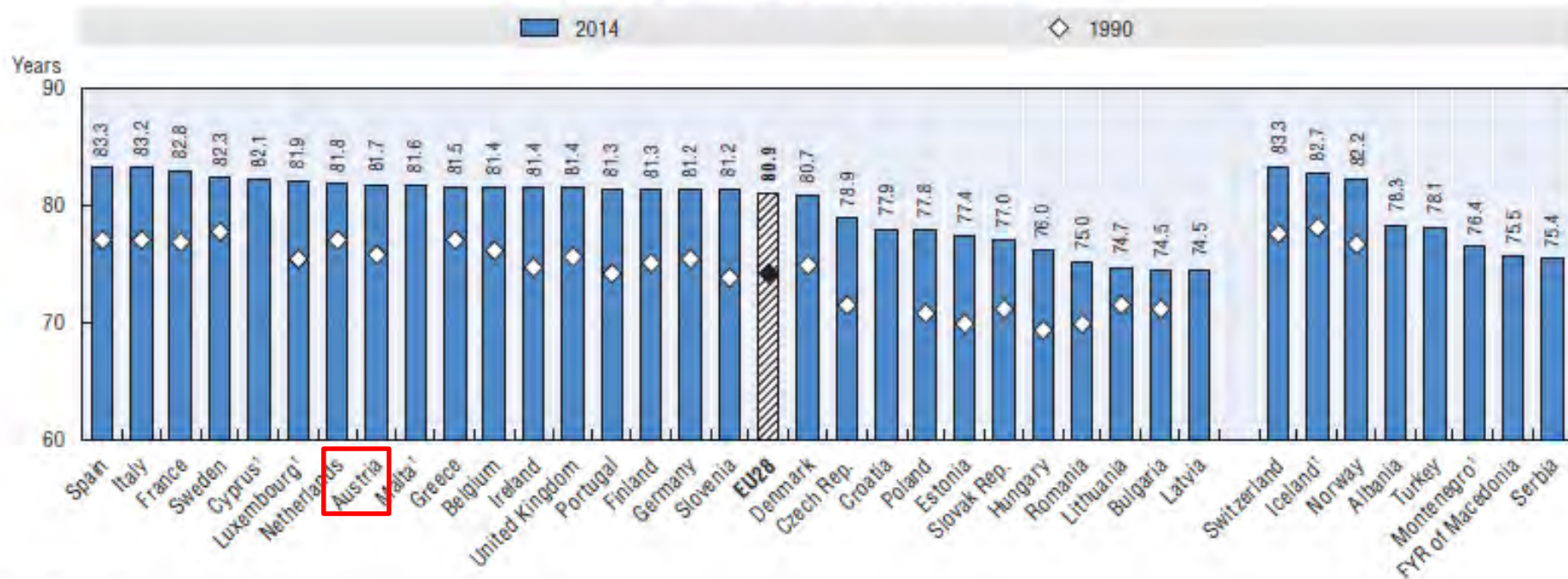


The Challenges of Health Care and Public Health

Prof. Thomas Szekeres, MD, PhD

President of the Viennese and Austrian
Chamber of Physicians

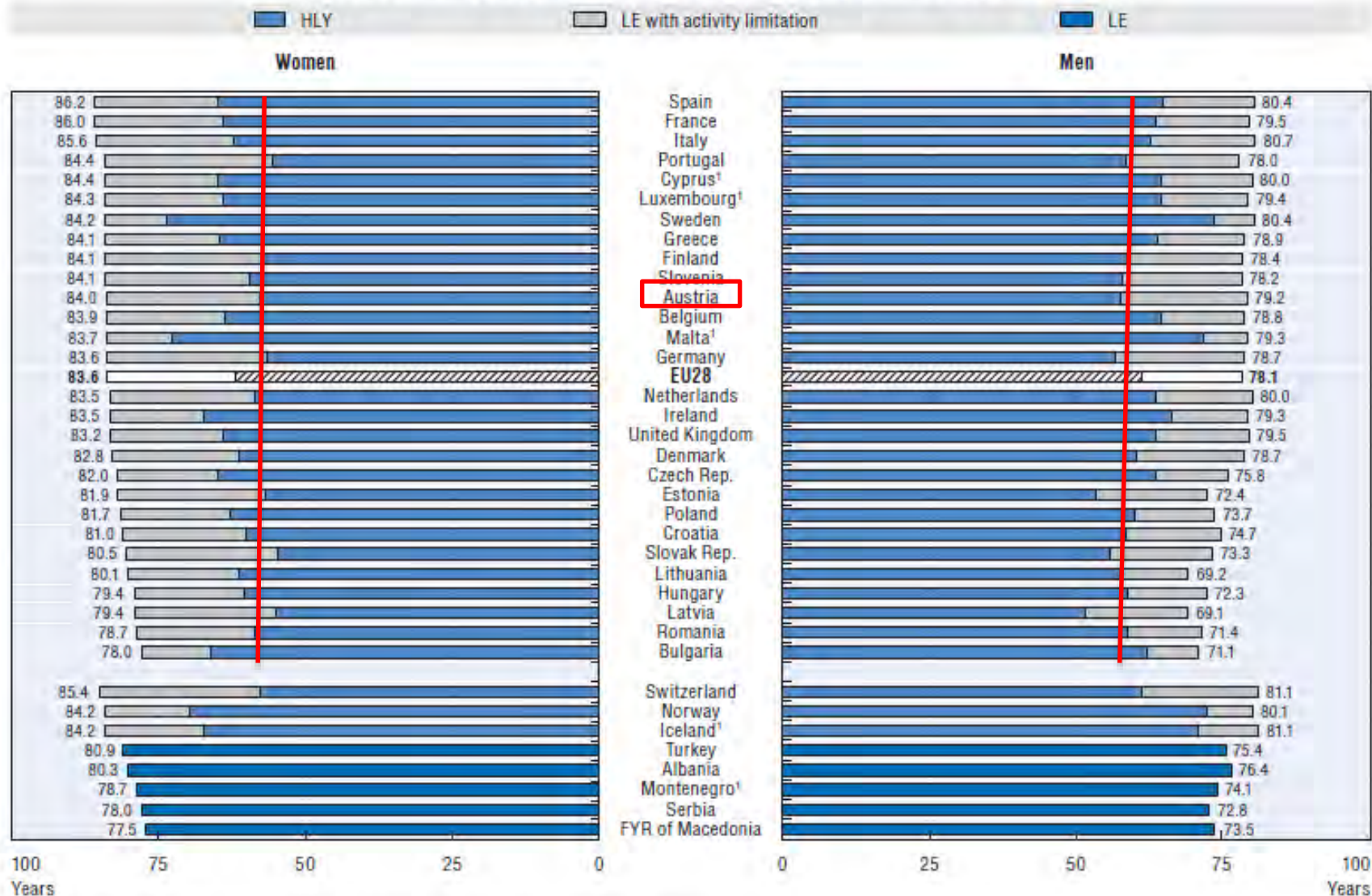
3.1. Life expectancy at birth, 1990 and 2014



1. Three-year average (2012-14).

Source: Eurostat Database completed with data from OECD Health Statistics 2016.

