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Financial Years 1989/90 to 2010/11

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Hong Kong domestic health spending: financial years 1989/90 to 2010/11

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Hong Kong domestic health spending: financial years 1989/90 to 2010/11

Abstract

This report presents the latest estimates of Hong Kong domestic health spending for financial years 1989/90 to 2010/11, cross-stratified and categorised by financing source, provider, and function.

Total expenditure on health (TEH) was HK\$93 433 million in financial year 2010/11, which represents an increase of HK\$5364 million or 6.1% over the preceding year. As a result of a gradual recovery from the financial tsunami in 2008, gross domestic product (GDP) grew faster relative to TEH leading to a drop in TEH as a percentage of GDP from 5.2% in 2009/10 to 5.1% in 2010/11. During the period 1989/90 to 2010/11, TEH per capita (at constant 2011 prices) grew at an average annual rate of 4.8%, which was faster than the average annual growth rate of per capita GDP by 1.8 percentage points.

Compared to 2009/10, in 2010/11 public and private expenditure on health increased by 3.7% and 8.5% and reached HK\$45 491 million and HK\$47 943 million, respectively. Consequently, the public share of TEH dropped slightly from 49.8% to 48.7% over the year. Regarding private spending, the most important source was out-of-pocket payments by households (35.0% of TEH), followed by employer-provided group medical benefits (7.4%), and private insurance (7.2%). It is worth noting that private insurance will likely overtake employer benefits as the second largest private payer if the insurance market continues to expand at the current rate.

Of the HK\$93 433 million TEH in 2010/11, HK\$88 987 million (95.2%) was current expenditure and HK\$4446 million (4.8%) was for capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities). Analysed by health care function, services for curative care accounted for the largest share of TEH (65.8%), which was made up of ambulatory services (34.0%), in-patient curative care (27.0%), day patient hospital services (4.2%), and home care (0.5%). Notwithstanding its small share, the total spending for day patient hospital services shows an increasing trend over the period 1989/90 to 2010/11, which is likely due to shift of policy directives from in-patient to day patient care, and the increasing demand for dialysis and cataract surgery in an ageing population.

Hospitals accounted for an increasing share of TEH, from 28.2% in 1989/90 to 46.8% in 2002/03 and then dropped slightly to 43% to 44% during the period 2005/06 to 2010/11, which was primarily driven by reduced expenditure by the Hospital Authority. As a result of several epidemics (eg avian flu, SARS, swine flu) and expansion of the private health insurance market in the last two decades, spending on the provision and administration of public health programmes, and general health administration and insurance accounted for increasing, though less significant, shares of TEH over that period.

Without taking into account capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities), public current expenditure on health amounted to HK\$42 264 million (47.5% of total current expenditure) in 2010/11. The remaining HK\$46 723 million was from private sources. Public current expenditure was mostly incurred at hospitals (74.7%), whereas private current expenditure was mostly incurred at providers of ambulatory health care (51.0%).

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Although both public and private spending were mostly expended on personal health care services and goods (91.4% of total current spending), the distributional patterns among functional categories differed. Public expenditure was targeted at in-patient care (47.6%) and substantially less on out-patient care (27.5%). In comparison, private spending was mostly concentrated on out-patient care (43.2%), whereas in-patient care (24.5%) and medical goods outside the patient care setting (19.9%) accounted for most of the remaining share.

Compared to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, Hong Kong has devoted a relatively low percentage of GDP to health care in the last decade. As a share of TEH, public funding (either general government revenue or social security funds) was also lower than in most economies with comparable economic development and public revenue collection base.

Introduction

This article presents the latest estimates of domestic health spending in Hong Kong, following the previous figures published in April 2013.¹ It provides updated estimates of total expenditure on health (TEH) for the financial years 1989/90 to 2010/11 based on the established conceptual framework for Hong Kong Domestic Health Accounts (HKDHA),² originally adopted from the System of Health Accounts (SHA).³ We also revised previous estimates for the years 1989/90 to 2009/10, as more accurate data became available and allowed for retrospective comparisons and longer-term secular trend or time-series analysis.

The HKDHA is a set of statistics on health care expenditures, both public and private, in Hong Kong. It provides a detailed and complete picture of health care expenditures and facilitates comparison with other economies that adopt the same framework in calculating their health expenditures. Under the HKDHA, health expenditures consist of all expenditures or outlays for medical care, disease prevention, health promotion, rehabilitation, long-term care, community health activities, health administration and regulation, and capital formation with the predominant objective of improving health.

The HKDHA is a product of collaborative effort by many government bureaux/departments, public organisations, and private institutions. It is compiled from a multitude of sources. Most public expenditure data are derived from financial accounts, whereas private expenditure data come largely from survey estimates, and are subject to more uncertainties and reporting/recording errors.

The information contained in this report represents a basis for assessing and understanding trends and levels of health spending in Hong Kong. It enables the public, policy makers, and researchers to assess the performance

of the local health system over time, and to evaluate health expenditure-related policies.

Total expenditure on health by financing source

Total expenditure on health

In financial year 2010/11, TEH was HK\$93 433 million, representing an increase of HK\$5364 million or 6.1% over the preceding year. In real terms, TEH grew by 5.5% in the same year, slightly below the average annual rate of 5.9% throughout the period 1989/90 to 2010/11 (Fig 1 & Table 1).

In comparison, GDP in real terms grew at a higher rate of 6.7% in 2010/11 over the preceding year as a result of a gradual recovery from the financial tsunami in 2008, leading to a drop in TEH as a percentage of GDP from 5.2% in 2009/10 to 5.1% in 2010/11 (Table 1).

Total expenditure on health per capita

During the period 1989/90 to 2010/11, per capita TEH grew steadily from HK\$5100 to HK\$13 756 at constant 2011 prices, faster than per capita GDP growth by 1.8 percentage points per annum on average (ie 4.8% vs 3.0%). Disregarding the effects of the establishment of Hospital Authority and the booming economy in the early to mid-1990s, growths in per capita TEH in real terms remained at 4.0% per annum on average since 1997/98, despite the economic cycles (Fig 2 & Table 2).

Public and private expenditure on health

Compared to 2009/10, in 2010/11 public and private financing of health expenditure increased by 3.7% and 8.5% and reached HK\$45 491 million and HK\$47 943 million, respectively. Consequently, public share of TEH dropped slightly from 49.8% to 48.7% over the year (Table 3).

During the period 1989/90 to 2003/04, public expenditure at constant 2011 prices grew at an average rate of 9.7% per annum (from HK\$11 437 million to HK\$41 884 million), compared to a corresponding increase of 4.1% per annum (from HK\$17 560 million to HK\$30 674 million) for private expenditure, resulting in a growing share of public spending from 39.4% in 1989/90 to 57.7% in 2003/04 (Fig 3 & Table 3). The relative increase in the public share of TEH from 1989/90 through the early 1990s reflected the initial expansion of services offered by the newly established and consolidated Hospital Authority system. The stepped change in the relative proportions of TEH between 1997/98 and 1998/99 and the continued increase in the public share till 2003/04 was likely a result of the Asian financial crisis and subsequent depressed economic cycle, followed by the SARS epidemic in 2003.

The observed decrease in the public share following 2003/04 was the result of downward adjustment of Hospital Authority expenses (and hence subvention), coupled with the expansion of the private market as evident from the

substantial growth of private health spending in real terms at a rate of 7.1% per annum on average since 2003/04.

Expenditure on health by financing source

As shown in Table 4, government and household out-of-pocket expenditure altogether accounted for 83.7% to 88.4% of TEH throughout the period. While public spending overtook household out-of-pocket expenditure as the major source of health financing since 1991/92, the diverging trends in relative proportions of public spending and household out-of-pocket expenditure reversed in 2003/04, from the largest difference of 28.3 percentage points in 2003/04 to 13.7 percentage points in 2010/11. The next important source of health financing was employer-provided group medical benefits (7.3-10.4%), followed by private insurance (1.2-7.2%), and other private sources of funding (0.8-2.2%). During the period, a growing number of households (mostly in middle to high income groups) have taken out pre-payment plans for financing health care. As such, private insurance has played an increasingly important role in financing private spending (from 2.2% of total private spending in 1989/90 to 13.9% in 2010/11), whereas both household out-of-pocket payments and employer expenditure decreased gradually over that period, from 77.4% to 68.2% for the former and 17.2% to 14.5% for the latter (Fig 4). It is worth noting that private insurance will likely overtake employer benefits as the second largest private payer if the insurance market continues to expand at the current rate.

