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Health indicators 2009

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Trends in health status
indicators in Spain and their
magnitude in the context of the
European Union



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DE ESPAÑA

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Y POLÍTICA SOCIAL

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European Union

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Presentation

Knowledge of the level, trend and distribution of population health, as well as its associated factors, is what informs health policy for the establishment of priorities and distribution of resources that make it possible to improve health. Thus, the need for health information in decision-making is based, not only on the evaluation of health status, but also on a large number of biological, demographic, social, economic and health factors that influence health status.

In most developed countries, a series of demographic and socioeconomic changes are currently taking place which, together with modifications in health-related lifestyles, determine in large measure the pattern of morbidity, disability and mortality from different health problems. Accordingly, institutions in both the health and non-health sectors have responded by developing different types of interventions aimed at reducing the impact of these changes on population health. Only with adequate information can we know the degree to which the objectives we pursue have been achieved.

Fortunately, Spain possesses a health information system that allows the development of a large variety of health indicators that can be used to periodically analyse the health situation. These indicators provide information on the magnitude of many health problems and their evolution over time at the national level and in the different autonomous communities, which makes it possible to evaluate their trends and geographic distribution. The availability of these indicators also allows comparison of the situation in Spain with the situation in other countries of the European Union.

This publication is an example of this type of analysis using various health indicators provided by the health information system. Medical professionals, health researchers, health managers and administrators, and laymen alike will find here replies to many of their questions about the importance of health problems in Spain.

Trinidad JIMÉNEZ GARCÍA-HERRERA
Minister of Health and Social Policy

Introduction

The term “health indicator” refers to a health-related characteristic of an individual or a population. In public health and health planning, population health indicators are used to show the magnitude of a health problem, to reflect changes in the level of population health over time, to show differences in health between populations, and to evaluate to extent to which the objectives of particular programmes have been achieved.

The objective of the health indicators in this publication is to provide information to enable evaluation of the magnitude and trend of different health phenomena in Spain and its autonomous communities. Another objective is to compare health status in Spain with that of countries in the European Union.

General characteristics

Four characteristics define the health indicators presented herein: 1) variety in the phenomena that reflect health status, 2) trend and geographic distribution 3) homogeneity of the estimates, and 4) rapid access to a large amount of health data.

Variety in the phenomena that reflect health status

Many reports and publications on health status are limited to a small number of general health indicators. Such reports and publications offer a global idea of the health situation in a specific geographic setting or in a particular population, but they do not offer detailed information, either because their indicators are not sufficiently specific, or because the information provided is not disaggregated by a series of relevant characteristics.

The present publication offers a wide variety of aspects that reflect health status in Spain: life expectancy and related indicators, mortality from the leading causes of death, morbidity from different diseases and accidents, disability and perceived health, maternal and child health and, finally, health-related habits and lifestyles. Within each of these aspects several specific indicators have been included for different health problems and, in most cases, the information is disaggregated by sex, age and autonomous community.

Trend and geographic distribution

Referral to events in the immediate or recent past does not always allow us to resolve controversies about the relevance of a health problem or to rule

out or confirm the effect of particular interventions designed to modify the health problem. This limitation is even greater in the case of many health phenomena, where the possibility of modification in the short term is very low. However, this disadvantage disappears, or at least is minimised, by presenting trends in these phenomena over a long series of years, making it possible to discern whether particular fluctuations in a specific period are the effect of given interventions or are simply an artefact that does not affect the overall temporal trend.

Similarly, consideration of whether the magnitude of a health problem in a population is high or low requires comparison with other populations. This is very important, not only because the magnitude of health problems helps us to establish priorities, but because a difference in the frequency of a health problem among areas is evidence of its vulnerability for those populations in which the frequency of the problem is highest. The present publication allows geographic comparison by offering data tables in which the autonomous community is one of the basic variables of disaggregation. It also makes it possible to place Spain in the context of the European Union by providing data tables and graphs in which health indicators in the Spanish population are compared with those in countries of the European Union.

It should be noted that this publication presents time series of health indicators throughout the present decade. However, longer series including previous years can also be obtained by accessing the website of the Ministry of Health and Social Policy (www.msps.es). This website should also be consulted to obtain some specific indicators if geographic disaggregation of the data is desired.

Rapid access to a large amount of health data

Identification of information sources where one can consult estimates of the magnitude and trend of different health phenomena can be costly and laborious. This is due to the large variety of data sources with relevant health information originating in administrative registries, health surveys, reporting systems and health statistics, which may depend on different organisations. Moreover, data are often presented in crude form, making it difficult to determine the real magnitude and trend of the phenomenon to be studied. This disadvantage disappears when estimates can be obtained from a single publication that has compiled the information after consulting different sources, in many cases outside the health sector, and has made a systematised analysis of the data contained. Thus, an added value of the present work is that it allows users of health data to rapidly access a large amount of information that is normally highly disperse.

Homogeneity of the estimates

As has been noted, the relevance of estimates regarding any health phenomenon or problem lies in the possibility of ranking priorities as a function of its trend and magnitude in comparison with other populations. However, it is not always easy to make comparisons when the data sources do not provide the definition of the indicators offered, since these may have varied over time, or when the data sources differ from one place to another.

The user of these data series for different health indicators can make comparisons among autonomous communities, since they have been developed from data sources that used the same data collection instrument throughout the country; consequently, the variables are defined in the same way in all autonomous communities. This makes it possible to compare regions without the bias that might be involved in comparing estimates from different data sources and from different geographic settings, which may have been made using highly heterogeneous methodologies.

For one of the most important health problems, the incidence of cancer, information does not exist for the whole country or for all autonomous communities, therefore estimates are presented from the Cancer Registries of some provinces and autonomous communities. It should also be mentioned that the complete series is not presented for some health indicators. This is because the definition of the variable used for its calculation has changed, thus the option chosen was to present the most recent estimate.

In the case of estimates for the different European Union countries, many of the health indicators are not derived from a common data source but from specific data sources in each country, and have been compiled or developed by European Union institutions or the World Health Organisation. However, most of the indicators shown are not very susceptible to bias since they are derived from registries or health surveys made in representative population samples.

Contents

The first part presents series of health indicators for Spain and its autonomous communities up to the last available year. The possibility of disaggregating each health indicator depends on the type of measure that the indicator reflects and the characteristics of the information source used. Whenever possible, however, the indicators are presented with the data disaggregated by age and sex at the national level. The estimates for the autonomous communities are not disaggregated by age and sex for many of

the indicators presented. However, estimates for men and women in the different autonomous communities can be obtained by accessing the aforementioned website.

The second part of the publication presents the situation in Spain with regard to countries of the European Union, using the latest available information for many of the health indicators. Fewer estimates are presented than in the first part due to the difficulties that international or supranational organisations encounter in compiling information for all their member countries. Indeed, as already noted, these organisations have to obtain and/or calculate health indicators from specific data sources in each country. This is often very complicated due to the heterogeneity of sources with regard to both methodology and definition of the measures.

Some of the health indicators presented strictly reflect population health status, while others can be considered indicators of health promotion. The former indicators include life expectancy, mortality, morbidity and disability, while the latter include selected indicators of maternal and child health and health-related habits and lifestyles. Accordingly, each part of the publication has been structured in six sections, and each section includes a large variety of indicators referring to these six aspects of population health. Finally, the user can consult the data sources used and methodological questions in the annexes.

I. Health indicators in Spain and its autonomous communities

1. Life expectancy

1.1. Life expectancy

Life expectancy (LE) is the classic way to estimate the health status of the population. This indicator reflects not only the level of health, but also the social, economic and health level of a specific area. Life expectancy at age x is the average number of years that an individual of age x is expected to live if current trends in age-specific mortality rates are maintained. This average refers to the whole group of individuals in the population, and not to any specific individual, who may live longer than indicated by life expectancy or, on the contrary, may die before the expected period of time.

This is a hypothetical measure, since it does not measure real probabilities of survival. It is calculated based on current mortality rates which, logically, are subject to change over time. Its primary advantage is that it can be used to compare different regions or countries and to observe its evolution over time, since it is not influenced by differences in the age structure of the different communities to be compared.

LE at birth in Spain in 2007 was 81.1 years. Obviously, as age increases, life expectancy declines: for example, in the same year 2007, life expectancy at age 1, 15, 45 and 65 years was 80.4, 66.5, 37.5 and 20.0 years, respectively. Although during most of the past century LE at one year of age was higher than LE at birth due to the burden of infant mortality during the first year of life, since 1980 LE at one year of age has been lower than LE at birth.

As in most of the developed countries, in Spain there has been an upward trend in this indicator at different ages throughout the past century. The increase in life expectancy at birth in the last decade — between 1995 and 2007 — was 3.1 years.

Since the early part of the 20th century, life expectancy has been higher in women than in men, with a gradual increase in the difference favouring women. In Spain, life expectancy at birth in 2007 was 77.8 years in men and 84.3 years in women. This difference in favour of women is maintained at all ages. At age 65, life expectancy in 2007 was 17.8 years in men and 21.9 years in women. However, the increase in life expectancy in recent years has been greater in men than in women. Between 1995 and 2007, life expectancy at birth increased by 3.5 years in men and 2.7 years in women. This is very possibly due to increased premature mortality in women, since the increase in life expectancy at age 65 in this period was smaller in men (1.7 years) than in women (1.9 years).

In 2007, the autonomous communities with the highest life expectancy at birth were Navarre and Madrid — 82.5 years in both regions, followed by Castilla and Leon, with 82.1 years — while Ceuta and Melilla, with 79.5 years, and Andalusia, with 79.8 years, were the communities with the lowest life expectancy. Life expectancy between 1995 and 2007 increased in all the autonomous communities. The largest increase occurred in Balearic Islands (4.5 years), Ceuta and Melilla (4.2 years) and in Basque Country (3.6 years), while the smallest increase was seen in Extremadura (4.2 years) and Castilla and Leon (2.8 years).

1.2. Disability-free life expectancy

As has been noted, life expectancy in most of the developed countries shows an upward trend over time; however, this does not necessarily mean that all the years of life by which this indicator increases are years spent in a good state of health, since individuals may suffer diseases and health problems that result in loss of quality of life even though they do not produce death immediately. This is generally the case with the so-called chronic diseases, which contribute to the progressively lower value of the mortality rate as an indicator of population health status. There is speculation as to whether increased life expectancy in the future will be accompanied by increased morbidity, with a progressive rise in chronic diseases and mental illness, or whether the longer duration of life will be spent with good health thanks to advances in medicine and disease prevention.

Thus, traditional measures of mortality are no longer sufficient to evaluate health status, which is characterised by diseases and health problems of a chronic nature that do not entail immediate death. It is, therefore, necessary to measure disease by its outcomes, like restriction of activity or disability. In this regard, the development of indices of health status in the population, like disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) — based on mortality and disability — make it possible to synthesise in a single measure not only the duration but also the quality of life.

DFLE at age x indicates the average number of years free of disability that a person at age x has left until death. The concept is similar to that of LE. It likewise possesses the advantage of not being influenced by the age structure of the communities to be compared, and the disadvantage of not using real probabilities of disability-free survival, since it is based on current age-specific rates of mortality and disability, which are subject to change over time.

Calculation of DFLE requires, in addition to mortality data, information on disability. The latter requirement is an important limitation

when evaluating trends, since the definition of disability in the data sources used must be similar during the study period. In Spain, the 1986 Survey on Disabilities, Impairments and Handicaps, was the first such survey to be conducted, but its definition of disability hampers comparison with subsequent surveys. Two large subsequent surveys have been made of the prevalence of disability in the population using similar methodology, which makes possible the study of trends: the 1999 Survey on Disabilities and Health Status and the 2008 Survey on Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Dependency, both carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INE in Spanish). Since it is highly unlikely that the magnitude of disability varies from one year to another, life expectancy in 2000 has been weighted by estimates of the prevalence of disability from the 1999 survey of disabilities, while the prevalence of disability in the 2008 survey has been applied to the life table for the year 2007. The methodology used, which was described by Sullivan in 1971, is based on the life table procedure and consists of applying the complement of the prevalence of disability to the years lived in each age interval.

In Spain, DFLE at birth in 2007 was 72.6 years — 71.3 in men and 73.8 in women — and differed substantially from LE. This difference with LE is precisely what expected years of disability is intended to reflect: the average number of years expected to be lived with disability. In 2007 the number of expected years of disability was 8.5 at birth — 6.5 in men and 10.5 in women. The differences between the sexes in LE are reduced substantially when years lived without disability are considered; thus, the gain in expected years of life in women with respect to men is made fundamentally at the expense of years lived with disability (figure 1.2). For example, life expectancy at birth in women was on average 6.5 years longer than in men in 2007; however, the mean number of disability-free years was only 2.6 years higher in women than in men.

With regard to trend, both LE and DFLE rose during this period, although the increase was slightly larger in DFLE (1.9 years) than in LE (1.7), with a consequent reduction in the number of expected years of disability between 2000 and 2007. This trend varied by sex: whereas in men the increase in DFLE between 2000 and 2007 (2.3 years) was appreciably larger than in LE (1.7 years), among women both LE and DFLE increased by 1.5 years. This is why expected years of disability in women did not decline during the period considered.

The autonomous communities with the lowest DFLE at birth in 2007 were Ceuta and Melilla (67.2), Murcia (70.3 years) and Andalusia (70.6 years), while the communities with the highest DFLE were La Rioja (76.0 years), Navarre (75 years) and Cantabria (74.8 years). The differences in expected years of disability (LE minus DFLE) were even greater: expected disability in

Ceuta and Melilla was 12.2 years, while in La Rioja it was 5.8 years. Except for Ceuta and Melilla, where DFLE decreased by 0.8 years between 2000 and 2007, DFLE increased in all the autonomous communities during the period considered, an increase that was especially notable in Cantabria (3.7 years) and Catalonia (3.6 years).

1.3. Life expectancy in good perceived health

Another indicator related with DFLE is life expectancy in good perceived health (LEGH); like DFLE, the main interest of this indicator is for the evaluation, in years, of the impact of the presence of diseases on the quality of life. The difference with DFLE is that the years of life are weighted by the subjective perception that subjects have of their own health status rather than weighting them by disability. Their advantage over DFLE is that the information on perceived health status is similar over time, since the instrument used to measure it has remained stable during the period.

LEGH at a particular age x represents the mean number of years of good health that remain to be lived by a person of that age until death. Like LE, it has the advantage of not being influenced by the age structure of the geographic areas to be compared, and the disadvantage of not using real probabilities of survival in good health, since it is obtained from age-specific mortality rates and from current self-assessed health.

LEGH has also been calculated using the method proposed by Sullivan in 1971, based on life tables. The mortality data were taken from the Vital Statistics of the Spanish Population, published by the National Statistics Institute, and data on self-assessed health status were taken from the National Health Surveys made by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs, which asked the question “In the last twelve months, would you say that your health status has been very good, good, fair, poor or very poor?” This information is used to obtain the total number of years lived by the population in good subjective health, with the prevalence of poor health estimated by the responses “fair”, “poor” and “very poor” to the question on self-assessed health status in the health interview surveys. The availability of periodic health surveys has made it possible to know how this index has evolved over time..

In Spain, LEGH at birth in 2007 was 55.3 years — 57.2 in men and 53.4 in women — and showed important differences as compared to LE. The average number of years expected to be lived in poor health (EYPH) was 25.7 years — 20.6 years in men and 30.9 years in women. As in the case of DFLE, expected LEGH reflects the fact that women live more years than men, but they live them in poorer perceived health. Another relevant

finding is that LEGH between 2002 and 2007 increased in men (0.9 years) but not in women, among whom it declined by half a year in the period considered.

The difference between autonomous communities with the highest and lowest expected LEGH was about 10 years. La Rioja (62.8 years), Castilla and Leon (61.3) and the Basque Country (59.8) were the communities with the highest LEGH, while Galicia (47.8), Murcia (50.7) and the Valencian Community (52.5) were the communities with the lowest LEGH. With regard to the trend in the indicator between 2002 and 2007, there were large variations by autonomous community: whereas in the Canary Islands LEGH rose by 7 years in the period considered, in the Valencian Community it fell by more than 6 years during this same period.

Table 1.1.1. Life expectancy at birth and at 1, 15, 45 and 65 years, by sex. Spain, 1995-2007

	1995	2000	2005	2007
Both sexes				
At birth	77.9	79.4	80.2	81.1
1 year	77.4	78.8	79.6	80.4
15 years	63.7	65.0	65.7	66.5
45 years	35.4	36.2	36.8	37.5
65 years	18.2	18.8	19.3	20.0
Men				
At birth	74.3	76.1	77.0	77.8
1 year	73.7	75.4	76.3	77.1
15 years	60.1	61.6	62.5	63.3
45 years	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.6
65 years	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8
Women				
At birth	81.6	82.8	83.5	84.3
1 year	81.0	82.1	82.8	83.6
15 years	67.2	68.3	68.9	69.8
45 years	38.3	39.0	39.6	40.4
65 years	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.9

**Table 1.1.2. Life expectancy at birth, by autonomous community and sex.
Spain, 2000-2007**

	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007
Total	79.4	80.2	81.1	76.1	77.0	77.8	82.8	83.5	84.3
Andalusia	78.3	78.8	79.8	75.0	75.6	76.7	81.6	82.1	82.9
Aragon	80.1	80.5	81.7	76.8	77.4	78.4	83.4	83.7	85.1
Asturias	79.2	79.8	80.4	75.4	76.1	76.7	83.0	83.4	84.0
Balearic Islands	78.7	80.4	81.6	75.4	77.4	78.7	82.2	83.5	84.6
Canary Islands	77.7	79.2	80.4	74.4	76.1	77.2	81.2	82.3	83.7
Cantabria	79.8	80.8	81.1	76.1	77.1	77.5	83.5	84.6	84.7
Castilla-La Mancha	80.1	80.8	81.5	77.3	78.0	78.9	83.0	83.7	84.3
Castilla and Leon	80.8	81.3	82.1	77.4	78.1	78.9	84.2	84.6	85.4
Catalonia	79.1	80.5	81.6	76.3	77.2	78.4	83.1	83.8	84.8
Valencian Community	78.8	79.6	80.6	75.5	76.5	77.5	82.1	82.7	83.7
Extremadura	79.0	79.7	80.6	75.8	76.3	77.5	82.4	83.2	83.9
Galicia	79.5	80.4	81.0	76.0	76.8	77.3	83.0	84.0	84.6
Madrid	80.4	81.4	82.5	76.9	78.1	79.2	83.7	84.4	85.5
Murcia	78.6	79.6	80.5	74.3	76.5	77.4	81.9	82.7	83.7
Navarre	80.7	81.5	82.5	77.3	78.5	79.2	84.2	84.6	85.9
Basque Country	79.9	80.8	81.6	76.2	77.2	78.2	83.6	84.3	85.0
La Rioja	80.5	81.2	81.8	76.9	78.0	78.2	84.4	84.5	85.6
Ceuta and Melilla	78.0	78.6/79.3	79.5	74.7	75.7/76.6	76.9	81.3	81.6/81.9	82.0

Table 1.2.1. Life expectancy (LE), disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) and expected years of disability (EYD) at birth and at 1, 15, 45 and 65 years, by sex. Spain, 2000 and 2007

	2000			2007		
	LE	DFLE	EYD	LE	DFLE	EYD
Both sexes						
At birth	79.4	70.7	8.7	81.1	72.6	8.5
1 year	78.8	70.0	8.8	80.4	71.8	8.5
15 years	65.0	56.4	8.6	66.5	58.2	8.3
45 years	36.2	28.4	7.9	37.5	29.8	7.7
65 years	18.8	12.2	6.7	20.0	13.5	6.5
Men						
At birth	76.1	69.0	7.1	77.8	71.3	6.5
1 year	75.4	68.4	7.1	77.1	70.6	6.5
15 years	61.6	54.8	6.8	63.3	57.1	6.2
45 years	33.3	27.3	6.1	34.6	29.1	5.5
65 years	16.7	11.7	5.0	17.8	13.2	4.6
Women						
At birth	82.8	72.4	10.4	84.3	73.8	10.5
1 year	82.1	71.7	10.4	83.6	73.1	10.5
15 years	68.3	58.1	10.2	69.8	59.4	10.3
45 years	39.0	29.4	9.6	40.4	30.6	9.7
65 years	20.6	12.6	8.1	21.9	13.7	8.2

Table 1.2.2. Life expectancy (LE), disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) and expected years of disability (EYD) at birth, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000 and 2007

	2000			2007		
	LE	DFLE	EYD	LE	DFLE	EYD
Total	79.4	70.7	8.7	81.1	72.6	8.5
Andalusia	78.3	67.9	10.4	79.8	70.6	9.2
Aragon	80.1	72.8	7.3	81.7	73.9	7.8
Asturias	79.2	71.1	8.1	80.4	72.5	7.9
Balearic Islands	78.7	71.3	7.4	81.6	74.1	7.6
Canary Islands	77.7	70.4	7.3	80.4	72.5	7.9
Cantabria	79.8	71.1	8.7	81.1	74.8	6.3
Castilla-La Mancha	80.1	71.0	9.1	81.5	72.4	9.2
Castilla and Leon	80.8	70.7	10.1	82.1	73.1	9.0
Catalonia	79.1	70.7	8.4	81.6	74.3	7.3
Valencian Community	78.8	70.9	7.9	80.6	71.1	9.5
Extremadura	79.0	70.0	9.0	80.6	71.1	9.5
Galicia	79.5	70.6	8.9	81.0	71.9	9.1
Madrid	80.4	73.1	7.3	82.5	74.0	8.5
Murcia	78.6	67.7	10.9	80.5	70.3	10.2
Navarre	80.7	72.8	7.9	82.5	75.0	7.5
Basque Country	79.9	72.8	7.1	81.6	73.9	7.8
La Rioja	80.5	75.1	5.4	81.8	76.0	5.8
Ceuta and Melilla	78.0	68.0	10.0	79.5	67.2	12.2

Table 1.3.1. Life expectancy (LE), life expectancy in good perceived health (LEGH) and expected years in poor perceived health (EYPH) at birth and at 1, 15, 45 and 65 years, by sex. Spain, 2002 and 2007

	2002			2007		
	LE	LEGH	EYPH	LE	LEGH	EYPH
Both sexes						
At birth	79.7	55.1	24.6	81.1	55.3	25.7
1 year	79.0	54.4	24.6	80.4	54.6	25.8
15 years	65.2	42.1	23.1	66.5	42.3	24.2
45 years	36.4	18.0	18.4	37.5	18.5	19.1
65 years	19.0	7.0	12.0	20.0	7.9	12.1
Men						
At birth	76.3	56.3	20.0	77.8	57.2	20.6
1 year	75.6	55.6	20.0	77.1	56.5	20.6
15 years	61.8	43.3	18.5	63.3	44.4	18.9
45 years	33.5	18.8	14.7	34.6	19.7	14.9
65 years	16.9	7.4	9.5	17.8	8.6	9.2
Women						
At birth	83.0	53.9	29.1	84.3	53.4	30.9
1 year	82.3	53.2	29.1	83.6	52.7	30.9
15 years	68.5	40.9	27.6	69.8	40.2	29.5
45 years	39.2	17.2	22.0	40.4	17.3	23.1
65 years	20.8	6.6	14.2	21.9	7.2	14.7

Table 1.3.2. Life expectancy (LE), life expectancy in good perceived health (LEGH) and expected years in poor perceived health (EYPH) at birth, by autonomous community, Spain, 2002 and 2007

	2002			2007		
	LE	LEGH	EYPH	LE	LEGH	EYPH
Total	79.7	55.1	24.6	81.1	55.3	25.8
Andalusia	78.4	51.2	27.2	79.8	54.8	25.0
Aragon	80.2	60.3	19.9	81.7	59.1	22.6
Asturias	79.5	50.9	28.6	80.4	53.8	26.6
Balearic Islands	79.4	51.4	28.0	1.6	57.8	23.8
Canary Islands	78.6	47.5	31.1	80.4	54.5	25.9
Cantabria	80.2	54.7	25.5	81.1	59.6	21.5
Castilla-La Mancha	80.2	51.3	28.9	81.5	55.2	26.3
Castilla and Leon	80.9	59.5	21.4	82.1	61.3	20.8
Catalonia	79.9	56.0	23.9	81.6	55.2	26.4
Valencian Community	78.9	59.3	19.6	80.6	52.5	28.1
Extremadura	79.3	52.9	26.4	80.6	52.6	28.0
Galicia	79.9	48.6	31.3	81.0	47.8	33.2
Madrid	80.6	57.7	22.9	82.5	58.6	23.9
Murcia	78.9	54.0	24.9	80.5	50.7	29.8
Navarre	80.9	60.2	20.7	82.5	57.6	24.9
Basque Country	80.1	59.5	20.6	81.6	59.8	21.8
La Rioja	80.5	62.3	18.2	81.8	62.8	19.0
Ceuta and Melilla	78.2/78.0	51.2	27/26.8	79.5	52.8	26.7

Figure 1.1. Trend in life expectancy in Spain at different ages, 1995-2007

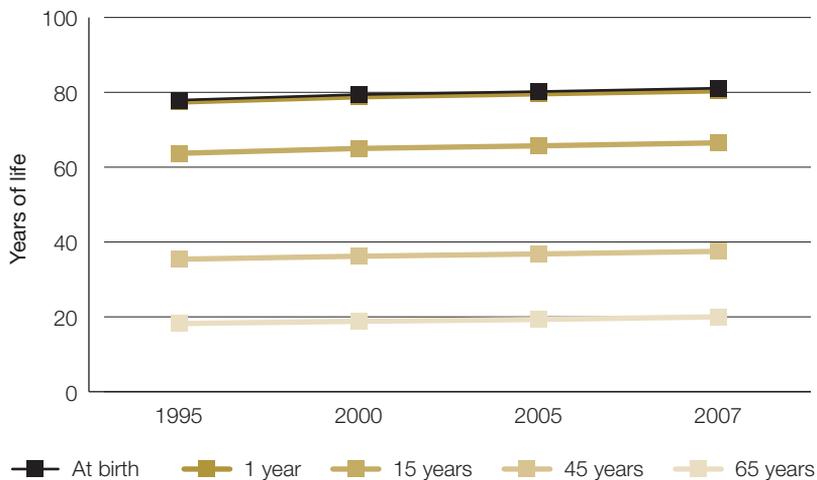


Figure 1.2. Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) and expected years of disability (EYD) by sex. Spain, 2000 and 2007

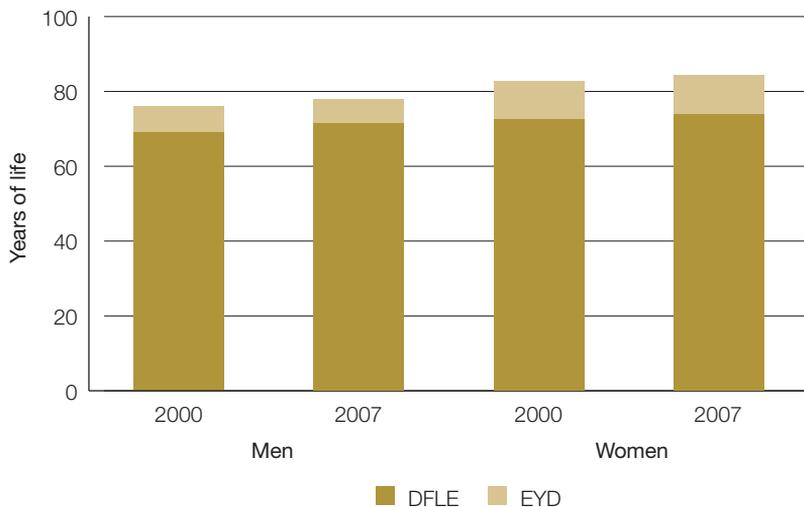
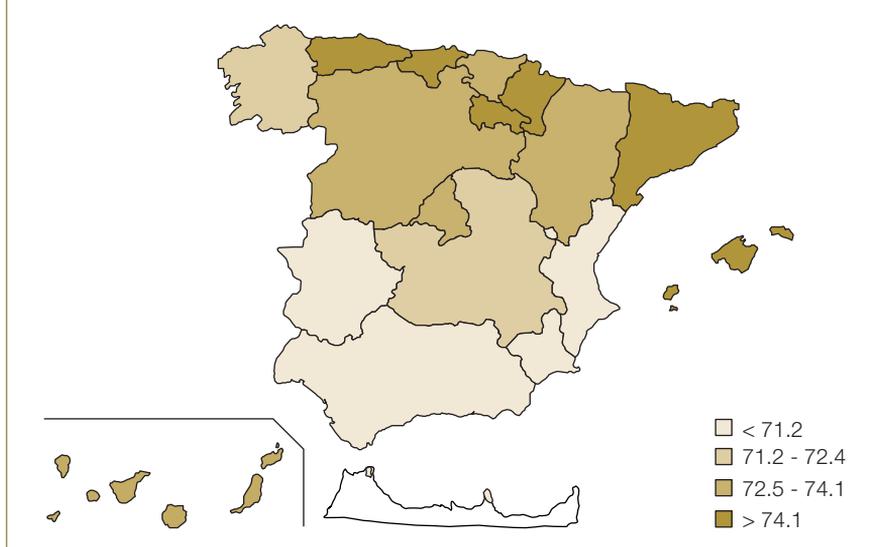


Figure 1.3. Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), by autonomous community. Spain, 2007



2. Mortality

Mortality data continue to be of great use in the evaluation of population health status, epidemiological surveillance and health planning. The completeness of information offered by the mortality registry, together with the objective nature of the phenomenon, makes mortality indicators a suitable instrument for monitoring health problems and establishing health priorities, given the limitations of other types of health indicators for making geographic and temporal comparisons.

Data on deaths in Spain are included in the Vital Statistics of the Population produced by the National Statistics Institute (INE in Spanish). The process established for the collection of data to be included in the mortality registry begins when the INE sends the Statistical Bulletins on Death (BED in Spanish) and the Statistical Bulletins on Deliveries (BEP in Spanish) to all the Civil Registry offices. The BED must be completed for all deaths occurring after 24 hours of life. The BEP contains a section to collect information on all late fetal deaths and all live births dying within the first 24 hours of life.

The section of the statistical bulletins referring to the causes of death must be completed and signed by the same physician who certifies the death or attends the delivery; the remaining data are recorded by the family members or other persons obliged by law to make the declaration. The Civil Registries send the data on the variables included in these bulletins for incorporation into the mortality registry. The cause of death is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Between 1980 and 1998 the ICD 9th Revision was in force, with 17 large groups and 1,178 categories of causes of death. In 1999, the ICD 10th revision came into effect, with 21 large groups and 2,036 categories of causes of death.

Traditionally, the INE first coded the demographic variables and then coded the cause of death. However, since 1983 the INE has established cooperative agreements with the autonomous communities, so that the regional statistics departments code the cause of death from the aforementioned bulletins of those deaths occurring within their territory. The autonomous communities then return the duly coded bulletins to the INE, after incorporating the information contained on each deceased person into their respective mortality registries.

2.1. General mortality

In 2007, there were 859 deaths in Spain for every 100,000 inhabitants. The mortality rate in men was 908 per 100,000, while in women it was 811 per

100,000. General mortality is an inverse indicator of life expectancy. As already noted, women have a higher life expectancy than men. This is reflected in the number of deaths in the elderly: whereas 57% of deaths in men in 2007 occurred in persons aged 75 or over, women who died at age 75 or over constituted 79% of all deaths.

The trend in the last two decades was similar in men and women: between 1990 and 2007, the age-adjusted mortality rate declined by about 27% in both sexes. The percent decrease in the adjusted mortality rate between 200 and 2007 was half of that: around 13%.

Navarre and Madrid were the autonomous communities with lowest general mortality in 2007: their age-adjusted mortality was around 12% lower than the mortality rate for the nation overall. The highest general mortality was observed in Ceuta, where the age-adjusted mortality rate was 21% higher than the national mean, and in Andalusia, with a rate 12% higher than that of the nation overall.

2.2. Mortality from non-communicable diseases

Most deaths in Spain, the same as in other countries with a similar socioeconomic level, are produced as a result of non-communicable diseases. Cardiovascular disease and cancer alone are responsible for three-fifths of all deaths.

Mortality from cardiovascular diseases

In the overall population, cardiovascular diseases constitute the leading cause of death. In 2007, 32% of deaths were produced from this cause of death. However, whereas in women they are the first cause of death, with 36% of deaths, in men they are the second cause of death, after cancer, with 28% of deaths.

In 2007, 277 persons per 100,000 population died from cardiovascular diseases in Spain. In men the rate was 257 per 100,000, while in women it was 295 per 100,000. Between 1990 and 2007 the risk of mortality, evaluated by the age-adjusted mortality rate, declined by about 40% in both men and women. Half of this decline has been produced in the current decade.

Nearly 60% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases are due to ischaemic heart disease and to cerebrovascular disease. Indeed, ischaemic heart disease comprises a substantial proportion of cardiovascular disease mortality. In 2007, some 30% of these deaths were due to ischaemic heart disease, and the mortality rate was 83 per 100,000 population. In men,

deaths from ischaemic heart disease in that year represented 37% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a mortality rate of 96 per 100,000, whereas in women they represented 24% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a mortality rate of 70 per 100,000.

The evolution of the risk of mortality, evaluated by the trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate, shows that between 1990 and 2007 the risk of mortality from ischaemic heart disease decreased by about 30% in Spain, in both men and women (figure 2.1). However, most of this decline has been observed in the present decade: between 2000 and 2007 the decline in the age-adjusted mortality rate was 22%.

This reduction in ischaemic heart disease mortality, which has also been seen in other developed countries since the beginning of the last third of the 20th century, has probably been influenced by lower incidence of the disease, as a result of reduced exposure of the population to the risk factors, together with improved patient survival due to better treatments.

Mortality from ischaemic heart disease presents a characteristic geographic pattern, with higher mortality seen in the southeast and lower mortality in the north (figure 2.2). The only exception to this is Asturias, which has a relatively high mortality. The autonomous community with the highest mortality from ischaemic heart disease in 2007 was the Canary Islands. This region had an age-adjusted mortality rate almost 50% higher than mortality in Spain. A high mortality rate from this disease was also seen in Ceuta and the Valencian Community, about 32% and 26% higher than that of Spain, respectively. The Basque Country, Navarre and Cantabria were the autonomous communities with the lowest mortality from this disease: the age-adjusted mortality rate from ischaemic heart disease in these communities was over 20% lower than mortality in the nation overall.

The other disease that contributes to the large number of cardiovascular deaths in the developed countries is cerebrovascular disease. In 2007, cerebrovascular disease, with a mortality rate of 74 per 100,000 population and 27% of all cardiovascular mortality, was the second most frequent cause of death from cardiovascular diseases, after ischaemic disease. In Spain, as in other Mediterranean countries, cerebrovascular disease has traditionally been the leading cause of cardiovascular death. However, since the latter half of the 1990s, Spain and the Mediterranean countries have become more like countries in central and northern Europe with regard to the proportion of deaths represented by the two causes of death, since ischaemic heart disease currently constitutes the most frequent cause of cardiovascular mortality. In men, deaths from cerebrovascular disease in 2007 represented about 25% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a mortality rate of 63 per 100,000, while in women they

represented 28% of deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a mortality rate of 83 per 100,000.

The same as in other developed countries, mortality from cerebrovascular diseases has exhibited a downward trend throughout the second half of the 20th century. For example, from 1990 to 2007, the risk of mortality from cerebrovascular disease in Spain fell by 52% in men and 56% in women (figure 2.3) — and half of this decline has been produced since the year 2000.

As in the case of mortality from ischaemic heart disease, mortality from cerebrovascular disease is higher in the southwest region (figure 2.4). Andalusia and Murcia were the autonomous communities with highest mortality in 2007, about 42% and 29% higher, respectively, than the rate for all of Spain. Madrid and the Canary Islands were the autonomous communities with lowest mortality, about 33% and 28% lower, respectively, than the mean for the whole country.

Mortality from cancer

Cancer refers to a collection of different diseases in which one or more cells of the organism are altered so that they proliferate uncontrollably, producing millions of cells with the same abnormality, some of which may spread to other parts of the organism and even invade them.

In Spain, as in other countries with a similar socioeconomic level, malignant tumours represent the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular diseases. In 2007, the mortality rate from malignant tumours was 223 per 100,000 population, which represented 26% of all deaths in that year. In men, the rate of malignant tumours was 282 per 100,000 population, which represented 31% of all deaths, while in women the mortality rate was 165 per 100,000 population and about 20% of all deaths.

Although the relative importance of cancer has increased in the developed countries, this is not due to an increase in the mortality rate, which is slightly declining. For example, since the mid-1990s, the age-adjusted mortality rate in Spain has decreased by about 12% in both men and women.

Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchus and lung is the malignant neoplasm that produces most deaths in men: around 27% of cancer deaths in men in Spain were caused by this tumour in 2007, with a mortality rate of 78 per 100,000 population. In women, mortality from this malignant tumour represented 6% of all cancer deaths and a mortality rate of 12 per 100,000 population.

The risk of mortality from lung cancer increased continuously in men throughout the second half of the 20th century until 1995, when the trend

was inverted and began to decline (figure 2.5). Specifically, the mortality rate from lung cancer in men fell by 10% in Spain between 1995 and 2007. In women, on the other hand, the mortality rate varied little until the beginning of the 1990s; furthermore, it was extraordinarily low compared with other countries with a similar socioeconomic level. After that time, however, the trend in the risk of lung cancer mortality in women was inverted, such that between 1990 and 2007 the adjusted mortality rate increased by 73% (figure 2.5). Smoking is considered the main risk factor for lung cancer: between 80% and 90% of deaths from this cause in the developed countries have been attributed to smoking. The different trend observed in men and women probably reflects the gradual cessation of smoking on the part of men and the uptake of this habit on the part of women.

The autonomous communities with highest mortality from malignant lung tumour in 2007 were Extremadura and Asturias, whose age-adjusted mortality rate was 25% and 22% higher than the national average. For their part, the autonomous communities with the lowest mortality were La Rioja and Castilla and Leon, with rates that were 33% and 11% lower than the national average.

The most frequent malignant neoplasm in women is malignant tumour of the breast. In Spanish women, the rate of mortality from this tumour in 2007 was 26 per 100,000. Some 16% of all cancer deaths in women were due to that cause in 2007. Similar to the rest of the developed countries, mortality from this tumour showed an upward trend until the latter half of the 1990s, when the trend was inverted. Between 1993 and 2007, the risk of mortality from breast cancer in women declined by 27% (figure 2.6). This reduction in breast cancer mortality, which has also been observed in other countries, may be due both to decreased incidence resulting from changes in the risk factors and to increased survival thanks to improved treatment or to the impact of breast cancer screening programmes.

The magnitude of mortality from malignant tumour of the breast in women is moderately homogeneous among autonomous communities (figure 2.7). In 2007 the Balearic Islands and Asturias were the autonomous communities with highest mortality from this tumour — about 19% and 10% higher than the national average, respectively — whereas La Rioja and Cantabria were the autonomous communities with the lowest mortality from this tumour — some 16% and 22% lower than the national average, respectively.

Colon cancer is the second most frequent malignant tumour in most western countries, after lung cancer in men and breast cancer in women. In 2007 it represented 10% of deaths from all malignant tumours in Spain, with a mortality rate of 23 per 100,000 population. In men it represented

9.5% of all deaths from malignant tumours and a mortality rate of 27 per 100,000 population while in women it represented 12% of all deaths and a mortality rate of 20 per 100,000 population. This malignant tumour primarily affects the elderly: almost three-fourths of the deaths are produced after 70 years of age.

Colon cancer mortality showed an upward trend during the second half of the 20th century. In Spain, mortality from stomach cancer in the late 1970s was three times higher than mortality from colon cancer; however, due to the major decline in the risk of stomach cancer and the gradual increase in the frequency of colon cancer, mortality from colon cancer in the early 1990s surpassed mortality from gastric cancer. Between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality, evaluated by the age-adjusted mortality rate, increased by 34% in men and by 8% in women (figure 2.8).

The autonomous communities with highest mortality from malignant tumour of the colon in 2007 were La Rioja and Castilla and Leon, where the age-adjusted mortality rate was 18% and 11% higher than the national average, respectively. The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla had the lowest mortality rates from this tumour, followed by Cantabria and Castilla-La Mancha, with 14% and 12% lower than the national average, respectively.

Mortality from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, chronic liver disease and liver cirrhosis, and Alzheimer's disease

The rest of the causes of death, besides cardiovascular diseases and malignant tumours, contribute in much smaller proportion to total mortality. Most notable among these causes of death are chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, chronic liver disease and Alzheimer's disease, which make up 10.5% of all deaths.

In 2007, deaths due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease represented 4% of all deaths, with a mortality rate of 35 per 100,000 population. In men, deaths from this cause represented 5.9% of all deaths and a mortality rate of 53 per 100,000, while in women 2.1% of deaths were due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, with a mortality rate of 17 per 100,000. Deaths from this cause are produced at more advanced ages: slightly more than three-fourths occur in persons over 74 years of age.

Mortality from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease showed an upward trend until the mid 1990s. Between 1990 and 2007 the risk of mortality from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease declined by 33% in men and 45% in women (figure 2.9). In addition to the city of Ceuta,

Asturias and Murcia were the autonomous communities with highest mortality from this disease in 2007 — about 30% higher than the national average — while La Rioja and Madrid were the autonomous communities with lowest mortality — about 30% lower than the national average.

Deaths from diabetes mellitus represented 2.6% of all deaths occurring in Spain in 2007 and a mortality rate of 22.6 per 100,000. In men, deaths from diabetes mellitus represented 2% of all deaths and a mortality rate of 19.0 per 100,000 population, while in women it represented 3.2% of deaths and a mortality rate of 26 per 100,000. It is assumed that mortality underestimates the magnitude of this disease, since the study of the underlying cause of death shows us only the number of person dying *from* diabetes mellitus, making it difficult to know those who die *with* diabetes mellitus.

In the last 20 years, mortality from this disease in Spain has undergone a slow but gradual decline, the same as in other countries with a similar level of socioeconomic development. Improved control of the risk factors associated with morbidity and mortality in diabetics, together with increased survival in these patients, may have contributed to this decreased mortality in the developed countries. Between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality from this disease in Spain fell by 15% in men and by 40% in women (figure 2.10). Because of this difference between men and women in the magnitude of the decline, the age-adjusted mortality rate, traditionally higher in women than in men, is now higher in men. Specifically, starting in 1998, the age-adjusted mortality rate has been higher in men than in women.

Mortality from diabetes mellitus in Spain exhibits a geographic pattern: the communities in the southeast have the highest mortality (figure 2.11). The autonomous community with the highest mortality from diabetes mellitus in 2007 was the Canary Islands — about 3 times higher than the national average. Madrid and Galicia, for their part, were the autonomous communities with lowest mortality — 50% and 32% less than the national average, respectively.

Liver cirrhosis and chronic liver disease were responsible for 1.3% of deaths in 2007, with a mortality rate of 11 per 100,000 population. In men, the percentage of deaths produced by this disease was 1.8, with a mortality rate of 16.3 per 100,000 population, while in women the percentage was 0.7, with a mortality rate of 5.8 per 100,000 population. In the last two decades mortality from this disease has declined considerably: between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality from this disease in Spain fell by 52% in men and by 61% in women (figure 2.12).

Melilla and the autonomous communities of Andalusia and Asturias experienced the highest mortality from liver cirrhosis and chronic liver

disease in 2007, with an age-adjusted mortality rate 43%, 37% and 34% higher than the national average, respectively. Navarre and Madrid were the autonomous communities with lowest mortality: their age-adjusted mortality rate was 41% and 33% 38% lower than the age-adjusted mortality rate for Spain, respectively.

Finally, Alzheimer's disease caused 2.6% of all deaths in 2007 — 1.5% in men and 3.8% in women. Over 90% of deaths from this disease occurred in persons over 74 years of age. The number of deaths per 100,000 population was 13 in men and 31 in women. Since 1990, the risk of mortality from this disease has increased 5-fold in men and 7-fold in women, as can be observed in figure 2.13. It cannot be ruled out that such a spectacular increase is due to a change in the diagnostic patterns of physicians, who may now diagnose as Alzheimer's diseases that formerly were not so classified.

In 2007, Ceuta, Melilla and Catalonia had the highest mortality from Alzheimer's disease, with age-adjusted mortality rates that were, respectively 80%, 60% and 30% higher than the national age-adjusted mortality rate. Madrid and Cantabria were the autonomous communities with the lowest age-adjusted mortality rates: 36% and 29% lower than the rate for Spain, respectively.

2.3. Mortality from external causes

In 2007, 4.1% of all deaths in Spain were due to the external causes of injury and poisoning. A particularly important fact about these causes of death is that in the early 1990s half of these deaths occurred before age 45; in 2007, however, only 35% of these deaths were produced before that age. For each death from these causes in women, there were 2.2 in men. In fact, in men they represented 5.4% of all deaths and a mortality rate of 49? per 100,000 population, while in women they represented 2.7% of all deaths and a mortality rate of 21? per 100,000 population. Until the early 1990s, mortality for the external causes of injury and poisoning did not show a uniform trend, as periods of increase were followed by periods of decline. Since the early 1990s, however, mortality from this group of causes of death has undergone a clearly downward trend. Between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality decreased by 41% in men and by 33% in women.

Mortality from these causes of death also varied among autonomous communities. In 2007, the highest risk of mortality was observed in Galicia and Murcia, regions in which the magnitude was, respectively, 26% and 19%

higher than the average for Spain. Ceuta, Melilla and the autonomous community of Madrid had the lowest mortality, with 65%, 32% and 25% lower than the national average.

Mortality from traffic accidents

About 25% of deaths from external causes in Spain in 2007 were due to traffic accidents. The contribution of traffic accident deaths to deaths from all external causes has been declining in Spain: in 1990 they represented 42% and in 2000, 35%.

Traffic accidents represented 1% of all causes of death, although the proportion in the population aged 15-44 years was 14%. Indeed, the health importance of these types of accidents lies in the fact that they affect young persons: some 54% of traffic accident deaths occur in persons between 15 and 44 years of age, and 80% of these deaths are produced in persons under 65. However, the same as occurs with all accidents, mortality is only a partial indicator of the magnitude of the problem, given the disabilities they also produce.

Mortality from traffic accidents is much more frequent in men than in women: for each death in women in 2007, there were 4 deaths in men. In fact, the mortality rate in men that year was 14.2 per 100,000 population, whereas in women it was 3.6 per 100,000 population. From the late 1970s to the early 1990s, mortality from this cause of death showed a sinusoidal trend; since 1990, however, the risk of mortality from this cause of death has undergone a downward trend. Specifically, between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality from traffic accidents in men and women decreased by 60%, although most of this decline was produced between 2000 and 2007 (figure 2.14).

The highest age-adjusted mortality rate in 2007 was seen in La Rioja and Murcia, where the magnitude was, respectively, 85% and 50% higher than the rate for Spain. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the autonomous community of Madrid showed the lowest age-adjusted mortality rates: 79%, 68% and 42% lower than the global rate for Spain, respectively.

Mortality from suicide

The same as in the case of traffic accidents, this cause of death is much more frequent in men than in women: for each suicide in women in Spain in 2007, there were 3 suicides in men. The suicide mortality rate in that year was 11 per 100,000 in men and 3.5 per 100,000 in women. In the last 15 years, the risk of mortality from suicide in Spain has varied little, after an upward

trend observed until the mid-1980s (figure 2.15). Nonetheless, since 2003 there has been a slight decline: between 2003 and 2007, the age-adjusted mortality rate fell by 15% in men and by 9% in women.

Melilla and Navarre had the highest risk of mortality from suicide in 2007, with an age-adjusted mortality rate around 50% higher than the national average. Cantabria and Madrid were the autonomous communities with the lowest age-adjusted mortality rate, about 64% lower than the rate for Spain.

2.4. Mortality from communicable diseases

Deaths from the group of infectious diseases in the International Classification of Diseases represented 2% of all deaths in 2007. This percentage was 1% in 1985, before the emergence of AIDS, and rose to almost 3% in the mid 1980s. Since that year, the proportion of mortality due to infectious diseases has been going down, due mainly to the decline in AIDS mortality until the year 2000, after which it has levelled off. In 2007, the infectious disease mortality rate was 17.3 per 100,000 population (18.9 in men and 15.8 in women). After the increase observed between 1985 and 1995, the mortality risk declined by 54% in men and 27% in women between 1995 and 2007.

Mortality from AIDS

As previously noted, AIDS mortality rose considerably between 1985 and 1995, but the trend thereafter is clearly downward. The largest number of AIDS death in Spain was seen in 1995, with 4,529 deaths in men and 1,053 in women. In 2007, there were 1,059 AIDS deaths in men and 248 in women, which represented a mortality rate per 100,000 population of 4.8 and 1.1, respectively. Between 1995 and 2007, the risk of mortality from AIDS declined by 80% in both men and women (figure 2.16). The greatest risk of AIDS mortality in 2007 was seen in Ceuta, with an age-adjusted mortality rate 85% higher than the rate for all of Spain, and in Andalusia and the Balearic Islands, with an age-adjusted mortality rate 25% higher. The lowest rates of AIDS mortality, after Melilla, were in Castilla-La Mancha and Navarre: about 45% less than the rate for Spain.

Mortality from influenza and pneumonia

The International Classification of Diseases does not include influenza and pneumonia within the group of infectious diseases, but within the

group of respiratory diseases. Nevertheless, because these are acute communicable diseases, they are included here in the section dealing with communicable diseases.

Influenza and pneumonia are among the leading causes of death in most of the developed countries. In Spain, 2.2% of deaths in 2007 were due to this cause. These diseases affect persons of advanced age: 83% of deaths were produced in persons aged 75 years or older. The mortality rate per 100,000 population in 2007 was 20.3 in men and 18.2 in women. Between 1990 and 2007, the risk of mortality from influenza and pneumonia declined by about 35% in men and women (figure 2.17). Madrid and Extremadura were the autonomous communities with highest mortality from influenza and pneumonia in 2007 — 58% and 54% higher than the national average, respectively — while Catalonia had the lowest mortality — 40% lower than the national average.

