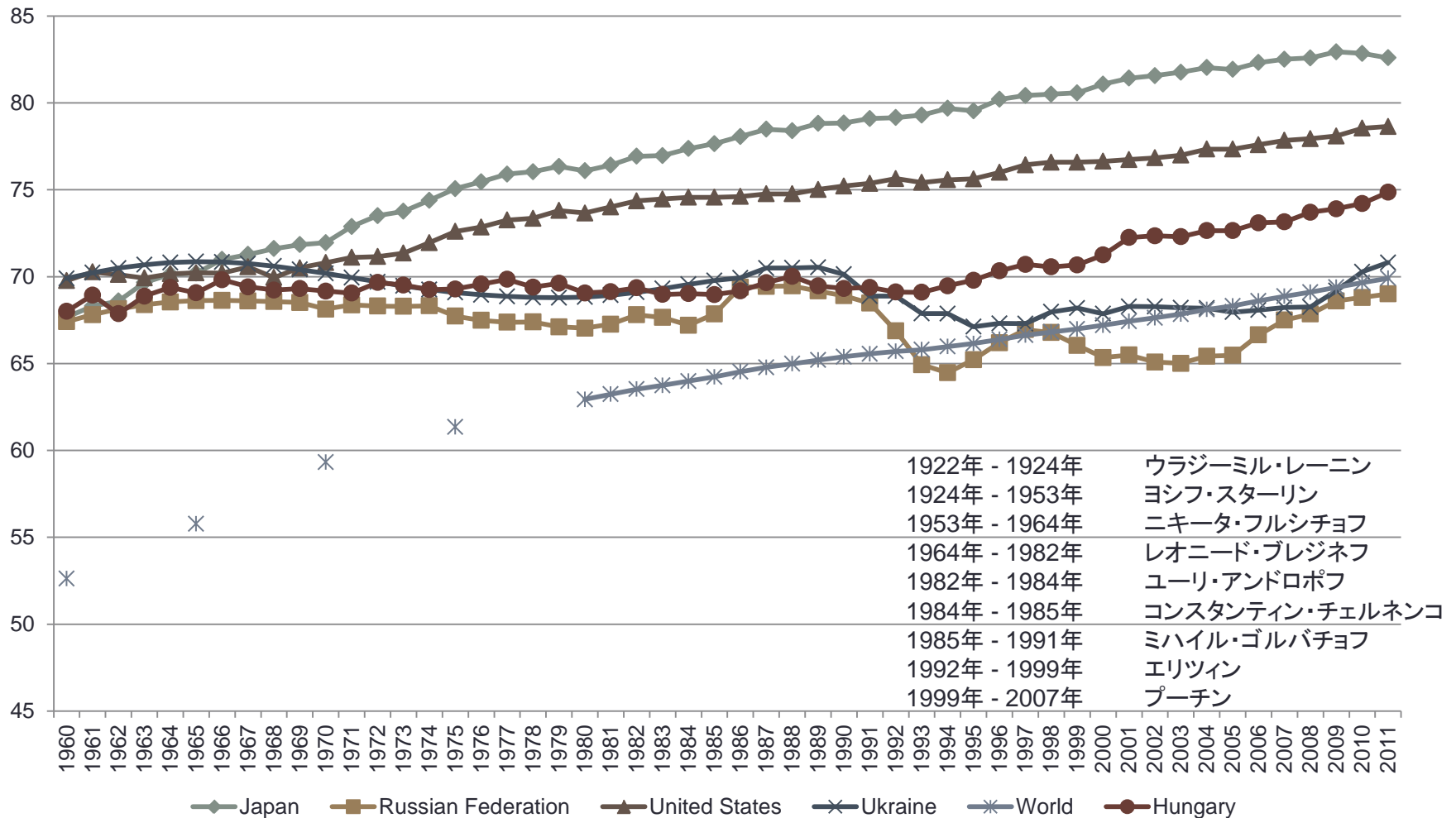


資料編

2013年6月29日(土) (2013年7月3日改訂)
「財政破綻後の日本経済の姿」に関する研究会

明治学院大学経済学部
齊藤都美

図1 : Life Expectancy at Birth



1922年 - 1924年	ウラジーミル・レーニン
1924年 - 1953年	ヨシフ・スターリン
1953年 - 1964年	ニキータ・フルシチョフ
1964年 - 1982年	レオニード・ブレジネフ
1982年 - 1984年	ユーリ・アンドロポフ
1984年 - 1985年	コンスタンティン・チェルネンコ
1985年 - 1991年	ミハイル・ゴルバチョフ
1992年 - 1999年	エリツィン
1999年 - 2007年	プーチン

図2: Life Expectancy at Birth (1985-2000)

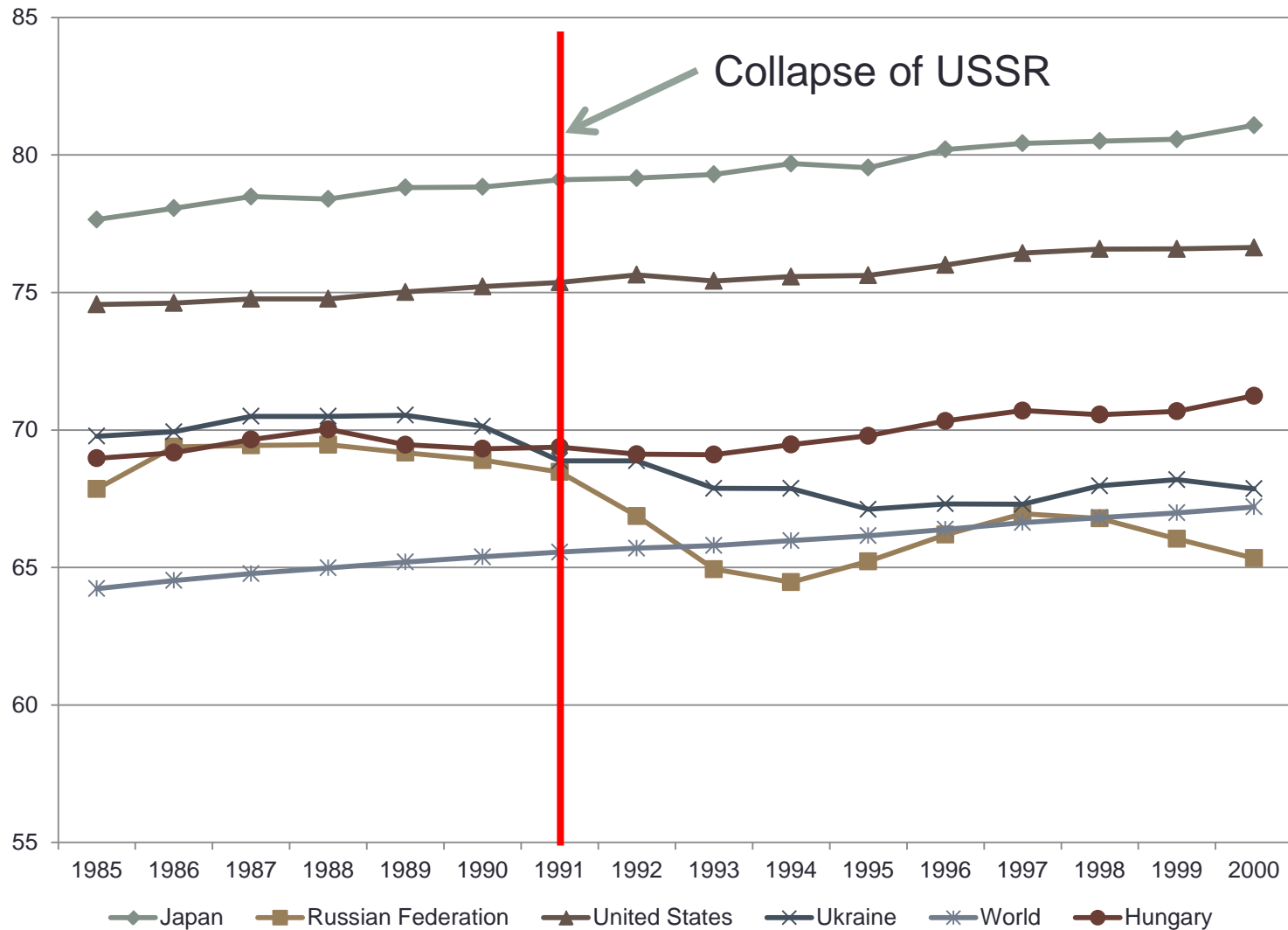
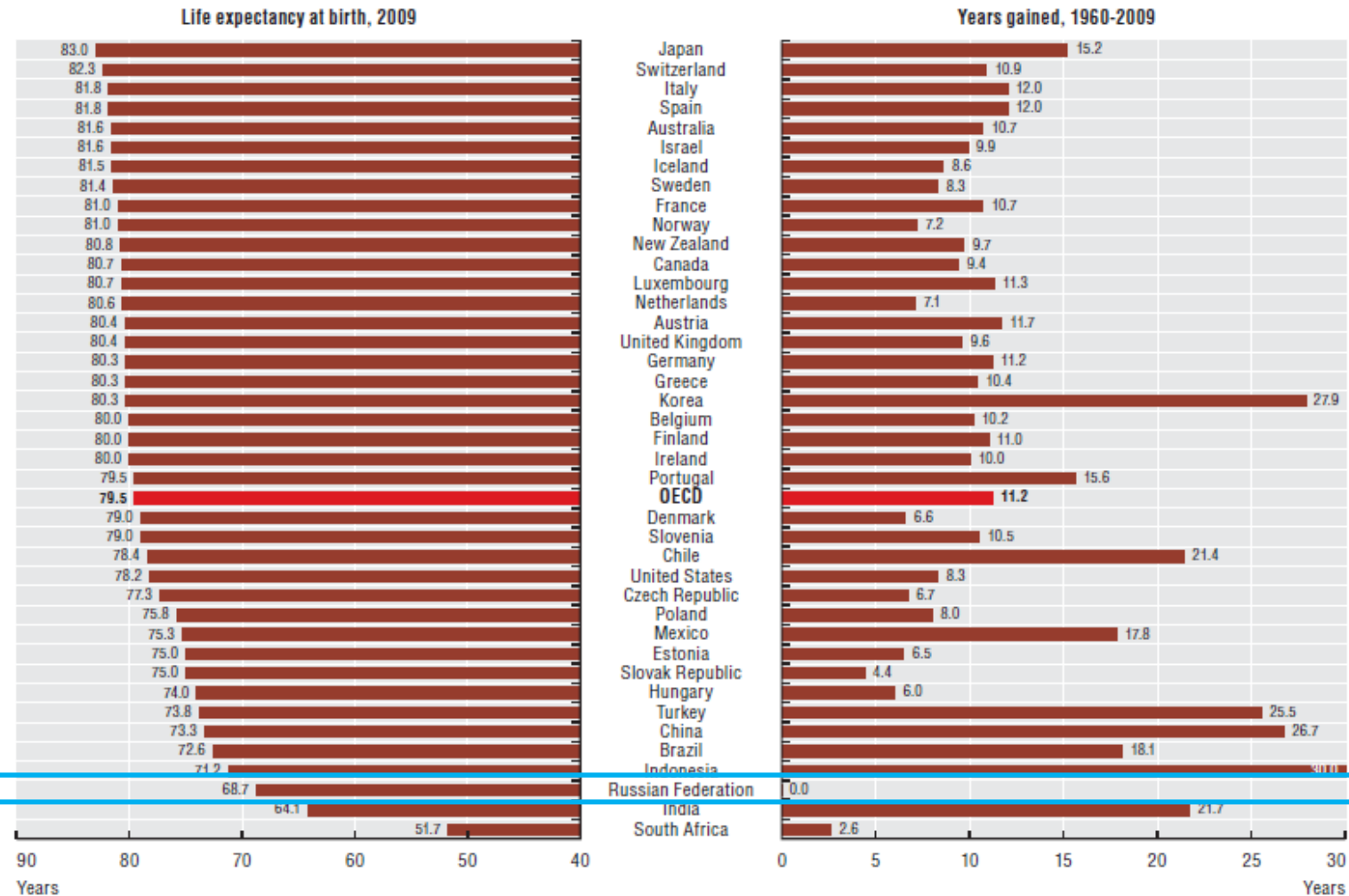


図3: Life Expectancy at Birth, 2009

1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth, 2009 (or nearest year), and years gained since 1960



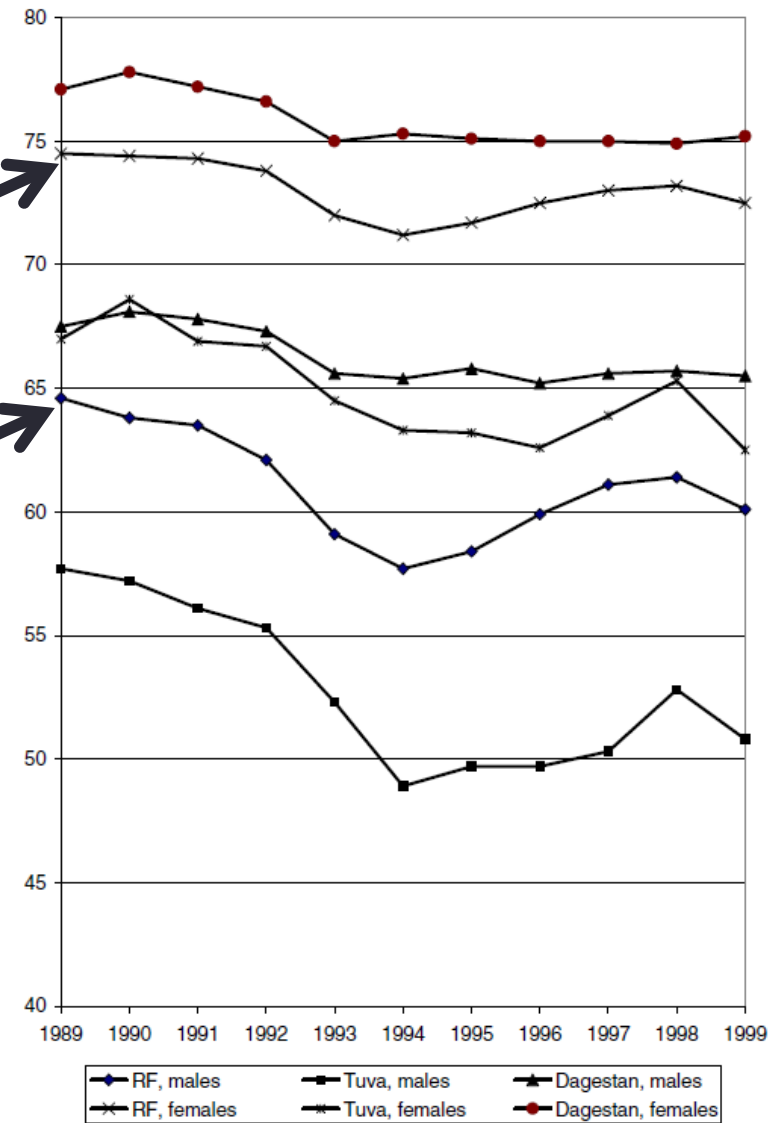
Source: OECD Health Data 2011; World Bank and national sources for non-OECD countries.

