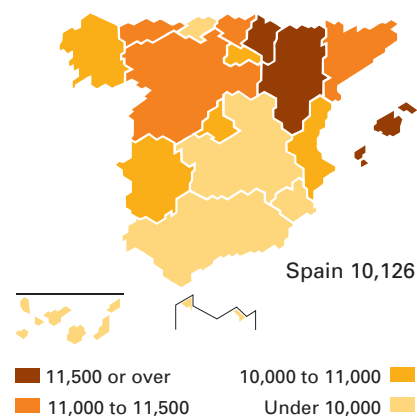




### Hospital discharges, according to main group of illness 2011

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,670,687</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Diseases of the circulatory tract	606,498	-1.4
Diseases of the digestive tract	565,804	-0.9
Complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	552,631	-4.7
Diseases of the respiratory tract	517,903	2.2
Neoplasias (tumours)	443,325	1.3
Injuries and poisoning	401,258	-1.5
Rest	1,583,268	-1.2

### Hospital discharge rate\*. 2011 Per 100,000 inhabitants



\* By Autonomous Community of hospitalisation

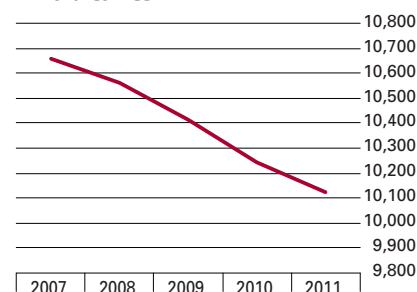
### Six out of ten hospital discharges were admitted through accident and emergency

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2011, a total of 4.7 million hospital admissions with stays were recorded, 1.1% less than in 2010. The main cause of this was the decrease in cases of pregnancy and childbirth (4.7% less).

The total number of discharges of persons admitted through accident and emergency accounted for 60.6% of the total, as compared with the 59.2% recorded in 2010.

The average stay per hospital admission was 6.7 days, and the main reason for discharge was cure or improvement (92.4%). The main causes of death in hospitals were tumours (24.6% of the total) and diseases of the circulatory tract (21.7%).

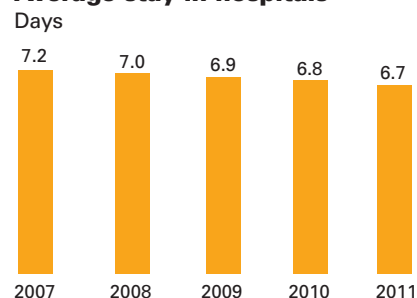
### Hospital discharges per 100,000 Inhabitants



### Hospital discharges according to reason for discharge. 2011

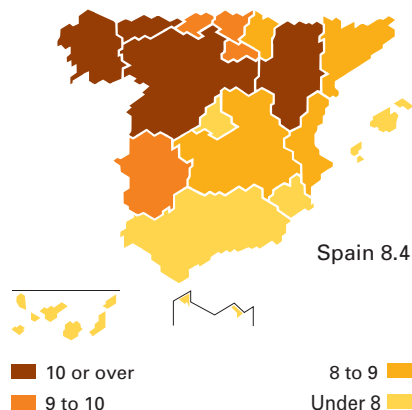
		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,670,687</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Cure or improvement	4,315,493	-0.8
Death	183,410	1.0
Transfer to other centres	99,118	5.0
Other causes	72,666	-21.2

### Average stay in hospitals



**Crude Mortality Rate. 2011**

Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants

**Standardised\* death rates. 2010**

Per 100,000 inhabitants

Bulgaria	965.0
Latvia	956.3
Romania	948.4
Lithuania	947.7
Hungary	898.0
Slovakia	853.3
Estonia	799.7
Poland	773.7
Czech Republic	724.6
Slovenia	600.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>587.2</b>
Portugal	585.4
Finland	573.8
Germany	565.3
Greece	558.1
United Kingdom	553.3
Austria	548.1
Ireland	544.3
Netherlands	543.1
Luxembourg	524.5
Malta	516.9
Sweden	514.2
Cyprus	512.0
France	501.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>487.6</b>
Italy	478.0

\*Rates calculated with the standard population recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Source: Eurostat

**Deaths, according to the main causes of death. 2011**

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
<b>All causes</b>	<b>387,911</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Ischaemic heart diseases	34,837	42.8	-1.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	28,855	57.9	-4.3
Bronchial and lung cancer	21,058	17.0	1.6
Heart failure	17,089	65.2	6.6
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	15,904	25.7	1.5

**Death rates among the lowest in the EU**

In 2011, the Deaths according to Cause of Death Statistics registered a total of 387,911 deaths, 51.5% of which were male.

