Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators

Highlights for Chile


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 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)