図4: Life Expectancy Trends

Russia, females

Russia, males

Fig. 2. Life expectancy trends, Russian Federation, Dagestan, Tuva, 1989 – 1999

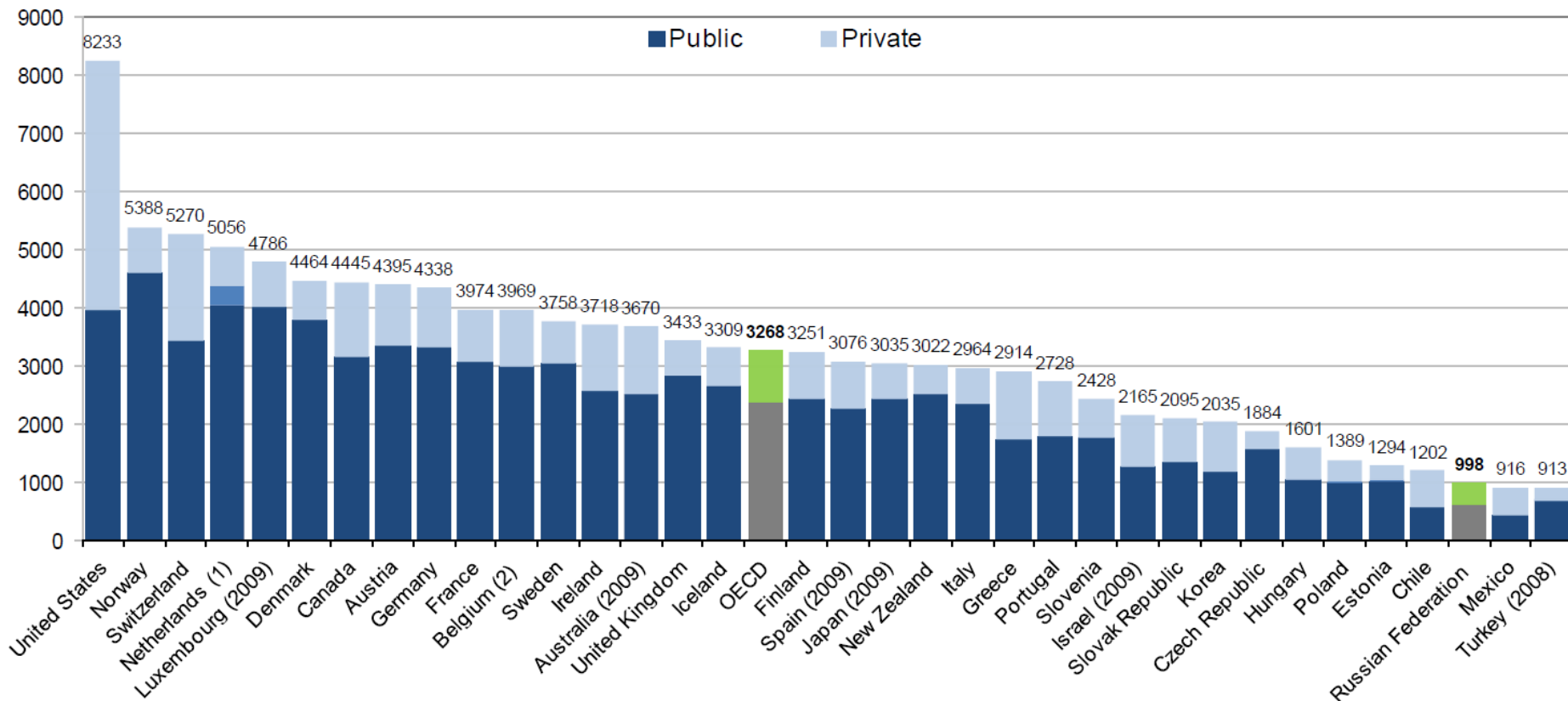


Source: Varavikova, Health trends in Russia, 1989 – 1998, The regional perspective (32).

図5: Health Expenditure per capita

Health expenditure per capita, public and private expenditure, OECD countries, 2010

US\$ PPP per capita



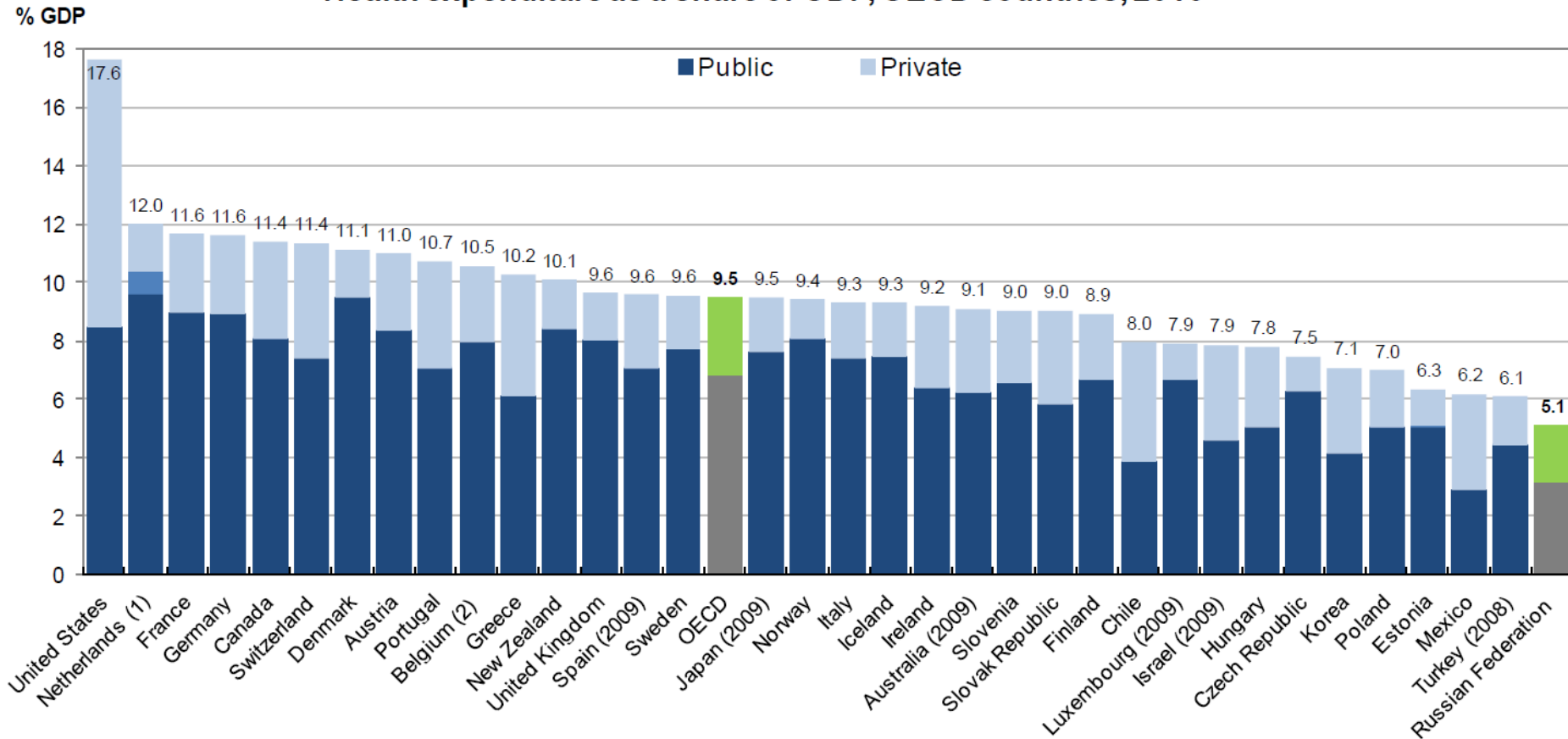
1. In the Netherlands, it is not possible to distinguish clearly the public and private share for the part of health expenditures related to investments.

2. Total expenditure excluding investments. Source: OECD Health Data 2012, June 2012.

Data are expressed in US dollars adjusted for purchasing power parities (PPPs), which provide a means of comparing spending between countries on a common base. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the cost of a given 'basket' of goods and services in different countries.

図6: Health Expenditure As a Share of GDP

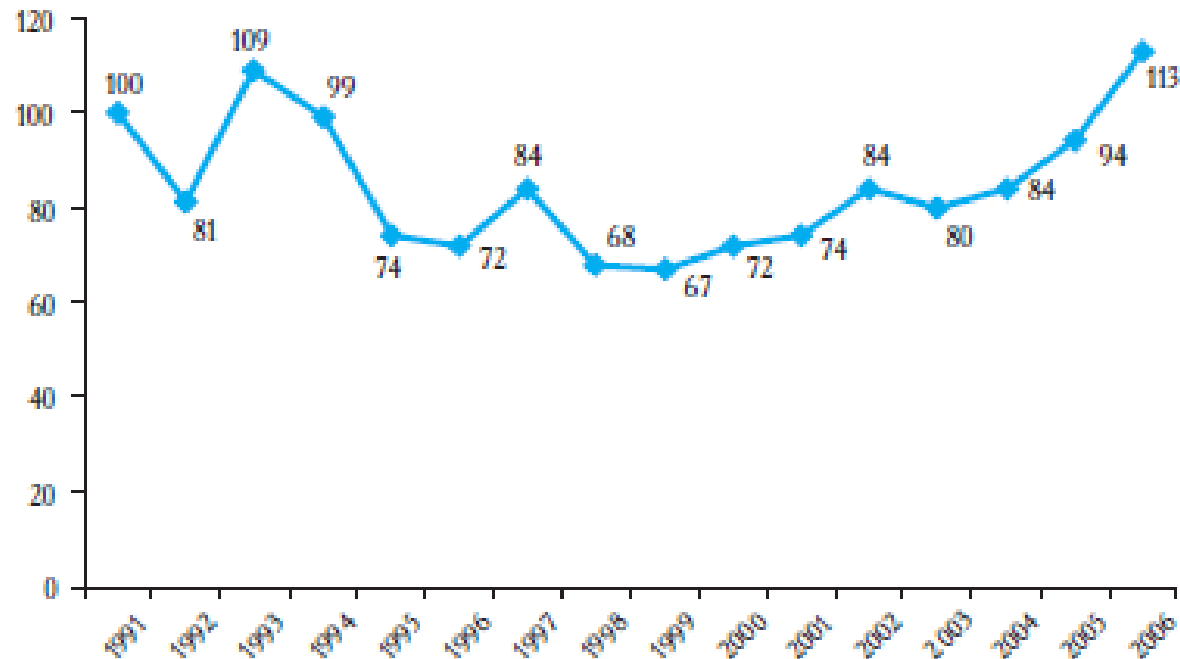
Health expenditure as a share of GDP, OECD countries, 2010



出所: OECDのウェブサイト (<http://www.oecd.org/russia/BriefingNoteRUSSIANFEDERATION2012.pdf>)

図7: Health Care Spending per Capita (1991=100)

Figure 4: Public Expenditures on Health, Russian Federation,
in real terms, 1991–2006 (1991 = 100)

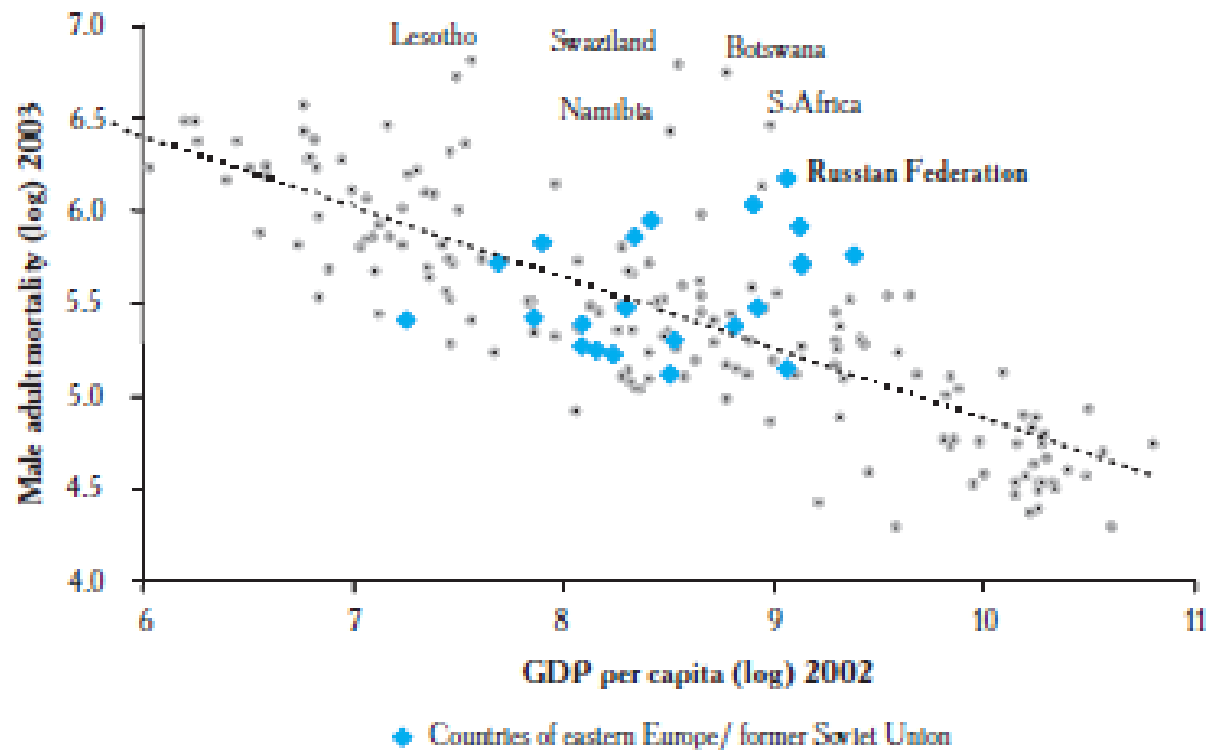


Note: Includes budget and health insurance contributions.

