

ANNEX C EXPLANATORY NOTES

Chapter 2

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Midyear population

Figure 2.02:

Midyear population

Figure 2.03:

Midyear population

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Figure 2.16:

Harmonized unemployment rates, yearly average. Australia, Canada, New Zealand: standardized unemployment rates. Cyprus, Malta: 1995 – 1999 SCP estimate based on unemployment data. Estonia: 1995, 1996 SCP estimate based on unemployment data. Latvia, Lithuania: 1995 – 1997 SCP estimate based on unemployment data. Slovenia 1995 SCP estimate based on unemployment data.

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Figure 2.23:

Modified OECD equivalence scale: $= 1 + 0.5 * (\text{number of adults} - 1) + 0.3 * (\text{number of children})$. Included in EU-15: Finland: 1995 SCP estimate based on extrapolation. Sweden: 1995, 1996 SCP estimate based on extrapolation. USA: 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999: SCP estimate based on interpolation.

Figure 2.24:

Modified OECD equivalence scale: $= 1 + 0.5 * (\text{number of adults} - 1) + 0.3 * (\text{number of children})$. Australia: 1994. Czech republic, Slovak Republic: 1996. Cyprus: 1997. Latvia, Slovenia: 1999. Lithuania, Hungary, Canada: SCP estimate based on extrapolation.

Figure 2.25:

See footnotes at Figure 2.17 and Figure 2.22

Figure 2.26:

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Figure 2.27:

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Chapter 3

Figure 3.01:

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Belgium: Flanders only. Australia: 2000.

Figure 3.22:

Belgium: Flanders only.

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Figure 3.31:

Belgium, Netherlands, Austria: 2000.

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Slovak Republic: In Educational attainment: Expected school years SCP estimate based on expected school years of Czech Republic.

Chapter 4

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Current expenditures: see footnotes at figure 4.2

Figure 4.5:

Current expenditures: see footnotes at figure 4.3

Figure 4.6:

Current expenditures: see footnotes at figure 4.2

Figure 4.7:

Current expenditures: see footnotes at figure 4.3

Breakdown by explanation based on internal SCP analyses.

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Other current expenditures are defined as total current expenditures minus inpatient current expenditures minus outpatient current expenditures minus current expenditures on pharmaceuticals and other non-durables.

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Inpatient current expenditures: Ireland, Sweden, UK and Poland: only public expenditures. Belgium: SCP estimate based on sum of extrapolated public expenditures of 1999 and extrapolated private expenditures of 1996. Portugal: SCP estimate based on sum of extrapolated public expenditures of 1996 and extrapolated private expenditures of 1995. UK: SCP estimate based on extrapolated public expenditures of 1997.

Outpatient current expenditures: Belgium, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, UK and Poland: only public expenditures. Belgium: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1999. Ireland, Portugal: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1995. UK: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1997.

Current expenditures on pharmaceuticals and other non-durables: Belgium: SCP estimate based on sum of extrapolated public expenditures of 1999 and extrapolated private expenditures of 1997. Spain: SCP estimate based on sum of public expenditures and extrapolated private expenditures of 1990. Portugal: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1998. UK: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1997. Hungary: SCP estimate based on sum of public expenditures and extrapolated private expenditures of 1997. Poland: only public expenditures. New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated expenditures of 1997.

Figure 4.9:

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Figure 4.11:

Nursing homes: including homes for the disabled.

Figure 4.12:

Total health employment per 1000 inhabitants in 2001: Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden: SCP estimate based on extrapolated health employment of 1999.

Figure 4.13:

Total health employment per 1000 inhabitants: Germany: 1995-1996 SCP estimate based on extrapolation of 1997-2001. Greece: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolation of 1990-1999. Luxembourg: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolation of 1995-1999. Netherlands: 1996-1997 SCP estimate based on interpolation between 1995 and 1998. Portugal: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolation of 1990-1999. Sweden:

2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolation of 1997-1999. Slovak Republic: 1998 SCP estimate based on interpolation between 1997 and 1999.