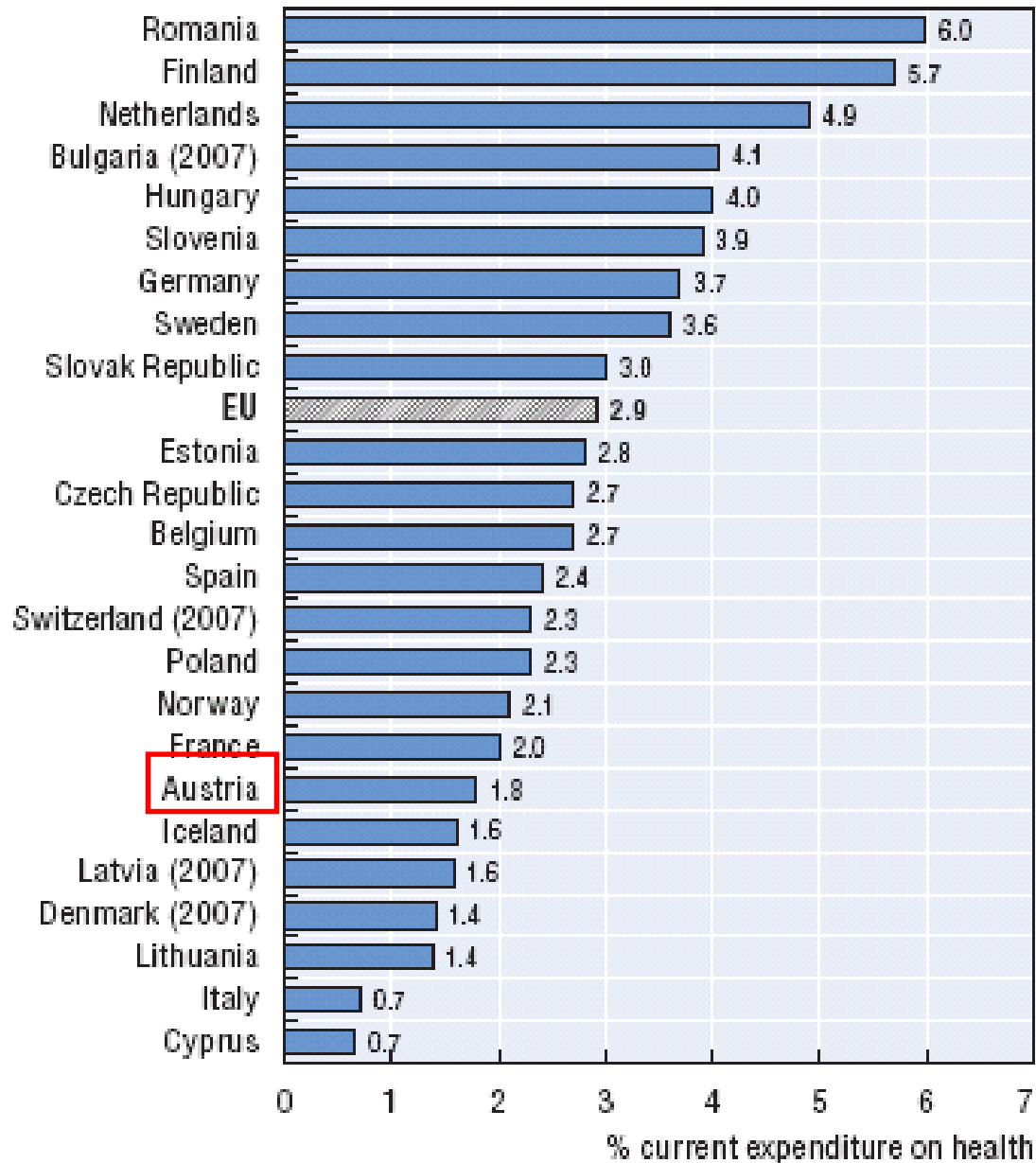
3.2. Life expectancy (LE) and healthy life years (HLY) at birth, by gender, 2014



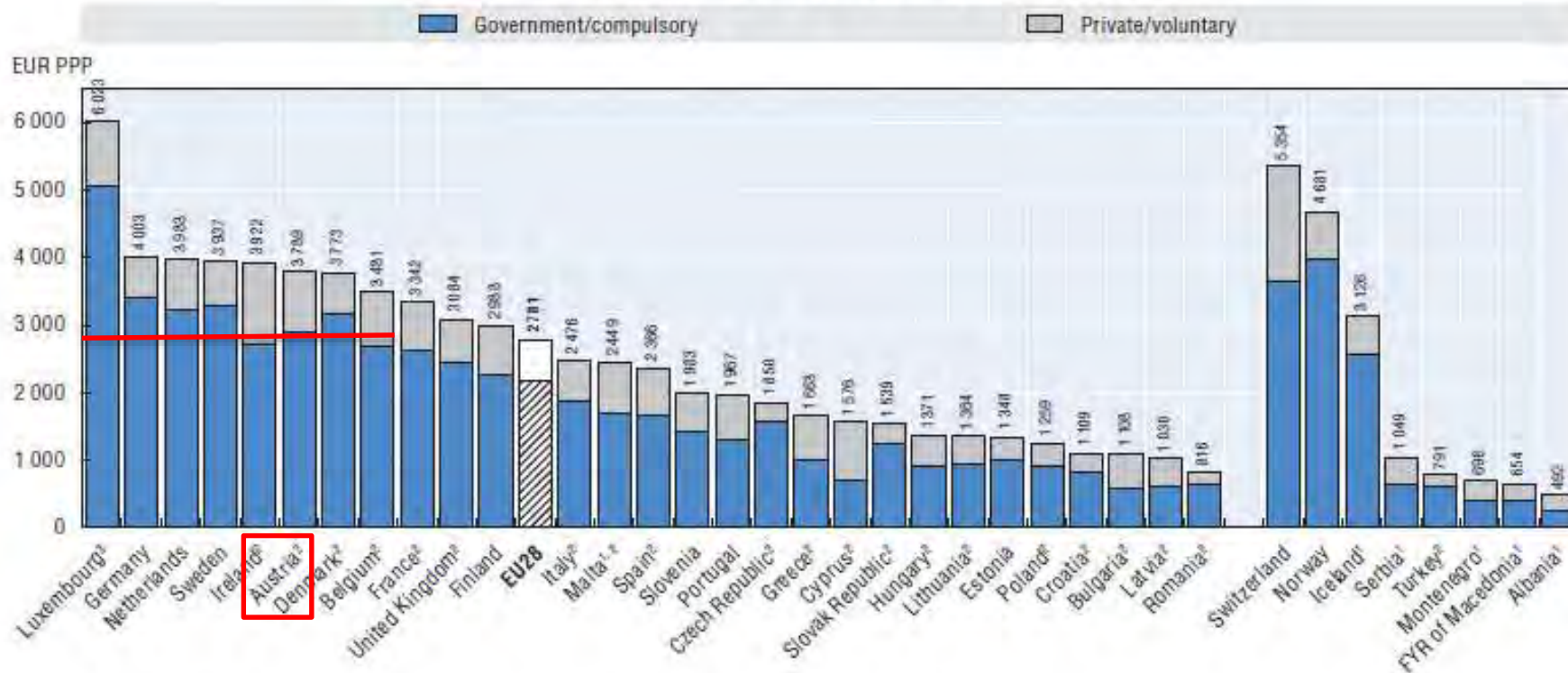
Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of life expectancy for women.