Source: Goskomstat database using index deflators of GDP. — IET, (2007) — Russian Economy in 2006. Moscow: IET, p. 495. http://www.iet.ru/files/text/trends/2006_en/2006_en.pdf

図8 : GDP per Capita and Male Adult Mortality in Russia and Other Countries

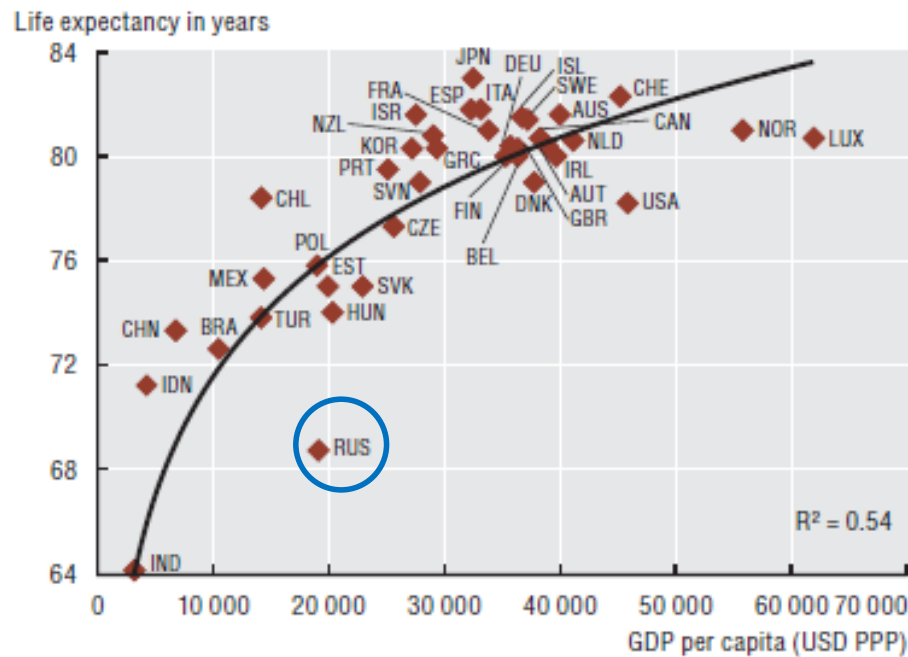
Figure 2: GDP Per Capita and Male Adult Mortality in Russia and Other Countries



Source: Prepared by authors on the basis of World Bank and WHO data.

図9: Life Expectancy at Birth and GDP per capita

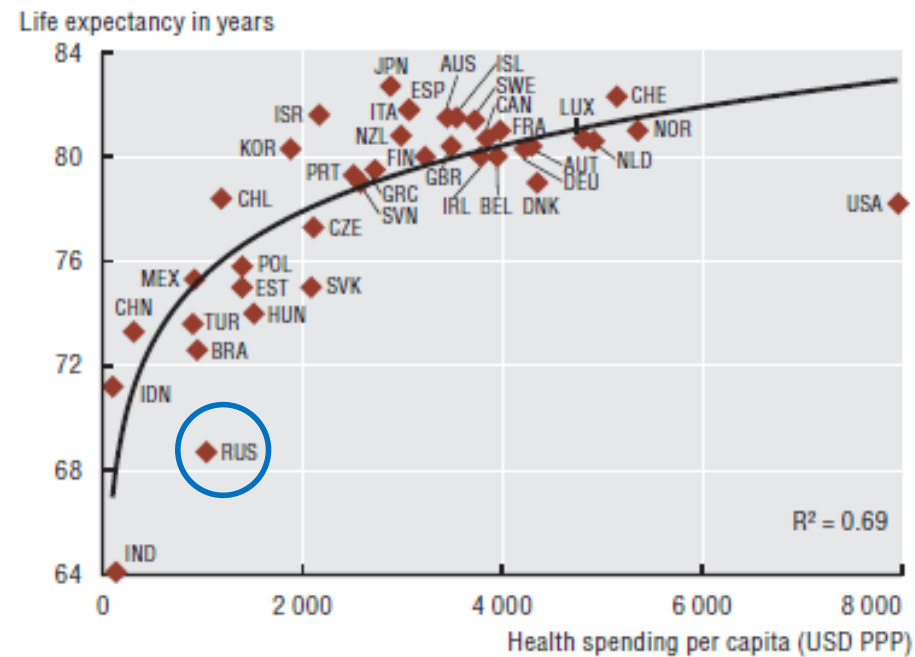
1.1.2 Life expectancy at birth and GDP per capita, 2009 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; World Bank and national sources for non-OECD countries.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523272>

1.1.3 Life expectancy at birth and health spending per capita, 2009 (or nearest year)

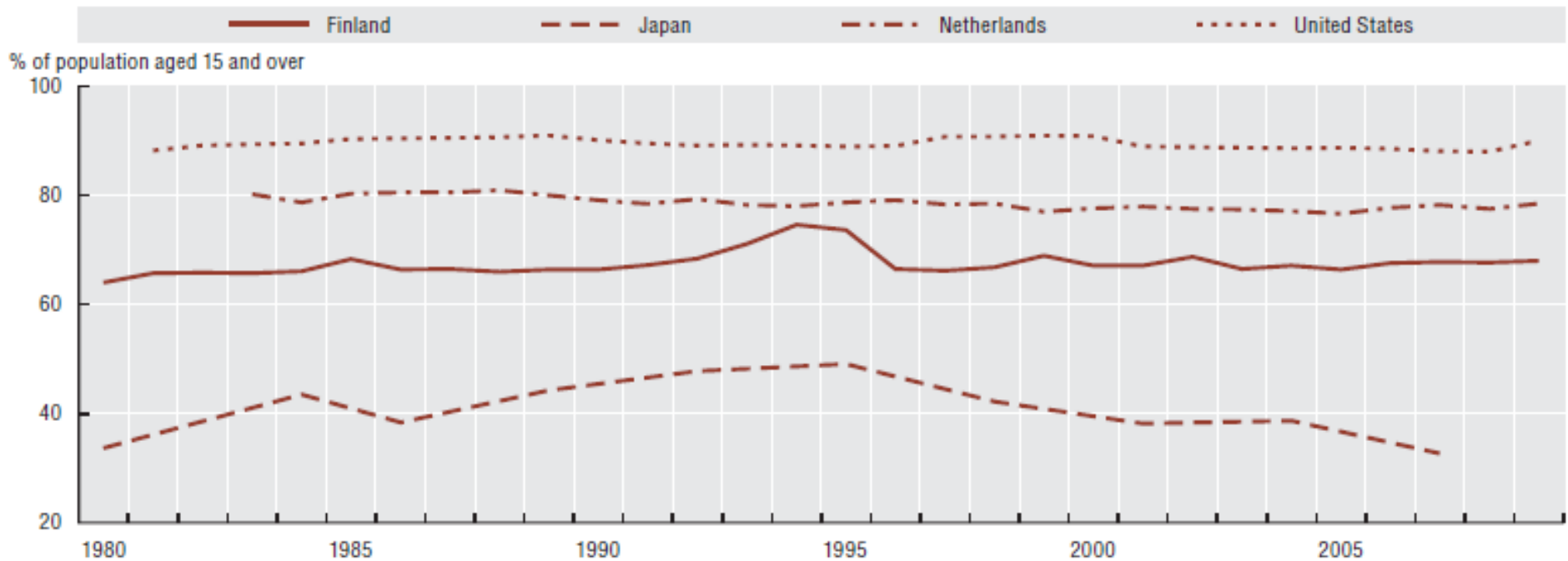


Source: OECD Health Data 2011; World Bank and national sources for non-OECD countries.


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523291>

図10-1: Be In Good Health?

1.9.2 Trends in the percentage of adults reporting to be in good health, selected OECD countries, 1980-2009



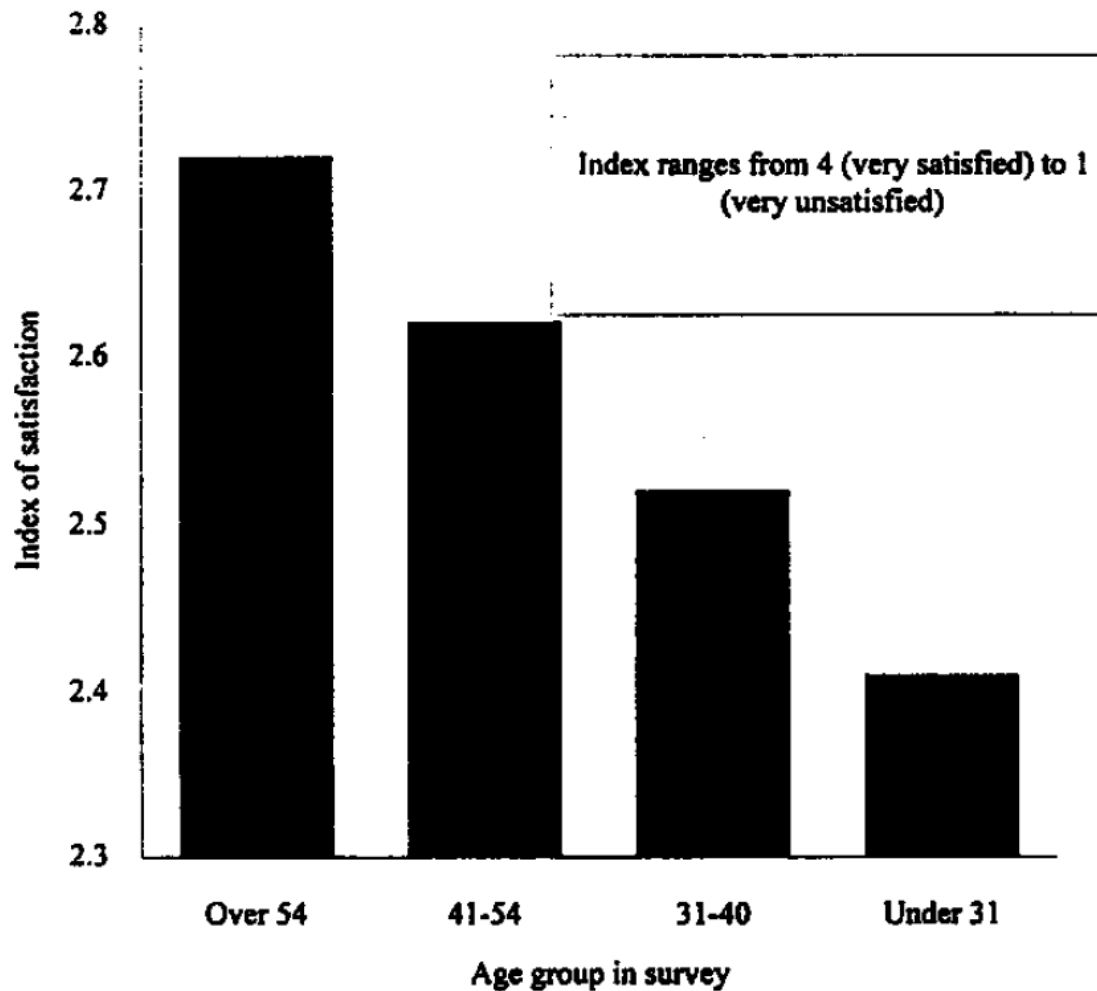
Source: OECD Health Data 2011.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523728>

Source: OECD (2011)
ロシアのデータはなし

図10-2

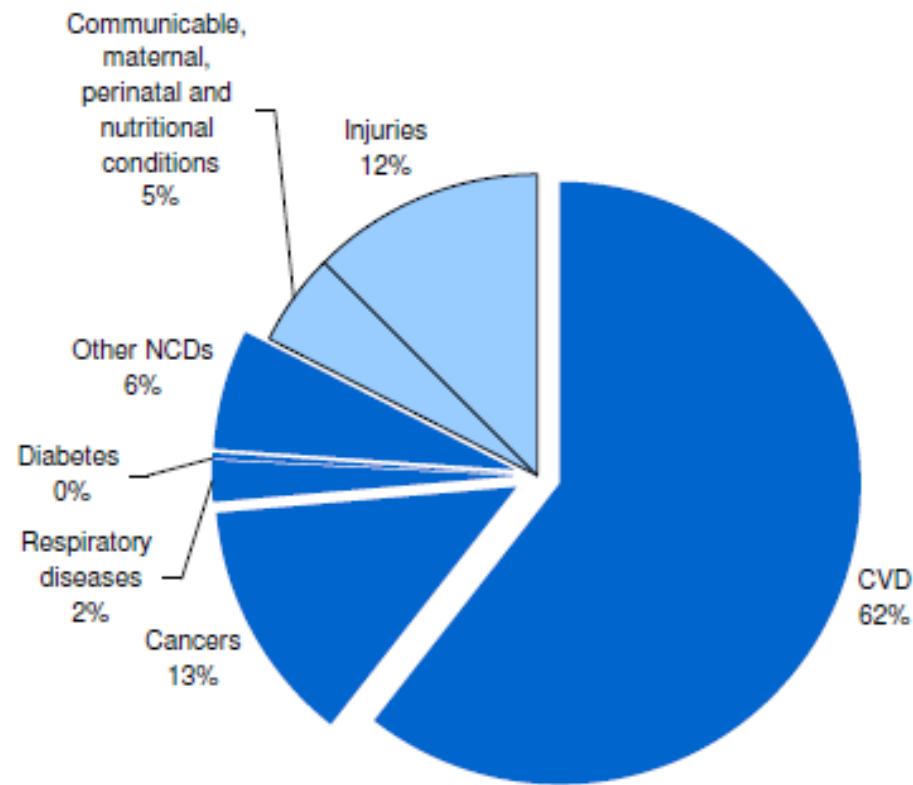
Figure 1: Index of satisfaction with standard of living in USSR reported in survey of emigres, 1983



Source:
Easterly and Fischer (1995))

図11 : Proportional Mortality (source: WHO's website)

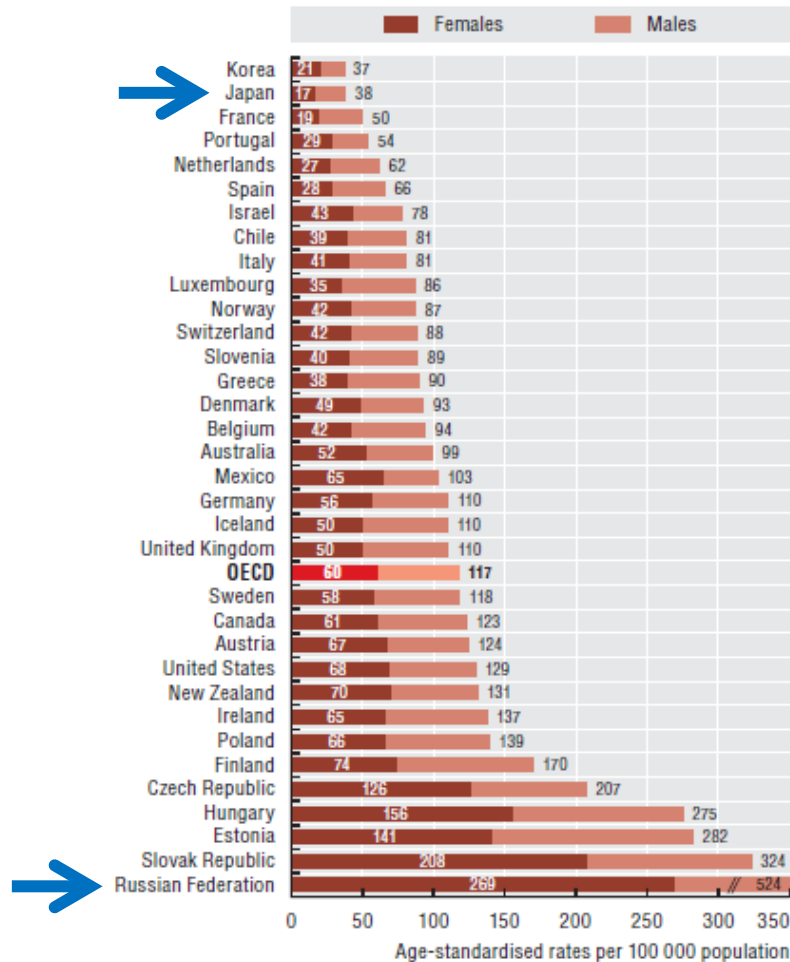
Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages)



NCDs are estimated to account for 82% of all deaths.

