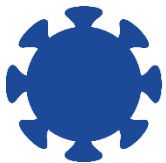


Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators

Highlights for Chile

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on the performance of health systems in OECD countries and key emerging economies. Alongside indicator-by-indicator analysis, this edition offers a special chapter on the health impact of COVID-19.

Despite a rapid vaccination rollout, care for other conditions has been disrupted



As of November 1, **1.7 million COVID-19 infections** and nearly **38 000 deaths** from the virus had been recorded.



All-cause mortality in 2020 and the first six months of 2021 rose by 25.7% compared with the 2015-2019 average.



Stay-at-home orders and suspension of non-urgent care, contributed to **30% fewer in-person doctor consultations** in 2020 compared to 2019.



Unlike in most OECD countries, the **pandemic did not result in an increase in health spending** as a share of GDP. Between 2019 and 2020, health spending rose by less than 1%, or 0.03 percentage points.



Nearly **four-fifths (79%)** of the Chilean population has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, compared to 65% across the OECD on average (as of November 1).



Chile had the **third-highest vaccination rate** across 37 OECD countries at the beginning of July, and maintains the **fourth-highest vaccination rate** as of November 1.

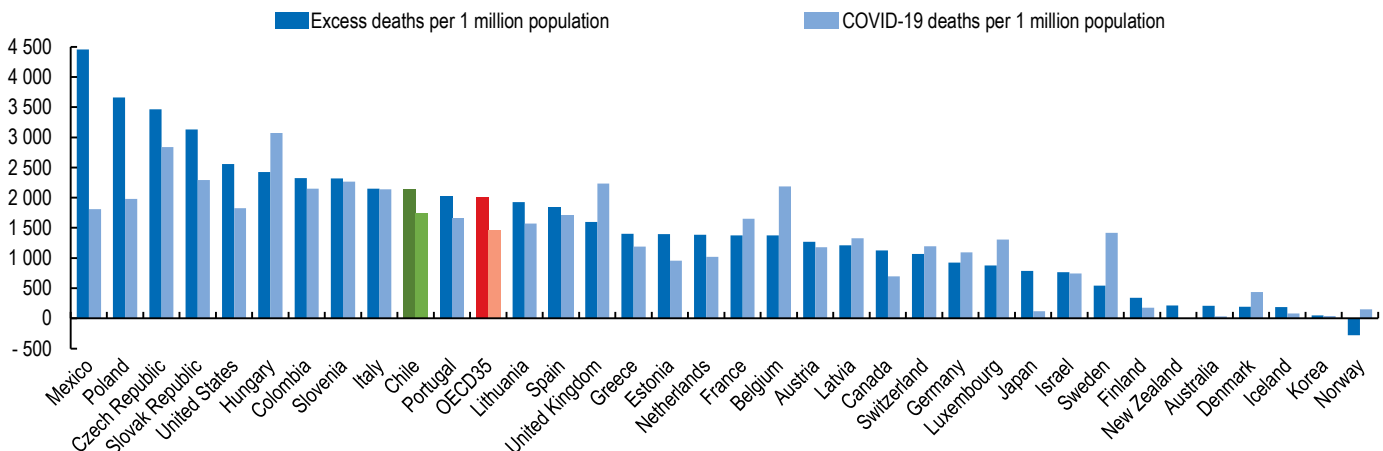


In 2021, Chile announced that the **budget for mental health** would increase by **310%**.



The pandemic resulted in **delays in care**, including a **10% drop** in screening mammograms for breast cancer within the last two years in 2020 compared to the previous year.

Cumulative excess mortality compared to reported COVID-19 deaths per million population, January 2020 to end June 2021



Health at a Glance 2021: How does Chile compare?

● Chile ● Highest performer
● OECD ● Lowest performer

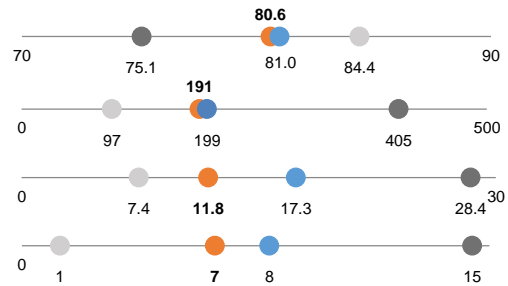
Chile has a young population, with health status close to the OECD average

Life expectancy (2019 or nearest year)
Years of life at birth

Avoidable mortality (2019 or nearest year)
Deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardised)

Population ageing (2019 or nearest year)
% of population 65 and older

Self-rated health (2019 or nearest year)
Population in poor health (% population 15+)



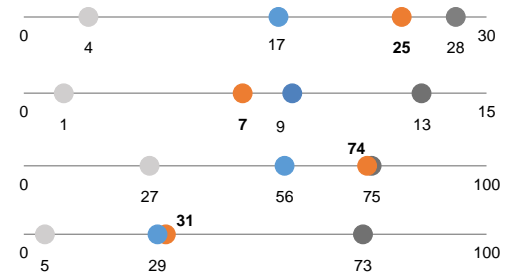
Smoking in Chile is much higher than the OECD average, while alcohol consumption is lower

Smoking (2019 or nearest year)
Daily smokers (% population 15+)

Alcohol (2019 or nearest year)
Litres consumed per capita (population 15+)

Overweight/obese (2019 or nearest year)
Population with BMI>=25 (% population 15+)

Air pollution (2019 or nearest year)
Deaths due to ambient particulate matter pollution (per 100 000 population)

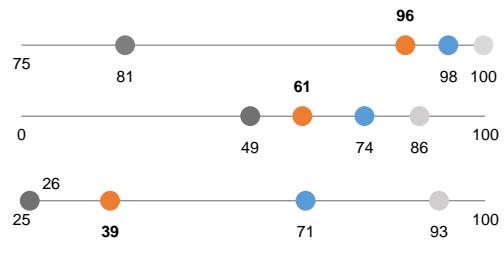


Population coverage and financial protection still lag behind the OECD average

Population coverage, eligibility (2019 or nearest year)
Population eligible for core services (% population)

Financial protection (2019 or nearest year)
Expenditure covered by compulsory prepayment (% total expenditure)

Population coverage, satisfaction (2019 or nearest year)
Population satisfied with availability of quality health care (% population)

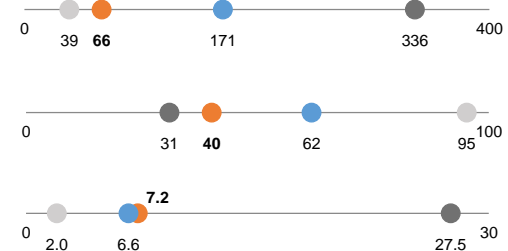


Chile has relatively effective primary and secondary care compared to the OECD average

Effective primary care (2019 or nearest year)
Avoidable COPD admissions (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)

Effective preventive care (2019 or nearest year)
Mammography screening within the past two years (% of women 50+)

Effective secondary care (2019 or nearest year)
30-day mortality following AMI (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)



Health spending in Chile is slightly above the OECD average, although the number of doctors and nurses is low

Health spending (2019 or nearest year)
% of GDP

Long-term care spending (2019 or nearest year)
% of GDP

Hospital beds (2019 or nearest year)
Per 1 000 population

Doctors (2019 or nearest year)
Practicing physicians (per 1 000 population)

Nurses (2019 or nearest year)
Practicing nurses (per 1 000 population)

