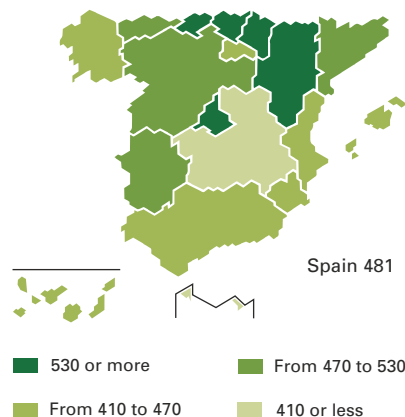


Registered health care professionals. 2019

		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
Total	877,361	68.3	2.9
Nurses	316,094	84.2	2.7
Doctors	267,995	51.6	2.8
Pharmacists	75,260	71.6	1.6
Physiotherapists	57,147	63.7	5.3
Dentists	38,809	56.8	2.7
Veterinarians	33,752	50.1	1.6
Psychologists	33,209	81.6	2.1
Opticians-Optometrists	18,036	67.2	2.2
Speech Therapists	10,156	93.6	4.6
Podiatrists	8,010	60.9	2.5
Dental Technicians	7,530	29.3	0.7
Nutritionist Dietitians	5,297	85.9	14.5
Occupational Therapists	4,963	91.3	21.8
Biologists	530	63.8	20.5
Chemists	303	54.5	1.3
Physicists	270	34.8	13.4

Non-retired doctors. 2019
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Self-perceived health good or very good. 2018

% Population aged 16 and older

European Union	69.1
Ireland	84.2
Cyprus	77.8
Greece	76.2
Sweden	76.1
Netherlands	75.6
Malta	74.9
Belgium	74.8
Spain	73.6
Italy	73.3
United Kingdom	73.2
Austria	71.7
Denmark	71.2
Romania	70.6
Finland	68.8
Luxembourg	68.6
France	67.5
Slovakia	66.6
Bulgaria	66.3
Germany	65.5
Slovenia	65.4
Czechia	62.0
Hungary	60.6
Croatia	60.5
Poland	59.1
Estonia	51.6
Portugal	49.3
Latvia	46.9
Lithuania	44.0

All healthcare professionals on the rise

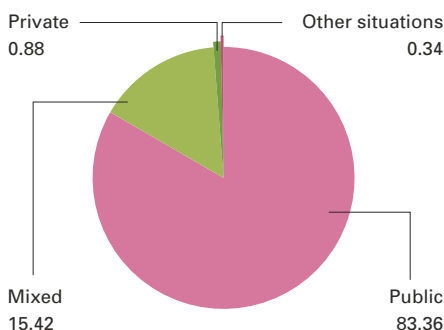
The number of registered doctors increased by 2.8% in 2019 and the number of nurses by 2.7%. An increase was also seen among other health professionals; of particular note is the rise in occupational therapists (21.8%). Women are in the majority, except among dental technicians and physicists with a health specialty.

4.81 active physicians per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019

15.4% with mixed medical coverage

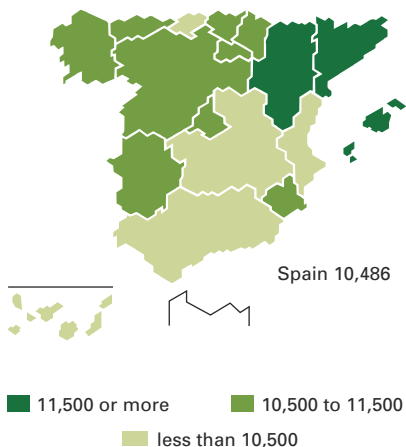
According to the 2017 National Health Survey, public medical coverage reached 99.0% of the population, although only 83.4% used it exclusively. 15.4% of the population had shared public/private arrangements.

Health coverage arrangement 2017 (%)

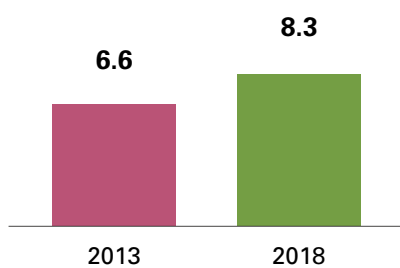


Source: Eurostat

Hospital morbidity rate per 100,000 inhabitants. 2018



Average hospital stay (days)



Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD10-ES MC classification. 2018

	Number of discharges	Interannual variation
Total	4,899,954	0.8
Respiratory system	635,134	6.8
Circulatory system	612,066	0.1
Digestive system	610,104	0.9
Tumours	462,956	0.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	442,333	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	425,658	-5.1
Rest	1,711,703	0.7