図12: 心疾患、脳卒中による死亡率

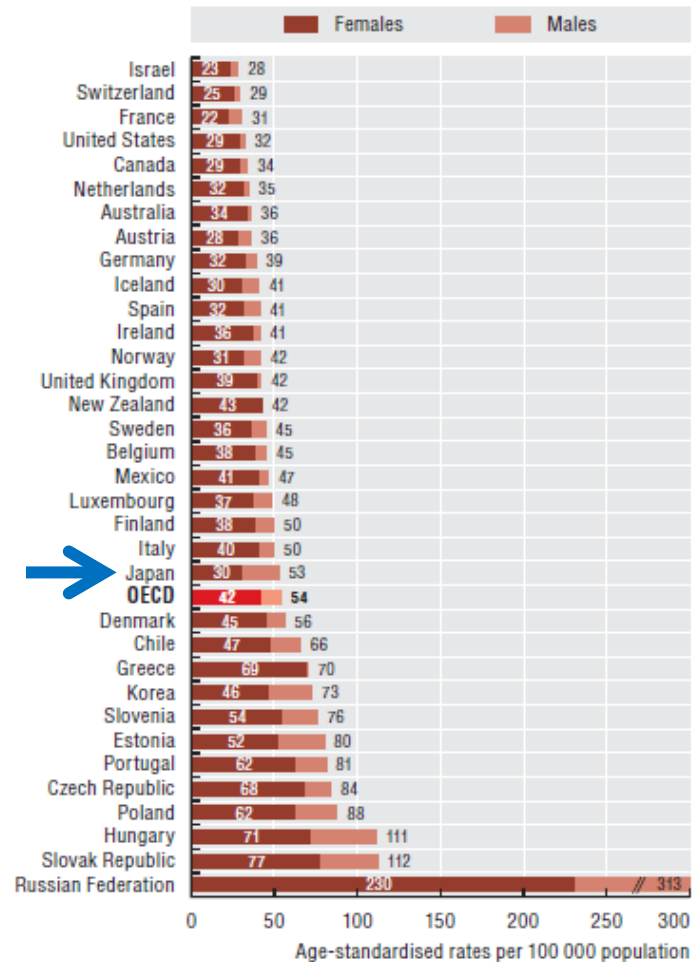
1.3.1 Ischemic heart disease, mortality rates, 2009 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523348>

1.3.2 Stroke, mortality rates, 2009 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523348>

図13: Main Causes of Mortality

Main causes of mortality by sex and age group in the Russian Federation
in comparison with Eur-B+C (Eur-B+C = 100), 2003

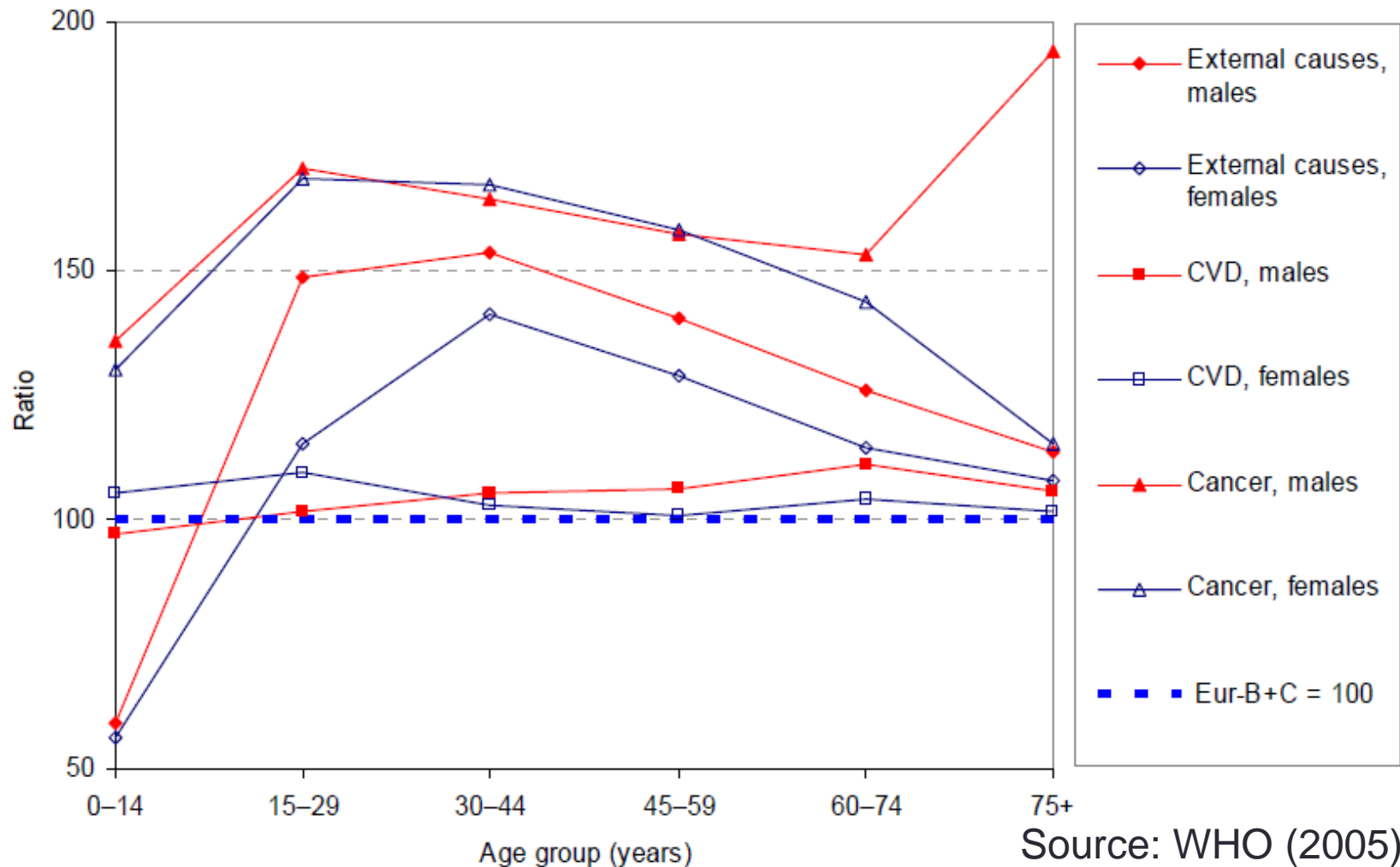
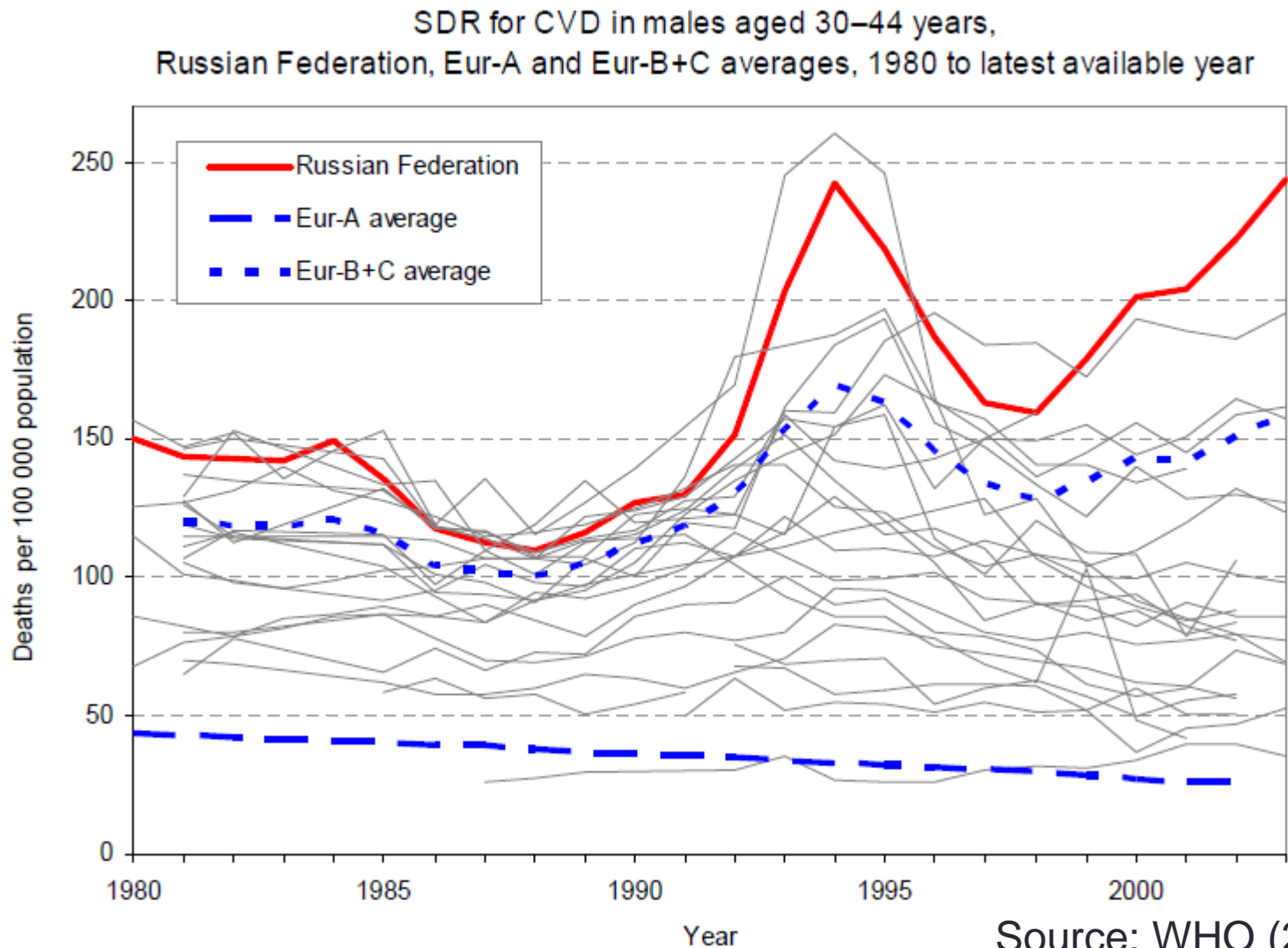


図14: SDR for CVD in males aged 30-44



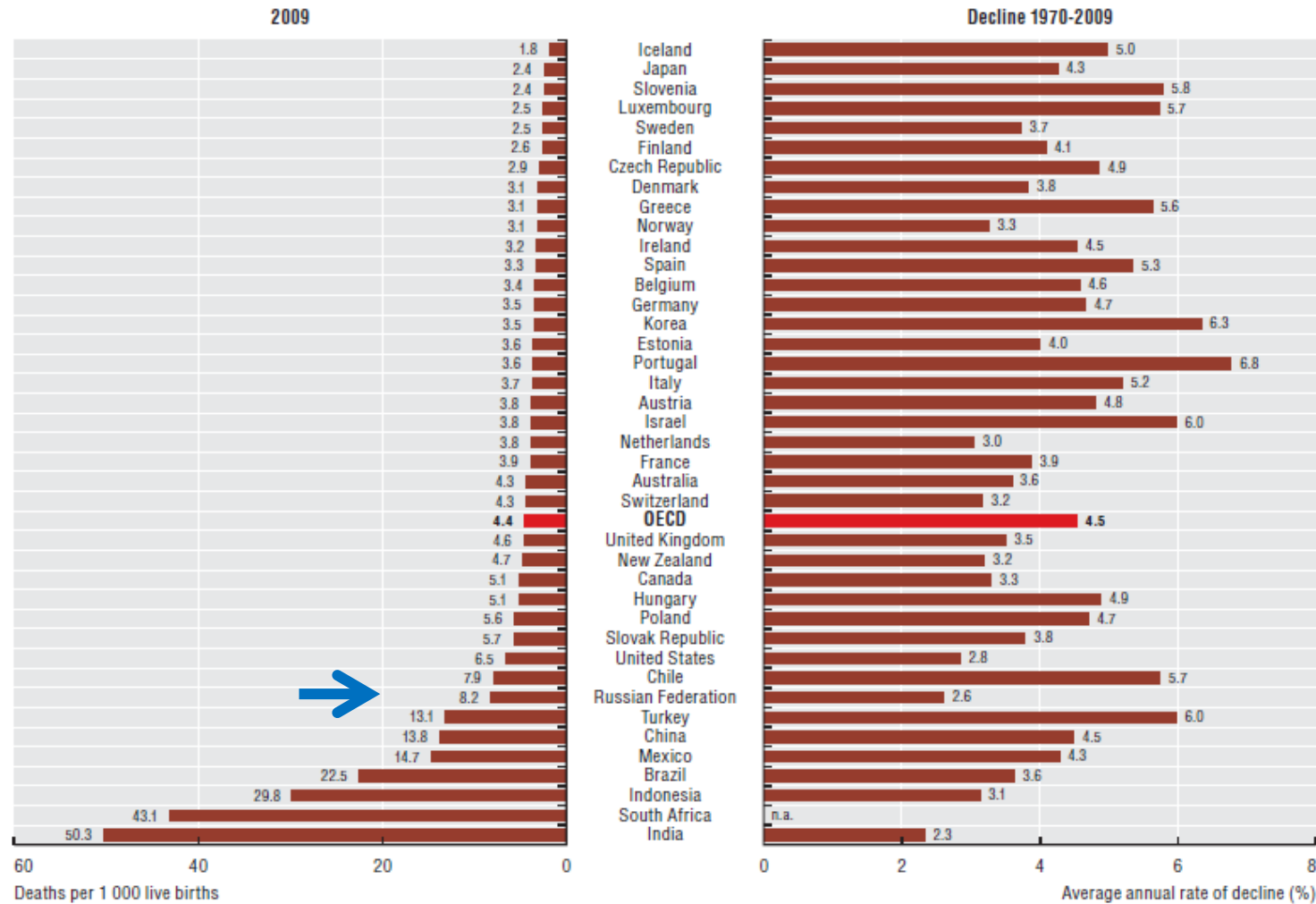
Source: WHO (2005), p.18

EUR A, B, C countries

EUR A	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
EUR B	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia
EUR C	Belarus, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