Total expenditure on health by function

Of the HK\$93 433 million TEH in 2010/11, HK\$88 987 million (95.2%) was current expenditure and HK\$4446 million (4.8%) was capital expenditure (ie investment in medical facilities). Services of curative care accounted for the largest share of TEH (65.8%), which were made up of ambulatory services (34.0%), in-patient curative care (27.0%), day patient hospital services (4.2%), and home care (0.5%). The second largest share was for medical goods outside the patient care setting (10.3%). The remaining current expenditure was distributed among health programme administration and health insurance (4.8%), long-term care (4.6%), rehabilitative and extended care (3.6%), prevention and public health services (3.4%), and ancillary services to health care (2.8%) (Fig 5 & Table 5).

As a share of TEH, expenditure on in-patient curative care increased from 1989/90 to 2002/03 (from 21.1% to 28.2%) and stayed relatively stable (27% to 29%) thereafter. In comparison, the share of expenditure on ambulatory services decreased steadily from 41.9% in 1989/90 to 34.0% in 2010/11. Expenditure on day patient hospital services increased relative to TEH over the period 1989/90 to 2010/11. This was likely due to shift of policy directives from in-patient to day patient care, in line with international trends, and the increasing demand for dialysis and cataract surgery in an ageing population (Table 5).

Other health-related functions, which do not fall under the formal definition of TEH, accounted for 5.3% to 8.7% of total health and health-related expenditure. Of these, research and development in health, and environmental health grew 1.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively, whereas education and training of health personnel shrank 0.9 percentage point during the period 1989/90 to 2010/11 (Table 5).

Total expenditure on health by provider

In 1989/90, the largest share of TEH was spent on providers of ambulatory health care (44.4%), followed by hospitals (28.2%). As a result of a slower growth in spending on ambulatory services and a corresponding increase in the number, service spectrum, and quality of hospitals, by 1995/96 the situation reversed, with the share of hospitals (38.6%) surpassing that of providers of ambulatory health care (38.4%). The upward trend in the share of hospitals peaked at 46.8% in 2002/03 after which reduced expenditure of the Hospital Authority brought the share down to 43% to 44% during the period 2005/06 to 2010/11. This reflects the role of the Hospital Authority as the largest provider of hospital care, although there was continued growth in corresponding private spending since 1997/98 (Fig 6 & Table 6).

Relative to TEH, expenditure on nursing and residential care facilities (mainly providing long-term nursing care) doubled from 1.8% to 3.7% during the period 1989/90 to 2010/11. Other industries, which represent providers of investment in capital formation and medical facilities, accounted for a diminishing share of total spending from 8.2% in 1989/90 to 2.2% in 2002/03. However, in response to the increasing demand for health care, both public and private sectors, inter alia, initiated a number of redevelopment or expansion projects that brought this share up to 4.8% by 2010/11. As a result of several epidemics (eg avian flu, SARS, swine flu) and expansion of the private health insurance market in the last two decades, spending on the provision and administration of public health programmes, and general health administration and insurance accounted for increasing, though less significant, shares of TEH over that period.

Current expenditure on health by function and provider

Tables 7 to 8 show the current expenditure on health by function and provider in 2010/11, without taking into account capital expenses (ie investment in medical facilities).

Provider structure of spending by function

Most of the total current expenditure was expended on out-patient care (HK\$31 808 million or 35.7%), which was provided mostly by providers of ambulatory health care (63.3%) and hospitals (35.9%) in Hong Kong, with the

remaining tiny proportion by providers outside Hong Kong (0.8%). Among providers of ambulatory health care, offices of medical practitioners accounted for the largest share of expenditure (49.7%), followed by offices of dentists (9.5%) and offices of other health practitioners and other out-patient care facilities (4.1%).

The next largest share of total current expenditure was for in-patient care (HK\$31 530 million or 35.4%). Hospitals (78.4%) accounted for most of this expenditure, followed by providers of ambulatory health care (12.2%), nursing and residential care facilities (8.3%), and providers in the rest of the world (1.1%).

Of the HK\$4621 million on services of day care (5.2% of total current expenditure), 82.4% was allocated to hospitals, 14.5% to nursing and residential care facilities, and 3.1% to providers of ambulatory health care. Expenditure on ancillary services to health care was HK\$2590 million (2.9% of total current expenditure), of which 44.1% was paid to laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities and 55.9% to other providers of ambulatory health care.

HK\$1162 million (1.3% of total current expenditure) was spent on home care. Most of this expenditure was incurred at providers of home health care services (88.2%), with the remaining 11.8% at nursing and residential care facilities.

Functional structure of spending by provider

About 45% of total current expenditure was paid to hospitals (HK\$39 934 million). The hospital expenditure by health care function was distributed to in-patient care (61.9%), out-patient care (28.6%), and services of day care (9.5%).

The next largest share (31.9%) of current expenditure was spent on providers of ambulatory health care (HK\$28 347 million), of which 71.0% was for out-patient care, 13.6% for in-patient care, 9.1% for ancillary services to health care, and the remaining 6.3% for home care, services of day care, medical goods outside the patient care setting, and prevention and public health services. Among providers of ambulatory health care, offices of medical practitioners (both western and Chinese medicine) generated 78.9% of their revenue from out-patient care, 19.2% from in-patient care, and 2.0% from services of day care, medical goods outside the patient care setting, and prevention and public health services.

Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source

Tables 9 to 10 show the current expenditure on health by provider and financing source in 2010/11.

Spending structure of the financing sources

Public current expenditure on health amounted to HK\$42 264 million (47.5% of total current expenditure)

which was mostly incurred at hospitals (74.7%), whereas private current expenditure (HK\$46 723 million or 52.5% of total current expenditure) was mostly incurred at providers of ambulatory health care (51.0%). This reflects the mixed health care economy of Hong Kong where public hospitals generally accounted for about 90% of total bed-days (or 80% of admissions) and private doctors provided about 70% of out-patient care.

Other major providers financed by public current expenditure included providers of ambulatory health care (10.7%), nursing and residential care facilities (6.4%), and provision and administration of public health programmes (6.3%). Apart from paying for providers of ambulatory health care, private spending funded goods and services provided by retail sale and other providers of medical goods (19.7%), hospitals (17.9%), and general health administration and insurance (8.5%).

Employer-provided group medical benefits channelled 59.2% and 25.0% of their funds through providers of ambulatory health care and hospitals, respectively, whereas private insurance channelled 38.7% and 19.2% of their funds correspondingly. Private household out-of-pocket payments funded a wide range of providers; the largest share was to providers of ambulatory health care (52.1%), followed by retail sale and other providers of medical goods (27.4%) and hospitals (16.3%), mostly for private care but with a small share to public hospitals as co-payments.

How the different providers are financed

Of the HK\$39 934 million spent on hospital care, 79.1% came from general government revenue, 13.3% from private household out-of-pocket payments, 4.3% from employer-provided group medical benefits, and 3.2% from private insurance.

The next largest share of current expenditure was paid to providers of ambulatory health care (HK\$28 347 million or 31.9%), followed by retail sale and other providers of medical goods (HK\$9479 million or 10.7%). The former had a mix of financing sources including private household out-of-pocket payments (60.0%), general government revenue (16.0%), employer-provided group medical benefits (14.5%), private insurance (9.1%), and other private sources (0.4%). By contrast the latter was predominately paid by households (94.5%) and substantially less by the government (3.1%) and non-profit organisations (2.4%).

Similarly, for nursing and residential care facilities, and provision and administration of public health programmes, most expenditure was publicly financed (78.5% and 97.9% respectively).

Current expenditure on health by function and financing source

Tables 11 to 13 show the current expenditure on health by

function and financing source in 2010/11.

Functional structure of spending by financing source

Although both public and private spending were mostly expended on personal health care services and goods (91.4% of total current expenditure), their distribution among functional categories differed. Public expenditure was targeted at in-patient care (47.6%) and out-patient care (27.5%). The rest of public funding was distributed to services of day care (9.8%), prevention and public health services (6.9%), ancillary services to health care (3.7%), home care (2.6%), health programme administration and health insurance (1.2%), and medical goods outside the patient care setting (0.7%).

In comparison, private spending was mostly concentrated on out-patient care (43.2%), in-patient care (24.5%), and medical goods outside the patient care setting (19.9%). Private household out-of-pocket payments were expended on various functions. The largest share was for out-patient care (48.6%), followed by medical goods outside the patient care setting (27.8%) and in-patient care (19.4%). Private insurance mostly funded in-patient care (31.5%) and out-patient care (23.6%).

How the different functions are financed

General government revenue funded 63.8% of expenditure on in-patient care. The remainder was from private household out-of-pocket payments (20.1%), employer-provided group medical benefits (9.3%), private insurance (6.7%), and other private funds (0.2%). Funding for out-patient care was relatively more even: 49.9% from private household out-of-pocket payments, 36.6% from the government, 8.3% from employer-provided group medical benefits, 5.0% from private insurance, and 0.3% from other private sources.

