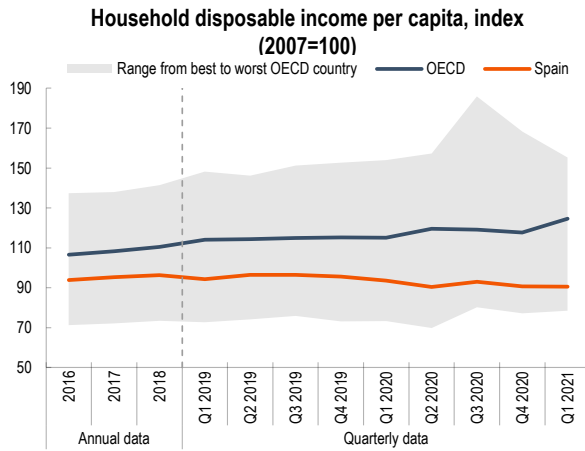


# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

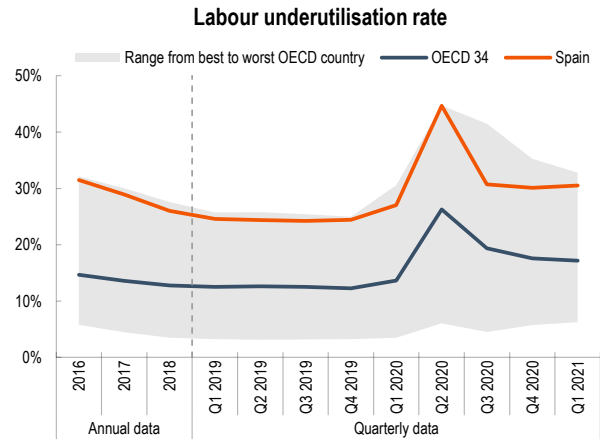
## SPAIN



### Material well-being

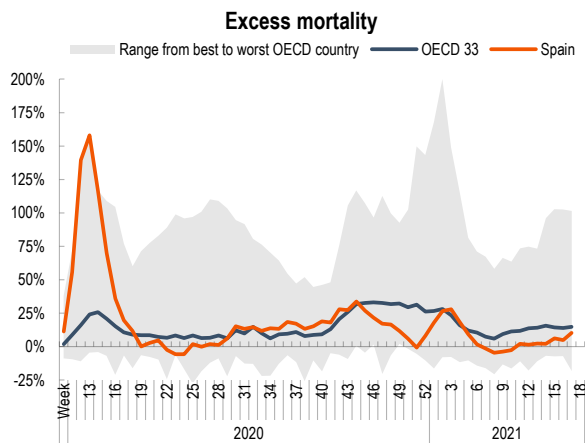


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 5% in Spain, and increased by 2% for the OECD on average.

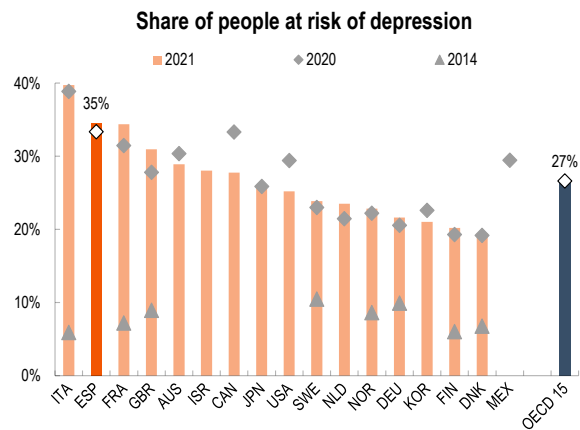


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 24% to 30% in Spain, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

