

# The Czech Republic

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

## How does the Czech Republic perform overall?

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

### Health status



#### Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 77.2 years, 3.1 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 233 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 102 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). 8.6% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was similar to the OECD average.

**The Czech Republic performs better than the OECD average on 26% of indicators**

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

### Risk factors



#### Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 17.6%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was higher than the OECD average; at 11.6 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 19.3%, close to the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 58.5 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**The Czech Republic performs better than the OECD average on 25% of indicators**

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

### Quality of care



#### Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 9.4% (OECD average 7.8%), and 6.2% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 577 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, more than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: The Czech Republic prescribed less antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 58% of women were screened for breast cancer, more than the OECD average of 55%.

**The Czech Republic performs better than the OECD average on 55% 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. 77% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 86% 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%. 0.3% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

**The Czech Republic performs better than the OECD average on 73% of indicators**

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

### Health system resources



#### Key indicators:

The Czech Republic spends \$4512 per capita on health, similar to the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 9.1% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 4.3 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 9.0 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). The Czech Republic has 6.7 hospital beds per 1,000 population, more than the OECD average of 4.3.

**The Czech Republic is above the OECD average on 50% of indicators**

(Based on 32 indicators, data missing for 0 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 Czech Republic perform well or badly?

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

**Czech Republic:** ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

