

# Covid-19 in Spain

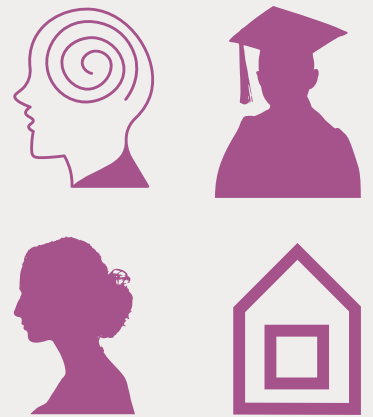
On March 14, 2020, in view of the unstoppable growth of the number of cases of contagion for COVID-19 registered in health centres and hospital emergencies, the Spanish Government declared the "State of health alarm by COVID-19", following the OMS notification and with the aim of "preventing and containing the virus and mitigating the health, social and economic impact".

## Lockdown in Spain

The adopted special decree was issued, imposing restrictions for fifteen days, but these days were prolonged several times during the following months, restricting the freedom of personal movements and economic production, banning public gatherings, confining most of the population in their homes and keeping "open" certain economic areas considered essential, such as health, public order and the system's functioning.

## Most vulnerable people

The most vulnerable groups affected by the pandemic in Spain were care workers, homeless people, women and migrants. The adopted measures to combat the pandemic provoked multiple oppressions and vulnerabilities due to power systems such as race, nationality, social status, administrative situation, among others.

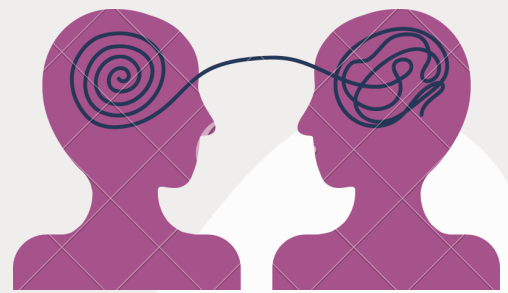


## Consequences

The prolongation of the pandemic, the new working methodologies adopted by companies, as well as the restrictions in all provinces in Spain, had and continue to have a negative impact on people's habits, either at work or in their well being conditions. More specifically, the pandemic and the lockdown have led to more frequent moments of stress, uncertainty and anxiety related to the unexpected situation

## Psychological effects

The realities experienced by these groups, shows how much impact the Covid-19 pandemic had on the psychological perspective in the society of Spain. This evidence indicates a high significant degree of damage is reflected through the increase in anxiety, depression and other emotional manifestations.



## First-order vulnerabilities

The following factors have been considered as a risk in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Spain:

- negative affectation
- intolerance of uncertainty and exposure to the media
- being female
- live with chronically ill
- live with dependent persons (persons with some level of physical or mental disability)
- work as a healthcare worker