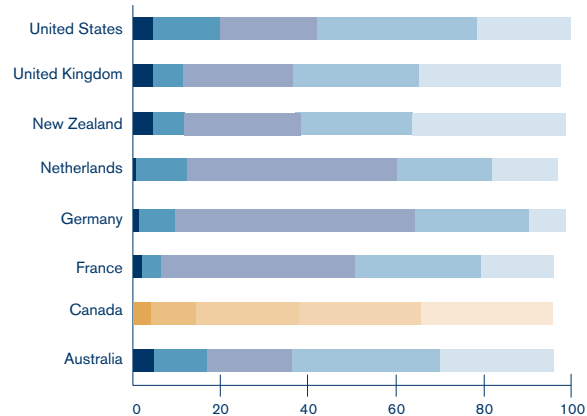
■ Fair/poor
 ■ Good
 ■ Very Good
 ■ Excellent

Percentage of respondents with Very Good, or Excellent ratings.

64% British Columbia	74% New Brunswick
62% Alberta	77% Nova Scotia
71% Saskatchewan	74% Prince Edward Island
66% Manitoba	76% Newfoundland
69% Ontario	68% Canada
69% Quebec	

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010.

Overall ratings of health care quality in proceeding 12 months selected countries, 2008



Percentage of respondents

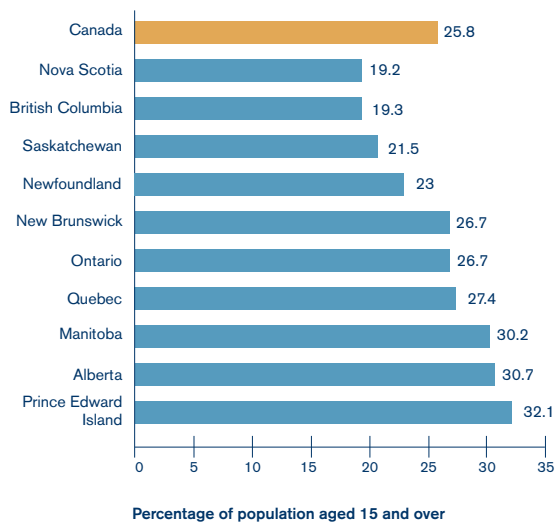
■ Poor
 ■ Fair
 ■ Good
 ■ Excellent

Percentage of respondents with Very Good, or Excellent ratings.

55% United States	34% Germany
62% United Kingdom	47% France
66% New Zealand	61% Canada
37% Netherlands	61% Australia

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010.

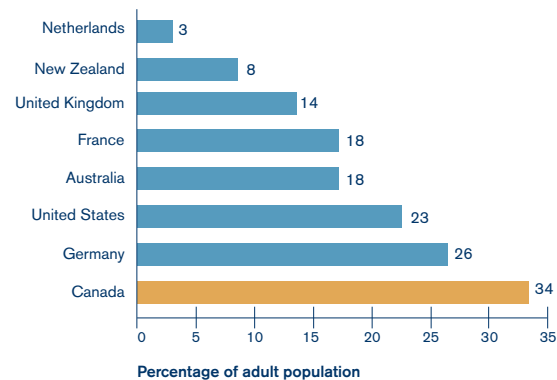
Difficulties accessing immediate care Canada, 2007



Note: No data available for Yukon, Northwest Territories, or Nunavut; Based on household population aged 15 and over reporting difficulties accessing these services in past 12 months, for self or family member; "Minor health problem" includes fever, vomiting, major headaches, sprained ankle, minor burns, cuts, skin irritation, unexplained rash and others; non-life threatening health problems or injuries due to a minor accident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2003 and 2005. Accessed at <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcpgm> on May 4th, 2010. www.statscan.gc.ca

