

Israel

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

How does Israel perform overall?

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

Health status


Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 82.6 years, 2.3 years above the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 83 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 58 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 79). 10.9% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was higher than the OECD average.

Israel performs better than the OECD average on 81% of indicators

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

Risk factors


Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 16.4%, was close to the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 3.1 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 17.0%, close to the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 26.8 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

Israel performs better than the OECD average on 78% of indicators

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

Quality of care


Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 5.4% (OECD average 7.8%), and 5.2% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 440 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, similar to the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Israel prescribed more antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 72% of women were screened for breast cancer, more than the OECD average of 55%.

Israel performs better than the OECD average on 59% of indicators

(Based on 29 indicators, data missing for 4 indicators)

Access to care


Key indicators:

All of the population is covered for a core set of services. 69% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 68% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was lower than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 20% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. No comparable data is available on unmet needs.

Israel performs better than the OECD average on 67% of indicators

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

Health system resources


Key indicators:

Israel spends \$3444 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 7.4% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 3.4 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 5.4 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Israel has 2.9 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

Israel is above the OECD average on 15% of indicators

(Based on 26 indicators, data missing for 6 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 Israel perform well or badly?

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

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