91.6% of hospital discharges result from full recovery or improvement

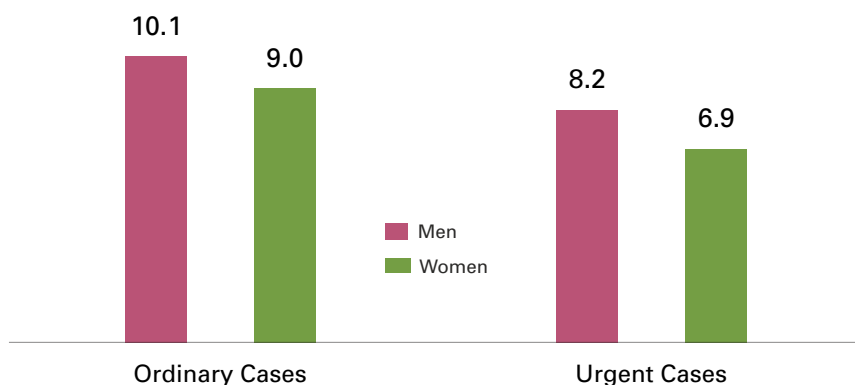
According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,899,954 hospital discharges in 2018. This represents 10,486 discharges for every 100,000 inhabitants. Catalonia (12,222), Aragon (11,813) and Illes Balears (11,545) contributed the highest figures.

More than half of hospital discharges corresponded to women (52.1%). However, if pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium are excluded, this percentage would fall to 47.5%.

The most common reason for discharge was full recovery or improvement (91.6% of the total). The reason for 3.9% of discharges is death, and for the rest, transfer to another centre or another cause.

The average stay as per discharge was 8.3 days. This is almost two days more, on average, than five years ago.

Average hospital stay by sex and urgency of admission. 2018 (days)



Deaths according to cause of death. 2018

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Causes
All Causes	427,721	49.4	0.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	120,859	53.7	-1.3
Tumors	112,714	39.5	-0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	53,687	45.6	4.0
Diseases of the nervous system and the sensory organs	26,279	60.7	-0.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,376	66.0	3.0
Diseases of the digestive system	21,689	48.3	6.1
External causes of mortality	15,768	37.3	-0.4

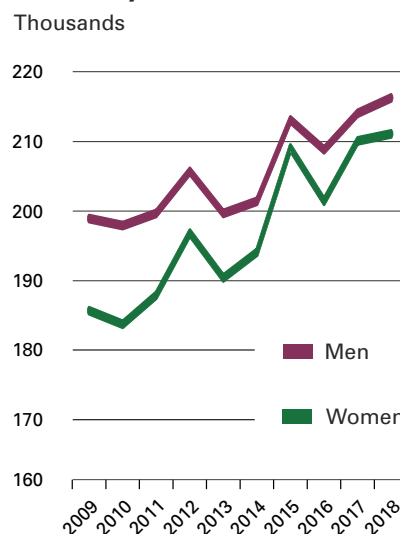
Narrowing Mortality Gap

In 2018, the Death Statistics according to cause of death recorded a total of 422,568 deaths, 0.8% more than in the previous year. Women represent 49.4% of the total and the difference has narrowed in recent years.

Circulatory system diseases are the primary cause of death. Among the other primary causes, diseases of the digestive system have increased the most (6.1%).

Mortality from tumours reduced slightly (-0.5%) but they remain as the leading cause of death in men and the second in women (297.8 and 186.7 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively).

Deaths by sex



External causes of death (accidents, homicides, suicides, falls...) represent 3.7% of the total

Most frequent causes of death by sex. 2018

Men

1. Tumours
2. Diseases of the circulatory system
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

Women

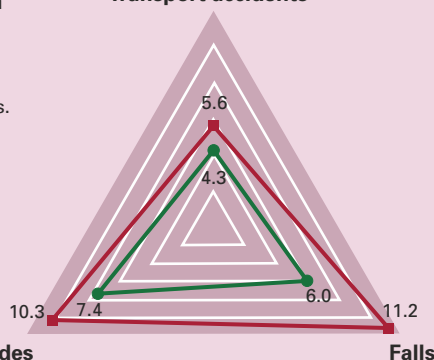
1. Diseases of the circulatory system
2. Tumours
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

Comparison with EU-28 in certain external causes of mortality. 2016

Standardised rates per 100,000 inhabs.

- EU-28
- Spain

Transport accidents



Source: Eurostat