Similarly, for home care and prevention and public health services, over 90% of the funding of each function was from the government and the rest was from private household out-of-pocket payments (4.9% and 8.0% respectively) and other private funds (<1%). Services of day care were also mainly financed by the government (89.4%), and the remainder from private household out-of-pocket payments (10.5%) and other private funds (0.1%). Ancillary services to health care were funded by the government (60.0%), private household out-of-pocket payments (21.8%), employer-provided group medical benefits (10.9%), private insurance (7.1%), and other private funds (0.2%).

Medical goods outside the patient care setting were predominately funded by private household out-of-pocket payments (94.6%); only 3.0% and 2.4% were from general government revenue and non-profit institutions, respectively. As pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables made up about 80% of medical goods outside the patient care setting, the distribution of funds was similar (94.1% from

private household out-of-pocket payments, 3.3% from the government, and 2.5% from non-profit institutions).

When stratified by public versus private providers (Tables 11 to 13), public care was largely funded by government revenue (about and mostly above 90% for individual functions and 93.9% overall). The subsidy levels of in-patient and out-patient care, which consumed over 75% of government funds at public facilities, were 95.8% and 88.2% respectively; the remainder was paid out-of-pocket by households. In contrast, households, employers and insurers were the major payers in the private market, making up 92.8% of total private expenditure. As for private in-patient care (including long-term care provided in nursing homes), 84.5% of the expenditure was funded through private household out-of-pocket payments (44.0%), employer-provided group medical benefits (23.3%), private insurance (16.7%), and other private sources (0.5%), whereas the government paid for 15.5%. Private out-patient care was funded almost exclusively (99.0%) by private sources, namely households (76.1%), employers (14.0%), insurers (8.4%), and others (0.5%).

International comparisons

Comparisons of TEH were made between Hong Kong and member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) using the health statistical database compiled and maintained by the OECD Secretariat and released in June 2013 (OECD, 2013).⁴ Nonetheless, such comparison cannot show whether a particular level of expenditure is appropriate. Instead, comparisons are useful in pointing out certain general patterns in spending. Hence, we should be mindful that comparisons of health expenditures and source of financing between countries or regions reflect each economy's own specific circumstances, societal values, and solutions.

Table 14 shows the TEH as a percentage of GDP for selected OECD countries and Hong Kong in the years 2000, 2005, and 2010. In the last decade, TEH in Hong Kong was among the lowest as a percentage of GDP compared to OECD countries. Nonetheless, the Hong Kong health care system achieved service quality and health outcome that fared well by global standards, at relatively low TEH as a percentage of GDP, indicating cost efficiency and effectiveness. Besides, Hong Kong public health expenditure should be considered in conjunction with its low tax regime and stringent control on government expenditure. When scaled by the public revenue base, Hong Kong public spending on health was only slightly lower when compared with other economies (ie just below the regression line in Fig 7).

On the other hand, private household out-of-pocket expenditure and private insurance (ie sum of employer-provided group medical benefits and individually purchased private insurance) accounted for a large share of total health

spending in comparison with OECD countries, given that Hong Kong does not have mandatory insurance scheme, ie social health insurance (Table 15).

Major differences between HKDHA and the Government Accounts

Notably, public health expenditure under the HKDHA covers a wider scope than government expenditure under the health policy area group in the Government Accounts (GA).

Under the GA of the government budget, only direct expenditure by the Food and Health Bureau and the Department of Health (including the Bureau's allocation to the Hospital Authority), and expenditure directly related to health by other departments (such as the Government Laboratory) are counted as government expenditure under the health policy area group.

Under the HKDHA framework, apart from those classified as health expenditure under the GA, public health expenditures also cover other health-related functions performed by other government departments. For example, the HKDHA includes health expenditure on nursing homes, rehabilitation, and medical social services under the Social Welfare Department, and ambulance service under the Fire Services Department and Auxiliary Medical Service, etc. These are not included in the government expenditure under the health policy area group in the GA.

The HKDHA is more comprehensive than the GA in terms of documentation of public health expenditure. As a result of the above differences, the HKDHA estimates on public health expenditure are essentially higher than the

corresponding GA estimates. The difference amounted to 12% to 17% in 2005/06 to 2010/11. Table 16 is a comparison of the estimated public health expenditures under HKDHA and GA.

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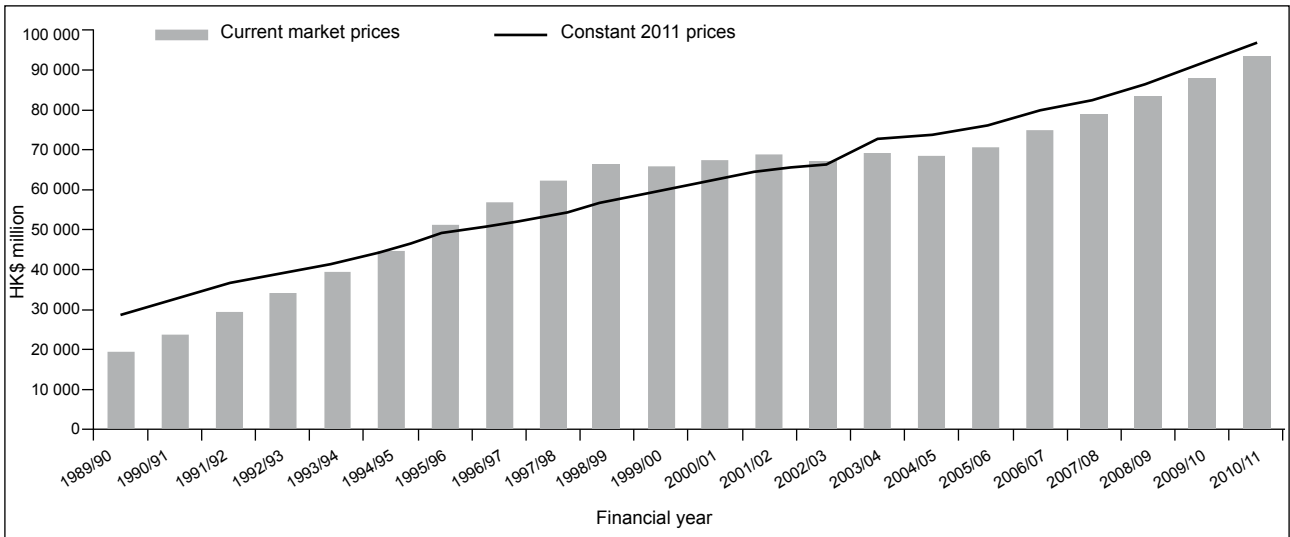


Fig 1. Total expenditure on health, 1989/90 to 2010/11

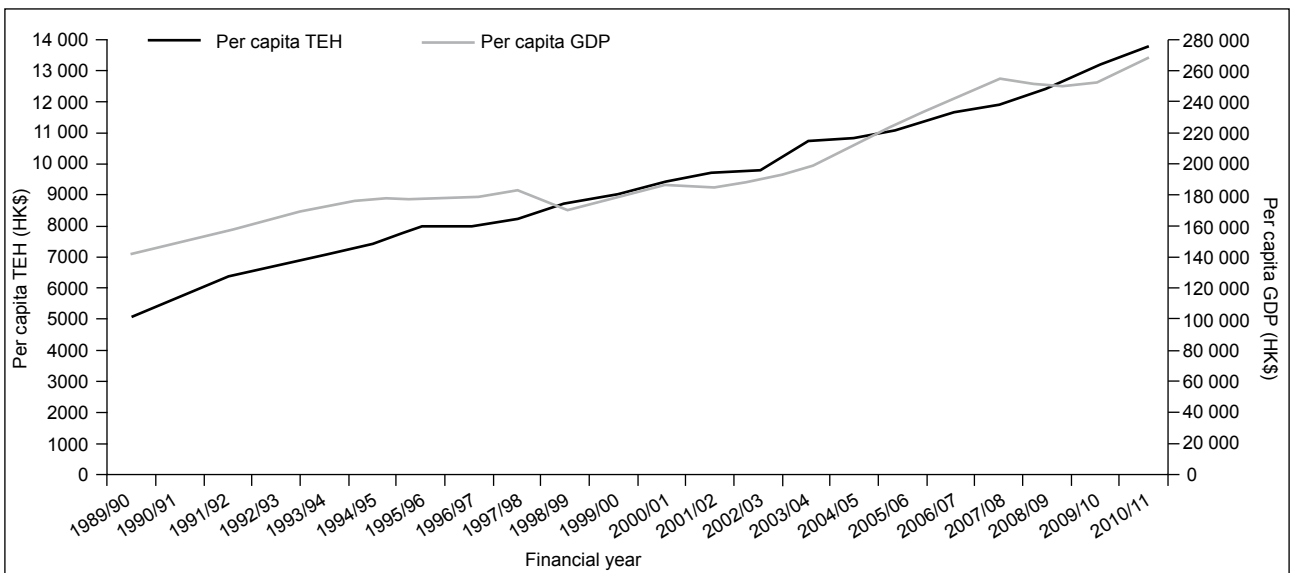


Fig 2. Per capita total expenditure on health (TEH) and gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2011 prices, 1989/90 to 2010/11

