

Sustainable Development Goals (3/17)

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being of all at all ages

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



In this number...

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The statistical operation "Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is carried out by the INE in conjunction with the statistical services of the ministries and the Bank of Spain. Its results can be viewed at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/ODS/en/index.htm>.

By means of Goal 3, the countries undertake to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages". This goal is broken down into 13 targets related to the following: 1) reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 2) reduce neonatal and under-5 mortality to less than 12 and 25 per 1,000 live births, respectively; 3) end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, tropical diseases and others; 4) reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third; 5) strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse; 6) halve road traffic deaths and injuries; 7) ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and

family planning; 8) achieve universal health coverage and access to medicines and vaccines; 9) reduce mortality and morbidity caused by pollution and other hazardous toxic factors; 10) strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; 11) support R&D activities for the development of medicines and vaccines that particularly affect developing countries; 12) increase financing of health systems; and 13) strengthen the capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

The global framework contains 28 indicators for the monitoring of goal 3. On the national platform of the 2030 Agenda Indicators, 45 subindicators referring to 23 global indicators have been published and two other indicators are "not relevant" - for one of them the value is close to 0% and for the other to 100%. Therefore, the coverage rate of the SDG 3 indicators stands at 89%.

Death attributed to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis



The *Standardised Death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis by type of disease (per 100,000 inhabitants)* is calculated by dividing the number of people who die due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis by the total population. Data on causes of death are derived from death certificates. The data are presented as standardised mortality rates, meaning that they conform to a standard age distribution to measure mortality rates regardless of the different age structures of the populations.

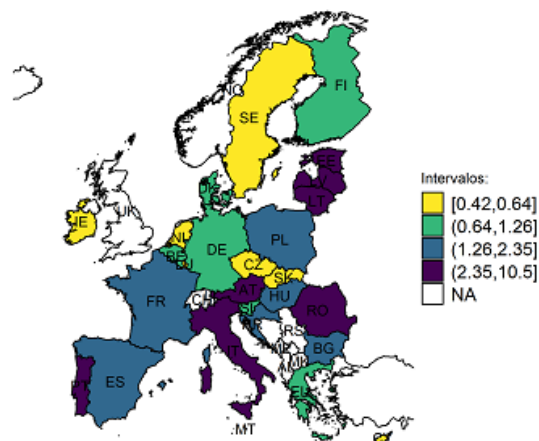
In 2019, the standardised death rate from tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis per 100,000 inhabitants in Spain was 2.16, compared with 3.68 in 2015. This means that the rate has declined by 41% since 2015.

Meanwhile, the average for the EU-27 stood at 2.10 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019. The European country with the highest rate was Latvia, with 10.53 for every 100,000 inhabitants, while the lowest rate was recorded in Luxembourg, with 0.42.



Standardised Death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis. 2019

Rate per 100,000 population



Fuente: Eurostat

Unmet need for medical care



Subindicator 3.8.1.1 *Unmet need for medical care* measures the percentage of people aged 16 or over who report an unmet need for medical care (excluding dental care) for economic reasons, due to the difficulty of accessing health centres or waiting list problems. The data are obtained from the Life Conditions Survey.

In Spain, the unmet need for medical care stood at 1.1% in 2021; while in the EU-27 it was 2.0%. Estonia is the country with the greatest unmet need for health care, with a figure of 8.1%, in contrast with Germany, with 0.1%.

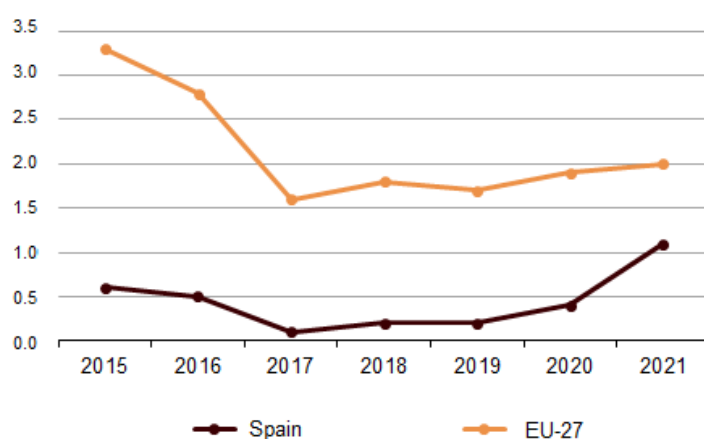
In 2021, Principado de Asturias and Cataluña were the autonomous communities with the greatest unmet need for medical care (1.5%), while Región de Murcia was the one with the least (0.5%).

By sexes, since 2015 higher figures have been recorded for women than for men, except in 2018. In 2021, this indicator stood at 1.2% for women, while for men the figure was 1.0%.

The age group with the highest figures in 2021 was from 25 to 34 years, with a figure of 1.4%, while young people (aged 16 to 24) were the group with the lowest figures. In 2021, the value for EU foreign nationals was almost double that of Spaniards (2% compared with 1.1%).

