

# Switzerland

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

## How does Switzerland perform overall?

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

### Health status



#### Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 83.9 years, 3.6 years above the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 94 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 39 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 79). 3.9% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was lower than the OECD average.

**Switzerland performs better than the OECD average on 95% of indicators**

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

### Risk factors



#### Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 19.1%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was close to the OECD average; at 8.5 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 11.3%, lower than the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 16 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**Switzerland performs better than the OECD average on 90% of indicators**

(Based on 10 indicators, data missing for 3 indicators)

### Quality of care



#### Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 5.6% (OECD average 7.8%), and 5.1% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 424 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, similar to the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Data on antibiotic prescribing was not available. Preventive care: 49% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

**Switzerland performs better than the OECD average on 64% of indicators**

(Based on 14 indicators, data missing for 19 indicators)

### Access to care



#### Key indicators:

All of the population is covered for a core set of services. 94% 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 22% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. 0.5% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

**Switzerland performs better than the OECD average on 47% of indicators**

(Based on 15 indicators, data missing for 3 indicators)

### Health system resources



#### Key indicators:

Switzerland spends \$8049 per capita on health, more than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 11.3% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 4.4 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 18.4 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Switzerland has 4.4 hospital beds per 1,000 population, similar to the OECD average of 4.3.

**Switzerland is above the OECD average on 55% of indicators**

(Based on 29 indicators, data missing for 3 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 Switzerland perform well or badly?

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

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