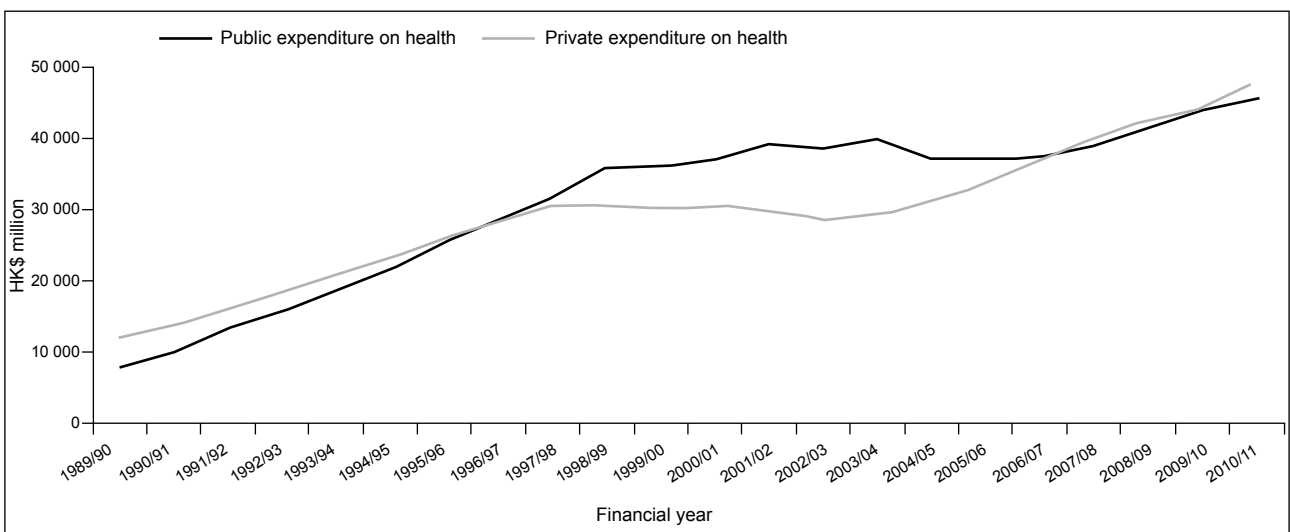


Fig 3. Public and private expenditure on health, 1989/90 to 2010/11

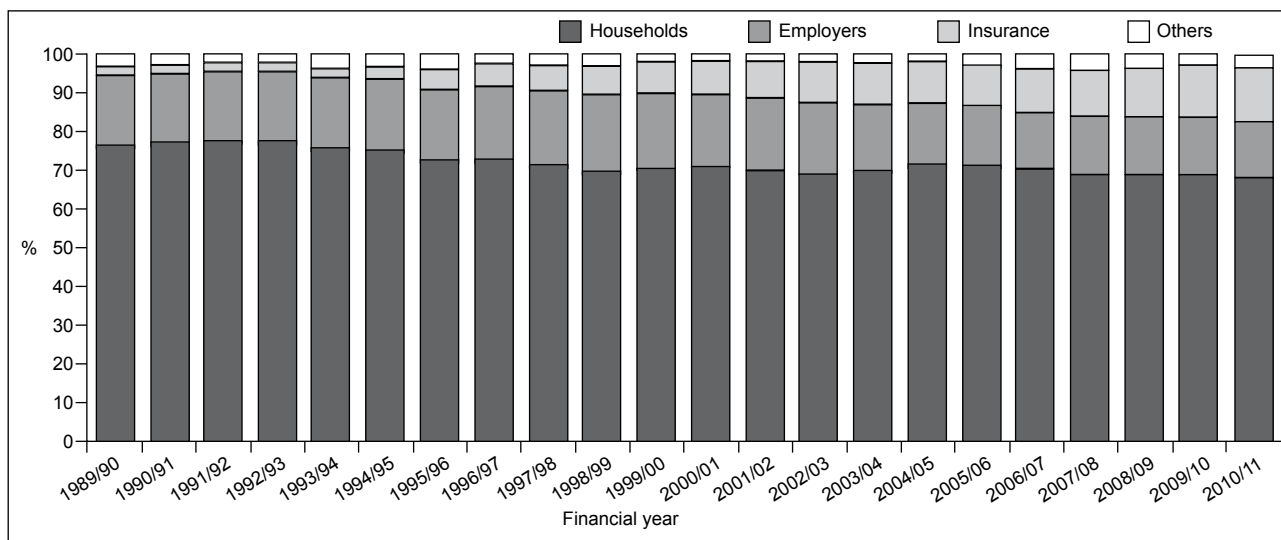


Fig 4. Private expenditure on health by financing source, 1989/90 to 2010/11

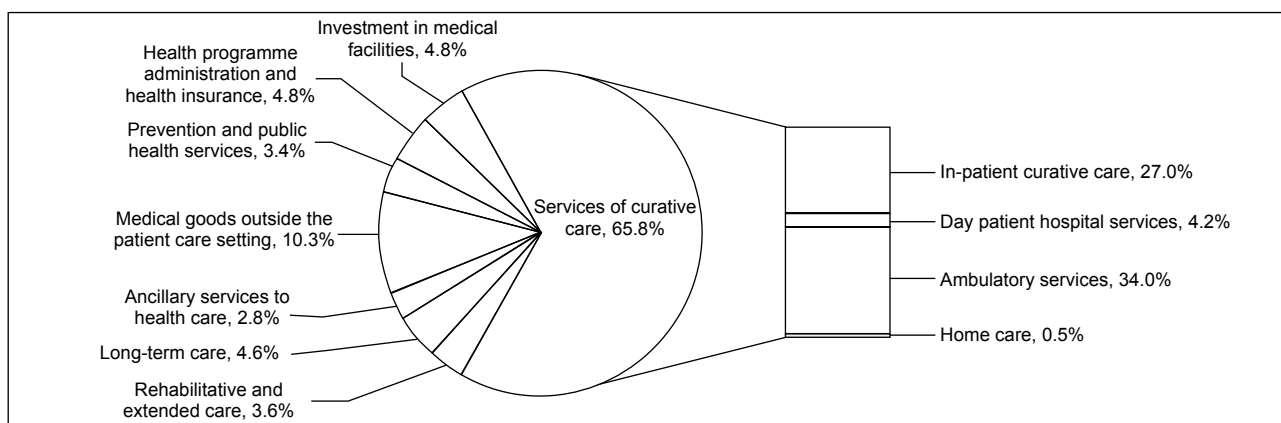


Fig 5. Total expenditure on health by function, 2010/11

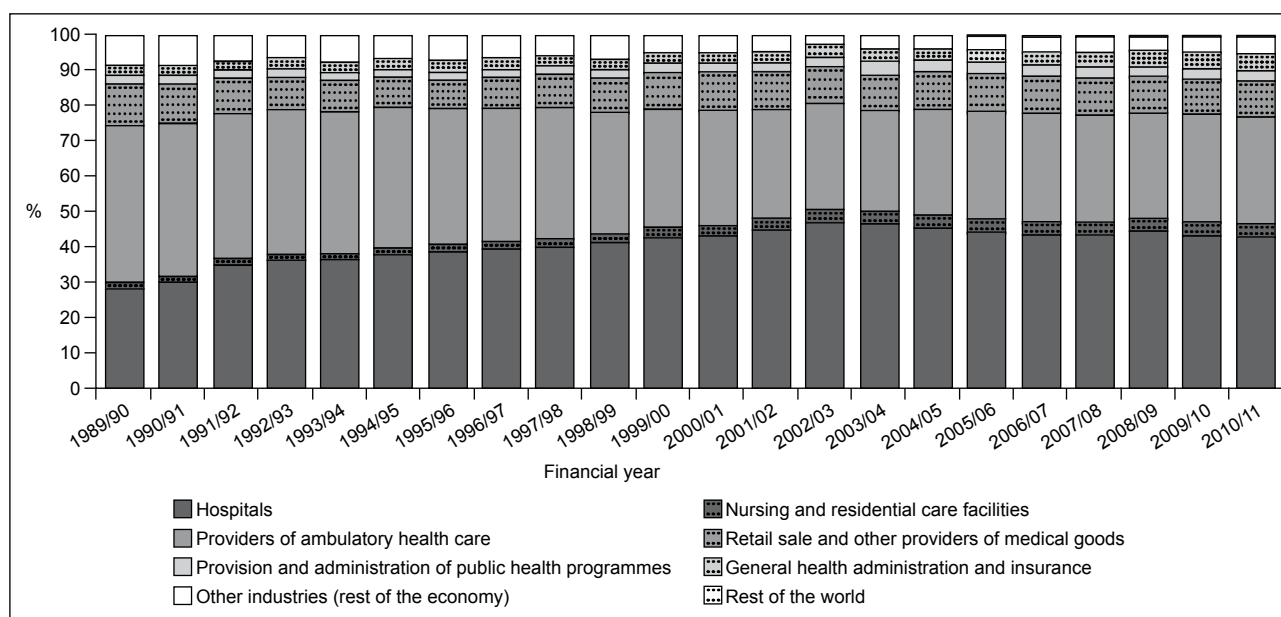


Fig 6. Total expenditure on health by provider, 1989/90 to 2010/11

Health care provider (HCP) [HK\$ million]														
HCP.3		HCP.4			HCP.5		HCP.6					HCP.7	HCP.9	
HCP.3.6	HCP.3.9	HCP.4.1		HCP.4.2-4.9	HCP.5	HCP.6	HCP.6.1		HCP.6.2	HCP.6.3	HCP.6.4	HCP.6.9		
Providers of home health care services	Other providers of ambulatory health care	Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	Pharmacies	Other sales of medical goods	Provision and administration of public health programmes	General health administration and insurance	Government administration of health	Social security funds	Employer-provided group medical benefits	Private insurance	All other health administration	All other industries	Rest of the world	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	
1026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	9479	4673	4806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	7664	4589	3075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1815	84	1731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1026	1448	9479	4673	4806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	602	
0	214	0	0	0	2705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	4485	575	0	0	3911	0	0	0	
1026	1662	9479	4673	4806	2705	4485	575	0	0	3911	0	0	602	

Table 8. Current expenditure on health by function and provider, 2010/11 (% of function category / % of provider category)

Health care function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (% of function category / % of provider category)	Health care provider (HCP) [% of function category / % of provider category]							
			HCP1	HCP2	HCP3	HCP3				
						HCP3.1	HCP3.2	HCP3.3	HCP3.4	HCP3.5
			Hospitals	Nursing and residential care facilities	Providers of ambulatory health care	Offices of medical practitioners	Offices of dentists	Offices of allied health and other health professionals	Other out-patient facilities	Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities
In-patient care		100 / 35.4	78.4 / 61.9	8.3 / 76.6	12.2 / 13.6	12.2 / 19.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.1; 2.1	100 / 31.0	84.5 / 58.4	0.3 / 2.8	13.9 / 13.6	13.9 / 19.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.1	100 / 4.4	35.2 / 3.4	64.8 / 73.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Services of day care		100 / 5.2	82.4 / 9.5	14.5 / 19.5	3.1 / 0.5	2.2 / 0.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.9 / 22.0	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.2; 2.2	100 / 5.0	86.2 / 9.5	10.6 / 13.6	3.3 / 0.5	2.3 / 0.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	1.0 / 22.0	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.2	100 / 0.2	0 / 0	100 / 5.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Out-patient care		100 / 35.7	35.9 / 28.6	0 / 0	63.3 / 71.0	49.7 / 78.9	9.5 / 100	3.9 / 100	0.2 / 28.7	0 / 0
Out-patient curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.3; 2.3	100 / 35.7	35.9 / 28.6	0 / 0	63.3 / 71.0	49.7 / 78.9	9.5 / 100	3.9 / 100	0.2 / 28.7	0 / 0
Primary ambulatory services	HCF.1.3.1	100 / 2.4	66.3 / 3.5	0 / 0	33.1 / 2.5	33.1 / 3.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Dental care	HCF.1.3.2	100 / 3.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	96.8 / 10.6	0 / 0	96.8 / 100	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Specialised ambulatory care	HCF.1.3.3	100 / 11.0	92.2 / 22.6	0 / 0	7.8 / 2.7	7.3 / 3.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.6 / 28.7	0 / 0
Allied health and other ambulatory services	HCF.1.3.9	100 / 2.5	43.8 / 2.4	0 / 0	56.2 / 4.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	56.2 / 100	0 / 0	0 / 0
Unallocated		100 / 16.3	<0.05 / <0.05	0 / 0	99.0 / 50.8	99.0 / 71.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Home care		100 / 1.3	0 / 0	11.8 / 4.0	88.2 / 3.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Curative and rehabilitative care	HCF.1.4; 2.4	100 / 1.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 3.5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Long-term care	HCF.3.3	100 / 0.2	0 / 0	83.6 / 4.0	16.4 / 0.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	100 / 2.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 9.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	44.1 / 100
