

## Chile

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

## How does Chile perform overall?

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

### Health status



#### Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 81.0 years, 0.7 years above the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 171 per 100,000 (similar to the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 76 per 100,000 (similar to the OECD average of 79). 6.8% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was higher than the OECD average.

**Chile performs better than the OECD average on 63% of indicators**

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

### Risk factors



#### Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 17.6%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 7.1 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 26.4%, higher than the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 30.8 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**Chile performs better than the OECD average on 56% of indicators**

(Based on 9 indicators, data missing for 4 indicators)

### Quality of care



#### Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 8.3% (OECD average 7.8%), and 7.2% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 220 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, less than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Data on antibiotic prescribing was not available. Preventive care: 36% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

**Chile performs better than the OECD average on 77% of indicators**

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 20 indicators)

### Access to care



#### Key indicators:

94% of the population is covered for a core set of services. 39% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 63% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was lower than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 30% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. No comparable data is available on unmet needs.

**Chile performs better than the OECD average on 23% of indicators**

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 5 indicators)

### Health system resources



#### Key indicators:

Chile spends \$2699 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 9.0% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 2.9 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 3.7 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Chile has 2.0 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

**Chile is above the OECD average on 5% of indicators**

(Based on 20 indicators, data missing for 12 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 Chile perform well or badly?

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

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