Difficulties accessing immediate care selected countries, 2009

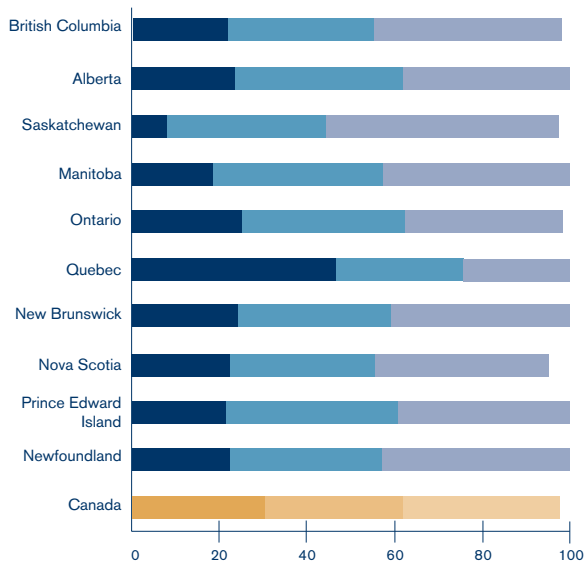


Note: patient waited over six days, or was never able to get an appointment for care

Source: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults. Accessed at <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Charts/Survey/2008-International-Health-Policy-Survey---In-Chronic-Condition-Experiences-of-Patients-with-Complex-Access-to-Doctor-When-Sick-or-Needed-Care.aspx>, on May 20, 2010; www.commonwealthfund.org

Wait times in the emergency department

Canada, 2008



Percentage of respondents

< 1 hour 1 to < 4 hours 4+ hours

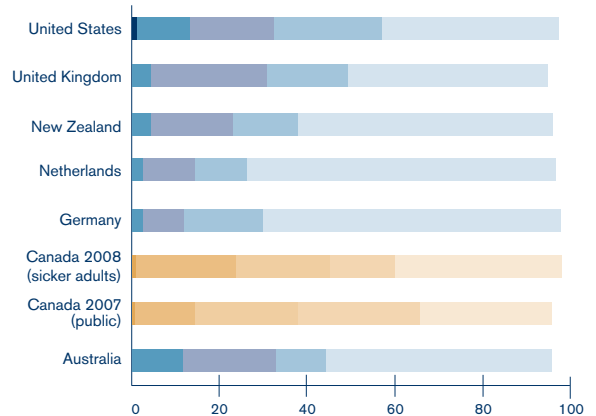
Percentage of respondents waiting more than 4 hours

21%	British Columbia	27%	New Brunswick
28%	Alberta	21%	Nova Scotia
14%	Saskatchewan	22%	Prince Edward Island
19%	Manitoba	23%	Newfoundland
27%	Ontario	30%	Canada
45%	Quebec		

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010.

Wait times in the emergency department

selected countries, 2007 - 2008



Percentage of respondents

< 1 hour 2 to < 4 hours Left without being seen
1 to < 2 hours 4 hours or more

Percentage of respondents waiting more than 4 hours

12%	United States	9%	Germany
3%	United Kingdom	29%	Canada (2008)
9%	New Zealand	25%	Canada (2007)
5%	Netherlands	12%	Australia

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010.

Canadians who have a regular doctor or place of care

Canada, 2008

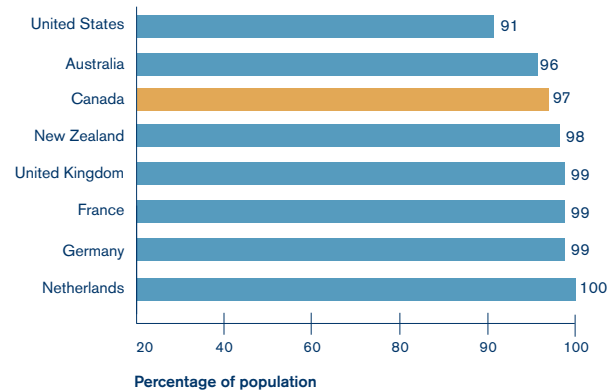


Note: No data for Territories, however Canada estimate includes the Territories.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information; Analysis in Brief, 2009. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/cse_phc_aib_en.pdf on May 4th, 2010. www.cihi.ca