1. Three-year average (2012-14).

4.3.3. Expenditure on organised public health and prevention programmes, 2008



5.1. Health expenditure per capita, 2015 (or nearest year)



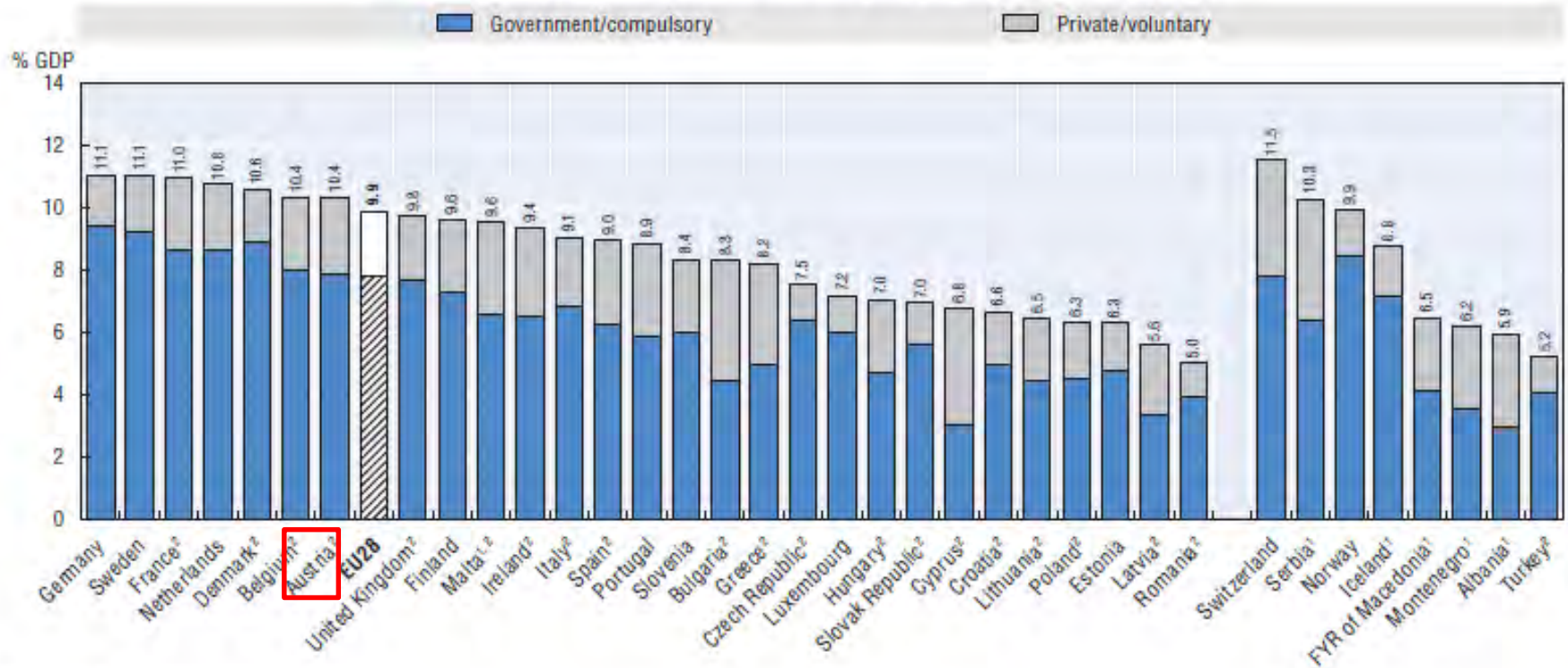
1. Includes investments.

2. OECD estimate.

3. For Luxembourg, the population data refer only to the total insured resident population, which is somewhat lower than the total population.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database; WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database.

5.3. Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2015 (or nearest year)

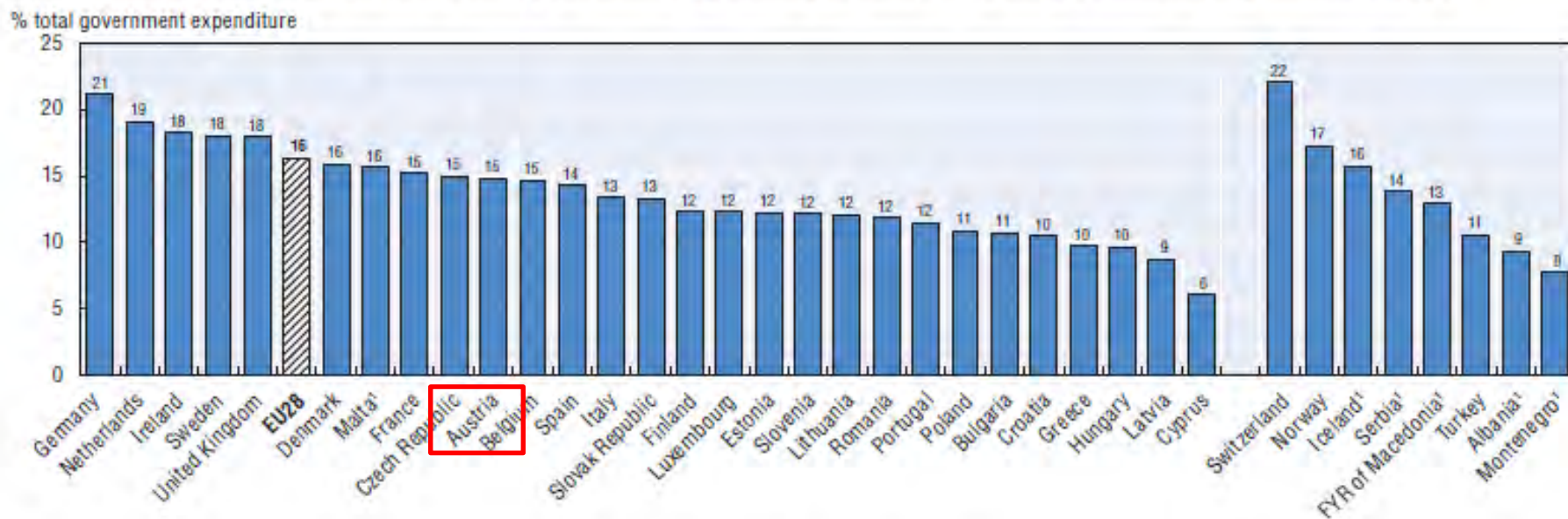


1. Includes investments.

2. OECD estimate.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database; WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database.