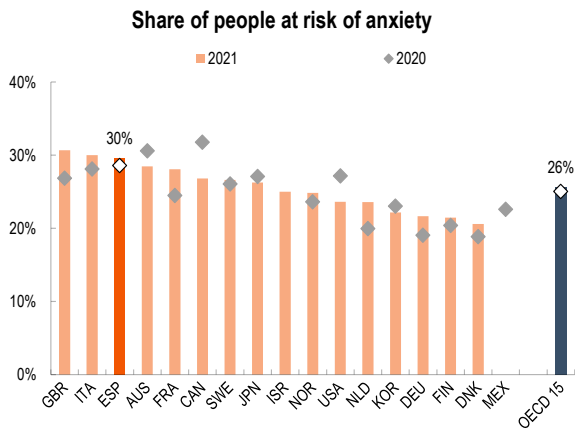
### Quality of life



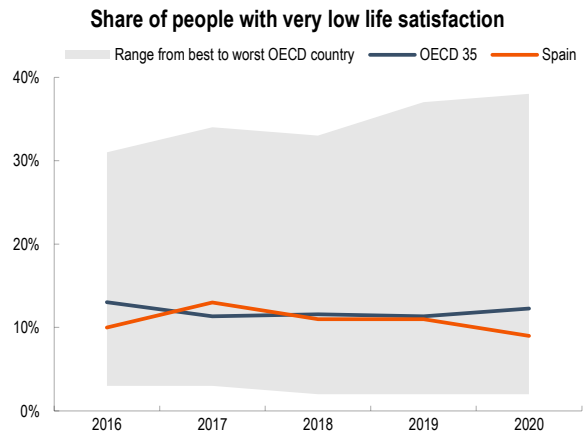
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 18% in Spain, and 16% for the OECD 33.



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Spain was 33% and 35% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they stem from a different source.

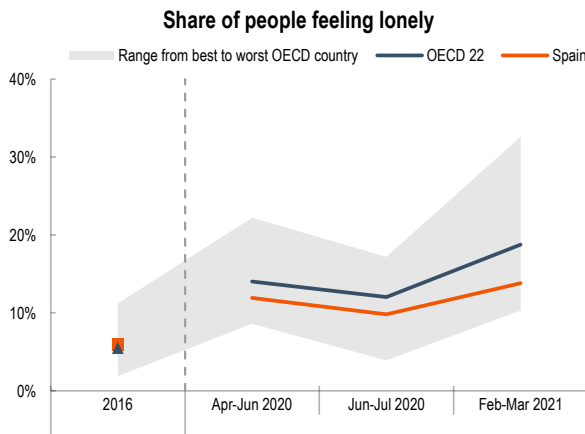


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Spain was 29% and 30% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

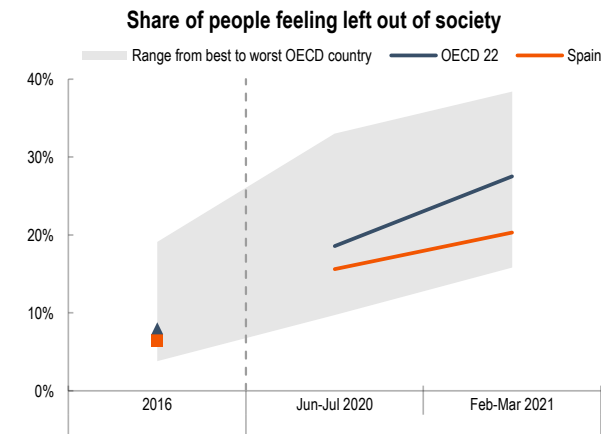


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 11% to 9% in Spain, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Community relations

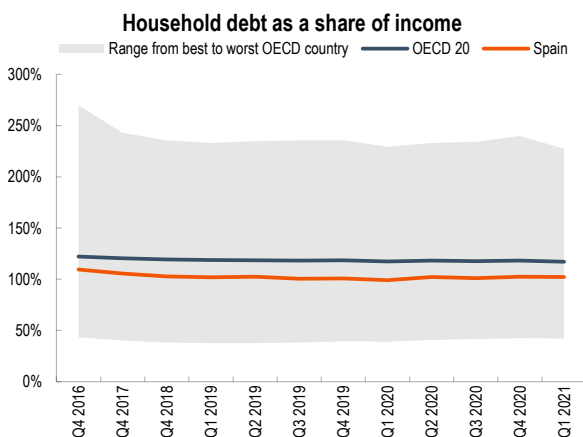


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 14% respectively in Spain, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% both in Spain and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