Unmet need for medical care in Spain and the EU

Percentage of the population aged 16 years old and over



Mortality attributed to cancer



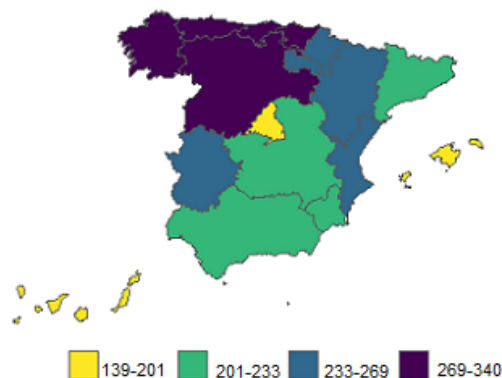
Subindicator 3.4.1.4 *Mortality rate attributed to cancer* measures the deaths attributed to cancer per 100,000 inhabitants. Its source is the Statistic of deaths by cause of death, which follows the criteria established by the WHO in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) which lists more than 12,000 diseases.

In Spain, in the year 2021, the mortality rate stood at 231.09 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2015, there were 230.97 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. This means an increase of 0.05%.

Meanwhile, in 2021, 282.68 men died of cancer (per 100,000 inhabitants) compared with 181.52 women.

By autonomous communities, in 2021, Principado de Asturias recorded the highest figure with 340.28 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, while Illes Balears had the lowest figure: 186.00 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

Mortality rate attributed to cancer. 2021
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants



Health worker density



For the monitoring of target 3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce, the subindicators Number of doctors/dentists/pharmacists/nursing and midwifery professionals per 10,000 inhabitants are used, whose source is the Labour Force Survey and the Affiliated Health Professionals Statistics.

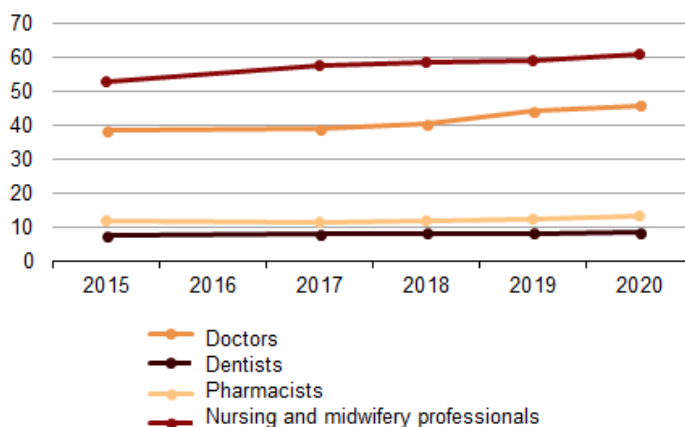
Whereas in 2015, there were 38.5 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, in 2020 there were 45.8. This means an increase of 20% in the period 2015-2020.

The number of pharmacists in 2015 was 11.9 (per 10,000 inhabitants), compared with 13.2 in 2020. This means an increase of 11% in the period 2015-2020.

The number of dentists per 10,000 inhabitants also increased during the period 2015-2020, rising from 7.5 to 8.4. This represents a growth of 12%.

The number of nursing and midwifery professionals grew by 15% in the period 2015-2020. It increased from 52.9 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 61.0 in 2020.

Health worker density
Rate per 10,000 inhabitants



Measuring progress towards Goal 3



Progress in Spain on the SDG 3 subindicators is presented, distinguishing between short-term progress (latest year available compared to the previous year) and medium-term progress (since 2015, i.e. the baseline year). In both cases the compound annual growth rate has been used.

For indicators with positive normative direction (increases are desirable) we have: growth rates greater than or equal to 0.5% are considered progress (↑), rates in the range [0% - 0.5%) slight progress (↗), rates in the range [-0.5% - 0) slight decline (↘) and for rates less than -0.5%, a decline (↓). For indicators that do not evolve, ↔ is used.

For indicators with a negative normative direction, the categories are reversed.

Of the 45 available subindicators, in the medium term (since the base year or 2015), 22 show favourable progress, 10 of them show slight progress and 12 cannot be calculated.