5.12. Government/compulsory insurance spending as share of total government expenditure, 2014

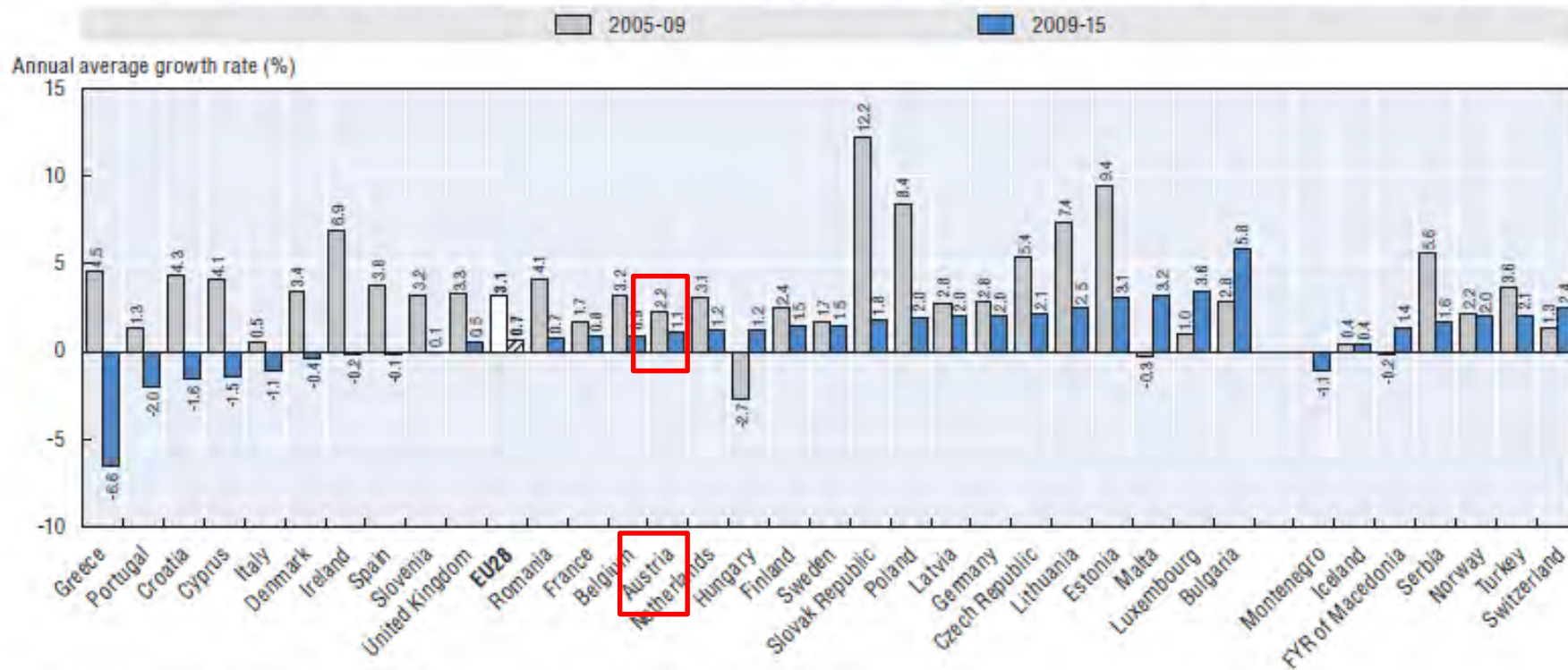


Note: Compulsory health insurance includes expenditure by compulsory private health insurance.

1. Including investments.

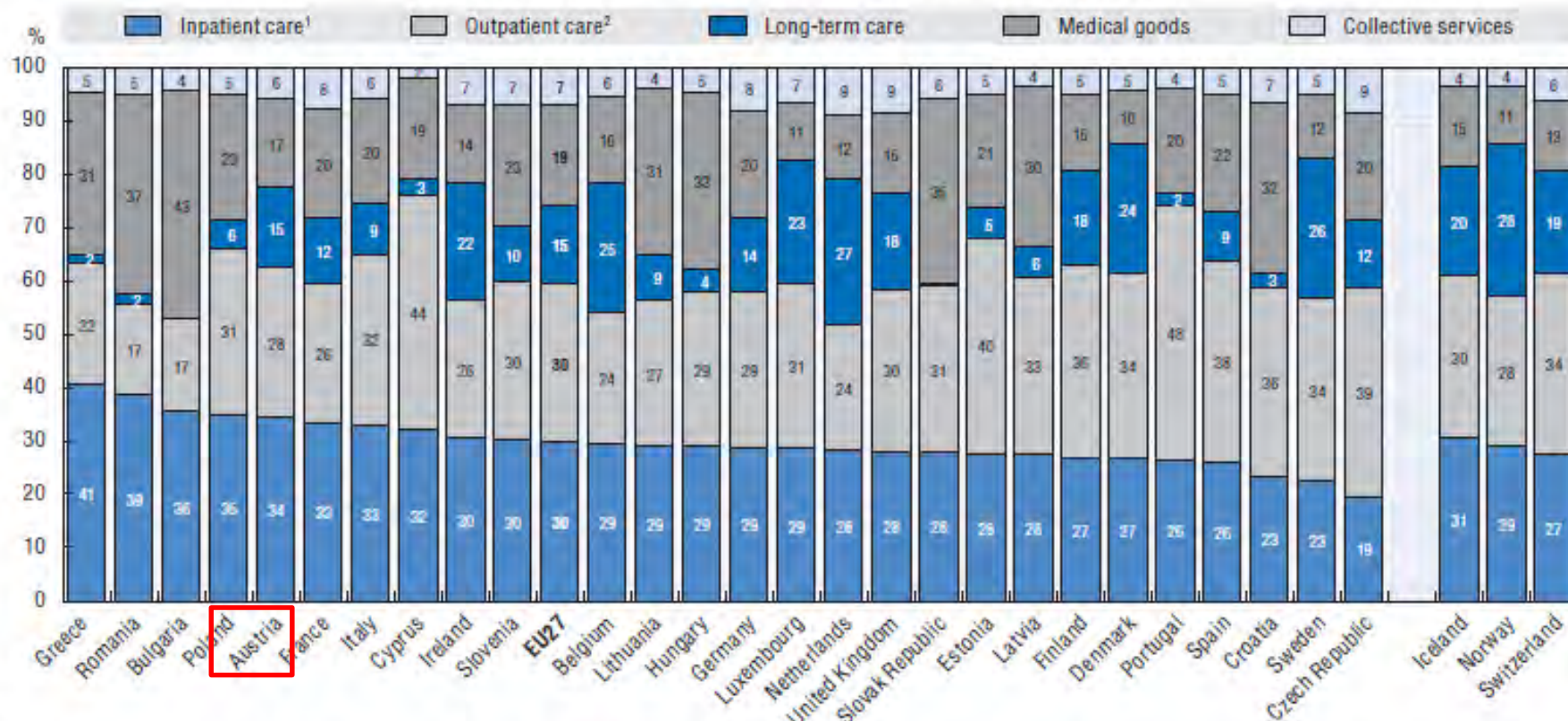
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database.