2.5. Mortality from causes related with smoking and alcohol

The selection of causes of death related with smoking and alcohol varies depending on the method used. Here, the method proposed by the World Health Organisation has been followed. To evaluate the trend in mortality from smoking-related causes, we include all deaths from mouth cancer, pharyngeal cancer, cancer of the larynx, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung, cancer of the oesophagus, ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. With regard to the evaluation of the trend in mortality from causes related with alcohol consumption, the deaths included are those due to cancer of the oesophagus, cancer of the larynx, alcohol dependence syndrome, chronic liver disease and liver cirrhosis, and the external causes of injury and poisoning.

In accordance with this criterion, mortality from causes related with smoking and alcohol decreased in Spain between 1990 and 2007. The age-adjusted mortality rate for smoking-related causes declined by 32% in men and by 43% in women between those two years, while the age-adjusted mortality rate for causes related with alcohol consumption fell by 45% in both sexes. Madrid was the autonomous community with the lowest mortality in 2007 for causes related with smoking and alcohol, while Andalusia and Galicia were the autonomous communities with the highest mortality for causes related with smoking and with alcohol, respectively.

2.6. Mortality from causes related with the quality of the health system

Interest is growing in the development of indicators of quality of care that can help to establish the effectiveness of health programmes and services and to control the quality of the outcome of the process of care. Some mortality indicators can be used to evaluate the quality of care, since it is assumed that deaths from certain causes of death should not have occurred if the health system was functioning adequately. Some of these causes that can be identified are appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction, and adverse effects of therapeutic agents.

In 2007 there were 2,118 deaths in Spain from hernia and intestinal obstruction, which represented a mortality rate of 4.7 per 100,000 population. Some 90% of the deaths were produced in persons older than 70 years of age. Notable in the mortality trend for this cause of death is that, after a decline in the 1980s, the mortality rate for this disease has stabilised since 1990 (figure 2.18). Melilla and La Rioja had the highest risk of mortality in 2007 — about 50% higher than the national average — while the Canary Islands and Asturias had the lowest risk of mortality — 43% and 32% lower than the national average.

There were 67 deaths from appendicitis in 2007, representing a mortality rate of 0.15 per 100,000 population. Three-fourths of these deaths occurred in persons over 70. The risk of mortality from this cause of death varied little between 1990 and 2002, but between 2002 and 2007 it declined by 38%. Cantabria and La Rioja were the two communities with the highest mortality rate from this cause of death in 2007.

Finally, in 2007 there were 147 deaths from adverse effects of therapeutic agents, representing a mortality rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population. Some 85% of these deaths occurred in persons over 70. The risk of mortality from this cause of death rose continuously in the two decades before 2003; between 2003 and 2007, however, the age-adjusted mortality rate for this cause increased by 50%. Castilla-La Mancha and the Canary Islands were the autonomous communities with the two highest rates of mortality from the adverse effects of therapeutic agents in 2007, more than double the global rate for Spain.

Table 2.1.1. All causes of death. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	895.1	884.4	892.2	916.2	871.2	892.6	843.0	858.8
< 1	448.2	410.3	419.4	403.4	406.5	388.0	368.5	357.0
1-4	26.0	24.6	25.4	27.2	22.4	21.7	19.9	20.8
5-14	16.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	13.1	12.5	12.1	11.9
15-24	54.6	49.7	50.0	50.9	45.8	44.8	40.0	38.7
25-34	79.6	75.8	72.0	69.9	63.7	59.2	54.2	51.7
35-44	154.0	146.7	143.7	143.3	134.1	130.2	124.1	120.4
45-54	321.2	318.0	317.2	313.7	308.4	299.0	293.3	289.7
55-64	723.6	707.2	681.1	682.6	662.6	662.7	642.6	647.5
65-74	1,828.3	1,788.2	1,764.4	1,767.3	1,672.6	1,684.1	1,584.2	1,574.5
75 and +	7,717.8	7,523.8	7,579.7	7,784.1	7,275.5	7,462.7	6,908.6	7,050.2
Age-adjusted rate	611.5	595.8	592.7	600.1	565.2	568.5	532.3	534.0
Men								
All ages	960.8	950.6	953.7	969.1	928.8	944.3	893.7	907.8
< 1	478.9	443.9	465.8	435.4	449.8	433.7	412.0	379.5
1-4	29.1	28.4	27.7	29.3	23.5	24.8	21.3	21.4
5-14	19.1	17.3	17.1	17.1	15.8	14.3	14.9	13.7
15-24	80.0	73.6	73.4	74.3	66.4	65.9	59.0	57.1
25-34	117.9	109.4	105.1	102.3	91.6	85.2	77.3	73.6
35-44	218.4	206.9	203.0	199.3	187.3	180.4	167.4	165.0
45-54	461.2	452.3	450.8	439.9	438.7	423.3	413.6	402.0
55-64	1,064.5	1,045.8	1,002.8	1,006.0	972.3	974.7	950.3	949.9
65-74	2,619.7	2,565.0	2,545.6	2,543.3	2,404.6	2,428.0	2,281.2	2,273.6
75 and +	8,900.7	8,712.0	8,722.4	8,879.1	8,393.1	8,549.6	7,918.9	8,102.8
Age-adjusted rate	812.5	794.0	787.4	791.7	750.0	751.5	704.1	705.3
Women								
All ages	832.0	820.7	833.1	865.0	815.5	842.4	793.6	810.9
< 1	415.5	374.7	370.4	369.5	360.5	339.3	322.2	333.1
1-4	22.8	20.7	22.9	24.9	21.3	18.5	18.3	20.2
5-14	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.9
15-24	28.0	24.7	25.5	26.3	24.2	22.5	20.0	19.3
25-34	40.1	41.1	37.4	36.0	34.2	31.5	29.6	28.1
35-44	89.5	86.2	83.8	86.5	79.7	78.6	79.2	73.9
45-54	183.3	185.8	185.5	189.2	179.9	176.2	174.4	178.5
55-64	404.1	389.0	378.1	377.5	370.4	368.2	352.2	362.2
65-74	1,162.7	1,134.0	1,105.8	1,112.3	1,053.5	1,053.3	991.2	977.2
75 and +	7,012.1	6,809.6	6,887.8	7,115.9	6,588.3	6,789.1	6,277.3	6,387.9
Age-adjusted rate	450.2	437.1	435.9	445.4	415.8	419.5	391.7	394.0

Table 2.1.2. All causes of death. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	895.1	884.4	892.2	916.2	871.2	892.6	843.0	858.8
Andalusia	830.0	817.8	833.6	864.2	828.1	852.3	795.4	816.4
Aragon	1,050.4	1,060.8	1,073.2	1,120.2	1,065.8	1,093.5	1,026.1	1,032.4
Asturias	1,165.6	1,122.3	1,170.9	1,202.9	1,184.4	1,199.8	1,166.7	1,196.4
Balearic Islands	874.2	814.9	799.7	800.3	746.1	757.5	726.4	703.2
Canary Islands	704.9	679.0	658.6	669.2	663.4	662.8	643.4	650.8
Cantabria	1,002.7	950.8	982.4	995.5	951.3	969.1	972.7	990.1
Castilla-La Mancha	965.7	985.8	990.1	987.0	948.0	961.6	905.0	929.9
Castilla and Leon	1,043.1	1,032.1	1,072.6	1,097.5	1,068.3	1,110.6	1,054.4	1,097.6
Catalonia	894.7	893.7	901.5	924.9	860.0	900.5	826.6	837.4
Valenc. Community	904.7	904.7	900.3	924.1	860.7	878.7	821.8	828.5
Extremadura	978.7	976.1	995.4	1,055.4	976.3	1,044.0	965.9	999.3
Galicia	1,072.4	1,049.9	1,051.3	1,102.7	1,053.5	1,082.1	1,080.3	1,105.2
Madrid	723.5	720.7	714.2	734.6	699.1	694.6	666.1	677.2
Murcia	794.4	772.5	776.5	776.6	747.8	754.5	718.6	723.4
Navarre	898.7	869.2	890.5	922.4	867.3	889.0	836.7	859.6
Basque Country	879.9	869.8	893.3	923.1	889.8	921.0	873.8	903.6
La Rioja	944.0	922.3	942.9	956.4	915.0	961.8	874.8	920.0
Ceuta	632.8	639.1	712.1	693.1	687.6	696.2	669.6	747.9
Melilla	420.8	391.9	437.0	443.8	443.7	404.7	442.2	415.5
Adjusted rate								
Total	611.5	595.8	592.7	600.1	565.2	568.5	532.3	534.0
Andalusia	679.7	660.4	662.1	675.3	637.5	642.8	593.4	598.4
Aragon	565.9	558.4	554.7	570.1	546.2	540.4	504.3	505.8
Asturias	638.1	599.7	605.4	617.9	588.8	587.0	565.9	561.9
Balearic Islands	651.7	602.2	592.8	587.0	548.5	553.1	528.8	511.0
Canary Islands	681.2	653.8	628.2	630.1	614.6	602.2	575.2	568.9
Cantabria	603.6	559.0	568.4	561.0	533.0	529.4	529.3	531.5
Castilla-La Mancha	565.3	569.6	560.6	555.2	532.6	536.7	497.3	509.9
Castilla and Leon	535.7	516.9	529.0	527.7	502.3	512.6	481.8	489.0
Catalonia	588.6	580.0	576.3	584.7	543.9	559.0	512.3	512.0
Valenc. Community	644.9	637.2	631.7	643.7	596.9	602.4	558.2	557.1
Extremadura	630.7	616.4	614.5	639.3	581.8	603.4	553.7	557.8
Galicia	599.7	574.6	564.7	578.8	542.9	547.9	537.6	536.8
Madrid	549.4	543.1	533.6	543.7	510.3	499.3	472.1	472.6
Murcia	658.2	633.2	629.7	626.5	596.2	591.6	561.1	559.1
Navarre	547.1	522.6	529.3	530.3	497.5	495.3	467.6	471.3
Basque Country	588.7	564.7	566.3	568.5	535.4	536.6	500.7	508.0
La Rioja	549.4	538.9	546.5	544.1	513.1	526.0	479.8	498.9
Ceuta	663.0	660.9	733.5	691.1	665.3	657.1	608.0	644.6
Melilla	711.0	645.9	704.2	691.8	671.7	583.9	619.5	578.0

Table 2.2.1. Diseases of the circulatory system. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	312.2	305.5	304.5	309.0	290.1	292.4	274.0	276.6
< 1	2.8	2.5	3.9	4.9	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.2
1-4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
5-14	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
15-24	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2
25-34	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.4	4.9
35-44	22.2	20.6	21.2	20.1	18.9	18.2	19.2	17.5
45-54	64.9	63.0	62.3	59.7	58.9	57.7	56.6	53.7
55-64	176.0	167.0	155.4	155.3	144.2	146.3	139.5	137.6
65-74	556.9	531.3	517.6	510.4	474.8	469.1	431.5	426.0
75 and +	3,167.1	3,059.5	3,025.7	3,054.6	2,824.3	2,817.3	2,595.8	2,612.1
Age-adjusted rate	198.4	190.8	187.4	187.4	173.5	172.0	159.0	157.8
Men								
All ages	289.3	282.9	281.5	284.7	268.5	270.2	255.2	257.3
< 1	2.5	2.9	4.2	5.0	3.5	3.8	2.9	4.9
1-4	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
5-14	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
15-24	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.0
25-34	8.6	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.6	5.9	6.7
35-44	33.7	30.7	32.5	30.2	29.1	27.5	28.0	25.2
45-54	103.5	97.8	98.7	93.3	93.9	90.1	89.8	84.2
55-64	272.3	262.8	239.9	240.6	225.2	227.6	222.5	216.3
65-74	777.7	735.0	729.0	722.7	665.8	663.4	615.5	607.8
75 and +	3,137.6	3,049.0	3,007.6	3,038.6	2,824.0	2,817.6	2,601.1	2,635.5
Age-adjusted rate	239.7	231.1	226.7	226.6	210.8	208.7	194.7	193.3
Women								
All ages	334.2	327.2	326.6	332.4	311.0	313.9	292.4	295.5
< 1	3.2	2.0	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.6
1-4	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1
5-14	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
15-24	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.4
25-34	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0
35-44	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.9	8.4	8.7	10.1	9.5
45-54	26.9	28.8	26.5	26.6	24.5	25.8	23.8	23.6
55-64	85.8	77.0	75.8	74.9	67.9	69.6	61.3	63.4
65-74	371.1	359.7	339.3	331.3	313.2	304.3	275.0	270.6
75 and +	3,184.8	3,065.8	3,036.6	3,064.4	2,824.4	2,817.1	2,592.5	2,597.4
Age-adjusted rate	162.3	155.9	152.9	153.2	140.9	139.7	127.6	126.8

Table 2.2.2. Diseases of the circulatory system. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	312.2	305.5	304.5	309.0	290.1	292.4	274.0	276.6
Andalusia	318.1	307.4	311.0	326.3	304.6	311.9	284.8	292.7
Aragon	350.6	359.4	358.6	364.9	339.6	347.1	329.0	334.1
Asturias	403.9	392.3	406.5	414.9	405.5	407.3	393.9	407.5
Balearic Islands	312.2	278.2	285.1	284.5	255.1	254.8	247.1	228.5
Canary Islands	246.5	239.4	228.8	229.3	213.5	205.7	197.0	195.8
Cantabria	319.5	294.8	331.9	320.3	293.9	301.0	298.6	308.2
Castilla-La Mancha	348.5	350.4	335.7	335.7	307.1	305.5	291.1	293.0
Castilla and Leon	357.3	349.5	354.8	358.2	346.2	351.2	337.9	348.2
Catalonia	293.1	287.7	288.8	287.6	264.7	278.2	251.4	251.2
Valenc. Community	332.9	331.2	318.6	330.4	307.3	304.6	278.5	278.7
Extremadura	359.5	338.7	351.6	367.4	334.6	352.7	319.3	326.9
Galicia	386.4	385.1	374.4	386.0	368.5	367.1	370.4	375.3
Madrid	222.1	220.9	220.1	217.9	210.6	200.7	191.2	192.0
Murcia	288.5	271.5	263.7	263.9	254.6	255.9	243.5	244.9
Navarre	296.3	290.2	289.9	297.3	267.1	272.7	262.2	251.2
Basque Country	284.7	277.0	282.8	281.9	275.0	279.2	265.1	267.9
La Rioja	326.9	324.6	330.8	314.8	308.2	309.2	282.9	305.1
Ceuta	193.6	240.5	244.8	245.0	219.9	228.3	205.5	225.6
Melilla	139.6	141.4	153.8	147.6	134.6	116.3	151.9	122.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	198.4	190.8	187.4	187.4	173.5	172.0	159.0	157.8
Andalusia	249.2	237.0	235.7	242.9	222.0	223.3	199.6	201.6
Aragon	172.7	170.6	166.3	167.4	155.0	152.4	144.7	147.2
Asturias	202.4	189.6	192.3	192.1	178.8	177.6	170.9	169.3
Balearic Islands	216.1	189.3	196.6	192.3	173.6	171.7	165.3	152.1
Canary Islands	233.4	225.1	214.0	211.1	192.8	182.5	171.8	166.3
Cantabria	173.9	155.5	170.9	162.6	145.5	148.3	143.9	147.0
Castilla-La Mancha	187.2	186.2	173.3	171.9	158.7	155.3	146.1	145.8
Castilla and Leon	161.8	154.3	152.1	150.0	141.7	141.7	133.2	135.0
Catalonia	178.6	172.4	170.7	168.1	153.7	159.0	143.2	140.5
Valenc. Community	225.4	221.0	211.8	217.6	201.1	196.4	178.1	175.8
Extremadura	213.3	198.0	199.8	205.9	183.5	186.2	164.2	166.1
Galicia	192.2	186.8	177.6	178.3	166.7	162.9	160.9	157.9
Madrid	158.8	156.2	154.6	151.7	143.8	134.9	126.5	124.5
Murcia	227.2	212.0	202.2	202.8	192.6	191.0	180.7	180.3
Navarre	163.2	157.8	156.2	155.9	139.2	139.3	130.9	124.3
Basque Country	178.0	167.5	166.0	161.0	153.0	150.6	139.1	137.4
La Rioja	174.8	172.4	169.7	161.5	156.4	151.9	139.0	150.5
Ceuta	202.3	247.1	252.2	239.2	210.4	210.3	182.9	188.1
Melilla	232.6	229.4	243.3	225.6	194.4	161.2	203.3	160.0

Table 2.2.3. Ischaemic heart disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	97.6	95.3	95.4	96.1	91.0	90.6	84.2	82.9
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
25-34	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
35-44	10.1	8.2	8.9	8.6	8.0	7.2	8.3	6.9
45-54	32.9	30.7	30.5	29.1	28.5	27.3	27.0	24.6
55-64	82.3	79.3	74.3	74.7	68.3	67.8	64.2	63.5
65-74	236.7	221.7	211.1	211.3	192.5	191.5	173.0	168.8
75 and +	843.0	824.2	831.2	831.0	786.1	775.2	708.0	696.7
Age-adjusted rate	65.4	62.6	61.7	61.5	57.3	56.3	51.9	50.4
Men								
All ages	114.3	111.2	109.9	111.1	104.3	103.8	97.6	95.9
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
25-34	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
35-44	17.7	14.1	15.2	14.7	13.6	12.2	13.6	11.4
45-54	58.2	53.5	53.5	50.7	50.2	47.2	47.1	43.3
55-64	142.1	136.3	126.3	126.6	116.5	115.4	111.5	109.3
65-74	367.8	343.4	333.2	331.7	298.1	305.2	275.8	267.1
75 and +	1,032.7	1,020.9	1,009.6	1,022.7	962.4	942.3	869.8	860.0
Age-adjusted rate	95.5	91.6	89.5	89.6	83.1	81.7	76.1	74.0
Women								
All ages	81.6	80.0	81.3	81.5	78.1	77.7	71.1	70.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
25-34	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
35-44	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.2
45-54	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.7	7.1	6.2
55-64	26.3	25.7	25.3	25.7	22.8	22.9	19.5	20.3
65-74	126.4	119.3	108.0	109.6	103.1	95.1	85.6	84.8
75 and +	729.8	706.0	723.2	714.1	677.8	671.7	606.9	594.0
Age-adjusted rate	41.1	39.5	39.3	39.0	36.6	35.7	32.1	31.4

Table 2.2.4. Ischaemic heart disease. Mortality rate per 100.000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	97.6	95.3	95.4	96.1	91.0	90.6	84.2	82.9
Andalusia	102.2	97.6	100.0	102.6	97.5	95.8	86.8	85.6
Aragon	101.3	99.2	103.2	102.7	98.0	96.2	93.1	97.8
Asturias	133.2	132.0	146.7	149.1	141.8	140.2	135.1	136.6
Balearic Islands	86.1	80.2	80.2	83.5	75.1	79.2	66.7	66.0
Canary Islands	103.4	102.5	95.8	97.5	89.6	88.9	82.7	86.1
Cantabria	84.0	64.0	92.0	81.3	73.0	76.5	76.2	79.0
Castilla-La Mancha	95.0	98.8	90.7	88.5	82.8	84.4	83.3	79.5
Castilla and Leon	109.6	101.8	103.5	105.5	103.8	103.9	96.9	96.4
Catalonia	87.8	86.8	87.6	87.1	79.0	79.7	72.3	69.0
Valenc. Community	112.8	112.1	108.3	113.0	105.5	108.1	99.8	96.7
Extremadura	112.9	109.2	108.7	117.7	104.3	109.6	102.6	104.1
Galicia	108.5	110.6	106.0	104.8	102.0	104.5	102.8	101.8
Madrid	70.5	70.3	70.8	69.3	70.1	64.4	61.6	60.6
Murcia	86.7	79.8	77.8	78.4	76.5	77.9	70.0	70.6
Navarre	91.2	96.3	92.6	86.5	81.1	80.9	73.0	70.9
Basque Country	80.9	74.8	75.2	78.1	74.0	73.8	68.6	69.4
La Rioja	87.9	86.9	87.7	81.3	84.1	83.3	79.5	76.6
Ceuta	68.7	89.5	93.7	71.4	60.2	93.9	62.9	78.0
Melilla	34.7	36.3	44.1	45.0	30.2	34.2	49.7	34.5
Adjusted rate								
Total	65.4	62.6	61.7	61.5	57.3	56.3	51.9	50.4
Andalusia	82.2	77.4	77.9	78.8	73.1	71.1	63.2	61.8
Aragon	54.9	52.2	51.7	50.5	50.0	46.8	46.6	47.9
Asturias	71.4	67.0	74.4	73.0	66.4	64.4	64.0	61.7
Balearic Islands	62.4	57.7	57.8	58.6	54.1	55.0	46.4	46.2
Canary Islands	99.6	98.2	91.1	91.3	82.2	80.5	73.7	74.5
Cantabria	50.3	35.2	49.7	43.5	38.7	39.9	38.6	39.8
Castilla-La Mancha	55.2	56.1	49.9	49.0	46.4	46.7	45.5	42.5
Castilla and Leon	54.2	48.9	47.8	48.6	46.3	46.5	42.2	42.1
Catalonia	56.0	54.5	54.0	53.3	48.1	47.6	43.7	40.8
Valenc. Community	79.0	76.9	74.2	76.8	71.1	72.1	66.4	63.5
Extremadura	71.1	66.8	65.4	70.4	59.9	60.2	56.8	56.1
Galicia	58.9	58.1	54.6	52.8	50.6	51.5	48.7	47.4
Madrid	52.1	51.6	51.3	50.1	49.5	44.9	42.1	40.9
Murcia	70.1	63.8	61.2	62.6	59.1	60.0	54.3	54.2
Navarre	55.2	56.5	55.7	50.2	46.4	44.7	40.1	38.9
Basque Country	53.3	47.6	46.9	47.4	43.5	42.0	38.4	38.5
La Rioja	51.2	49.5	48.4	46.2	46.8	43.6	42.5	41.1
Ceuta	73.9	95.2	95.5	70.7	58.5	88.1	58.8	66.7
Melilla	59.8	62.1	71.0	70.8	46.1	50.9	66.9	48.0

Table 2.2.5. Cerebrovascular disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	90.9	89.8	87.0	88.6	80.2	80.1	74.7	73.6
< 1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3
1-4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
5-14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
15-24	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
25-34	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
35-44	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.0
45-54	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.1	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.4
55-64	37.5	35.2	32.5	30.2	29.0	30.4	29.5	27.7
65-74	139.2	138.0	130.7	127.7	118.7	115.5	106.0	105.0
75 and +	986.4	954.8	914.0	927.8	820.8	807.8	739.1	722.1
Age-adjusted rate	56.0	54.4	52.0	52.0	46.5	45.7	42.0	40.8
Men								
All ages	76.2	75.1	73.7	74.2	67.7	68.4	63.8	63.5
< 1	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.6
1-4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
5-14	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
15-24	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
25-34	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1
35-44	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.7
45-54	17.4	16.2	16.2	17.1	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.1
55-64	50.8	49.5	44.8	41.1	40.7	41.8	41.6	38.9
65-74	178.1	176.3	169.3	169.9	155.5	152.3	139.5	141.0
75 and +	942.6	904.4	880.4	879.5	781.1	783.0	713.1	704.8
Age-adjusted rate	61.9	60.2	58.2	57.6	51.8	51.4	47.4	46.4
Women								
All ages	105.0	104.0	99.9	102.6	92.4	91.4	85.2	83.5
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
15-24	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
25-34	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
35-44	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.2
45-54	9.3	9.5	8.7	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.8
55-64	25.0	21.8	21.0	19.8	18.0	19.6	18.1	17.1
65-74	106.5	105.8	98.1	92.1	87.5	84.3	77.6	74.3
75 and +	1,012.6	985.1	934.3	957.3	845.2	823.2	755.4	733.0
Age-adjusted rate	50.7	49.2	46.6	46.8	41.6	40.6	37.2	35.9

Table 2.2.6. Cerebrovascular disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	90.9	89.8	87.0	88.6	80.2	80.1	74.7	73.6
Andalusia	97.0	98.9	98.6	104.4	94.2	96.9	85.7	86.1
Aragon	104.0	115.6	109.4	112.5	102.2	107.6	107.1	103.9
Asturias	116.3	108.5	103.1	107.4	99.0	103.5	100.3	98.9
Balearic Islands	85.3	73.9	76.1	74.5	69.3	56.9	57.2	57.2
Canary Islands	56.6	51.7	49.2	47.7	44.1	41.4	40.1	35.3
Cantabria	92.3	76.4	94.0	96.8	83.6	91.1	84.6	86.6
Castilla-La Mancha	117.5	115.9	107.4	108.2	98.2	92.2	86.5	83.5
Castilla and Leon	98.8	102.6	99.5	102.2	92.0	96.5	87.3	90.2
Catalonia	82.4	82.3	79.5	78.6	69.7	72.3	65.4	65.1
Valenc. Community	98.1	96.6	90.4	94.5	84.1	80.4	75.1	72.4
Extremadura	113.8	109.3	113.9	112.9	95.7	101.9	86.3	89.2
Galicia	127.6	124.2	115.0	118.0	110.8	105.2	106.3	106.8
Madrid	55.5	54.3	51.6	52.6	48.3	46.1	44.3	42.7
Murcia	100.2	91.5	87.5	86.1	80.3	81.8	74.8	73.8
Navarre	76.7	78.7	76.6	82.5	73.3	70.2	75.9	66.1
Basque Country	80.7	79.9	83.8	79.0	75.5	74.4	75.7	71.9
La Rioja	96.8	86.2	89.8	90.5	81.7	85.4	86.4	89.5
Ceuta	47.7	69.9	61.6	63.0	68.6	50.4	41.9	54.3
Melilla	37.6	37.3	34.3	40.1	29.3	22.5	29.2	29.7
Adjusted rate								
Total	56.0	54.4	52.0	52.0	46.5	45.7	42.0	40.8
Andalusia	74.3	74.7	73.3	75.8	67.2	67.7	58.8	58.0
Aragon	49.4	52.1	48.7	49.5	44.2	44.7	45.3	43.7
Asturias	55.8	51.1	46.4	46.8	42.2	43.0	41.3	39.5
Balearic Islands	58.5	48.9	52.2	49.6	46.2	37.4	37.4	37.7
Canary Island	52.9	47.9	45.4	43.2	39.4	36.3	34.3	29.5
Cantabria	48.3	40.0	47.8	49.1	40.9	42.8	40.9	40.7
Castilla-La Mancha	61.1	59.6	53.6	53.7	48.5	44.8	41.6	40.4
Castilla and Leon	42.8	43.3	41.0	40.3	35.7	37.9	33.3	33.8
Catalonia	48.8	48.2	45.8	44.7	39.3	40.6	36.4	35.5
Valenc. Community	64.4	62.9	58.5	60.4	53.6	50.3	46.7	44.6
Extremadura	65.9	62.0	61.9	60.3	50.3	52.2	41.6	44.0
Galicia	60.9	57.5	53.0	52.9	48.2	44.6	44.4	43.2
Madrid	38.8	37.5	35.7	36.1	32.6	30.6	29.0	27.3
Murcia	76.8	69.7	65.7	64.6	59.2	59.4	53.8	52.6
Navarre	40.3	41.6	38.7	40.7	35.9	35.1	37.1	29.9
Basque Country	49.4	47.5	48.0	43.8	40.8	39.1	38.9	36.2
La Rioja	50.3	44.5	44.4	44.6	41.5	41.2	41.2	43.4
Ceuta	49.6	71.3	61.5	59.2	64.5	45.3	38.1	46.7
Melilla	62.8	61.1	55.2	58.7	40.9	31.1	38.9	39.0

Table 2.2.7. Malignant tumours. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	228.1	231.7	228.8	229.7	227.5	222.9	223.1	222.8
< 1	1.0	2.5	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.1
1-4	3.3	2.6	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.6
5-14	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
15-24	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2
25-34	9.9	10.1	9.2	9.3	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.8
35-44	44.3	41.1	40.2	39.3	36.2	36.1	34.7	31.9
45-54	146.7	145.5	144.6	141.5	141.1	133.0	131.5	130.7
55-64	339.9	342.4	331.8	331.7	332.0	323.9	321.4	322.7
65-74	700.6	703.4	687.3	688.5	673.3	662.3	659.8	647.3
75 and +	1,377.1	1,398.5	1,376.0	1,377.6	1,360.5	1,323.5	1,320.3	1,324.8
Age-adjusted rate	170.3	171.1	167.7	167.1	164.2	159.7	158.4	157.1
Men								
All ages	291.7	297.7	292.7	293.5	291.3	284.7	282.3	282.4
< 1	1.0	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.5	5.1	2.9	2.4
1-4	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.6
5-14	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.7
15-24	6.3	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.6
25-34	9.6	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.2	7.9	8.1	8.0
35-44	47.4	42.5	42.0	40.8	36.4	36.0	33.1	31.1
45-54	191.8	187.4	186.3	178.6	181.7	168.0	163.8	159.4
55-64	486.1	487.2	472.9	475.5	471.9	461.4	458.0	457.2
65-74	1,048.3	1,057.8	1,025.9	1,031.8	1,009.8	984.8	979.2	965.7
75 and +	2,099.0	2,159.1	2,110.5	2,104.9	2,083.9	2,036.0	1,993.0	2,008.8
Age-adjusted rate	248.8	250.9	245.0	243.9	240.0	232.7	228.9	227.2
Women								
All ages	167.1	168.3	167.2	168.0	165.8	162.9	165.5	164.7
< 1	1.1	2.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.7
1-4	1.8	1.6	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	3.6
5-14	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5
15-24	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.4	2.7
25-34	10.2	10.2	9.1	9.5	8.3	8.5	7.7	7.6
35-44	41.1	39.6	38.4	37.8	36.0	36.3	36.2	32.8
45-54	102.3	104.2	103.5	104.9	101.0	98.5	99.6	102.3
55-64	202.9	206.3	198.9	196.1	200.1	194.2	192.4	195.8
65-74	408.3	404.9	401.9	398.7	388.7	388.9	388.0	375.1
75 and +	946.4	941.4	931.2	933.7	915.7	882.0	899.9	894.6
Age-adjusted rate	110.1	110.2	108.3	107.9	105.6	103.3	103.5	102.4

Table 2.2.8. Malignant tumours. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	228.1	231.7	228.8	229.7	227.5	222.9	223.1	222.8
Andalusia	195.8	201.5	202.0	200.0	203.0	195.9	194.0	194.6
Aragon	264.1	276.7	266.6	271.3	275.3	269.1	265.4	267.4
Asturias	301.2	306.3	298.8	313.7	316.9	310.3	317.8	319.1
Balearic Islands	208.0	210.0	201.5	199.7	194.9	192.4	195.7	188.4
Canary Islands	173.4	170.0	170.4	174.0	178.5	174.0	173.0	173.9
Cantabria	256.2	268.9	271.8	258.3	261.3	240.4	263.8	263.1
Castilla-La Mancha	221.6	230.4	234.7	229.0	231.7	216.9	221.1	231.7
Castilla and Leon	278.0	280.1	288.9	293.9	290.2	287.7	298.3	303.9
Catalonia	235.5	242.5	236.4	235.2	233.3	226.8	224.4	222.3
Valenc. Community	227.0	229.4	220.5	224.1	216.8	215.5	211.4	207.9
Extremadura	241.4	249.6	248.1	262.9	246.9	256.6	252.5	250.9
Galicia	275.2	280.4	275.2	282.9	282.3	283.2	287.1	286.6
Madrid	207.5	205.1	196.9	199.3	191.6	189.8	189.9	187.5
Murcia	184.8	189.8	195.3	181.4	185.7	178.2	177.2	171.7
Navarre	238.8	245.1	244.7	237.2	233.0	233.2	230.0	239.7
Basque Country	251.0	254.4	254.1	256.9	253.1	249.9	255.4	263.8
La Rioja	255.3	228.6	248.4	252.1	255.7	254.1	243.7	249.2
Ceuta	147.3	146.8	174.9	162.4	147.0	149.9	162.1	158.8
Melilla	106.9	90.4	91.1	111.5	95.6	88.0	93.5	83.5
Adjusted rate								
Total	170.3	171.1	167.7	167.1	164.2	159.7	158.4	157.1
Andalusia	170.6	173.0	171.9	168.2	168.9	160.8	158.5	157.3
Aragon	159.8	164.5	158.1	161.1	163.6	155.9	153.5	154.8
Asturias	183.6	182.8	174.8	181.9	181.8	177.3	178.9	175.8
Balearic Islands	172.7	171.7	167.7	165.5	159.8	157.6	160.8	156.4
Canary Islands	174.1	170.6	168.8	170.3	172.2	165.0	161.6	159.3
Cantabria	175.9	178.4	180.6	166.1	167.5	154.5	166.4	164.1
Castilla-La Mancha	147.1	150.3	150.6	148.4	149.6	141.0	140.0	149.8
Castilla and Leon	163.7	160.5	164.4	166.1	159.8	159.0	162.5	162.2
Catalonia	169.8	174.2	168.1	166.9	165.1	160.1	157.8	155.7
Valenc. Community	173.4	173.7	166.9	169.5	164.3	163.3	157.2	154.8
Extremadura	172.5	175.2	169.4	176.8	164.1	167.9	161.9	160.7
Galicia	173.5	174.1	169.2	171.6	168.7	167.7	167.0	165.5
Madrid	169.5	166.9	159.6	160.5	152.6	149.8	147.9	144.7
Murcia	163.6	164.9	170.0	157.0	159.6	151.3	150.6	145.7
Navarre	167.3	168.2	167.2	157.4	153.2	151.4	150.6	157.0
Basque Country	181.8	180.0	176.9	174.4	169.1	163.2	165.6	166.9
La Rioja	166.0	151.0	163.3	164.1	162.1	156.7	153.6	157.0
Ceuta	158.3	156.3	183.5	168.8	149.5	148.0	154.6	144.7
Melilla	183.2	154.6	154.4	179.7	159.9	134.7	149.4	129.8

Table 2.2.9. Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchus and lung. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	43.1	44.7	43.8	44.8	44.7	44.1	44.3	44.6
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
35-44	8.3	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.5
45-54	37.4	35.1	36.5	36.1	37.6	35.0	35.1	35.3
55-64	84.4	87.2	84.0	83.7	89.1	85.1	88.5	89.5
65-74	155.9	161.1	155.4	160.1	154.3	153.9	154.8	150.3
75 and +	191.1	203.5	197.6	203.8	199.3	200.7	196.5	202.2
Age-adjusted rate	34.2	35.0	34.2	34.7	34.8	33.9	34.1	34.0
Men								
All ages	78.5	81.4	78.9	80.2	79.3	77.9	77.8	77.6
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
25-34	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
35-44	12.3	10.6	11.1	10.8	9.2	8.4	8.4	7.6
45-54	65.3	60.5	62.1	59.7	61.9	56.9	54.7	53.9
55-64	160.0	164.6	157.1	156.6	163.2	156.4	161.4	162.4
65-74	314.7	325.1	310.5	318.9	306.5	303.4	304.3	293.2
75 and +	442.0	474.0	453.4	464.6	450.8	451.7	438.8	448.7
Age-adjusted rate	68.0	69.6	67.4	67.9	67.1	65.4	65.1	64.6
Women								
All ages	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.8	12.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
35-44	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.4
45-54	9.8	10.1	11.3	12.8	13.7	13.4	15.7	17.0
55-64	13.6	14.5	15.2	15.0	19.2	17.7	19.7	20.8
65-74	22.3	23.1	24.6	26.2	25.5	27.2	27.6	28.2
75 and +	41.4	40.9	42.7	44.6	44.7	45.2	45.1	47.2
Age-adjusted rate	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.0

Table 2.2.10. Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchus and lung. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	43.1	44.7	43.8	44.8	44.7	44.1	44.3	44.6
Andalusia	40.3	41.9	41.3	41.3	42.5	41.4	40.7	40.2
Aragon	46.9	52.7	47.2	52.5	55.3	47.5	48.1	51.1
Asturias	54.5	58.7	58.6	67.9	60.9	57.7	66.5	67.9
Balearic Islands	45.0	44.7	41.6	41.9	46.0	40.8	47.0	42.9
Canary Islands	32.4	31.2	31.9	30.9	33.8	32.9	33.1	31.8
Cantabria	53.8	56.7	52.9	48.3	48.2	51.2	51.4	51.7
Castilla-La Mancha	37.9	42.0	44.6	43.7	44.7	43.6	42.4	43.9
Castilla and Leon	43.5	44.9	47.4	46.3	49.6	47.3	46.9	48.1
Catalonia	45.8	46.6	46.2	46.9	46.5	45.8	46.2	46.6
Valenc. Community	45.9	46.9	43.0	46.3	45.3	44.9	44.7	44.5
Extremadura	56.9	59.3	58.7	59.8	57.5	60.1	58.2	59.5
Galicia	45.8	48.8	49.1	50.1	50.6	49.0	49.4	52.6
Madrid	39.1	40.3	37.9	38.6	37.0	38.5	39.1	38.4
Murcia	34.8	36.4	39.6	36.4	36.6	35.7	35.0	35.3
Navarre	40.8	46.1	45.0	41.3	44.4	49.4	43.9	46.4
Basque Country	43.6	45.4	44.5	49.1	45.7	47.2	48.5	51.6
La Rioja	44.9	40.9	40.8	42.1	40.8	41.7	43.5	32.3
Ceuta	33.7	29.4	32.2	39.2	40.6	33.6	39.1	34.8
Melilla	21.8	26.5	27.4	25.4	26.3	20.5	26.3	26.9
Adjusted rate								
Total	34.2	35.0	34.2	34.7	34.8	33.9	34.1	34.0
Andalusia	36.3	37.0	36.1	35.8	36.9	35.5	34.9	33.9
Aragon	31.6	33.7	31.4	33.9	37.6	31.2	31.3	33.3
Asturias	35.4	38.3	37.2	42.0	39.1	36.0	40.7	41.5
Balearic Islands	39.6	38.1	37.0	37.1	39.8	35.7	42.1	37.8
Canary Islands	33.1	32.3	32.7	30.8	33.5	32.0	32.2	30.5
Cantabria	38.8	41.5	36.8	33.8	34.0	34.6	35.8	35.5
Castilla-La Mancha	28.2	29.4	31.3	30.9	32.2	31.1	30.1	31.9
Castilla and Leon	28.0	29.1	31.2	29.9	31.9	30.3	29.1	30.2
Catalonia	35.4	35.5	35.3	36.1	35.1	34.7	35.3	35.6
Valenc. Community	36.8	37.4	34.3	37.0	36.7	36.5	35.4	35.5
Extremadura	43.1	44.2	41.3	42.2	41.3	41.6	40.5	42.4
Galicia	31.2	32.6	33.1	33.2	33.7	32.3	32.5	34.2
Madrid	33.5	34.5	32.3	32.5	31.1	31.9	32.5	31.0
Murcia	32.2	32.4	36.5	33.0	33.2	32.6	32.4	31.7
Navarre	31.6	34.3	33.9	30.1	33.2	35.0	32.2	33.7
Basque Country	33.3	33.7	32.6	35.0	33.2	33.1	34.2	35.9
La Rioja	31.4	29.6	28.0	29.8	30.4	27.6	30.6	23.1
Ceuta	36.5	29.5	34.4	40.5	43.3	34.6	38.2	34.4
Melilla	39.8	47.6	52.2	41.6	44.5	33.2	43.9	41.5

Table 2.2.11. Malignant tumour of the breast in women. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All ages	27.6	28.5	27.4	27.7	26.9	26.0	26.7	26.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
25-34	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
35-44	12.6	12.6	11.8	10.5	10.2	11.1	11.1	11.0
45-54	29.5	30.9	30.0	30.4	27.1	26.3	26.8	26.8
55-64	47.2	49.5	44.9	44.0	44.2	43.3	42.7	42.0
65-74	64.8	66.3	65.5	64.9	61.3	59.5	58.4	55.9
75 and +	118.0	118.8	114.6	118.1	115.6	108.0	113.9	112.0
Age-adjusted rate	20.5	21.1	20.1	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.7	18.4

Table 2.2.12. Malignant tumour of the breast in women. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	27.6	28.5	27.4	27.7	26.9	26.0	26.7	26.3
Andalusia	23.1	24.3	24.8	25.9	25.7	23.0	24.6	24.6
Aragon	33.3	35.4	34.0	36.4	33.8	38.7	33.0	31.1
Asturias	33.8	37.0	34.6	33.5	36.4	33.7	35.7	36.6
Balearic Islands	28.2	26.5	27.1	26.5	23.5	23.5	28.3	27.6
Canary Islands	22.9	23.3	19.7	20.0	24.7	23.1	21.6	23.0
Cantabria	32.3	24.1	25.0	27.3	30.6	20.8	25.1	26.6
Castilla-La Mancha	26.5	26.0	27.5	26.0	25.7	23.5	23.2	27.2
Castilla and Leon	28.8	30.3	30.8	32.6	28.6	30.2	35.5	33.8
Catalonia	31.8	32.2	31.6	29.1	28.3	27.9	27.7	26.6
Valenc. Community	26.9	28.9	27.9	28.9	26.7	26.1	27.5	24.9
Extremadura	28.5	28.5	26.8	27.4	27.3	28.2	24.8	28.6
Galicia	29.6	29.7	27.7	28.1	27.8	30.6	27.1	27.7
Madrid	27.0	26.3	24.6	26.5	24.0	22.5	23.2	23.6
Murcia	23.3	24.4	24.6	20.9	24.5	20.4	26.9	20.4
Navarre	26.1	29.5	23.1	28.4	24.2	26.3	28.0	26.2
Basque Country	29.4	33.6	27.1	26.9	26.7	25.5	27.8	28.5
La Rioja	22.1	28.4	25.0	23.8	32.3	27.0	19.2	26.0
Ceuta	19.7	16.9	28.2	19.7	8.4	14.1	14.0	22.3
Melilla	5.9	7.3	13.1	13.0	7.2	10.1	10.1	5.7
Adjusted rate								
Total	20.5	21.1	20.1	20.0	19.2	18.5	18.7	18.4
Andalusia	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.1	18.9	19.7	19.7
Aragon	21.3	21.7	19.4	21.1	21.2	21.6	18.8	17.3
Asturias	20.5	22.3	20.0	20.7	20.0	20.0	19.8	20.3
Balearic Islands	22.5	20.5	22.9	19.8	18.5	17.1	20.7	21.9
Canary Islands	21.5	21.3	18.1	18.7	22.3	20.3	17.9	19.7
Cantabria	22.5	17.9	15.8	16.7	18.2	14.2	14.1	14.4
Castilla-La Mancha	19.2	19.5	19.3	17.8	17.8	16.5	15.5	18.7
Castilla and Leon	18.4	18.5	19.5	19.6	15.6	17.4	21.6	19.5
Catalonia	22.2	22.8	22.1	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.1	18.1
Valenc. Community	20.7	21.8	20.8	21.6	20.0	19.4	19.7	18.0
Extremadura	21.2	20.1	18.2	20.0	18.8	20.0	16.4	19.0
Galicia	19.0	19.2	17.9	17.4	16.7	19.7	16.4	16.9
Madrid	20.7	20.8	19.4	20.9	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.7
Murcia	20.4	21.9	21.0	17.7	21.7	17.1	21.3	16.9
Navarre	17.9	21.0	14.5	18.5	15.2	17.5	18.1	16.9
Basque Country	20.8	23.1	18.7	18.1	17.6	16.2	18.0	17.5
La Rioja	15.4	19.5	18.6	15.6	20.3	15.9	11.4	15.4
Ceuta	16.7	17.4	26.1	17.7	7.3	13.6	12.3	16.9
Melilla	13.8	16.2	24.7	30.2	16.4	20.8	21.8	11.7

Table 2.2.13. Malignant tumour of the stomach. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.0	12.8
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
35-44	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
45-54	8.4	8.6	7.6	8.0	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7
55-64	19.3	19.3	17.9	18.1	16.4	16.9	16.0	15.8
65-74	46.8	45.2	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.2	35.7	34.6
75 and +	99.6	97.5	92.3	91.1	89.0	83.3	85.3	83.8
Age-adjusted rate	11.0	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.7
Men								
All ages	19.0	18.9	17.6	17.2	17.2	16.6	16.3	15.9
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
35-44	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1
45-54	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.5	9.2	9.8	9.4	8.9
55-64	29.9	28.7	26.4	26.3	25.1	24.9	24.3	23.2
65-74	70.5	69.2	62.1	61.5	60.7	57.7	53.9	52.8
75 and +	139.2	136.7	132.1	126.3	128.7	121.0	122.6	118.8
Age-adjusted rate	16.1	15.8	14.6	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5
Women								
All ages	11.4	11.3	10.5	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.8
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
35-44	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
45-54	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.5
55-64	9.4	10.4	9.8	10.3	8.2	9.3	8.2	8.8
65-74	26.8	25.0	23.6	23.1	22.2	21.6	20.3	19.2
75 and +	75.9	73.9	68.3	69.6	64.7	60.0	62.0	61.7
Age-adjusted rate	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6

Table 2.2.14. Malignant tumour of the stomach. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.0	12.8
Andalusia	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.9
Aragon	15.9	18.4	16.2	17.3	17.3	16.3	18.6	14.8
Asturias	20.8	19.4	19.0	16.9	20.3	15.3	17.7	18.3
Balearic Islands	9.2	8.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	6.5	7.1	6.9
Canary Islands	7.6	8.4	7.6	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.2
Cantabria	15.4	15.0	15.3	17.0	16.4	13.9	17.7	14.3
Castilla-La Mancha	18.2	17.7	16.6	16.9	15.9	14.4	16.7	15.6
Castilla and Leon	26.4	27.8	24.8	26.5	24.5	24.6	24.2	24.0
Catalonia	14.4	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.4	12.5	12.0
Valenc. Community	14.0	12.6	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.0	11.3
Extremadura	17.2	17.4	15.7	16.5	15.3	16.9	16.1	16.0
Galicia	22.3	21.9	20.0	21.0	20.7	19.1	20.3	19.0
Madrid	12.8	13.6	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.6	10.8
Murcia	11.5	10.1	11.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	8.2	9.0
Navarre	12.7	17.7	17.0	16.7	16.5	14.0	14.7	14.5
Basque Country	19.1	20.1	16.0	16.4	16.1	15.6	14.2	17.4
La Rioja	19.3	16.4	20.0	18.2	16.1	14.8	18.1	19.4
Ceuta	9.8	9.8	11.2	18.2	7.0	4.2	5.6	7.0
Melilla	7.9	3.9	5.9	9.8	3.9	6.8	1.9	4.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	11.0	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.7
Andalusia	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.8
Aragon	9.2	10.8	8.8	9.5	9.8	8.6	10.3	8.3
Asturias	12.0	10.9	10.3	9.2	10.4	8.4	9.7	9.6
Balearic Islands	7.9	6.6	5.9	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.9
Canary Islands	7.6	8.2	7.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	4.8
Cantabria	10.7	8.7	9.4	9.8	9.5	8.7	10.2	8.7
Castilla-La Mancha	11.9	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.1	9.1	10.4	9.6
Castilla and Leon	15.4	15.4	13.2	13.7	12.8	13.0	12.0	12.1
Catalonia	10.2	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.4	8.1
Valenc. Community	10.3	9.5	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.1
Extremadura	11.5	12.2	10.7	10.8	10.4	11.1	9.9	9.7
Galicia	13.7	13.1	11.5	12.0	11.9	10.8	11.1	10.2
Madrid	10.2	10.8	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.1
Murcia	9.4	8.5	9.8	9.0	8.6	7.4	6.6	7.3
Navarre	8.5	11.7	11.2	11.0	10.1	8.8	8.7	9.8
Basque Country	13.7	13.7	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.7	8.9	10.7
La Rioja	11.8	9.5	12.2	11.6	9.8	8.9	10.6	12.2
Ceuta	11.2	11.5	11.4	20.3	6.7	3.9	4.3	6.0
Melilla	12.3	6.7	10.1	15.8	5.9	10.7	2.2	6.4

Table 2.2.15. Malignant tumour of the colon. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.6	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-34	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
35-44	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
45-54	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.8
55-64	24.8	25.2	26.6	25.7	26.1	25.1	23.8	25.4
65-74	63.8	63.3	62.2	64.1	65.4	64.8	62.9	64.2
75 and +	160.8	166.5	158.7	162.4	164.2	162.6	161.1	165.2
Age-adjusted rate	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.1	14.8	15.1
Men								
All ages	24.0	25.3	24.9	25.6	26.4	26.0	26.0	26.7
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
25-34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
35-44	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7
45-54	11.0	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.5	9.1	11.1	10.4
55-64	30.3	31.6	33.6	32.4	33.3	34.5	32.6	33.1
65-74	88.5	86.3	84.8	91.0	89.7	88.5	87.9	89.6
75 and +	205.4	224.4	212.7	216.1	226.4	220.2	216.5	224.5
Age-adjusted rate	19.9	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.9	20.5	20.2	20.6
Women								
All ages	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.2	19.8
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
25-34	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
35-44	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5
45-54	7.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1
55-64	19.6	19.2	20.1	19.4	19.3	16.4	15.5	18.1
65-74	43.1	43.9	43.2	41.5	44.9	44.6	41.6	42.5
75 and +	134.1	131.6	126.1	129.6	126.0	126.8	126.5	127.8
Age-adjusted rate	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.0

