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

**Highlights for Spain**


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**Life expectancy dropped by 1.5 years in 2020, but Spain now has the third-highest rate of COVID-19 vaccination across OECD countries**

As of November 1, more than 5 million COVID-19 infections and over 87,000 deaths from the virus had been recorded.

**Life expectancy** fell by 1.5 years during the pandemic, from 83.9 years in 2019 to 82.4 years in 2020 – the second-highest reduction across OECD countries.

Four-fifths (79.8%) of the Spanish population has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, compared to 65% across the OECD on average (as of November 1).

The COVID-19 crisis has had a significant and negative impact on mental health. In Spain, more than one in five adults (21.6%) reported symptoms of anxiety in early 2020.

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Cumulative excess mortality compared to reported COVID-19 deaths per million population, January 2020 to end June 2021

- Excess deaths per 1 million population
- COVID-19 deaths per 1 million population

Abbildung: 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 Spain compare?

Health status is good in Spain, whose share of the population over 65 is higher than 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 over 65 or older
- **Self-rated health** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Population in poor health (% population 15+)

Smoking and alcohol consumption rates are above the OECD average

- **Smoking** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Daily smokers (% population 15+)
- **Alcohol** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Litres consumed per capita (Population 15+)
- **Overweight / obesity** (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)

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

- **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)

Many major indicators of quality of care are good, though rates of antibiotic prescribing are high

- **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 lag behind, but health spending and doctors per capita are above the OECD average

- **Health spending** (2019 or nearest year)
  - Per capita (USD based on PPPs)
- **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