図15: Infant Mortality Rates

1.7.1 Infant mortality rates, 2009 and decline 1970-2009 (or nearest year)

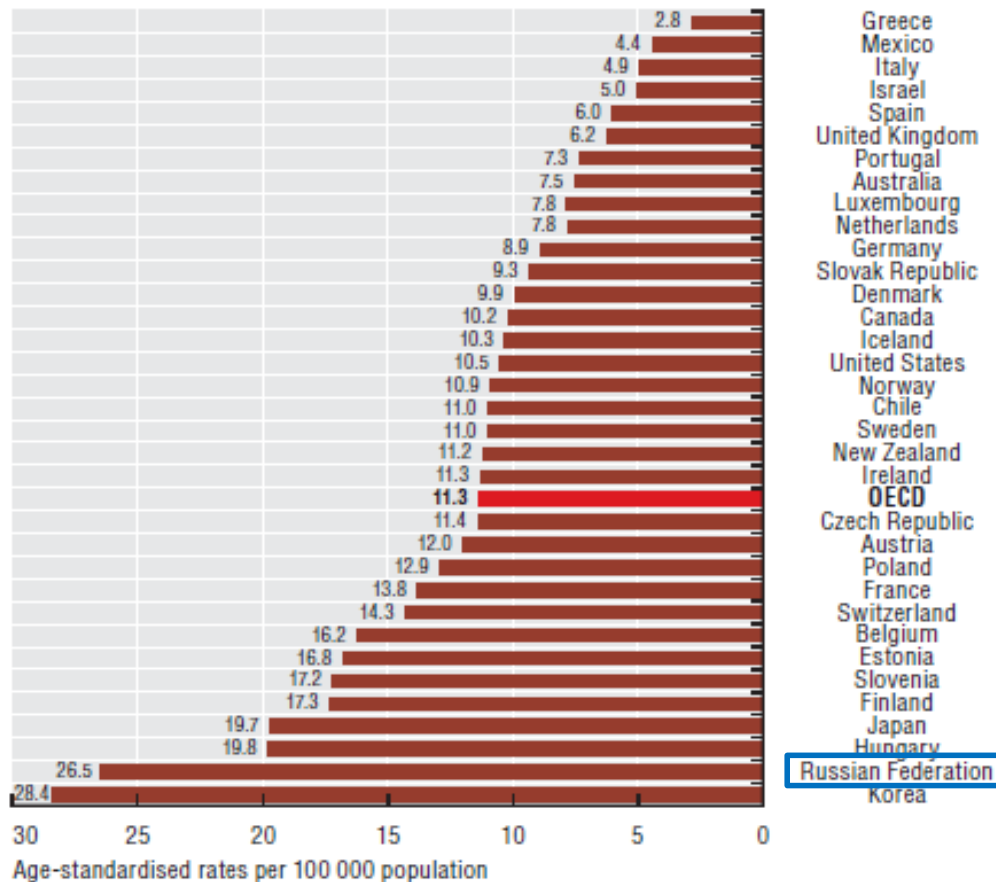


Source: OECD Health Data 2011; World Bank and national sources for non-OECD countries.

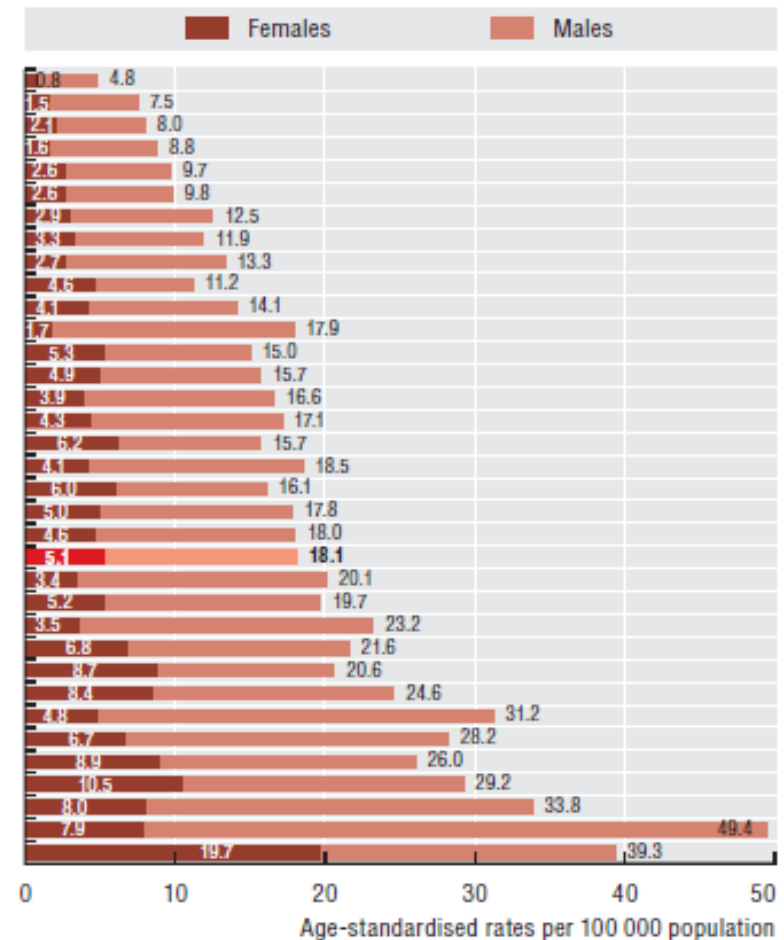
図16: Suicide Mortality Rates

1.6.1 Suicide mortality rates, 2009 (or nearest year)

Total population



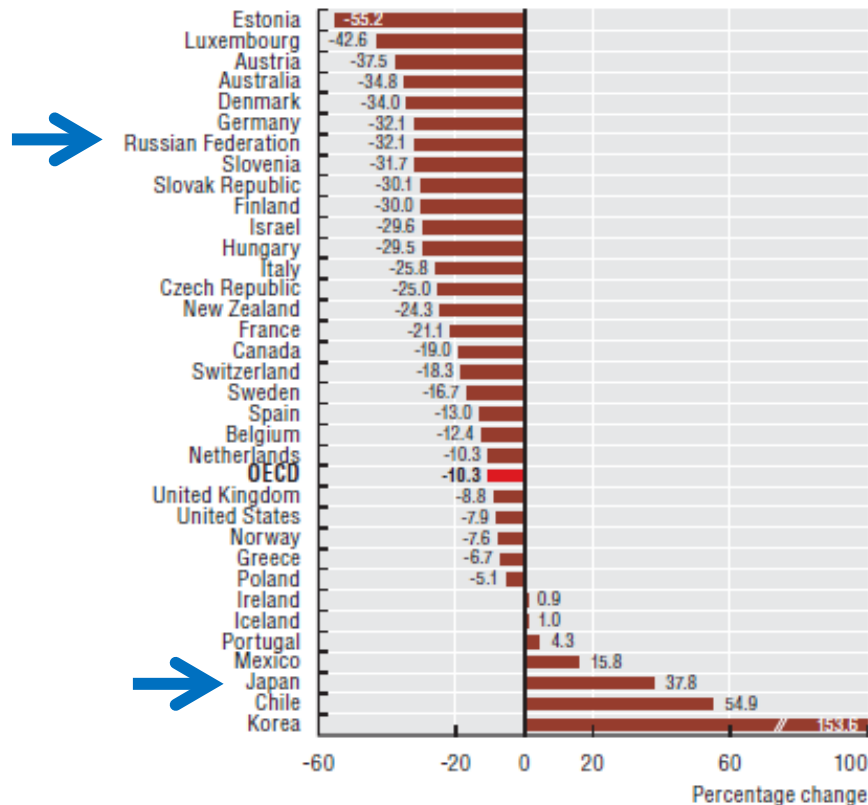
Males and females



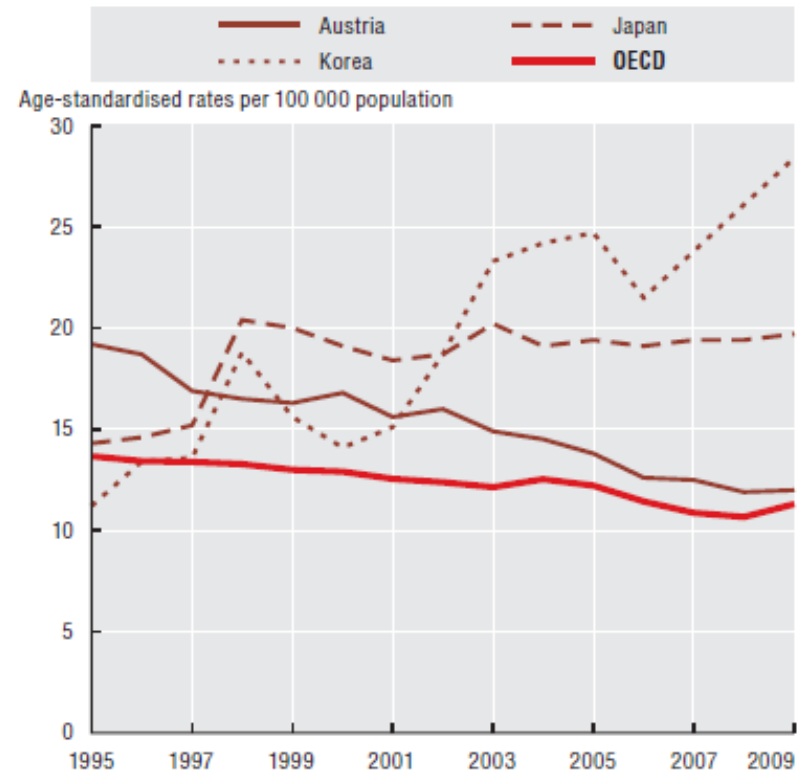
Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

図17: Change in Suicide Rates

1.6.2 Change in suicide rates, 1995-2009 (or nearest year)



1.6.3 Trends in suicide rates, selected OECD countries, 1995-2009



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

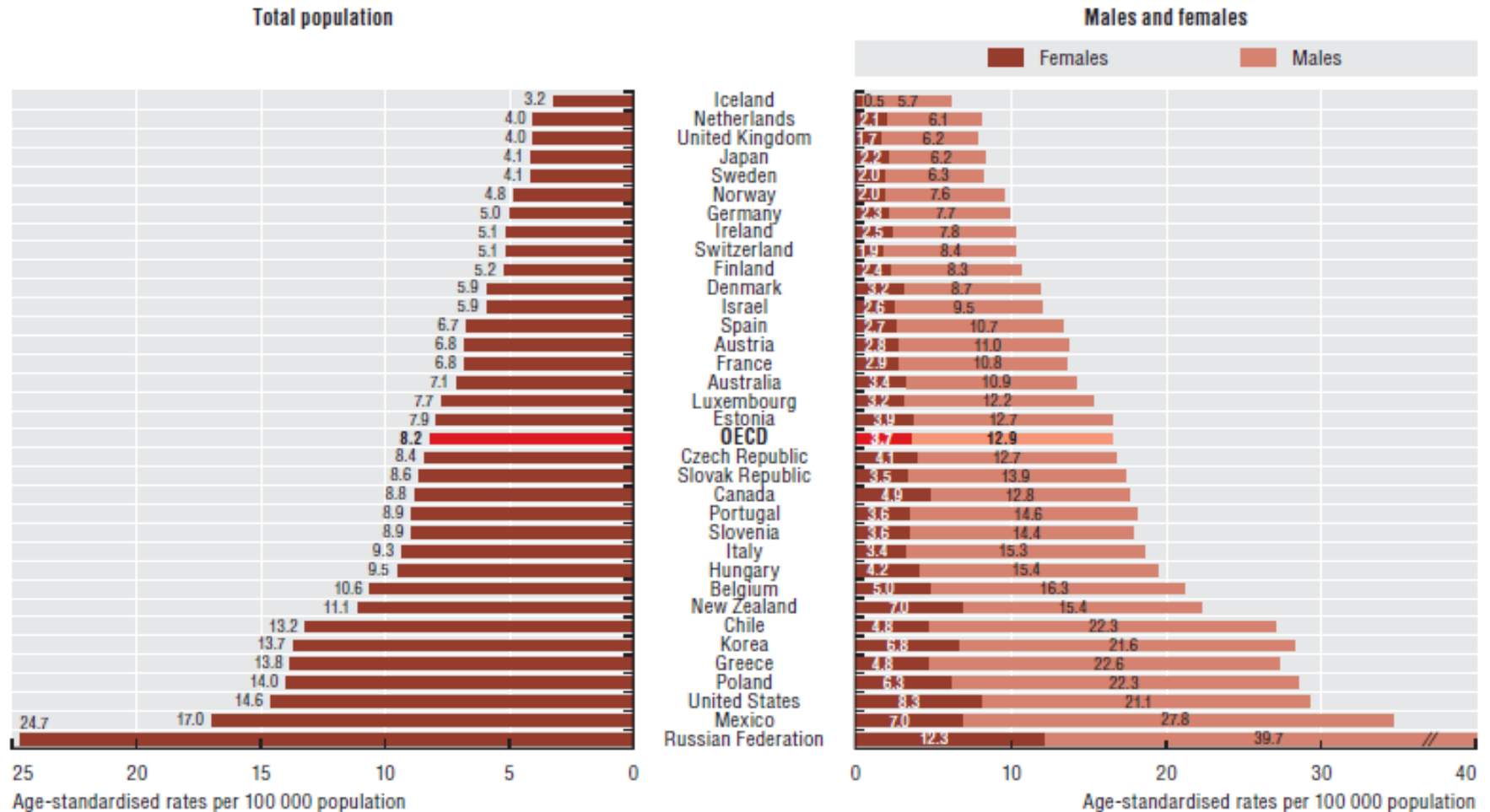
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523576>