5.2. Annual average growth rate in per capita health expenditure, real terms, 2005 to 2015 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database; WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database.

5.6. Health expenditure by function of health care, 2014



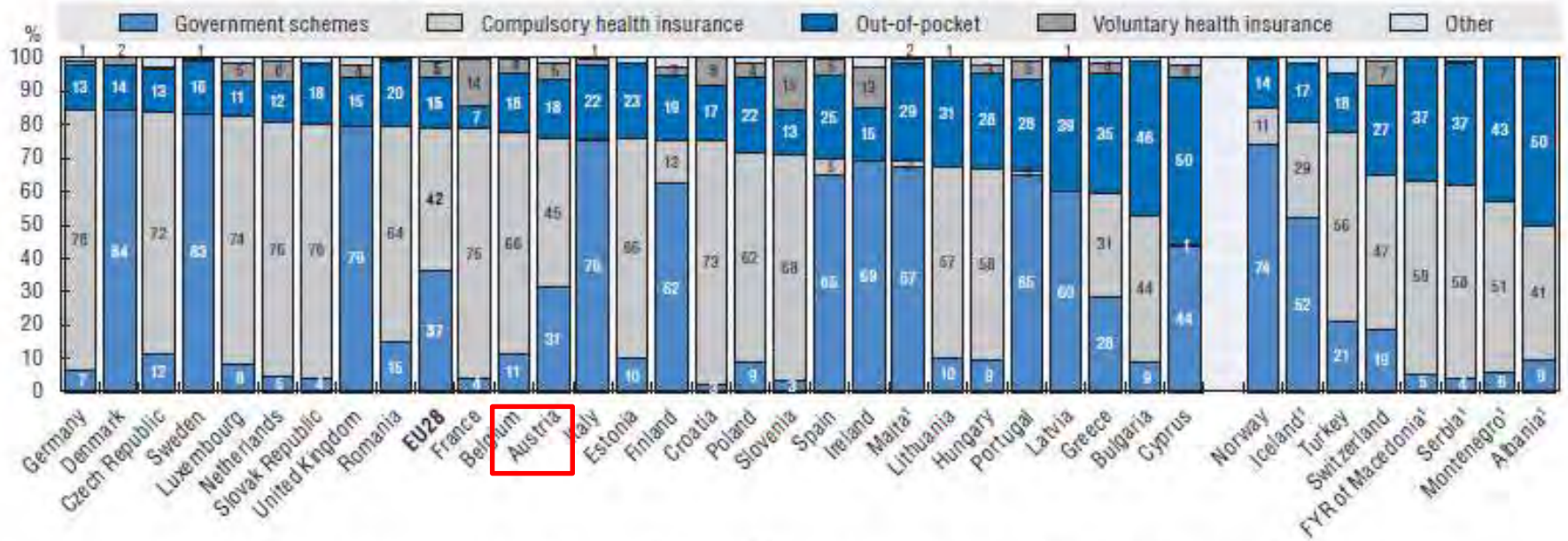
Note: Countries are ranked by inpatient care as a share of health expenditure.

1. Refers to curative-rehabilitative care in inpatient and day care settings.

2. Includes home-care and ancillary services.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database.

5.11. Current health expenditure by type of financing, 2014



Note: Countries are ranked by government schemes and compulsory health insurance as a share of current health expenditure.

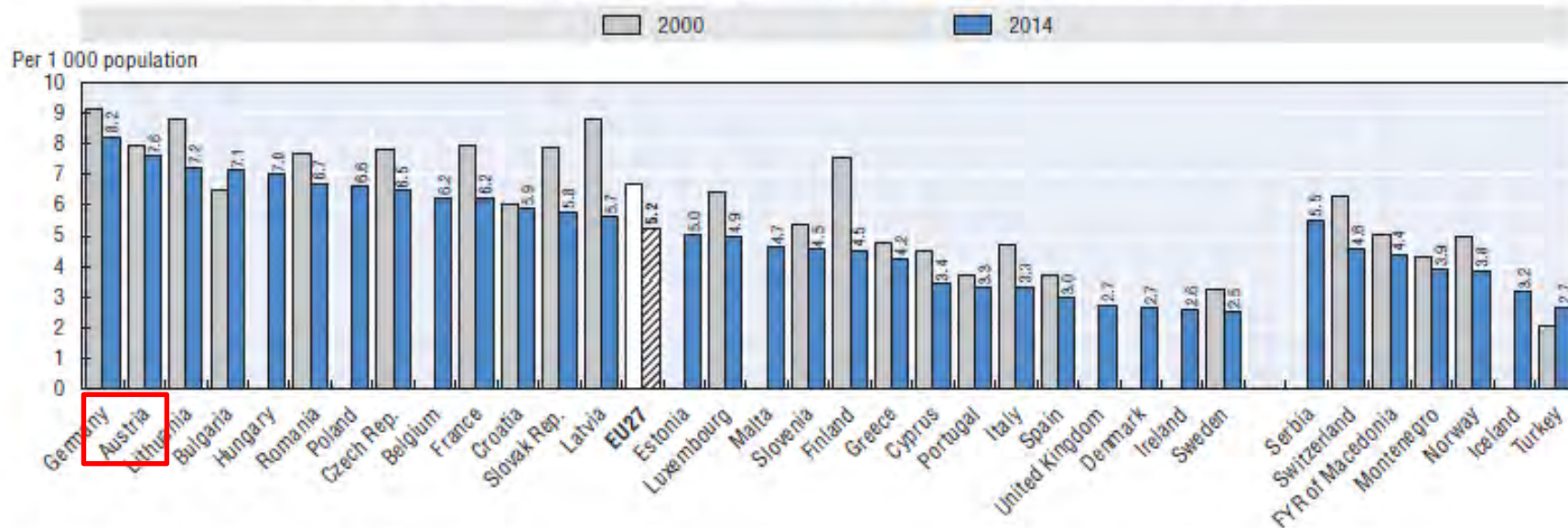
1. Includes investments.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database; WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database.