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	100 / 10.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	1.2 / 0.4	1.2 / 0.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	100 / 8.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	1.5 / 0.4	1.5 / 0.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	100 / 2.0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Total expenditure on personal health care		100 / 91.4	49.1 / 100	4.2 / 100	34.3 / 98.3	24.4 / 99.1	3.7 / 100	1.5 / 100	0.1 / 50.7	1.4 / 100
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	100 / 3.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	15.4 / 1.7	5.7 / 0.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	3.0 / 49.3	0 / 0
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	100 / 5.0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Total current expenditure on health care		100 / 100	44.9 / 100	3.9 / 100	31.9 / 100	22.5 / 100	3.4 / 100	1.4 / 100	0.2 / 100	1.3 / 100

Health care provider (HCP) [% of function category / % of provider category]													
HCP.3		HCP.4			HCP.5		HCP.6		HCP.6			HCP.7	HCP.9
HCP.3.6	HCP.3.9	HCP.4.1		HCP.4.2-4.9					HCP.6.1	HCP.6.2	HCP.6.3	HCP.6.4	HCP.6.9
Providers of home health care services	Other providers of ambulatory health care	Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	Pharmacies	Other sales of medical goods	Provision and administration of public health programmes	General health administration and insurance	Government administration of health	Social security funds	Employer-provided group medical benefits	Private insurance	All other health administration	All other industries	Rest of the world
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.1 / 57.7
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.3 / 57.7
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.8 / 42.3
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.8 / 42.3
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.6 / 2.0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	3.2 / 16.4
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1.0 / 23.9
88.2 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
100 / 97.4	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
16.4 / 2.6	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	55.9 / 87.1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	98.8 / 100	48.7 / 100	50.1 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	98.5 / 80.9	59.0 / 98.2	39.5 / 64.0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	100 / 19.1	4.6 / 1.8	95.4 / 36.0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
1.3 / 100	1.8 / 87.1	11.7 / 100	5.7 / 100	5.9 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.7 / 100
0/0	6.7 / 12.9	0/0	0/0	0/0	84.6 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	100 / 100	12.8 / 100	0/0	0/0	87.2 / 100	0/0	0/0	0/0
1.2 / 100	1.9 / 100	10.7 / 100	5.3 / 100	5.4 / 100	3.0 / 100	5.0 / 100	0.6 / 100	0/0	0/0	4.4 / 100	0/0	0/0	0.7 / 100

Table 9. Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source, 2010/11 (HK\$ million)

Health care goods and services by provider	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Provider (HCP) code	Total expenditure (HK\$ million)	Health financing source (HFS) [HK\$ million]			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Hospitals	HCP.1	39 934	31 577	31 577	0	8357
Nursing and residential care facilities	HCP.2	3435	2697	2697	0	738
Providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3	28 347	4527	4527	0	23 820
Offices of medical practitioners	HCP.3.1	20 054	1082	1082	0	18 972
Offices of dentists	HCP.3.2	3015	569	569	0	2446
Offices of allied and other health professionals	HCP.3.3	1252	41	41	0	1211
Other out-patient facilities	HCP.3.4	196	90	90	0	107
Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities	HCP.3.5	1141	113	113	0	1028
Providers of home health care services	HCP.3.6	1026	978	978	0	48
Other providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3.9	1662	1654	1654	0	9
Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	HCP.4	9479	292	292	0	9187
Pharmacies	HCP.4.1	4673	0	0	0	4673
Other sales of medical goods	HCP.4.2-4.9	4806	292	292	0	4514
Provision and administration of public health programmes	HCP.5	2705	2648	2648	0	56
General health administration and insurance	HCP.6	4485	523	523	0	3962
Government administration of health	HCP.6.1	575	523	523	0	52
Social security funds	HCP.6.2	0	0	0	0	0
Employer-provided group medical benefits	HCP.6.3	0	0	0	0	0
Private insurance	HCP.6.4	3911	0	0	0	3911
All other providers of health administration	HCP.6.9	0	0	0	0	0
Other industries (rest of the economy)	HCP.7	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational health care	HCP.7.1	0	0	0	0	0
Private households	HCP.7.2	0	0	0	0	0
All other secondary producers	HCP.7.9	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of the world	HCP.9	602	0	0	0	602
Total expenditure		88 987	42 264	42 264	0	46 723