Source: OECD Health Data 2011.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523595>

図18: Transport Mortality Rates

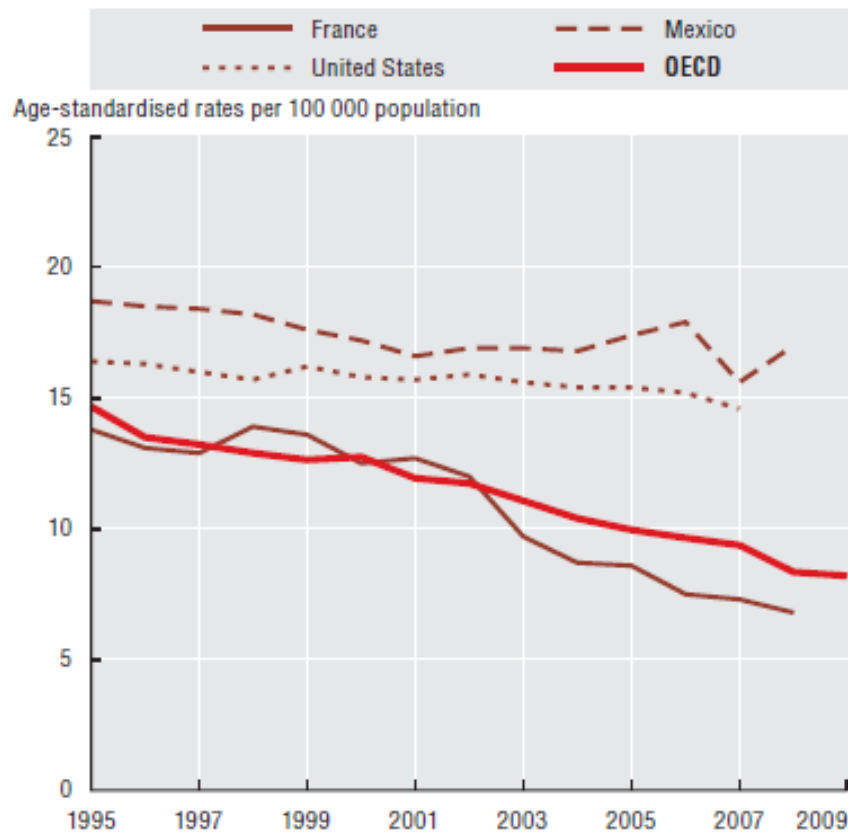
1.5.1 Transport accident mortality rates, 2009 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

図19: Transport Mortality Rates

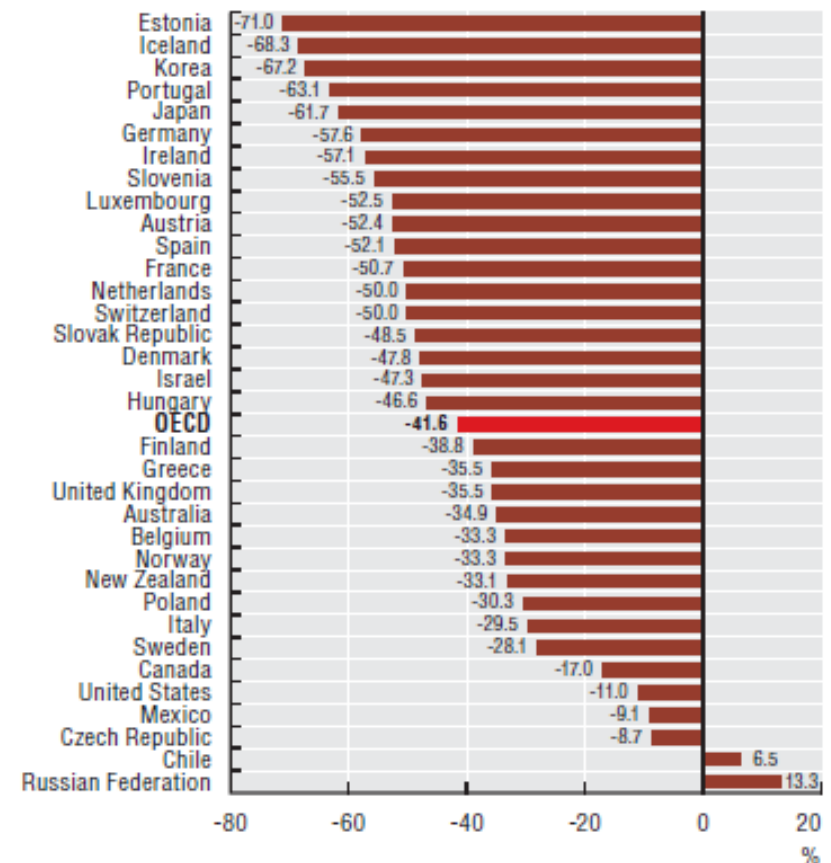
1.5.2 Trends in transport accident mortality rates, selected OECD countries, 1995-2009



Source: OECD Health Data 2011.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523519>

1.5.3 Change in transport accident mortality rates, 1995-2009 (or nearest year)

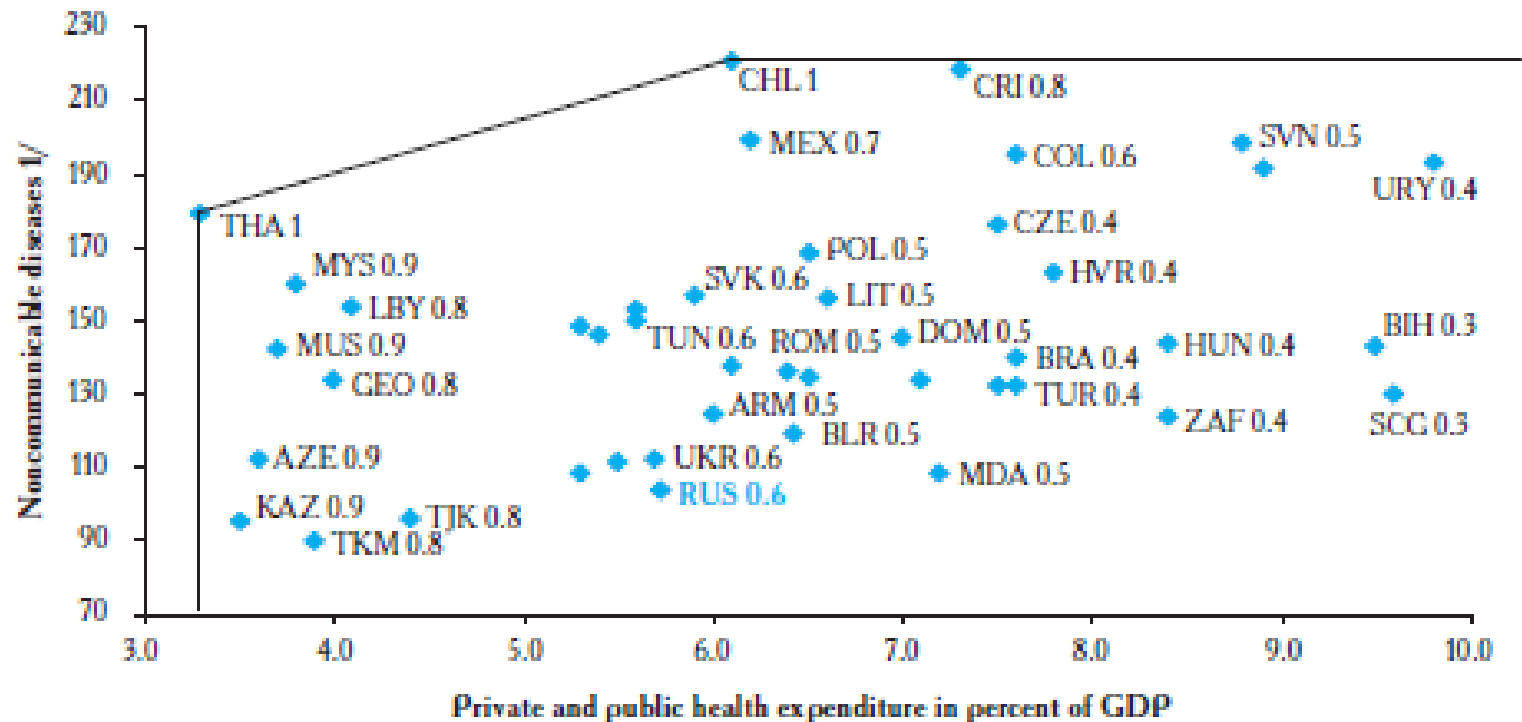


Source: OECD Health Data 2011; IS-GBE (2011).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932523538>

図20: Efficiency of Private and Public Health Spending

Figure 5. Efficiency of Private and Public Health Spending
Standardized Mortality Rate Non-communicable Diseases



Sources: Adapted from Hauner (2007); data from WHO, IMF, WEO database, and IMF staff calculations.

1/ Inverted (following Afonso, Schuknecht, and Tanzi 2005), because better outcomes have to be reflected in higher values.

図21 : Health Indicators

- Rowland and Telyukov (1991) p.73

Exhibit 1 Health Indicators And Characteristics. Soviet Union And United States. 1986		
Characteristics	Soviet Union	United States
Population		
Total population	280 million	241 million
Age distribution		
Percent under age 15	25%	22%
Percent 65 and over	9	
Percent female	53	50
Percent rural (1980)	37	26
Health resources		
Number of hospitals (1980)	23,100	6,229
Resources per 100,000 population		
Hospital beds	1,307	410
Physicians	429	225
Nurses	606	661
Midwives	114	1
Health financing		
Total medical expenditures (1979)	\$27.9 billion ^a	\$2.12 billion
Percent of medical expenditures paid by government (1979)		
	92%	43%
Percent of GNP for health (1989)	3.4%	11.4%
Health status		
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)		
Male	69.8	74.8
Female	64.2	71.3
Life expectancy at age 65, total (years)		
Male	73.3	78.3
Female	15.1	16.8
Male	12.3	14.7
Female	15.8	18.6
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	25.1	10.4
Maternal mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	47.7	7.2

Sources: World Health Organization, European Regional Office, Health for All database; Health, United States, 1989; and A.V. Telyukov. "Soviet Health Data" (Staff paper, Institute for Economic Studies, Moscow, 1990).

^a U.S. dollar equivalent; the amount in rubles is 18 billion.

図22: Physicians per 1000 people (Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners)

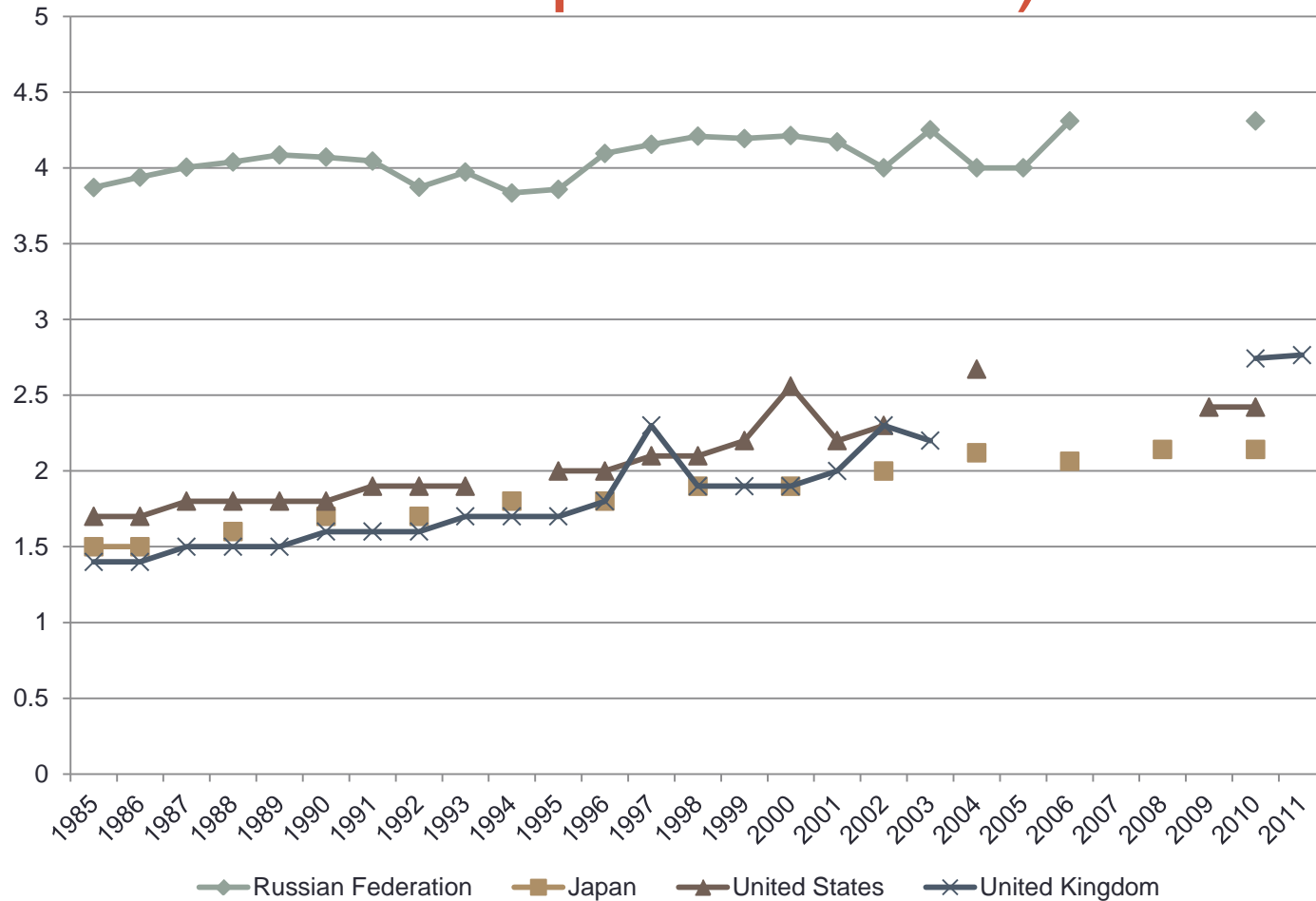
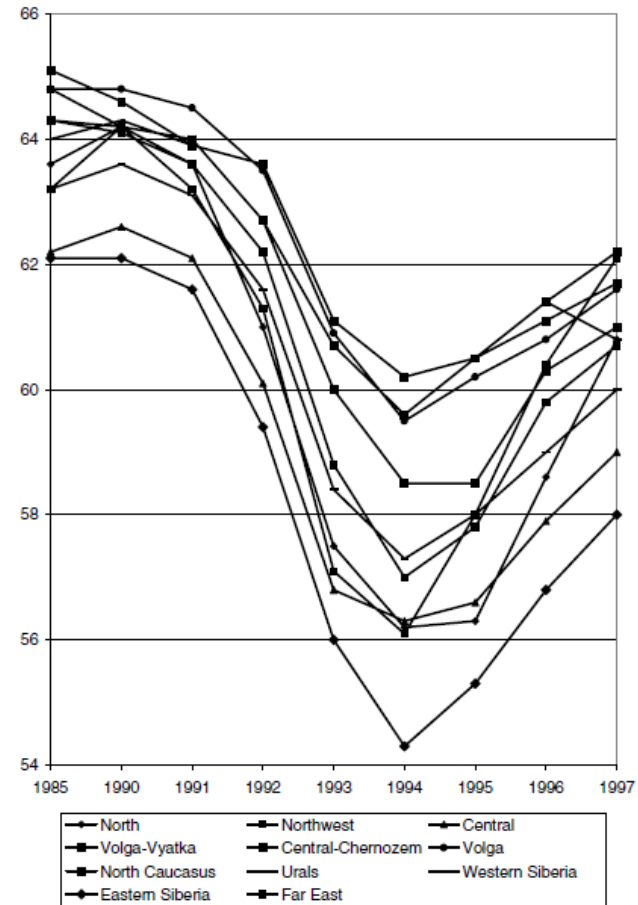


図23 : Male Life Expectancy at Birth

Fig 3. Male life expectancy at birth in the Russian Federation, by macroregion, 1986 – 1997



Source: J. Twigg, Russian Health Status in the 1990s: National Trends and Regional variation (16).

