

# **The United Kingdom**

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

## How does the United Kingdom perform overall?

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

### Health status

### **Key indicators:**



Life expectancy was 80.4 years, 0.1 years above the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 151 per 100,000 (similar to the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 71 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 79). 7.4% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was similar to the OECD average.

The United Kingdom perfoms better than the OECD average on 76% of indicators

(Based on 17 indicators, data missing for 2 indicators)

### Risk factors

### **Key indicators:**



Smoking prevalence, at 12.7%, was lower than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was higher than the OECD average; at 10.0 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 28.0%, higher than the OECD average of 25.7%. There were 21.4 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

The United Kingdom perfoms better than the OECD average on 46% of indicators

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

### **Quality of care**

### **Key indicators:**

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 9.0% (OECD average 7.8%), and 6.7% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 403 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, less than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Data on antibiotic prescribing was not available. Preventive care: 64% of women were screened for breast cancer, more than the OECD average of 55%.

The United Kingdom perfoms better than the OECD average on 45% of indicators

(Based on 22 indicators, data missing for 11 indicators)

### Access to care

### **Key indicators:**



All of the population is covered for a core set of services. 67% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 83% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was higher than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 13% of health expenditure, was lower than the OECD average of 18%. No comparable data is available on unmet needs.

The United Kingdom performs better than the OECD average on all indicators

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

### Health system resources

### **Key indicators:**



The United Kingdom spends \$5493 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 3.2 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 8.7 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). The United Kingdom has 2.4 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

The United Kingdom is above the OECD average on 35% of indicators

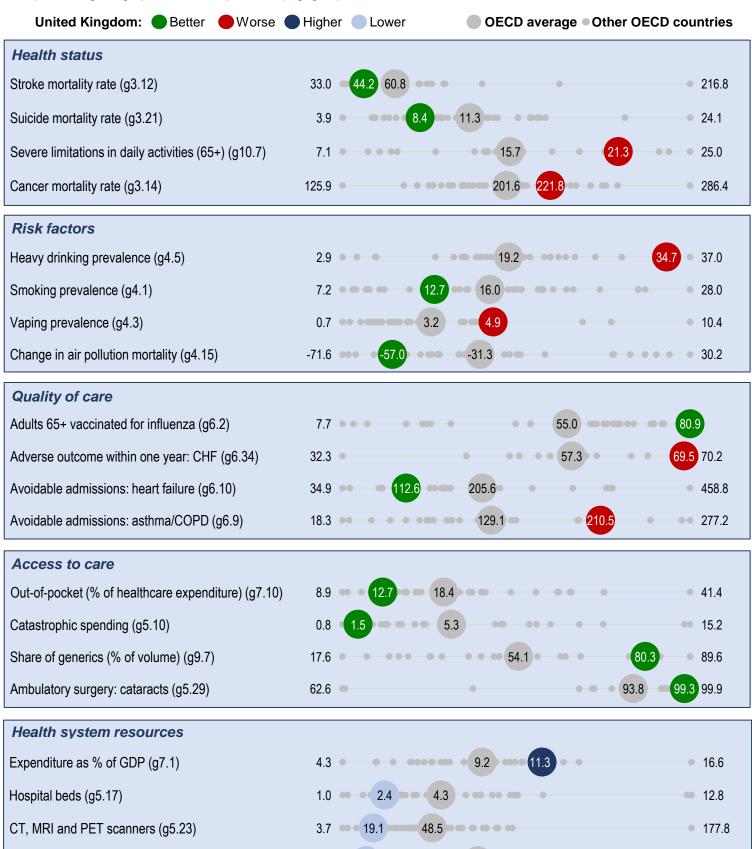
(Based on 26 indicators, data missing for 6 indicators)

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 the United Kingdom perfom well or badly?

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





Nurse remuneration: ratio to average wage (g8.15)

0.9