Table 2.2.16. Malignant tumour of the colon. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.6	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.2
Andalusia	18.5	18.6	19.1	18.9	20.4	19.8	19.6	20.5
Aragon	24.9	26.0	27.0	25.4	24.8	28.5	25.4	28.3
Asturias	31.3	30.9	28.3	30.3	34.5	29.9	31.8	32.3
Balearic Islands	20.8	20.3	18.8	20.0	20.6	19.1	17.9	18.3
Canary Islands	12.7	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.8	14.1	12.6	16.1
Cantabria	19.7	23.6	25.5	22.5	19.5	19.9	25.5	22.9
Castilla-La Mancha	21.7	21.3	21.2	22.3	21.3	21.5	22.2	23.5
Castilla and Leon	29.6	29.9	29.8	31.5	31.1	29.1	32.3	34.9
Catalonia	23.4	24.5	23.6	23.4	24.5	24.1	24.4	24.4
Valenc. Community	21.0	22.6	23.0	24.0	22.4	21.8	21.9	20.7
Extremadura	23.3	27.3	23.9	25.9	25.0	27.6	23.5	28.3
Galicia	25.7	28.0	26.7	26.7	28.3	32.1	28.9	28.3
Madrid	19.6	20.1	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.2	19.1	19.9
Murcia	18.2	17.7	17.8	18.7	19.1	20.0	18.1	19.1
Navarre	23.5	22.2	21.1	20.7	21.0	23.6	22.6	23.3
Basque Country	22.7	23.2	23.7	26.3	25.4	23.8	25.6	24.6
La Rioja	27.8	23.0	28.3	22.8	26.4	24.9	24.7	32.6
Ceuta	12.6	8.4	5.6	16.8	12.6	12.6	8.4	9.7
Melilla	5.0	4.9	9.8	5.9	7.8	9.8	3.9	1.9
Adjusted rate								
Total	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.1	14.8	15.1
Andalusia	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.1	16.2	15.4	15.2	15.8
Aragon	13.7	14.2	14.6	13.8	13.4	14.6	12.8	14.8
Asturias	17.4	16.7	15.6	16.1	18.0	15.1	16.1	15.8
Balearic Islands	16.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.6	13.8	13.9
Canary Islands	12.6	11.0	11.5	13.1	13.9	13.0	11.3	14.5
Cantabria	12.3	14.3	15.4	13.1	11.5	11.0	14.7	13.0
Castilla-La Mancha	13.3	12.4	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.6	13.3
Castilla and Leon	15.7	15.2	15.1	16.3	15.5	14.4	15.4	16.9
Catalonia	16.0	16.7	15.9	15.7	16.3	16.1	15.9	15.9
Valenc. Community	14.9	16.1	16.3	17.1	15.6	15.3	15.2	14.3
Extremadura	15.1	17.5	15.4	16.4	15.5	16.3	14.1	16.2
Galicia	15.0	15.6	14.9	14.6	15.5	17.7	15.3	14.6
Madrid	15.1	15.7	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.2	14.0	14.5
Murcia	14.9	14.4	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.8	14.7	15.4
Navarre	15.2	14.5	13.7	12.6	13.0	14.1	13.4	13.3
Basque Country	15.5	15.3	15.5	16.6	15.8	14.2	15.2	14.3
La Rioja	17.1	13.9	17.5	13.1	14.5	13.6	13.4	17.9
Ceuta	15.0	8.1	6.1	17.4	12.1	13.3	7.8	8.7
Melilla	8.6	8.6	15.9	9.9	13.2	12.9	6.3	3.2

Table 2.2.17. Malignant tumour of the prostate. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All ages	27.7	28.4	28.0	27.2	27.1	25.8	24.9	25.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.4
55-64	14.1	15.1	12.6	12.9	13.3	12.4	11.6	12.3
65-74	70.4	70.0	73.3	66.7	66.3	63.3	62.7	61.4
75 and +	358.5	360.5	347.1	337.3	330.7	308.4	293.3	293.8
Age-adjusted rate	22.0	22.3	21.6	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.0	18.0

Table 2.2.18. Malignant tumour of the prostate. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	27.7	28.4	28.0	27.2	27.1	25.8	24.9	25.2
Andalusia	20.3	21.2	20.1	20.0	21.6	21.5	20.4	21.0
Aragon	46.2	42.1	40.0	40.2	38.4	35.9	38.9	36.1
Asturias	39.0	36.5	40.3	36.6	36.4	41.6	38.3	43.2
Balearic Island	24.4	25.2	30.9	26.2	23.5	20.8	20.2	21.8
Canary Islands	19.1	22.2	20.8	18.2	21.4	17.4	17.8	18.1
Cantabria	30.5	34.6	34.0	37.8	31.8	32.5	27.4	32.1
Castilla-La Mancha	30.1	34.1	31.3	32.3	33.8	29.1	29.7	29.4
Castilla and Leon	41.9	39.1	46.0	41.1	41.1	39.0	40.9	42.7
Catalonia	25.4	26.8	26.8	25.3	25.6	24.1	22.3	22.3
Valenc. Community	25.9	31.7	27.8	27.0	25.8	24.9	24.5	24.2
Extremadura	28.8	26.8	28.2	26.7	30.6	27.9	30.4	28.1
Galicia	42.1	41.3	39.8	43.6	43.1	38.5	37.3	36.6
Madrid	22.5	22.4	21.4	21.5	18.3	18.7	17.9	18.1
Murcia	20.5	24.6	22.1	20.8	22.0	20.4	21.9	18.4
Navarre	35.5	30.5	32.6	28.6	30.3	27.1	24.4	23.7
Basque Country	29.5	27.1	30.4	29.1	28.4	29.5	24.0	27.3
La Rioja	47.1	36.7	30.1	33.7	37.8	36.2	34.1	36.6
Ceuta	5.6	13.9	19.5	5.6	11.1	8.4	13.9	33.4
Melilla	27.5	6.0	15.0	21.0	27.0	0.0	12.0	3.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	22.0	22.3	21.6	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.0	18.0
Andalusia	20.0	20.5	18.8	18.4	19.5	19.0	17.9	18.0
Aragon	26.6	23.7	22.3	22.7	20.1	19.3	20.5	18.8
Asturias	24.7	21.9	24.0	21.3	20.3	23.0	20.4	22.6
Balearic Island	21.0	22.0	27.1	23.6	20.4	18.6	17.3	18.4
Canary Islands	22.2	25.5	23.6	20.5	24.3	18.4	18.8	18.7
Cantabria	21.0	25.1	23.1	24.4	21.1	19.7	16.3	20.3
Castilla-La Mancha	19.3	21.5	18.7	19.8	20.3	17.5	17.3	17.0
Castilla and Leon	22.8	20.9	24.1	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.8	19.6
Catalonia	19.8	20.5	20.4	19.0	19.1	17.9	16.2	16.1
Valenc. Community	21.1	26.1	22.7	21.8	20.6	19.8	19.1	18.8
Extremadura	21.0	19.5	19.6	18.0	20.2	18.2	18.4	16.6
Galicia	26.5	25.7	23.6	25.7	24.6	21.0	20.3	19.6
Madrid	21.2	21.0	20.1	19.9	16.6	16.6	15.7	15.7
Murcia	20.2	24.3	21.1	20.0	19.9	18.4	20.1	16.9
Navarre	24.8	22.2	23.2	18.8	20.2	17.5	15.7	15.1
Basque Country	24.2	21.2	23.4	22.0	20.6	20.6	16.3	17.8
La Rioja	30.2	24.1	19.7	20.8	23.6	23.0	21.6	23.2
Ceuta	8.9	21.1	29.4	7.7	12.3	10.5	14.7	33.8
Melilla	40.3	7.0	20.7	28.7	33.6	0.0	15.4	4.1

Table 2.2.19. Malignant tumour of the uterine neck. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All ages	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
35-44	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3
45-54	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
55-64	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.6
65-74	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.3	5.8	6.1	5.4
75 and +	8.5	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	8.4	7.6	8.6
Age-adjusted rate	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1

Table 2.2.20. Malignant tumour of the uterine neck. Mortality rate per 100.000 population, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Andalusia	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1
Aragon	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.3
Asturias	5.4	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	4.0	4.5
Balearic Island	3.3	4.6	3.4	4.8	3.8	5.6	5.2	3.1
Canary Islands	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	5.2
Cantabria	2.2	2.2	4.4	3.2	1.8	3.2	2.4	3.8
Castilla-La Mancha	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
Castilla and Leon	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8
Catalonia	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8
Valenc. Community	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.1
Extremadura	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8
Galicia	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4
Madrid	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.0
Murcia	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.3
Navarre	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.0
Basque Country	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	3.5
La Rioja	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.0
Ceuta	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	11.3	5.6	2.8
Melilla	1.5	1.5	2.9	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.7
Adjusted rate								
Total	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Andalusia	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.9
Aragon	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.1
Asturias	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.6
Balearic Island	3.4	3.9	2.6	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.5
Canary Islands	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.4
Cantabria	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.9
Castilla-La Mancha	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
Castilla and Leon	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
Catalonia	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0
Valenc. Community	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
Extremadura	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Galicia	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4
Madrid	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5
Murcia	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.0
Navarre	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.8
Basque Country	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.4
La Rioja	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5
Ceuta	2.4	1.8	3.3	4.7	2.8	10.7	5.6	2.6
Melilla	2.5	4.7	5.5	7.6	3.2	0.0	2.7	10.4

Table 2.2.21. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	41.3	37.4	40.8	40.7	36.3	40.6	32.5	35.0
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1-4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
25-34	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
35-44	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
45-54	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.1
55-64	18.6	16.5	16.4	16.1	14.1	16.4	12.6	14.0
65-74	88.5	78.0	85.9	80.7	70.2	80.2	60.7	66.8
75 and +	420.0	374.8	402.9	402.7	358.0	392.2	314.2	332.0
Age-adjusted rate	25.5	22.8	24.5	24.0	21.1	23.3	18.3	19.5
Men								
All ages	62.0	56.6	61.6	61.5	55.2	61.3	49.6	53.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
25-34	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
35-44	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
45-54	5.2	5.1	6.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.8
55-64	32.6	28.9	29.1	28.0	24.7	27.9	21.7	23.7
65-74	162.5	144.1	157.6	151.6	129.2	149.3	112.7	123.1
75 and +	786.2	706.6	756.8	754.0	676.5	731.0	593.8	624.7
Age-adjusted rate	49.1	44.2	47.3	46.7	41.1	44.8	35.8	37.7
Women								
All ages	21.4	18.9	20.7	20.6	18.1	20.5	15.9	17.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
25-34	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
35-44	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
45-54	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5
55-64	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.1	5.5	3.9	4.7
65-74	26.3	22.3	25.5	20.9	20.3	21.5	16.5	18.6
75 and +	201.5	175.4	188.6	188.4	162.1	182.3	139.5	147.9
Age-adjusted rate	10.4	9.1	9.8	9.5	8.3	9.2	7.1	7.6

Table 2.2.22. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	41.3	37.4	40.8	40.7	36.3	40.6	32.5	35.0
Andalusia	37.3	34.4	38.3	37.4	33.5	39.1	29.6	33.4
Aragon	45.7	39.4	43.1	45.0	41.3	42.9	35.5	39.0
Asturias	67.4	55.1	68.8	65.8	61.6	64.5	59.7	62.3
Balearic Island	38.1	29.0	31.1	32.3	25.8	31.0	23.3	23.8
Canary Islands	24.0	22.1	19.5	18.8	20.6	20.4	18.6	21.6
Cantabria	44.0	35.4	38.5	36.5	31.9	36.6	29.3	34.6
Castilla-La Mancha	45.9	45.2	49.6	50.1	43.7	49.2	39.8	43.8
Castilla and Leon	49.6	45.4	48.4	45.9	43.0	49.2	40.5	42.6
Catalonia	44.5	40.7	44.8	46.1	39.6	45.7	34.9	36.6
Valenc. Community	42.0	40.4	44.8	42.6	38.4	41.9	34.8	35.2
Extremadura	36.3	35.1	40.0	42.6	31.8	43.7	29.2	34.2
Galicia	55.1	49.0	50.9	54.1	49.0	53.4	45.8	49.0
Madrid	28.5	26.4	27.9	27.3	23.8	24.8	20.6	22.5
Murcia	43.2	36.8	42.4	39.2	40.5	36.0	30.8	35.6
Navarre	40.6	34.9	31.1	41.0	37.4	39.0	32.9	35.5
Basque Country	44.2	36.5	42.1	43.9	39.1	47.1	35.7	37.7
La Rioja	38.2	34.0	35.4	32.6	32.3	40.0	33.0	27.5
Ceuta	37.9	28.0	23.8	35.0	30.8	36.4	32.2	30.6
Melilla	14.9	12.8	13.7	14.7	11.7	16.6	10.7	16.3
Adjusted rate								
Total	25.5	22.8	24.5	24.0	21.1	23.3	18.3	19.5
Andalusia	28.6	26.1	28.6	27.3	24.0	27.7	20.4	22.9
Aragon	21.5	18.5	19.3	19.9	18.0	18.3	15.8	16.9
Asturias	32.2	25.8	31.0	29.2	25.9	27.7	24.7	25.1
Balearic Island	26.4	19.5	21.6	22.8	17.9	21.3	16.1	16.4
Canary Islands	22.3	20.7	18.1	16.8	18.1	17.5	15.8	17.7
Cantabria	23.0	18.0	18.9	18.8	15.6	17.9	13.9	16.2
Castilla-La Mancha	23.8	23.4	25.7	25.0	21.5	24.6	18.7	21.1
Castilla and Leon	22.0	19.1	20.5	18.7	17.2	19.2	15.7	16.0
Catalonia	26.4	23.8	26.0	26.6	22.6	25.6	19.2	20.2
Valenc. Community	27.5	25.9	28.6	27.1	24.0	26.1	21.4	21.4
Extremadura	21.5	19.8	22.7	23.3	16.6	23.7	15.4	17.5
Galicia	26.4	23.2	23.3	24.1	21.3	22.4	18.9	19.8
Madrid	20.1	18.4	19.1	18.8	16.0	16.3	13.4	14.3
Murcia	33.2	28.1	32.2	29.2	29.8	26.1	22.2	25.0
Navarre	21.7	18.1	16.2	20.6	19.1	19.1	16.3	18.2
Basque Country	26.8	21.3	24.0	23.8	20.8	24.4	18.1	18.8
La Rioja	18.4	16.6	18.6	16.3	15.6	19.1	15.8	13.1
Ceuta	38.9	27.2	23.0	33.7	27.1	34.3	26.6	26.4
Melilla	27.0	22.2	20.5	22.9	16.4	24.8	12.6	22.4

Table 2.2.23. Chronic liver disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	12.9	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.0
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
25-34	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
35-44	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.5
45-54	15.6	15.5	14.6	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.9	13.8
55-64	26.9	26.2	24.4	24.7	23.0	23.7	22.5	23.7
65-74	40.3	39.9	40.5	37.4	36.2	35.3	34.3	33.2
75 and +	45.7	40.8	41.1	39.1	39.5	39.1	35.2	35.9
Age-adjusted rate	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.0
Men								
All ages	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.3	16.6	16.5	16.1	16.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25-34	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8
35-44	9.6	10.1	10.0	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.6
45-54	24.9	25.2	23.8	25.2	23.9	23.1	23.0	23.2
55-64	42.4	44.4	40.1	40.6	37.3	39.2	38.3	38.9
65-74	60.2	60.7	63.5	58.6	57.1	54.8	54.2	52.3
75 and +	65.3	60.6	59.2	57.2	56.9	56.5	52.7	54.7
Age-adjusted rate	16.6	16.6	16.0	15.8	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.6
Women								
All ages	7.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.8
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
25-34	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
35-44	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.4
45-54	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.1	4.9	4.6
55-64	12.3	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.1	7.6	9.4
65-74	23.5	22.3	21.1	19.5	18.4	18.8	17.4	16.9
75 and +	34.0	28.9	30.2	28.0	28.8	28.4	24.3	24.0
Age-adjusted rate	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.0

Table 2.2.24. Chronic liver disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	12.9	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.0
Andalusia	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.8	13.1	13.8
Aragon	12.3	11.5	11.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	8.7	8.9
Asturias	16.0	20.6	17.9	16.7	15.4	18.1	16.6	17.1
Balearic Islands	13.2	9.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	7.9	6.3	9.5
Canary Islands	12.4	12.1	11.4	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.9	11.0
Cantabria	7.5	8.4	11.4	9.6	8.2	9.6	7.1	10.1
Castilla-La Mancha	9.2	9.3	7.8	7.5	8.7	8.0	8.6	8.6
Castilla and Leon	10.5	11.2	11.0	9.8	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.6
Catalonia	15.1	13.1	13.2	12.3	13.7	12.6	12.0	11.0
Valenc. Community	16.5	16.9	17.1	14.4	13.2	13.1	12.0	12.2
Extremadura	8.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.0	6.4	9.1	9.2
Galicia	12.6	11.5	11.8	12.0	10.7	12.8	12.2	12.4
Madrid	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.4
Murcia	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.7	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.1
Navarre	8.4	8.7	9.5	7.4	7.8	7.0	8.3	7.3
Basque Country	14.8	14.8	12.8	14.9	13.3	12.5	12.1	13.2
La Rioja	10.0	13.1	8.9	10.9	10.0	10.4	5.9	7.8
Ceuta	9.8	5.6	7.0	15.4	7.0	12.6	8.4	8.4
Melilla	7.9	3.9	2.9	9.8	6.8	4.9	4.9	7.7
Adjusted rate								
Total	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.0
Andalusia	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.7	11.8	12.3
Aragon	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.3	6.1	6.8
Asturias	12.3	15.3	13.7	12.2	11.1	12.6	12.1	12.0
Balearic Islands	12.2	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.0	9.0
Canary Islands	13.3	13.0	11.9	12.5	12.0	11.2	11.9	10.9
Cantabria	5.7	7.0	9.3	8.0	6.8	7.8	5.9	7.9
Castilla-La Mancha	6.8	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.1
Castilla and Leon	7.9	8.6	8.0	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	6.5
Catalonia	12.1	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.9	9.9	9.4	8.7
Valenc. Community	13.3	13.8	13.9	12.0	11.0	10.8	9.8	10.2
Extremadura	6.5	7.4	6.9	6.6	5.7	5.0	7.8	7.1
Galicia	10.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.7	9.0	8.9
Madrid	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.6
Murcia	12.8	12.7	11.7	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.2	10.0
Navarre	6.1	6.7	7.6	5.6	6.2	5.4	7.1	5.3
Basque Country	11.7	11.4	9.9	11.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.7
La Rioja	7.4	10.1	7.2	8.6	7.2	7.2	4.2	5.8
Ceuta	10.5	6.8	6.4	16.8	6.3	12.3	9.4	7.8
Melilla	13.3	7.4	6.3	15.2	11.4	9.1	6.5	12.9

Table 2.2.25. Diabetes mellitus. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	23.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	23.3	23.8	22.0	22.6
< 1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
35-44	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
45-54	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4
55-64	12.7	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.2	10.0	10.5
65-74	47.3	48.6	45.8	47.4	42.6	44.3	38.1	39.9
75 and +	230.8	233.3	234.7	235.7	229.3	229.5	210.8	215.3
Age-adjusted rate	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.4	13.7	13.8	12.5	12.7
Men								
All ages	18.0	18.7	18.6	19.4	18.7	19.2	17.6	19.0
< 1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
35-44	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
45-54	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.6
55-64	16.8	14.9	14.5	14.3	15.2	15.8	14.3	14.7
65-74	52.3	52.8	52.7	54.9	50.0	53.0	45.0	47.9
75 and +	198.9	209.4	202.8	210.8	202.2	201.5	184.8	202.1
Age-adjusted rate	14.6	14.9	14.7	15.2	14.4	14.6	13.2	13.9
Women								
All ages	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.5	27.8	28.3	26.2	26.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
35-44	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
45-54	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
55-64	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.4
65-74	43.1	45.0	40.0	41.0	36.3	36.9	32.2	33.1
75 and +	249.8	247.7	254.0	251.0	246.1	246.8	227.1	223.5
Age-adjusted rate	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.6	11.5

Table 2.2.26. Diabetes mellitus. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	23.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	23.3	23.8	22.0	22.6
Andalusia	24.2	24.5	25.1	24.7	23.1	23.4	22.8	21.5
Aragon	26.2	25.6	29.3	28.0	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.6
Asturias	33.3	32.1	33.2	30.3	31.0	31.7	30.3	31.9
Balearic Islands	21.5	20.4	17.4	23.1	21.2	18.7	18.5	19.2
Canary Islands	28.4	28.4	28.2	30.4	32.8	36.8	36.2	46.0
Cantabria	22.4	19.1	19.7	21.8	24.1	28.0	25.5	22.7
Castilla-La Mancha	30.7	32.0	31.3	31.8	30.2	31.6	27.1	30.3
Castilla and Leon	25.6	28.2	28.1	27.3	27.9	28.9	28.7	28.1
Catalonia	21.6	22.6	22.8	24.9	24.3	24.9	20.6	22.7
Valenc. Community	25.0	26.2	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.7	23.8	23.4
Extremadura	27.3	30.0	31.8	29.8	29.7	27.6	27.6	26.7
Galicia	22.9	23.2	21.8	23.5	21.8	22.3	21.8	21.0
Madrid	13.2	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.6	11.5	9.7	9.9
Murcia	23.0	23.7	21.8	21.9	19.5	18.7	16.4	15.7
Navarre	18.8	20.0	19.3	24.6	22.5	23.8	20.8	22.8
Basque Country	21.1	21.3	21.4	22.5	22.3	23.7	21.1	22.6
La Rioja	21.9	28.1	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	19.1	23.0
Ceuta	30.9	28.0	28.0	28.0	33.6	40.6	28.0	27.9
Melilla	9.9	13.8	20.6	21.5	26.3	17.6	23.4	15.4
Adjusted rate								
Total	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.4	13.7	13.8	12.5	12.7
Andalusia	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.1	16.7	16.7	15.8	14.9
Aragon	12.9	12.1	13.1	12.1	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.7
Asturias	16.3	15.5	14.9	13.3	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.9
Balearic Islands	14.9	14.1	11.7	16.2	14.4	12.4	12.3	12.8
Canary Islands	26.8	26.7	26.3	27.6	29.3	31.9	30.7	38.2
Cantabria	12.1	9.8	9.8	11.3	12.0	13.0	12.3	10.8
Castilla-La Mancha	16.3	16.4	16.0	16.1	14.9	16.2	13.3	14.7
Castilla and Leon	11.3	12.2	11.7	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.1
Catalonia	13.2	13.4	13.2	14.5	13.8	14.1	11.6	12.6
Valenc. Community	16.3	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.0	14.6	14.4
Extremadura	15.8	16.9	17.9	15.9	16.2	14.2	14.5	12.9
Galicia	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.7
Madrid	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.2
Murcia	18.2	18.3	16.9	16.6	14.3	14.0	12.1	11.3
Navarre	11.0	11.2	10.2	13.1	11.7	12.0	10.4	11.8
Basque Country	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.6	10.8	11.1
La Rioja	11.6	14.2	15.4	13.0	12.5	11.3	9.1	10.6
Ceuta	30.6	29.5	27.6	27.2	31.9	37.8	23.1	25.6
Melilla	16.8	24.9	33.3	33.9	41.6	24.0	29.4	21.8

Table 2.2.27. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.5	14.9	13.9	14.8
< 1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
35-44	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
45-54	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
55-64	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.0
65-74	24.6	24.4	23.3	22.4	21.0	21.9	19.1	19.6
75 and +	147.3	146.7	145.1	147.7	138.8	152.0	141.9	149.9
Age-adjusted rate	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.4	7.7	8.1
Men								
All ages	14.1	13.8	14.4	14.5	13.6	15.0	14.1	14.8
< 1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
25-34	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
35-44	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
45-54	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1
55-64	8.3	7.4	7.7	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.4
65-74	31.9	30.8	31.0	27.3	26.2	28.8	25.7	24.9
75 and +	179.3	175.3	180.5	186.0	170.3	186.4	173.0	183.4
Age-adjusted rate	11.5	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.4	11.2	10.3	10.7
Women								
All ages	14.0	14.4	13.7	14.0	13.5	14.8	13.8	14.8
< 1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
1-4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
35-44	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
45-54	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
55-64	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.7
65-74	18.4	18.9	16.8	18.2	16.7	16.0	13.5	15.1
75 and +	128.2	129.6	123.6	124.3	119.5	130.6	122.5	128.8
Age-adjusted rate	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.4

Table 2.2.28. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.5	14.9	13.9	14.8
Andalusia	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.7	12.7	13.4	12.0	12.7
Aragon	17.6	22.6	21.3	22.9	21.8	23.3	25.6	27.1
Asturias	14.7	13.3	14.8	18.6	15.9	17.3	18.3	18.6
Balearic Islands	15.4	13.9	12.7	12.3	11.6	16.6	13.6	13.2
Canary Islands	8.7	8.8	7.5	7.9	5.7	8.2	6.4	6.6
Cantabria	16.9	15.5	18.2	17.0	16.4	19.7	15.9	18.5
Castilla-La Mancha	15.0	17.7	16.5	15.2	16.0	14.6	13.1	16.4
Castilla and Leon	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.9	16.3	20.8	18.9	20.7
Catalonia	14.7	13.5	14.4	14.4	15.0	17.1	15.4	16.3
Valenc. Community	13.7	14.2	15.0	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.4	13.9
Extremadura	16.5	19.4	18.4	17.8	15.2	20.6	17.8	19.1
Galicia	12.6	12.1	11.0	12.7	11.6	13.9	15.8	15.5
Madrid	13.3	12.6	12.8	12.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.8
Murcia	15.0	14.7	13.7	16.0	14.7	11.5	13.5	16.6
Navarre	10.0	12.3	13.2	14.6	12.8	13.0	10.6	13.5
Basque Country	11.0	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.9
La Rioja	10.4	15.3	12.9	16.5	12.4	15.5	12.2	11.0
Ceuta	11.2	12.6	9.8	11.2	14.0	15.4	16.8	20.9
Melilla	10.9	6.9	10.8	4.9	6.8	8.8	12.7	11.5
Adjusted rate								
Total	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.4	7.7	8.1
Andalusia	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.1	9.2	9.2	8.2	8.4
Aragon	8.6	10.5	9.8	10.4	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.1
Asturias	7.5	6.2	7.2	8.4	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.6
Balearic Islands	10.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	7.6	11.0	8.8	8.8
Canary Islands	8.3	8.2	6.8	7.2	4.9	7.2	5.5	5.4
Cantabria	9.4	8.0	9.9	8.4	8.2	9.4	7.2	8.8
Castilla-La Mancha	7.9	9.1	8.3	7.4	7.8	7.2	6.2	7.8
Castilla and Leon	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	6.4	8.0	6.9	7.2
Catalonia	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.4	8.3	8.6
Valenc. Community	9.0	9.2	9.6	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.1	8.3
Extremadura	9.9	11.1	10.0	9.3	7.9	10.0	8.6	8.8
Galicia	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.5
Madrid	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.5	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.5
Murcia	11.9	11.3	10.3	12.1	10.9	8.3	9.9	12.0
Navarre	5.6	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.9
Basque Country	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7
La Rioja	5.1	7.7	5.7	8.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	4.8
Ceuta	11.6	12.7	10.2	11.2	13.4	13.8	15.2	16.8
Melilla	18.4	10.6	17.5	8.1	9.1	13.5	18.2	16.6

Table 2.2.29. Alzheimer's disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	13.4	15.4	16.5	19.9	18.8	20.7	20.8	22.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
55-64	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
65-74	18.1	19.7	19.8	22.4	19.8	18.6	18.8	18.8
75 and +	157.7	180.6	191.6	229.4	214.5	236.6	233.5	247.0
Age-adjusted rate	7.8	8.8	9.2	10.9	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.1
Men								
All ages	8.9	10.2	10.6	12.5	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.4
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
45-54	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
55-64	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.1
65-74	18.4	19.1	19.2	21.6	19.2	17.9	18.2	18.5
75 and +	128.4	145.6	149.2	175.5	168.7	177.4	178.2	182.2
Age-adjusted rate	6.9	7.7	8.0	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.0
Women								
All ages	17.6	20.5	22.2	27.0	25.3	28.5	28.5	30.7
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
55-64	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3
65-74	17.9	20.1	20.4	23.2	20.4	19.2	19.3	19.2
75 and +	175.1	201.6	217.3	262.3	242.7	273.3	268.1	287.8
Age-adjusted rate	8.2	9.3	9.8	11.7	10.8	11.8	11.6	12.2

Table 2.2.30. Alzheimer's disease. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	13.4	15.4	16.5	19.9	18.8	20.7	20.8	22.2
Andalusia	11.4	13.2	12.9	15.8	15.8	18.4	19.3	20.7
Aragon	23.3	22.9	23.6	29.6	25.6	26.7	28.5	28.2
Asturias	16.2	21.6	25.1	26.8	28.9	28.1	29.9	29.5
Balearic Islands	14.4	16.1	17.0	18.6	17.9	17.6	19.2	17.8
Canary Islands	6.9	7.6	8.7	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	13.5
Cantabria	12.0	15.7	12.7	19.4	14.4	17.5	17.3	18.7
Castilla-La Mancha	13.1	20.3	18.9	20.6	22.2	23.3	22.2	22.4
Castilla and Leon	13.7	15.5	16.9	20.9	21.9	24.2	25.6	25.2
Catalonia	17.1	19.7	22.1	26.6	21.9	26.9	25.9	29.2
Valenc. Community	16.7	19.0	19.4	25.7	23.5	23.9	23.0	23.5
Extremadura	10.6	12.8	16.9	16.7	17.4	20.8	21.4	22.2
Galicia	11.1	13.1	14.6	17.0	17.0	21.2	21.3	22.4
Madrid	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.0	12.8	12.2	11.4	12.0
Murcia	8.7	10.5	13.4	16.0	12.7	16.5	17.1	20.0
Navarre	20.9	22.0	23.4	29.4	23.6	25.8	29.1	31.3
Basque Country	15.5	18.4	20.9	24.8	23.3	23.0	24.3	26.8
La Rioja	19.3	11.7	20.0	26.3	28.8	31.3	32.6	33.0
Ceuta	11.2	7.0	14.0	16.8	12.6	8.4	16.8	27.9
Melilla	2.0	3.9	8.8	10.8	11.7	8.8	9.7	14.4
Adjusted rate								
Total	7.8	8.8	9.2	10.9	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.1
Andalusia	8.4	9.5	9.0	10.8	10.6	12.1	12.3	13.0
Aragon	10.2	9.8	9.6	12.1	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.4
Asturias	7.1	9.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.9	10.4
Balearic Islands	8.9	10.4	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.8	11.6	10.5
Canary Islands	6.2	6.8	7.8	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.0	10.6
Cantabria	6.2	7.4	5.7	8.5	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.9
Castilla-La Mancha	6.5	9.8	8.9	9.5	10.2	10.4	9.6	9.5
Castilla and Leon	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.1
Catalonia	9.5	10.6	11.8	14.1	11.3	13.6	13.0	14.5
Valenc. Community	10.4	11.6	11.6	15.2	13.8	13.7	13.1	13.1
Extremadura	5.8	6.8	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.7	9.7	9.5
Galicia	5.0	5.6	6.2	7.1	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.0
Madrid	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.7	8.2	7.5	6.8	7.1
Murcia	6.5	7.6	9.7	11.0	8.7	10.9	11.2	13.3
Navarre	10.3	10.7	11.1	13.6	10.8	11.6	12.4	12.8
Basque Country	9.0	10.2	11.2	12.8	11.6	10.9	11.3	12.1
La Rioja	8.7	5.6	9.1	11.7	13.1	13.7	13.9	13.9
Ceuta	11.4	7.5	13.9	15.9	12.2	7.6	13.2	20.0
Melilla	3.5	6.0	13.3	16.8	15.5	11.0	12.8	17.7

Table 2.3.1. Accidents and external causes. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	30.5	29.1	28.0	28.9	28.8	28.8	27.3	26.4
< 1	8.2	7.7	7.2	9.5	7.8	6.6	4.8	5.7
1-4	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.9
5-14	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.9
15-24	31.9	28.1	27.1	28.4	24.5	24.0	21.1	19.8
25-34	31.2	29.0	27.5	26.3	23.9	21.9	20.5	18.9
35-44	27.1	25.9	23.5	23.6	22.2	21.7	20.5	20.2
45-54	25.3	24.8	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.3	19.7	18.9
55-64	27.6	26.3	26.4	25.5	24.5	24.0	22.8	21.8
65-74	37.4	36.1	36.5	38.6	35.5	37.0	34.4	33.0
75 and +	85.9	87.2	84.1	95.1	114.0	120.0	117.7	114.6
Age-adjusted rate	26.6	25.0	23.9	24.5	23.6	23.3	21.7	20.8
Men								
All ages	45.6	42.8	40.9	41.7	40.4	40.4	37.6	36.1
< 1	9.5	8.7	8.0	10.4	7.8	9.0	5.9	8.1
1-4	8.1	7.1	7.5	7.9	6.7	5.3	5.4	4.8
5-14	8.1	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.4
15-24	49.7	44.8	43.3	44.9	39.0	39.0	33.7	31.7
25-34	52.4	47.7	45.7	43.8	39.0	36.9	33.5	31.4
35-44	45.9	43.8	40.0	39.7	37.2	37.0	34.1	33.7
45-54	41.5	40.7	36.6	35.9	34.8	35.2	32.1	31.7
55-64	45.0	42.1	42.7	40.6	38.8	40.3	36.8	35.5
65-74	54.8	52.0	53.5	56.1	52.0	54.9	50.0	47.5
75 and +	112.9	111.1	102.5	117.9	141.1	140.8	142.2	135.2
Age-adjusted rate	41.7	39.0	37.1	37.7	36.1	36.0	33.2	31.7
Women								
All ages	16.0	15.8	15.5	16.5	17.5	17.6	17.3	16.9
< 1	6.9	6.6	6.5	8.6	7.9	4.1	3.6	3.0
1-4	5.9	6.3	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.3	4.9
5-14	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.4
15-24	13.2	10.5	10.1	11.0	9.2	8.3	7.7	7.2
25-34	9.4	9.6	8.5	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.5	5.5
35-44	8.3	7.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.1
45-54	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.3
55-64	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.1	8.7	9.6	8.9
65-74	22.7	22.7	22.2	23.9	21.5	21.9	21.1	20.5
75 and +	69.7	72.9	73.0	81.2	97.3	107.1	102.3	101.7
Age-adjusted rate	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.1	10.8	10.4

Table 2.3.2. Accidents and external causes. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	30.5	29.1	28.0	28.9	28.8	28.8	27.3	26.4
Andalusia	23.9	23.8	23.4	26.0	25.0	23.9	22.7	20.6
Aragon	30.5	29.6	28.6	31.6	33.4	38.8	36.9	27.4
Asturias	34.9	30.3	30.2	35.2	37.8	35.8	36.4	32.8
Balearic Islands	32.4	31.1	26.0	21.4	25.0	25.5	24.6	25.4
Canary Islands	27.7	22.8	20.9	21.5	25.2	26.0	25.4	25.6
Cantabria	28.6	25.5	26.2	25.1	26.3	26.7	30.9	30.5
Castilla-La Mancha	27.8	26.3	26.8	29.7	27.0	30.5	27.1	26.8
Castilla and Leon	31.5	31.6	31.2	28.9	34.6	35.1	32.7	32.3
Catalonia	34.7	34.6	31.7	32.0	29.2	30.0	28.7	29.1
Valenc. Community	28.2	26.0	27.4	27.8	25.9	26.0	24.3	23.2
Extremadura	24.8	25.9	22.5	28.7	28.1	26.5	23.3	20.5
Galicia	38.9	36.1	34.6	37.4	39.4	41.0	42.3	38.0
Madrid	22.1	20.4	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.4	18.3	19.3
Murcia	30.6	31.2	27.6	30.1	30.6	28.8	24.5	27.5
Navarre	32.2	33.4	30.0	32.9	34.8	35.2	32.1	24.8
Basque Country	29.2	25.7	27.1	27.8	25.3	26.4	24.2	23.8
La Rioja	37.8	38.3	38.3	32.3	40.5	36.6	28.4	31.4
Ceuta	11.2	23.8	22.4	11.2	18.2	14.0	15.4	13.9
Melilla	8.9	5.9	6.9	8.8	11.7	13.7	5.8	4.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	26.6	25.0	23.9	24.5	23.6	23.3	21.7	20.8
Andalusia	22.1	21.9	21.4	23.6	22.4	21.3	20.1	18.0
Aragon	24.5	24.1	23.5	24.8	26.1	27.2	24.4	19.6
Asturias	27.9	23.0	23.7	27.6	27.0	23.6	24.7	23.0
Balearic Islands	28.6	28.0	23.3	18.5	21.9	22.6	21.7	21.3
Canary Islands	26.6	21.6	19.9	20.3	23.1	24.0	23.5	23.2
Cantabria	24.5	22.0	21.8	20.8	20.6	20.1	23.7	21.1
Castilla-La Mancha	23.5	22.7	22.9	25.2	21.7	24.8	21.2	20.8
Castilla and Leon	25.9	25.9	25.1	22.4	23.6	24.7	23.4	22.5
Catalonia	29.0	28.1	25.2	25.1	23.0	22.8	21.1	21.0
Valenc. Community	25.1	22.9	24.0	23.9	22.3	22.5	21.0	19.6
Extremadura	22.9	22.5	19.9	24.6	24.3	21.1	18.6	16.7
Galicia	33.4	29.5	28.4	30.4	28.2	29.0	28.7	26.3
Madrid	19.2	17.6	16.9	16.7	16.2	15.9	14.6	15.5
Murcia	28.0	28.9	24.9	27.8	27.7	25.9	22.2	24.9
Navarre	27.0	27.9	24.9	26.5	26.2	27.2	24.9	17.9
Basque Country	24.9	21.1	22.5	22.5	19.3	20.4	18.2	18.0
La Rioja	32.4	31.3	32.2	27.0	29.5	25.3	21.6	24.8
Ceuta	11.7	24.1	21.2	10.4	16.3	14.2	15.1	14.2
Melilla	16.8	9.3	10.7	14.0	16.6	19.6	8.2	7.2

Table 2.3.3. Traffic accidents. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.3	11.7	10.6	9.6	8.8
< 1	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.1
1-4	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.1
5-14	3.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5
15-24	23.2	21.3	20.1	20.9	17.9	17.0	15.1	13.3
25-34	17.8	16.8	16.0	16.6	14.4	12.5	11.7	10.6
35-44	14.3	13.5	12.4	12.2	10.5	9.5	9.4	8.6
45-54	13.5	13.8	12.0	11.7	10.7	9.9	8.7	8.2
55-64	15.0	14.2	13.2	12.3	10.7	10.3	8.8	8.7
65-74	17.4	15.3	17.2	14.6	13.7	13.1	11.2	9.7
75 and +	19.7	19.6	17.8	18.2	16.7	14.2	13.3	11.9
Age-adjusted rate	14.0	13.1	12.4	12.2	10.7	9.9	8.9	8.2
Men								
All ages	23.9	22.3	21.2	20.9	18.3	17.0	15.3	14.2
< 1	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.3	1.3	3.0	1.7	3.7
1-4	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.8
5-14	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.9
15-24	35.8	33.6	31.5	32.4	27.8	27.0	23.5	20.9
25-34	29.3	26.6	25.7	27.1	23.1	20.6	19.4	17.8
35-44	23.5	22.5	21.0	20.1	17.8	16.1	15.8	14.3
45-54	21.4	22.2	18.7	18.5	16.5	15.9	13.9	13.8
55-64	24.3	22.3	20.9	19.4	16.4	16.3	13.7	14.3
65-74	26.3	22.9	26.0	22.0	21.1	21.1	16.2	15.1
75 and +	31.3	31.1	30.1	30.7	28.0	23.0	22.0	19.5
Age-adjusted rate	22.0	20.6	19.4	19.2	16.8	15.8	14.1	13.1
Women								
All ages	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.6
< 1	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.4
1-4	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	2.3
5-14	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.2
15-24	10.1	8.4	8.0	8.9	7.5	6.5	6.2	5.3
25-34	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.0
35-44	5.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.6
45-54	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.7
55-64	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.5
65-74	9.8	9.0	9.8	8.3	7.5	6.3	6.9	5.2
75 and +	12.8	12.7	10.4	10.6	9.7	8.7	8.0	7.1
Age-adjusted rate	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.2

Table 2.3.4. Traffic accidents. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.3	11.7	10.6	9.6	8.8
Andalusia	11.8	12.4	11.8	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.6	8.9
Aragon	18.7	17.4	16.6	18.1	16.6	14.8	11.1	10.6
Asturias	17.0	11.8	13.5	16.2	13.0	12.7	10.4	10.1
Balearic Islands	17.1	16.7	12.3	10.8	12.0	11.1	9.6	11.1
Canary Islands	12.6	8.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.9
Cantabria	11.8	12.2	11.0	9.2	6.0	5.4	10.2	6.7
Castilla-La Mancha	16.3	15.4	14.1	15.9	13.4	14.2	13.2	10.4
Castilla and Leon	18.2	18.4	17.9	15.4	14.7	13.7	12.8	11.8
Catalonia	14.8	13.7	12.8	11.8	9.5	8.4	7.0	6.1
Valenc. Community	15.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	12.4	11.0	10.2	8.8
Extremadura	14.8	14.5	12.5	14.0	15.4	10.4	8.0	8.7
Galicia	22.0	19.4	18.9	18.9	15.6	14.8	13.9	12.8
Madrid	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.3	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.0
Murcia	18.6	20.8	16.6	17.4	16.4	16.2	13.5	12.9
Navarre	18.8	18.1	13.7	15.1	15.9	14.4	9.6	8.5
Basque Country	15.0	12.3	13.3	12.6	9.6	8.7	6.8	7.1
La Rioja	20.4	25.9	22.6	22.1	17.5	14.5	13.8	16.5
Ceuta	5.6	11.2	7.0	1.4	12.6	4.2	4.2	2.8
Melilla	3.0	0.0	4.9	2.9	2.9	4.9	2.9	1.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	14.0	13.1	12.4	12.2	10.7	9.9	8.9	8.2
Andalusia	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.8	10.6	10.0	10.0	8.3
Aragon	16.1	15.4	14.7	15.7	14.9	13.5	9.7	9.5
Asturias	14.8	10.0	11.7	14.2	11.1	10.5	9.2	8.6
Balearic Islands	15.8	15.4	11.6	9.7	11.1	10.4	9.4	10.2
Canary Islands	11.9	8.3	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.5
Cantabria	11.2	11.0	10.1	8.7	5.6	5.1	9.6	6.2
Castilla-La Mancha	14.7	14.2	13.1	14.6	12.3	13.4	11.6	9.2
Castilla and Leon	16.3	16.7	15.9	13.9	12.9	12.3	11.5	10.8
Catalonia	13.7	12.6	11.7	10.8	8.9	7.9	6.3	5.8
Valenc. Community	14.0	12.9	12.5	12.5	11.3	10.3	9.6	8.1
Extremadura	13.9	13.7	12.0	13.5	14.5	9.6	7.7	8.1
Galicia	20.0	17.2	16.6	16.8	13.4	13.4	12.2	11.5
Madrid	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.8	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.8
Murcia	17.3	19.7	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.1	12.9	12.3
Navarre	16.5	15.6	12.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	8.8	8.0
Basque Country	13.6	11.0	11.7	11.4	8.6	7.9	6.3	6.4
La Rioja	18.9	22.0	20.5	20.8	15.6	12.3	11.6	15.2
Ceuta	5.7	12.1	7.3	1.1	10.8	3.8	4.1	2.6
Melilla	6.5	0.0	7.7	4.0	4.1	6.7	4.7	1.8

Table 2.3.5. Suicide. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
15-24	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.8
25-34	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.6
35-44	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.2
45-54	9.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	8.3	8.7	8.5
55-64	10.5	9.1	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5
65-74	14.8	13.2	13.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	11.7	11.2
75 and +	22.5	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.4	19.5	17.8	18.5
Age-adjusted rate	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.1
Men								
All ages	13.1	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.0	11.6	11.1
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
15-24	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.4
25-34	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.2	10.5	9.4	8.4
35-44	13.7	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.4	12.3	12.4
45-54	13.4	12.0	14.2	14.2	15.3	12.7	13.0	12.6
55-64	15.6	14.5	15.3	14.7	13.5	13.7	15.1	13.7
65-74	23.0	20.9	21.3	20.9	21.0	20.6	19.2	18.1
75 and +	45.0	41.0	42.5	42.9	39.2	38.5	35.7	37.6
Age-adjusted rate	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.6
Women								
All ages	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.5
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
15-24	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.2
25-34	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.6
35-44	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.9
45-54	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.5
55-64	5.8	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5	5.6
65-74	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.0	6.4	7.1	5.3	5.4
75 and +	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	6.5	6.4
Age-adjusted rate	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0

Table 2.3.6. Suicide. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3
Andalusia	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.9
Aragon	8.1	7.6	9.8	7.3	8.7	8.2	6.6	7.9
Asturias	14.7	12.8	12.7	11.8	12.4	11.7	12.0	11.8
Balearic Islands	7.1	5.6	6.5	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.5
Canary Islands	8.3	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.6	7.8
Cantabria	4.9	4.7	5.4	6.3	4.4	5.6	4.5	2.8
Castilla-La Mancha	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.2	9.3	8.1	7.4	7.2
Castilla and Leon	9.8	8.5	9.0	9.8	8.8	7.7	7.8	8.7
Catalonia	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.3
Valenc. Community	8.8	8.2	7.1	8.3	8.0	8.5	7.7	8.2
Extremadura	7.6	6.3	8.5	6.5	8.7	8.3	6.5	6.9
Galicia	10.9	9.9	10.5	12.5	11.1	12.1	11.0	11.1
Madrid	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.4	3.7	2.6
Murcia	9.7	7.6	8.1	7.6	9.4	7.7	9.2	7.3
Navarre	8.4	7.9	10.0	9.3	10.2	9.6	6.9	10.3
Basque Country	8.2	7.4	9.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.0	8.4
La Rioja	6.7	12.0	12.2	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.2	6.1
Ceuta	5.6	2.8	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.2	1.4	2.8
Melilla	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	5.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.1
Andalusia	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.4	7.8
Aragon	6.1	5.7	7.8	5.2	7.0	5.8	4.8	5.9
Asturias	10.6	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.2	9.0	8.1
Balearic Islands	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.8
Canary Islands	7.8	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.2
Cantabria	4.1	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.6	2.2
Castilla-La Mancha	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.2	6.7	5.9	5.6
Castilla and Leon	7.7	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.6
Catalonia	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.4
Valenc. Community	7.6	7.0	6.3	7.3	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.1
Extremadura	6.6	5.5	7.0	5.7	7.4	7.2	5.2	5.6
Galicia	8.5	7.9	8.4	9.9	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.8
Madrid	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.3
Murcia	9.2	7.3	7.3	7.0	8.6	7.0	8.2	6.5
Navarre	7.3	6.8	8.5	7.6	9.5	8.2	5.8	9.0
Basque Country	6.8	5.9	7.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5
La Rioja	5.3	9.0	10.3	7.9	8.0	6.8	6.9	4.5
Ceuta	4.8	3.2	6.1	5.2	3.3	4.4	1.7	2.8
Melilla	4.7	2.6	5.0	1.5	3.4	3.3	0.0	9.2

Table 2.4.1. Pneumonia and influenza. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	20.6	17.6	19.9	19.9	17.4	22.7	17.8	19.3
< 1	3.3	0.5	2.2	2.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.5
1-4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
25-34	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
35-44	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5
45-54	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.9
55-64	6.8	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0
65-74	25.0	21.1	23.7	24.3	19.6	25.4	19.8	21.0
75 and +	233.2	193.4	215.4	211.3	185.3	238.6	182.4	195.4
Age-adjusted rate	12.7	10.7	11.9	11.7	10.0	12.8	10.0	10.6
Men								
All ages	21.0	19.3	20.8	20.7	18.5	23.4	18.9	20.3
< 1	3.5	0.5	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.7	3.4	0.4
1-4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
5-14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
25-34	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
35-44	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2
45-54	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.0
55-64	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.2	7.9	9.3	9.1	9.8
65-74	36.1	32.8	34.7	36.2	29.8	36.7	30.0	31.0
75 and +	286.1	252.1	269.8	260.9	235.3	294.7	229.0	245.1
Age-adjusted rate	17.4	15.7	16.7	16.3	14.3	17.7	14.1	14.8
Women								
All ages	20.3	16.0	19.0	19.1	16.4	22.0	16.9	18.3
< 1	3.2	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	1.3	2.6
1-4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
25-34	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
35-44	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
45-54	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.9
55-64	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.4
65-74	15.6	11.2	14.4	14.4	10.9	15.8	11.2	12.4
75 and +	201.6	158.1	182.4	181.1	154.6	203.8	153.3	164.1
Age-adjusted rate	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.7	7.3	9.6	7.2	7.7

Table 2.4.2. Pneumonia and influenza. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	20.6	17.6	19.9	19.9	17.4	22.7	17.8	19.3
Andalusia	17.0	14.2	14.7	16.7	14.2	19.4	14.1	15.5
Aragon	37.2	29.9	35.2	34.7	29.2	38.4	24.6	30.2
Asturias	23.1	15.2	20.4	21.0	18.2	20.6	15.7	18.2
Balearic Islands	23.2	18.9	23.0	20.3	17.5	21.1	17.2	18.8
Canary Islands	20.2	19.4	17.9	14.0	12.7	18.6	17.5	13.8
Cantabria	28.4	22.1	30.9	27.7	27.4	30.7	26.4	29.8
Castilla-La Mancha	20.5	19.3	20.4	21.4	18.6	26.5	18.8	22.3
Castilla and Leon	20.2	16.3	22.2	21.8	21.5	27.7	20.7	23.4
Catalonia	15.1	10.7	11.8	12.1	10.7	15.5	10.9	11.7
Valenc. Community	21.2	20.4	23.2	20.0	16.8	21.9	17.9	20.4
Extremadura	29.2	31.0	29.4	29.1	29.0	35.9	26.3	32.7
Galicia	30.1	22.4	25.3	22.8	22.0	23.5	24.1	20.7
Madrid	21.4	21.7	23.7	26.7	22.6	28.5	24.0	26.6
Murcia	15.3	13.9	15.3	14.4	12.7	17.1	13.4	14.4
Navarre	32.8	23.3	27.7	30.1	27.2	31.3	25.2	29.5
Basque Country	16.3	11.8	18.4	17.8	13.8	20.2	15.9	16.4
La Rioja	20.8	19.0	22.6	22.1	17.8	25.2	18.5	15.5
Ceuta	12.6	7.0	11.2	19.6	12.6	14.0	9.8	15.3
Melilla	8.9	5.9	8.8	8.8	3.9	8.8	2.9	5.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	12.7	10.7	11.9	11.7	10.0	12.8	10.0	10.6
Andalusia	13.1	10.7	10.9	12.2	10.0	13.5	9.7	10.4
Aragon	17.5	13.5	16.5	15.3	12.7	15.8	10.3	12.5
Asturias	11.1	7.0	9.2	10.0	7.7	8.6	6.2	7.1
Balearic Islands	15.7	12.9	15.5	13.6	11.6	13.8	11.0	12.4
Canary Islands	18.5	17.9	16.4	12.8	11.3	16.0	14.7	11.4
Cantabria	14.6	11.3	15.3	13.7	13.1	14.3	12.5	13.1
Castilla-La Mancha	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.9	8.9	12.9	9.3	10.4
Castilla and Leon	8.8	6.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	10.3	7.8	8.7
Catalonia	8.9	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.0	8.6	6.0	6.4
Valenc. Community	13.8	13.4	15.0	13.2	10.9	13.7	11.4	12.5
Extremadura	17.2	17.5	16.9	16.6	15.6	18.0	14.0	16.3
Galicia	14.2	10.7	11.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	8.3
Madrid	14.9	14.8	16.1	17.7	14.9	18.7	15.1	16.7
Murcia	12.3	10.5	11.8	10.9	9.7	12.4	9.8	10.0
Navarre	16.7	11.6	13.7	15.3	13.2	14.5	11.4	13.0
Basque Country	9.9	6.9	10.5	9.9	7.4	10.4	8.0	8.1
La Rioja	10.4	9.3	11.7	10.2	8.9	11.8	8.1	7.1
Ceuta	13.6	6.9	10.8	20.1	12.3	12.8	9.0	12.0
Melilla	15.9	9.0	13.4	13.4	6.0	12.4	3.6	8.3