Population who has a regular doctor or place of care

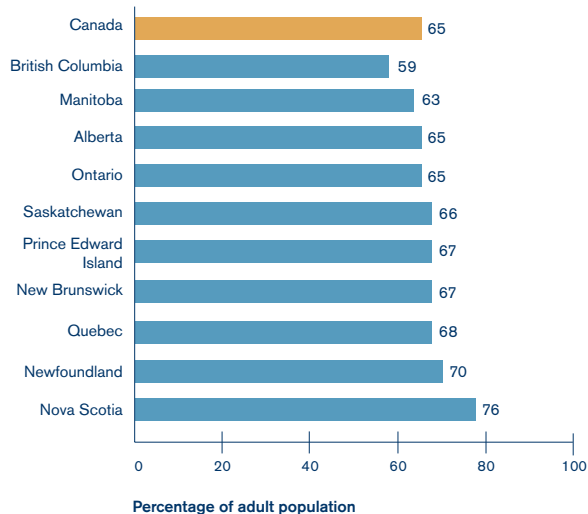
selected countries, 2008



Note: Based includes those with a regular doctor or place of care.

Source: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults. Accessed at <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Charts/Survey/2008-International-Health-Policy-Survey---In-Chronic-Condition-Experiences-of-Patients-with-Complex-Access-to-Doctor-When-Sick-or-Needed-Care.aspx>, on May 20, 2010; www.commonwealthfund.org

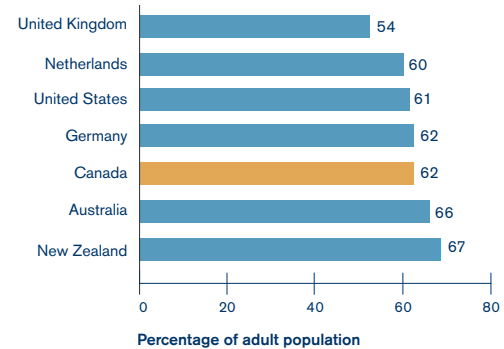
Canadians who report their physician allowed enough time to discuss their feelings, fears, or concerns Canada, 2008



Note: No data for Territories; Based on adults who talked with their physician in the last twelve months.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information; Analysis in Brief, 2009. Accessed at http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/cse_phc_aib_en.pdf on May 20, 2010; www.cihi.ca

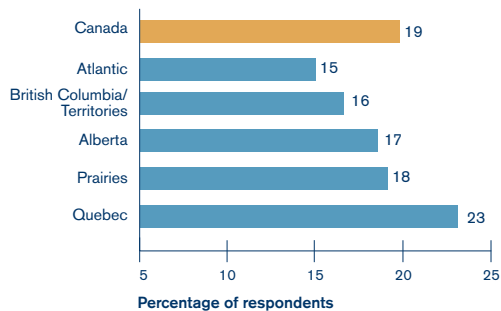
Population who report their physician always discussed their treatment options and involved them in their decision making selected countries, 2007



Note: Based on adults with a regular doctor

Source: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults. Accessed at <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Charts/Survey/2008-International-Health-Policy-Survey---In-Chronic-Condition-Experiences-of-Patients-with-Complex-Access-to-Doctor-When-Sick-or-Needed-Care.aspx>, on May 20, 2010; www.commonwealthfund.org

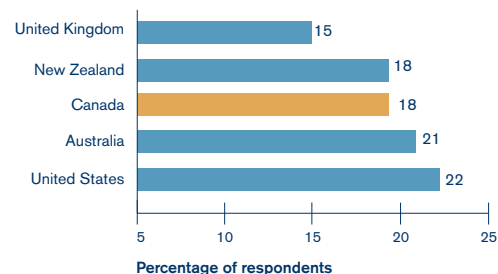
Canadians who report adverse events as a result of care received Canada, 2007



