

**Table 10.4 Health Care Systems and other Determinants of Life Saving,  
21 OECD Countries, 1970 - 1992**

**(A.) Explaining premature years of life lost (PYLL) in 1992 relative to Japan, both sexes**  
(Negative = better life-saving relative to Japan)

Amount of excess PYLL due to differences in:

	Excess PYLL vs. Japan	Income & occupations	Pollution	Four bad habits	Total health expenditures per capita	Public share of total expenditures	Not explained by these
Australia	23.3	-6.4	10.9	19.8	5.7	0.9	-7.5
Austria	35.7	6.2	6.0	22.0	2.9	1.3	-2.7
Belgium	37.7	-4.0	3.2	22.4	2.7	-3.8	17.3
Canada	23.3	-11.0	13.1	11.8	2.7	-0.4	7.1
Denmark	39.9	-4.5	11.1	23.1	7.8	-2.5	4.8
Finland	29.5	0.5	11.4	13.4	6.0	-1.9	0.0
France	34.7	-5.9	6.3	25.9	0.3	-0.9	8.9
Germany	32.2	-4.0	8.8	23.9	2.9	-0.1	0.7
Greece	29.4	53.5	8.0	-11.8	16.3	-1.2	-35.6
Ireland	30.7	23.3	8.4	21.4	11.7	-1.2	-32.9
Italy	27.9	7.1	8.5	11.5	3.5	-1.2	-1.3
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	19.3	-8.6	8.8	14.9	4.1	-1.3	1.4
New Zealand	45.9	10.5	9.7	19.0	7.6	-1.3	0.5
Norway	18.7	-8.3	11.1	-2.3	4.4	-5.0	18.8
Portugal	68.0	53.7	6.4	6.1	10.8	4.3	-13.3
Spain	37.8	36.0	7.3	11.3	7.7	-1.8	-22.6
Sweden	6.0	-9.9	10.4	6.7	5.2	-3.1	-3.3
Switzerland	24.3	-1.8	5.4	17.4	2.6	0.3	0.3
UK	28.2	-4.5	9.9	15.0	5.7	-2.8	4.8
US	61.3	-18.7	14.5	12.7	0.9	8.5	43.6
OECD ave.	31.1	4.9	8.5	13.5	5.3	-0.6	-0.5

**Table 10.4, continued**

**(B.) Explaining changes in premature years of life lost (PYLL) for both sexes, 1970-1992**

(Negative = net improvement in life-saving)

	<u>Changes due to changes in:</u>						
	Observed change in PYLL	Income & <u>occupations</u>	<u>Pollution</u>	Four bad <u>habits</u>	Total health expenditures <u>per capita</u>	Public share of total <u>expenditures</u>	Not explained <u>by these</u>
Australia	-73.9	-32.2	-1.0	-16.8	-6.5	-3.0	-14.4
Austria	-66.7	-47.9	-0.2	-1.9	-6.4	-0.8	-9.5
Belgium	-55.3	-43.0	-3.0	-6.2	-11.5	-0.4	8.7
Canada	-65.5	-39.3	0.5	-13.0	-6.1	-0.6	-7.0
Denmark	-27.0	-44.9	2.6	2.0	-5.7	0.8	18.1
Finland	-56.4	-63.6	4.4	1.0	-8.3	-1.3	11.4
France	-48.7	-44.9	0.2	-1.7	-12.4	0.0	10.1
Germany	-63.4	-41.3	-0.3	-0.3	-8.3	-0.5	-12.9
Greece	-59.0	-69.3	8.6	20.4	-8.2	-6.1	-4.5
Ireland	-64.7	-53.5	4.1	-2.6	-8.2	1.3	-5.8
Italy	-72.9	-59.8	2.2	-5.8	-10.4	2.2	-1.4
Japan	-80.9	-52.3	-2.6	3.6	-12.3	-0.3	-17.0
Netherlands	-47.7	-37.2	0.5	-11.4	-3.5	1.7	2.2
New Zealand	-49.5	-33.4	3.7	-6.4	-1.6	0.9	-12.6
Norway	-41.8	-55.8	1.6	-3.8	-10.0	-0.6	26.9
Portugal	-87.5	-85.8	8.6	0.2	-15.9	1.1	4.4
Spain	-49.9	-56.4	6.3	3.7	-13.4	-3.2	13.2
Sweden	-43.8	-33.4	1.5	-6.4	-2.9	0.2	-2.9
Switzerland	-46.6	-23.0	-0.1	-2.0	-6.0	-1.7	-13.9
UK	-55.0	-34.5	0.5	-6.5	-7.6	0.7	-7.6
US	-46.8	-26.1	-0.9	-10.7	-6.9	-2.7	0.5
OECD ave.	-57.3	-46.5	1.8	-3.1	-8.2	-0.6	-0.7

Sources and notes to Table 10.4:

All estimates are from Or (2000/1).

PYLL = Premature years of life lost before age 70, per 100,000 of population. An infant death counts as a loss of 70 years, and a death at age 65 counts as 5 years lost. Thus the United States excess of 61.3 relative to Japan in 1992 is equivalent to 6.13 excess US deaths at age 60 per 100,000 of population where the corresponding Japanese would have survived to age 70. Alternatively, the 61.3 is equivalent to almost one (61.3/70) extra infant death per year over 100,000 of population.

Income and occupations = the sum of two products of (regression coefficients \* the differentials or changes) in two independent variables.

The two are real GDP per capita in 1990 international dollars and the share of white collar workers in the total labor force.

Pollution = the contribution to PYLL from Nox emissions per capita, in kilograms per year.

Four bad habits = the contributions to premature mortality made by

(1) liters of alcoholic beverages per person over 15;

(2) consumption expenditure on tobacco per person over 15, US\$ at 1990 price levels and PPPs for tobacco consumption;

(3) butter consumption per capita, in kg per year;

(4) sugar consumption per capita, in kg per year.

Total health expenditures per capita is measured in US\$ at 1990 price levels and PPPs for medical consumption.

Public share of total expenditures = the share of public expenditure in total health expenditure.

Note explained by these = the sum of the residual, or prediction error, plus (for Panel (A.)), the fixed effect for that country.