Table 2.4.3. Septicaemia. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.7	8.7
< 1	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.3
1-4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
25-34	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
35-44	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
45-54	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
55-64	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.9	3.8	5.4	4.6	5.1
65-74	12.0	13.5	12.2	16.1	14.2	15.4	14.1	15.5
75 and +	49.9	55.7	59.3	64.8	63.2	68.4	68.4	76.9
Age-adjusted rate	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.1
Men								
All ages	5.4	6.1	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.3	8.2
< 1	2.0	0.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	4.3	2.5	0.0
1-4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
15-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
25-34	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
35-44	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
45-54	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
55-64	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.9	4.8	7.7	6.2	6.7
65-74	14.8	17.0	15.3	20.2	18.5	19.9	17.7	19.9
75 and +	54.4	59.5	64.7	67.8	66.9	76.6	72.8	82.0
Age-adjusted rate	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.5	6.2
Women								
All ages	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.9	8.2	9.1
< 1	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.6
1-4	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
5-14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
25-34	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
35-44	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6
45-54	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3
55-64	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.6
65-74	9.6	10.6	9.6	12.7	10.5	11.7	11.0	11.6
75 and +	47.2	53.3	56.1	62.9	60.9	63.2	65.6	73.6
Age-adjusted rate	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3

Table 2.4.4. Septicaemia. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.7	8.7
Andalusia	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.5
Aragon	6.6	6.8	5.9	9.6	7.8	12.3	8.5	7.9
Asturias	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.6
Balearic Islands	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.1	4.1	5.4
Canary Islands	5.3	8.6	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.0	6.0	8.8
Cantabria	6.8	14.0	10.4	10.0	12.2	13.9	14.5	15.7
Castilla-La Mancha	6.8	7.9	10.6	11.6	9.9	10.8	9.4	9.3
Castilla and Leon	8.0	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.3	10.8	13.9	18.6
Catalonia	3.8	5.0	6.0	7.1	6.2	7.3	6.9	7.5
Valenc. Community	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.6
Extremadura	9.4	11.3	9.2	12.4	10.2	13.3	11.0	13.7
Galicia	7.0	8.2	9.1	10.2	11.1	12.9	12.9	15.2
Madrid	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.4
Murcia	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.5	7.0	6.3
Navarre	5.8	5.6	6.2	7.9	7.1	9.8	5.1	8.0
Basque Country	6.8	8.4	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.9	9.5	9.7
La Rioja	7.0	10.2	6.8	5.3	3.1	8.4	4.6	7.1
Ceuta	5.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	15.4	22.4	25.2	32.0
Melilla	3.0	3.9	6.9	4.9	6.8	4.9	5.8	6.7
Adjusted rate								
Total	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.1
Andalusia	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.7
Aragon	3.4	3.6	2.7	4.4	3.6	6.1	4.0	3.6
Asturias	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7
Balearic Islands	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.6
Canary Islands	5.1	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	6.2	5.1	7.5
Cantabria	3.6	8.1	5.3	4.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	8.6
Castilla-La Mancha	3.7	4.5	5.6	6.6	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.8
Castilla and Leon	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.9	7.2
Catalonia	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
Valenc. Community	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.0
Extremadura	6.3	7.0	5.9	7.9	6.6	8.4	6.6	7.2
Galicia	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.5	6.1	7.4
Madrid	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Murcia	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.4	5.3	4.5
Navarre	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.8	2.5	3.7
Basque Country	4.4	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
La Rioja	3.8	5.5	3.5	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.3	3.3
Ceuta	5.9	11.3	12.5	12.5	14.2	23.7	22.1	27.6
Melilla	4.9	6.6	10.9	7.1	9.4	6.4	8.3	9.7

Table 2.4.5. AIDS. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9
< 1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
25-34	7.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4
35-44	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.8	13.0	11.5	9.1	9.3
45-54	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.0
55-64	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
65-74	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
75 and +	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Age-adjusted rate	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7
Men								
All ages	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.8
< 1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
25-34	10.7	7.8	7.0	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.3	1.7
35-44	23.5	23.2	22.7	21.7	20.8	18.1	14.0	14.7
45-54	7.1	6.6	8.1	8.1	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.0
55-64	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.8
65-74	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9
75 and +	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Age-adjusted rate	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.3
Women								
All ages	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
< 1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
25-34	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.9
35-44	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.8
45-54	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.9
55-64	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
65-74	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
75 and +	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Age-adjusted rate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0

Table 2.4.6. AIDS. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9
Andalusia	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	3.6
Aragon	4.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.2
Asturias	3.6	4.7	2.8	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.3	2.6
Balearic Islands	4.1	5.9	5.1	4.1	3.9	2.2	3.2	3.6
Canary Islands	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6
Cantabria	4.7	3.0	2.8	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.2
Castilla-La Mancha	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.5
Castilla and Leon	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.2
Catalonia	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5
Valenc. Community	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.3
Extremadura	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9
Galicia	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4
Madrid	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0
Murcia	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.1
Navarre	2.0	1.6	2.5	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.7
Basque Country	4.5	3.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8
La Rioja	1.5	4.4	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.7	3.3	3.2
Ceuta	8.4	7.0	7.0	8.4	7.0	1.4	2.8	5.6
Melilla	5.0	2.0	3.9	1.0	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7
Andalusia	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.4
Aragon	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.0
Asturias	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.1
Balearic Islands	3.6	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.9	3.3
Canary Islands	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.4
Cantabria	4.3	2.6	2.6	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9
Castilla-La Mancha	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4
Castilla and Leon	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0
Catalonia	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3
Valenc. Community	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.0
Extremadura	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Galicia	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Madrid	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7
Murcia	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.0
Navarre	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.5
Basque Country	4.0	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.4
La Rioja	1.4	4.1	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.5	3.0	2.8
Ceuta	8.0	6.5	6.0	8.0	6.2	1.4	2.4	4.9
Melilla	9.7	2.6	5.2	1.3	5.3	0.0	1.3	0.0

Table 2.5.1. Smoking-related deaths. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	287.3	281.3	280.8	283.8	265.6	268.1	248.0	248.3
< 1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.7
1-4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
5-14	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
15-24	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2
25-34	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.1
35-44	27.7	24.9	25.5	24.4	22.2	20.2	21.3	19.2
45-54	105.6	99.2	101.1	97.9	98.6	92.5	89.6	87.7
55-64	258.3	251.7	241.7	239.2	231.7	231.1	225.1	223.2
65-74	664.5	643.2	625.3	621.8	575.5	580.1	533.4	530.1
75 and +	2,490.3	2,408.8	2,393.6	2,414.2	2,212.2	2,222.7	2,003.1	1,997.9
Age-adjusted rate	193.3	186.6	184.2	183.6	170.8	169.7	156.5	154.7
Men								
All ages	357.1	349.8	348.7	351.3	330.1	333.9	310.4	311.2
< 1	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.8	2.0
1-4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
5-14	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
15-24	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
25-34	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.9	4.2
35-44	43.4	38.1	38.8	37.1	32.9	30.1	30.6	28.3
45-54	181.3	167.2	171.0	161.8	164.9	151.6	145.6	139.2
55-64	454.5	444.5	422.7	418.9	404.6	400.9	393.1	387.6
65-74	1,112.0	1,078.4	1,054.4	1,055.1	968.2	987.4	908.9	900.1
75 and +	3,308.4	3,214.1	3,197.7	3,220.9	2,968.0	3,002.4	2,706.6	2,725.9
Age-adjusted rate	298.6	288.8	284.9	283.9	264.3	263.6	243.7	241.2
Women								
All ages	220.3	215.4	215.4	218.7	203.2	204.3	187.4	187.0
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3
1-4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
15-24	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.8
25-34	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
35-44	11.9	11.7	12.2	11.6	11.3	10.0	11.6	9.8
45-54	31.2	32.2	32.2	34.9	33.2	34.1	34.3	36.6
55-64	74.4	70.5	71.2	69.8	68.6	70.9	66.6	68.1
65-74	288.1	276.7	263.5	256.2	243.4	234.8	213.8	213.9
75 and +	2,002.3	1,924.9	1,906.7	1,922.0	1,747.5	1,739.5	1,563.5	1,539.9
Age-adjusted rate	110.9	106.7	105.3	105.3	97.0	95.9	87.3	86.2

Table 2.5.2. Smoking-related deaths. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	287.3	281.3	280.8	283.8	265.6	268.1	248.0	248.3
Andalusia	289.8	286.4	291.5	298.0	279.8	285.2	254.3	256.1
Aragon	311.1	320.1	315.6	326.2	310.2	306.6	295.2	304.4
Asturias	392.7	376.1	397.3	409.7	385.8	388.2	383.1	382.6
Balearic Islands	266.9	243.0	240.3	243.3	227.5	219.0	203.8	200.3
Canary Islands	231.3	223.1	210.3	209.1	202.0	199.1	188.5	187.9
Cantabria	291.7	251.7	296.5	278.2	256.5	272.5	260.4	269.1
Castilla-La Mancha	307.8	314.2	302.7	300.9	281.2	280.4	261.5	262.3
Castilla and Leon	318.6	310.3	314.8	315.6	302.8	312.3	287.0	293.6
Catalonia	274.9	270.6	271.7	272.5	247.6	255.7	230.7	229.1
Valenc. Community	311.8	308.2	299.3	308.4	286.1	287.2	265.1	259.2
Extremadura	332.9	325.6	333.7	348.0	301.4	327.4	286.8	299.3
Galicia	356.0	349.5	338.7	346.1	330.4	328.8	321.3	329.1
Madrid	205.0	202.6	199.4	199.2	189.5	182.8	175.1	173.2
Murcia	276.6	255.3	260.1	249.6	244.0	239.7	218.4	224.7
Navarre	265.0	270.4	256.9	266.5	250.0	253.4	238.4	230.8
Basque Country	269.0	255.9	265.1	269.1	253.2	261.6	248.2	247.5
La Rioja	284.6	261.4	269.9	261.9	254.0	266.2	254.2	240.8
Ceuta	204.8	229.3	219.7	221.2	204.5	219.9	188.7	207.5
Melilla	111.9	121.8	124.4	134.9	102.4	100.7	124.7	112.3
Adjusted rate								
Total	193.3	186.6	184.2	183.6	170.8	169.7	156.5	154.7
Andalusia	233.9	227.7	228.2	229.3	212.2	212.7	187.5	186.0
Aragon	167.4	165.8	159.7	163.5	159.9	150.2	147.5	151.1
Asturias	209.9	197.0	203.2	204.5	189.7	186.2	185.4	178.9
Balearic Islands	198.5	178.2	179.1	178.3	168.6	159.3	150.8	148.0
Canary Islands	223.8	215.7	202.1	196.6	187.7	181.8	170.2	165.0
Cantabria	175.2	150.4	168.4	156.3	144.4	148.4	143.6	145.3
Castilla-La Mancha	176.9	177.9	168.2	166.1	157.6	155.6	143.2	144.8
Castilla and Leon	160.1	151.0	152.5	148.8	141.4	144.4	130.3	133.0
Catalonia	178.6	173.5	172.4	172.0	155.5	158.4	144.1	141.6
Valenc. Community	219.0	213.6	206.5	211.5	196.2	195.2	179.1	173.7
Extremadura	212.7	202.9	201.6	207.7	177.0	186.7	162.4	168.8
Galicia	192.1	184.7	177.4	177.7	167.4	163.2	156.7	158.1
Madrid	154.5	152.0	148.4	147.3	138.1	131.5	125.2	121.3
Murcia	224.1	203.9	208.1	198.7	191.0	185.9	170.0	172.2
Navarre	162.4	162.3	154.2	153.9	145.2	144.8	136.0	130.2
Basque Country	178.6	165.5	167.1	164.9	152.9	153.4	143.8	141.8
La Rioja	164.8	151.5	152.8	148.3	145.8	142.6	139.7	131.7
Ceuta	217.0	237.8	223.8	216.3	197.4	208.0	174.7	183.7
Melilla	195.0	209.7	206.5	211.2	156.9	150.9	176.4	158.6

Table 2.5.3. Deaths related with alcohol consumption. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	66.0	63.7	62.1	63.2	62.5	60.8	57.6	56.1
< 1	9.3	9.4	7.7	10.2	8.7	7.0	5.6	7.3
1-4	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4
5-14	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.4
15-24	37.5	33.5	32.7	34.1	30.7	29.3	26.0	23.5
25-34	42.7	39.7	37.8	37.2	34.3	31.0	28.5	26.5
35-44	47.0	45.4	42.6	42.5	41.1	39.4	36.4	36.2
45-54	65.6	63.3	61.5	60.8	62.0	56.2	53.9	52.5
55-64	94.6	89.7	89.2	89.9	83.0	83.5	79.2	78.2
65-74	133.5	129.7	129.6	127.7	122.2	120.7	115.9	111.8
75 and +	209.1	209.1	200.1	212.6	229.6	230.2	219.7	214.2
Age-adjusted rate	56.4	53.9	52.4	52.9	51.4	49.5	46.6	45.1
Men								
All ages	100.8	97.2	94.1	95.0	92.1	89.9	85.2	82.1
< 1	10.5	11.1	8.9	11.3	8.7	9.8	6.7	10.2
1-4	8.1	7.1	8.4	8.4	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.3
5-14	8.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.0	4.7	3.9
15-24	58.7	53.4	51.8	53.6	47.8	47.2	41.2	37.3
25-34	69.9	64.6	61.6	60.8	54.6	50.6	45.8	42.4
35-44	78.2	74.8	70.4	68.9	66.2	64.8	58.9	58.7
45-54	108.5	104.5	100.9	99.0	101.1	93.2	88.4	86.6
55-64	158.6	153.4	149.9	151.2	137.5	141.8	134.2	130.6
65-74	215.7	210.8	211.5	208.4	200.3	196.2	190.6	181.3
75 and +	328.4	325.8	302.5	320.4	336.5	330.1	321.4	309.5
Age-adjusted rate	91.7	87.9	84.7	85.3	82.0	79.8	75.1	72.1
Women								
All ages	32.6	31.5	31.4	32.5	33.8	32.6	30.9	30.7
< 1	8.0	7.6	6.5	9.1	8.8	4.1	4.5	4.3
1-4	6.2	6.8	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.5
5-14	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.7	2.7
15-24	15.3	12.5	12.6	13.6	12.7	10.6	9.9	8.8
25-34	14.6	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.8	10.2	10.0	9.4
35-44	15.8	15.9	14.7	15.8	15.5	13.3	13.2	12.8
45-54	23.4	22.7	22.6	23.1	23.4	19.7	19.7	18.8
55-64	34.5	29.8	32.0	32.1	31.6	28.6	27.3	28.7
65-74	64.5	61.5	60.6	59.6	56.1	56.7	52.4	52.4
75 and +	137.9	138.9	138.2	146.8	163.9	168.2	156.2	154.3
Age-adjusted rate	24.4	23.0	22.8	23.4	23.5	21.7	20.5	20.3

Table 2.5.4. Deaths related with alcohol consumption. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	66.0	63.7	62.1	63.2	62.5	60.8	57.6	56.1
Andalusia	60.9	60.6	59.6	63.7	60.7	59.9	57.6	55.0
Aragon	64.5	63.2	62.4	63.6	68.0	70.5	63.0	55.0
Asturias	82.9	82.7	76.2	80.6	84.7	85.0	82.8	76.9
Balearic Islands	66.7	61.1	53.2	49.5	52.2	52.6	48.3	51.5
Canary Islands	61.5	56.1	52.4	54.9	58.7	58.2	59.4	55.3
Cantabria	60.9	57.7	59.0	58.8	60.8	58.3	63.9	62.8
Castilla-La Mancha	57.0	56.4	55.1	56.4	57.9	57.4	54.1	54.4
Castilla and Leon	67.7	68.2	68.9	67.9	70.8	68.0	62.9	63.2
Catalonia	72.2	69.9	66.6	65.5	62.7	61.3	57.3	56.0
Valenc. Community	66.3	62.4	63.8	61.4	59.0	59.1	54.5	53.0
Extremadura	54.5	54.0	52.5	58.0	54.3	53.5	50.5	49.9
Galicia	77.6	71.9	70.9	76.8	76.2	79.8	79.3	76.9
Madrid	48.3	46.0	45.1	45.6	47.6	40.2	39.2	37.6
Murcia	65.7	63.4	62.0	60.2	61.9	58.1	52.4	55.2
Navarre	63.7	61.9	61.6	64.9	65.2	64.5	58.6	53.9
Basque Country	69.4	67.5	65.8	68.4	63.0	62.7	59.0	59.7
La Rioja	70.1	76.7	74.1	69.4	75.9	73.9	55.1	58.8
Ceuta	37.9	46.1	40.6	44.8	47.6	42.0	43.3	40.4
Melilla	26.7	20.6	18.6	31.3	26.3	29.3	14.6	24.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	56.4	53.9	52.4	52.9	51.4	49.5	46.6	45.1
Andalusia	56.8	55.9	54.4	58.2	54.6	53.6	51.1	48.1
Aragon	49.8	47.7	48.9	47.3	51.3	49.3	43.0	40.3
Asturias	63.3	60.9	57.4	59.5	60.8	57.5	57.8	53.4
Balearic Islands	60.0	54.6	47.9	43.3	46.1	46.9	43.5	45.4
Canary Islands	61.5	56.0	52.0	53.5	56.1	55.3	56.3	51.8
Cantabria	50.3	48.3	47.8	46.4	47.1	43.9	48.7	45.5
Castilla-La Mancha	45.4	45.6	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.7	42.0	42.7
Castilla and Leon	52.9	52.0	52.3	50.6	48.4	47.6	45.2	44.0
Catalonia	59.4	56.4	53.1	52.0	49.9	47.6	43.8	42.5
Valenc. Community	56.7	53.1	54.7	52.5	49.9	50.4	46.2	44.8
Extremadura	47.6	45.6	44.4	48.4	45.5	42.1	40.3	39.1
Galicia	63.5	57.4	56.4	60.8	56.2	58.5	56.0	54.7
Madrid	41.9	40.1	39.5	39.6	40.3	33.8	32.7	31.1
Murcia	62.1	59.7	56.7	56.1	56.9	53.1	48.2	51.0
Navarre	53.0	50.8	51.1	52.1	50.8	50.9	46.2	41.2
Basque Country	57.2	53.6	52.6	53.4	48.6	47.9	43.8	44.6
La Rioja	57.3	60.7	61.4	55.1	56.9	52.9	41.5	44.8
Ceuta	39.2	48.7	40.0	44.8	42.2	41.7	44.7	39.2
Melilla	47.3	33.7	30.9	50.6	40.9	45.7	21.3	37.6

Table 2.6.1. Abdominal hernia. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7
< 1	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
1-4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
35-44	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
45-54	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
55-64	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
65-74	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.2
75 and +	45.7	47.4	48.8	51.7	52.0	51.6	51.5	49.3
Age-adjusted rate	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Men								
All ages	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0
< 1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.8
1-4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
25-34	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
35-44	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
45-54	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5
55-64	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
65-74	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.9
75 and +	47.9	47.1	49.7	52.5	50.3	51.7	52.5	49.3
Age-adjusted rate	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Women								
All ages	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
< 1	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
45-54	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
55-64	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6
65-74	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6
75 and +	44.4	47.5	48.3	51.2	53.1	51.5	50.9	49.3
Age-adjusted rate	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3

Table 2.6.2. Abdominal hernia. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7
Andalusia	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.2
Aragon	5.3	6.3	7.3	9.1	7.3	9.1	8.0	8.4
Asturias	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	4.3
Balearic Islands	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.9
Canary Islands	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	3.0	1.7
Cantabria	3.4	5.2	3.5	3.9	5.3	5.4	4.5	4.6
Castilla-La Mancha	5.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.4	7.2
Castilla and Leon	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.4	7.0	6.2	8.0	7.6
Catalonia	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8
Valenc. Community	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.7
Extremadura	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	7.2	6.3	5.9
Galicia	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.6
Madrid	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3
Murcia	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.8	4.2
Navarre	5.6	4.5	4.6	7.2	5.7	4.4	8.6	5.7
Basque Country	4.5	3.7	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
La Rioja	2.6	5.1	5.7	4.9	7.9	6.4	4.9	9.1
Ceuta	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.8	5.6	1.4	0.0	2.8
Melilla	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.9	1.0	3.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Andalusia	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.8
Aragon	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.2
Asturias	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.7
Balearic Islands	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.5
Canary Islands	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.6	1.4
Cantabria	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.2
Castilla-La Mancha	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.9	3.3
Castilla and Leon	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6
Catalonia	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0
Valenc. Community	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9
Extremadura	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.8
Galicia	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.8
Madrid	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Murcia	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8
Navarre	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.5
Basque Country	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5
La Rioja	1.4	2.5	3.0	2.3	4.5	2.9	2.2	3.8
Ceuta	3.1	2.5	1.6	2.7	4.9	1.3	0.0	2.0
Melilla	5.1	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.6	0.9	3.8

Table 2.6.3. Appendicitis. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
55-64	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
65-74	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
75 and +	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2
Age-adjusted rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Men								
All ages	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
65-74	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3
75 and +	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3
Age-adjusted rate	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Women								
All ages	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
55-64	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
75 and +	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2
Age-adjusted rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 2.6.4. Appendicitis. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Andalusia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aragon	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Asturias	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Balearic Islands	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Canary Islands	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Cantabria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Castilla-La Mancha	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Castilla and Leon	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Catalonia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Valenc. Community	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Extremadura	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Galicia	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Madrid	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Murcia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Navarre	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Basque Country	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
La Rioja	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6
Ceuta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Melilla	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Andalusia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aragon	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asturias	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Balearic Islands	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Canary Islands	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cantabria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Castilla-La Mancha	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Castilla and Leon	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Catalonia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Valenc. Community	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Extremadura	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Galicia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Madrid	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Murcia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Navarre	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Basque Country	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
La Rioja	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3
Ceuta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Melilla	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.6.5. Adverse effects of medications. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
Total	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
All ages	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
55-64	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
65-74	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
75 and +	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.8	5.5	4.3	3.6	2.9
Age-adjusted rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Men								
All ages	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
35-44	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
45-54	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
55-64	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
65-74	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
75 and +	4.1	3.5	3.2	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.3	2.6
Age-adjusted rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Women								
All ages	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
35-44	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
45-54	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
55-64	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
65-74	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8
75 and +	3.6	4.5	5.3	6.1	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.1
Age-adjusted rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

Table 2.6.6. Adverse effects of medications. Mortality rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Andalusia	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Aragon	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
Asturias	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8
Balearic Islands	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Canary Islands	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6
Cantabria	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Castilla-La Mancha	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
Castilla and Leon	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
Catalonia	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Valenc. Community	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Extremadura	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Galicia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Madrid	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Murcia	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4
Navarre	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Basque Country	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
La Rioja	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Ceuta	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Melilla	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Adjusted rate								
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Andalusia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Aragon	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Asturias	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Balearic Islands	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Canary Islands	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.5
Cantabria	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Castilla-La Mancha	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Castilla and Leon	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Catalonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Valenc. Community	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Extremadura	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Galicia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madrid	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Murcia	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
Navarre	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Basque Country	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
La Rioja	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Ceuta	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
Melilla	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0

Figure 2.1. Ischaemic heart disease. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

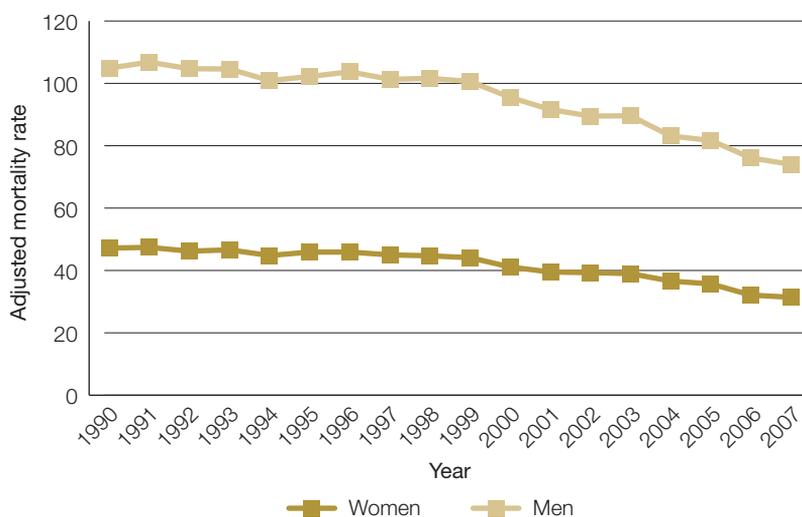


Figure 2.2. Ischaemic heart disease mortality index, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007. Base 100: Mean for Spain

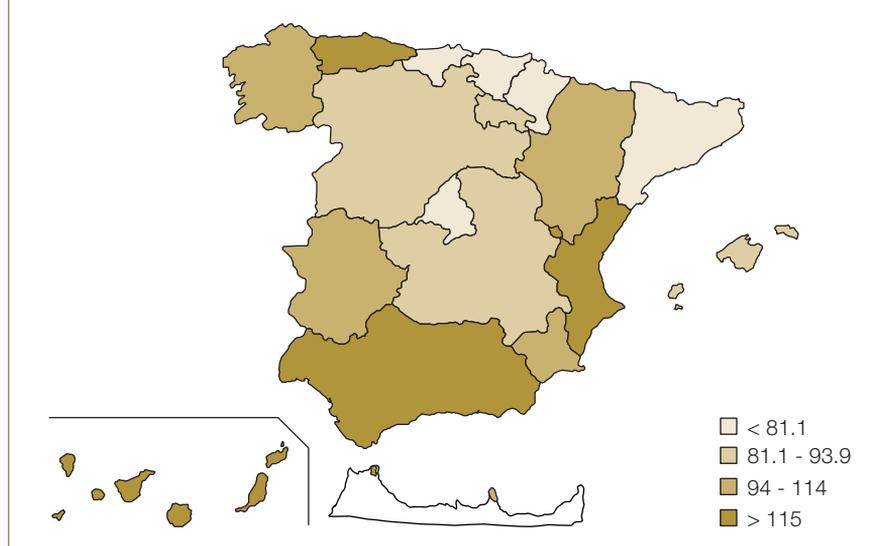


Figure 2.3. Cerebrovascular disease. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

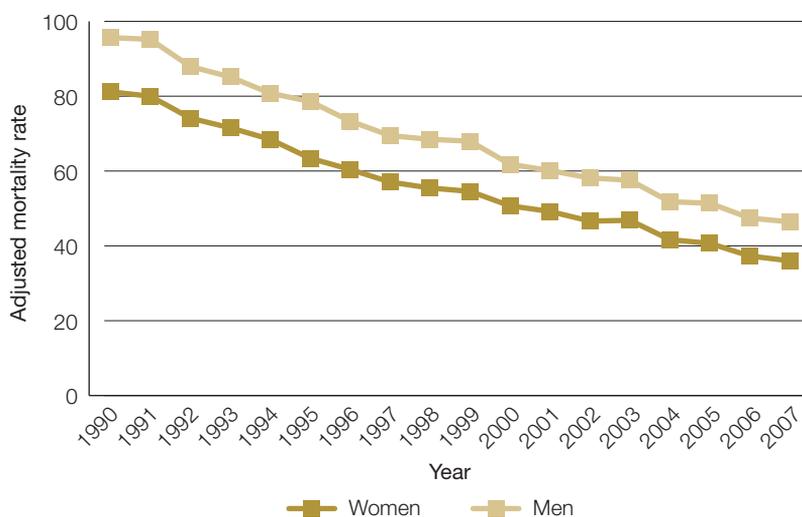


Figure 2.4. Cerebrovascular disease mortality index, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007. Base 100: Mean for Spain

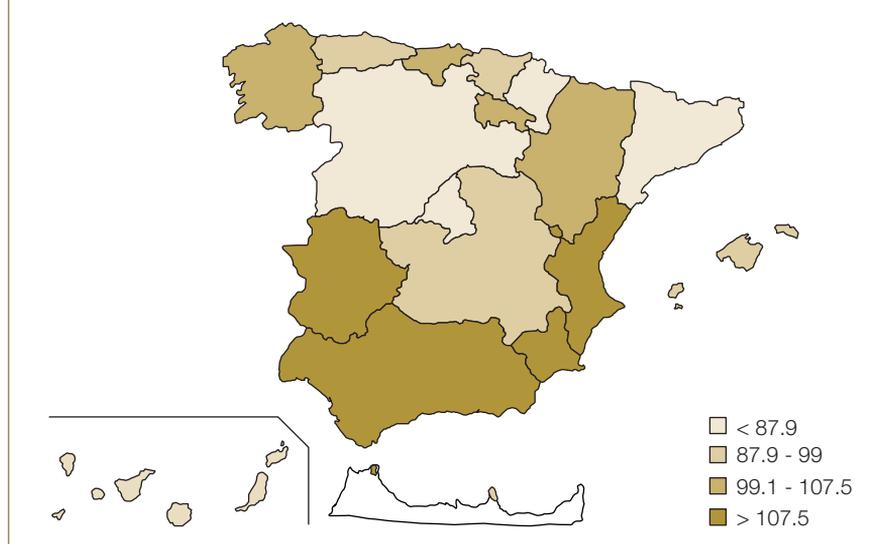


Figure 2.5. Malignant lung tumour. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

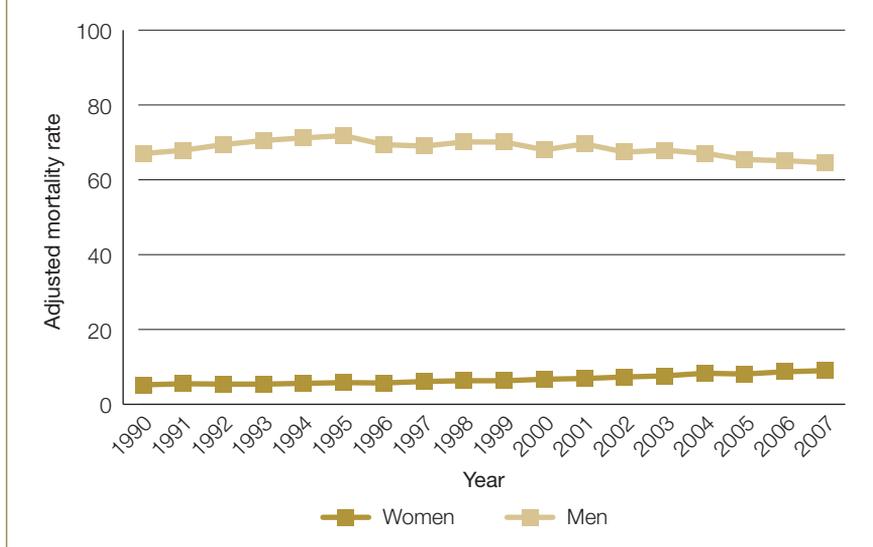


Figure 2.6. Malignant breast tumour in women. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,00 population. Spain, 1990-2007

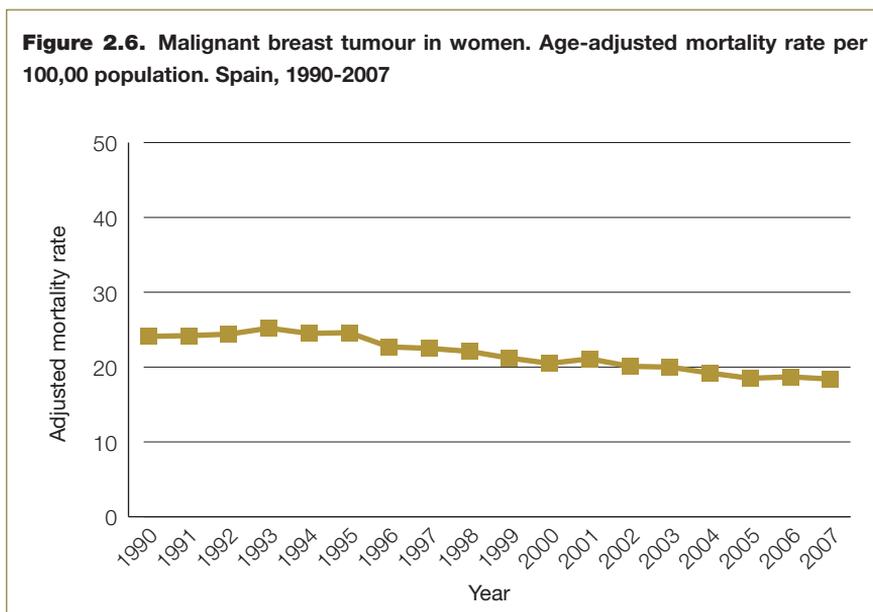


Figure 2.7. Malignant breast tumour mortality index in women, by autonomous community, Spain, 2007. Base 100: Mean for Spain

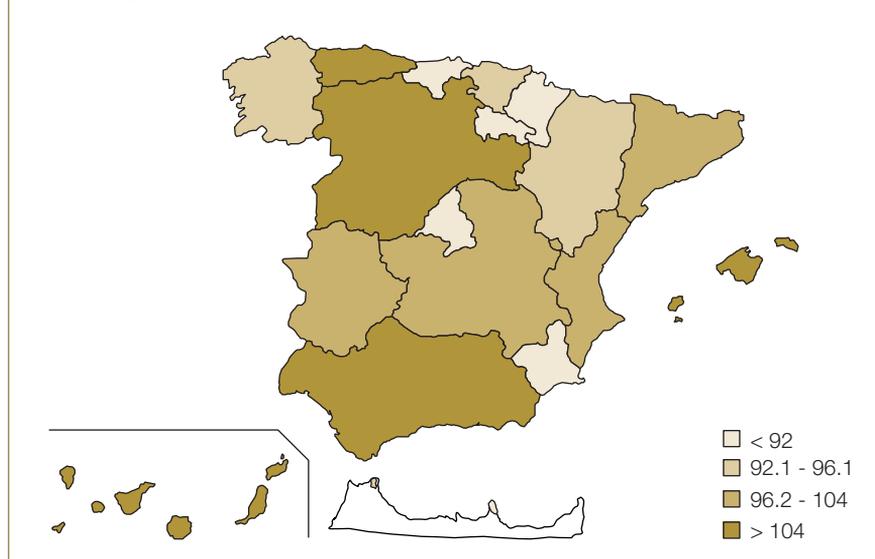


Figure 2.8. Malignant colon tumour. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

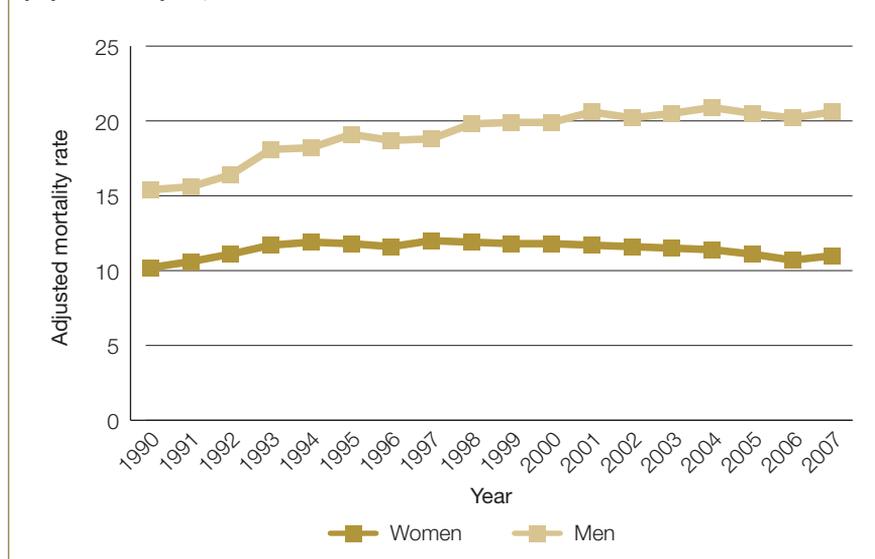


Figure 2.9. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

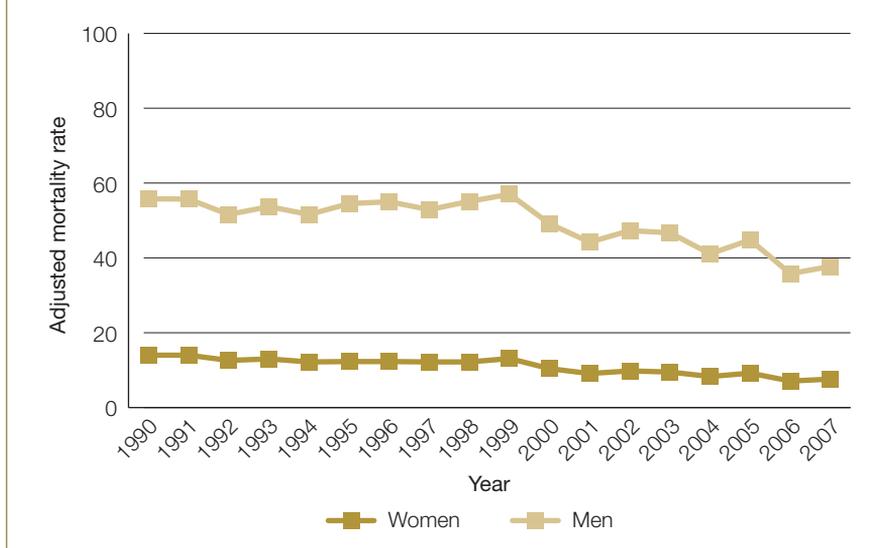


Figure 2.10. Diabetes mellitus. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

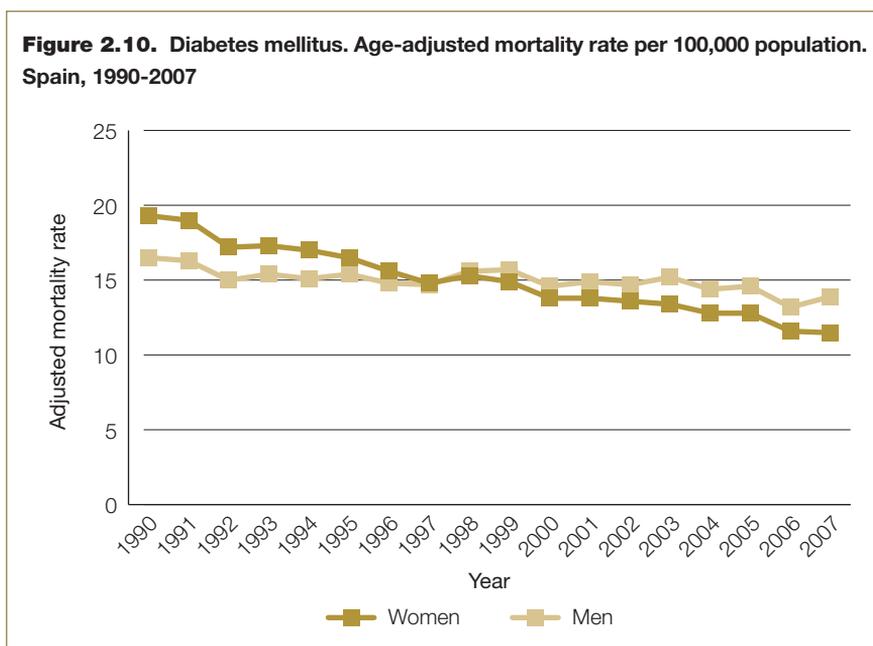


Figure 2.11. Diabetes mellitus mortality index, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007. Base 100: Mean for Spain

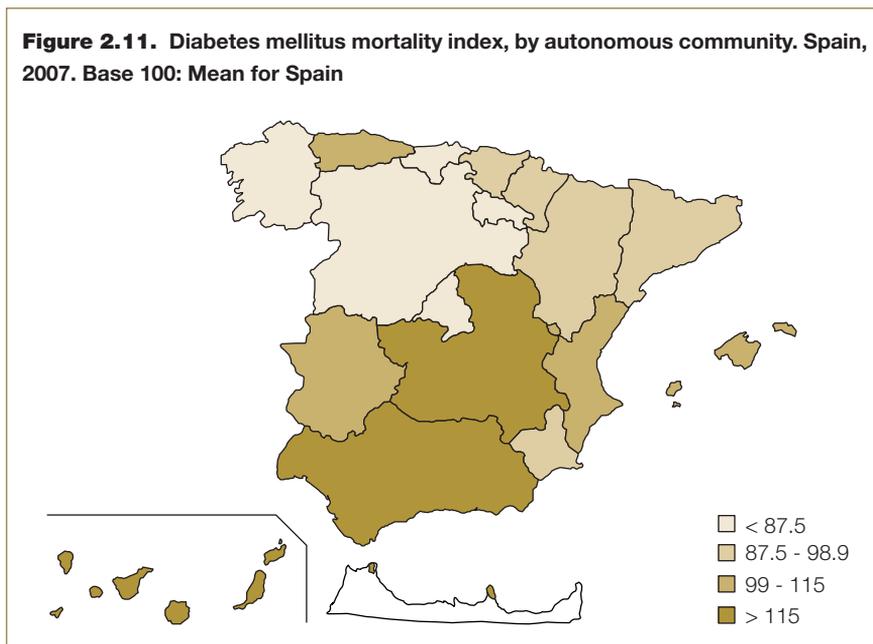


Figure 2.12. Liver cirrhosis and chronic liver disease. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

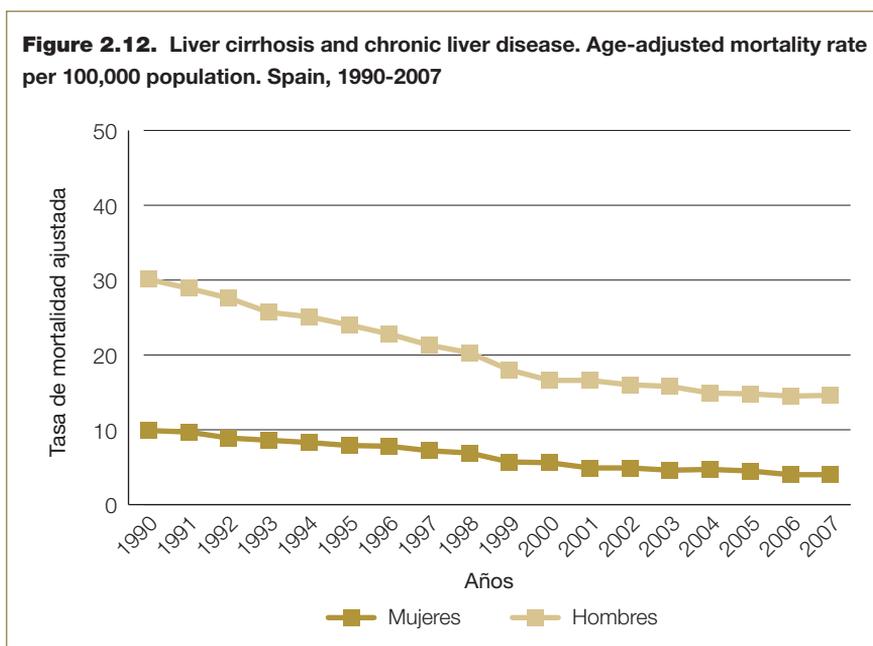


Figure 2.13. Alzheimer's disease. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

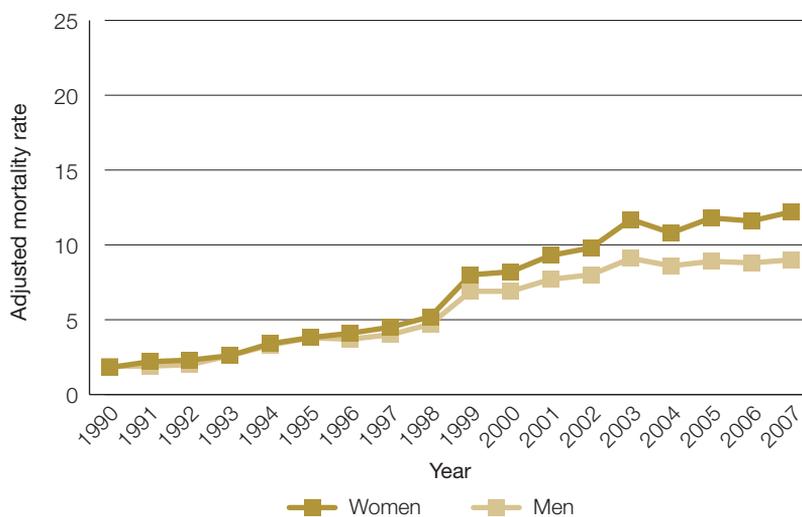


Figure 2.14. Traffic accidents. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

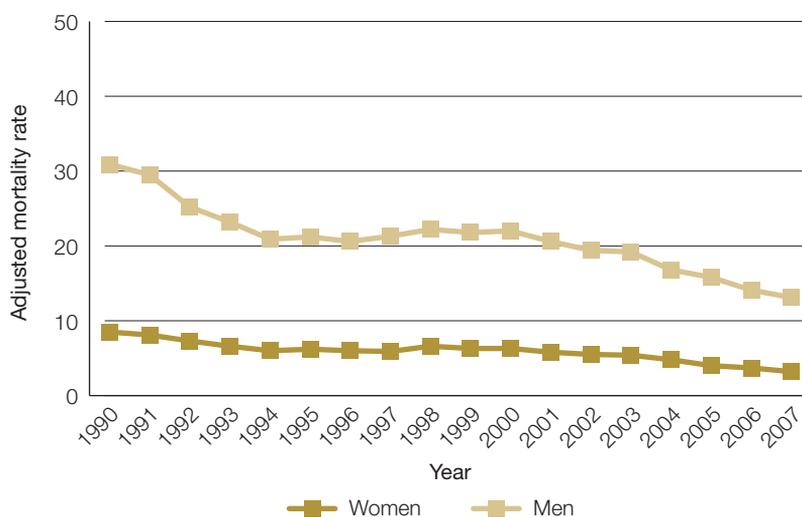


Figure 2.15. Suicide. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

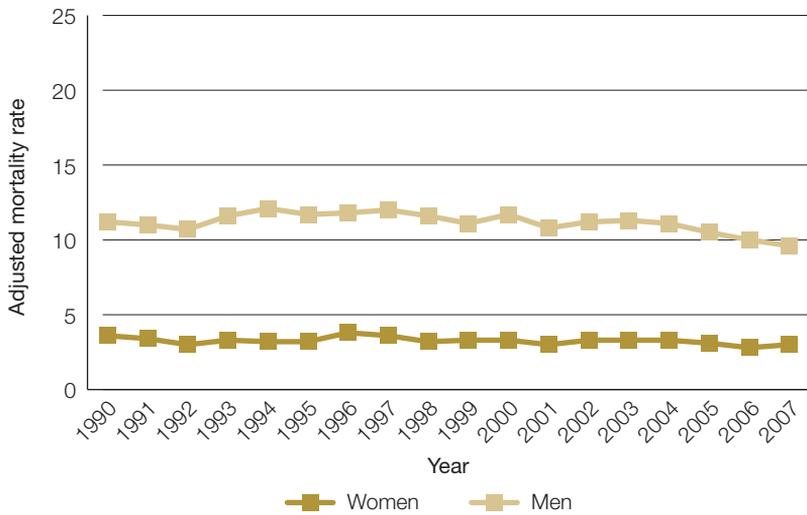


Figure 2.16. AIDS. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

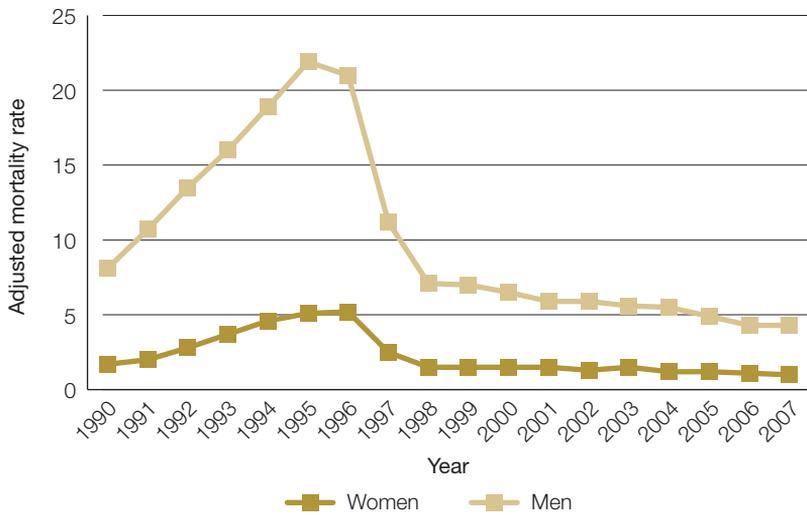


Figure 2.17. Pneumonia and influenza. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007

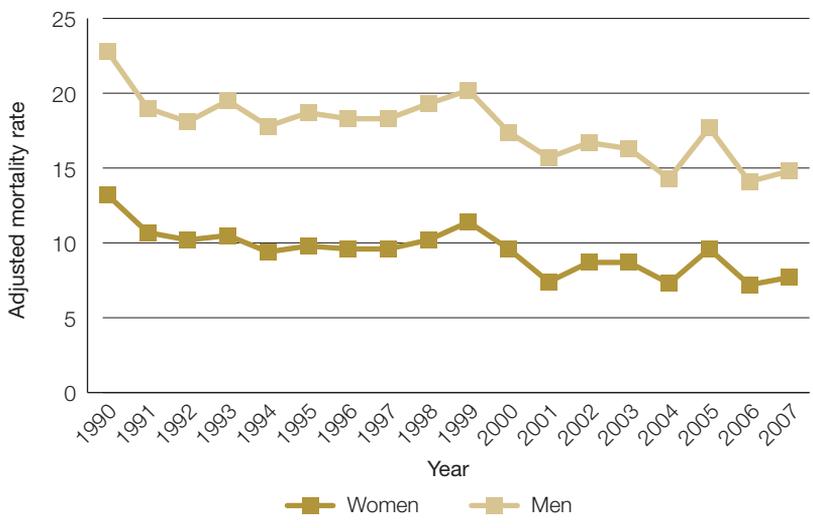
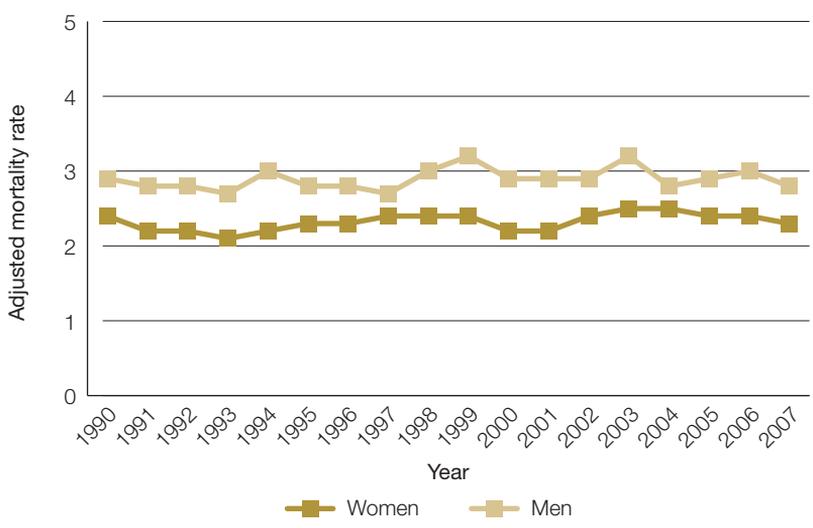


Figure 2.18. Hernia and intestinal occlusion. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 1990-2007



3. Morbidity

Another way to determine the burden of disease in the population, in addition to mortality, is with information on morbidity. In the case of morbidity, however, the system of data collection will strongly influence the estimate of trends. As already noted, morbidity data are obtained from information provided by the health services — like hospital discharges or notifiable infectious diseases —, from population based registries — like the incidence of cancer —, or from information systems outside the health system — like victims of traffic accidents or work-related accidents.