Table 10. Current expenditure on health by provider and financing source, 2010/11 (% of provider category / % of financing source category)

Health care goods and services by provider	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Provider (HCP) code	Total expenditure (% of provider category / % of financing source category)	% of provider category / % of financing source category			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Hospitals	HCP.1	100 / 44.9	79.1 / 74.7	79.1 / 74.7	0 / 0	20.9 / 17.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	HCP.2	100 / 3.9	78.5 / 6.4	78.5 / 6.4	0 / 0	21.5 / 1.6
Providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3	100 / 31.9	16.0 / 10.7	16.0 / 10.7	0 / 0	84.0 / 51.0
Offices of medical practitioners	HCP.3.1	100 / 22.5	5.4 / 2.6	5.4 / 2.6	0 / 0	94.6 / 40.6
Offices of dentists	HCP.3.2	100 / 3.4	18.9 / 1.3	18.9 / 1.3	0 / 0	81.1 / 5.2
Offices of allied and other health professionals	HCP.3.3	100 / 1.4	3.3 / 0.1	3.3 / 0.1	0 / 0	96.7 / 2.6
Other out-patient facilities	HCP.3.4	100 / 0.2	45.6 / 0.2	45.6 / 0.2	0 / 0	54.3 / 0.2
Laboratories and diagnostic imaging facilities	HCP.3.5	100 / 1.3	9.9 / 0.3	9.9 / 0.3	0 / 0	90.1 / 2.2
Providers of home health care services	HCP.3.6	100 / 1.2	95.3 / 2.3	95.3 / 2.3	0 / 0	4.7 / 0.1
Other providers of ambulatory health care	HCP.3.9	100 / 1.9	99.5 / 3.9	99.5 / 3.9	0 / 0	0.5 / <0.05
Retail sales and other providers of medical goods	HCP.4	100 / 10.7	3.1 / 0.7	3.1 / 0.7	0 / 0	96.9 / 19.7
Pharmacies	HCP.4.1	100 / 5.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 10.0
Other sales of medical goods	HCP.4.2-4.9	100 / 5.4	6.1 / 0.7	6.1 / 0.7	0 / 0	93.9 / 9.7
Provision and administration of public health programmes	HCP.5	100 / 3.0	97.9 / 6.3	97.9 / 6.3	0 / 0	2.1 / 0.1
General health administration and insurance	HCP.6	100 / 5.0	11.7 / 1.2	11.7 / 1.2	0 / 0	88.3 / 8.5
Government administration of health	HCP.6.1	100 / 0.6	91.0 / 1.2	91.0 / 1.2	0 / 0	9.0 / 0.1
Social security funds	HCP.6.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Employer-provided group medical benefits	HCP.6.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Private insurance	HCP.6.4	100 / 4.4	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 8.4
All other providers of health administration	HCP.6.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Other industries (rest of the economy)	HCP.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Occupational health care	HCP.7.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Private households	HCP.7.2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
All other secondary producers	HCP.7.9	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Rest of the world	HCP.9	100 / 0.7	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 1.3
Total expenditure		100 / 100	47.5 / 100	47.5 / 100	0 / 0	52.5 / 100

Health financing source (HFS) [HK\$ million]								
HFS.2.1 Employer- provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2				HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	HFS.3 Rest of the world
			HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue			
1734	1282	5324	0	0	1	16	0	
0	0	695	14	0	10	19	0	
4114	2587	17 018	78	1	10	11	<0.5	
3552	2260	13 084	61	0	8	8	0	
114	91	2230	10	0	<0.5	0	0	
167	51	993	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	100	4	0	2	1	<0.5	
282	185	561	1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	3	2	1	<0.5	2	0	
0	0	8959	227	0	0	0	0	
0	0	4673	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	4287	227	0	0	0	0	
0	0	43	3	9	1	1	0	
1097	2814	42	0	10	0	0	0	
0	0	42	0	10	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1097	2814	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	602	0	0	0	0	0	
6945	6682	32 684	322	20	23	46	<0.5	

% of provider category / % of financing source category								
HFS.2.1 Employer- provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2				HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	HFS.3 Rest of the world
			HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue			
4.3 / 25.0	3.2 / 19.2	13.3 / 16.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	<0.05 / 6.3	<0.05 / 33.9	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	20.2 / 2.1	0.4 / 4.2	0 / 0	0.3 / 44.9	0.5 / 40.1	0 / 0	
14.5 / 59.2	9.1 / 38.7	60.0 / 52.1	0.3 / 24.3	<0.05 / 5.5	<0.05 / 43.2	<0.05 / 24.3	<0.05 / 100	
17.7 / 51.1	11.3 / 33.8	65.2 / 40.0	0.3 / 18.8	0 / 0	<0.05 / 36.2	<0.05 / 16.9	0 / 0	
3.8 / 1.6	3.0 / 1.4	74.0 / 6.8	0.3 / 3.2	0 / 0	<0.05 / 0.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	
13.3 / 2.4	4.1 / 0.8	79.3 / 3.0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	50.7 / 0.3	2.2 / 1.3	0 / 0	0.8 / 6.9	0.6 / 2.4	<0.05 / 100	
24.7 / 4.1	16.2 / 2.8	49.1 / 1.7	0.1 / 0.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	4.7 / 0.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0.2 / <0.05	0.1 / 0.6	0.1 / 5.5	<0.05 / <0.05	0.1 / 5.0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	94.5 / 27.4	2.4 / 70.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 14.3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	89.2 / 13.1	4.7 / 70.6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	1.6 / 0.1	0.1 / 0.9	0.3 / 44.5	<0.05 / 5.6	<0.05 / 1.8	0 / 0	
24.5 / 15.8	62.7 / 42.1	0.9 / 0.1	0 / 0	0.2 / 50.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	7.3 / 0.1	0 / 0	1.7 / 50.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
28.0 / 15.8	72.0 / 42.1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
0 / 0	0 / 0	100 / 1.8	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
7.8 / 100	7.5 / 100	36.7 / 100	0.4 / 100	<0.05 / 100	<0.05 / 100	0.1 / 100	<0.05 / 100	

Table 11. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 2010/11 (all / public / private providers) [HK\$ million]

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (all / public / private providers) [HK\$ million]	Health financing source (HFS) [all / public / private providers] (HK\$ million)			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	69 122 / 36 993 / 32 128	36 971 / 34 544 / 2427	36 971 / 34 544 / 2427	0 / 0 / 0	32 151 / 2449 / 29 701
In-patient care		31 530 / 18 961 / 12 569	20 105 / 18 162 / 1943	20 105 / 18 162 / 1943	0 / 0 / 0	11 426 / 799 / 10 627
Services of day care		4621 / 4021 / 600	4129 / 3956 / 173	4129 / 3956 / 173	0 / 0 / 0	492 / 65 / 427
Out-patient care		31 808 / 12 986 / 18 822	11 631 / 11 448 / 183	11 631 / 11 448 / 183	0 / 0 / 0	20 177 / 1538 / 18 639
Home care		1162 / 1026 / 137	1106 / 978 / 128	1106 / 978 / 128	0 / 0 / 0	56 / 48 / 9
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	2590 / 1564 / 1025	1553 / 1552 / <0.5	1553 / 1552 / <0.5	0 / 0 / 0	1037 / 12 / 1025
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	9592 / 0 / 9592	292 / 0 / 292	292 / 0 / 292	0 / 0 / 0	9300 / 0 / 9300
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	7777 / 0 / 7777	260 / 0 / 260	260 / 0 / 260	0 / 0 / 0	7517 / 0 / 7517
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	1815 / 0 / 1815	32 / 0 / 32	32 / 0 / 32	0 / 0 / 0	1783 / 0 / 1783
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	81 303 / 38 558 / 42 745	38 816 / 36 096 / 2719	38 816 / 36 096 / 2719	0 / 0 / 0	42 487 / 2461 / 40 026
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	3199 / 2705 / 494	2926 / 2648 / 277	2926 / 2648 / 277	0 / 0 / 0	273 / 56 / 217
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	4485 / 575 / 3911	523 / 523 / 0	523 / 523 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	3962 / 52 / 3911
Total expenditure		88 987 / 41 837 / 47 150	42 264 / 39 268 / 2996	42 264 / 39 268 / 2996	0 / 0 / 0	46 723 / 2569 / 44 153