Note: In response to Health care in Canada Survey, 2007

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010; www.chsrf.ca

Patient report of a medical error or medical mistake in treatment care selected countries, 2008

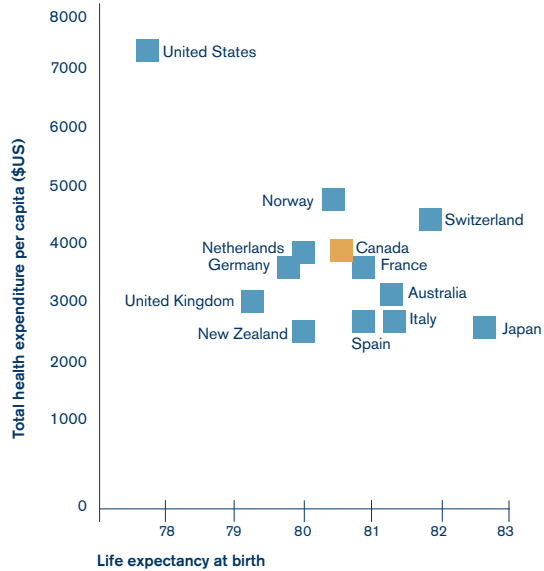


Note: In response to Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey, 2008

Source: Quality of Health care in Canada: A Chart book. Accessed at http://www.chsrf.ca/other_documents/index_e.php, on May 25th 2010; www.chsrf.ca

Life expectancy vs. health expenditure

selected countries, 2007

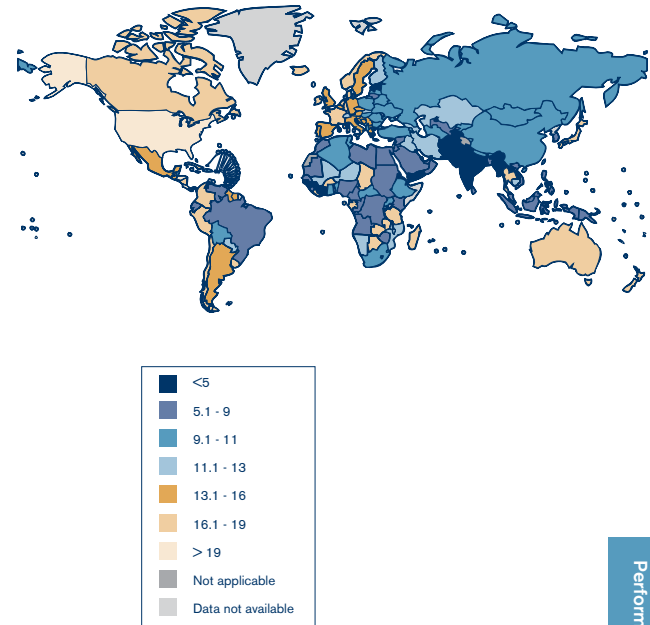


Notes: *Data for 2006

Source: OECD stat extracts. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2010. Accessed at <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> on April 14th, 2010. www.oecd.org/health/healthdata.

Percentage of total government expenditure on health

2007



Notes: Based on data updated in March 2010. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: Data Source: National Health Accounts series, World Health Organization. Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) World Health Organization

Overall ranking selected countries, 2010

	AUS	CAN	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Overall ranking	3	6	4	1	5	2	7
Quality of care	4	7	5	2	1	3	6
Effective care	2	7	6	3	5	1	4
Safe care	6	5	3	1	4	2	7
Coordinated care	4	5	7	2	1	3	6
Patient-centred care	2	5	3	6	1	7	4
Access	6.5	5	3	1	4	2	6.5
Cost-related problem	6	3.5	3.5	2	5	1	7
Timeliness of care	6	7	2	1	3	4	5
Efficiency	2	6	5	3	4	1	7
Equity	4	5	3	1	6	2	7
Long, healthy, productive lives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Health expenditures/ capita, 2007	\$3,357	\$3,895	\$3,558	\$3,837	\$2,454	\$2,992	\$7,290

Country rankings



Note: * Estimate. Expenditures shown in US PPP.

