

Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators

Highlights for Germany

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on the performance of health systems in OECD countries and key emerging economies. Alongside indicator-by-indicator analysis, this edition offers a special chapter on the health impact of COVID-19.

Strong health system capacity enabled a robust initial pandemic response, but progress in vaccination rates has slowed



As of November 1, more than **4.6 million COVID-19 infections** and nearly **96 000 deaths** from the virus had been recorded.



All-cause mortality in 2020 and the first six months of 2021 rose by 5.4% compared with the 2015-2019 average.



Life expectancy at birth fell during the pandemic, from 81.4 years in 2019 to 81.1 years in 2020 (compared to an average fall of 0.6 years in the OECD area).



The pandemic caused health spending as a share of GDP to rise sharply, from 11.7% in 2019 to **12.5% in 2020**, compared to an average 0.9 percentage point increase in the OECD area.



66% of the German population has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, in line with the OECD average of 65% (as of November 1).



Germany had the tenth-highest vaccination rate against COVID-19 across 37 OECD countries at the beginning of July, but had **fallen to eighteenth** as of November 1.

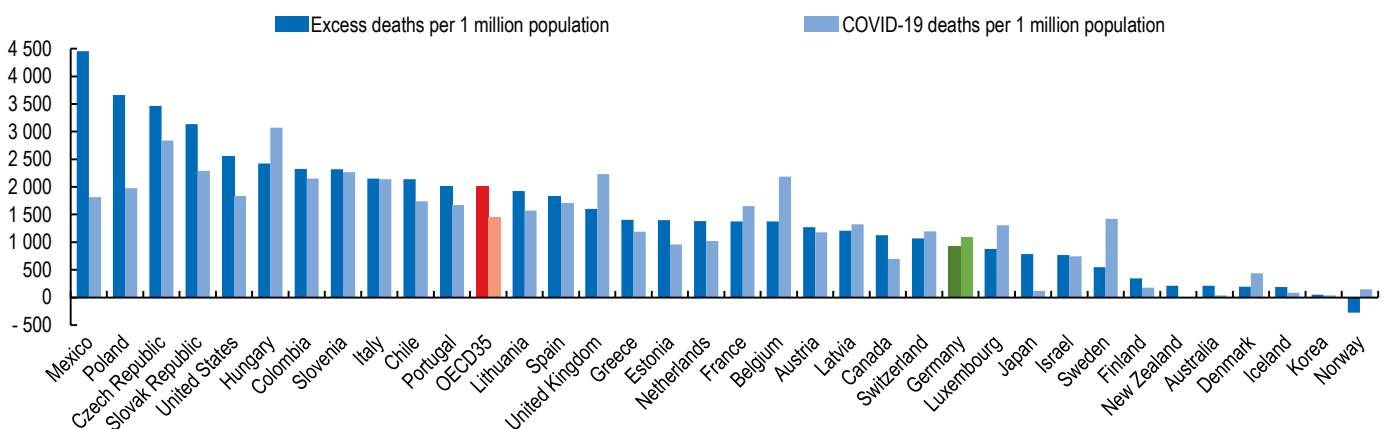


The pandemic resulted in **delays in care**, including an initial drop of up to 97% in early detection activity for breast cancer between March and May 2020, due to the temporary suspension of the breast cancer screening programme, though rates have since increased.



The pandemic has drawn attention to **the need for further digitalisation** in the healthcare sector. 23% of German adults reported having a teleconsultation during the pandemic, compared to 45% on average across 22 OECD countries.

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 Germany compare?

● Germany
● OECD
● Highest performer
● Lowest performer

Health status is good, and more than one in five people in Germany are over 65

Life expectancy

Years of life at birth

Avoidable mortality

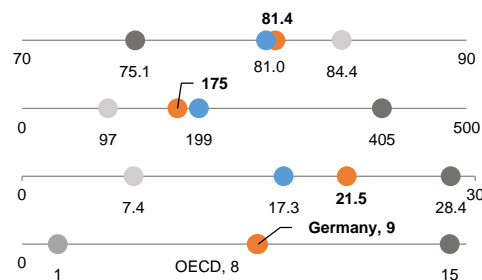
Deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardised)

Population ageing

% of population 65 and older

Self-rated health

Population in poor health (% population 15+)



Overweight/obesity, smoking and alcohol consumption are all higher than the OECD average

Smoking

Daily smokers (% population 15+)

Alcohol

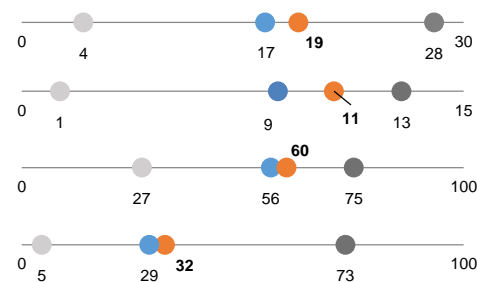
Litres consumed per capita (population 15+)

Overweight/obese

Population with BMI >= 25 (% population 15+)

Air pollution

Deaths due to ambient particulate matter pollution (per 100 000 population)



Population coverage is high, with high satisfaction and strong financial protection

Population coverage, eligibility

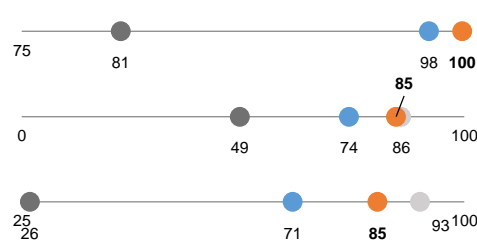
Population eligible for core services (% population)

Financial protection

Expenditure covered by compulsory prepayment (% total expenditure)

Population coverage, satisfaction

Population satisfied with availability of quality health care (% population)



Antibiotic prescribing is low, though primary care could be strengthened to reduce avoidable hospital admissions

Safe primary care

Antibiotics prescribed (defined daily dose per 1 000 people)

Effective primary care

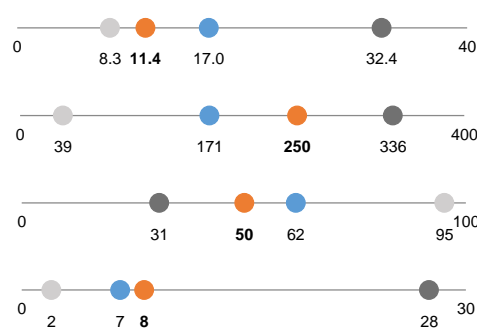
Avoidable COPD admissions (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)

Effective preventive care

Mammography screening within the past two years (% of women 50+)

Effective secondary care

30 day mortality following AMI (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)



Resources for health are above average, with higher-than-average spending, hospital beds and staff per capita

Health spending

% of GDP

Long-term care spending

% of GDP

Hospital beds

Per 1 000 population

Doctors

Practicing physicians (per 1 000 population)

Nurses

Practicing nurses (per 1 000 population)