3.1. Hospital discharges by large diagnostic groups

Trends in the frequency of population health problems cannot be evaluated adequately using information on hospital discharges, since the frequency of hospital discharges is strongly influenced by variations in the availability of health resources over time and by changes in clinical practice. Nonetheless, the information provided is very useful in planning health services since it offers an estimate of the most frequent types of health problems treated in hospitals.

For example, the most frequent hospital discharges in Spain in 2007 were for diseases of the circulatory system, followed by discharges for diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system and, finally, musculoskeletal diseases and cancer. The number of hospital discharges per 100,000 population due to each of these diseases was 1,360, 1,256, 1,167, 709 and 704, respectively.

Comparisons among autonomous communities are also subject to some uncertainty depending on the availability and type of health resources, possible clinical practice variations and the frequency of health problems in the different autonomous communities. Nevertheless, the case of the Balearic Islands is notable: in 2007, this community had the highest age-adjusted hospital discharge rates from diseases of the circulatory system, digestive system, respiratory system and musculoskeletal diseases. The Basque Country, Catalonia and Navarre, for their part, had high age-adjusted hospital discharge rates for cancer and diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Asturias is also notable for its high age-adjusted hospital discharge rates due to diseases of the circulatory system and respiratory system.

3.2. Notifiable diseases

Obligatory reporting of new cases of a series of diseases continues to be one of the basic activities of the National Epidemiologic Surveillance Network. Physicians and other health care providers must report cases of certain diseases and other health problems to health authorities. These notifiable diseases are generally of infectious origin, and this is the most traditional way of collecting public health surveillance data. Like any surveillance system, it should provide an estimate of the magnitude and trend in the morbidity and mortality related with the event subject to surveillance. Although this is not always the case, this does not mean that it does not fulfil its main objective of rapid disease control, based on a highly sensitive system that permits detection of almost all cases, even at the expense of loss of specificity and a consequent increase in the number of false positives.

In general, the diseases that have been included in the vaccination schedule for a number of years have shown a downward trend since 1991. This is the case of mumps, rubella, measles and pertussis (figure 3.1), although there have been epidemic waves of mumps, the last of which occurred in 2007, with a national rate of 23.4 reported cases per 100,000 population. The highest number of mumps cases in that year was reported from Navarre — 327 cases per 100,000 population — and the lowest number of cases from Melilla — 1.5 per 100,000 population. In 2008, the number of reported cases in Spain of mumps, pertussis, measles and rubella per 100,000 population was 8.8, 1.5, 0.7 and 0.1, respectively.

The National Epidemiologic Surveillance Network included different types of viral hepatitis as notifiable diseases in the second half of the 1990s. The number of reported cases of these diseases then showed a downward trend until 2004, when the trend was reversed for reported cases of hepatitis A and hepatitis B, while it remained stable for reported cases of other types of hepatitis (figure 3.2). From 2004 to 2008, the number of reported cases per 100,000 population went from 2.0 to 5.0 for hepatitis A, from 1.9 to 2.3 for hepatitis B and it was 1.7 for other types of viral hepatitis in both years.

With regard to sexually transmitted diseases, special note should be taken of gonorrhoeal infection and syphilis, on the one hand, and AIDS, on the other. The reported cases of gonorrhoeal infection and syphilis exhibited a downward trend until the early 21st century, after which they have increased continuously (figure 3.3). Between 2001 and 2008 the number of reported cases of gonorrhoeal infection rose from 2.0 to 4.3 per 100,000 population, and the number of reported cases of syphilis, from 1.8 to 5.7. With regard to the trend in AIDS incidence, the increase seen since

the second half of the 1980s was brought to a halt in the mid 1990s, and since 1995 the number of reported cases of this disease has declined considerably (figure 3.4). The AIDS incidence rate dropped by 90% between 1995 and 2008, from 182 to 19 cases per million population. This epidemiologic pattern of AIDS in Spain has already been described in the presentation of data on mortality from this disease.

3.3. Incidence of cancer

One way to evaluate the results of programmes in the fight against cancer is by adequate follow-up of the magnitude of this problem in the population. Given that most programmes emphasize primary prevention, one of the most interesting measures is incidence, that is, the number of new cases of cancer in different areas that occur per unit of time.

The only way to obtain incidence measures on this set of processes is through population-based cancer registries. Their basic characteristic is that they systematically and continuously collect data on the occurrence of neoplasms subject to reporting in a defined geographic area. In contrast to health information systems based only on reporting, registries require permanent organisation and follow-up of reported cases.

However, although information on mortality rates is widely available in most countries, data on the incidence of cancer is much more limited. Most population-based cancer registries have been established in smaller geographic areas. In Spain, some provinces or regions have these types of registries, and these are the source of the data on cancer incidence. These registries, together with those of other countries, send their data to the International Agency for Research on Cancer in Lyon, which publishes a monograph based on this information.

Recent years have seen a increase in the number of population-based cancer registries in Spain. The latest publication of the International Agency for Research on Cancer includes estimates of cancer in Spain around the period 1998-2002. The information provided by these cancer registries shows the geographic variation in cancer incidence. For example, in the period 1998-2002, the incidence of cancer in the Canary Islands was 387 cases per 100,000 population in men and 366 cases per 100,000 population in women, whereas the incidence of cancer in Navarre was 736 cases per 100,000 population in men and 513 cases per 100,000 population in women. These differences in incidence reflect geographic differences in the incidence of the various cancer sites, some of which are shown in figures 3.5 to 3.8.

3.4. Victims of traffic accidents

Although traffic accidents can be identified separately in the International Classification of Diseases, making it possible to study traffic accident mortality using information from the Vital Statistics registries, as shown in the mortality indicators, fatalities make up only part of the victims of these accidents.

In most countries, the collection of data on traffic accident victims is the responsibility of institutions outside the health system. In Spain, since 1963, by Presidential Order of 21 February 1962, accidents occurring on roads open to public circulation resulting in a person's death or injury, as well as those causing only material damage in which at least one moving vehicle is involved, are included in the statistics published annually by the Directorate of Traffic.

As already mentioned in the section on mortality indicators, mortality from traffic accidents has exhibited a downward trend since the early 1990s. Information provided by the Directorate of Traffic confirms that this reduction has occurred not only in relation to number of inhabitants, but also to number of accidents. Thus, it can be seen that deaths per 1,000 accidents dropped from 69 in 1995 to 33 in 2008.

However, the reduction has not occurred in the same way for all victims. The indicators reflecting traffic accident victims show that after a decline in the first half of the 1990s, there was a continuous increase in the rate of victims beginning in 1996, as can be seen in figure 3.9. This increase peaked in 2003, after which the rate of victims decreased continuously. The rate of victims per 1,000 accidents declined from 1,561 in 2003 to 1,439 in 2008, while the rate of victims per 100,000 population dropped from 371 in 2003 to 294 in 2008.

3.5. Victims of work-related accidents

Occupational accidents are an important public health problem in the developed countries, producing high morbidity and mortality with serious individual and social consequences. Because these types of accidents cannot be classified separately in the International Classification of Diseases, the source of information for the study of occupational accidents comes from information systems specifically created for this purpose, with the dual objective of preventing accidents, on the one hand, and compensating the worker, on the other. Thus, the definition of "work-related accident" used in surveillance and statistics

varies widely among countries due to the different types of legislation covering worker's compensation systems.

In Spain, statistics on occupational accidents were prepared by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Hygiene up to 1 January 1986, and afterward by the Ministry of Labour, which publishes the information in its annual monograph on Statistics on Occupational Accidents. All accidents occurring during the workday (whether within or outside the workplace), as well as those that occur while commuting to and from work ("*in itinere*" accidents), are subject to statistical investigation.

The economic sector producing the most occupational accidents is construction, followed by industry. In 2008, the number of occupational accidents involving sick leave per million person-hours worked was 62.4 in construction and 52.7 in industry. In general, the frequency of occupational accidents showed an upward trend throughout the decade of the 1990s, but this trend was halted in 2000. Since that time, the frequency of occupational accidents has been decreasing, as can be seen in figure 3.10. Between 2000 and 2008, the frequency of occupational accidents with sick leave declined by 30% in Spain. In 2008, Madrid, with 27.4 occupational accidents with sick leave per million person-hours worked, followed by Extremadura with 27.5, were the autonomous communities with the lowest frequency of occupational accidents, while the Balearic Islands and Castilla-la Mancha, with 40.1 and 38.5 occupational accidents with sick leave per million person-hours worked, respectively, were the autonomous communities with the highest frequency of occupational accidents.

Table 3.1.1. Diseases of the circulatory system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	1,370.8	1,383.3	1,405.8	1,412.6	1,403.0	1,383.8	1,363.7	1,360.4
< 1	589.2	258.0	210.0	196.6	121.7	132.8	133.4	120.4
1-4	49.1	44.4	46.4	46.2	40.1	35.6	34.7	34.8
5-14	42.7	41.3	44.3	41.2	42.0	40.7	40.2	42.4
15-24	96.2	96.5	91.4	103.9	97.5	93.8	89.4	94.1
25-34	206.1	205.1	201.3	204.1	191.7	182.5	175.0	174.9
35-44	483.4	485.1	468.0	469.5	442.8	426.8	420.7	399.7
45-54	1,142.3	1,119.2	1,105.6	1,084.5	1,032.8	980.2	944.3	926.6
55-64	2,188.2	2,139.7	2,101.4	2,098.2	2,089.3	2,024.7	1,969.7	1,942.6
65-74	4,013.2	4,042.7	4,066.1	4,080.2	4,016.9	3,919.1	3,838.5	3,735.0
75 and +	6,845.9	6,967.3	7,255.3	7,249.1	7,306.0	7,316.6	7,220.8	7,322.9
Age-adjusted rate	1,083.9	1,076.6	1,079.8	1,079.0	1,060.7	1,035.5	1,012.3	1,001.5
Men								
All ages	1,566.5	1,580.9	1,602.9	1,606.2	1,590.5	1,568.6	1,550.6	1,535.4
< 1	518.1	265.5	242.8	222.7	141.1	134.4	141.2	138.0
1-4	52.6	47.1	46.2	46.3	41.6	40.3	36.9	36.5
5-14	57.0	54.6	59.1	55.1	54.9	54.2	52.3	53.9
15-24	134.4	129.5	125.7	142.9	132.7	129.6	120.6	128.7
25-34	228.6	231.5	229.0	230.6	214.1	207.3	197.9	193.6
35-44	567.9	569.1	554.3	553.5	524.0	500.3	493.6	458.9
45-54	1,488.5	1,463.3	1,456.5	1,426.7	1,372.1	1,296.6	1,255.0	1,237.9
55-64	2,968.1	2,916.3	2,868.1	2,865.6	2,891.1	2,816.9	2,752.1	2,727.1
65-74	5,338.6	5,373.2	5,384.8	5,413.3	5,310.3	5,223.4	5,142.6	4,983.8
75 and +	8,172.9	8,343.3	8,703.9	8,632.3	8,629.3	8,655.8	8,594.9	8,630.9
Age-adjusted rate	1,385.5	1,380.6	1,386.9	1,383.2	1,361.5	1,332.8	1,307.8	1,288.9
Women								
All ages	1,182.9	1,193.4	1,216.1	1,225.7	1,221.8	1,204.4	1,182.0	1,189.7
< 1	665.0	250.0	175.4	168.9	101.1	131.2	125.1	101.7
1-4	45.3	41.6	46.5	46.1	38.5	30.5	32.4	33.0
5-14	27.5	27.1	28.6	26.6	28.4	26.5	27.5	30.3
15-24	56.1	61.8	55.3	63.0	60.6	56.2	56.5	57.7
25-34	182.9	177.7	172.4	176.4	168.1	156.1	150.6	154.9
35-44	398.7	400.7	380.9	384.5	360.0	351.2	345.3	337.9
45-54	801.5	780.4	759.7	747.3	698.1	667.7	637.2	618.3
55-64	1,457.1	1,409.9	1,379.3	1,374.6	1,332.7	1,277.2	1,231.5	1,202.6
65-74	2,898.5	2,922.2	2,954.2	2,955.1	2,923.1	2,813.1	2,729.0	2,668.0
75 and +	6,054.4	6,140.2	6,378.1	6,405.0	6,492.4	6,486.5	6,362.1	6,500.1
Age-adjusted rate	824.2	814.6	815.0	815.6	799.1	777.0	755.4	750.7

Table 3.1.2. Diseases of the circulatory system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	1,370.8	1,383.3	1,405.8	1,412.6	1,403.0	1,383.8	1,363.7	1,360.4
Andalusia	1,089.8	1,104.0	1,119.3	1,172.9	1,152.5	1,164.8	1,141.2	1,175.2
Aragon	1,540.3	1,605.1	1,637.5	1,605.6	1,562.5	1,553.7	1,492.7	1,538.2
Asturias	1,716.7	1,858.1	2,000.9	1,958.7	2,013.3	2,049.4	2,104.8	2,089.6
Balearic Islands	1,636.7	1,673.9	1,780.9	1,549.2	1,559.2	1,553.7	1,435.5	1,496.0
Canary Islands	1,170.6	1,156.0	1,226.7	1,290.1	1,235.4	1,159.2	1,145.6	1,062.5
Cantabria	1,274.9	1,244.7	1,451.9	1,412.1	1,482.4	1,523.4	1,477.9	1,548.2
Castilla-La Mancha	1,424.2	1,381.9	1,382.8	1,384.3	1,360.5	1,324.9	1,256.4	1,275.3
Castilla and Leon	1,600.6	1,617.5	1,640.9	1,621.2	1,621.0	1,613.6	1,677.3	1,687.7
Catalonia	1,545.0	1,490.3	1,545.0	1,539.1	1,507.4	1,491.5	1,487.4	1,477.6
Valenc. Community	1,321.3	1,388.7	1,406.8	1,390.9	1,364.9	1,335.3	1,326.2	1,289.5
Extremadura	1,401.9	1,389.6	1,363.9	1,429.1	1,497.6	1,439.3	1,454.2	1,510.2
Galicia	1,491.5	1,521.5	1,548.8	1,525.8	1,577.9	1,502.3	1,500.5	1,493.3
Madrid	1,229.6	1,255.7	1,216.9	1,220.6	1,211.8	1,208.6	1,170.7	1,219.2
Murcia	1,202.4	1,236.3	1,217.3	1,336.7	1,341.6	1,300.0	1,369.8	1,329.0
Navarre	1,383.8	1,418.5	1,383.4	1,369.0	1,318.8	1,271.7	1,311.1	1,311.7
Basque Country	1,509.7	1,552.0	1,631.8	1,631.9	1,669.5	1,629.2	1,617.5	1,633.0
La Rioja	1,535.6	1,448.3	1,532.9	1,560.3	1,565.2	1,657.4	1,533.0	1,614.2
Ceuta	1,217.6	1,253.3	1,357.7	1,448.9	1,331.8	1,335.0	1,188.3	1,314.7
Melilla	681.7	603.9	598.9	753.0	642.4	617.5	664.0	704.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	1,083.9	1,076.6	1,079.8	1,079.0	1,060.7	1,035.5	1,012.3	1,001.5
Andalusia	984.3	983.9	983.7	1,028.7	992.6	989.4	959.4	974.4
Aragon	1,031.7	1,063.6	1,070.6	1,033.6	996.0	982.2	937.7	948.6
Asturias	1,170.3	1,158.9	1,220.0	1,172.3	1,202.8	1,225.3	1,235.5	1,210.5
Balearic Islands	1,433.3	1,432.7	1,533.6	1,322.6	1,329.8	1,329.8	1,215.7	1,255.4
Canary Islands	1,209.8	1,176.8	1,223.3	1,273.2	1,199.3	1,108.0	1,075.8	983.2
Cantabria	870.0	847.4	993.3	941.0	996.3	1,023.4	976.2	1004.0
Castilla-La Mancha	1068.0	1,003.8	988.8	985.9	964.1	926.6	873.8	882.3
Castilla and Leon	1,035.4	1,021.8	1,010.4	997.3	978.6	948.6	994.7	980.9
Catalonia	1,174.8	1,122.2	1,152.3	1,134.7	1,104.6	1,085.6	1,067.6	1,048.0
Valenc. Community	1,066.5	1,105.0	1,112.4	1,098.5	1073.4	1,042.1	1,030.3	987.9
Extremadura	1,054.9	1,043.7	1,003.6	1,051.0	1,088.7	1,030.8	1,025.6	1,053.5
Galicia	1,024.7	1,014.8	1,022.2	989.8	1,004.8	948.8	929.7	913.4
Madrid	1,034.1	1,051.6	1,007.4	1,006.8	988.6	967.8	925.8	948.1
Murcia	1,095.0	1,118.6	1,085.1	1,185.4	1,189.3	1,134.7	1,195.6	1,142.8
Navarre	1,030.4	1,035.3	990.0	980.5	935.4	889.4	905.8	890.2
Basque Country	1,138.7	1,139.2	1,175.1	1,156.4	1,157.8	1,101.6	1,084.5	1,068.6
La Rioja	1,097.1	1,005.4	1,067.2	1,058.9	1,068.6	1,118.2	1,021.2	1,074.6
Ceuta	1,327.5	1,345.2	1,424.2	1,499.1	1,350.6	1,318.6	1,160.4	1,247.7
Melilla	739.2	664.2	620.2	782.3	660.8	611.4	650.4	673.7

Table 3.1.3. Malignant tumours. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	660.1	674.2	680.0	681.0	707.6	699.1	700.6	704.3
< 1	106.3	55.4	54.4	58.0	47.3	40.6	55.9	48.1
1-4	75.9	80.3	72.9	68.1	62.5	62.1	65.3	66.4
5-14	53.0	53.0	46.3	44.3	43.3	44.7	46.9	49.6
15-24	64.6	56.4	57.4	57.7	53.2	51.6	51.0	53.1
25-34	100.8	96.5	99.7	97.8	95.5	89.8	89.7	90.5
35-44	278.3	265.2	270.2	263.4	265.5	255.0	248.4	243.2
45-54	702.4	726.2	720.2	704.3	709.9	693.5	696.5	691.7
55-64	1,373.7	1,368.4	1,359.7	1,375.5	1,455.3	1,425.2	1,418.0	1,439.5
65-74	2,069.0	2,129.5	2,166.8	2,179.4	2,236.7	2,229.7	2,229.4	2,211.2
75 and +	2,227.6	2,310.2	2,318.7	2,318.9	2,464.6	2,438.7	2,438.7	2,467.7
Age-adjusted rate	559.5	565.6	566.7	565.4	583.4	573.9	573.2	574.8
Men								
All ages	786.4	808.6	809.0	814.8	849.2	836.3	833.7	837.9
< 1	104.0	70.8	64.8	51.9	45.3	44.4	54.4	45.7
1-4	84.7	80.2	76.9	75.9	70.0	67.5	72.0	68.9
5-14	55.5	58.2	51.3	49.9	47.0	48.0	52.4	54.6
15-24	71.7	62.3	66.1	59.9	57.2	55.1	54.6	58.9
25-34	81.2	85.4	84.9	85.2	83.7	78.2	80.4	79.8
35-44	223.3	219.7	211.4	211.5	202.2	194.0	179.9	183.4
45-54	738.7	772.5	752.8	732.8	742.1	712.9	707.9	683.6
55-64	1,763.9	1,736.8	1,729.6	1,761.3	1,871.6	1,844.1	1,832.5	1,866.7
65-74	2,956.2	3,038.9	3,077.2	3,111.7	3,209.4	3,179.6	3,182.2	3,157.5
75 and +	3,382.0	3,553.2	3,532.5	3,553.2	3,786.9	3,734.1	3,691.3	3,744.8
Age-adjusted rate	707.2	719.9	716.2	718.9	745.7	732.2	728.0	729.7
Women								
All ages	538.8	545.0	555.8	551.9	570.8	565.9	571.2	574.1
< 1	108.8	39.1	43.4	64.4	49.5	36.6	57.5	50.7
1-4	66.7	80.4	68.7	59.9	54.4	56.4	58.1	63.9
5-14	50.4	47.6	40.9	38.4	39.3	41.2	41.0	44.3
15-24	57.2	50.2	48.3	55.4	49.1	48.0	47.2	47.1
25-34	121.0	108.1	115.2	110.9	108.0	102.2	99.8	101.9
35-44	333.4	310.9	329.6	315.9	330.0	317.5	319.2	305.6
45-54	666.6	680.5	688.2	676.2	678.1	674.4	685.1	699.6
55-64	1,007.9	1,022.2	1,011.3	1,011.7	1,062.5	1,029.9	1,026.9	1,036.6
65-74	1,323.0	1,363.6	1,399.3	1,392.4	1,414.1	1,424.2	1,418.7	1,402.7
75 and +	1,539.0	1,563.0	1,583.7	1,565.7	1,651.6	1,635.9	1,656.0	1,664.2
Age-adjusted rate	443.0	443.8	448.7	443.8	454.8	448.3	450.1	451.5

Table 3.1.4. Malignant tumours. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	660.1	674.2	680.0	681.0	707.6	699.1	700.6	704.3
Andalusia	513.3	544.6	542.2	560.1	582.1	567.6	568.9	566.0
Aragon	754.0	780.3	788.4	805.4	835.8	814.5	829.2	842.6
Asturias	741.7	829.0	836.8	864.2	852.1	751.0	844.6	872.4
Balearic Islands	532.1	571.4	604.5	567.4	590.4	550.4	592.7	597.6
Canary Islands	446.8	453.8	475.2	484.4	515.7	488.7	510.3	519.7
Cantabria	558.7	544.4	557.1	491.7	576.5	658.7	657.9	653.7
Castilla-La Mancha	603.9	607.6	598.6	601.0	601.3	597.3	604.5	648.6
Castilla and Leon	832.9	812.8	840.6	843.8	851.2	867.7	879.8	913.6
Catalonia	773.9	756.3	783.2	769.9	829.9	840.0	824.5	825.2
Valenc. Community	706.1	711.0	697.5	695.1	699.5	703.8	716.3	720.6
Extremadura	590.0	619.4	588.2	585.4	605.1	569.8	576.0	617.2
Galicia	792.9	789.0	785.7	778.5	813.7	806.9	807.2	850.9
Madrid	623.2	666.9	651.8	660.1	685.7	677.6	665.8	672.6
Murcia	469.9	554.1	570.5	551.4	609.1	584.0	594.3	565.9
Navarre	787.1	776.9	780.9	804.3	797.1	787.7	819.3	873.3
Basque Country	737.0	759.6	800.0	793.7	841.2	847.2	859.8	865.1
La Rioja	757.3	696.7	792.3	789.2	741.9	839.0	729.1	745.2
Ceuta	553.8	349.3	499.9	572.0	485.7	455.8	490.6	472.7
Melilla	361.5	168.6	283.3	319.1	279.0	254.2	242.4	248.8
Adjusted rate								
Total	559.5	565.6	566.7	565.4	583.4	573.9	573.2	574.8
Andalusia	487.5	512.2	505.6	522.9	533.5	515.6	512.9	508.6
Aragon	553.1	569.7	569.9	581.1	602.2	586.0	591.8	599.6
Asturias	545.7	580.9	583.4	592.2	574.6	502.1	564.6	580.6
Balearic Islands	494.9	521.5	557.2	520.6	537.5	500.7	537.3	536.7
Canary Islands	465.1	467.3	485.3	488.8	514.3	482.3	497.7	499.0
Cantabria	435.7	421.2	426.9	377.8	425.8	489.8	489.2	473.3
Castilla-La Mancha	495.9	490.8	482.8	496.1	485.5	480.0	488.6	523.4
Castilla and Leon	607.7	575.9	593.0	587.2	586.3	597.6	604.4	614.8
Catalonia	632.1	616.7	630.7	615.7	660.7	667.4	651.8	648.3
Valenc. Community	605.4	604.6	592.7	592.2	597.5	601.2	607.6	606.5
Extremadura	493.4	503.9	477.5	469.8	481.1	455.6	457.2	490.1
Galicia	600.3	583.5	574.1	561.8	583.3	575.7	569.4	602.2
Madrid	554.9	593.7	578.4	584.0	603.7	589.0	575.6	571.9
Murcia	457.2	530.8	547.8	525.4	582.9	552.6	559.4	533.6
Navarre	649.0	623.2	629.1	639.5	631.8	623.3	643.1	684.5
Basque Country	594.1	595.4	618.0	603.5	633.0	630.7	636.4	632.0
La Rioja	583.6	553.7	622.6	607.5	569.3	644.4	560.4	572.7
Ceuta	605.8	389.1	554.9	619.7	518.7	484.9	481.3	462.8
Melilla	414.4	184.3	309.2	339.4	300.3	257.3	253.4	251.1

Table 3.1.5. Diseases of the respiratory system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	1,074.9	1,007.6	1,062.3	1,112.4	1,052.2	1,146.0	1,091.2	1,167.1
< 1	7,044.2	5,981.1	6,815.3	6,489.9	6,253.4	5,993.7	6,503.5	6,031.6
1-4	2,552.2	2,584.6	2,409.1	2,486.0	2,181.4	2,220.4	2,428.1	2,271.5
5-14	624.0	608.8	566.8	583.3	551.0	541.7	605.7	580.5
15-24	398.5	375.8	387.1	398.9	382.0	377.8	377.2	392.1
25-34	345.8	332.3	327.3	342.2	320.5	319.8	321.0	324.9
35-44	353.4	352.9	355.2	361.4	349.4	351.9	339.3	354.5
45-54	497.2	473.7	486.0	491.9	451.1	481.2	449.4	485.9
55-64	991.1	886.0	905.7	928.2	888.1	939.2	876.0	944.9
65-74	2,105.3	1,894.6	2,035.4	2,165.8	2,004.6	2,250.8	2,002.8	2,193.2
75 and +	4,433.5	4,092.7	4,538.1	4,829.6	4,604.7	5,367.3	4,797.3	5,431.6
Age-adjusted rate	1,020.4	955.0	984.0	1,014.7	949.4	1,003.7	980.9	1,015.9
Men								
All ages	1,347.0	1,281.3	1,338.7	1,390.5	1,310.7	1,407.5	1,336.0	1,414.3
< 1	7,975.9	6,809.8	7,818.3	7,427.0	7,148.0	6,903.0	7,551.0	6,983.5
1-4	2,885.2	2,984.5	2,729.4	2,826.5	2,476.5	2,543.4	2,735.0	2,588.3
5-14	672.8	649.8	603.3	618.8	589.6	571.4	646.4	616.8
15-24	449.6	429.8	440.5	452.4	426.1	417.1	414.9	422.9
25-34	413.7	387.5	379.7	397.1	367.5	362.0	355.9	359.7
35-44	438.5	443.3	440.4	444.9	431.4	419.6	402.3	413.6
45-54	670.0	635.3	652.8	641.6	583.1	618.9	575.4	606.4
55-64	1,418.7	1,285.0	1,307.2	1,324.3	1,258.4	1,318.4	1,217.7	1,315.1
65-74	3,166.7	2,916.7	3,129.7	3,293.5	3,048.9	3,419.8	3,019.1	3,262.3
75 and +	6,722.8	6,388.9	6,926.2	7,302.1	6,936.0	7,833.6	7,061.9	7,857.9
Age-adjusted rate	1,329.1	1,257.4	1,292.0	1,325.7	1,237.8	1,305.4	1,258.9	1,303.4
Women								
All ages	813.8	744.5	796.2	844.0	802.2	892.4	853.2	926.0
< 1	6,051.5	5,103.6	5,756.0	5,493.0	5,301.7	5,026.5	5,389.4	5,020.4
1-4	2,200.2	2,162.1	2,070.9	2,126.5	1,869.3	1,878.6	2,102.9	1,935.5
5-14	572.5	565.5	528.2	545.8	510.2	510.2	562.6	542.1
15-24	344.8	319.2	331.0	342.7	335.6	336.5	337.5	359.7
25-34	275.7	274.9	272.5	284.5	270.9	274.9	283.6	287.6
35-44	268.2	262.0	269.3	276.7	265.8	282.2	274.2	292.8
45-54	327.0	314.6	321.6	344.3	320.9	345.3	324.8	366.5
55-64	590.2	511.0	527.7	554.6	538.6	581.3	553.6	595.7
65-74	1,212.6	1,033.9	1,112.9	1,213.9	1,121.5	1,259.5	1,138.2	1,279.6
75 and +	3,067.9	2,712.6	3,092.1	3,320.8	3,171.0	3,838.6	3,382.3	3,905.4
Age-adjusted rate	760.5	700.2	725.4	753.9	707.5	751.2	746.3	774.3

Table 3.1.6. Diseases of the respiratory system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	1,074.9	1,007.6	1,062.3	1,112.4	1,052.2	1,146.0	1,091.2	1,167.1
Andalusia	829.9	777.9	794.1	825.8	789.7	822.1	779.7	845.5
Aragon	1,046.8	1,041.0	1,122.5	1,153.9	1,102.1	1,280.6	1,153.6	1,229.1
Asturias	1,280.8	1,204.7	1,421.5	1,499.2	1,409.5	1,494.1	1,538.2	1,612.0
Balearic Islands	1,557.2	1,299.0	1,532.2	1,590.1	1,368.0	1,456.4	1,365.1	1,425.9
Canary Islands	830.4	671.0	706.9	765.2	724.1	750.8	707.6	719.8
Cantabria	1,258.3	955.5	1,088.6	1,080.6	1,122.8	1,231.2	1,155.7	1,286.6
Castilla-La Mancha	996.8	990.8	1,050.8	1,137.2	1,091.5	1,209.9	1,063.5	1,227.3
Castilla and Leon	1,158.4	1,127.3	1,169.9	1,242.0	1,159.6	1,265.7	1,224.1	1,349.8
Catalonia	1,327.2	1,141.5	1,217.5	1,294.7	1,210.3	1,349.8	1,288.8	1,369.9
Valenc. Community	1,099.3	1,100.5	1,147.7	1,137.8	1,072.9	1,175.7	1,105.6	1,178.0
Extremadura	1,012.6	1,026.9	1,046.3	1,143.5	1,091.3	1,175.5	1,091.9	1,293.3
Galicia	1,180.6	1,100.5	1,195.3	1,310.1	1,243.2	1,305.7	1,325.4	1,389.4
Madrid	928.6	991.0	959.4	999.6	948.1	1,047.9	1,056.6	1,148.6
Murcia	860.6	876.4	1,025.8	1,063.5	1,037.1	1,115.8	1,041.0	1,120.8
Navarre	1,159.5	1,048.3	1,067.7	1,131.0	1,065.5	1,202.2	1,137.9	1,235.5
Basque Country	1,182.0	1,033.5	1,177.9	1,199.9	1,173.0	1,338.2	1,226.2	1,354.4
La Rioja	1,072.6	906.1	1,043.8	1,048.9	1,080.4	1,197.4	1,068.2	1,193.7
Ceuta	1,243.9	1,125.1	1,052.3	1,071.4	883.5	1,099.2	1,031.1	1,034.6
Melilla	543.8	493.2	551.5	489.1	571.8	543.0	473.8	539.3
Adjusted rate								
Total	1,020.4	955.0	984.0	1,014.7	949.4	1,003.7	980.9	1,015.9
Andalusia	839.9	791.1	805.8	827.2	774.1	785.4	754.1	792.3
Aragon	941.5	921.7	973.3	975.6	918.1	1,031.5	945.8	989.2
Asturias	1,205.6	1,133.2	1,243.3	1,297.4	1,173.0	1,175.5	1,323.6	1,282.9
Balearic Islands	1,486.1	1,258.4	1,513.2	1,532.5	1,311.4	1,364.8	1,320.1	1,340.1
Canary Islands	902.8	722.1	755.2	812.6	751.9	763.5	716.3	720.5
Cantabria	1,075.3	836.8	938.0	911.1	914.6	970.0	997.8	1,051.4
Castilla-La Mancha	916.4	888.2	906.4	976.8	915.9	983.6	897.2	995.9
Castilla and Leon	1,018.5	1,011.7	1,008.5	1,078.1	971.6	1,020.0	1,027.1	1,103.4
Catalonia	1,229.1	1,046.6	1,096.2	1,142.3	1,062.8	1,152.8	1,114.5	1,150.3
Valenc. Community	1,103.4	1,107.5	1,116.2	1,083.5	1,008.2	1,080.4	1,038.6	1,075.5
Extremadura	1,004.8	1,009.3	991.7	1,088.5	1,035.3	1,078.2	1,034.9	1,169.8
Galicia	1,109.8	1,032.5	1,082.5	1,167.3	1,074.3	1,102.2	1,176.2	1,158.3
Madrid	896.9	954.7	900.2	923.5	880.8	943.8	972.6	1,019.7
Murcia	838.3	837.1	969.6	990.6	983.7	1,008.5	962.7	1,010.0
Navarre	1,048.3	976.6	952.1	1,005.5	930.7	1,028.2	1,004.1	1,042.9
Basque Country	1,028.0	873.3	957.4	981.9	964.1	1,046.9	988.4	1,037.8
La Rioja	945.1	826.3	940.3	934.8	910.8	936.6	881.3	963.6
Ceuta	1,284.8	1,175.7	1,097.1	1,105.4	904.1	1,103.0	1,028.3	1,019.8
Melilla	566.7	506.4	580.8	503.6	567.8	529.0	463.2	513.4

Table 3.1.7. Diseases of the digestive system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	1,280.9	1,273.7	1,274.4	1,279.0	1,290.9	1,270.4	1,287.1	1,256.1
< 1	2,465.1	2,020.1	1,911.0	1,943.1	1,972.0	1,867.3	2,004.0	1,868.4
1-4	1,059.2	932.2	950.9	930.6	916.7	829.7	869.5	817.1
5-14	554.8	552.3	550.8	542.0	523.6	519.0	516.3	510.7
15-24	553.7	559.8	557.8	550.3	554.8	541.6	555.0	546.1
25-34	624.4	634.3	635.6	635.1	625.3	615.7	617.6	599.7
35-44	901.3	913.0	900.5	899.7	902.5	880.9	877.8	853.6
45-54	1,343.1	1,326.7	1,315.4	1,308.1	1,302.7	1,276.4	1,284.2	1,231.7
55-64	1,914.9	1,878.6	1,820.1	1,855.4	1,911.3	1,850.2	1,851.3	1,798.6
65-74	2,574.7	2,531.9	2,535.4	2,562.7	2,550.1	2,555.3	2,571.7	2,487.6
75 and +	3,314.3	3,331.8	3,407.3	3,378.7	3,459.9	3,417.6	3,489.0	3,462.5
Age-adjusted rate	1,187.5	1,167.2	1,159.8	1,160.2	1,164.6	1,138.8	1,150.1	1,116.5
Men								
All ages	1,523.4	1,503.9	1,493.3	1,499.1	1,509.4	1,476.8	1,496.1	1,447.8
< 1	2,965.9	2,431.8	2,255.1	2,258.9	2,358.9	2,211.6	2,374.1	2,174.2
1-4	1,229.9	1,085.5	1,092.9	1,066.8	1,012.8	921.4	960.8	910.5
5-14	621.0	632.9	623.7	617.9	597.0	591.1	589.8	583.3
15-24	589.2	596.8	598.0	581.9	593.2	574.3	590.8	566.5
25-34	707.9	705.5	689.3	689.3	674.4	651.7	652.1	621.8
35-44	1,140.8	1,126.1	1,115.9	1,096.1	1,092.8	1,054.6	1,041.8	996.6
45-54	1,710.8	1,681.9	1,679.4	1,652.9	1,631.6	1,613.9	1,619.0	1,553.8
55-64	2,477.7	2,392.5	2,313.2	2,396.7	2,461.6	2,365.3	2,380.1	2,298.4
65-74	3,331.8	3,277.4	3,254.1	3,287.4	3,293.6	3,279.0	3,307.1	3,196.7
75 and +	4,320.3	4,330.0	4,338.2	4,331.9	4,416.7	4,331.1	4,427.9	4,344.3
Age-adjusted rate	1,472.5	1,438.2	1,420.7	1,420.8	1,423.0	1,385.3	1,399.0	1,348.5
Women								
All ages	1,048.1	1,052.4	1,063.7	1,066.5	1,079.6	1,070.3	1,083.9	1,069.1
< 1	1,931.4	1,584.2	1,547.6	1,607.3	1,560.4	1,501.0	1,610.4	1,543.7
1-4	878.8	770.1	800.9	786.8	815.0	732.6	772.6	718.1
5-14	484.8	467.3	473.8	461.8	446.2	442.9	438.7	434.1
15-24	516.5	521.0	515.6	517.1	514.4	507.2	517.4	524.7
25-34	538.3	560.5	579.5	578.1	573.4	577.5	580.7	576.0
35-44	661.5	699.0	683.3	700.6	708.4	702.6	708.1	704.4
45-54	981.1	976.9	956.7	968.1	978.3	943.1	953.2	912.7
55-64	1,387.4	1,395.7	1,355.7	1,345.0	1,392.1	1,364.1	1,352.4	1,327.2
65-74	1,938.0	1,903.9	1,929.5	1,951.0	1,921.4	1,941.6	1,946.0	1,881.6
75 and +	2,714.2	2,731.9	2,843.7	2,797.0	2,871.5	2,851.4	2,902.3	2,907.8
Age-adjusted rate	929.5	922.2	923.2	924.1	930.5	915.2	924.0	905.9

Table 3.1.8. Diseases of the digestive system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	1,280.9	1,273.7	1,274.4	1,279.0	1,290.9	1,270.4	1,287.1	1,256.1
Andalusia	1,126.5	1,138.5	1,130.7	1,136.1	1,148.2	1,131.8	1,132.1	1,115.7
Aragon	1,415.2	1,439.7	1,380.4	1,413.4	1,478.4	1,454.6	1,477.8	1,469.1
Asturias	1,017.3	1,165.1	1,240.7	1,236.4	1,267.5	1,276.2	1,336.0	1,292.1
Balearic Islands	1,561.3	1,572.1	1,737.2	1,709.4	1,596.2	1,590.6	1,671.6	1,557.6
Canary Islands	1,017.5	958.9	1,049.0	1,059.8	1,102.1	1,018.9	1,027.0	1,007.3
Cantabria	1,122.1	1,153.7	1,125.0	1,137.5	1,257.3	1,270.3	1,214.4	1,186.1
Castilla-La Mancha	1,239.7	1,287.5	1,279.7	1,252.8	1,274.6	1,250.8	1,253.0	1,262.4
Castilla and Leon	1,469.6	1,474.2	1,482.3	1,471.1	1,500.6	1,452.8	1,548.8	1,514.2
Catalonia	1,427.3	1,313.2	1,337.6	1,355.4	1,337.0	1,305.3	1,319.0	1,298.9
Valenc. Community	1,304.5	1,348.6	1,366.0	1,297.5	1,291.9	1,295.3	1,304.7	1,267.6
Extremadura	1,345.7	1,297.1	1,223.0	1,366.6	1,334.2	1,364.5	1,316.5	1,324.7
Galicia	1,267.6	1,244.3	1,255.1	1,254.8	1,257.6	1,248.9	1,308.5	1,296.5
Madrid	1,237.0	1,270.7	1,188.1	1,170.5	1,318	1,212.6	1,227.1	1,231.2
Murcia	1,162.8	1,142.8	1,151.6	1,281.4	1,287.6	1,267.9	1,265.6	1,221.2
Navarre	1,415.3	1,386.1	1,323.0	1,347.6	1,322.3	1,292.8	1,421.4	1,393.1
Basque Country	1,312.3	1,301.3	1,359.3	1,375.7	1,410.3	1,385.1	1,454.0	1,406.0
La Rioja	1,225.1	1,107.8	1,095.6	1,197.2	1,235.8	1,291.2	1,215.6	1,346.1
Ceuta	1,554.8	1,380.7	1,303.0	1,359.7	1,182.1	1,130.5	1,027.3	1,120.3
Melilla	610.7	586.3	534.8	614.2	635.1	483.3	530.4	604.1
Adjusted rate								
Total	1,187.5	1,167.2	1,159.8	1,160.2	1,164.6	1,138.8	1,150.1	1,116.5
Andalusia	1,114.8	1,117.6	1,102.9	1,105.8	1,104.7	1,076.0	1,073.3	1,047.3
Aragon	1,197.8	1,201.9	1,146.3	1,170.0	1,220.6	1,204.3	1,212.7	1,196.6
Asturias	851.8	970.1	1,010.7	1,001.8	1,015.7	1,013.7	1,074.5	1,006.8
Balearic Islands	1,503.5	1,511.4	1,663.1	1,644.2	1,536.8	1,523.0	1,602.2	1,471.3
Canary Islands	1,050.2	981.4	1,064.1	1,071.7	1,102.4	1,007.7	1,008.1	982.0
Cantabria	972.4	1,004.4	990.0	971.9	1,090.7	1,091.7	1,061.0	1,015.6
Castilla-La Mancha	1,117.4	1,143.4	1,135.5	1,104.9	1,114.0	1,093.9	1,090.6	1,097.2
Castilla and Leon	1,255.6	1,245.4	1,236.6	1,209.2	1,225.4	1,180.6	1,261.5	1,221.8
Catalonia	1,284.6	1,174.4	1,188.2	1,196.7	1,174.2	1,142.8	1,146.0	1,123.5
Valenc. Community	1,219.9	1,243.1	1,251.8	1,189.9	1,187.0	1,185.7	1,191.1	1,154.3
Extremadura	1,282.2	1,205.5	1,135.0	1,289.8	1,228.3	1,253.7	1,206.1	1,215.0
Galicia	1,166.5	1,117.2	1,115.3	1,098.3	1,091.3	1,070.2	1,124.6	1,105.3
Madrid	1,173.7	1,190.4	1,101.7	1,082.5	1,140.9	1,110.3	1,116.9	1,111.1
Murcia	1,164.9	1,118.1	1,127.6	1,248.0	1,254.6	1,221.5	1,209.6	1,158.6
Navarre	1,260.4	1,209.2	1,153.0	1,158.3	1,141.6	1,114.4	1,221.2	1,186.6
Basque Country	1,142.6	1,107.7	1,137.2	1,149.0	1,173.4	1,138.8	1,180.3	1,133.6
La Rioja	1,073.5	980.6	963.8	1,015.8	1,049.2	1,062.5	1,026.8	1,131.9
Ceuta	1,639.8	1,469.7	1,384.4	1,429.0	1,213.1	1,137.3	1,040.6	1,110.7
Melilla	650.9	611.5	565.6	629.3	649.7	486.7	520.1	603.2

Table 3.1.9. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	669.7	657.5	680.8	689.0	695.3	704.6	715.5	709.3
< 1	312.2	170.2	134.8	132.9	131.1	136.7	139.3	131.8
1-4	133.2	139.2	143.0	125.6	121.9	117.0	119.0	113.2
5-14	143.1	159.2	156.0	152.5	141.7	135.5	134.9	126.0
15-24	362.0	356.7	362.7	352.8	335.2	338.8	341.3	338.6
25-34	411.6	418.0	432.7	426.5	400.3	406.9	396.9	392.9
35-44	564.0	587.6	592.3	585.7	577.2	565.1	570.6	550.1
45-54	831.4	839.5	863.2	859.4	834.6	828.6	836.7	817.1
55-64	1,144.5	1,143.9	1,198.6	1,223.6	1,277.4	1,271.6	1,290.8	1,299.8
65-74	1,364.8	1,414.3	1,504.8	1,555.3	1,603.2	1,669.5	1,707.8	1,713.5
75 and +	1,304.9	966.9	986.1	1,052.6	1,152.9	1,215.8	1,263.0	1,262.2
Age-adjusted rate	610.9	605.7	624.9	628.5	629.2	633.5	641.1	634.2
Men								
All ages	618.3	620.2	641.9	654.5	655.7	669.4	683.3	678.0
< 1	300.4	173.7	163.6	135.8	141.6	150.9	155.7	147.9
1-4	142.5	150.2	151.6	133.6	130.1	126.5	127.9	122.0
5-14	157.9	168.9	162.7	159.6	150.5	148.4	142.8	135.6
15-24	443.0	427.7	451.3	447.9	421.8	443.5	457.2	453.6
25-34	509.0	526.1	543.5	537.4	510.8	530.5	518.4	517.3
35-44	654.0	675.1	686.6	691.5	689.7	692.3	697.4	668.7
45-54	797.8	825.5	856.2	842.8	842.4	849.4	865.4	843.3
55-64	959.8	954.9	986.8	1,032.9	1,087.2	1,080.5	1,116.7	1,138.1
65-74	1,005.7	1,033.3	1,091.5	1,148.4	1,160.1	1,203.6	1,241.2	1,255.9
75 and +	976.8	797.8	804.9	903.7	951.1	984.8	1,043.2	1,042.5
Age-adjusted rate	587.6	588.9	607.5	615.9	615.6	626.0	637.5	631.6
Women								
All ages	719.0	693.4	718.2	722.2	733.5	738.8	746.8	739.9
< 1	324.7	166.6	104.3	129.8	120.0	121.6	121.9	114.6
1-4	123.4	127.4	133.9	117.2	113.3	107.0	109.5	103.9
5-14	127.6	149.0	148.9	145.0	132.3	121.8	126.6	115.8
15-24	277.1	282.2	269.6	253.0	244.2	228.8	219.3	217.4
25-34	311.1	305.9	317.0	310.1	283.5	275.4	267.1	259.4
35-44	474.0	499.7	497.2	478.4	462.4	434.3	439.4	426.4
45-54	864.4	853.2	870.2	875.8	827.0	808.0	808.4	791.2
55-64	1,317.6	1,321.6	1,398.2	1,403.4	1,456.9	1,451.9	1,455.1	1,452.3
65-74	1,666.9	1,735.2	1,853.3	1,898.7	1,977.9	2,064.6	2,104.8	2,104.5
75 and +	1,500.6	1,068.5	1,095.8	1,143.5	1,277.0	1,358.9	1,400.4	1,400.4
Age-adjusted rate	622.3	613.0	632.0	631.3	631.9	628.9	632.9	625.0