Subindicator	Unit	Last year	Last year's value	Medium-term progress	Short term progress
3.1.1.1. Maternal mortality rate	Mothers who died per 100,000 live births	2021	3.26	-1.5% ↑	11.3% ↓
3.1.2.1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage	2020	99.92	0.0% ↔	0.0% ↔
3.2.1.1. Under-5 mortality rate	Deaths per one thousand live births	2021	3.06	-0.5% ↑	-2.2% ↑
3.2.2.1. Neonatal mortality rate	Deaths per one thousand live births	2021	1.76	-0.6% ↑	0.0% ↔
3.3.1.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.06	n.d.	-14.3% ↑
3.3.1.2. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants, men	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.10	n.d.	-16.7% ↑
3.3.1.3. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants, women	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.02	n.d.	0.0% ↔
3.3.2.1. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	9.24	-8.2% ↑	-2.7% ↑
3.3.2.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, males	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	11.69	-7.8% ↑	-0.9% ↑
3.3.2.3. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, females	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	6.88	-8.8% ↑	-0.3% ↗
3.3.3.1. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.004	n.d.	n.d.
3.3.3.2. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, males	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.009	n.d.	n.d.
3.3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 100,000 population, females	Per 1,000 inhabitants	2019	0.00	n.d.	n.d.
3.3.4.1. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	0.62	n.d.	-4.6% ↑
3.3.4.2. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, males	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	0.93	n.d.	-4.1% ↑
3.3.4.3. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, females	Per 100,000 inhabitants	2019	0.32	n.d.	-5.9% ↑
3.4.1.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases	Per 100,000	2021	251.8	-1.0% ↑	-0.5% ↗
3.4.1.2. Mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory diseases	Per 100,000	2021	58.9	-6.0% ↑	-10.3% ↑
3.4.1.3. Mortality rate attributed to diabetes	Per 100,000	2021	22.7	0.6% ↓	-4.8% ↑
3.4.1.4. Mortality rate attributed to cancer	Per 100,000	2021	231.1	0.01% ↘	0.8% ↓
3.4.2.1. Mortality rate due to suicide	Per 100,000	2021	8.46	1.4% ↓	1.6% ↓
3.5.1.1. Drug abuse treatment admissions	Persons admitted to treatment	2020	38,520	-4.0%	-23.0%
3.5.1.2. Alcohol abuse and addiction treatment admissions	Persons admitted to treatment	2020	20,003	-6.1%	-26.5%
3.5.2.1. Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Litres of pure alcohol consumed per capita	2019	12.7	2.7% ↓	0.0% ↔
3.6.1.1. Mortality rate from injuries due to traffic accidents	Per 100,000	2021	3.38	-3.0% ↑	9.4% ↓
3.7.1.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) married to a man or to a male partner, who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percentage	2018	75.10	n.d.	n.d.

3.7.2.1. Fertility rate of adolescents (aged between 10 and 14 years) per 1,000 women of this age group	Births per 1,000 women	2021	0.05	-9.3%	↑	0.0%	↔
3.7.2.2. Fertility rate of adolescents (aged between 15 and 19 years) per 1,000 women of this age group	Births per 1,000 women	2021	4.60	-8.3%	↑	-13.7%	↑
3.8.1.1. Unmet need for medical care	Percentage	2021	1.10	10.6%	↓	175.0%	↓
3.8.2.1. Proportion of the population with major health expenses per household (>10%) as a percentage of the total household expenses	Percentage	2020	8.54	4.0%	↓	8.5%	↓
3.8.2.2. Proportion of the population with major health expenses per household (>25%) as a percentage of the total household expenses (%)	Percentage	2020	1.13	-6.1%	↑	0.0%	↔
3.9.3.1. Mortality rate attributed to involuntary poisonings	Per 100,000	2020	1.16	-4.3%	↑	0.0%	↔
3.a.1.1. Percentage of daily smokers. Population aged 15 and over	Percentage	2017	22.08	-1.3%	↑	n.d.	
3.b.1.1. Proportion of the population vaccinated against diphtheria	Percentage	2020	94.4	-0.02%	↔	-0.3%	↔
3.b.1.2. Proportion of the population vaccinated against tetanus	Percentage	2020	94.4	-0.02%	↔	-0.3%	↔
3.b.1.3. Proportion of the population vaccinated against pneumococcal diseases	Percentage	2020	93.7	1.9%	↑	-0.7%	↓
3.b.1.4. Proportion of the population vaccinated against diphtheria	Percentage	2020	93.9	-0.1%	↔	-0.4%	↔
3.b.1.5. Proportion of the population vaccinated against the human papillomavirus	Percentage	2020	81.8	0.7%	↑	3.5%	↑
3.b.2.1. Total gross official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Millions of Euros	2020	21.1	6.4%	↑	9.7%	↑
3.b.2.2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Millions of Euros	2020	21.1	8.0%	↑	9.7%	↑
3.c.1.1. Number of medical doctors per 10.000 population	People	2020	45.8	3.5%	↑	3.9%	↑
3.c.1.2. Number of dentists per 10.000 population	People	2020	8.4	2.3%	↑	2.4%	↑
3.c.1.3. Number of pharmacists per 10.000 population	People	2020	13.2	2.1%	↑	7.3%	↑
3.c.1.4. Number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10.000 population	People	2020	61	2.9%	↑	3.6%	↑
3.d.1.1. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (Average of 15 core capacity scores)	Percentage	2021	80	-1.9%	↓	-9.1%	↓