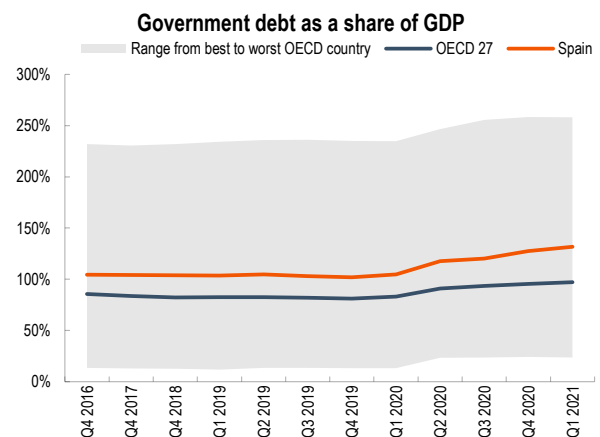


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 16% and 20% respectively in Spain, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 6% in Spain and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Sustainability

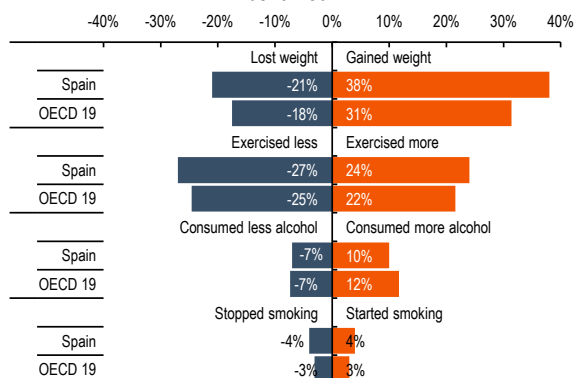


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 101% to 102% of gross household disposable income in Spain, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



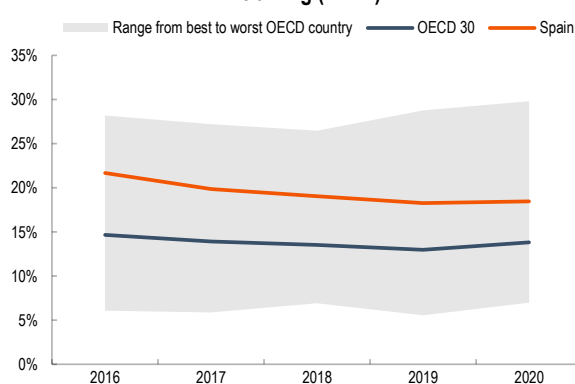
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 102% to 127% of GDP in Spain, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



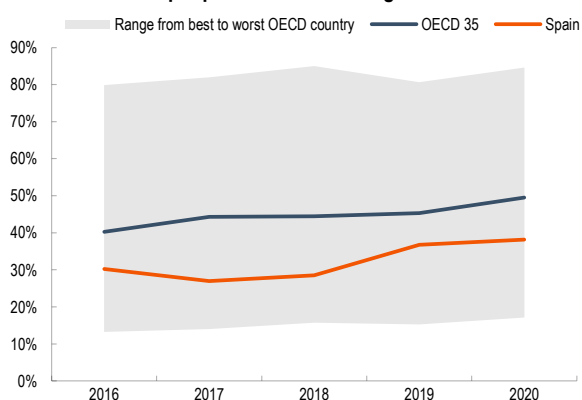
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



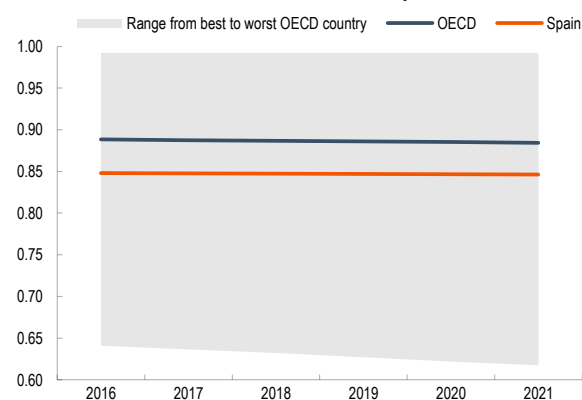
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 18% in Spain, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 37% to 38% in Spain, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species

