**Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators**

**Highlights for Austria**


**Life expectancy declined in Austria in 2020, but a strong vaccination campaign and the introduction of the Green Pass helped to sharply reduce COVID-19 deaths**

As of November 1, over **835,000 COVID-19 infections** and nearly **11,400 deaths** from the virus had been recorded.

All-cause mortality in 2020 and the first six months of 2021 rose by **9.1%** compared with the 2015-2019 average.

The pandemic caused health spending as a share of GDP to rise sharply, from **10.4%** in 2019 to **11.5%** in 2020 (compared to an average 0.9 percentage point increase in the OECD area).

Austria had the 13th-highest vaccination rate across 37 OECD countries on July 1, but had fallen to 14th-lowest as of November 1.

The COVID-19 crisis has had a significant and negative impact on population mental health. More than **one person out of five (21%)** reported symptoms of depression in 2020 – more than twice as high as in 2019.

The pandemic resulted in **delays in care**, including a 34% drop in colorectal cancer screening between January and July 2020, compared to the same period in 2019.

**Life expectancy** at birth fell during the pandemic, from **82 years** in 2019 to **81.3 years** in 2020 (compared to an average fall of 0.6 years across OECD countries).

Cumulative excess mortality compared to reported COVID-19 deaths per million population, January 2020 to end June 2021
Health status is high in Austria and population ageing is above 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)
  - Share of population 65 or older

- **Self-rated health** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Population in poor health (% population 15+)

Smoking and alcohol consumption in Austria is much higher than the OECD average

- **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)

Access to health care is good, with high coverage and satisfaction

- **Population coverage, eligibility** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Population eligible for core services (% population)

- **Population coverage, satisfaction** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Population satisfied with availability of quality health care (% population)

- **Financial protection** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Expenditure covered by compulsory prepayment (% total expenditure)

Key indicators of care quality are above the OECD average, though primary care could be strengthened to reduce avoidable admissions

- **Safe primary care** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Antibiotics prescribed (defined daily dose per 1 000 people)

- **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)

Resources for health are above average, with high health spending, workforce and hospital beds

- **Health spending** (2019 or nearest year)
  - % of GDP

- **Long-term care spending** (2019 or nearest year)
  - % of GDP

- **Doctors** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Practicing physicians (per 1 000 population)

- **Nurses** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Practicing nurses (per 1 000 population)

- **Hospital beds** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Per 1 000 population