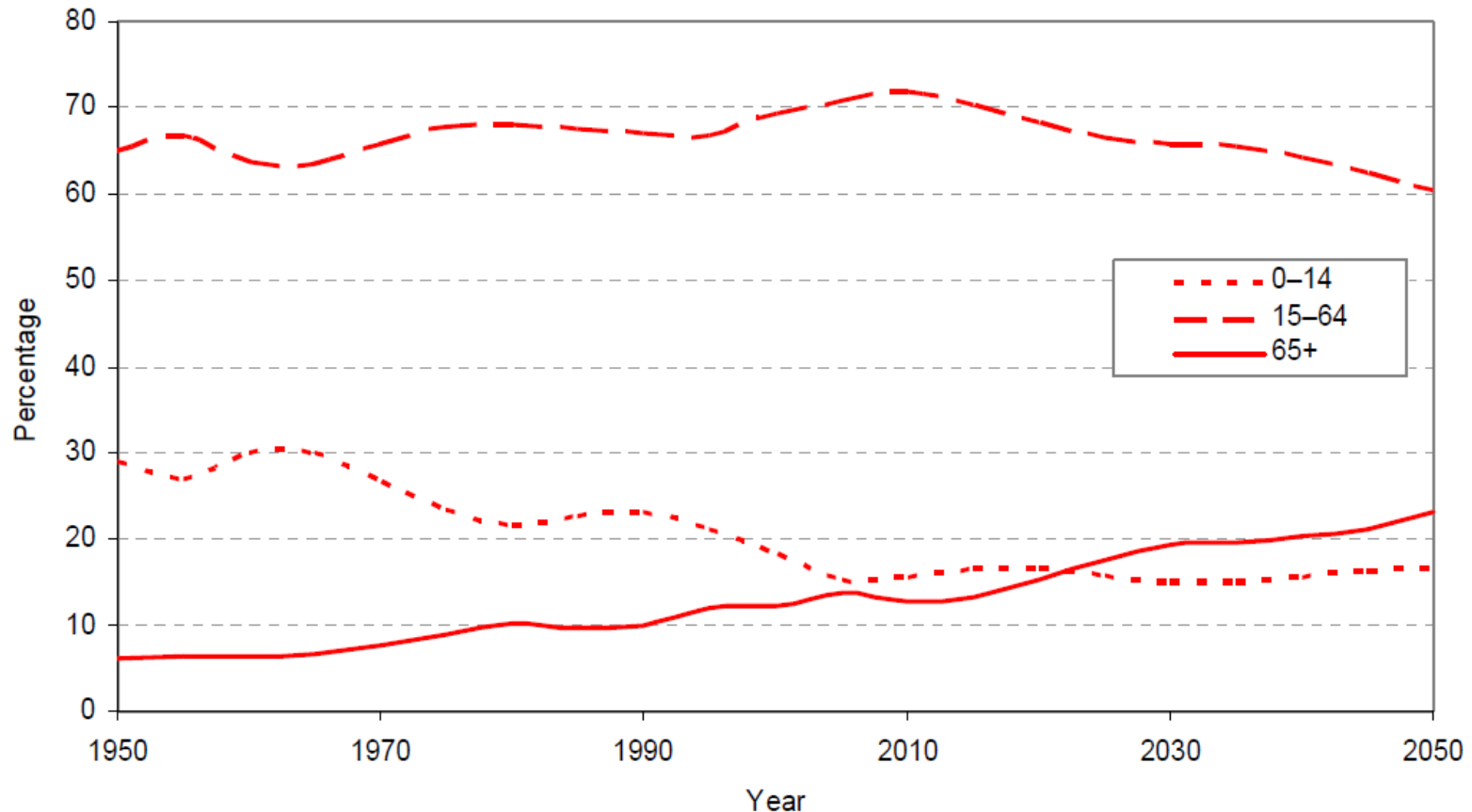
図24 : Unemployment Rate in Russia



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Russia

図25: ソ連・ロシアの人口構成

Percentage of the population aged 0–14, 15–64 and 65+ years,
Russian Federation, 1950 to 2050 (projected)



Source: United Nations (2005).

出所: WHO (2005)

図27 : Growth Accounting for the USSR

Table 9.5 *A growth accounting exercise for the USSR, 1950–90 (% p.a.)*

	1950–55	1955–60	1960–65	1965–70	1970–75	1975–80	1980–85	1985–90
GDP	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.3
Labour inputs	1.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.2
Capital inputs	7.9	9.2	9.7	7.4	8.0	6.9	5.4	4.9
Combined inputs	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.3
TFP	0.4	1.0	-0.4	0.4	-1.7	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0

Notes: GNP growth based on Maddison 1995, GDP series in 1990 international dollars. Labour inputs: person-hours as calculated by the CIA through 1985; 1985–90: total employment. Capital inputs: gross capital stock as estimated by the CIA (usually close to Soviet official figures): in 1955 roubles through 1965, in 1973 roubles 1965–85; 1985–90 in Soviet ‘comparable prices’ (Soviet official capital stock series). Combined inputs: weighted average of labour and capital inputs growth rates, with weights of 0.55 and 0.45, respectively (CIA estimated weights to reflect income shares). TFP: total factor productivity growth, measured as GNP index divided by combined inputs index.

Sources: GDP from Maddison 1995, Table C-16c. Inputs through 1985 from Hanson 1990, Table 10.5 (where original data sources are given). Inputs for 1985–90 from *Narkhoz 90*, pp. 97, 288. TFP: author’s calculation.

図28: 国民医療費

- 厚生労働省『平成22年度国民医療費の概況』より

図1 国民医療費・対国内総生産
及び対国民所得比率の年次推移

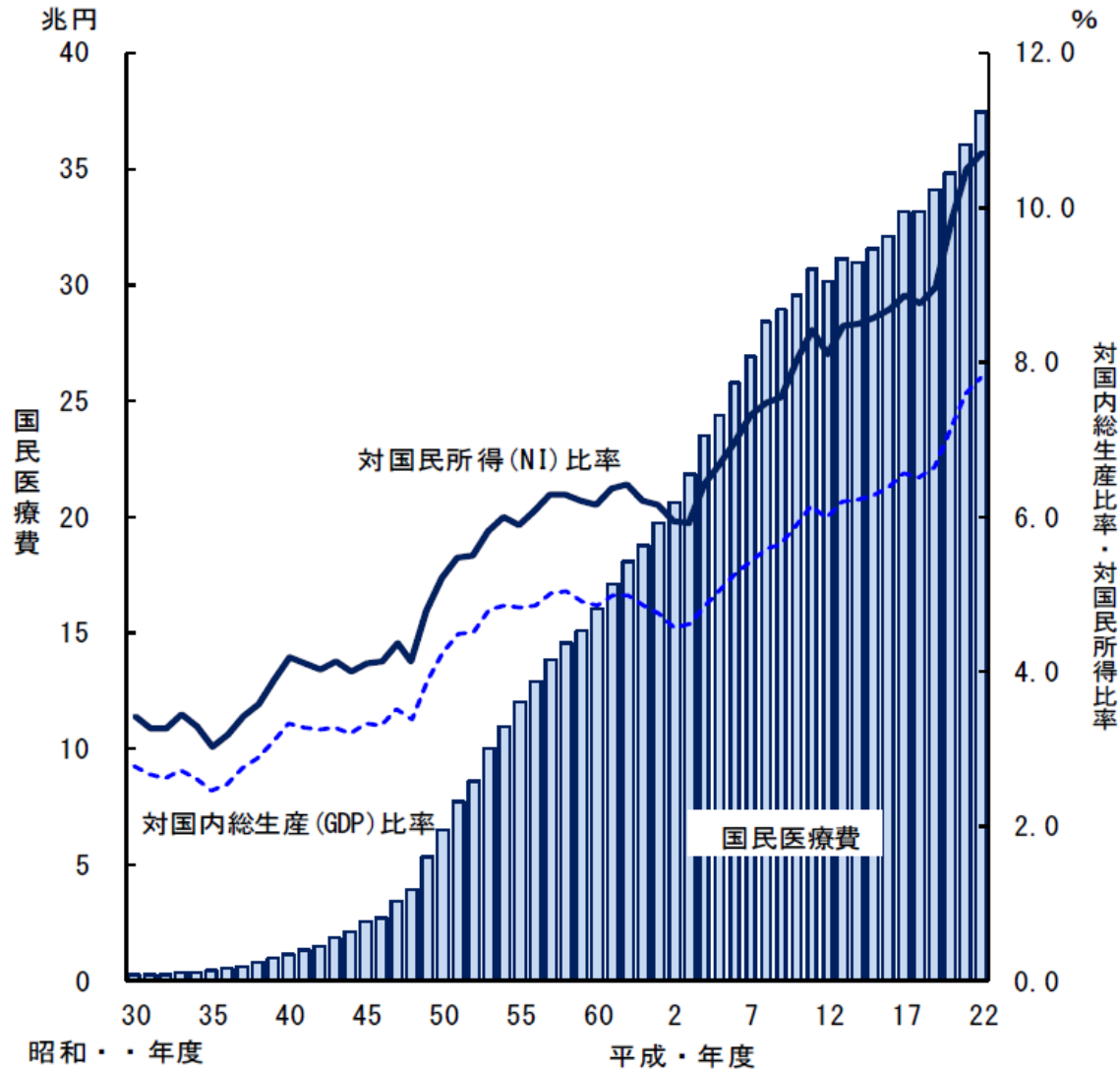


図29: 財源別国民医療費

表3 財源別国民医療費

財 源	平成22年度		平成21年度		対 前 年 度	
	推計額 (億円)	構成割合 (%)	推計額 (億円)	構成割合 (%)	増減額 (億円)	増減率 (%)
国民医療費	374 202	100.0	360 067	100.0	14 135	3.9
公費	142 562	38.1	134 933	37.5	7 629	5.7
国庫 ¹⁾	97 037	25.9	91 271	25.3	5 766	6.3
地方	45 525	12.2	43 662	12.1	1 863	4.3
保険料	181 319	48.5	175 032	48.6	6 287	3.6
事業主	75 380	20.1	73 211	20.3	2 169	3.0
被保険者	105 939	28.3	101 821	28.3	4 118	4.0
その他の ²⁾	50 322	13.4	50 102	13.9	220	0.4
患者負担(再掲) ³⁾	47 573	12.7	49 928	13.9	△ 2 355	△ 4.7
			(47 394)	(13.2)	(179)	(0.4)

注：1) 軽減特例措置は、国庫に含む。

2) 患者負担及び原因者負担（公害健康被害の補償等に関する法律及び健康被害救済制度による救済給付等）

3) 自動車交通事故による自賠責保険の支払いは、平成21年度は患者負担に、平成22年度は原因者負担に含めている。

（ ）の数値は、自動車交通事故による自賠責保険の支払いを除いたもの。

- 出所：厚生労働省『平成22年度国民医療費の概況』

図30: 将来推計(上田他 (2010) p.32)

国民医療費財源別内訳(実額)