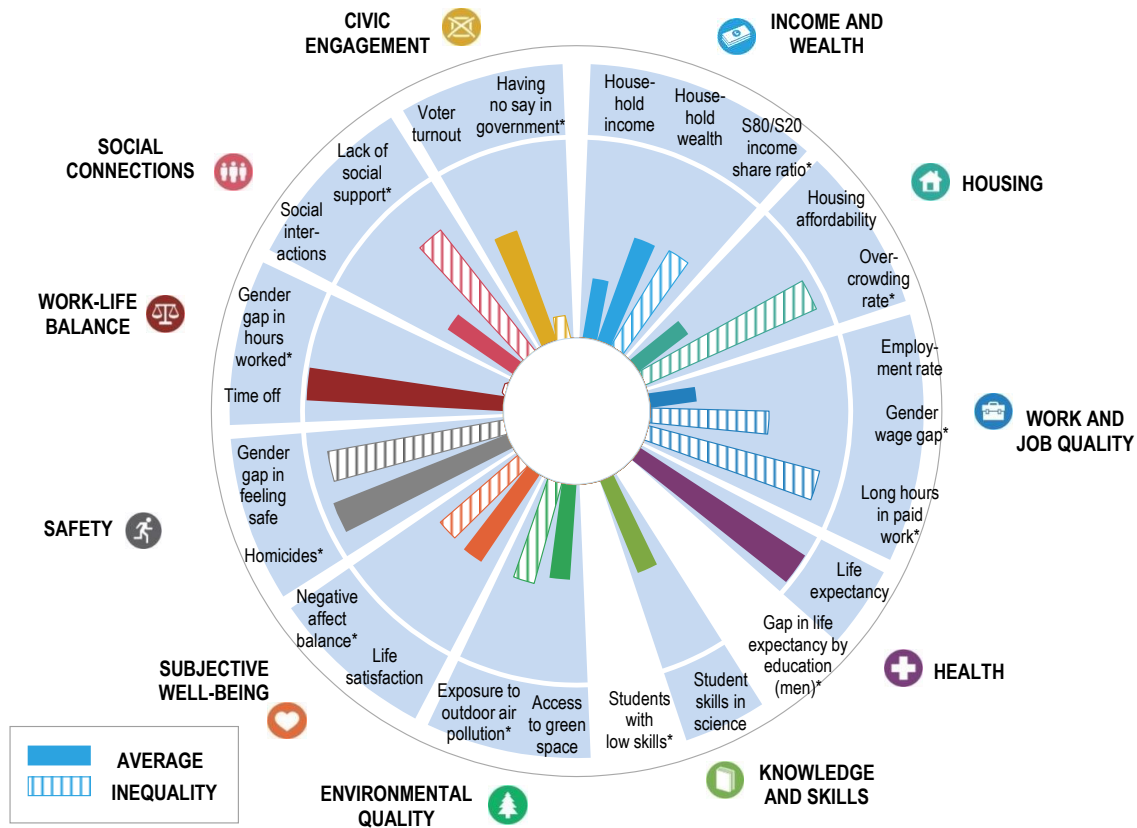


Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.85 in Spain, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

# How's Life in SPAIN?



## Spain's current well-being, 2019 or latest available year



Note: This chart shows Spain's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower wellbeing) – including for negative indicators, marked with an \*, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white. Data for employment rate, negative affect balance, gender gap in feeling safe, and lack of social support refer to 2020. Data for all other indicators refer to 2019 or the latest available year.