Hospitals paid by

- States, City of Vienna
- Federal
- Social Security

7.21. Hospital beds per 1 000 population, 2000 and 2014 (or nearest year)

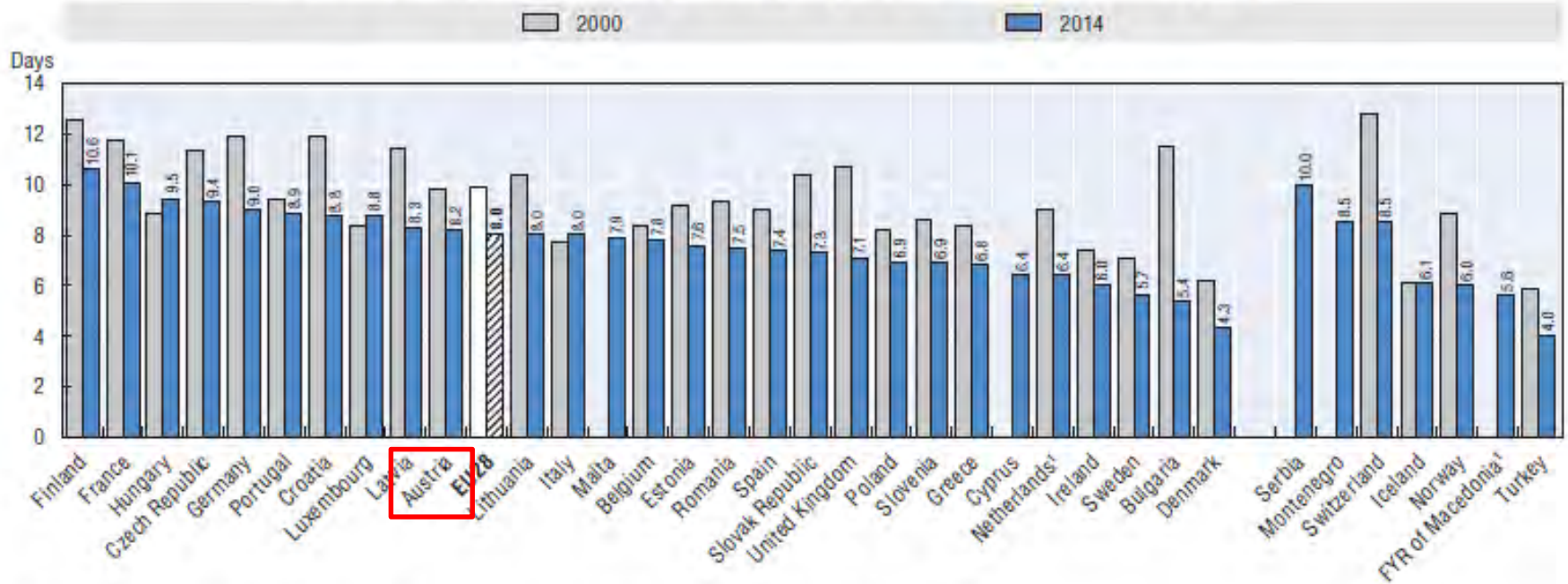


Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database.

Acute versus Long Term Care

- High number of acute care beds
- Reason: Long term care has to be paid privately, therefore patients stay in the acute hospital until they are able to return to their homes
- Acute hospitals support the regional economy

8.10. Average length of stay in hospital, 2000 and 2014 (or nearest year)



L. Data refer to average length of stay for curative (acute) care (resulting in an under-estimation).

source: OECD Health Statistics 2016; Eurostat Database.

Outpatients (doctors offices)

- Paid by social security
- App. 30 different social security agencies
- Mandatory health insurance
- Private additional health insurance (private doctors, private hospitals) 1 Mio. insured persons

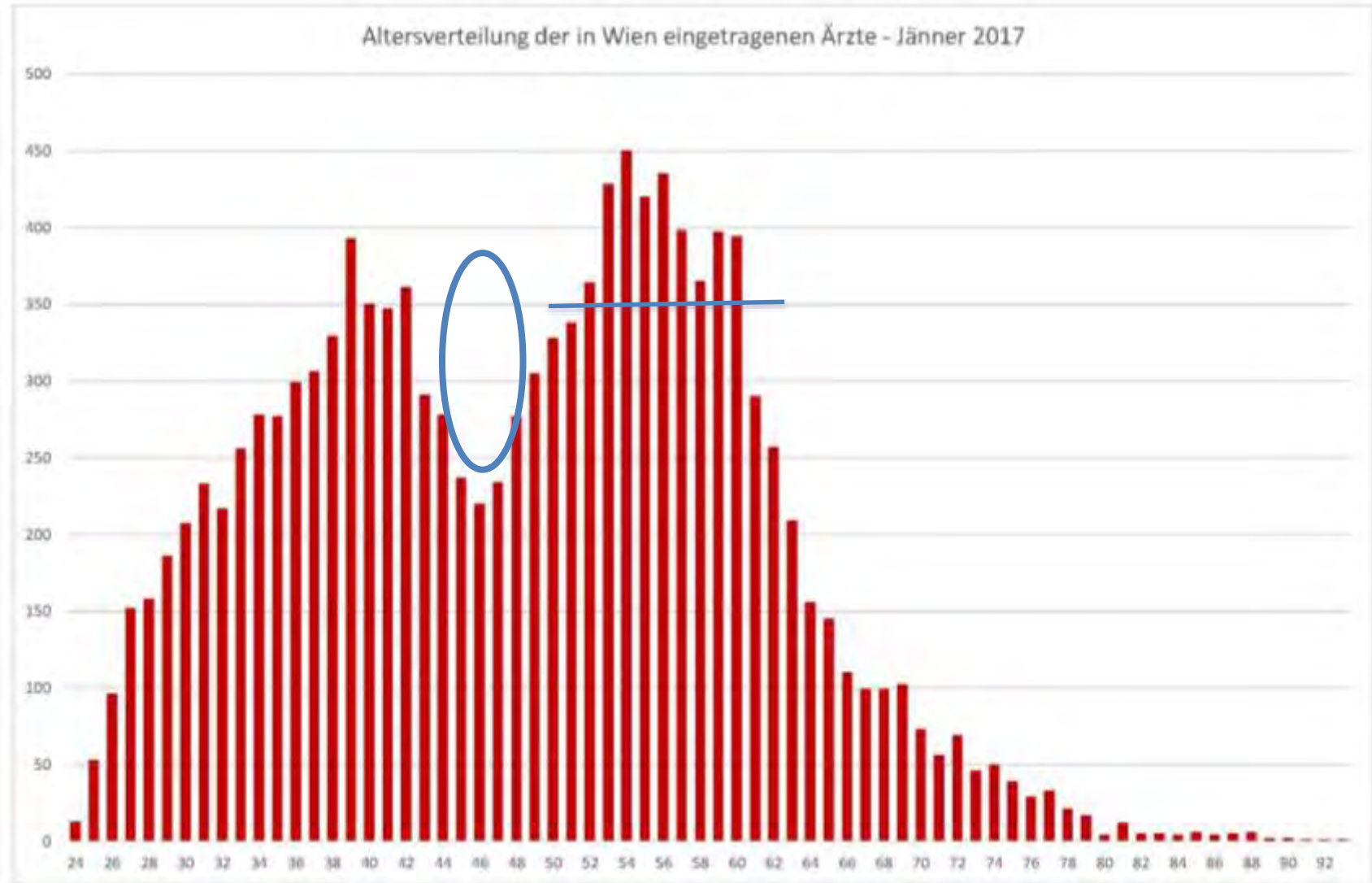
Table A.2. Share of the population aged 65 and over, 1st January, 1960 to 2015