Figure 4.14:

Other physicians are defined as total physicians minus general practitioners minus specialists.

General practitioners per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-1995 and 1997-1998. Spain: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1998 and 2000. Sweden: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1992-1996 and 2000. Czech Republic, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-2000. USA: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1991-1993 and 1995-1999.

Specialists per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-1995 and 1997-1998. Spain: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1992-1998. Sweden: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1992-1996 and 2000. Czech Republic, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-2000. USA: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1991-1993 and 1995-1999.

Total physicians per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium, UK, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-2000. Sweden : SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990 and 1992-2000. USA: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-1999.

Figure 4.15:

Total physicians per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium, UK, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-2000. Netherlands: 1995-1997 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians between 1991 and 1998. Sweden : 2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990 and 1992-2000. Hungary: 2000 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians between 1999 and 2001. Slovak Republic : 1998 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians between 1997 and 1999. USA: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians of 1990-1999.

Figure 4.16:

Nurses per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium: SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1985 and 1994-1996. Greece, USA: SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1990-1999. Italy: SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1993-1999. Sweden, Canada, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1990-2000.

Figure 4.17:

Nurses per 1000 inhabitants: Belgium: 1997-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1985 and 1994-1996. Greece, USA: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1990-1999. Italy: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1993-1999. Germany, Netherlands: 1995-1996 SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1997-2001. Slovak Republic: 1998 SCP estimate based on interpolated nurses between 1997 and 1999. Sweden, Canada, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated nurses of 1990-2000.

Figure 4.18:

Admissions other inpatient care are defined as admissions total inpatient care minus admissions acute (inpatient) care.

Admissions acute care per 1000 inhabitants 1995-2000: Belgium: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1996. Denmark, Italy, Portugal: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1998. Greece, Spain: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1997. France: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1999. Luxembourg: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1994 and 1998. Sweden: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1996. Australia: SCP

estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1991-1999. Canada: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1992 and 1995-1999.

Admissions total inpatient care per 1000 inhabitants in 2000: Belgium, Sweden: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1998 (admissions 1997-1998 estimated with trend of discharges 1996-1998 (Eurostat New Cronos)). Denmark, Portugal, UK: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1998 with trend of discharges 1998-2000 (Eurostat, New Cronos). Greece, New Zealand: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1998. Spain: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1999 (admissions 1998-1999 estimated with trend of discharges 1997-1999 (Eurostat, New Cronos)). France: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1999 with trend of discharges 1999-2000 (Eurostat, New Cronos). Italy : SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1999 (admissions 1999 estimated with trend of discharges 1998-1999 (Eurostat, New Cronos)). Luxembourg: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions/discharges 1990-1998 (1990-1994 admissions, 1998 discharges (Eurostat, New Cronos), interpolation between admissions 1994 and discharges 1998). Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia. Slovak Republic: discharges (Eurostat, New Cronos). Malta: equated with admissions 2001. Australia: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1991-1999. Canada: SCP estimate based on extrapolated admissions 1990-1999.

Figure 4.19 and figure 4.21:

patient days acute care per capita 1995-2000: Source Denmark, Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Slovak Republic: Eurostat New Cronos. Belgium: 1998-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1997. Greece: 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1993-1998. Spain, Portugal: 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1998. France: all years SCP estimate based on multiplication of OECD acute care patient days and part of acute beds in som of acute, psychiatric and other beds. Reason: missing OECD data for patient days of psychiatric care and other care have presumably been included in OECD data for acute care patient days. Luxembourg: 1997-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1996. Finland: all years SCP estimate based on an occupancy rate of 80% and the OECD number of acute beds. Sweden: 1997-2000 SCP equated with patient days per capita 1996.