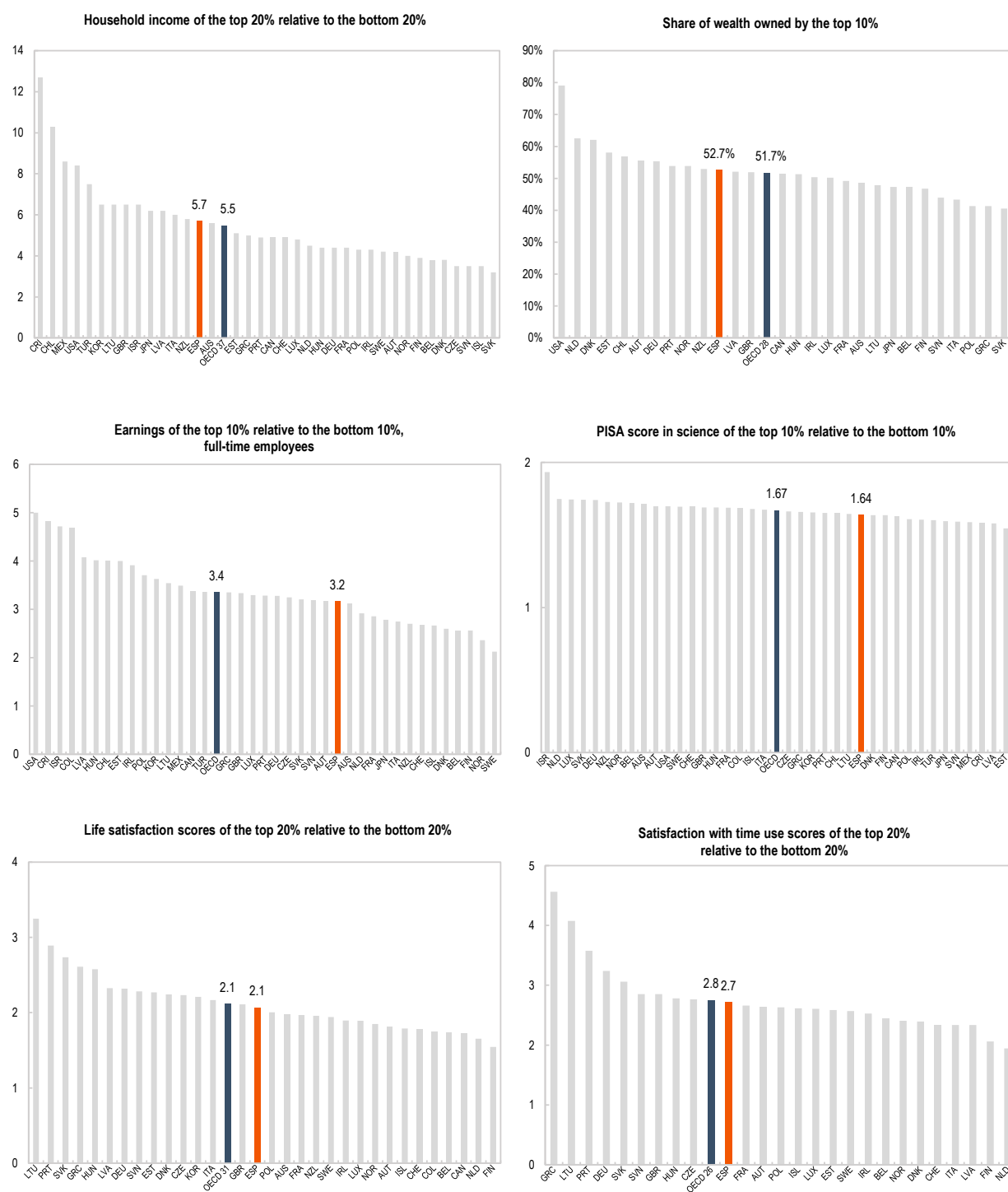
## Spain's resources for future well-being, 2019 or latest available year

Natural Capital	Economic Capital	Human Capital	Social Capital
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita ① ↗	Produced fixed assets ② ↔	Educational attainment of young adults ③ ↗	Trust in others ② ...
Material footprint ② ↔	Financial net worth of government ③ ↘	Premature mortality ① ↗	Trust in government ③ ↔
Red List Index of threatened species ② ↘	Household debt ② ↗	Labour underutilisation rate ③ ↔	Gender parity in politics ① ↔

Note: ①=top-performing OECD tier, ②=middle-performing OECD tier, ③=bottom-performing OECD tier. ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2019 or the latest available year for all indicators except for the Red List Index (2021), produced fixed assets (2020 or latest available year for the trend analysis), financial net worth of government, household debt, educational attainment of young adults, the labour market underutilisation rate and trust in government (2020 for the tiers, 2020 or the latest available year for the trend analysis).

## Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Spain

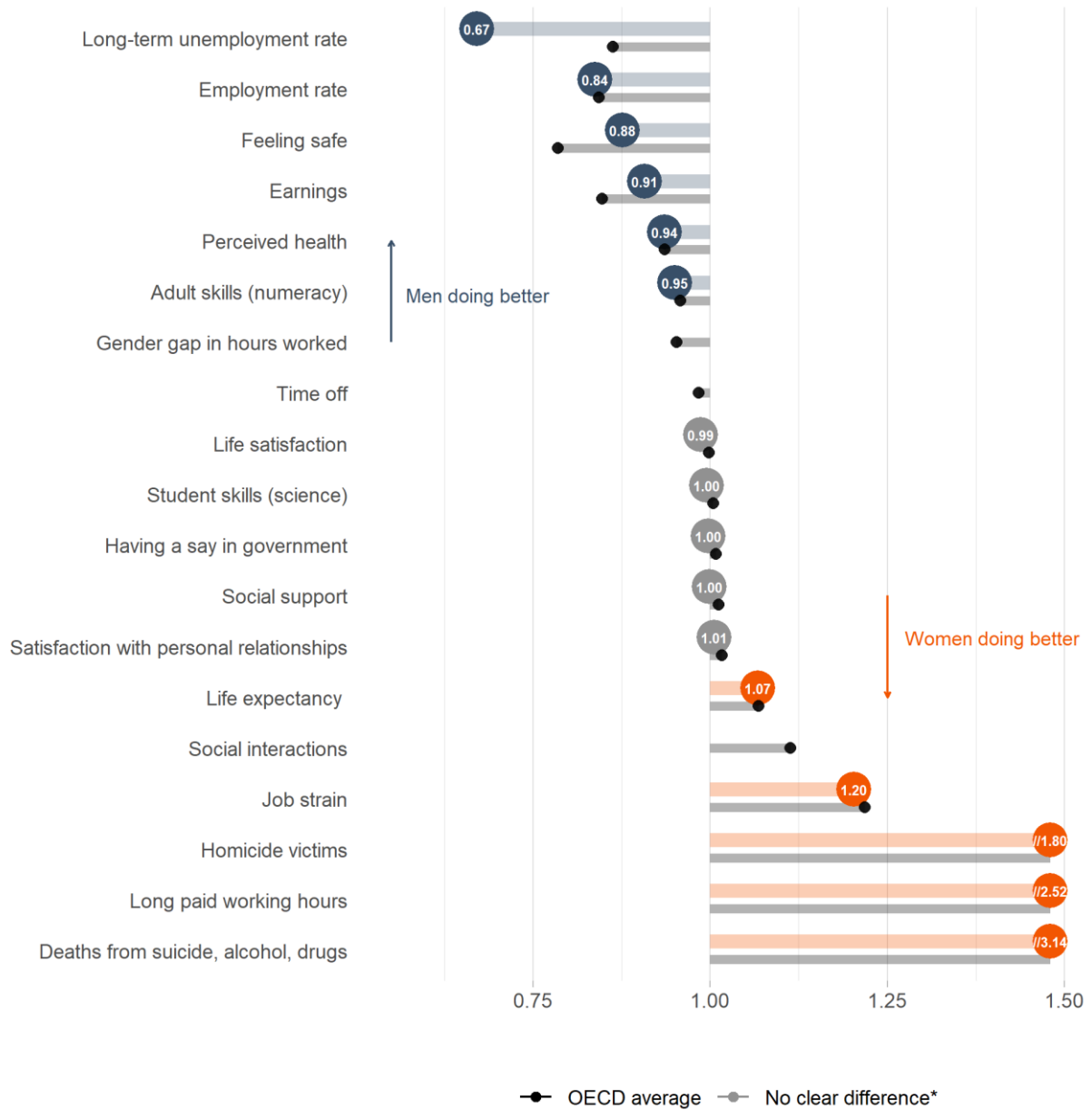
Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year



Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from left (most unequal) to right (least unequal).