Source: Calculated by the Commonwealth Fund based on 2007 International Health Policy Survey; 2008 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2009 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System National Scorecard; and OECD Health Data 2009 (November 2009).

Some useful websites:

Institute for Health Economics www.ihe.ca

This Institute for Health Economics is an independent, not-for-profit organization that performs research in health economics and synthesizes evidence in health technology assessment to assist health policy making and best medical practices.

Canadian Institute for Health Information www.cihi.ca

The Canadian Institute for Health Information provides timely, accurate and comparable health information. The data and reports found on this web page inform health policies, and support the effective delivery of health services.

Canadian Health Services Research Foundation www.chsrf.ca

The Canadian Health Service Research Foundation is an independent, not-for-profit corporation, which mandate aims to promote the use of evidence to strengthen the delivery of health services in Canada.

Statistics Canada www.statcan.gc.ca/health

Statistics Canada provides up-to-date statistical information on the health of the population, determinants of health, and the scope and utilization of Canada's health services.

Health Council of Canada www.healthcouncilcanada.ca

Canada's First Ministers established the Health Council of Canada in the 2003 Accord on Health Care Renewal. The Council reports on the progress of health care renewal, on the health status of Canadians, and on health outcomes of the system.

Commonwealth Fund www.commonwealthfund.org

The Commonwealth Fund is a private American-based foundation that aims to promote a high performing health care system that achieves better access, improved quality, and greater efficiency, particularly for society's most vulnerable. Comprehensive data includes a broad perspective, such as Health care Quality, System Performance, International Health Policy, and State Health Policy.

OECD www.oecd.org/health

OECD is one of the world's largest publishers in the fields of economics and public policy. Comprehensive health information is presented on 30 OECD countries, such as health indicators, health policies, and the economics of health and environment and health.

World Health Organization www.who.org

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Gapminder www.gapminder.org

Gapminder is a non-profit venture promoting sustainable global development and achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Statistical health information is up-to-date and freely available.

Connecting healthcare **thinkers** with healthcare **doers**

chsrp.ca

Good evidence is the basis of good decisions. For more than a decade, the Canadian Health Services Research Foundation has supported the development, dissemination and application of evidence to improve the delivery of health services across Canada.


Visit www.chsrp.ca for more information about programs such as:

- ▶ Executive Training for Research Application (EXTRA)
- ▶ Effective Governance for Quality and Safety
- ▶ Researcher on Call
- ▶ Annual CEO Forum
- ▶ Picking up the Pace
- ▶ Mythbusters
- ▶ Capacity for Applied and Developmental Research and Evaluation in Health Services and Nursing

Providing evidence to change lives

Three years in a row, *Health Indicators* showed that patients in the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority waited among the longest for hip fracture surgery.

As a result, health leaders changed long-standing practices, put real-time information systems in place, reorganized surgery slates and developed new guidelines. Eighteen months later, wait times for hip fracture surgery were down.



"This is exactly the kind of stuff CIHI should be doing. This is what causes changes within the system."

—Dr. Eric Bohm

The difference **data** makes

IHE In Your Pocket 2010 – a handbook of health economic statistics includes the most currently available data, presented in separate sections on the economic burden of illness, health care resources, health behaviours, health status and demographics and health system performance.



INSTITUTE OF
HEALTH ECONOMICS
ALBERTA CANADA

Institute of Health Economics
1200 - 10405 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton AB Canada T5J 3N4

Tel. 780.448.4881 Fax. 780.448.0018
info@ihe.ca

www.ihe.ca

ISBN 978-1-897443-70-5 (print)
ISBN 978-1-897443-21-2 (online)