Table 3.1.10. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	669.7	657.5	680.8	689.0	695.3	704.6	715.5	709.3
Andalusia	477.4	493.6	553.9	539.6	536.2	535.8	538.6	536.6
Aragon	801.3	747.3	834.2	804.0	766.8	722.3	789.3	801.9
Asturias	620.5	769.2	698.8	703.3	708.4	734.6	786.3	769.6
Balearic Islands	918.8	1,067.4	1,134.6	1,165.7	1,105.9	1,135.9	1,012.8	1,080.6
Canary Islands	565.4	430.8	527.4	600.2	644.3	608.1	634.0	628.7
Cantabria	620.2	611.5	689.3	697.2	710.0	768.8	776.8	764.3
Castilla-La Mancha	522.2	566.6	570.4	580.6	599.2	619.0	645.3	635.2
Castilla and Leon	792.1	739.0	756.2	742.9	718.9	736.6	774.5	775.8
Catalonia	877.4	809.2	826.0	858.8	886.0	902.9	908.1	858.3
Valenc. Community	628.8	679.3	681.9	669.5	639.0	666.5	683.9	676.6
Extremadura	461.0	449.4	398.5	490.1	490.6	658.0	618.5	635.7
Galicia	686.0	647.1	633.9	653.1	647.7	633.6	683.8	683.1
Madrid	645.4	627.7	617.9	612.0	684.7	698.1	682.0	703.4
Murcia	425.9	377.0	453.5	517.5	480.5	520.1	475.7	541.9
Navarre	988.8	1,021.1	996.7	982.3	955.7	981.7	1,044.3	1,115.5
Basque Country	870.2	871.1	919.3	900.6	887.9	833.0	940.3	949.5
La Rioja	806.9	675.3	785.1	701.8	622.6	579.1	525.6	674.0
Ceuta	546.9	447.9	443.0	357.6	380.3	327.8	312.4	371.3
Melilla	229.5	129.4	173.6	203.9	295.9	220.9	230.9	250.4
Adjusted rate								
Total	610.9	605.7	624.9	628.5	629.2	633.5	641.1	634.2
Andalusia	471.3	484.8	540.5	525.3	517.2	512.3	512.0	508.4
Aragon	676.2	672.9	742.6	709.5	672.4	632.2	687.2	697.1
Asturias	509.5	645.2	571.4	569.0	557.0	585.0	629.1	604.5
Balearic Islands	876.4	1,038.2	1,109.1	1,140.5	1,072.8	1,095.9	970.3	1,026.8
Canary Islands	587.1	434.6	525.0	601.1	637.1	595.2	619.8	606.6
Cantabria	538.8	534.8	608.9	602.4	607.8	654.5	652.7	642.6
Castilla-La Mancha	482.7	526.6	535.6	538.0	556.7	566.4	590.8	580.6
Castilla and Leon	679.6	642.8	654.2	634.7	616.2	623.5	643.0	643.8
Catalonia	770.6	722.9	733.0	752.4	771.1	781.5	780.5	736.4
Valenc. Community	591.3	631.1	635.0	621.5	593.7	614.2	630.9	621.4
Extremadura	422.4	423.3	377.5	458.1	448.6	586.2	553.6	570.0
Galicia	584.3	576.1	559.8	575.4	559.3	538.4	576.6	570.4
Madrid	589.0	586.7	575.0	568.9	631.4	638.9	625.5	640.4
Murcia	409.1	370.5	449.6	507.3	471.5	509.1	459.6	527.4
Navarre	899.9	934.2	905.0	884.8	852.5	868.2	922.6	974.9
Basque Country	762.7	746.9	784.6	759.4	741.8	692.9	775.9	779.1
La Rioja	687.2	591.2	683.9	613.1	546.3	500.0	455.9	592.4
Ceuta	576.2	449.6	465.9	373.4	392.6	328.5	310.2	375.4
Melilla	240.4	139.6	172.8	203.5	292.5	221.6	228.3	253.5

Table 3.1.11. Infectious diseases. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Both sexes								
All ages	223.4	217.3	194.0	193.6	189.5	187.4	191.6	180.1
< 1	2,554.0	2,301.3	1,858.6	2,123.9	2,213.1	2,280.8	2,361.8	2,102.8
1-4	910.2	869.0	687.8	690.3	690.1	668.9	698.5	621.2
5-14	230.4	195.0	169.6	173.7	156.3	151.1	165.7	131.5
15-24	117.6	103.6	97.9	93.9	89.7	87.5	96.9	90.2
25-34	172.4	160.8	136.9	120.5	111.7	106.2	102.8	92.9
35-44	171.8	187.1	182.1	176.6	168.7	157.4	155.4	137.4
45-54	123.9	122.8	113.6	112.3	110.6	112.0	108.7	106.4
55-64	142.4	139.1	128.8	120.6	123.3	119.9	113.7	111.3
65-74	200.6	191.8	177.9	177.5	171.0	172.9	173.0	170.9
75 and +	304.3	346.0	322.5	326.4	315.9	326.6	338.0	373.5
Age-adjusted rate	255.3	242.7	211.3	211.7	206.9	203.6	208.8	190.7
Men								
All ages	261.1	256.2	233.6	228.7	224.6	221.8	227.5	211.3
< 1	2,675.5	2,386.5	1,990.8	2,232.7	2,377.2	2,505.5	2,573.9	2,245.7
1-4	997.8	938.9	746.8	755.0	730.7	717.7	761.2	658.0
5-14	255.2	218.3	184.5	184.8	166.9	164.9	181.6	141.1
15-24	127.5	107.7	108.6	102.3	97.0	94.2	104.9	97.7
25-34	204.1	197.9	169.7	145.7	138.4	128.6	124.2	112.2
35-44	235.8	269.0	262.0	250.6	239.2	219.0	213.3	187.8
45-54	155.5	157.5	152.0	145.5	145.3	149.7	149.9	145.1
55-64	168.9	161.8	158.7	145.9	152.0	145.8	141.3	144.4
65-74	239.5	231.5	221.0	216.6	209.4	212.3	215.0	215.0
75 and +	369.3	418.6	397.8	396.1	386.8	400.0	419.3	457.6
Age-adjusted rate	293.7	282.1	251.2	247.1	241.8	238.8	245.6	223.0
Women								
All ages	187.3	179.9	155.9	159.7	155.5	154.1	156.7	149.6
< 1	2,424.6	2,211.1	1,719.0	2,008.1	2,038.5	2,041.7	2,136.1	1,951.1
1-4	817.5	795.2	625.5	621.9	647.3	617.3	631.9	582.1
5-14	204.2	170.5	153.8	162.0	145.2	136.5	148.9	121.5
15-24	107.2	99.3	86.6	85.0	82.2	80.4	88.5	82.3
25-34	139.7	122.4	102.6	93.9	83.5	82.5	80.0	72.1
35-44	107.7	104.8	101.5	101.6	96.8	94.0	95.5	84.8
45-54	92.9	88.7	75.8	79.6	76.4	74.8	68.0	68.1
55-64	117.5	117.8	100.7	96.8	96.1	95.4	87.6	80.1
65-74	168.0	158.4	141.7	144.6	138.4	139.6	137.3	133.2
75 and +	265.6	302.4	277.0	284.0	272.3	281.1	287.2	320.6
Age-adjusted rate	217.7	204.4	172.5	177.2	173.0	169.2	172.7	159.5

Table 3.1.12. Infectious diseases. Hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude rate								
Total	223.4	217.3	194.0	193.6	189.5	187.4	191.6	180.1
Andalusia	199.7	197.5	171.5	183.2	178.0	173.2	182.3	164.6
Aragon	187.4	216.1	213.8	203.4	205.0	208.8	206.9	198.7
Asturias	182.3	192.5	210.4	210.6	172.1	178.8	201.8	173.9
Balearic Islands	473.7	374.5	211.7	190.9	180.5	173.6	193.5	173.1
Canary Islands	228.2	144.1	130.2	124.0	121.9	108.0	115.3	107.6
Cantabria	172.3	144.2	126.3	144.0	144.8	166.7	181.1	218.7
Castilla-La Mancha	200.4	190.1	164.6	169.2	162.3	182.6	166.9	168.8
Castilla and Leon	230.3	240.2	210.7	209.9	203.1	204.2	211.1	196.2
Catalonia	250.7	234.8	205.0	201.8	206.9	195.7	198.2	191.4
Valenc. Community	228.0	235.8	230.4	237.7	212.0	227.0	223.2	206.7
Extremadura	212.9	174.9	193.1	172.7	168.8	172.9	167.0	177.9
Galicia	184.3	199.6	207.1	207.9	200.2	197.1	202.7	178.6
Madrid	216.9	217.5	184.4	183.6	180.4	184.2	193.6	195.4
Murcia	185.2	229.4	237.5	174.1	200.4	200.1	208.9	191.7
Navarre	216.9	200.9	206.1	214.6	221.0	181.7	189.7	214.5
Basque Country	168.8	195.0	176.6	176.6	186.3	171.3	170.6	160.9
La Rioja	162.8	175.3	164.6	176.6	172.6	148.5	153.9	146.5
Ceuta	416.3	358.1	296.0	277.9	301.6	231.8	299.4	254.7
Melilla	153.9	134.4	110.2	130.9	203.7	182.5	181.7	111.4
Adjusted rate								
Total	255.3	242.7	211.3	211.7	206.9	203.6	208.8	190.7
Andalusia	227.7	219.4	189.2	204.0	196.4	186.2	198.2	173.8
Aragon	224.3	256.4	242.8	220.6	233.6	230.9	221.6	218.1
Asturias	217.1	250.3	274.4	252.2	198.8	217.3	252.4	208.3
Balearic Islands	502.0	400.8	220.0	204.5	192.0	184.4	205.3	180.0
Canary Islands	255.8	164.2	142.8	138.9	132.8	115.3	122.1	111.5
Cantabria	189.7	165.1	139.0	152.7	157.8	171.2	182.4	219.5
Castilla-La Mancha	232.2	218.0	179.1	189.3	183.9	208.0	186.5	186.2
Castilla and Leon	301.5	293.1	253.4	258.0	249.4	249.9	255.7	229.8
Catalonia	274.4	253.1	215.2	213.3	219.8	208.3	211.6	200.2
Valenc. Community	259.8	262.9	253.4	259.6	228.2	250.9	247.8	225.6
Extremadura	242.2	206.7	211.8	203.8	201.2	210.7	204.1	207.8
Galicia	229.1	230.2	239.3	236.6	233.2	229.6	236.5	206.2
Madrid	251.7	246.1	198.5	194.9	192.7	191.8	203.4	195.1
Murcia	196.0	243.3	239.7	183.1	208.2	204.8	213.2	189.5
Navarre	253.2	220.0	227.2	237.7	246.6	198.0	196.3	229.8
Basque Country	182.9	197.1	174.2	170.0	182.9	168.5	169.2	157.9
La Rioja	198.1	217.6	188.0	197.9	204.6	171.0	169.3	161.3
Ceuta	400.8	354.9	300.9	289.8	300.3	243.4	313.2	258.3
Melilla	155.4	133.0	117.5	131.0	208.1	184.2	180.7	112.3

Table 3.2.1. Mumps. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	19.7	11.4	4.2	3.7	6.2	17.4	23.4	8.6
Andalusia	49.4	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.7	1.6	7.1	7.1
Aragon	6.8	8.4	10.2	9.7	10.5	123.0	51.3	15.1
Asturias	6.3	150.3	9.8	8.7	12.3	11.2	71.3	9.4
Balearic Islands	15.4	4.8	4.1	19.1	68.0	6.8	11.0	3.4
Canary Islands	74.9	10.7	7.5	5.8	4.1	4.5	22.8	13.2
Cantabria	4.9	5.5	5.7	3.1	4.4	5.0	12.2	4.8
Castilla-La Mancha	7.5	8.5	4.9	2.2	3.4	4.7	12.8	5.4
Castilla and Leon	18.1	6.0	7.6	3.3	5.7	33.6	24.4	9.0
Catalonia	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	4.2	3.4
Valenc. Community	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	4.7	3.7	10.6
Extremadura	4.7	3.7	4.4	2.0	6.5	24.1	10.0	3.5
Galicia	5.7	40.0	5.3	4.5	17.7	50.9	8.6	5.9
Madrid	23.5	11.1	6.2	5.6	5.8	18.0	29.7	11.0
Murcia	11.6	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.4	7.4	6.2	5.3
Navarre	49.2	9.6	8.4	6.4	6.2	117.8	327.0	31.0
Basque Country	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.6	8.1	97.8	20.4
La Rioja	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.7	49.6	54.8	3.9
Ceuta	37.8	12.1	13.3	26.5	10.5	18.4	35.6	7.2
Melilla	43.7	16.4	4.4	17.4	4.3	1.4	1.5	7.4

Table 3.2.2. Rubella. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Andalusia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Aragon	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Asturias	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
Balearic Islands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Canary Islands	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Cantabria	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Castilla-La Mancha	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0
Castilla and Leon	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Catalonia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Valenc. Community	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Extremadura	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Galicia	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Madrid	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	9.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Murcia	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Navarre	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Basque Country	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0
La Rioja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceuta	13.5	2.7	4.0	5.3	5.3	9.2	1.4	2.9
Melilla	6.0	0.0	4.4	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.3. Measles. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
Andalusia	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Aragon	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Asturias	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Balearic Islands	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Canary Islands	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cantabria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Castilla-La Mancha	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Castilla and Leon	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Catalonia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.0	0.2
Valenc. Community	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Extremadura	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Galicia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madrid	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	3.5	0.2	0.6
Murcia	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Navarre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basque Country	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Rioja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.9	0.0	0.3
Ceuta	5.4	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.2
Melilla	1.5	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.4. Pertussis. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5
Andalusia	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Aragon	1.5	5.2	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.0
Asturias	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Balearic Islands	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
Canary Islands	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.1
Cantabria	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.9	2.0
Castilla-La Mancha	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Castilla and Leon	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
Catalonia	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.6	0.8	2.3	2.6	4.4
Valenc. Community	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7
Extremadura	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Galicia	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Madrid	1.3	3.2	6.0	3.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.8
Murcia	2.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Navarre	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.7
Basque Country	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.9
La Rioja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9
Ceuta	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melilla	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5

Table 3.2.5. Hepatitis A. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.3	5.0
Andalusia	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.7	7.0	3.7	10.1
Aragon	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.3	3.5
Asturias	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.0
Balearic Islands	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.1	2.9	0.9
Canary Islands	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	3.0	3.5
Cantabria	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	5.3	2.7	0.9
Castilla-La Mancha	3.7	1.1	2.4	1.0	4.9	3.1	1.3	3.1
Castilla and Leon	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	3.2	1.1	0.7	1.7
Catalonia	1.5	3.1	3.3	2.7	1.9	3.5	1.9	3.2
Valenc. Community	5.5	1.6	1.2	2.4	4.8	4.0	2.1	7.9
Extremadura	1.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	5.0	0.9	2.1	4.7
Galicia	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.5
Madrid	1.3	1.9	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	5.4
Murcia	2.3	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.7
Navarre	6.2	0.8	2.1	5.2	3.5	2.1	2.9	3.5
Basque Country	4.6	2.2	2.8	1.7	5.0	7.0	1.9	2.5
La Rioja	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.0	4.3	2.3	1.6	3.6
Ceuta	24.3	12.1	8.0	11.9	27.6	27.6	18.5	54.4
Melilla	73.9	29.8	35.3	21.8	5.7	34.4	14.8	20.8

Table 3.2.6. Hepatitis B. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3
Andalusia	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7
Aragon	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	6.4
Asturias	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3
Balearic Islands	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	4.2	2.5	1.8	1.5
Canary Islands	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.3	2.4
Cantabria	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.7	4.8	3.9
Castilla-La Mancha	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.2
Castilla and Leon	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.3
Catalonia	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.4
Valenc. Community	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.7
Extremadura	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.5	1.4
Galicia	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.3
Madrid	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.7
Murcia	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.1
Navarre	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Basque Country	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1
La Rioja	2.7	1.9	1.6	3.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	1.3
Ceuta	2.7	1.3	5.3	0.0	1.3	5.3	5.7	1.4
Melilla	61.8	26.8	42.6	29.0	0.0	10.0	3.0	0.0

Table 3.2.7. Other viral Hepatitis. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	3.1	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
Andalusia	3.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5
Aragon	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.6	3.9	2.3	4.2
Asturias	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.7	4.0
Balearic Islands	3.6	2.7	1.3	1.7	3.1	4.3	3.4	4.3
Canary Islands	2.8	5.1	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.0	1.4
Cantabria	7.0	7.8	9.1	4.6	2.7	3.6	2.3	3.4
Castilla-La Mancha	3.5	2.3	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
Castilla and Leon	3.1	5.9	4.1	2.8	2.0	3.6	1.5	0.6
Catalonia	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1
Valenc. Community	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extremadura	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.2
Galicia	12.0	11.0	9.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.2
Madrid	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7
Murcia	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9
Navarre	0.8	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Basque Country	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7
La Rioja	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
Ceuta	4.1	6.7	17.3	10.6	9.2	5.3	27.0	38.7
Melilla	15.1	17.9	11.8	4.4	15.8	12.9	3.0	5.9

Table 3.2.8. Syphilis. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.4	5.7
Andalusia	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.5	4.4	5.6	7.6
Aragon	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.8	3.3	5.6	6.6	6.1
Asturias	2.7	3.4	3.9	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.6	12.8
Balearic Islands	3.5	4.7	5.3	8.8	6.8	11.0	7.3	9.6
Canary Islands	4.8	6.1	5.3	3.2	4.1	7.7	11.9	12.9
Cantabria	1.5	0.8	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	5.0	6.0
Castilla-La Mancha	0.5	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.3
Castilla and Leon	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.6
Catalonia	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	2.1	3.8
Valenc. Community	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.1	3.7	6.1
Extremadura	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.9
Galicia	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	4.8	4.3
Madrid	1.7	1.4	2.3	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.6	5.6
Murcia	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.8
Navarre	2.1	1.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.2
Basque Country	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	4.7	4.7
La Rioja	1.2	5.1	1.6	1.6	3.1	0.4	1.6	1.6
Ceuta	1.4	10.7	2.7	11.9	5.3	9.2	2.9	2.9
Melilla	55.8	17.9	27.9	14.5	24.4	5.7	0.0	1.5

Table 3.2.9. Gonorrhoeal infection. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.3
Andalusia	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.3
Aragon	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	4.1	3.9
Asturias	1.9	3.6	3.8	2.1	4.6	5.8	5.5	4.3
Balearic Islands	8.8	5.5	8.2	5.1	5.4	5.9	4.1	3.6
Canary Islands	7.4	7.1	6.2	3.3	1.8	1.7	8.2	8.9
Cantabria	1.9	1.7	4.2	4.4	3.6	6.1	6.8	4.3
Castilla-La Mancha	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.9
Castilla and Leon	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.5
Catalonia	2.9	2.9	5.1	3.9	4.6	6.6	3.4	3.2
Valenc. Community	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.5	3.8	6.5	9.8
Extremadura	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.7
Galicia	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2
Madrid	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.3
Murcia	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.9	2.9	3.2
Navarre	4.1	2.8	5.6	6.7	3.7	4.5	11.6	5.5
Basque Country	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.0
La Rioja	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.8	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.9
Ceuta	5.4	10.7	5.3	2.6	3.9	6.6	0.0	2.9
Melilla	31.7	43.2	69.1	82.8	17.2	18.7	1.5	0.0

Table 3.2.10. Malaria. Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Andalusia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Aragon	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.7	1.8
Asturias	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3
Balearic Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canary Islands	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.1
Cantabria	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Castilla-La Mancha	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Castilla and Leon	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
Catalonia	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5
Valenc. Community	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extremadura	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Galicia	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Madrid	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.5
Murcia	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Navarre	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.7
Basque Country	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2
La Rioja	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
Ceuta	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Melilla	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.11. AIDS. Rate of reported cases per million population, by autonomous community (*). Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	61.4	56.3	53.7	47.6	41.0	37.6	32.2	18.9
Andalusia	55.9	47.3	53.6	39.0	37.6	34.3	26.7	18.3
Aragon	34.1	42.1	31.9	35.7	27.3	28.7	31.0	25.4
Asturias	33.9	55.6	42.5	32.1	28.4	22.7	19.0	6.7
Balearic Islands	97.5	100.0	77.2	87.9	86.6	61.5	54.4	35.2
Canary Islands	54.6	46.6	42.3	34.5	36.4	24.0	18.7	13.5
Cantabria	18.7	27.9	31.4	20.1	23.6	14.4	16.1	3.6
Castilla-La Mancha	25.1	27.0	20.5	27.2	22.0	15.9	11.0	11.4
Castilla and Leon	37.9	42.3	43.1	30.0	28.4	30.4	29.3	8.1
Catalonia	74.6	65.7	61.7	50.5	40.6	37.8	37.1	11.1
Valenc. Community	44.2	45.7	38.0	38.9	29.7	27.4	25.0	20.1
Extremadura	40.6	34.0	34.8	26.2	19.6	19.6	7.4	3.7
Galicia	48.6	41.9	37.0	43.6	32.1	35.8	35.0	18.8
Madrid	106.3	91.1	86.0	82.2	65.0	62.4	50.0	24.8
Murcia	68.4	52.6	58.4	45.3	42.0	37.4	43.5	34.3
Navarre	36.1	55.3	36.9	38.1	30.8	27.1	26.9	26.7
Basque Country	72.1	61.4	63.1	59.6	59.0	57.9	35.6	25.6
La Rioja	69.4	46.5	73.6	58.5	64.3	43.3	29.7	26.2
Ceuta	42.0	97.8	27.9	55.8	41.9	42.0	28.0	28.1
Melilla	15.1	60.2	75.1	44.9	29.9	44.9	...	...

(*) As of 30 December 2008. Total includes cases with residence in foreign country or unknown.

Table 3.3.1a. Malignant tumours. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete		Asturias		Canary Islands		Cuenca		Girona		Granada	
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002			
Men												
All ages	445.0	547.0	626.0	387.0	520.9	719.5	476.2	536.0				
0-4	15.9	17.2	17.9	17.3	15.1	30.2	16.0	23.4				
5-9	18.6	12.1	8.0	10.4	7.9	19.1	11.9	12.2				
10-14	13.0	14.0	14.8	12.7	14.9	12.9	8.6	7.4				
15-19	11.4	16.7	22.8	15.6	26.6	23.4	18.6	18.8				
20-24	36.7	20.8	23.3	24.4	14.3	22.8	20.1	36.6				
25-29	43.6	37.2	35.5	34.1	22.2	46.4	31.1	42.5				
30-34	38.3	61.8	44.3	45.8	30.9	62.3	55.3	62.4				
35-39	67.1	106.2	91.8	71.8	47.7	110.9	91.2	100.9				
40-44	156.7	176.6	166.5	146.3	124.2	211.2	193.4	154.8				
45-49	211.5	357.5	532.6	287.9	212.4	378.7	337.3	286.1				
50-54	377.2	482.8	543.4	482.4	355.8	608.7	560.5	608.4				
55-59	603.2	792.1	865.6	778.7	566.7	936.0	833.7	862.9				
60-64	851.0	1,248.0	1,101.2	1,225.4	838.0	1,549.4	1,255.8	1,393.5				
65-69	1,305.8	1,709.8	1,729.1	1,721.1	1,167.2	2,258.9	1,861.8	1,888.9				
70-74	1,955.9	2,194.6	2,396.2	2,173.4	1,630.8	3,125.1	2,466.8	2,581.1				
75-79	2,559.4	2,538.9	3,016.0	2,694.2	2,089.4	3,730.7	3,034.4	3,015.2				
80-84	2,751.2	2,658.7	3,372.8	2,934.2	2,602.6	4,130.1	3,026.7	2,996.8				
85 and +	2,812.8	2,733.4	3,270.2	2,952.7	2,404.5	4,298.3	3,341.0	2,319.4				
Women												
All ages	280.0	351.7	372.8	366.3	316.0	478.5	321.7	381.6				
0-4	14.2	13.9	21.6	16.8	31.2	21.2	17.8	13.7				
5-9	7.4	10.7	9.5	9.9	12.3	9.2	7.9	13.7				
10-14	11.4	15.5	11.0	7.9	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.7				
15-19	14.3	16.2	15.3	12.3	17.7	19.2	20.6	15.5				
20-24	21.4	22.1	22.8	18.2	19.1	23.6	26.9	29.5				
25-29	40.3	32.8	34.2	37.8	18.2	48.2	53.8	44.2				
30-34	69.8	75.4	68.0	58.7	82.9	110.1	87.0	88.6				
35-39	117.5	132.9	131.4	127.6	103.4	174.8	137.2	155.5				
40-44	186.1	210.9	218.1	225.7	213.2	254.8	256.5	269.5				
45-49	288.8	316.9	306.7	333.1	327.4	418.8	313.8	361.2				
50-54	333.6	358.0	401.6	392.9	315.7	509.7	416.0	528.8				
55-59	441.1	501.0	512.0	507.7	355.7	708.1	474.2	654.9				
60-64	441.1	580.5	542.2	654.8	483.9	907.5	639.5	812.5				
65-69	629.4	685.0	733.1	824.3	542.1	968.3	861.5	918.4				
70-74	694.8	910.1	898.5	945.5	671.4	1,318.4	1,080.8	1,129.9				
75-79	1,064.4	1,069.3	1,051.9	1,223.0	843.6	1,575.8	1,297.4	1,383.8				
80-84	1,197.0	1,289.4	1,196.6	1,437.8	997.9	1,985.0	1,587.4	1,504.6				
85 and +	1,231.7	1,348.7	1,401.6	1,446.8	984.2	2,222.0	1,756.2	1,410.7				

Table 3.3.1b. Malignant tumours. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993-1997	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002
Men							
All ages	400.7	506.0	657.5	736.2	607.5	588.2	711.7
0-4	24.5	19.2	19.0	30.8	18.3	21.9	19.5
5-9	13.6	16.4	23.7	4.7	11.5	10.7	15.7
10-14	8.7	13.2	22.6	11.9	12.1	15.2	15.8
15-19	20.3	27.3	27.0	21.7	15.5	22.7	15.3
20-24	24.3	35.2	22.4	30.6	33.3	30.7	26.8
25-29	45.2	44.2	57.0	27.8	40.0	48.4	51.6
30-34	44.5	62.8	75.9	68.2	55.2	61.2	55.7
35-39	93.1	89.3	130.3	117.7	104.7	115.7	126.6
40-44	156.5	170.6	253.0	226.5	165.7	209.3	205.4
45-49	304.6	341.4	369.7	402.2	352.5	366.3	365.8
50-54	529.0	582.6	586.6	654.2	625.3	570.7	599.9
55-59	685.3	848.7	980.8	1,074.6	897.2	873.4	964.3
60-64	1,088.3	1,413.1	1,544.9	1,530.4	1,311.1	1,306.4	1,419.5
65-69	1,394.3	1,932.7	2,002.3	2,464.1	2,002.9	1,861.4	2,110.4
70-74	2,456.6	2,505.6	2,826.9	3,185.9	2,577.0	2,443.2	2,766.9
75-79	2,685.6	3,220.6	3,661.5	3,874.6	3,168.6	2,986.1	3,689.8
80-84	3,039.4	3,679.8	3,820.0	4,064.3	3,430.0	3,393.2	4,047.3
85 and +	3,479.2	3,645.3	3,788.7	3,773.2	3,770.3	3,232.5	4,021.5
Women							
All ages	272.2	348.7	444.4	513.1	366.3	432.9	500.8
0-4	18.8	19.0	22.3	24.6	18.1	18.5	28.0
5-9	12.0	12.0	5.1	10.2	7.7	9.9	9.2
10-14	12.7	13.0	12.1	14.4	8.8	10.3	23.5
15-19	17.0	19.7	27.5	25.8	17.6	24.8	16.2
20-24	19.4	28.9	39.4	34.8	25.6	26.4	40.2
25-29	36.4	46.3	50.7	58.7	43.1	54.1	62.0
30-34	61.9	90.3	93.0	111.5	78.0	119.8	100.5
35-39	129.0	164.7	188.5	200.6	137.6	170.1	161.4
40-44	197.4	250.9	296.7	344.4	242.8	272.5	279.1
45-49	317.7	360.0	464.1	480.5	353.0	388.9	432.4
50-54	368.4	473.8	558.4	617.9	487.3	415.0	540.0
55-59	481.6	548.9	584.5	722.4	543.6	621.9	625.0
60-64	565.3	734.2	818.0	951.0	664.8	847.3	824.5
65-69	688.5	874.0	904.9	1,022.7	721.5	967.7	1,097.5
70-74	979.2	1,149.6	1,170.9	1,243.1	850.3	1,188.1	1,291.2
75-79	1,276.3	1,387.8	1,495.5	1,577.7	1,120.2	1,493.1	1,610.4
80-84	1,240.1	1,557.7	1,728.8	1,949.0	1,348.1	1,778.1	2,046.2
85 and +	1,635.9	1,721.2	1,950.3	2,022.1	1,551.2	2,048.1	2,280.8

Table 3.3.2a. Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchus and lung. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete	Asturias	Canary Islands	Cuenca	Girona	Granada		
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002
Men								
All ages	68.2	113.4	109.1	63.8	88.4	95.7	72.1	70.6
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	4.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	3.2	1.8
35-39	8.6	17.1	13.3	7.8	2.5	6.2	9.0	2.5
40-44	27.5	36.1	26.9	28.6	32.5	32.3	23.6	16.7
45-49	30.6	78.4	73.5	54.2	37.3	56.4	56.1	26.7
50-54	47.5	110.8	111.4	87.3	68.0	119.9	92.9	77.0
55-59	118.2	177.7	178.2	146.8	113.3	158.8	138.4	126.5
60-64	161.0	275.8	217.9	224.2	158.3	231.6	217.8	195.8
65-69	219.9	376.8	333.1	297.3	211.2	342.6	302.9	304.4
70-74	340.7	491.8	420.3	360.3	309.0	409.6	409.4	373.9
75-79	386.3	535.4	485.6	458.5	346.8	465.8	445.3	392.5
80-84	347.1	495.6	535.5	459.3	415.8	440.9	368.5	352.8
85 and +	291.8	421.3	391.4	315.7	261.0	391.8	352.1	226.0
Women								
All ages	6.7	9.9	12.6	10.9	7.7	9.7	6.6	5.9
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.9	1.9	1.9	0.6
35-39	1.8	2.5	8.6	9.1	5.6	4.6	5.2	2.5
40-44	2.2	1.3	6.4	11.0	6.8	6.9	5.3	5.8
45-49	0.0	10.0	13.3	17.2	4.1	12.3	3.7	1.8
50-54	5.5	8.2	13.6	17.1	12.5	8.5	3.1	3.7
55-59	17.5	10.3	11.5	18.9	11.6	11.5	10.6	10.2
65-69	14.7	16.9	24.3	29.6	2.8	20.5	12.5	18.6
70-74	37.6	26.6	35.1	46.6	8.8	40.1	19.9	17.2
75-79	34.1	28.9	39.5	36.1	24.4	27.5	40.8	19.8
80-84	21.4	57.3	45.2	60.3	20.6	25.5	27.7	19.1
85 and +	12.5	37.5	43.5	57.4	54.1	30.0	37.6	36.7

Table 3.3.2b. Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchus and lung. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002
Men							
All ages	67.4	72.6	82.3	90.5	94.5	78.4	87.9
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.0
30-34	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.0	1.8	2.1
35-39	11.6	7.6	11.3	9.5	11.5	7.7	8.7
40-44	29.4	23.6	37.9	30.7	26.8	28.3	25.7
45-49	50.9	49.2	65.1	52.7	66.8	65.0	51.0
50-54	87.8	103.5	98.7	91.8	108.0	84.1	107.3
55-59	121.8	134.1	122.0	146.5	164.3	143.9	157.5
60-64	216.3	236.2	237.7	211.6	219.2	201.1	218.0
65-69	279.1	305.7	265.1	345.8	314.8	292.4	268.8
70-74	452.0	391.4	379.2	427.5	386.2	342.5	366.7
75-79	419.0	436.9	454.4	460.0	514.9	354.7	457.3
80-84	402.8	492.8	338.1	414.1	496.8	372.5	427.0
85 and +	461.6	326.0	262.0	280.3	432.7	282.7	301.3
Women							
All ages	6.1	8.0	8.3	11.9	13.1	8.9	8.3
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.1
30-34	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.1
35-39	2.2	2.3	5.4	3.7	5.9	7.8	5.5
40-44	3.1	8.5	8.1	10.1	13.1	8.6	3.6
45-49	6.5	5.6	9.6	13.5	16.3	9.1	2.6
50-54	8.7	8.7	15.3	17.4	19.1	2.7	9.7
55-59	7.8	13.0	6.1	23.1	16.9	5.8	9.9
65-69	12.5	23.3	22.2	34.7	28.6	15.4	13.9
70-74	29.9	28.8	23.4	26.1	34.8	32.0	16.9
75-79	33.2	36.5	21.6	26.7	43.5	32.6	36.6
80-84	32.8	34.4	31.4	23.5	46.8	37.1	45.9
85 and +	33.9	44.4	42.8	43.5	39.6	36.9	35.1

Table 3.3.3a. Malignant tumour of the colon. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete	Asturias	Canary Islands	Cuenca	Girona	Granada		
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	
Men								
All ages	28.2	39.0	50.0	25.5	40.9	55.0	23.1	30.6
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.2
30-34	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.6	2.4
35-39	1.7	6.3	4.4	2.6	5.0	5.3	9.0	4.4
40-44	2.1	6.7	6.6	8.9	5.9	15.2	10.9	3.6
45-49	15.3	13.2	18.8	18.4	18.6	28.7	19.7	11.6
50-54	19.6	25.8	32.2	30.1	44.0	45.8	24.8	30.2
55-59	33.3	47.0	50.4	45.2	37.8	53.4	33.0	50.2
60-64	48.9	84.0	78.0	71.2	79.1	98.3	45.3	82.0
65-69	83.1	136.1	136.5	125.5	70.4	169.1	89.6	115.0
70-74	124.7	164.3	209.0	142.7	143.3	245.8	122.7	142.4
75-79	206.3	233.2	280.0	184.7	158.4	313.5	182.5	199.9
80-84	270.1	224.5	349.9	263.7	192.5	391.0	160.7	213.8
85 and +	70.0	196.3	340.9	250.2	205.0	397.9	201.2	122.9
Women								
All ages	26.4	29.5	33.6	22.7	33.7	40.5	19.6	25.2
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
25-29	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2
30-34	1.7	1.2	10.0	1.8	2.9	2.8	1.3	0.6
35-39	7.2	6.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	3.7	1.5	3.8
40-44	6.6	7.2	7.8	7.0	10.2	9.8	8.0	7.3
45-49	15.8	13.6	12.7	16.7	28.6	23.5	10.2	15.0
50-54	16.5	11.4	15.3	22.6	24.9	41.3	21.4	20.4
55-59	32.1	29.4	34.6	34.3	27.1	51.8	28.1	36.6
60-64	35.0	52.5	46.1	63.0	52.3	75.9	46.0	62.5
65-69	61.2	64.8	71.2	75.4	73.4	90.0	56.7	70.9
70-74	83.2	89.8	105.3	85.8	64.8	125.6	70.1	88.1
75-79	126.2	123.0	117.0	131.5	104.6	158.1	104.4	125.7
80-84	144.3	133.6	151.1	173.9	159.5	204.4	129.2	133.5
85 and +	175.1	150.1	152.2	187.5	113.6	233.9	126.4	90.5

Table 3.3.3b. Malignant tumour of the colon. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002
Men							
All ages	17.6	35.3	38.7	42.5	49.6	39.4	51.4
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1
25-29	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.1
30-34	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.0	3.7	0.0
35-39	4.4	6.7	8.2	2.6	4.7	7.7	9.8
40-44	3.2	4.7	21.2	2.9	10.4	9.4	9.3
45-49	16.0	16.2	16.3	21.5	18.2	14.1	22.9
50-54	24.0	32.4	28.0	26.1	40.0	31.8	34.4
55-59	36.2	47.1	58.0	60.7	58.2	49.4	49.8
60-64	65.6	97.3	80.6	87.5	95.6	95.9	101.0
65-69	103.7	136.0	97.5	156.4	178.0	144.8	163.0
70-74	174.8	188.4	151.3	194.8	218.1	133.3	213.4
75-79	253.0	261.6	285.5	222.1	319.4	216.5	283.2
80-84	284.8	339.4	265.0	304.5	332.9	298.8	370.1
85 and +	310.0	307.9	290.3	248.0	403.1	301.1	334.0
Women							
All ages	26.3	30.6	29.1	33.7	32.5	38.0	40.1
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	2.2
30-34	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.9	1.5	5.5	1.1
35-39	7.9	4.1	6.4	3.7	4.1	8.8	2.2
40-44	9.3	5.8	9.3	5.0	8.1	13.9	13.1
45-49	23.1	16.2	6.0	10.1	19.4	14.8	26.3
50-54	20.3	25.3	23.7	32.5	21.0	26.5	31.8
55-59	42.0	49.6	41.2	35.3	39.0	46.1	37.8
60-64	58.5	61.9	31.6	64.7	55.9	76.7	58.6
65-69	68.9	89.1	65.3	72.2	61.8	87.0	90.8
70-74	120.9	128.0	85.6	113.0	99.7	110.5	121.7
75-79	181.8	167.7	152.9	125.1	131.2	170.6	183.0
80-84	133.4	187.6	157.2	162.0	171.2	204.0	235.9
85 and +	166.4	183.8	181.2	193.3	218.0	258.5	203.5

Table 3.3.4a. Malignant tumour of the stomach. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete	Asturias	Canary Islands		Cuenca	Girona	Granada	
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002
Men								
All ages	22.1	34.1	32.7	13.6	33.5	23.1	19.0	18.1
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
30-34	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.6	5.1	1.8	2.5	0.6
35-39	3.4	5.1	4.4	1.9	2.5	3.5	1.5	7.0
40-44	10.6	8.0	5.6	1.5	5.9	6.7	10.0	5.8
45-49	12.7	16.1	18.2	1.3	11.2	5.3	10.8	9.8
50-54	19.6	22.3	26.8	16.1	8.0	21.2	19.4	26.3
55-59	48.5	44.4	36.6	23.5	25.2	25.3	37.3	20.7
60-64	46.0	63.7	52.2	42.9	43.2	53.3	40.5	42.7
65-69	75.1	104.6	95.4	57.7	67.5	80.1	78.5	58.5
70-74	88.2	156.6	121.5	84.2	101.9	109.2	110.9	86.7
75-79	87.8	176.2	170.8	118.3	149.9	129.9	87.6	111.9
80-84	177.8	233.2	219.7	107.7	161.7	137.3	196.0	131.8
85 and +	116.7	234.6	189.4	138.6	270.3	114.5	129.3	78.6
Women								
All ages	12.1	20.5	18.6	8.2	15.7	15.5	10.7	10.9
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
25-29	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.2
30-34	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0
35-39	1.8	3.7	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.5
40-44	8.8	4.6	5.4	3.9	10.2	4.9	0.0	2.9
45-49	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.8	4.1	11.2	3.7	7.9
50-54	19.3	11.4	7.4	8.0	0.0	8.5	7.1	9.3
55-59	14.6	17.5	13.9	9.7	11.6	10.1	7.7	16.2
60-64	5.4	19.1	16.3	19.6	16.3	21.0	14.8	20.5
65-69	29.4	39.5	35.6	22.0	36.7	34.1	28.8	26.6
70-74	26.8	65.7	50.8	24.2	23.6	51.1	51.4	43.5
75-79	68.2	85.5	64.6	52.4	69.7	56.7	66.9	48.9
80-84	58.8	121.9	86.0	75.8	56.6	94.5	76.1	63.6
85 and +	62.5	125.7	138.9	88.0	75.7	113.9	112.8	44.0

Table 3.3.4b. Malignant tumour of the stomach. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002
Men							
All ages	17.6	17.7	37.0	29.4	34.3	25.2	23.3
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0
25-29	1.1	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0
30-34	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.9	2.7	0.0
35-39	2.9	1.3	8.2	5.2	2.6	3.9	5.5
40-44	6.4	4.7	20.1	7.7	7.6	8.4	5.8
45-49	12.3	11.2	25.6	14.0	14.0	15.2	17.8
50-54	18.8	22.1	40.0	26.1	36.4	24.2	22.5
55-59	35.2	22.8	64.1	42.2	47.1	30.5	35.4
60-64	50.6	42.3	83.5	60.5	71.8	53.9	39.0
65-69	69.8	77.6	97.5	84.2	112.1	73.8	73.9
70-74	105.9	99.6	128.3	117.2	153.5	109.7	83.4
75-79	116.0	92.1	209.7	190.3	189.3	156.5	140.3
80-84	138.3	150.5	251.3	166.5	230.5	155.5	128.1
85 and +	158.5	190.2	254.9	183.3	290.2	172.1	117.9
Women							
All ages	11.5	11.7	19.8	17.5	16.9	13.0	13.5
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1
25-29	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1
30-34	2.3	0.4	4.0	0.0	1.2	3.7	4.4
35-39	4.3	3.2	6.4	0.9	1.8	3.9	2.2
40-44	3.9	5.8	4.6	7.1	4.7	2.1	2.4
45-49	7.4	3.7	9.6	7.9	8.2	5.7	5.3
50-54	11.6	8.7	19.5	11.6	13.4	8.0	12.4
55-59	14.7	11.5	12.2	10.9	13.3	5.8	3.3
60-64	17.8	22.6	31.6	23.1	23.9	11.1	6.9
65-69	31.3	35.4	27.8	30.5	33.2	23.0	33.9
70-74	39.0	42.4	57.6	53.6	50.8	43.6	35.5
75-79	87.4	63.4	76.4	78.4	74.0	57.5	71.2
80-84	98.3	91.2	123.1	98.6	90.0	74.2	82.7
85 and +	70.9	72.7	164.7	116.0	125.4	154.5	80.7

Table 3.3.5a. Malignant tumour of the breast in women. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete	Asturias		Canary Islands	Cuenca	Girona	Granada	
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002
All ages	70.8	83.8	95.1	82.1	77.2	105.9	61.0	79.8
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.3	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
25-29	8.8	3.9	6.1	5.8	0.0	4.6	7.6	6.7
30-34	30.6	24.7	18.8	14.3	22.9	21.5	24.1	20.5
35-39	63.3	48.0	48.4	42.7	44.7	56.4	46.7	51.6
40-44	76.6	89.7	94.1	91.9	88.0	104.3	99.7	104.6
45-49	144.4	141.2	128.9	144.8	139.1	176.9	129.4	137.4
50-54	132.4	122.6	160.1	164.0	120.5	190.5	128.1	184.3
55-59	137.3	163.5	195.5	187.7	116.0	233.2	121.9	173.6
60-64	131.8	169.7	160.9	216.4	163.5	247.1	139.7	209.0
65-69	132.2	152.9	177.1	242.7	138.3	210.0	142.3	167.5
70-74	158.3	164.7	181.5	234.1	150.2	221.9	156.6	184.3
75-79	167.2	179.6	198.2	274.6	156.9	254.3	128.9	172.0
80-84	192.4	171.8	184.2	311.7	133.7	242.7	173.0	178.0
85 and +	162.6	165.1	209.0	283.2	129.8	251.9	136.7	132.0

Table 3.3.5b. Malignant tumour of the breast in women. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	1998- 2002	1993- 1997	1998- 2002
All ages	67.3	78.9	93.1	103.8	104.4	93.6	103.3
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
25-29	5.0	8.2	7.8	6.2	8.5	10.3	6.5
30-34	18.5	22.9	18.8	24.1	21.7	27.6	27.6
35-39	50.4	64.0	63.2	67.8	50.0	45.0	47.5
40-44	97.6	102.1	114.8	133.3	115.2	98.7	101.0
45-49	135.8	144.9	194.8	196.9	161.6	142.1	169.5
50-54	156.2	173.3	182.4	194.8	216.0	149.8	189.2
55-59	173.9	172.5	160.3	209.1	220.5	185.7	197.4
60-64	162.7	199.6	211.7	215.8	244.0	238.7	219.1
65-69	152.2	167.6	169.6	191.5	183.3	183.0	220.1
70-74	196.4	197.6	196.2	178.2	173.0	219.6	228.2
75-79	174.8	212.8	199.9	213.5	195.7	237.7	233.8
80-84	173.1	182.5	199.1	223.1	246.2	259.7	223.6
85 and +	166.4	183.8	207.6	207.8	217.1	278.7	287.7

Table 3.3.6a. Malignant tumour of the prostate. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Albacete	Asturias	Canary Islands	Cuenca	Girona	Granada		
	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	
All ages	86.3	50.8	106.6	75.1	91.2	116.2	37.6	53.5
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
45-49	5.1	5.1	7.0	7.6	0.0	7.4	2.0	5.3
50-54	19.6	8.6	18.5	43.2	16.0	37.6	7.6	22.4
55-59	24.3	24.8	74.0	114.5	50.4	113.8	28.7	46.9
60-64	135.1	100.4	150.9	236.1	107.9	229.9	71.7	129.1
65-69	238.6	157.7	319.8	423.5	214.1	424.2	159.2	212.2
70-74	495.8	262.5	512.4	575.9	305.8	703.2	245.4	341.7
75-79	649.7	355.8	678.5	665.8	445.3	750.2	330.9	399.8
80-84	660.3	434.4	757.3	708.7	585.2	732.0	439.1	384.8
85 and +	910.4	387.7	836.5	827.7	577.8	645.0	510.1	270.3

Table 3.3.6b. Malignant tumour of the prostate. Annual incidence rate per 100,000 population, by age. Different cancer registries in Spain, around the period 1993-1997 and around the period 1998-2002

	Murcia		Navarre		Basque Country	Tarragona	
	1993-1997	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002	1998-2002	1993-1997	1998-2002
All ages	41.4	63.8	83.3	112.5	104.9	60.1	94.1
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0
40-44	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
45-49	2.8	5.6	3.5	3.2	6.5	1.1	6.4
50-54	7.3	26.2	9.3	26.1	29.1	15.3	22.5
55-59	26.7	56.1	45.8	138.6	89.6	32.0	83.6
60-64	78.7	140.4	154.2	217.9	214.0	76.2	138.2
65-69	155.5	256.1	266.7	460.0	415.2	197.7	314.2
70-74	315.9	410.0	488.4	634.4	592.0	332.4	461.8
75-79	416.4	552.9	704.9	784.0	728.5	466.8	704.2
80-84	606.3	711.2	708.2	596.9	776.8	654.9	654.8
85 and +	702.7	783.4	83.3	663.0	889.5	467.1	668.1

Table 3.4.1. Traffic accident victims and deaths. Rate per 1,000 accidents and per 100,000 population. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Victims									
— Per 1,000 accidents	1,504	1,545	1,547	1,561	1,522	1,505	1,479	1,456	1,439
— Per 100,000 population	384	381	369	371	335	316	335	326	29
Deaths									
— Per 1,000 accidents	56.2	55.0	54.3	54.0	50.4	48.7	41.1	38.0	33.3
— Per 100,000 population	14.3	13.5	12.9	12.9	11.1	10.2	9.3	8.5	6.8

Table 3.4.2. Traffic accident victims and deaths, by autonomous community. Rate per 1,000 accidents. Spain, 1995-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rate									
of victims	1,504	1,545	1,547	1,561	1,522	1,505	1,479	1,456	1,439
Andalusia	1,490	1,702	1,654	1,675	1,607	1,566	1,583	1,530	1,523
Aragon	1,534	1,556	1,540	1,599	1,526	1,505	1,532	1,500	1,447
Asturias	1,538	1,545	1,596	1,609	1,545	1,544	1,553	1,497	1,525
Balearic Islands	1,425	1,488	1,472	1,447	1,498	1,497	1,457	1,408	1,420
Canary Islands	1,540	1,522	1,572	1,578	1,633	1,529	1,508	1,532	1,444
Cantabria	1,560	1,599	1,618	1,629	1,598	1,606	1,601	1,581	1,624
Cast.-La Mancha	1,625	1,743	1,703	1,748	1,694	1,695	1,680	1,611	1,638
Castilla and Leon	1,676	1,699	1,714	1,734	1,649	1,643	1,637	1,594	1,565
Catalonia	1,379	1,420	1,426	1,425	1,384	1,385	1,355	1,347	1,344
Valenc. Community	1,535	1,529	1,545	1,579	1,531	1,484	1,466	1,462	1,431
Extremadura	1,676	1,693	1,759	1,705	1,632	1,606	1,538	1,564	1,525
Galicia	1,647	1,621	1,611	1,570	1,552	1,559	1,563	1,585	1,522
Madrid	1,434	1,422	1,433	1,451	1,447	1,421	1,378	1,368	1,366
Murcia	1,749	1,793	1,760	1,863	1,843	1,815	1,779	1,739	1,736
Navarre	1,938	1,762	1,733	1,613	1,642	1,569	1,647	1,492	1,531
Basque Country	1,526	1,475	1,474	1,494	1,468	1,522	1,458	1,460	1,397
La Rioja	1,627	1,676	1,686	1,713	1,696	1,555	1,451	1,455	1,511
Ceuta	1,462	1,382	1,422	1,283	1,349	1,320	1,160	1,450	1,000
Melilla	1,423	1,483	1,519	1,538	1,610	1,416	1,316	1,432	1,489
Rate									
of deaths	56.2	55.0	54.3	54.0	50.4	48.7	41.1	38.0	33.3
Andalusia	55.4	62.9	55.5	56.1	57.2	52.0	47.5	41.9	38.0
Aragon	84.0	71.4	70.5	82.9	68.2	66.5	60.6	55.4	52.1
Asturias	56.3	35.2	41.6	55.6	44.0	44.1	35.9	30.7	27.1
Balearic Islands	47.6	53.0	44.5	44.6	47.0	51.0	56.2	53.7	38.8
Canary Islands	79.0	75.9	75.4	75.0	81.6	74.6	62.4	66.1	39.3
Cantabria	51.7	51.1	61.3	52.7	44.5	35.9	51.1	45.1	28.8
Cast.-La Mancha	67.2	89.9	83.2	86.1	71.3	85.4	83.6	71.6	71.6
Castilla and Leon	90.0	90.8	92.8	81.3	74.3	73.3	72.6	66.0	61.5
Catalonia	38.0	35.5	37.9	37.3	33.3	30.9	22.9	20.1	18.3
Valenc. Community	54.6	54.2	58.8	61.4	56.6	48.1	35.9	37.3	35.9
Extremadura	110.1	103.0	97.2	92.2	107.2	69.9	77.7	70.8	68.9
Galicia	113.0	79.5	82.9	76.4	71.7	74.9	76.8	75.1	70.3
Madrid	29.4	28.7	28.3	25.9	23.5	23.0	17.5	18.2	14.4
Murcia	74.4	105.8	92.8	105.2	103.4	101.1	76.2	89.2	94.5
Navarre	228.2	209.9	197.4	181.6	183.2	210.7	174.8	162.8	140.8
Basque Country	43.4	32.8	31.1	31.6	24.6	31.1	32.2	26.6	19.9
La Rioja	97.0	122.0	97.5	101.9	112.7	75.1	56.3	68.2	42.9
Ceuta	33.0	22.5	66.7	21.7	9.2	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Melilla	7.4	4.9	14.3	5.9	11.3	5.7	7.1	1.7	3.2

Table 3.4.3. Traffic accident victims and deaths, by autonomous community. Rate per 100,000 population. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rate									
of victims	384	381	369	371	335	316	335	326	294
Andalusia	306	321	329	342	306	296	313	297	258
Aragon	426	416	403	435	405	387	362	377	325
Asturias	383	401	433	404	358	347	381	345	314
Balearic Islands	591	554	464	495	462	396	304	306	284
Canary Islands	240	220	204	203	175	167	146	141	151
Cantabria	357	305	339	313	282	258	268	241	245
Cast.-La Mancha	548	423	421	451	386	375	360	332	214
Castilla and Leon	453	456	452	449	422	399	381	373	404
Catalonia	517	517	477	448	417	423	481	490	455
Valenc. Community	374	351	322	319	286	297	328	312	260
Extremadura	252	247	282	273	251	253	233	261	219
Galicia	272	358	328	342	293	272	269	256	210
Madrid	365	356	337	355	320	288	354	346	306
Murcia	331	268	247	245	233	226	242	186	119
Navarre	182	161	143	130	129	106	80	64	86
Basque Country	426	463	506	530	443	255	235	232	336
La Rioja	367	351	334	354	356	355	348	352	337
Ceuta	187	172	90	83	206	92	41	40	40
Melilla	591	454	479	389	425	1,112	1,100	1,250	1,344
Rate									
of deaths	14.3	13.5	12.9	12.9	11.1	10.2	9.3	8.5	6.8
Andalusia	11.4	11.9	11.0	11.4	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.1	6.4
Aragon	23.3	19.1	18.4	22.6	18.1	17.1	14.3	13.9	11.7
Asturias	14.0	9.1	11.3	14.0	10.2	9.9	8.8	7.1	5.6
Balearic Islands	19.7	19.7	14.1	15.2	14.5	13.5	11.7	11.7	7.7
Canary Islands	12.3	11.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	8.1	6.0	6.1	4.1
Cantabria	11.8	9.7	12.8	10.1	7.8	5.8	8.6	6.9	4.4
Cast.-La Mancha	22.7	21.8	20.6	22.2	16.3	18.9	17.9	14.8	9.3
Castilla and Leon	24.3	24.4	24.5	21.1	19.0	17.8	16.9	15.4	15.9
Catalonia	14.3	12.9	12.7	11.7	10.0	9.4	8.1	7.3	6.2
Valenc. Community	13.3	12.4	12.2	12.4	10.6	9.6	8.1	8.0	6.5
Extremadura	16.5	15.0	15.6	14.8	16.5	11.0	11.7	11.8	9.9
Galicia	18.7	17.5	16.9	16.6	13.5	13.1	13.2	12.1	9.7
Madrid	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.2
Murcia	14.1	15.8	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.6	10.4	9.6	6.5
Navarre	21.5	19.1	16.2	14.6	14.4	14.2	8.4	7.0	7.9
Basque Country	12.1	10.3	10.7	11.2	7.4	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8
La Rioja	21.9	25.6	19.3	21.0	23.7	17.1	13.5	16.5	9.6
Ceuta	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Melilla	3.1	1.5	4.5	1.5	3.0	4.5	6.0	1.5	2.9

Table 3.5.1. Work-related accidents. Index of frequency (*), by economic sector. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	43.7	42.8	41.2	37.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.8	30.8
Agriculture	15.9	14.6	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.3	14.5	15.0	14.9
Non-agriculture	47.8	46.7	44.8	40.8	39.0	38.2	37.4	36.7	32.3
— Industry	66.4	64.1	61.3	58.4	60.4	60.2	60.8	59.6	52.7
— Construction	105.4	102.7	97.4	86.6	78.9	76.8	73.7	72.0	62.4
— Services	30.9	30.4	29.7	26.8	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.7	22.1

(*) Index of frequency: Number of accidents with sick leave during the workday per million person-hours worked.