Ischaemic heart diseases were the main cause of death among males, and cerebrovascular diseases were the main cause of death among females.

The crude mortality rate of Spain stood at 8.4 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The regions to the northwest of the peninsula presented the highest rates: Principado de Asturias (12.0 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants), Galicia and Castilla y León (both with 10.9 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants).

Spain had one of the lowest death rates in the entire EU.

**Main causes of death according to sex. 2011**

<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>	
Cause	%	Cause	%
Ischaemic heart diseases	10.0	Cerebrovascular diseases	8.9
Bronchial and lung cancer	8.7	Ischaemic heart diseases	7.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.1	Heart failure	5.9
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	5.9	Dementia	5.2
Colon cancer	3.3	Alzheimer's disease	4.5

## Registered health professionals. 2011

	Total	Females %	Interannual variation % Total
Doctors	226,424	46.4	1.3
Odontologists and Stomatologists	29,070	44.7	4.5
Pharmacists	64,977	71.0	1.2
Veterinarians	29,060	42.9	0.4
Chiropractors	5,814	56.8	4.9
Physiotherapists	37,480	67.9	5.2
Qualified Nurses	268,309	84.0	2.1
Opticians-Optometrists*	15,141	64.2	

\* The data on Opticians-Optometrists is included for the first time in the statistics for the year 2011.

## 490 registered doctors per 100,000 inhabitants

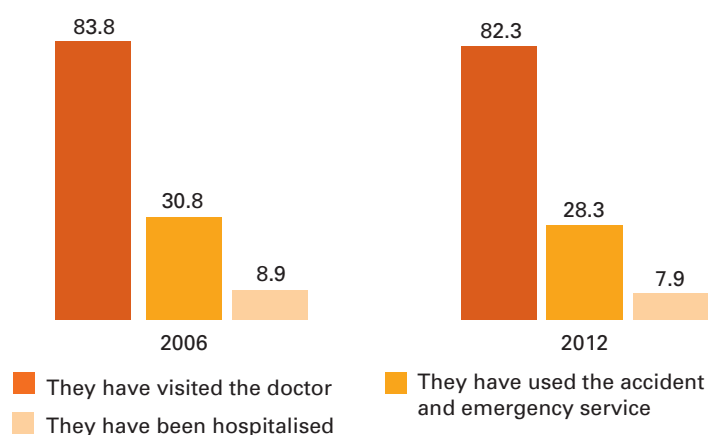
In 2011, registered health professionals increased in number in all specialities, with the 5.2% interannual growth among physiotherapists being of particular note.

## Use of medical services decreases

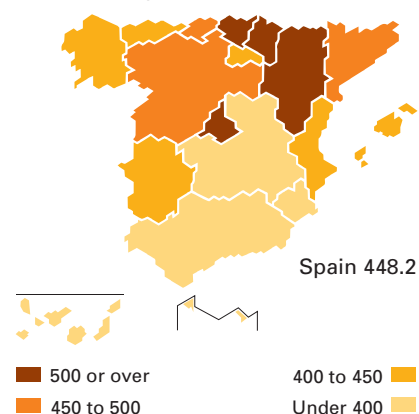
In 2012, according to the National Health Survey, 75.3% of the population considered their state of health to be good or very good. This percentage, which was 5.3 points higher than that recorded in 2006, was the highest since the beginning of the survey.

Use of health services has grown since 1987, with a stabilizing trend or slight decrease between 2006 and 2012.

## Use of health services in the population (%)



## Non-retired registered doctors 2011 (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



## Life expectancy in good health. 2011

	Females	Males
Malta	70.7	70.3
Sweden	70.2	71.1
Luxembourg	67.1	65.8
Greece	66.9	66.4
Ireland*	66.8	65.7
Bulgary	65.9	62.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>
United Kingdom	65.2	65.2
France	63.6	62.7
Czech Republic	63.6	62.2
Belgium**	63.5	63.3
Polands	63.3	59.1
Italy**	62.7	63.4
<b>EU-27**</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>
Lithuania	62.1	57.1
Cyprus	61.4	62.4
Austria	60.4	59.8
Denmark	59.4	63.6
Hungary	59.1	57.6
Netherlands	59.0	64.0
Germany	58.7	57.9
Portugal	58.7	60.7
Finland	58.3	57.7
Estonia	57.9	54.2
Romania	57.1	57.5
Latvia	56.7	53.7
Slovenia	53.8	54.0
Slovakia	52.3	52.1

\* 2010 data.  
\*\* Estimates.

Source: Eurostat