UK: data OECD converted to more plausible data Eurostat by multiplying with ratio of acute beds Eurostat and acute beds OECD. Malta: 1995-1999 SCP equated with patient days per capita 2000. Poland: 1997-1998 SCP estimate based on interpolated patient days per capita between 1996 and 1999. New Zealand: 1995-1996 equated with patient days per capita 1997, 1999-2000 equated with patient days per capita 1998.

Figure 4.20:

Number of patient days per capita for non-acute inpatient care is defined as number of patient days per capita for (total) inpatient care minus that number for acute care.

Number of patient days per capita for inpatient care: Source Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia: Eurostat New Cronos. Belgium, Spain: 1998-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1997. Denmark, Greece, Italy, Portugal, New Zealand: 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1998. Luxembourg : 1997-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1996. Sweden: 1997-2000 SCP equated with patient days per capita 1996. Australia: 2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1990-1999. Canada: 2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated patient days 1995-1999.

Figure 4.22:

Average length of stay acute care is defined as number of patient days acute care per capita divided by number of admissions acute care per capita

Number of patient days acute care per capita: see footnotes at figure 4.19

Number of admissions acute care per capita: see footnotes at figure 4.18

Figure 4.23:

Number of outpatient consultations of physicians per capita, 1995-2000: Denmark: 2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita 1990-1999. Germany, France, USA: 1997-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita 1990-1996. Greece, Portugal: 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita 1990-1998. Spain: 1995-1997 and 1999-2000 equated with consultations per capita 1998. Italy: 1995-1998 SCP estimate based on interpolated consultations per capita between 1994 and 1999. Luxembourg: 1995 SCP estimate based on backwards extrapolated consultations per capita of 1996-1998; 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita of 1996-1998. UK: 1997 SCP estimate based on interpolated consultations per capita between 1996 and 1998. 1999-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita 1990-1998. Canada: 2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated consultations per capita 1990-1999.

Figure 4.24:

General practitioners per capita 2000: US: 1999.

Number of acute care admissions per 1000 inhabitants 2000: see footnotes at figure 4.18

Figure 4.25:

Number of outpatient consultations of physicians per capita, 1995-2000: see footnotes at figure 4.23.

Figure 4.26 – 4.27:

Costs inpatient care are defined as total inpatient current expenditures in million PPP in NL€ of 2000 per head.

The number of corrected patient days is defined as the number of acute patient days plus half of the number of non-acute patient days.

Inpatient current expenditures: Ireland, Sweden, UK and Poland: only public expenditures. Belgium: 1998-1999 SCP estimate based on sum of current public expenditures and extrapolated current private expenditures of 1990-1997; 2000 SCP estimate based on sum of extrapolated current public expenditures of 1990-1999 and extrapolated current private expenditures of 1990-1997. Ireland: 1996-1999: SCP estimate based on interpolated current public expenditures per capita between 1995 and 2000. Portugal: 1996 SCP estimate based on sum of current public expenditures and extrapolated current private expenditures of 1990-1995; 1997-2000 SCP estimate based on sum of extrapolated current public expenditures of 1990-1996 and extrapolated current private expenditures of 1990-1995. UK: 1998-2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated current public expenditures of 1991-1997. Hungary: 1997 SCP estimate based on sum of interpolated current public expenditures between 1996 and 1998 and interpolated current private expenditures between 1996 and 1998.

Number of acute patient days: multiplication of total population (see chapter 2) and number of acute patient days per capita (see footnotes at figure 4.19 and 1.21).

Number of non-acute patient days: multiplication of total population (see chapter 2) and number of acute patient days per capita (see footnotes at figure 4.20).

Figure 4.28:

Occupancy rate is defined as quotient of number of beds and average number of patient days per day (beds / patient days / 365).

Figures are SCP estimates based on OECD Health and Eurostat New Cronos data for the number of acute beds and patient days. The year is the most recent year with data for both beds and patient days.

