

Greece

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

How does Greece perform overall?

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

Health status


Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 80.2 years, 0.1 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 128 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 76 per 100,000 (similar to the OECD average of 79). 6.5% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was similar to the OECD average.

Greece performs better than the OECD average on 47% of indicators

(Based on 19 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

Risk factors


Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 24.9%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 6.3 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 16.4%, lower than the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 54.6 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

Greece performs better than the OECD average on 50% of indicators

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

Quality of care


Key indicators:

Acute care: Data on hospital mortality was not available. Primary care: Data on avoidable admissions was not available. Safe prescribing: Greece prescribed more antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 66% of women were screened for breast cancer, more than the OECD average of 55%.

Greece performs better than the OECD average on 43% of indicators

(Based on 7 indicators, data missing for 26 indicators)

Access to care


Key indicators:

All of the population is covered for a core set of services. 44% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 62% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was lower than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 33% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. 6.4% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

Greece performs better than the OECD average on 25% of indicators

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

Health system resources


Key indicators:

Greece spends \$3015 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 8.6% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 6.3 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 3.8 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Greece has 4.3 hospital beds per 1,000 population, similar to the OECD average of 4.3.

Greece is above the OECD average on 30% of indicators

(Based on 27 indicators, data missing for 5 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 Greece perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of Greece 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).

Greece: ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