### Inequalities between men and women in Spain

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year

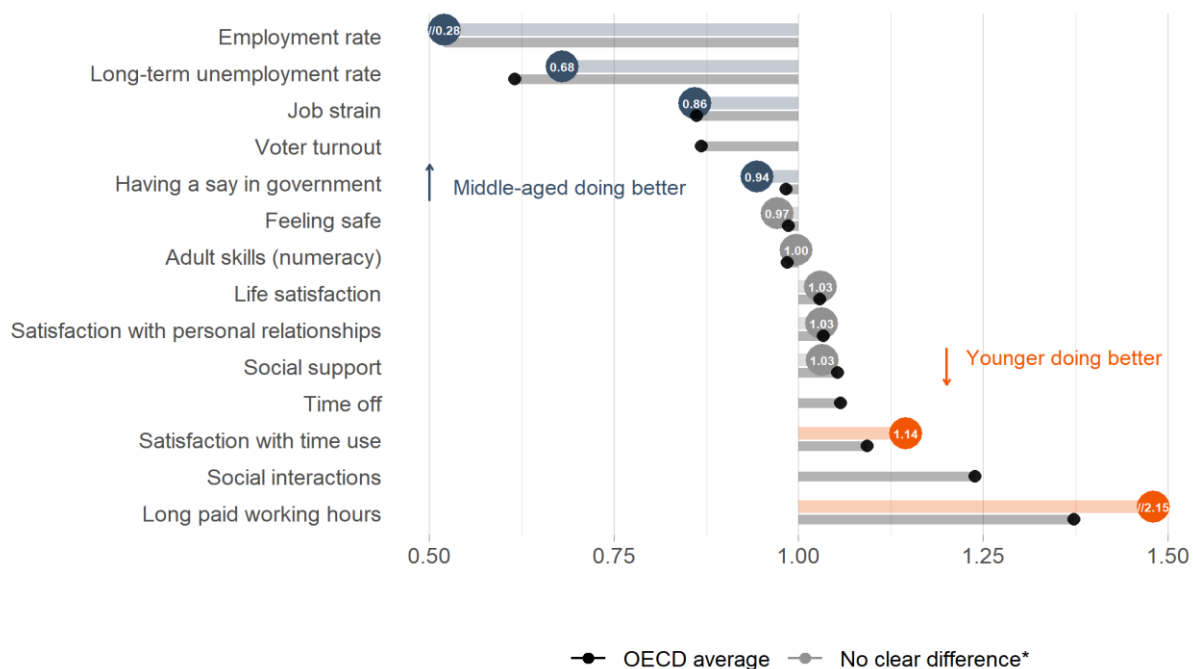


Note: \*Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between men and women, defined as gender ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity. Data refer to 2019 or the latest available year for all indicators except for the employment rate, long-term unemployment rate, long paid working hours, earnings, life expectancy and perceived health (2020 or the latest available year). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2020.

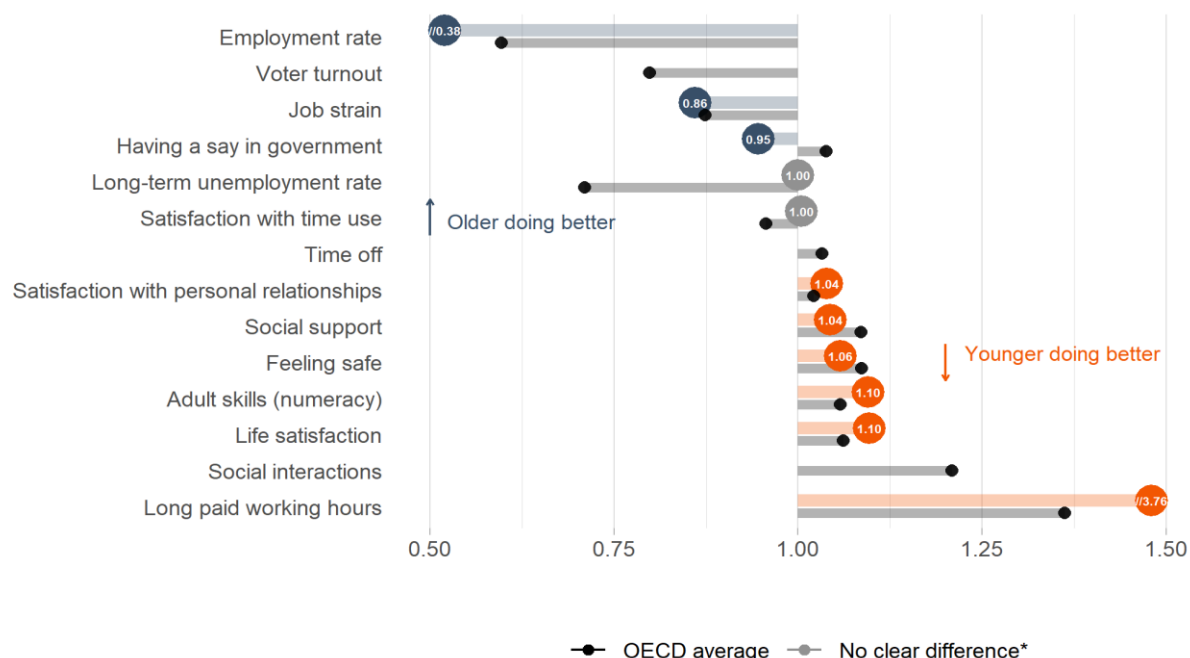
## Inequalities between age groups in Spain