Figure 4.30 – figure 4.31:

Consultations: see footnotes at figure 4.23

Practising physicians: The Netherlands: 1995-1997 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians per capita between 1991 and 1998. Hungary: 2000 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians per capita between 1999 and 2001. Slovak republic: 1998 SCP estimate based on interpolated physicians per capita between 1997 and 1999. USA: 2000 SCP estimate based on extrapolated physicians per capita 1990-1999.

Figure 4.32a+b:

Current expenditures 2000: see footnotes at figure 4.2

Waiting times: see mentioned source under figure.

Figure 4.33:

Source: European Value Survey (EVS) (1999/2000).

Figure 4.35:

Life expectancy total population at birth: Source: OECD Health Data 2003. Belgium, Canada: 2001 equated with life expectancy 2000. Germany: 2000-2001 equated with life expectancy 1999. Greece : 2000 equated with life expectancy 2001.

Figure 4.37 – 4.38:

Infant mortality in deaths per 1000 live births: Source: OECD Health Data 2003. Canada, USA: 2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated infant mortality 1990-2000. New Zealand: 2000-2001 SCP estimate based on extrapolated infant mortality 1990-1999.

Figure 4.39:

Percentage of persons in good health: Source Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal: ECHP (a). Source other countries: OECD Health Data 2003. New Zealand: 2001 equated with percentage 1997. Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal: 2001 equated with percentage 1999. Denmark, Hungary, Slovak Republic: 2001 equated with percentage 2000. Czech Republic: 2001 equated with percentage 2002.

Figure 4.40:

Source: OECD Health Data 2003.

Life expectancy total population at birth in 2001: see footnotes at figure 4.35.

Infant mortality in deaths per 1000 live births in 2001: see footnotes at figures 4.37–4.38.

Health adjusted life expectancy in 2001: no footnotes.

Percentage of persons in good health 2001: see footnotes at figure 4.39.

Figure 4.41:

Total current health expenditure: see footnotes at figure 4.3.

Health status index: see footnotes at figure 4.40.

Figure 4.42:

see footnotes at figure 4.40.

Figure 4.43:

Confidence in health care system: Confidence in the health care system of (residents of) non-EU Anglo-Saxon countries is estimated on the basis of the International health policy survey 1998 of the Commonwealth fund. Two items are available: (1) how does one view the health care system, and (2) is one satisfied with the health care system. The first item counts three response categories: “the system works pretty well”, “the system has some good things but some fundamental changes are needed” and “the system has to be completely rebuilt”. Because the UK is both included in the World value survey and the Commonwealth health policy survey, it can serve as a point of reference. So the score on confidence of the other non-EU Anglo-Saxon countries can be roughly estimated by assuming that the first category of the first item represents confidence in the health care system and half of the response on the second item represents confidence as well.

Total current health expenditure: see footnotes at figure 4.3.

Figure 4.44

Confidence in health care system 2000: see footnotes at figure 4.43.

Health status index: see footnotes at figure 4.40.

Figure 4.45 – 4.46

Composite index of health:

- *Health status index in 2001:* see footnotes at figure 4.40.

- *Confidence in health care system 2000:* see footnotes at figure 4.43.

- *waiting non-acute care:* see figure 4.32a+b

- *out of pocket share:* see table 4.1

Chapter 5

Figure 5.01:

Courts (estimated): SCP estimate based on Police data.

Criminal courts (estimated), Prisons (estimated): SCP estimate based on Courts data. Luxembourg: Police average of 2000 and 2001. Australia, Canada, USA: Police average of 1999 and 2001. New Zealand: Police 1993. Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.02:

Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.03:

Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.04:

Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.05:

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Malta, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA: including traffic offences (traffic offences data not available). Belgium, Luxembourg, USA: 1999

Figure 5.06:

Belgium, Italy, USA: 1999. Spain, Slovak Republic, USA: no drug-related crime data available. Netherlands: Violence homicides SCP estimate based on 1996 data. Malta: Drugrelated 1999.