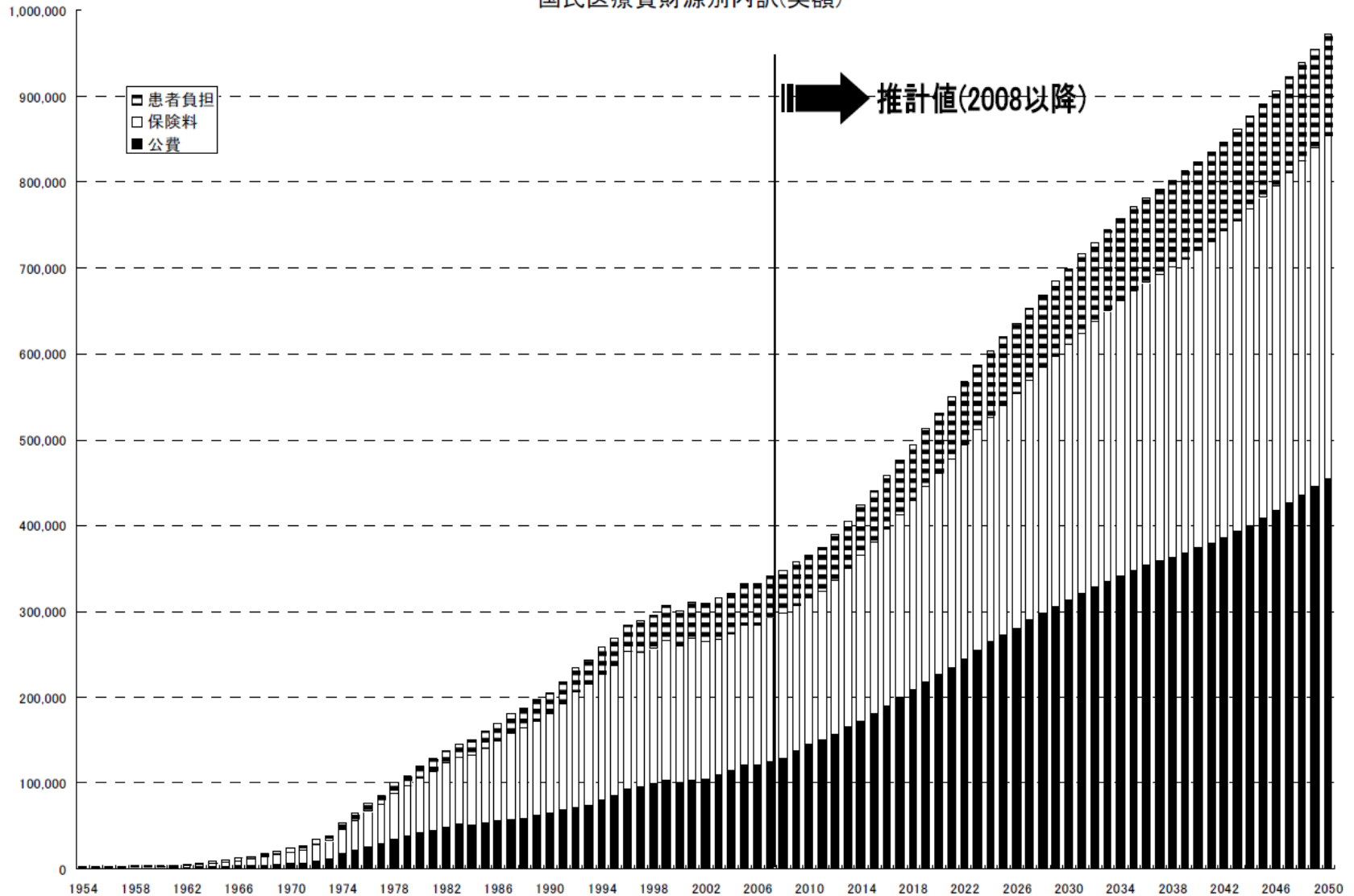


図31: 将来推計(上田他 (2010) p.30)

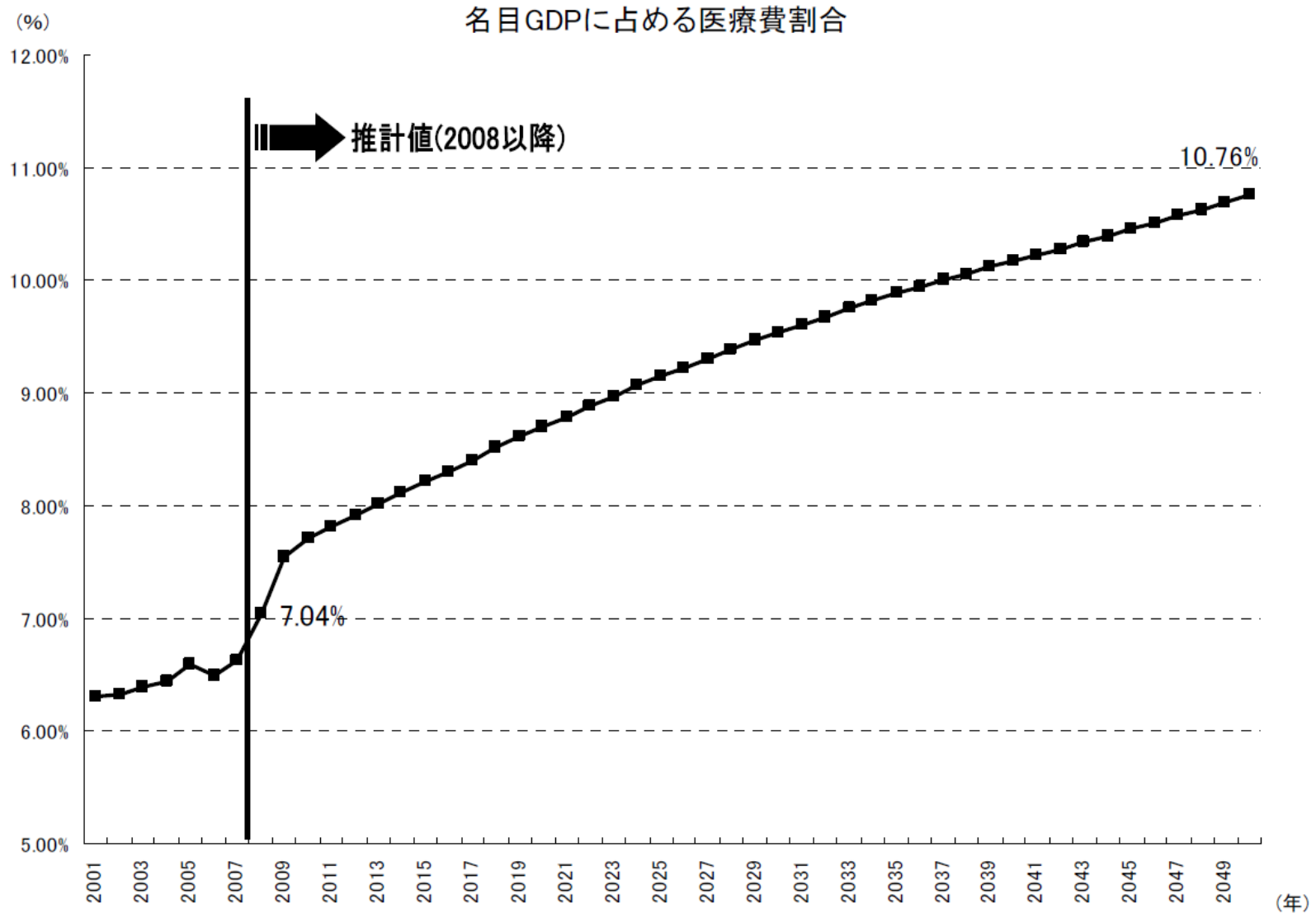
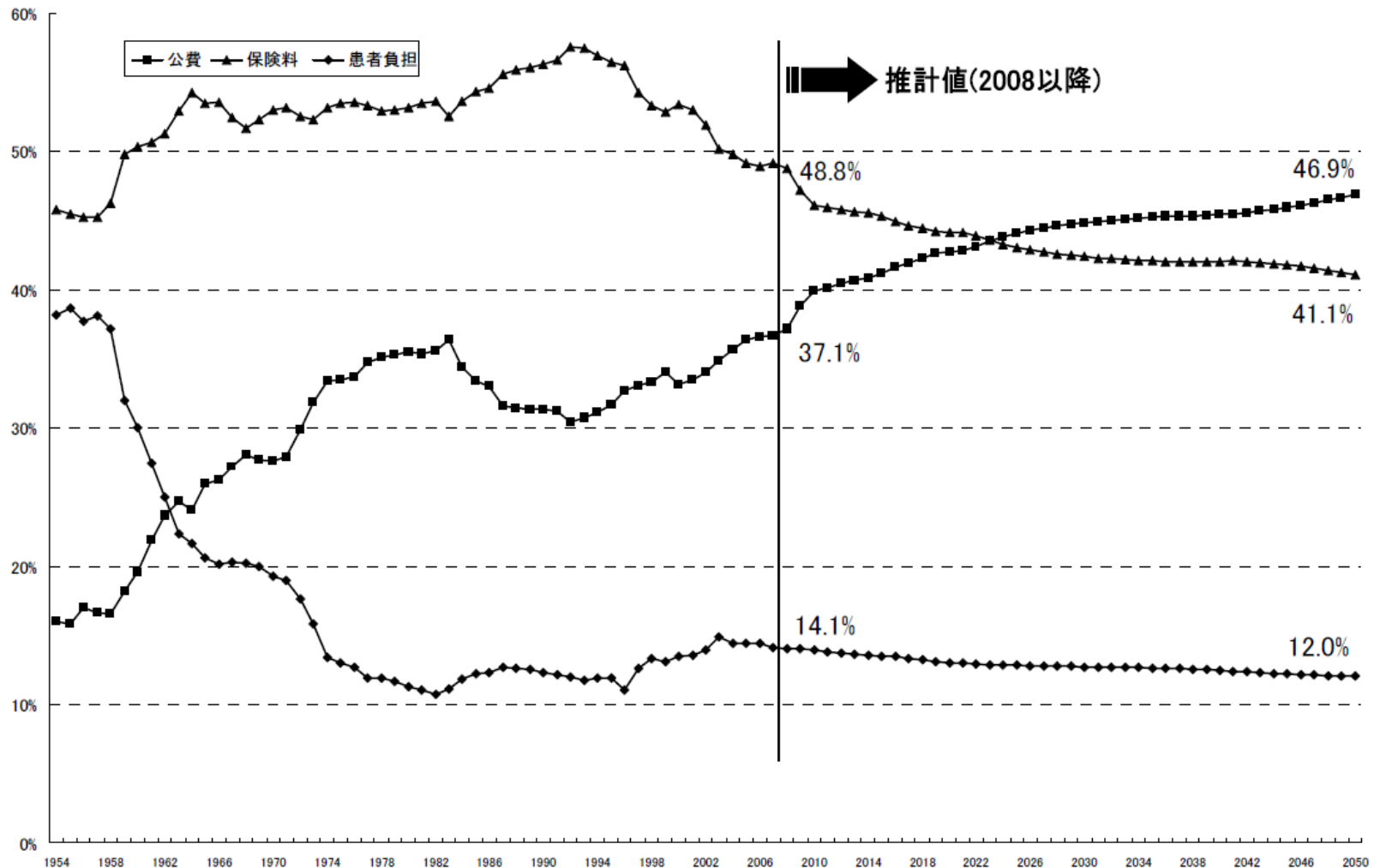


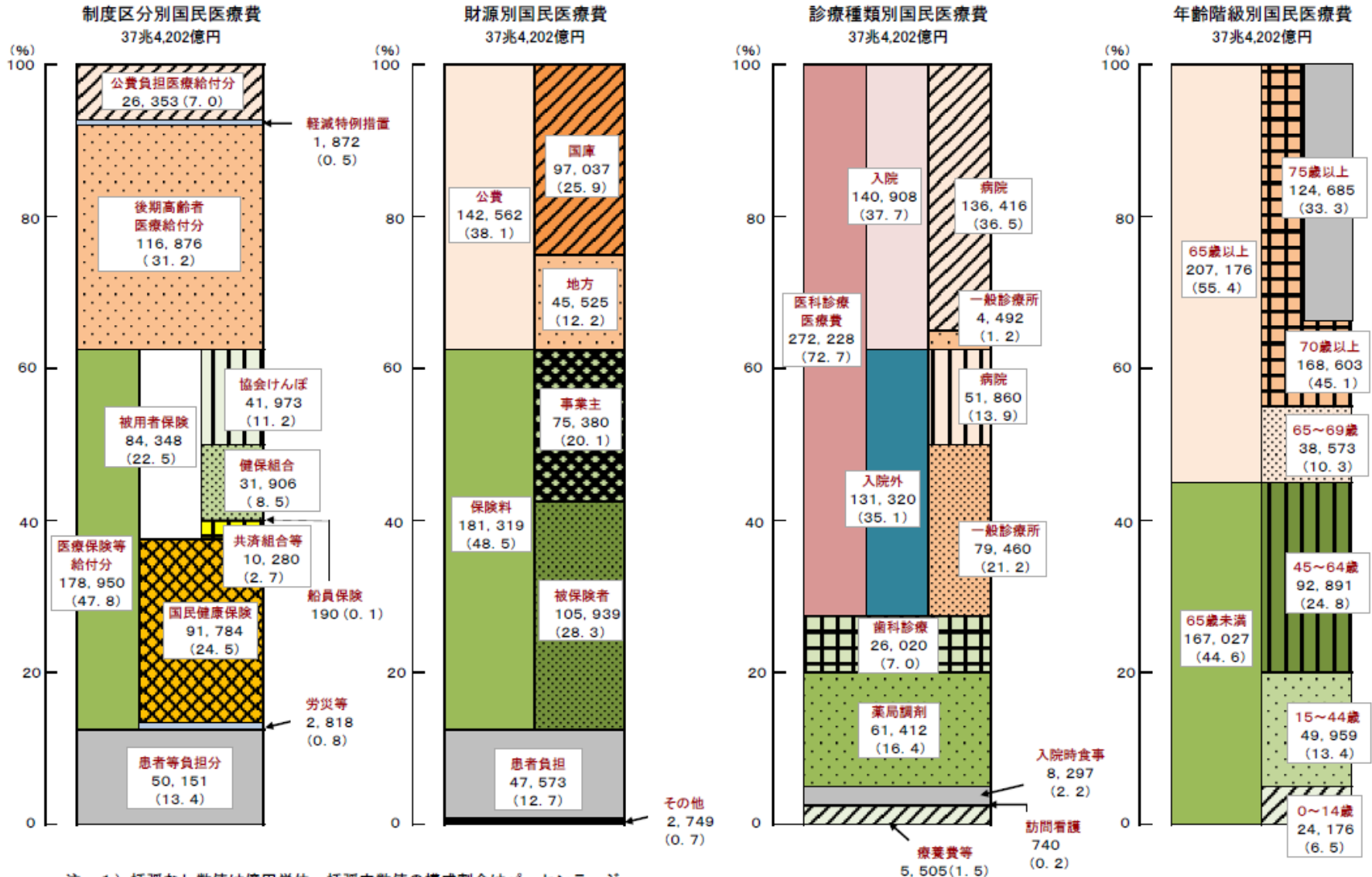
図32: 将来推計(上田他 (2010) p.32)

財源別国民医療費



(参考1)平成 22年度 国民医療費の構造

[国民医療費総額 37兆4,202億円、人口1人当たり国民医療費 292,200円]



注：1) 括弧なし数値は億円単位、括弧内数値の構成割合はパーセンテージ。
 2) 制度区分別国民医療費は当該年度内の診療についての支払確定額を積み上げたものである(ただし、患者負担は推計値である)。
 3) 制度区分別国民医療費以外は全て推計値である。
 4) 上記の数値は四捨五入しているため、内訳の合計が総数に合わない場合もある。

図34: 年齢階級別・人口一人当たり 国民医療費



出所：厚生労働省「国民医療費」(2008年度)。

図 13-2 年齢階級別・人口1人当たり国民医療費