Table 3.5.2. Work-related accidents. Index of frequency (*), by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	43.7	42.8	41.2	37.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.8	30.8
Andalusia	40.7	40.5	40.3	37.5	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.9	31.3
Aragon	37.3	34.0	32.3	31.9	31.1	30.9	31.3	32.0	29.6
Asturias	49.3	48.6	44.1	39.8	37.0	36.0	37.1	38.3	36.8
Balearic Islands	59.6	57.9	53.6	48.1	45.5	46.2	47.9	46.1	40.1
Canary Islands	48.7	48.4	46.3	43.4	42.2	41.0	39.6	38.7	34.0
Cantabria	41.0	40.2	37.8	36.2	34.1	32.7	33.7	32.8	30.7
Castilla-La Mancha	48.8	48.4	48.4	45.8	44.5	45.6	45.1	44.5	38.5
Castilla and Leon	38.9	39.8	38.8	35.7	35.2	34.4	35.0	34.4	32.5
Catalonia	47.9	47.0	44.8	39.4	37.4	35.7	33.6	35.2	30.7
Valenc. Community	56.9	52.6	47.1	42.5	40.4	38.1	35.2	33.6	28.5
Extremadura	30.5	29.4	31.1	29.2	29.0	28.6	28.6	29.6	27.5
Galicia	35.3	35.7	34.8	34.3	33.5	33.5	33.5	34.3	33.5
Madrid	37.1	37.3	37.7	34.1	33.2	33.5	33.1	31.2	27.4
Murcia	56.8	48.1	43.1	35.1	34.2	34.5	34.4	33.8	28.7
Navarre	48.0	46.9	40.9	38.8	36.6	35.3	35.2	35.2	32.4
Basque Country	49.0	48.5	47.1	44.3	39.2	38.8	40.9	36.6	35.4
La Rioja	43.9	41.4	37.9	34.9	33.8	35.1	35.3	35.0	31.0

(*) Index of frequency: Number of accidents with sick leave during the workday per million person-hours worked.

Table 3.5.3. Work-related accidents. Index of frequency of fatal accidents (*), by economic sector. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	5.33	4.66	4.84	4.39	4.03	3.77	3.67	3.11	3.10
Agriculture	4.35	4.11	3.40	2.35	2.92	2.76	2.82	3.40	3.39
Non-agriculture	5.47	4.73	5.03	4.65	4.17	3.88	3.76	3.08	3.07
— Industry	5.75	5.21	5.43	5.22	5.01	4.77	5.13	3.79	3.95
— Construction	12.86	11.03	11.83	11.19	9.23	9.98	8.72	8.00	8.45
— Services	4.00	3.38	3.60	3.22	2.94	2.40	2.36	1.88	1.91

(*) Index of frequency of fatal accidents: Number of fatal accidents per 100 million person-hours worked.

Table 3.5.4. Work-related accidents. Index of frequency of fatal accidents (*), by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	5.33	4.66	4.84	4.39	4.03	3.77	3.67	3.11	3.10
Andalusia	4.03	4.42	4.07	3.96	3.72	3.46	3.35	3.22	3.13
Aragon	6.91	6.60	6.48	4.51	7.16	4.90	4.94	5.14	4.56
Asturias	8.72	4.49	7.97	7.01	4.72	5.65	6.13	4.21	4.66
Balearic Islands	3.58	3.83	0.57	1.91	3.34	2.67	2.06	2.11	2.82
Canary Islands	5.20	2.91	3.70	3.52	3.06	3.79	2.78	1.57	3.46
Cantabria	10.29	8.03	6.01	7.77	6.84	5.57	6.99	5.51	2.65
Castilla-La Mancha	5.93	5.22	5.77	8.20	4.78	5.83	5.54	5.38	3.69
Castilla and Leon	7.92	7.94	6.77	4.33	6.34	4.97	5.03	4.10	4.86
Catalonia	3.89	4.00	4.62	3.45	3.57	2.33	3.09	2.33	2.14
Valenc. Community	5.49	4.46	4.83	4.97	3.13	4.09	3.55	2.93	2.78
Extremadura	6.47	4.04	6.09	4.65	3.27	4.75	3.86	1.78	3.75
Galicia	10.60	7.05	7.62	7.33	5.70	6.41	5.14	4.59	5.08
Madrid	3.37	3.67	3.47	3.29	3.36	2.77	2.71	2.27	2.24
Murcia	3.91	5.70	4.37	4.56	5.80	3.58	4.15	4.30	3.56
Navarre	12.10	4.39	6.94	6.28	2.92	3.41	5.52	2.68	2.68
Basque Country	8.09	6.01	7.12	6.57	5.60	5.46	4.94	4.61	4.00
La Rioja	10.49	6.07	7.92	1.92	3.03	8.37	2.30	2.77	3.36

(*) Index of frequency of fatal accidents: Number of fatal accidents per 100 million person-hours worked.

Figure 3.1. Reported cases of mumps, pertussis, measles and rubella per 100,000 population. Spain, 1991-2008

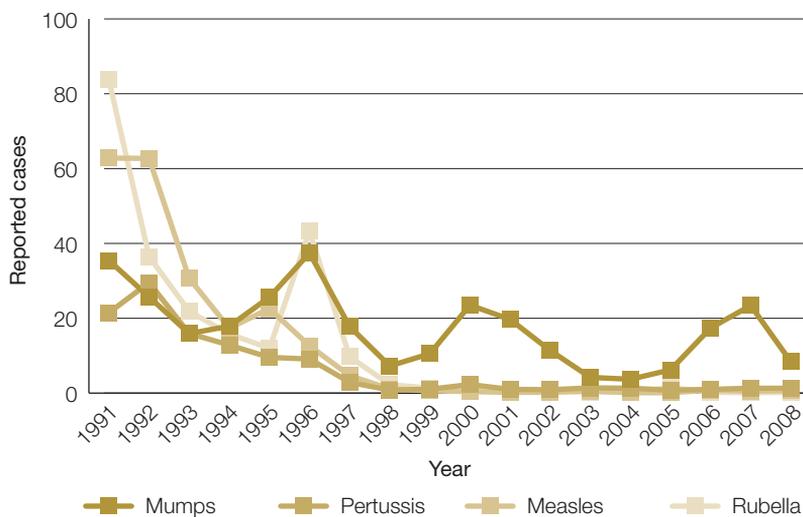


Figure 3.2. Reported cases of hepatitis A, hepatitis B and other hepatitis per 100,000 population. Spain, 1997-2008

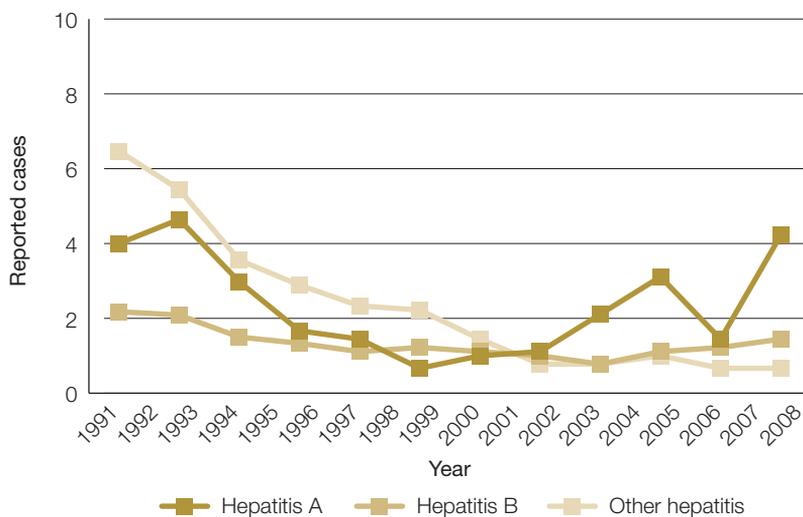


Figure 3.3. Reported cases of gonorrhoeal infection and syphilis per 100,000 population. Spain, 1991-2008

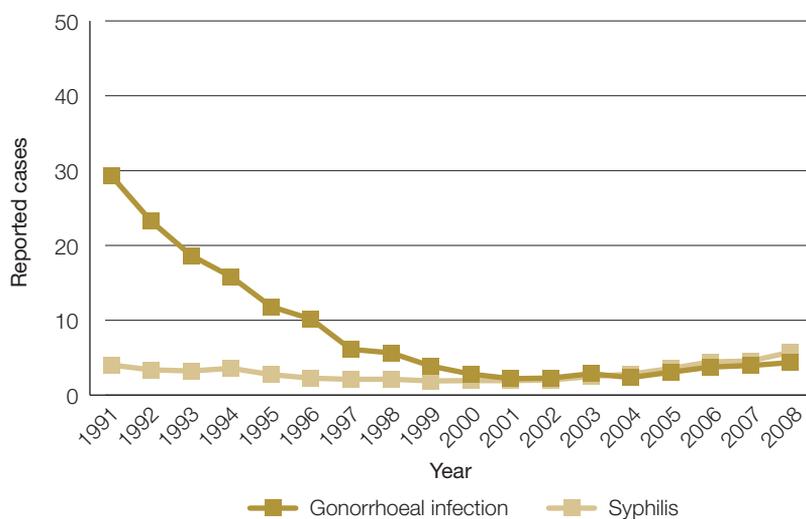


Figure 3.4. Reported cases of AIDS per 100,000 population. Spain, 1991-2008

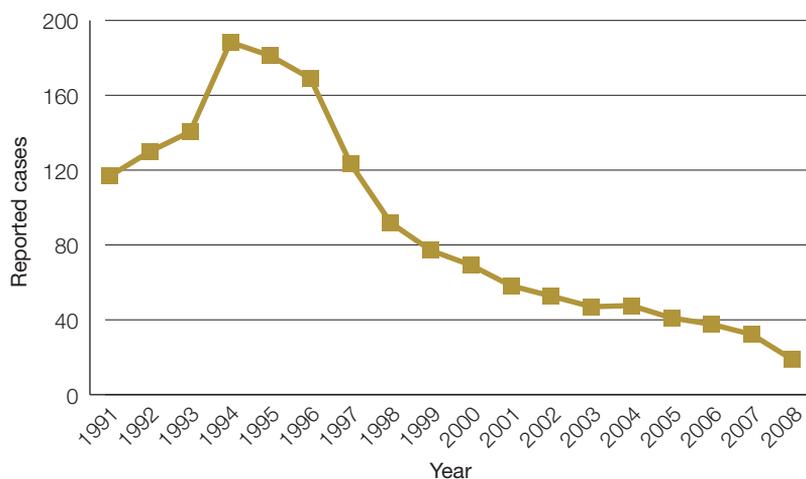


Figura 3.5. Incidence of lung cancer per 100,000 population in different cancer registries in Spain. 1998-2002 period

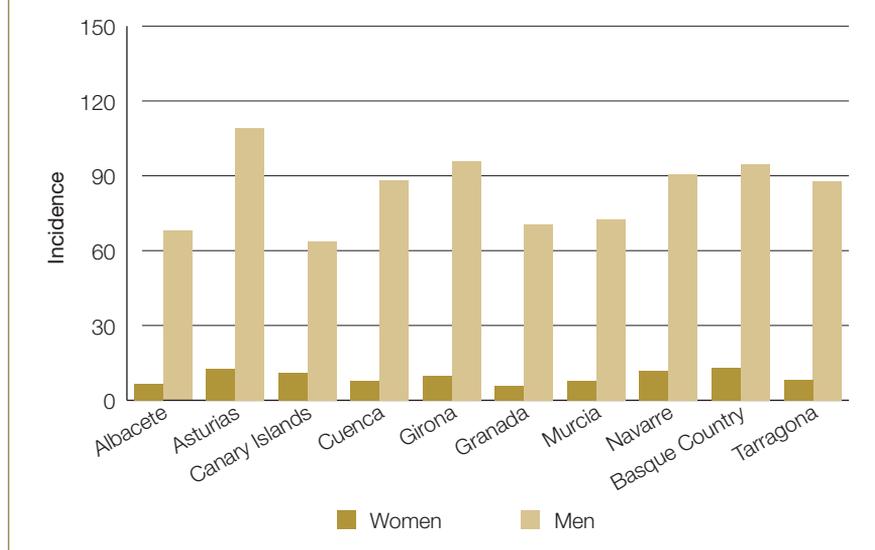


Figure 3.6. Incidence of colon cancer per 100,000 population in different cancer registries in Spain. 1998-2002 period

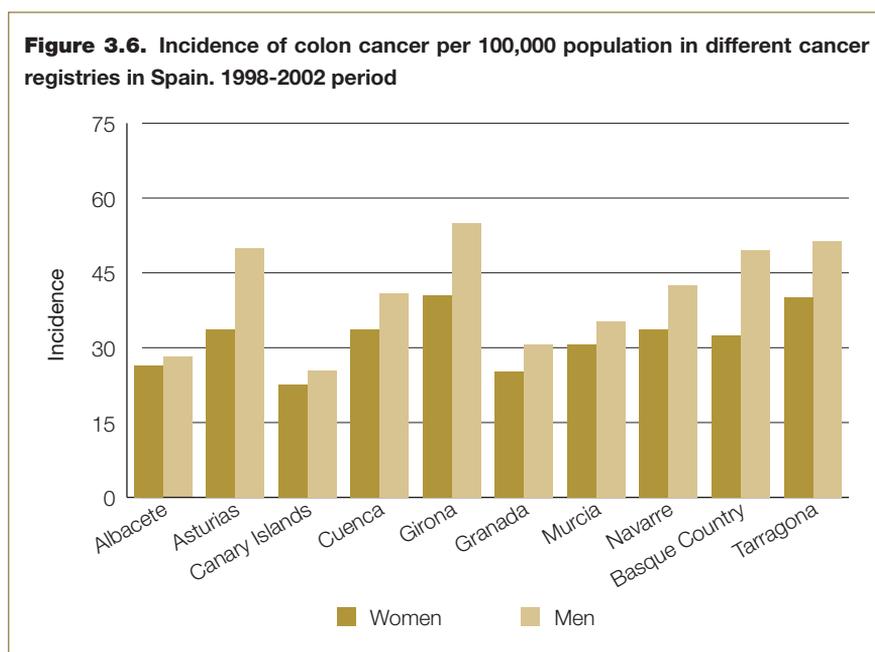


Figure 3.7. Incidence of stomach cancer per 100,000 population in different cancer registries in Spain. 1998-2002 period

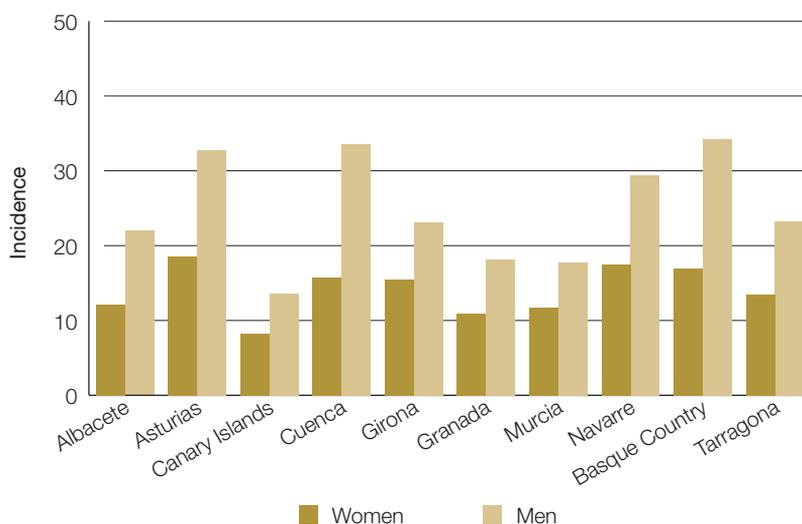


Figure 3.8. Incidence of breast cancer in women and of prostate cancer in men per 100,000 population in different cancer registries in Spain. 1998-2002 period

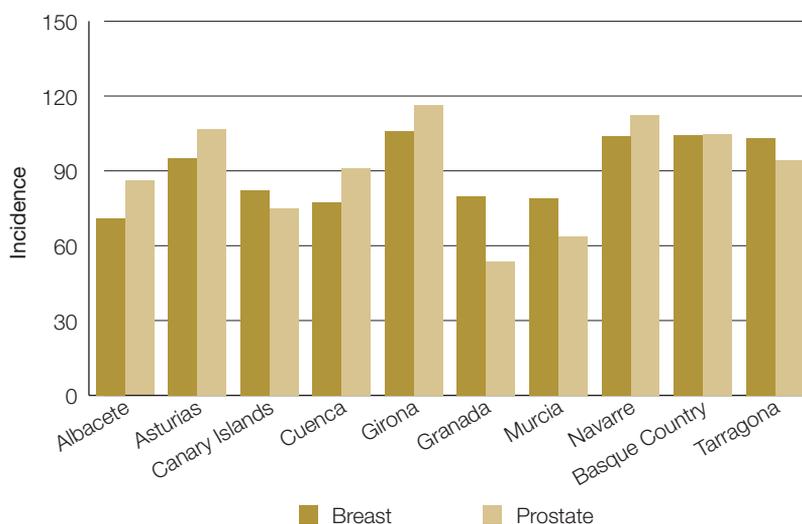


Figure 3.9. Victims of traffic accidents per 1,000 accidents and 100,000 population. Spain, 1991-2008.

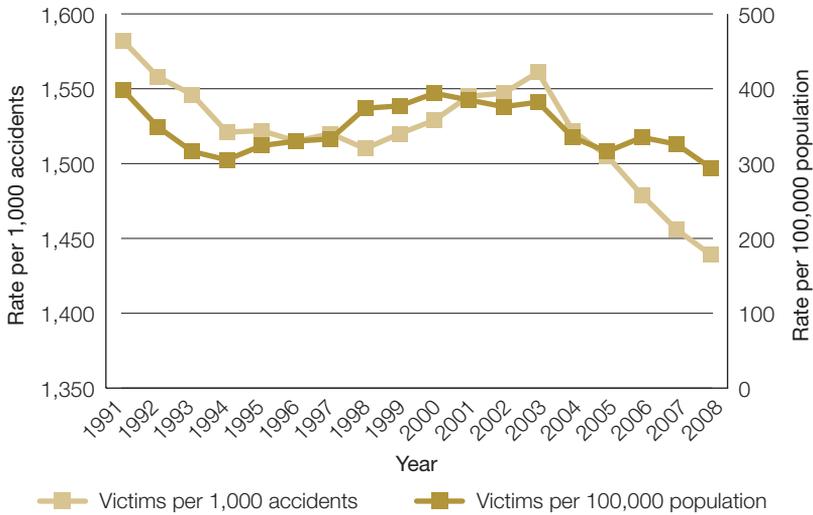
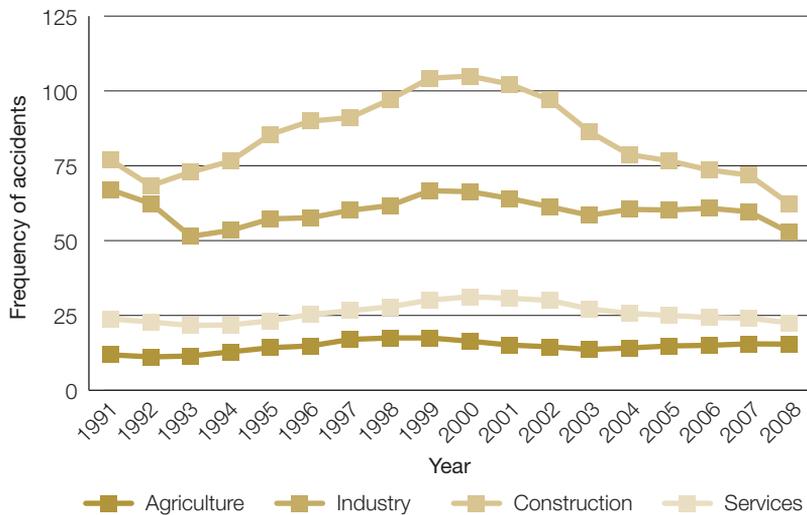


Figure 3.10. Frequency of work-related accidents with sick leave per million person-hours worked, by economic sector. Spain, 1991-2008



4. Disability and subjective health

Important demographic changes during the last five decades, propelled by a substantial increase in life expectancy, have resulted in progressive ageing of the population and a change in epidemiological pattern, now dominated by long-term chronic diseases. Mortality, the classic indicator of health status, is no longer sufficient to present an accurate picture of population health or to evaluate the results of health policies. Thus, certain indicators based on morbidity, and particularly those based on its consequences — disability — have acquired special relevance.

Despite great advances brought about with the publication by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), which organised an operational model of the consequences of disease, there is no universal agreement as to the most appropriate operational definition of disability. Thus, unlike mortality, managing this type of information and making comparisons among countries involves certain limitations

Disability can be classified, according to its duration, as temporary or permanent disability, the former being distinguished by the fact that it is expected to be reversible. Permanent disability, in contrast, obliges the individual to modify functions and activities that could previously be performed.

4.1. Permanent disability

To measure disability in the population, health surveys are needed. In Spain, three large surveys have been made of the population prevalence of disability: The 1986 Survey of Disabilities, Impairments and Handicaps, the 1999 Survey of Disabilities and Health Status, and the 2008 Survey of Disabilities, personal Autonomy and situations of Dependency, all of them conducted by the National Institute of Statistics on representative samples of the non-institutionalised population. Despite the fact that in all three surveys disability was defined as severe and with a total duration (time suffered and/or expected to be suffered) of over one year, the prevalence of disability in the first survey cannot be compared with the other two surveys, because the different disabilities measured in the first survey were not defined in exactly the same way as those employed in the other two. For this reason only the results of the last two surveys — of 1999 and 2008 — are presented.

In 2008, 8.6% of the Spanish population reported suffering some disability, with a higher prevalence in women (10.1%) than in men (7.0%). The prevalence of any disability increased with age, reaching 42% of the population age 75 years or older (34% in men and 47% in women). Up to age 44 disability was more frequent in men than in women, but after that age it was more frequent in women (figure 4.1).

In general, the prevalence of disability in all age groups decreased in 2008 with respect to 1999. As a result, the prevalence of age-adjusted disability was lower in 2008 than in 1999, as can be observed in figure 4.2. The prevalence of age-adjusted disability in the whole population decreased by 10% between those two years. The decrease was 13%, in men, while it was 7% in women.

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of the prevalence of disability by Autonomous Community. Melilla, Ceuta, Murcia and Andalusia had the highest age-adjusted prevalences of disability, while La Rioja, Cantabria, Navarre and Catalonia had the lowest. The prevalence in Melilla was almost three times higher than in La Rioja. In general, these communities also had the highest and lowest prevalences in the population under age 45 and in the population age 45 years and over.

4.2. Temporary restriction of activity

Temporary disability is expressed in the number of disability days per person and year, by degree of disability, with respect to the individual's usual level of activity. A disability day is understood as any day on which individuals must restrict their usual activities due to disease or injury, and is classified into three levels of disability: those days on which individuals must restrict some of their activities (secondary activities), those on which they must restrict most of their activities (including the principal activity), and those on which they are bedridden during all or most of the day.

Information on temporary disability is obtained from health surveys. In Spain, the questionnaires used in the national health surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs since the late 80s have included several questions to measure restricted principal activity and bedridden days in the last two weeks. The days of restricted principal activity and bedridden days per person and year have been calculated from information obtained in the most recent national health survey, carried out in 2006/07. Restricted secondary activity was not taken into account as it was considered that this type of disability may be affected by different factors unrelated with the disease or injury.

The mean number of days of restricted principal activity per person and year in 2006/07, adjusted for the age of the Spanish population 16 years and over, was 20.6 (16.9 in men and 24.3 in women), while the mean number of bedridden days was 7.3 (6.3 and 8.2 in men and women, respectively). Temporary disability increased with age, reaching a mean of 27.1 days of restricted activity in the population aged 45-64 years, and 11.2 bedridden days per person and year in the population aged 65 and over.

By educational level, temporary disability was higher in persons of both sexes with no education (27.5 days of restricted activity and 14.5 bedridden days) than in those with first-level (25 and 8.1), second level (19.8 and 5.6) and third level (17.2 y 5.1) education. Cantabria (8.6), La Rioja (11.5), Andalusia (15.7) and Extremadura (17) were the autonomous communities with the lowest number of days of restricted principal activity, while Asturias (26.8), the Balearic Islands (25.9), Ceuta and Melilla (23.5) and Madrid (23.1) had the highest amount of restricted activity. Castilla and Leon (2.7), La Rioja (4.5), Cantabria (4.7) and Castilla-La Mancha (4.9) had the smallest mean number of bedridden days per person and year, while the highest was seen in Ceuta and Melilla (12.7), Asturias (11.8) and the Canary Islands (10.5).

4.3. Subjective perception of health

Another measure widely used to complement information on population health provided by mortality and disability is subjective perception of health, a measure of general health based on the individual's idea of his or her own health status. Subjective perception of health enjoys extraordinary prestige as a measure of general population health, a prestige that is undoubtedly based on the high correlations between this measure and certain health indices and profiles of proven validity, or on its strength as a predictor of health services use and mortality.

Measuring subjective health perception involves carrying out population surveys. The national health surveys conducted periodically by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs since the end of the 80s include the following question: "In the last 12 months, would you say that your health status has been very good, good, fair, poor or very poor?" The replies to this question are used to classify individuals as a function of subjective health perception.

In 2006/07, some 67% of the Spanish population aged 16 and over reported that their health was good or very good, a slightly lower percentage than in 2001. By sex, whereas 73% of men reported their health

as good or very good, the percentage was 61% in women; these percentages were lower than in 2001 in both men and women. By age, this downward trend in positive perception of health was observed in all groups, although it only reached a certain magnitude in individuals aged 25 to 44 years, in whom the percentage of good perceived health decreased by 3.4%, and in those aged 45 to 64, in whom the percentage decreased by 4% between 2001 and 2006/07.

The percentage of the population that evaluated their health as good or very good in 2006/07 decreased by age, dropping to 40% in those aged 65 or over. By sex, as shown in figure 4.4, positive perception of health at any age is higher in men than in women, a difference that increases with age.

By educational level, in whereas the percentage of the population that evaluated their health as good or very good 2006/07 was 81.3% in individuals with third-level studies, the percentage was 75%, 57% and 36% in those with second-level, first-level and no education, respectively.

Some variations in subjective health perception among autonomous communities can be observed in figure 4.5. Galicia, with 55%, Murcia (62%) and Asturias (62.5%) were the autonomous communities with the poorest assessment of health in 2006/07, while La Rioja, where 76% of the population evaluated their health as good or very good, the Balearic Islands and Cantabria, with 71.6%, and the Basque Country (71.2%,) were the communities with the best subjective perception of health.

Table 4.1.1. Population with some permanent disability, by sex and age. Rate per 1,000 population. Spain, 1999 and 2008

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	1999	2008	1999	2008	1999	2008
All ages	89.9	85.5	76.6	69.5	102.7	101.0
0-5	22.4	21.5	21.7	25.2	23.2	17.6
6-14	16.5	18.4	17.4	23.2	15.6	13.2
15-24	18.7	16.5	22.3	20.0	14.9	12.8
25-34	28.5	22.0	34.1	24.9	22.6	18.8
35-44	40.1	38.6	42.2	39.4	38.0	37.8
45-54	64.2	66.6	59.8	60.0	68.6	73.3
55-64	129.9	113.3	125.5	97.1	134.0	128.6
65-74	224.3	186.8	192.8	157.4	250.6	212.0
75 and +	459.7	422.0	404.3	342.0	492.8	473.4
Adjusted rate	73.4	66.4	70.1	61.1	75.6	70.1

Table 4.1.2. Population with some permanent disability, by autonomous community and sex. Crude and adjusted rate per 1,000 population. Spain, 1999 and 2008

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	1999	2008	1999	2008	1999	2008
Crude rate						
Total	89.9	85.5	102.7	69.5	76.6	101.0
Andalusia	101.0	90.5	114.5	70.4	87.0	110.3
Aragon	81.4	88.0	89.8	70.7	72.7	105.3
Asturias	97.2	99.7	101.7	73.9	92.5	123.4
Balearic Islands	76.4	66.9	80.7	51.5	71.9	82.4
Canary Islands	66.6	68.0	75.2	61.1	57.8	75.0
Cantabria	93.7	67.9	105.7	53.0	81.3	82.2
Castilla-La Mancha	99.1	94.3	113.7	73.9	84.3	115.2
Castilla and Leon	113.5	104.7	129.1	86.1	97.5	122.9
Catalonia	94.1	72.3	108.1	58.5	79.6	85.9
Valencian Community	80.8	94.8	94.4	82.0	66.5	107.6
Extremadura	96.5	104.9	115.0	81.1	77.7	128.3
Galicia	102.4	108.7	114.7	86.4	89.3	129.4
Madrid	70.1	72.3	83.4	61.2	55.7	82.8
Murcia	103.3	91.8	115.5	77.2	90.8	106.7
Navarre	77.1	70.7	83.8	58.5	70.4	83.0
Basque Country	71.6	81.5	83.8	67.1	58.8	95.3
La Rioja	56.0	59.0	61.8	43.9	50.1	74.3
Ceuta	77.8	105.6	90.2	94.5	65.5	116.6
Melilla	106.6	107.7	142.5	84.9	73.2	129.5
Adjusted rate						
Total	73.4	66.4	70.1	61.1	75.6	70.1
Andalusia	94.2	77.7	89.3	67.1	97.4	86.3
Aragon	57.0	58.2	58.3	53.7	55.3	61.7
Asturias	70.2	63.4	77.0	56.3	63.6	68.1
Balearic Islands	66.6	58.6	69.2	50.3	64.5	65.0
Canary Islands	66.3	63.5	62.2	61.7	69.3	64.8
Cantabria	72.0	47.3	72.7	42.9	69.6	49.9
Castilla-La Mancha	75.1	69.3	70.8	61.7	78.4	75.2
Castilla and Leon	76.5	65.3	74.8	61.3	77.1	68.5
Catalonia	74.4	56.8	70.6	52.2	76.9	59.9
Valencian Community	67.3	76.8	61.2	74.2	72.4	78.2
Extremadura	74.5	76.4	68.4	68.1	80.0	83.7
Galicia	74.4	70.0	74.6	64.2	72.9	74.2
Madrid	59.4	60.8	53.4	58.5	63.2	62.0
Murcia	95.5	82.7	91.6	77.3	98.3	85.7
Navarre	58.9	49.2	63.7	47.7	53.0	49.3
Basque Country	59.0	57.4	55.0	55.2	62.1	58.4
La Rioja	41.1	41.2	41.6	35.8	41.3	44.9
Ceuta	78.0	98.9	70.9	94.9	83.6	101.2
Melilla	111.3	108.9	78.9	94.0	138.7	121.5

Table 4.1.3. Population with some permanent disability, by autonomous community and sex. Adjusted rate per 1,000 population in persons younger than 45 and those 45 years and over. Spain, 1999 and 2008

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	1999	2008	1999	2008	1999	2008
Younger than 45 years						
Total	25.5	23.5	28.1	26.7	22.9	20.2
Andalusia	30.5	24.9	34.3	25.8	26.7	23.8
Aragon	21.9	22.8	24.5	25.4	19.2	20.1
Asturias	26.9	25.1	33.4	30.6	20.2	19.6
Balearic Islands	25.2	25.6	29.3	27.2	21.0	24.0
Canary Islands	24.1	21.9	27.8	24.8	22.5	18.9
Cantabria	23.8	18.8	28.3	22.4	19.3	14.9
Castilla-La Mancha	28.9	20.5	27.7	20.7	21.8	20.3
Castilla and Leon	24.0	24.8	26.0	27.2	21.8	22.2
Catalonia	26.7	19.1	31.3	24.0	21.9	13.9
Valencian Community	23.7	28.8	24.9	34.0	22.6	23.2
Extremadura	21.1	26.9	21.9	27.0	20.5	26.6
Galicia	25.3	25.3	28.5	26.9	22.0	23.7
Madrid	21.9	24.1	21.7	28.1	21.9	20.0
Murcia	32.7	24.4	38.9	31.2	28.5	16.8
Navarre	20.8	16.0	27.4	17.4	13.9	14.5
Basque Country	21.8	21.6	21.5	24.6	22.2	18.6
La Rioja	17.7	12.9	15.4	13.3	20.0	12.3
Ceuta	35.4	48.3	41.2	53.2	28.9	43.0
Melilla	35.6	35.9	35.0	40.2	35.8	31.9
45 years and over						
Total	158.6	142.5	144.8	122.4	169.4	158.8
Andalusia	207.4	171.7	187.0	140.4	223.2	197.5
Aragon	119.6	121.3	118.4	104.0	119.4	135.7
Asturias	147.1	131.5	154.4	102.1	140.9	154.1
Balearic Islands	140.3	117.3	140.1	91.6	142.0	137.9
Canary Islands	141.2	137.5	126.8	127.2	152.5	146.4
Cantabria	157.8	98.0	151.8	79.4	159.1	112.3
Castilla-La Mancha	164.3	155.9	147.6	134.7	179.0	172.8
Castilla and Leon	169.7	137.5	161.4	122.1	175.3	150.9
Catalonia	159.2	123.8	140.6	102.3	174.6	141.5
Valencian Community	144.8	162.3	125.7	145.8	161.0	175.9
Extremadura	169.4	164.6	151.1	141.1	185.9	185.1
Galicia	161.7	149.5	156.6	130.6	163.4	164.0
Madrid	126.1	126.0	109.8	112.4	136.6	136.6
Murcia	207.1	186.4	188.8	159.1	222.5	208.2
Navarre	126.7	108.1	128.3	101.6	122.6	111.1
Basque Country	125.3	121.2	114.5	109.6	133.2	129.1
La Rioja	82.6	91.6	88.4	75.7	79.3	102.7
Ceuta	153.8	188.9	123.8	169.1	180.8	204.7
Melilla	245.9	238.7	156.8	189.7	321.6	280.8

Table 4.1.4. Number of permanent disability pensions in the Social Security System in persons under age 65 per 100,000 workers affiliated with the system. Spain, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	48.2	42.9	46.3	45.1	46.7	46.2	46.4	47.7
Andalusia	69.5	67.4	65.7	65.0	63.8	63.3	63.7	66.1
Aragon	45.2	43.9	42.8	42.3	41.0	40.0	39.2	39.2
Asturias	88.2	86.7	87.0	88.6	89.3	89.0	88.0	88.1
Balearic Islands	46.6	46.3	46.9	46.8	44.4	42.8	41.5	41.6
Canary Islands	36.2	35.2	35.2	36.1	35.4	35.4	36.1	38.7
Cantabria	58.5	57.5	58.6	59.3	59.1	59.0	59.0	60.7
Castilla-La Mancha	48.5	46.8	45.8	45.6	44.4	43.8	43.7	45.1
Castilla and Leon	52.0	50.1	49.0	48.1	46.7	45.5	44.3	44.3
Catalonia	50.5	48.7	47.5	47.3	46.6	46.9	47.5	48.7
Valenc. Community	45.7	44.6	44.1	44.0	43.3	43.2	44.1	47.1
Extremadura	52.8	52.1	52.1	52.9	52.8	52.7	52.6	53.6
Galicia	63.8	62.6	62.3	62.9	62.7	62.1	61.5	62.9
Madrid	25.9	24.9	24.3	23.8	22.7	22.1	22.5	23.0
Murcia	65.7	60.8	57.1	55.6	52.6	50.9	50.7	52.6
Navarre	42.3	41.4	41.0	40.3	40.1	39.3	38.6	39.0
Basque Country	48.7	47.0	46.4	46.3	45.8	46.0	45.8	45.9
La Rioja	53.4	50.9	48.8	46.5	44.6	44.0	42.8	43.0
Ceuta and Melilla	51.6	48.5	50.0	49.0	47.9	49.5	47.4	48.6

Table 4.2.1. Number of days of restricted principal activity and number of bedridden days per person and year, by age and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over (*). Spain, 2006-07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden
Total	20.6	7.3	16.9	6.3	24.3	8.2
16-24	15.1	4.5	12.7	2.7	17.6	6.4
25-44	18.2	5.8	17.0	6.0	19.6	5.5
45-64	27.1	7.9	19.1	6.2	33.9	9.5
65 and +	...	11.2	...	9.9	...	12.2
Age-adjusted ratio	20.6	7.3	17.0	6.4	23.9	8.0

(*) Persons who are unemployed, retired or older than 64 years of age are excluded in the calculation of principal activity.

Table 4.2.2. Number of days of restricted principal activity and number of bedridden days per person and year, by educational level and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over (*). Spain, 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden
Crude ratio						
Total	20.6	7.3	16.9	6.3	24.3	8.2
No education	27.5	14.5	21.8	12.9	31.7	15.6
First level	25.0	8.1	21.8	7.1	27.9	8.9
Second level	19.8	5.6	16.1	5.2	23.6	6.0
Third level	17.2	5.1	13.7	4.5	21.0	5.9
Adjusted ratio						
Total	20.6	7.3	17.0	6.4	23.9	8.0
No education	25.8	13.4	23.3	12.6	27.1	14.4
First level	23.3	7.7	21.1	6.8	25.3	8.5
Second level	21.1	6.0	16.6	5.9	25.4	6.2
Third level	17.2	5.7	13.5	5.0	21.4	6.4

(*) Persons who are unemployed, retired or older than 64 years of age are excluded in the calculation of principal activity.

Table 4.2.3. Number of days of restricted principal activity and number of bedridden days per person and year, by autonomous community and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over (*). Spain, 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden	Restricted principal activity	Bedridden
Crude ratio						
Total	20.6	7.3	16.9	6.3	24.3	8.2
Andalusia	15.6	6.8	10.5	6.1	20.6	7.5
Aragon	19.9	8.2	15.2	7.3	24.8	9.0
Asturias	26.9	12.8	14.9	7.4	37.0	17.7
Balearic Islands	25.9	8.4	24.8	4.7	26.9	12.0
Canary Islands	19.3	10.4	20.2	10.4	18.4	10.3
Cantabria	8.8	4.7	6.2	4.6	11.4	4.8
Castilla-La Mancha	18.5	4.9	16.3	3.6	21.0	6.2
Castilla and Leon	19.1	2.9	20.4	2.8	17.8	3.0
Catalonia	23.0	9.0	21.9	10.1	24.2	7.9
Valencian Community	22.6	6.9	16.4	4.6	29.0	9.2
Extremadura	16.6	5.4	16.5	6.1	16.8	4.6
Galicia	21.0	8.8	15.3	5.6	26.4	11.8
Madrid	23.2	6.3	17.1	5.1	29.3	7.4
Murcia	20.6	8.2	16.5	5.8	24.8	10.6
Navarre	21.7	5.8	18.3	4.9	25.2	6.8
Basque Country	22.1	6.7	18.9	5.6	25.0	7.7
La Rioja	11.6	4.7	9.9	5.4	13.3	4.0
Ceuta and Melilla	23.4	11.6	20.5	12.9	26.3	10.4
Adjusted ratio						
Total	20.6	7.3	17.0	6.4	23.9	8.0
Andalusia	15.7	6.9	10.6	6.4	20.3	7.4
Aragon	19.5	8.0	15.0	7.2	23.6	8.6
Asturias	26.8	11.8	16.5	6.9	36.6	16.2
Balearic Islands	25.9	8.7	24.9	4.8	26.8	12.2
Canary Islands	19.5	10.5	20.3	10.0	18.9	10.6
Cantabria	8.6	4.7	6.2	4.6	11.1	4.7
Castilla-La Mancha	18.6	4.9	16.2	3.6	20.9	6.2
Castilla and Leon	18.3	2.7	20.2	2.6	16.4	2.8
Catalonia	22.9	9.0	21.9	10.1	23.8	7.7
Valencian Community	22.8	7.0	16.7	4.8	28.8	9.1
Extremadura	17.0	5.1	17.2	6.2	17.0	4.3
Galicia	20.9	8.4	15.3	5.5	25.8	10.9
Madrid	23.1	6.4	17.1	5.5	28.4	7.4
Murcia	20.9	8.6	15.9	6.3	24.9	10.8
Navarre	21.6	5.8	18.2	5.0	25.1	6.6
Basque Country	21.3	6.5	18.7	5.6	23.4	7.4
La Rioja	11.5	4.5	9.8	5.6	13.1	3.8
Ceuta and Melilla	23.5	12.7	20.5	15.5	26.7	10.7

(*). Persons who are unemployed, retired or older than 64 years of age are excluded in the calculation of principal activity.

Table 4.3.1. Self-reported health status in persons aged 16 years and over. Percent distribution by age and sex. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total						
Very good	14.4	18.0	16.0	20.3	13.0	15.8
Good	55.1	48.6	59.4	52.4	51.0	44.9
Fair	23.1	24.8	18.6	20.5	27.2	28.9
Poor	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.0	6.6	7.7
Very poor	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.7
16-24 years						
Very good	26.8	33.7	29.7	36.1	23.8	31.2
Good	60.6	53.6	60.3	55.2	60.9	51.9
Fair	11.2	11.3	8.8	8.0	13.7	14.9
Poor	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.4
Very poor	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
25-44 years						
Very good	18.6	23.5	19.6	25.9	17.6	20.9
Good	63.1	54.9	65.5	56.2	60.8	53.6
Fair	14.9	17.2	12.2	14.1	17.5	20.5
Poor	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.7
Very poor	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
45-64 years						
Very good	8.2	11.4	9.5	12.2	7.0	10.6
Good	54.8	47.7	61.2	52.2	48.7	43.2
Fair	27.2	29.8	21.0	25.0	33.0	34.5
Poor	7.6	8.3	6.7	8.1	8.4	8.6
Very poor	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.5	2.8	3.0
65 years and over						
Very good	5.1	6.4	4.9	7.9	5.2	5.3
Good	36.0	33.3	42.5	40.6	31.1	27.9
Fair	42.3	41.6	38.3	38.4	45.3	44.0
Poor	13.4	13.9	12.1	9.8	14.4	16.9
Very poor	3.3	4.8	2.2	3.4	4.1	5.9

Table 4.3.2. Self-reported health status in persons aged 16 years and over. Percent distribution by age and educational level. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	2001				2006/07						
	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	
Total	14.4	55.0	23.1	5.7	1.7	18.0	48.6	24.8	6.4	2.3	
No education	3.6	31.1	44.6	16.3	4.5	5.8	30.3	42.0	15.5	6.3	
First level	7.0	50.6	32.2	8.1	2.2	11.2	45.7	31.8	8.5	2.9	
Second level	18.6	61.4	16.2	2.8	1.0	22.8	52.1	19.8	4.0	1.3	
Third level	23.2	62.7	11.0	2.1	1.0	25.7	55.6	14.8	2.6	1.2	
16-24 years	26.8	60.6	11.2	1.0	0.4	33.7	53.6	11.3	1.0	0.4	
No education	11.8	77.1	4.6	3.9	2.7	29.1	59.4	10.8	0.8	0.0	
First level	20.3	58.3	18.5	1.3	1.6	22.4	58.9	16.5	1.4	0.8	
Second level	26.4	61.2	11.2	0.8	0.3	35.9	52.5	10.5	1.1	0.0	
Third level	33.0	55.5	8.5	2.0	0.9	35.2	52.6	10.3	0.3	1.5	
25-44 years	18.6	63.1	14.9	2.3	1.0	23.5	54.9	17.2	3.0	1.4	
No education	5.4	49.0	38.8	5.1	1.7	14.5	54.0	23.6	4.0	3.9	
First level	12.3	58.1	23.9	3.9	1.9	16.6	54.4	22.8	3.9	2.3	
Second level	18.1	63.7	14.9	2.4	1.0	23.2	54.3	17.9	3.4	1.2	
Third level	24.7	65.0	8.2	1.2	0.8	28.8	56.1	12.5	1.8	0.9	
45-64 years	8.2	54.7	27.2	7.6	2.2	11.4	47.7	29.8	8.3	2.8	
No education	4.3	36.0	41.0	14.9	3.8	5.0	30.7	42.8	16.2	5.4	
First level	5.7	55.5	29.0	7.4	2.4	8.8	45.8	32.8	9.6	2.9	
Second level	10.7	59.2	22.5	5.9	1.7	12.5	48.9	28.9	7.2	2.4	
Third level	16.0	63.3	15.9	3.5	1.3	17.7	57.0	19.5	4.0	1.8	
65 years and over	5.0	36.0	42.3	13.4	3.3	6.4	33.3	41.6	13.9	4.8	
No education	3.0	26.9	47.2	17.9	5.0	3.8	25.0	46.1	17.8	7.3	
First level	5.4	40.6	40.7	11.2	2.1	6.8	34.5	41.9	12.9	3.8	
Second level	7.9	45.1	36.6	8.0	2.4	6.9	45.1	37.3	7.7	3.0	
Third level	13.5	53.1	25.5	6.0	1.8	15.6	50.2	24.0	8.4	1.7	

Tabla 4.3.3. Self-reported health status in persons aged 16 years and over. Percent distribution by autonomous community. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	2001				2006/07						
	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	
Total	14,5	55,0	23,1	5,7	1,7	18,0	48,6	24,8	6,4	2,3	
Andalusia	15,3	52,0	25,3	5,8	1,7	22,0	45,2	23,2	5,9	3,6	
Aragon	12,8	60,5	20,5	4,6	1,5	15,8	54,6	22,1	6,2	1,3	
Asturias	18,7	51,6	21,6	7,0	1,1	12,4	50,1	27,0	8,3	2,1	
Balearic Islands	17,7	49,3	25,4	5,6	2,0	20,9	50,7	20,5	5,5	2,4	
Canary Islands	16,3	47,5	26,5	6,3	3,4	7,7	60,2	23,8	7,0	1,1	
Cantabria	17,3	53,9	23,3	3,4	2,1	8,6	63,0	20,5	6,8	1,2	
Cast.-La Mancha	8,3	63,9	21,0	5,5	1,2	17,5	48,7	27,0	5,5	1,2	
Cast. and Leon	14,9	56,7	21,9	5,8	0,7	18,0	53,0	22,3	5,9	0,8	
Catalonia	11,6	57,2	22,8	6,2	2,3	19,6	46,3	26,4	6,0	1,7	
Valen. Comm.	17,0	54,5	21,3	5,9	1,4	18,2	44,9	26,2	7,5	3,2	
Extremadura	16,8	50,3	23,4	7,3	2,1	12,9	49,9	28,0	7,4	1,8	
Galicia	6,9	55,2	30,2	6,9	0,8	8,7	45,9	33,5	9,1	2,9	
Madrid	14,3	56,9	21,4	5,0	2,4	23,1	47,1	22,3	5,0	2,5	
Murcia	20,4	48,0	23,2	6,3	2,1	13,0	49,0	27,3	7,7	3,0	
Navarre	20,8	63,0	11,9	3,5	0,8	18,8	49,6	22,6	7,0	1,9	
Basque Country	18,7	56,7	19,3	4,3	0,9	15,5	55,7	21,5	5,4	2,0	
La Rioja	19,0	58,2	17,6	4,4	0,8	15,0	61,0	18,4	4,5	1,1	
Ceuta and Melilla	24,5	45,1	23,2	4,4	2,8	27,4	39,8	21,2	8,4	3,2	

Figure 4.1. Persons with some disability per 1,000 population, by sex and age. Spain, 2008

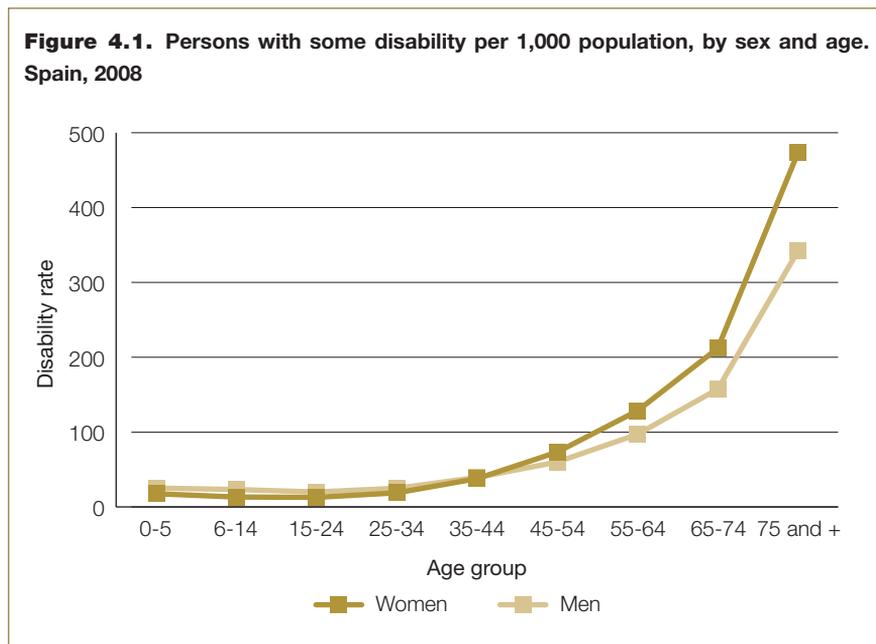


Figure 4.2. Persons with some disability per 1,000 population, by sex. Age-adjusted rate. Spain, 1999 and 2008.