Table 12. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 2010/11 (% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers)

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (all / public / private providers) [%]	% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	100 / 100 / 100	53.5 / 93.4 / 7.6	53.5 / 93.4 / 7.6	0 / 0 / 0	46.5 / 6.6 / 92.4
In-patient care		100 / 100 / 100	63.8 / 95.8 / 15.5	63.8 / 95.8 / 15.5	0 / 0 / 0	36.2 / 4.2 / 84.5
Services of day care		100 / 100 / 100	89.4 / 98.4 / 28.9	89.4 / 98.4 / 28.9	0 / 0 / 0	10.6 / 1.6 / 71.1
Out-patient care		100 / 100 / 100	36.6 / 88.2 / 1.0	36.6 / 88.2 / 1.0	0 / 0 / 0	63.4 / 11.8 / 99.0
Home care		100 / 100 / 100	95.1 / 95.3 / 93.6	95.1 / 95.3 / 93.6	0 / 0 / 0	4.9 / 4.7 / 6.4
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	100 / 100 / 100	60.0 / 99.2 / <0.05	60.0 / 99.2 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	40.0 / 0.8 / 100
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	100 / 0 / 100	3.0 / 0 / 3.0	3.0 / 0 / 3.0	0 / 0 / 0	97.0 / 0 / 97.0
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	100 / 0 / 100	3.3 / 0 / 3.3	3.3 / 0 / 3.3	0 / 0 / 0	96.7 / 0 / 96.7
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	100 / 0 / 100	1.8 / 0 / 1.8	1.8 / 0 / 1.8	0 / 0 / 0	98.2 / 0 / 98.2
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	100 / 100 / 100	47.7 / 93.6 / 6.4	47.7 / 93.6 / 6.4	0 / 0 / 0	52.3 / 6.4 / 93.6
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	100 / 100 / 100	91.5 / 97.9 / 56.1	91.5 / 97.9 / 56.1	0 / 0 / 0	8.5 / 2.1 / 43.9
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	100 / 100 / 100	11.7 / 91.0 / 0	11.7 / 91.0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	88.3 / 9.0 / 100
Total expenditure		100 / 100 / 100	47.5 / 93.9 / 6.4	47.5 / 93.9 / 6.4	0 / 0 / 0	52.5 / 6.1 / 93.6

Health financing source (HFS) [all / public / private providers] (HK\$ million)							
HFS.2							HFS.3 Rest of the world
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	
5566 / 0 / 5566	3684 / 0 / 3684	22 749 / 2449 / 20 299	88 / 0 / 88	0 / 0 / 0	21 / 0 / 21	43 / 0 / 43	0 / 0 / 0
2926 / 0 / 2926	2105 / 0 / 2105	6334 / 799 / 5535	14 / 0 / 14	0 / 0 / 0	12 / 0 / 12	34 / 0 / 34	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	487 / 65 / 422	3 / 0 / 3	0 / 0 / 0	<0.5 / 0 / <0.5	1 / 0 / 1	0 / 0 / 0
2640 / 0 / 2640	1579 / 0 / 1579	15 871 / 1538 / 14 333	71 / 0 / 71	0 / 0 / 0	8 / 0 / 8	8 / 0 / 8	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	56 / 48 / 9	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
282 / 0 / 282	185 / 0 / 185	564 / 6 / 558	3 / 2 / 1	1 / 1 / 0	<0.5 / <0.5 / 0	2 / 2 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	9072 / 0 / 9072	227 / 0 / 227	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	7321 / 0 / 7321	196 / 0 / 196	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	1751 / 0 / 1751	32 / 0 / 32	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
5848 / 0 / 5848	3869 / 0 / 3869	32 385 / 2456 / 29 929	318 / 2 / 316	1 / 1 / 0	21 / <0.5 / 21	46 / 2 / 43	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	257 / 43 / 214	4 / 3 / 1	9 / 9 / 0	3 / 1 / 1	1 / 1 / 0	<0.5 / 0 / <0.5
1097 / 0 / 1097	2814 / 0 / 2814	42 / 42 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	10 / 10 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
6945 / 0 / 6945	6682 / 0 / 6682	32 684 / 2540 / 30 144	322 / 5 / 317	20 / 20 / 0	23 / 1 / 22	46 / 3 / 43	<0.5 / 0 / <0.5

% of function category by financing source for all / public / private providers							
HFS.2							HFS.3 Rest of the world
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)	HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	
8.1 / 0 / 17.3	5.3 / 0 / 11.5	32.9 / 6.6 / 63.2	0.1 / 0 / 0.3	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	0.1 / 0 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0
9.3 / 0 / 23.3	6.7 / 0 / 16.7	20.1 / 4.2 / 44.0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / 0.1	0.1 / 0 / 0.3	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	10.5 / 1.6 / 70.4	0.1 / 0 / 0.5	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05	<0.05 / 0 / 0.2	0 / 0 / 0
8.3 / 0 / 14.0	5.0 / 0 / 8.4	49.9 / 11.8 / 76.1	0.2 / 0 / 0.4	0 / 0 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	4.9 / 4.7 / 6.4	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
10.9 / 0 / 27.5	7.1 / 0 / 18.0	21.8 / 0.4 / 54.4	0.1 / 0.1 / 0.1	<0.05 / 0.1 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	0.1 / 0.1 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	94.6 / 0 / 94.6	2.4 / 0 / 2.4	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	94.1 / 0 / 94.1	2.5 / 0 / 2.5	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	96.5 / 0 / 96.5	1.7 / 0 / 1.7	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
7.2 / 0 / 13.7	4.8 / 0 / 9.1	39.8 / 6.4 / 70.0	0.4 / <0.05 / 0.7	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / <0.05	0.1 / <0.05 / 0.1	0 / 0 / 0
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	8.0 / 1.6 / 43.3	0.1 / 0.1 / 0.3	0.3 / 0.3 / 0	0.1 / <0.05 / 0.3	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05
24.5 / 0 / 28.0	62.7 / 0 / 72.0	0.9 / 7.3 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.2 / 1.7 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
7.8 / 0 / 14.7	7.5 / 0 / 14.2	36.7 / 6.1 / 63.9	0.4 / <0.05 / 0.7	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / <0.05	0.1 / <0.05 / 0.1	<0.05 / 0 / <0.05

Table 13. Current expenditure on health by function and financing source, 2010/11 (% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers)

Health care by function	Hong Kong Domestic Health Account Health Care Function (HCF) code	Total expenditure (% of financing source category for all / public / private providers)	% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers			
			HFS.1 Public sector	HFS.1		HFS.2 Private sector
				HFS.1.1 General government	HFS.1.2 Social security funds	
Personal health care services	HCF.1-3	77.7 / 88.4 / 68.1	87.5 / 88.0 / 81.0	87.5 / 88.0 / 81.0	0 / 0 / 0	68.8 / 95.3 / 67.3
In-patient care		35.4 / 45.3 / 26.7	47.6 / 46.3 / 64.8	47.6 / 46.3 / 64.8	0 / 0 / 0	24.5 / 31.1 / 24.1
Services of day care		5.2 / 9.6 / 1.3	9.8 / 10.1 / 5.8	9.8 / 10.1 / 5.8	0 / 0 / 0	1.1 / 2.5 / 1.0
Out-patient care		35.7 / 31.0 / 39.9	27.5 / 29.2 / 6.1	27.5 / 29.2 / 6.1	0 / 0 / 0	43.2 / 59.8 / 42.2
Home care		1.3 / 2.5 / 0.3	2.6 / 2.5 / 4.3	2.6 / 2.5 / 4.3	0 / 0 / 0	0.1 / 1.9 / <0.05
Ancillary services to health care	HCF.4	2.9 / 3.7 / 2.2	3.7 / 4.0 / <0.05	3.7 / 4.0 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	2.2 / 0.5 / 2.3
Medical goods outside the patient care setting	HCF.5	10.8 / 0 / 20.3	0.7 / 0 / 9.7	0.7 / 0 / 9.7	0 / 0 / 0	19.9 / 0 / 21.1
Pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables	HCF.5.1	8.7 / 0 / 16.5	0.6 / 0 / 8.7	0.6 / 0 / 8.7	0 / 0 / 0	16.1 / 0 / 17.0
Therapeutic appliances and other medical durables	HCF.5.2	2.0 / 0 / 3.8	0.1 / 0 / 1.1	0.1 / 0 / 1.1	0 / 0 / 0	3.8 / 0 / 4.0
Personal health care services and goods	HCF.1-5	91.4 / 92.2 / 90.7	91.8 / 91.9 / 90.8	91.8 / 91.9 / 90.8	0 / 0 / 0	90.9 / 95.8 / 90.7
Prevention and public health services	HCF.6	3.6 / 6.5 / 1.0	6.9 / 6.7 / 9.2	6.9 / 6.7 / 9.2	0 / 0 / 0	0.6 / 2.2 / 0.5
Health programme administration and health insurance	HCF.7	5.0 / 1.4 / 8.3	1.2 / 1.3 / 0	1.2 / 1.3 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	8.5 / 2.0 / 8.9
Total expenditure		100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	0 / 0 / 0	100 / 100 / 100