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year

Panel A. Younger and middle-aged people



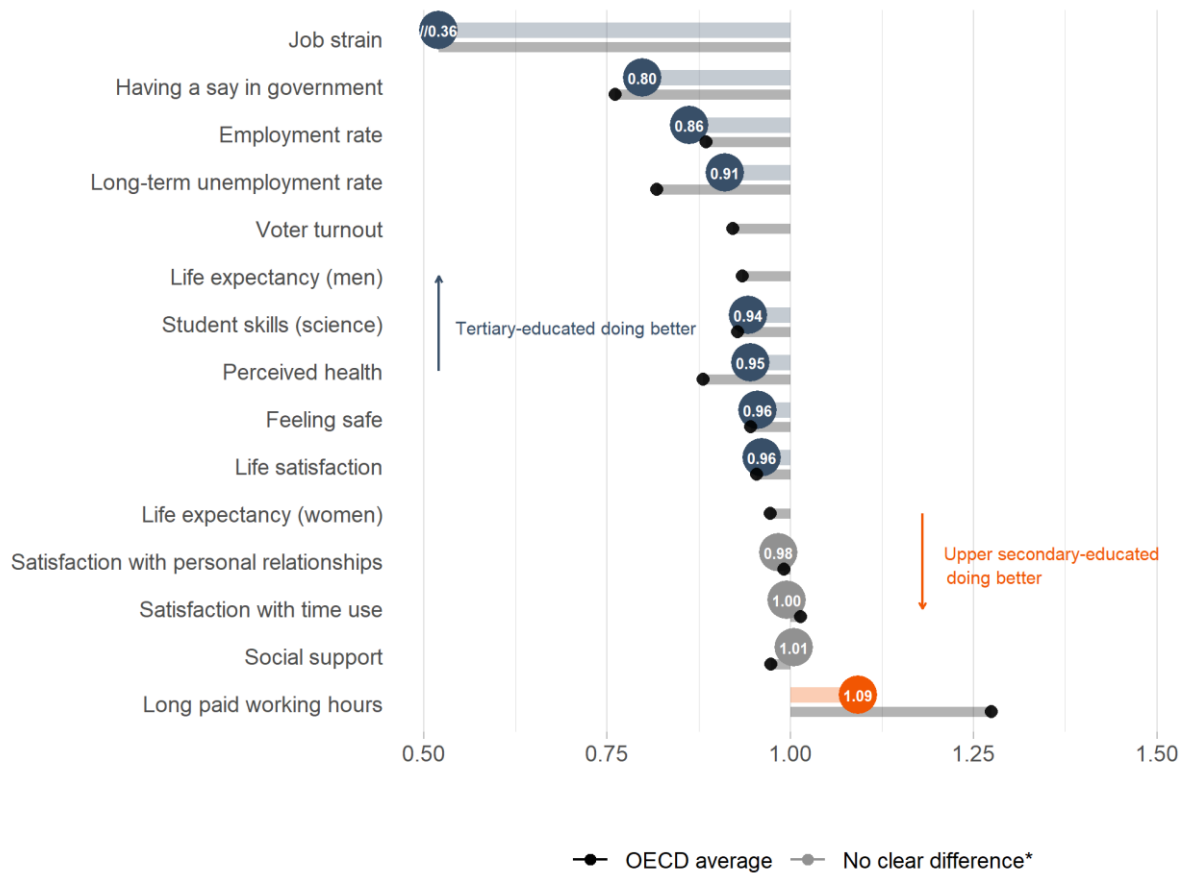
Panel B. Younger and older people



Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator and are only broadly comparable. They generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. See the [How's Life? Well-being database](#) for further details. \*Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups, defined as age ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity. Data refer to 2019 or the latest available year for all indicators except for the employment rate, long-term unemployment rate, and long paid working hours (2020 or the latest available year). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2020.

## Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Spain

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year



Note: \*Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between groups with different educational attainment, defined as education ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity. Data refer to 2019 or the latest available year for all indicators except for the employment rate and perceived health (2020 or the latest available year). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2020.

### For more information

Find the data used in the *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* section of this country profile (pp. 1-3), and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology [here](#).

Access the complete OECD (2021) [COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic](#) publication.

Find the data used in the *How's Life?* section (pp.4-8) of this country profile in the [How's Life? Well-being database](#). For methodological details on how change since 2010 is defined, see the [Reader's Guide](#) of *How's Life? 2020*.

Access the latest edition of the [How's Life? publication series](#).

Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.