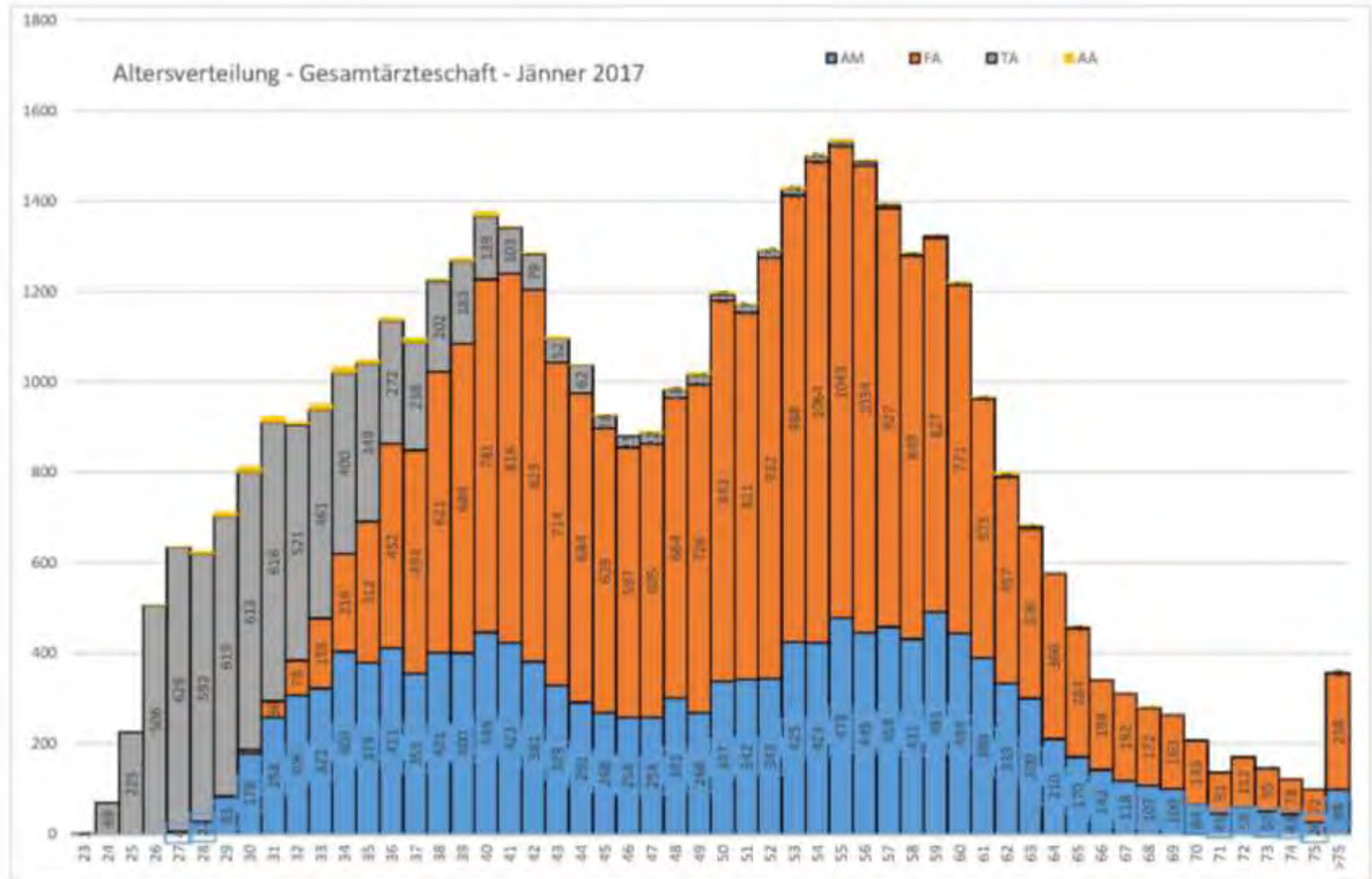
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	12.1	14.0	15.5	14.8	15.4	17.6	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.5
Belgium	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0
Bulgaria	7.4	9.4	11.7	13.0	16.2	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.2	19.6	20.0

Table A.5. GDP per capita in 2014 and average annual growth rates, 2007 to 2015

	GDP per capita in EUR PPP	Annual growth rate per capita in real terms							
		2014	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Austria	35 620	1.2	-4.1	1.7	2.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
Belgium	32 301	0.0	-3.1	1.8	0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.9	1.1
Bulgaria	12 804	6.4	-3.6	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.9	2.1	3.3
Croatia	16 108	2.1	-7.3	-1.5	0.0	-1.9	-0.7	0.1	1.9