Table 14. Total expenditure on health (TEH) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) and public share of TEH in Hong Kong and countries of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2000, 2005 and 2010

Economy	TEH as % of GDP			Public share of TEH (%)		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Australia	8.1	8.5	8.9	66.8	66.9	67.8
Austria	10.0	10.4	11.0	75.6	75.3	75.8
Belgium	8.1	10.0	10.5	74.6	76.1	75.1
Canada	8.8	9.8	11.4	70.4	70.2	70.8
Chile	6.4	6.6	7.4	52.1	40.0	47.2
Czech Republic	6.3	6.9	7.4	90.3	87.3	83.8
Denmark	8.7	9.8	11.1	83.9	84.5	85.1
Estonia	5.3	5.0	6.3	77.2	76.7	78.9
Finland	7.2	8.4	9.0	71.3	73.8	74.8
France	10.1	11.0	11.7	79.4	77.7	76.9
Germany	10.4	10.8	11.5	79.5	76.6	76.7
Greece	8.0	9.7	9.5	60.0	60.1	66.8
Hong Kong SAR*	5.1	4.9	5.1	54.9	52.3	48.7
Hungary	7.2	8.4	8.0	70.7	70.0	64.8
Iceland	9.5	9.4	9.3	81.1	81.4	80.4
Ireland	6.1	7.6	9.3	75.1	76.0	69.6
Israel	7.5	7.9	7.7	62.6	59.3	60.9
Italy	7.9	8.7	9.4	74.2	77.9	78.5
Japan	7.6	8.2	9.6	80.8	81.6	82.1
Korea	4.3	5.6	7.3	50.4	53.3	56.5
Luxembourg	7.5	7.9	7.2	85.1	84.9	85.5
Mexico	5.1	5.9	6.2	46.6	45.0	47.3
Netherlands	8.0	10.9	12.1	63.1	-	-
New Zealand	7.6	8.4	10.2	78.0	79.7	83.2
Norway	8.4	9.0	9.4	82.5	83.5	84.7
Poland	5.5	6.2	7.0	70.0	69.3	71.2
Portugal	9.3	10.4	10.8	66.6	68.0	65.9
Slovak Republic	5.5	7.0	9.0	89.4	74.4	64.5
Slovenia	8.3	8.4	8.9	74.0	72.7	74.0
Spain	7.2	8.3	9.6	71.6	70.9	74.2
Sweden	8.2	9.1	9.5	84.9	81.2	81.5
Switzerland	9.9	10.9	10.9	55.4	59.5	65.2
Turkey	4.9	5.4	-	62.9	67.8	-
United Kingdom	7.0	8.3	9.6	79.1	80.9	83.5
United States	13.7	15.8	17.7	43.0	44.2	47.6

* Financial year starting April 1

% of financing source category by function for all / public / private providers								
HFS.2.1 Employer-provided group medical benefits	HFS.2.2 Private insurance	HFS.2.3 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure	HFS.2			HFS.2.6 Non-patient care related revenue	HFS.2.7 Provider own funds	HFS.3 Rest of the world
			HFS.2.4 Non-profit institutions serving households	HFS.2.5 Corporations (other than health insurance)				
80.1 / 0 / 80.1	55.1 / 0 / 55.1	69.6 / 96.4 / 67.3	27.2 / 0 / 27.6	0 / 0 / 0	88.8 / 0 / 94.0	93.3 / 0 / 100	0 / 0 / 0	
42.1 / 0 / 42.1	31.5 / 0 / 31.5	19.4 / 31.4 / 18.4	4.2 / 0 / 4.3	0 / 0 / 0	51.3 / 0 / 54.3	73.9 / 0 / 79.2	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	1.5 / 2.6 / 1.4	0.9 / 0 / 1.0	0 / 0 / 0	1.2 / 0 / 1.3	2.5 / 0 / 2.6	0 / 0 / 0	
38.0 / 0 / 38.0	23.6 / 0 / 23.6	48.6 / 60.5 / 47.5	22.0 / 0 / 22.4	0 / 0 / 0	36.3 / 0 / 38.4	16.9 / 0 / 18.2	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.2 / 1.9 / <0.05	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
4.1 / 0 / 4.1	2.8 / 0 / 2.8	1.7 / 0.3 / 1.9	0.9 / 41.9 / 0.3	5.5 / 5.5 / 0	<0.05 / <0.05 / 0	5.0 / 73.9 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	27.8 / 0 / 30.1	70.6 / 0 / 71.7	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	22.4 / 0 / 24.3	60.8 / 0 / 61.7	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	5.4 / 0 / 5.8	9.8 / 0 / 9.9	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
84.2 / 0 / 84.2	57.9 / 0 / 57.9	99.1 / 96.7 / 99.3	98.7 / 41.9 / 99.6	5.5 / 5.5 / 0	88.8 / <0.05 / 94.0	98.2 / 73.9 / 100	0 / 0 / 0	
0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0.8 / 1.7 / 0.7	1.3 / 58.1 / 0.4	44.5 / 44.5 / 0	11.2 / 100 / 6.0	1.8 / 26.1 / 0	100 / 0 / 100	
15.8 / 0 / 15.8	42.1 / 0 / 42.1	0.1 / 1.6 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	50.1 / 50.1 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	
100 / 0 / 100	100 / 0 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 0	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 0 / 100	

Table 15. Mix of total expenditure on health (TEH) in Hong Kong and countries of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2010

Economy	% of TEH				
	General government, excluding social security	Social security schemes	Out-of-pocket pay- ments (households)	Private insurance	All other private funds (including rest of the world)
Australia	67.8	0	19.3	7.8	5.1
Belgium	10.5	64.6	20.7	4.1	0.2
Canada	69.4	1.4	14.4	12.2	2.6
Chile	40.8	6.5	36.5	16.3	0
Czech Republic	7.8	75.9	14.9	0.2	1.2
Denmark	85.1	0	13.2	1.6	0.1
Estonia	10.7	68.2	18.6	0.2	2.3
Finland	60.0	14.7	19.2	2.1	3.9
France	3.6	73.3	7.4	13.7	2.0
Germany	8.7	68.0	13.1	9.3	0.8
Greece	26.7	40.2	28.8	2.5	1.8
Hong Kong SAR*	48.7	0	35.0	14.6 [†]	1.7
Hungary	10.1	54.7	26.3	2.7	6.2
Iceland	51.1	29.3	18.2	0	1.4
Ireland	69.2	0.4	18.2	11.5	0.8
Israel	17.3	43.7	26.0	10.0	3.1
Italy	78.4	0.2	17.5	1.0	3.0
Japan	10.2	71.9	14.4	2.4	1.1
Korea	12.7	43.7	34.2	5.4	4.0
Luxembourg	14.7	70.9	10.0	3.7	0.8
Mexico	22.0	25.3	49.0	3.7	0
New Zealand	74.8	8.4	10.5	4.9	1.4
Poland	9.8	61.4	22.1	0.7	6.0
Portugal	64.7	1.2	25.8	4.3	3.9
Slovak Republic	6.3	58.2	25.9	0	9.7
Slovenia	5.0	69.0	12.2	12.9	1.0
Spain	69.5	4.7	19.8	5.4	0.7
Sweden	81.5	0	16.4	0.3	1.9
Switzerland	19.0	46.3	25.1	8.7	1.0
United Kingdom	83.6	0	9.2	3.3	4.0
United States	6.4	41.2	11.7	33.9	6.8

* Financial year starting April 1

† including private insurance and employer-provided group medical benefits

Table 16. Estimates of public health expenditure under Hong Kong Domestic Health Accounts (HKDHA) and Government Accounts (GA)*, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Account	Public health expenditure (HK\$ million)					
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
HKDHA (a)	36 934	37 422	38 828	41 257	43 868	45 491
GA (b)	31 616	32 127	33 623	36 706	38 387	39 890
Difference ((a-b)/b)	16.8%	16.5%	15.5%	12.4%	14.3%	14.0%

* Source: Financial Services and Treasury Bureau, Government Secretariat

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