

# Colombia

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how Colombia compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

## How does Colombia perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often Colombia is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for Colombia).

### Health status

#### Key indicators:



Life expectancy was 76.8 years, 3.5 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 223 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 105 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). 1.3% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was higher than the OECD average.

**Colombia performs better than the OECD average on 38% of indicators**

(Based on 16 indicators, data missing for 3 indicators)

### Risk factors

#### Key indicators:



Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 4.1 litres per capita versus 8.6. There were 26 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**Colombia performs better than the OECD average on 67% of indicators**

(Based on 6 indicators, data missing for 7 indicators)

### Quality of care

#### Key indicators:



Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 6.1% (OECD average 7.8%), and 5.6% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: Data on avoidable admissions was not available. Safe prescribing: Data on antibiotic prescribing was not available. Preventive care: Data on breast cancer screening was not available.

**Colombia performs better than the OECD average on 33% of indicators**

(Based on 3 indicators, data missing for 30 indicators)

### Access to care

#### Key indicators:



95% of the population is covered for a core set of services. 41% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 78% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was similar to the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 14% of health expenditure, was lower than the OECD average of 18%. No comparable data is available on unmet needs.

**Colombia performs better than the OECD average on 50% of indicators**

(Based on 6 indicators, data missing for 12 indicators)

### Health system resources

#### Key indicators:



Colombia spends \$1640 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 8.1% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 2.5 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 1.6 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Colombia has 1.7 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

**Colombia is not above the OECD average on any indicators**

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 19 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

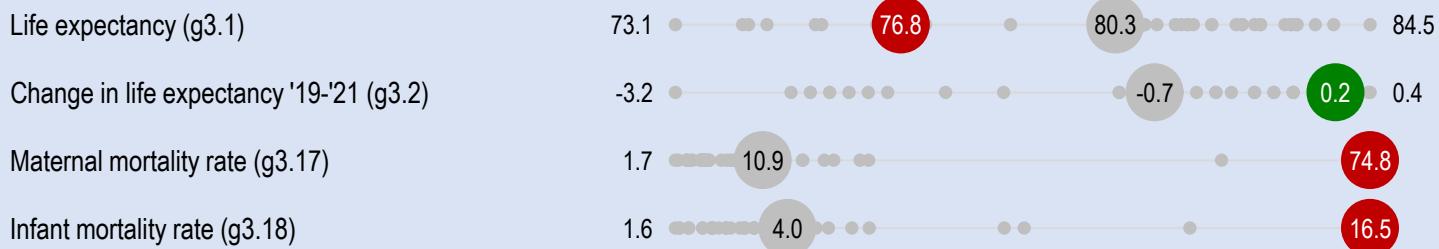
# On which indicators does Colombia perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from Health at a Glance 2023 where the performance of Colombia deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

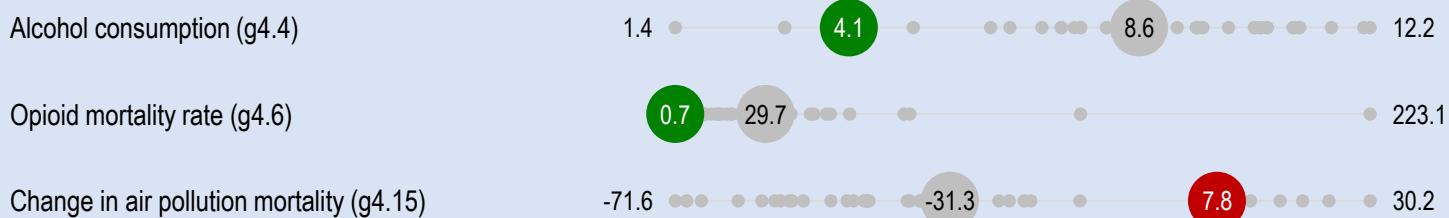
Colombia: ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower

● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

## Health status



## Risk factors



## Quality of care



## Access to care



## Health system resources