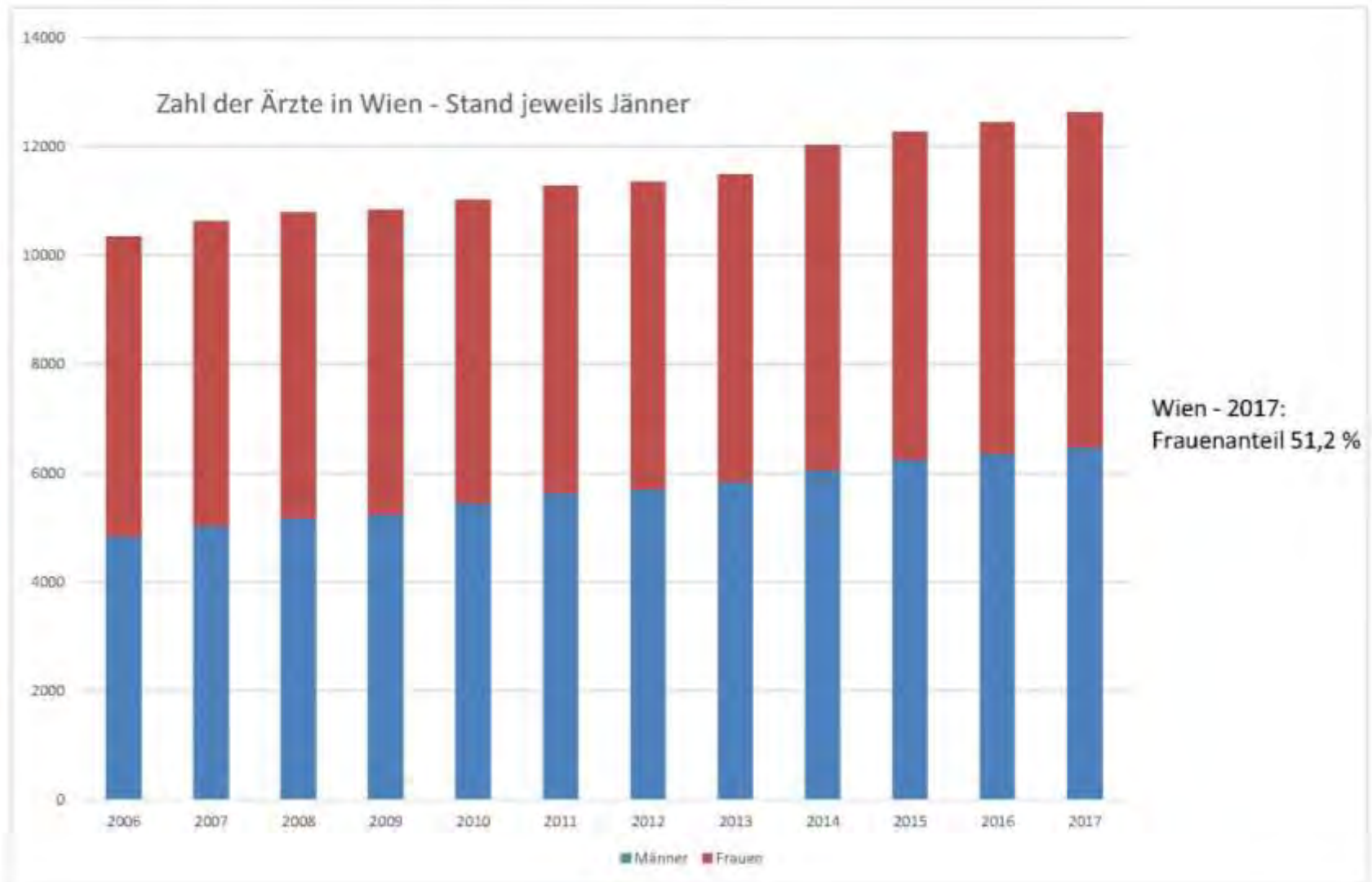
Age of Physicians in Vienna



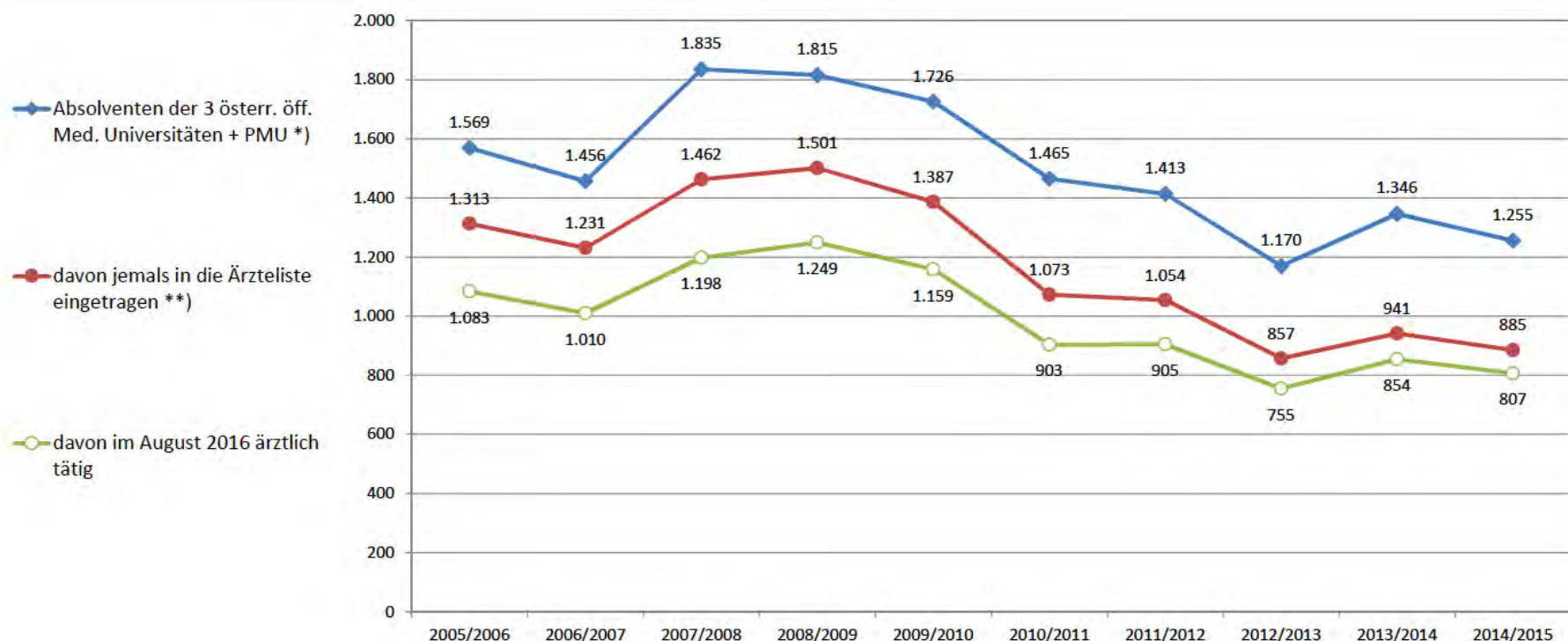


Women in Medicine (51% in Vienna)

One third of Viennese physicians work part time



Medical graduates (blue line) who start to work as physicians in Austria (green line)



4 out of 10 medical graduates leave the country

Challenges

- Increasing age of population
- Increasing number of inhabitants (Vienna a plus of up to 40.000 persons per year)
- More chronic illnesses
- Financial problems of health insurance due to unemployment, retired persons
- Decrease of number of doctors due to
 - Retirement
 - Young doctors leave the country (app. 40% of graduates)