Figure 5.07:

Homicides: average of 1999 and 2000. Belgium, Italy: 1999. Netherlands: Homicides SCP estimate based on 1996 data.

Figure 5.08:

Average of 1999 and 2000

Figure 5.09:

Average of 1999 and 2001

Figure 5.10:

See footnotes at Figure 5.5, Figure 5.6

Figure 5.11:

Offences: see footnotes at Figure 5.5. Offenders: Italy, Malta: 1999.

Convictions: Greece: 1997, Spain: 1998, Denmark, Italy, Cyprus: 1999.

Figure 5.12: United Kingdom: England & Wales only

Figure 5.13: Italy, Canada: 1999

Figure 5.14: United Kingdom: England & Wales only

Figure 5.15: Data corrected for share of violent crime. United Kingdom: England & Wales only.

Figure 5.16:

Netherlands: 1998. Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Australia, Canada: 2000. Germany, France, Luxembourg: 2002. All other countries: 2001

Figure 5.17:

Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.18:

Convicts: Greece: 1997. Spain: 1998. Italy, Cyprus: 1999.

Offenders data: see footnotes at Figure 5.11

Figure 5.19:

Convicts: Greece: 1997. Spain: 1998. Italy, Cyprus: 1999.

Crime data: see footnotes at Figure 5.5

Figure 5.20:

Convicts: Greece: 1997. Spain: 1998. Italy, Cyprus: 1999.

Police/criminal court data: see footnotes at Figure 5.1

Figure 5.21:

Convicts: Greece: 1997, Spain: 1998, Denmark, Italy, Cyprus: 1999.

Personnel data: see footnotes at Figure 5.1

Figure 5.22:

Belgium, Greece, Sweden: 1997. Germany, Italy, Canada: 1999.

Figure 5.23:

See footnotes at Figure 5.1, Figure 5.5

Figure 5.24:

Dutch Ministry of Justice data: see Appendix D.

Figure 5.25:

See footnotes at Figure 5.1, Figure 5.5

Figure 5.26:

Austria: 1996. Spain: Catalonia only. United Kingdom: England & Wales only.

Figure 5.27:

See footnotes at Figure 5.26

Figure 5.28:

United Kingdom: England & Wales only

Figure 5.29:

See footnotes at Figure 5.26.

Unsafe feelings index: SCP estimate based on ICVS scores on fear of burglary, fear at home alone and fear outside at night.

Figure 5.33:

Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, all new member states excluding Poland, Canada, New Zealand; SCP estimate based on European Sourcebook (see text)

Figure 5.34:

See footnotes at Figure 5.01 and Figure 5.33

Chapter 6

Figure 6.05:

See footnotes at Figure 2.12.

Figure 6.07:

Public sector wages: NACE category Wages & Salaries Public administration & defence, compulsory social security.

All wages: average of all NACE categories Wages & Salaries. Spain, France, Czech Republic, USA: 1999. Latvia: 2000. Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Lithuania, Hungary: 2001. Estonia, Slovak Republic: 2003

Figure 6.09:

Greece, France: 1998. Germany: 1999. Netherlands, USA: 2000

Figure 6.13:

1997 index: Lithuania, Slovenia: SCP estimate based on 1999-2002 data. Estonia, Latvia, Slovak Republic: SCP estimate based on 1998-2002 data

Figure 6.14:

United Kingdom: Excluding Northern Ireland. Canada, USA: based on World Values Survey

Figure 6.15:

United Kingdom: Excluding Northern Ireland.

Figure 6.16:

United Kingdom: Excluding Northern Ireland

Figure 6.17:

Quality Index: SCP estimate, scores based on data Figures 6.04, 6.13 – 6.16.

Figure 6.18:

Confidence Index: United Kingdom: Excluding Northern Ireland

Figure 6.19: See footnotes at Figure 6.17