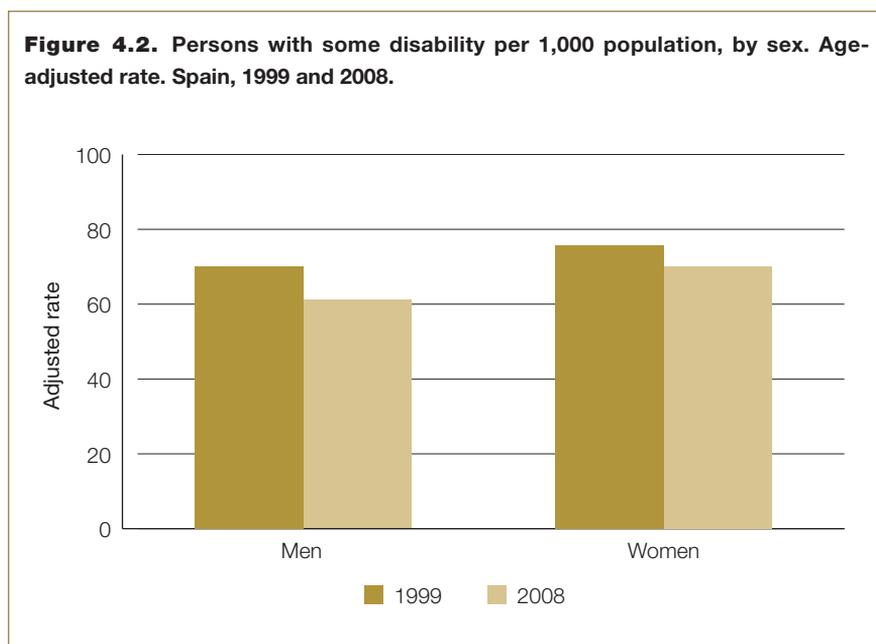
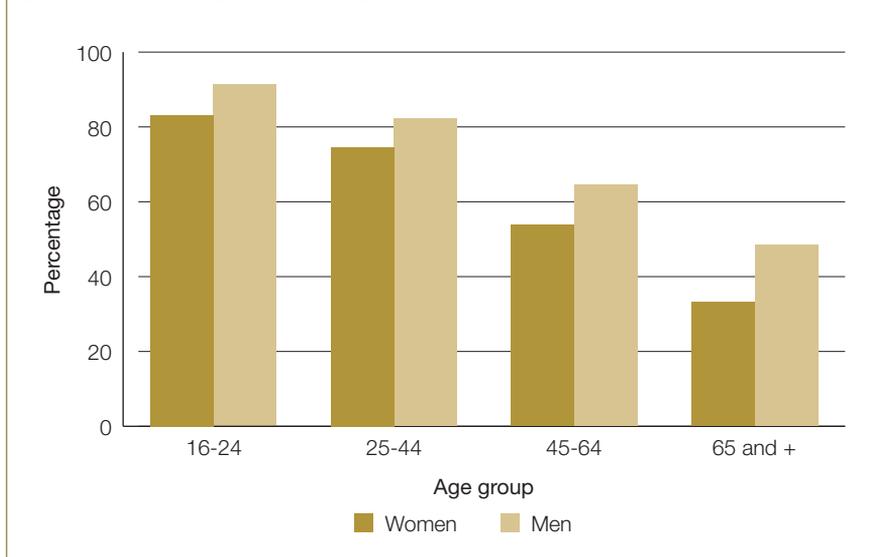


Figure 4.3. Persons with some disability per 1,000 population, by autonomous community. Age-adjusted rate. Spain, 2008



Figure 4.4. Percentage of population evaluating their health as good or very good, by sex and age. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2006/07



5. Maternal and child health

5.1. Infant mortality

Although the infant mortality rate has lost sensitivity in the economically developed countries as an indicator of the socioeconomic level and health status of the population, this indicator remains essential in any evaluation of the health status of a population. It is expressed as the number of deaths in infants before 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a specific geographic area during one year.

Infant mortality is divided into neonatal mortality — deaths in infants before the first 28 days of life — and post-neonatal mortality — deaths in infants over 28 days and under 1 year of age. Whereas neonatal mortality is more closely related with the quality of care of pregnant women and neonatal care, the factors that contribute to post-neonatal mortality tend to be more closely related with socioeconomic circumstances of the parents.

Infant mortality in Spain has declined considerably in recent years, even despite the low rate initially observed (figure 5.1): the 1990 rate of 7.6 per 1,000 live births fell to 3.5 in 2007, a 54% reduction between those two years. The neonatal mortality rate, which dropped from 5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 2.3 in 2007, also declined by 54%, as did the post-neonatal mortality rate, which went from 2.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 1.2 in 2007. Several decades ago the decline in infant mortality was mainly due to reduced post-neonatal mortality, closely related with exogenous factors, whereas today the reduction in neonatal mortality is equally important in the improved infant mortality rate that continues to be seen in Spain.

Figure 5.2 shows the geographic pattern of infant mortality in 2007. Navarre — with 2.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births — and Catalonia and the Balearic Islands — with 2.6 and 2.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively — were the communities with the lowest infant mortality, whereas the highest infant mortality was registered in Ceuta (8.8), followed by Asturias (5.9) and the Basque Country (4.3). Neonatal mortality, for its part, varied from a low of 1.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in Navarre, 1.5 in Castilla and Leon, and 1.6 in Catalonia, to a high of 7.9 in Ceuta, 3.7 in Asturias and 3.2 in the Basque Country. Post-neonatal mortality was 0.5 in the Balearic Islands and 0.9 in Madrid, Ceuta, Melilla, Navarre, La Rioja and Galicia — the communities with the lowest rates — and was 2.2 in Asturias, 1.7 in Castilla and Leon, and 1.4 in Andalusia and Murcia, the regions with the highest number of post-neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

The perinatal mortality rate is a more sensitive indicator than infant mortality to evaluate the coverage and quality of health care, especially maternal and child care. Perinatal mortality is obtained by adding the number of late fetal deaths and infants who die in the first week of life. Late fetal death is defined as death before complete expulsion or extraction from the body of the mother of a viable product of conception. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has traditionally identified fetal viability with a gestational age of more than 28 completed weeks of pregnancy. However, WHO currently recommends use of a weight criterion at the moment of fetal expulsion or extraction, although the number of grams that should be considered as the limit for viability is subject to debate. Due to the lack of international agreement with regard to weight, together with the difficulty of obtaining exact fetal weights at expulsion, and particularly because in Spain only fetal deaths of more than 180 days gestation are required to be reported to the Vital Statistics Registry, the National Statistics Institute considers as late fetal death all deaths in fetuses of 6 or more months gestation. Furthermore, until 1975, within the first week after birth only deaths in infants living more than 24 hours were included in the Vital Statistics of the Population.

The perinatal mortality rate in Spain declined by 40% between 1990 and 2007, the rate in those two years falling from 7.6 to 4.5 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births. Differences were seen among autonomous communities (figure 5.3). The lowest perinatal mortality in 2007 was registered in Navarre (2.4 deaths per 1,000 live births), followed by the Canary Islands (2.8), Cantabria (3.3) and Galicia (3.4). The regions with the highest perinatal mortality were Ceuta, with 9.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, followed by Asturias (7.1), the Basque Country (6.0), Murcia (5.5) and Andalusia (5.4).

5.2. Births by maternal age

Pregnancy in women under 20 years of age involves a higher risk of maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity than pregnancy in adulthood due to the higher probability that an infant born to an adolescent mother will have low birthweight and die in the first weeks of life. These infants also have higher post-neonatal mortality and a higher risk of suffering sudden infant death syndrome. Pregnancy in women under 20 in our society is a marker of social disadvantage, owing to the great difficulties involved for both mother and child. Its unfavourable outcome is a result of incomplete biological maturation, unfavourable psychosocial conditions,

and an inadequate social and health situation in most of these pregnancies: low socioeconomic level, little education, overcrowding, and poor monitoring of pregnancy.

Women older than 34 years, for their part, are also at high risk due to the greater probability of having a baby with Downs' syndrome or other chromosopathy, and to higher late fetal mortality and the consequent higher perinatal mortality observed in these pregnancies.

In 2007, some 3.0% of births in Spain were to mothers under 20 years of age, while the percentage of births to mothers aged 35 years and over was 25.5%. The trend in these two percentages was quite different: whereas the percentage of births to adolescent mothers has remained stable at around 3.0% since 1998, there was a 2.5-fold increase in the percentage of births to mothers aged 35 and over, from 10.4% in 1990 to the aforementioned 25.5% in the most recent year with available data (figure 5.4).

By autonomous community, the percentage of births to mothers under 20 varied from a low of 1.4% in the Basque Country, 1.8% in Cantabria and 2.0% in Galicia, to a high of 6.2% in Ceuta, 4.6% in Murcia and 4.2% in the Canary Islands. With respect to births to mothers over 34, the autonomous communities with the highest percentages were the Basque Country (31.6%), Castilla and Leon (30.1), Madrid (29.1) and Navarre (28.6), while the lowest percentages were seen in Melilla (19.4), Ceuta (20.2), Murcia (22.2) and Andalusia (22.4%). Although the two indicators cannot be considered completely as mirror images, there is a high negative correlation between the two: regions with a higher percentage of births to mothers under 20 tend to have a smaller percentage of births to mothers over 34, which suggests similar cultural and socioeconomic determinants for the two behaviours.

5.3. Births by birth weight

The proportion of infants with a birth weight of 2,500 grams or more is a positive indicator of health or health promotion. A birth weight under 2,500 grams — which is considered to be «low birth weight» — entails a higher risk of dying in the neonatal and post-neonatal period as compared to normal birth weight. Birth weight is the most important determinant of infant survival during the first year of life.

Low birth weight is a reflection of various adverse circumstances that accompany pregnancy, and is associated with a large variety of biological factors (pregnancy-related diseases, placenta disorders, multiple births or

congenital anomalies), demographic factors (age, parity, child spacing), and socioeconomic factors (smoking, nutrition, physical condition, maternal and child care). However, the most important factors appear to be the mother's general status and nutrition, thus the percentage of infants with low birth weight is an indicator of the nutritional status of the community.

In Spain, information on birth weight began to be collected in 1980, the year in which the Statistical Bulletin of Miscarriages and the Statistical Bulletin of Deaths combined to form the Statistical Bulletin of Delivery, Births and Miscarriages.

Mean birth weight declined between 1990 and 2007. Some 8.0% of newborns in the latter year had a birth weight less than 2,500 gm, a higher percentage than the 5.2% registered in 1990. This upward trend in the percentage of infants with low birth weight has been observed for the past 15 years, although the reasons for this are unclear. The fact that the trend in the rate of low birth-weight infants is rising in all age groups excludes some causes associated with maternal age, while the observation of this upward trend in many other countries and in all the autonomous communities suggests the existence of other factors.

A considerable amount of this increase may be due to the larger number of prematurely born infants (less than 37 weeks gestational age), most of whom have low birth weight. In fact, the percentage of premature infants in the last decade increased from 7.1% in 1997 to 8.3% in 2007 (figure 5.5). In contrast, the increase in the percentage of infants with low birth weight among term infants was smaller: from 3.0% in 1997 to 3.5% in 2007.

5.4. Breastfeeding

Different circumstances, both biological — related with the composition of maternal milk — and psychological — based on the stronger and closer relation between mother and child in the first months of life — are responsible for the lower probability of death in breastfed children, although the differences in mortality with formula-fed children are small.

Health interview surveys are the main source of information on the percentage of breastfed children. Despite the fact that since 1997 the percentage of children totally or partially breastfed has been increasing, it is difficult to continue the study of this trend due to slight changes in the measurement instrument. It is possible, however, to study several indicators related with breastfeeding. The percentage of children under 5 years of age who were totally or partially breastfed in 2006/07 was 78.6%:

78.4% in boys and 78.9% in girls. The mean duration of breastfeeding for these children was 17 months: 17.5 months in boys and 16.5 months in girls.

By educational level of the head of household, the percentage of children under age 5 who were totally or partially breastfed was higher in those with third-level education (81.8%) than in those with no education (79.5%) or with primary education (74.7%). Likewise, the mean number of months during which the children were totally or partially breastfed was also higher in homes whose head of household had third-level education (17.9) than in those with first-level education (15.4).

Important variations by autonomous community were seen in the percentage of breastfed children under 5. Whereas in La Rioja, Aragon, Navarre and the Basque Country the percentage was higher than 85%, in Asturias, Galicia and the Balearic Islands it was under 70%. The mean number of months during which children were totally or partially breastfed varied considerably among communities. While in Ceuta and Melilla, Asturias and the Canary Islands, it was greater than 20 months, in the Balearic Islands it was 14 months, and in La Rioja and the Valencian Community it barely exceeded 15 months.

5.5. Voluntary interruption of pregnancy

Miscarriage, or spontaneous abortion, is understood to be the expulsion or extraction from the mother's body of a non-viable product of conception (with gestational age less than 28 completed weeks). The two general categories of abortions are spontaneous and induced. Induced abortions are initiated voluntarily with the aim of interrupting the pregnancy, and include both legal and illegal abortions.

Following the publication in the Official State Bulletin of Organic Law 9/1985, of 5 July, modifying article 417 bis of the Penal Code on the medical practice of abortion in Spain, reporting of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy became obligatory, both for statistical and information purposes and for surveillance. These official statistics, which are published by the Ministry of Health and contain information only on legal induced abortions, are the source of information for the study of the frequency and distribution of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy in Spain.

In 2007 there were 11.5 voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Since 1990 there has been an upward trend in voluntary interruption of pregnancy, with close to a 3-fold increase by 2007. As can be seen in figure 5.6, this rising trend in the practice of legal

abortion was produced in all age groups, from women aged 15-20 years, in whom the rate increased from 3.1 to 13.8 per 1,000, to those aged 40-44 years, in whom the rate was 2.4 and 3.2 per 1,000 women in 1990 and 2007, respectively.

By autonomous community (figure 5.7), the rate of voluntary interruption of pregnancy varied from less than 5 per 1,000 in Cantabria, Galicia and Ceuta and Melilla, to over 14 per 1,000 in the Balearic Islands, Madrid, Murcia and Catalonia. The rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years increased in all autonomous communities between 1990 and 2007, except for Asturias and Cantabria, where it declined by around 25% between those two years.

5.6. Childhood vaccination

Vaccination against communicable diseases has been one of the great successes in the history of public health, not only because it is the most efficient way to prevent certain infections at the individual level, but also because it has enabled the control and virtual disappearance of diseases that represented a serious health problem, as well as the worldwide eradication of smallpox, one of the great plagues of humanity.

Since the first National Vaccination Campaign was launched in Spain in 1964, with the objective of vaccinating all children between 2 months and 7 years of age with the oral (Sabin) vaccine against poliovirus types 1, 2 and 3, the vaccination schedule has undergone important modifications. The most recent vaccination schedule, approved by the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System on 10 October 2007, recommends systematic vaccination of the child population against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and poliomyelitis; measles, mumps and rubella (triple MMR); haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B, meningococcal meningitis type C, chicken pox, and human papilloma virus.

In 2007, over 96% of children in Spain had received the basic series for all the recommended vaccines. Some 96.3% had received the basic vaccine series against hepatitis B, 96.8% against meningococcal meningitis C, 96.3% against haemophilus influenzae type b, 96.4% against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, and the same percentage, 96.4%, against poliomyelitis. There has been an upward trend in vaccine coverage since the early 1990s, although it has stabilised in the present decade. Likewise, the percentage of children who received the recommended booster doses exceeded 95% for all vaccines. Vaccination coverage with triple MMR in 2007 was 97.2%, much higher than the 85% observed in 1992.

Although some differences are found by autonomous community, none of them had less than 92% coverage with the basic series of vaccinations in 2007. The community with the lowest reported coverage for all the basic series of vaccines was Extremadura. The communities with the next lowest reported coverages were the Canary Islands, Madrid and the Basque Country. The communities with the highest coverages with the basic series of vaccinations were Galicia, Asturias, Catalonia, Aragon, and Castilla and Leon.

Table 5.1.1. Infant mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
Andalusia	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1
Aragon	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.4	3.8
Asturias	3.4	5.4	4.3	5.5	4.2	5.3	3.9	5.9
Balearic Islands	4.7	5.4	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.7
Canary Islands	6.4	5.2	4.2	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.1	4.0
Cantabria	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.3	3.5
Castilla-La Mancha	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
Castilla and Leon	4.0	2.6	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.2
Catalonia	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6
Valen. Community	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.5
Extremadura	4.9	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.3
Galicia	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
Madrid	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.8
Murcia	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.1	3.9
Navarre	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.1	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.3
Basque Country	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.3
La Rioja	3.8	5.4	5.4	4.5	3.7	6.9	5.5	3.4
Ceuta	10.0	3.1	10.8	5.9	5.7	8.5	12.5	8.8
Melilla	5.4	7.9	9.5	10.8	2.0	5.9	5.3	2.7

Table 5.1.2. Neonatal mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Andalusia	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
Aragon	4.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5
Asturias	2.4	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.7
Balearic Islands	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Canary Islands	3.9	3.4	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.7
Cantabria	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2
Castilla-La Mancha	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3
Castilla and Leon	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.5
Catalonia	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
Valen. Community	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Extremadura	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Galicia	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4
Madrid	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9
Murcia	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.0	2.5
Navarre	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.6	2.7	1.0	2.0	1.4
Basque Country	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.2
La Rioja	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.4
Ceuta	5.0	3.1	9.8	3.9	4.7	6.6	9.6	7.9
Melilla	4.5	7.9	8.6	6.3	0.0	4.0	2.7	1.8

Table 5.1.3. Post-neonatal mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Andalusia	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Aragon	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.3
Asturias	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.2
Balearic Islands	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5
Canary Islands	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.3
Cantabria	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.3
Castilla-La Mancha	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2
Castilla and Leon	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7
Cataluña	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Valen. Community	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Extremadura	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.1
Galicia	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9
Madrid	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
Murcia	3.5	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.4
Navarre	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.9
Basque Country	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.1
La Rioja	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	3.3	2.0	0.9
Ceuta	5.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.9	0.9
Melilla	0.9	0.0	1.0	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.9

Tabla 5.1.4. Perinatal mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5
Andalusia	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.4
Aragon	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.0
Asturias	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.5	8.1	5.9	7.1
Balearic Islands	6.4	6.7	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.7
Canary Islands	6.6	5.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	3.9	3.9	2.8
Cantabria	7.3	2.6	6.1	4.5	5.1	3.8	2.1	3.3
Castilla-La Mancha	4.5	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.3	5.2
Castilla and Leon	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.4	5.8	3.5	3.9
Catalonia	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.1
Valen. Community	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.2
Extremadura	5.9	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.5
Galicia	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.4
Madrid	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.6
Murcia	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.4	6.0	5.5
Navarre	4.5	4.5	6.7	0.5	4.6	1.9	4.1	2.4
Basque Country	7.0	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.0
La Rioja	7.2	7.8	8.1	6.9	3.7	6.2	6.8	4.3
Ceuta	15.9	7.1	16.5	11.7	11.2	21.3	15.2	9.6
Melilla	18.8	10.6	4.8	5.4	2.0	7.9	5.3	3.6

Table 5.2.1. Live births to mothers under 20 years of age, by autonomous community. Percentage of all live births. Spain, 2000-2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Andalusia	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
Aragon	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4
Asturias	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.4
Balearic Islands	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1
Canary Islands	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2
Cantabria	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8
Castilla-La Mancha	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2
Castilla and Leon	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6
Cataluña	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3
Valen. Community	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
Extremadura	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6
Galicia	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Madrid	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4
Murcia	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.6
Navarre	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.3
Basque Country	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
La Rioja	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.6
Ceuta	5.2	5.6	6.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.5	6.2
Melilla	5.1	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.2	4.7	4.2	3.1

Table 5.2.2. Live births to mothers aged 35 years and over, by autonomous community. Percentage of all live births. Spain, 2000-2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	19.6	20.8	21.5	22.3	22.9	23.7	24.5	25.5
Andalusia	17.3	17.9	18.8	20.0	20.2	20.8	21.6	22.4
Aragon	22.9	23.9	24.6	24.7	26.3	25.5	26.6	27.5
Asturias	22.2	22.7	23.8	24.2	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.9
Balearic Islands	17.8	18.4	19.9	20.3	20.5	21.3	22.3	23.8
Canary Islands	17.7	18.3	18.9	20.6	21.5	22.8	23.9	24.7
Cantabria	22.0	22.4	23.4	23.8	25.1	25.6	25.3	26.9
Castilla-La Mancha	18.2	18.9	19.9	21.2	20.9	21.7	22.1	22.7
Castilla and Leon	23.3	25.5	26.2	26.9	27.8	29.4	29.5	30.1
Catalonia	19.4	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.2	23.1	24.2	25.2
Valen. Community	17.8	19.4	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.9	23.2
Extremadura	18.6	18.6	20.5	21.6	22.5	23.5	23.4	24.7
Galicia	18.9	20.3	21.2	22.3	23.7	24.7	26.8	27.9
Madrid	22.7	24.1	24.3	25.1	26.0	26.8	27.7	29.1
Murcia	17.1	18.0	18.6	18.9	19.8	20.8	21.2	22.2
Navarre	22.6	23.7	26.3	26.6	27.6	27.1	26.9	28.6
Basque Country	25.8	27.9	28.9	29.7	30.1	31.0	31.1	31.6
La Rioja	21.1	23.6	22.2	23.9	24.1	24.0	25.9	26.4
Ceuta	18.1	19.2	18.7	21.1	20.2	21.8	19.3	20.2
Melilla	17.0	17.7	20.5	19.5	17.6	20.8	20.8	19.4

Table 5.3.1. Percentage of live births with birth weight of 2,500 grams or more, by age of the mother. Spain, 2000-2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.0
< 20	91.9	91.2	91.6	91.5	92.0	91.2	91.6	90.8
20-24	93.1	92.8	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.0	92.8
25-29	93.7	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.1	92.8
30-34	93.2	93.1	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.3
35 and +	92.3	91.7	91.3	91.4	91.3	91.3	91.4	90.8

Table 5.3.2. Percentage of live births with birth weight of 2,500 grams or more, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.0
Andalusia	93.8	93.3	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.6	92.6	92.1
Aragon	92.9	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.0	92.2	92.2	91.4
Asturias	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.1	92.4	92.1	92.7	91.9
Balearic Islands	92.4	92.4	92.8	92.4	92.5	93.0	92.5	92.3
Canary Islands	92.8	92.0	91.9	92.4	92.4	91.5	92.3	91.5
Cantabria	94.0	94.7	93.4	93.9	94.2	92.7	92.1	93.2
Castilla-La Mancha	93.9	91.1	92.8	92.7	93.1	92.5	92.4	91.5
Castilla and Leon	93.1	93.3	92.7	92.4	92.8	92.4	92.6	91.9
Cataluña	92.5	92.8	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.6	92.5	92.3
Valen. Community	92.8	92.3	91.9	91.8	92.1	92.2	92.2	91.5
Extremadura	93.8	93.2	93.1	92.9	92.9	93.5	93.2	92.9
Galicia	94.0	93.2	92.9	92.7	92.9	92.5	92.9	92.6
Madrid	92.2	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.8	92.0	91.8	91.6
Murcia	93.4	93.1	93.0	93.1	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.8
Navarre	93.4	93.0	92.1	93.6	93.0	93.2	92.9	92.0
Basque Country	93.7	93.5	92.8	92.7	93.1	93.2	93.1	92.6
La Rioja	92.6	93.6	93.7	94.0	93.2	92.2	93.1	92.0
Ceuta	94.9	94.6	93.1	94.6	93.5	93.1	94.6	92.8
Melilla	95.3	95.1	94.7	94.5	95.0	93.6	93.1	94.9

Tabla 5.3.3. Percentage of premature live births, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.3
Andalusia	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.3	7.7	7.6	8.7	8.6
Aragón	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.1	10.8	8.0	7.6	8.7
Asturias	7.4	6.8	8.1	8.5	7.8	7.8	6.2	9.1
Balearic Islands	8.8	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.7	6.8	7.6	7.2
Canary Islands	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.0	8.7
Cantabria	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.1	7.9
Castilla-La Mancha	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.5
Castilla and Leon	7.7	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.2	8.2
Cataluña	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.6
Valen. Community	6.6	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.2	7.2	7.8	8.8
Extremadura	7.0	6.8	7.9	7.1	8.9	6.4	6.3	7.9
Galicia	8.0	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6
Madrid	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.8
Murcia	7.8	9.0	10.6	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.4
Navarre	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4
Basque Country	6.4	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.5
La Rioja	5.1	6.7	7.1	5.9	6.6	7.0	5.7	7.7
Ceuta	5.9	4.5	6.8	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.1	8.4
Melilla	5.2	9.8	13.1	12.8	11.5	11.6	11.2	7.3

Table 5.3.4. Percentage of term births with birth weight under 2,500 grams, by autonomous community. Spain, 2000-2007.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Andalusia	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5
Aragon	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8
Asturias	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Balearic Islands	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4
Canary Islands	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.9
Cantabria	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.4
Castilla-La Mancha	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.1
Castilla and Leon	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Cataluña	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5
Valen. Community	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
Extremadura	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.5
Galicia	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4
Madrid	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8
Murcia	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Navarre	2.8	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9
Basque Country	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
La Rioja	4.4	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7
Ceuta	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2
Melilla	0.9	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.4	2.4

Table 5.4.1. Children under 5 years of age totally or partially breastfed. Percentage and mean number of months of breastfeeding, by sex and educational level of head of household. Spain, 2006/07

	Both sexes		Boys		Girls	
	%	Months	%	Months	%	Months
Total	78.6	17.0	78.4	17.5	78.9	16.5
No education	79.5	15.9	81.6	18.7	77.5	13.7
First level	74.7	15.4	77.4	15.7	71.8	15.0
Second level	78.5	17.4	77.5	17.9	79.7	16.8
Third level	81.8	17.9	80.3	18.4	83.2	17.4

Table 5.4.2. Percentage of children under 5 years of age totally or partially breastfed, by sex and autonomous community. Spain, 2006/07

	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
Total	78.6	78.4	78.9
Andalusia	79.5	79.3	79.7
Aragon	91.1	92.3	89.9
Asturias	69.9	63.0	78.6
Balearic Islands	67.8	75.0	61.6
Canary Islands	71.1	72.1	70.0
Cantabria	84.2	89.6	79.3
Castilla-La Mancha	79.9	74.8	85.6
Castilla and Leon	84.8	87.9	82.0
Catalonia	73.6	74.2	72.9
Valen. Community	80.8	80.8	80.9
Extremadura	81.5	87.8	76.3
Galicia	69.6	70.2	69.0
Madrid	78.9	74.2	84.1
Murcia	84.9	84.8	84.9
Navarre	87.9	84.9	91.0
Basque Country	87.3	96.0	78.0
Rioja	92.1	89.5	94.4
Ceuta and Melilla	73.5	71.0	75.7

Table 5.4.3. Mean number of months of partial or total breastfeeding in children under 5 years of age, by sex and autonomous community. Spain, 2006/07

	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
Total	17.0	17.5	16.5
Andalusia	18.4	19.7	17.0
Aragon	17.2	16.3	18.2
Asturias	26.1	22.8	30.6
Balearic Islands	14.2	14.5	13.8
Canary Islands	20.1	21.7	18.4
Cantabria	18.7	19.8	17.7
Castilla-La Mancha	16.8	18.8	15.2
Castilla and Leon	16.7	17.6	15.9
Cataluña	17.1	19.0	15.3
Com. Valenciana	15.4	16.2	14.8
Extremadura	19.9	17.1	23.8
Galicia	18.4	19.1	17.8
Madrid	15.7	13.9	17.9
Murcia	18.6	19.6	17.3
Navarre	15.9	17.0	15.0
Basque Country	15.6	16.7	14.5
Rioja	15.1	15.9	14.4
Ceuta and Melilla	28.1	32.5	25.4

Tabla 5.5.1. Number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 women in each age group. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.9	9.6	10.6	11.5
< 20	7.5	8.3	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.5	12.5	13.8
20-24	11.9	12.9	14.4	15.3	15.4	16.8	18.6	20.7
25-29	8.7	9.3	10.7	11.3	11.4	12.6	14.4	15.6
30-34	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.1	10.1	11.1
35-39	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.3	7.7
40 and +	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2

Table 5.5.2. Number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 woman aged 15-44 years, by autonomous community of residence. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.9	9.6	10.6	11.5
Andalusia	6.2	6.8	7.3	8.2	9.0	10.0	10.5	11.2
Aragon	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.7	10.1	10.9	11.8	11.9
Asturias	8.4	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.7
Balearic Islands	13.6	13.2	14.3	13.7	12.4	12.6	14.0	14.9
Canary Islands	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	7.2	8.9	10.7
Cantabria	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6
Castilla-La Mancha	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.7	8.2
Castilla and Leon	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.4
Catalonia	9.7	10.2	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.5	13.6	14.3
Valen. Community	6.8	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.9	10.5
Extremadura	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5
Galicia	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
Madrid	8.9	10.5	12.2	12.8	12.0	12.8	14.2	16.0
Murcia	8.0	9.7	11.5	11.7	10.5	11.7	13.1	14.8
Navarre	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6
Basque Country	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.8
La Rioja	6.5	6.4	8.5	8.0	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.6
Ceuta and Melilla	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.7

Table 5.5.3. Percent distribution of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy, by marital status, educational level, employment status, number of currently living children and number of previous voluntary abortions. Spain, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Marital Status								
Single	63.5	63.0	63.2	64.4	64.5	65.8	66.3	67.6
Married	26.9	27.3	27.4	26.2	25.9	25.0	24.6	23.8
Widowed	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Divorced	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1
Separated	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.3
Not available	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Educational level								
Illiterate	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
No education	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3
1st level	16.6	17.5	18.0	16.3	17.0	21.6	22.6	21.8
2nd level, 1st cycle	33.1	31.8	31.8	33.7	33.6	31.7	29.9	32.4
2nd level, 2nd cycle	28.1	29.5	30.2	30.5	30.1	28.1	28.1	27.6
3rd level (School)	10.4	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.7
3rd level (Faculty)	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.8
Not classifiable	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not available	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Employment status								
Employed professional	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Unemployed professional	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Salaried	54.1	54.3	55.5	55.9	56.4	58.6	61.2	62.9
Pensioner	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	14.6	13.4	12.3	11.9	11.9	11.7	10.8	10.2
Unemployed	13.5	13.9	15.0	16.1	14.6	13.7	12.8	12.5
Housewife	12.4	12.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.0	10.4
Other	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Not available	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Number of currently living children								
No children	56.0	54.0	52.1	50.9	50.3	49.8	48.9	48.3
One child	19.8	21.0	22.2	23.3	23.5	24.2	24.7	25.3
Two children	16.5	16.9	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9
Three children	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Four children	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Five or more children	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Not available	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of voluntary abortions								
No abortions	76.8	75.4	73.5	72.7	71.9	70.4	68.9	67.6
One abortion	17.6	18.7	19.7	20.0	20.2	21.2	22.0	22.9
Two abortions	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.2
Three abortions	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Four abortions	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Five or more abortions	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not available	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 5.6.1. DTP vaccination (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis). Percentage of children who had received the basic vaccine series before reaching 12 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	96.3	98.0	98.2	96.5	96.2	97.6	96.4
Andalusia	92.9	94.0	93.8	97.9	92.8	96.2	96.7
Aragon	99.6	98.4	97.6	97.6	98.5	98.7	97.8
Asturias	93.7	96.2	98.3	98.7	97.7	98.1	100.0
Balearic Islands	89.2	87.5	96.5	...	91.8	95.0	97.0
Canary Islands	94.0	94.0	96.4	94.3	94.3	98.9	96.2
Cantabria	94.4	95.4	94.6	92.7	99.3	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	97.9	95.9	96.9	98.6	98.3	96.0
Castilla and Leon	99.1	96.0	97.7	98.4	96.9	95.8	94.2
Catalonia	98.2	98.4	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	97.9
Valencian Community	94.1	95.4	97.2	97.7	98.0	98.4	97.8
Extremadura	98.2	97.9	96.4	96.4	95.1	96.4	92.0
Galicia	98.2	98.0	98.0	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.5
Madrid	100.0	97.9	96.6	94.8	93.6	97.3	94.1
Murcia	97.0	97.6	98.4	98.0	99.3	99.5	97.5
Navarre	96.5	96.2	94.6	95.7	98.3	97.3	98.1
Basque Country	93.3	93.6	96.1	95.3	95.2	92.8	93.1
La Rioja	95.9	95.9	97.9	96.8	97.4	97.2	98.2
Ceuta	100.0	100.0	95.4	...	...	80.7	...
Melilla	95.7	95.5	100.0	98.5	100.0	97.9	98.2

... No data.

Table 5.6.2. Poliomyelitis vaccination. Percentage of children who had received the basic vaccine series before reaching 12 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	96.2	98.2	98.5	96.9	96.2	97.6	96.4
Andalusia	92.9	94.0	93.8	97.9	92.8	96.2	96.7
Aragon	100.0	98.4	96.6	97.1	98.5	98.7	97.8
Asturias	93.6	96.2	98.3	98.8	9.7	97.7	100.0
Balearic Islands	89.9	87.9	95.6	...	92.0	95.0	97.0
Canary Islands	94.0	95.6	96.8	97.7	94.0	98.9	96.2
Cantabria	94.9	96.2	94.6	92.7	99.3	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	97.9	95.9	96.9	98.6	98.3	96.0
Castilla and Leon	99.0	96.0	97.7	98.4	96.9	95.8	94.2
Cataluña	98.6	96.7	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.5	97.9
Valencian Community	95.5	95.4	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.3	98.1
Extremadura	98.3	97.9	96.8	96.3	95.1	96.4	92.0
Galicia	98.6	98.2	98.2	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7
Madrid	98.5	98.3	97.0	95.3	93.6	97.3	94.1
Murcia	97.0	97.6	98.4	98.0	99.3	99.5	97.5
Navarre	96.5	96.2	94.6	95.7	98.3	97.3	98.1
Basque Country	93.3	93.6	96.1	95.3	95.2	92.8	93.1
La Rioja	95.9	95.9	97.9	96.8	97.4	97.2	98.2
Ceuta	100.0	100.0	96.9	...	...	80.7	...
Melilla	98.1	95.5	109.5	98.5	100.0	97.9	98.2

... No data.

Table 5.6.3. Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccination. Percentage of children who had received the basic vaccine series before reaching 12 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	96.0	97.9	98.1	96.5	96.2	97.5	96.3
Andalusia	92.9	94.0	93.8	97.9	92.8	96.2	96.7
Aragon	99.0	98.1	97.3	97.3	98.5	98.7	97.8
Asturias	94.0	96.2	98.3	98.7	97.7	97.7	100.0
Balearic Islands	89.1	87.4	96.4	...	91.8	95.0	97.0
Canary Islands	94.0	94.0	95.4	94.3	94.3	98.9	96.2
Cantabria	94.4	95.4	94.6	92.5	99.3	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	97.9	95.9	96.9	98.6	98.3	96.0
Castilla and Leon	99.1	96.0	97.7	98.4	96.9	95.8	94.2
Catalonia	98.2	98.1	97.6	97.9	98.1	99.5	97.9
Valencian Community	94.1	95.4	97.3	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.7
Extremadura	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.2	95.1	96.4	92.0
Galicia	96.5	97.2	97.2	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.0
Madrid	100.0	97.9	96.6	94.8	93.6	97.3	94.1
Murcia	97.0	97.6	98.4	98.0	99.3	99.5	97.5
Navarre	96.5	96.2	94.6	95.7	98.3	97.3	98.1
Basque Country	93.3	93.6	96.1	95.3	95.2	92.8	93.1
La Rioja	95.9	95.9	97.9	96.8	97.4	97.2	98.2
Ceuta	97.4	100.0	95.4	...	...	80.7	...
Melilla	95.1	95.5	100.0	98.5	100.0	97.9	98.2

... No data.

Table 5.6.4. Meningococcal meningitis C vaccination. Percentage of children who had received the basic vaccine series before reaching 12 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	86.7	97.8	97.6	96.3	96.1	96.6	96.8
Andalusia	92.9	94.0	93.8	97.9	92.8	96.2	96.7
Aragon	100.0	99.0	98.2	100.0	98.3	97.5	97.6
Asturias	72.5	96.1	98.5	98.9	97.7	98.7	99.7
Balearic Islands	82.8	86.2	95.5	...	91.8	95.4	98.7
Canary Islands	85.0	95.0	97.2	93.8	91.7	93.7	95.2
Cantabria	94.7	95.9	100.0	93.1	99.5	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	97.6	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.3	97.2
Castilla and Leon	99.4	96.0	97.6	98.4	97.5	96.2	95.7
Catalonia	98.9	99.3	94.8	95.6	95.7	96.0	97.9
Valencian Community	68.1	95.3	97.3	98.0	99.5	99.4	96.0
Extremadura	97.6	97.9	96.8	96.8	94.8	95.9	92.0
Galicia	97.2	95.2	95.2	96.4	96.3	96.1	96.1
Madrid	100.0	96.8	96.1	95.9	93.8	100.0	
Murcia	96.1	97.6	98.4	98.0	99.3	98.3	99.0
Navarre	96.5	96.2	94.6	95.7	98.5	97.3	98.7
Basque Country	93.3	93.6	96.1	95.3	95.2	93.0	94.3
La Rioja	97.9	95.9	97.9	96.7	97.4	97.2	98.2
Ceuta	93.9	100.0	95.8	...	...	72.4	...
Melilla	33.9	97.3	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	96.3

... No data.

Table 5.6.5. Hepatitis B vaccination. Percentage of children who had received the basic vaccine series before reaching 12 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2003-2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	97.6	98.2	96.1	96.6	96.3
Andalusia	93.8	97.9	92.8	96.2	96.7
Aragon	97.7	100.0	100.0	96.2	98.0
Asturias	98.3	98.5	97.6	97.7	100.0
Balearic Islands	96.7	...	91.8	95.0	97.0
Canary Islands	92.9	94.1	94.1	98.9	96.2
Cantabria	94.6	92.1	96.9	95.8	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	95.9	96.9	98.8	98.5	96.0
Castilla and Leon	97.8	98.2	98.8	98.5	96.8
Catalonia	94.7	98.8	98.6	96.0	97.9
Valencian Community	97.6	98.1	96.5	96.5	97.0
Extremadura	96.2	97.1	94.8	94.8	91.7
Galicia	96.5	98.7	98.7	97.3	97.3
Madrid	97.7	96.4	94.4	97.3	94.2
Murcia	98.4	98.0	99.3	99.5	97.5
Navarre	94.6	95.7	98.3	97.3	98.1
Basque Country	96.1	95.3	95.2	92.8	93.8
La Rioja	97.9	96.8	97.4	97.2	98.2
Ceuta	100.0	...	...	80.8	...
Melilla	100.0	98.5	100.0	93.6	97.8

... No data.

Tabla 5.6.6. DTP vaccination (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis). Percentage of children who had received a booster dose between 12 and 24 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	94.2	95.2	95.8	94.8	95.0	95.2	95.1
Andalusia	95.9	96.5	98.0	97.2	97.4	97.2	98.5
Aragon	91.0	94.2	97.5	91.5	91.7	97.0	89.7
Asturias	91.5	95.6	96.0	97.5	99.6	98.9	99.3
Balearic Islands	76.3	77.5	79.0	...	100.0	96.9	94.2
Canary Islands	88.0	85.0	87.2	92.7	93.8	99.9	95.3
Cantabria	98.9	99.9	94.8	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	96.1	95.1	95.5	95.5	95.2	94.1
Castilla and Leon	96.9	95.1	96.7	97.2	96.6	98.1	95.6
Catalonia	96.8	97.9	94.4	94.6	94.8	93.0	94.0
Valencian Community	90.8	94.5	96.3	94.3	95.9	96.8	95.3
Extremadura	96.3	97.4	93.2	94.6	92.5	91.0	89.1
Galicia	96.2	97.2	97.2	98.6	98.6	97.9	97.9
Madrid	95.6	94.7	93.6	91.3	88.5	91.3	91.9
Murcia	93.1	92.7	94.7	93.6	93.3	94.4	97.5
Navarre	92.4	90.9	95.4	91.8	94.7	89.1	94.1
Basque Country	93.2	93.6	94.9	94.7	95.4	93.4	93.4
La Rioja	91.8	91.8	94.7	93.6	96.1	96.2	98.0
Ceuta	87.0	55.1	95.3	...	...	90.6	...
Melilla	83.4	93.7	94.1	99.1	100.0	94.4	94.7

... No data.

Table 5.6.7. Poliomyelitis vaccination. Percentage of children who had received a boosted dose between 12 and 24 months of age, by autonomous community, Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	94.6	95.3	96.0	95.0	94.9	95.1	95.1
Andalusia	95.9	96.5	98.0	97.2	97.4	97.2	98.5
Aragon	92.1	94.9	97.2	91.3	91.7	97.0	89.7
Asturias	92.1	95.6	96.0	97.7	99.7	98.6	99.3
Balearic Islands	76.6	77.5	79.1	...	100.0	96.9	94.2
Canary Islands	89.0	82.0	87.4	93.6	94.0	99.9	95.3
Cantabria	99.4	99.9	94.8	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	96.1	95.1	95.5	95.5	95.2	94.1
Castilla and Leon	96.9	95.1	96.7	97.2	96.6	98.1	95.6
Catalonia	97.4	98.2	95.2	95.2	94.2	93.0	94.0
Valencian Community	91.1	94.5	96.9	94.2	95.9	96.4	97.3
Extremadura	97.4	97.4	92.5	93.5	92.5	91.0	89.1
Galicia	98.2	97.4	97.4	98.7	98.7	97.7	97.7
Madrid	96.3	95.3	93.8	91.9	88.5	91.3	91.9
Murcia	93.0	92.7	94.7	93.6	93.3	94.4	97.5
Navarre	92.9	90.9	95.4	91.8	94.7	89.1	94.1
Basque Country	93.2	93.6	94.9	94.7	95.4	93.4	93.4
La Rioja	91.8	91.8	94.7	93.6	96.1	96.2	98.0
Ceuta	83.2	55.1	97.1	...	...	90.6	...
Melilla	85.0	93.8	94.0	99.1	100.0	94.4	94.7

... No data.

Table 5.6.8. Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccination. Percentage of children who had received a booster dose between 12 and 24 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	71.7	87.2	94.9	94.0	94.4	95.2	95.0
Andalusia	95.9	96.5	98.0	97.2	97.4	97.2	98.5
Aragon	91.0	94.0	97.4	91.2	91.7	97.0	89.7
Asturias	91.5	...	...	...	99.3	98.4	99.3
Balearic Islands	76.3	77.5	79.4	...	100.0	96.9	94.2
Canary Islands	88.0	82.0	87.2	92.7	93.8	99.9	95.3
Cantabria	99.8	100.0	94.8	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	96.6	96.1	95.1	95.5	95.5	95.2	94.1
Castilla and Leon	96.9	95.1	96.6	97.2	96.6	98.1	95.6
Catalonia	...	...	89.0	90.8	91.2	93.0	94.0
Valencian Community	90.8	...	96.4	94.3	95.9	96.7	94.5
Extremadura	97.4	97.4	92.8	93.9	92.5	91.0	89.1
Galicia	...	...	94.8	98.0	98.0	96.0	96.0
Madrid	95.6	94.7	93.6	91.5	88.5	91.3	91.9
Murcia	93.1	92.7	94.7	93.6	93.3	94.4	97.5
Navarre	...	...	...	91.8	94.7	89.1	94.1
Basque Country	93.5	95.0	95.1	94.7	95.4	93.4	93.4
La Rioja	91.8	91.8	94.7	93.6	96.1	96.2	98.0
Ceuta	...	...	...	...	...	90.6	...
Melilla	83.4	93.7	94.1	99.1	100.0	94.4	94.7

... No data.

Table 5.6.9. Triple viral vaccine (Measles/Mumps/Rubella. Percentage of children who had received 1 dose between 12 and 24 months of age, by autonomous community. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	96.5	97.2	97.7	97.5	96.8	96.9	97.2
Andalusia	96.3	96.7	98.0	97.6	97.4	95.3	96.4
Aragon	93.3	96.6	95.5	93.5	97.6	97.4	97.7
Asturias	92.1	96.0	96.1	98.1	99.7	98.5	99.7
Balearic Islands	84.7	87.4	92.2	...	99.0	94.3	97.9
Canary Islands	97.0	90.0	90.5	95.3	94.3	97.9	95.6
Cantabria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Castilla-La Mancha	95.3	96.1	95.6	94.0	97.9	96.7	94.7
Castilla and Leon	98.3	95.2	97.8	97.9	96.0	95.5	97.5
Catalonia	99.3	99.6	98.6	98.4	99.2	98.8	99.0
Com. Valenciana	93.3	94.8	95.1	95.5	97.1	96.7	99.0
Extremadura	97.7	97.4	90.5	94.1	92.0	92.1	92.1
Galicia	97.8	98.0	98.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Madrid	98.0	97.3	96.6	98.3	92.1	94.6	94.4
Murcia	95.2	96.4	98.0	96.9	96.3	97.3	99.0
Navarre	96.3	98.0	95.3	98.1	100.0	99.2	97.7
Basque Country	96.3	96.4	98.2	97.5	96.9	96.3	97.1
La Rioja	92.9	92.9	96.1	96.1	96.3	96.5	97.6
Ceuta	93.2	62.2	97.1	...	...	100.0	...
Melilla	91.4	97.8	97.7	97.0	100.0	100.0	98.4

... No data.

Figure 5.1. Trend in rate of infant mortality (IM), neonatal mortality (NM), post-neonatal mortality (PNM) and perinatal mortality (PerM). Spain, 1990-2007

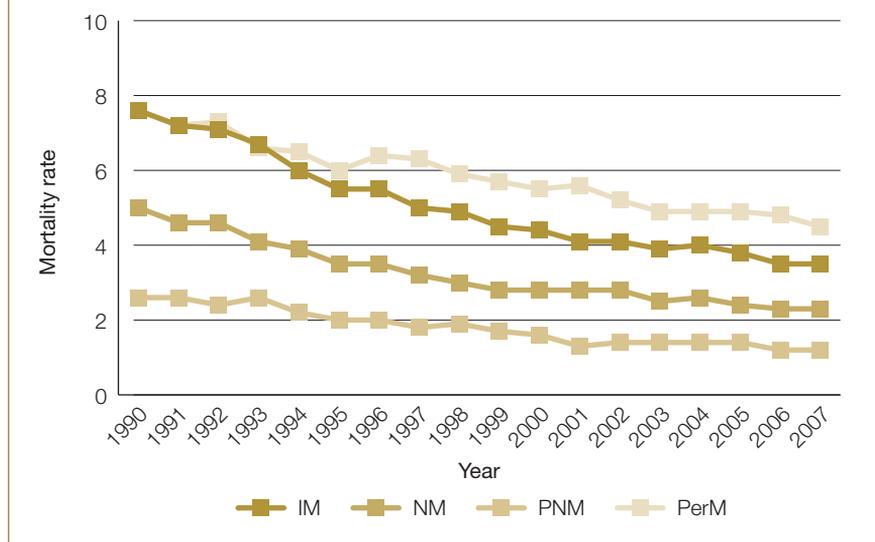


Figure 5.2. Infant mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007.

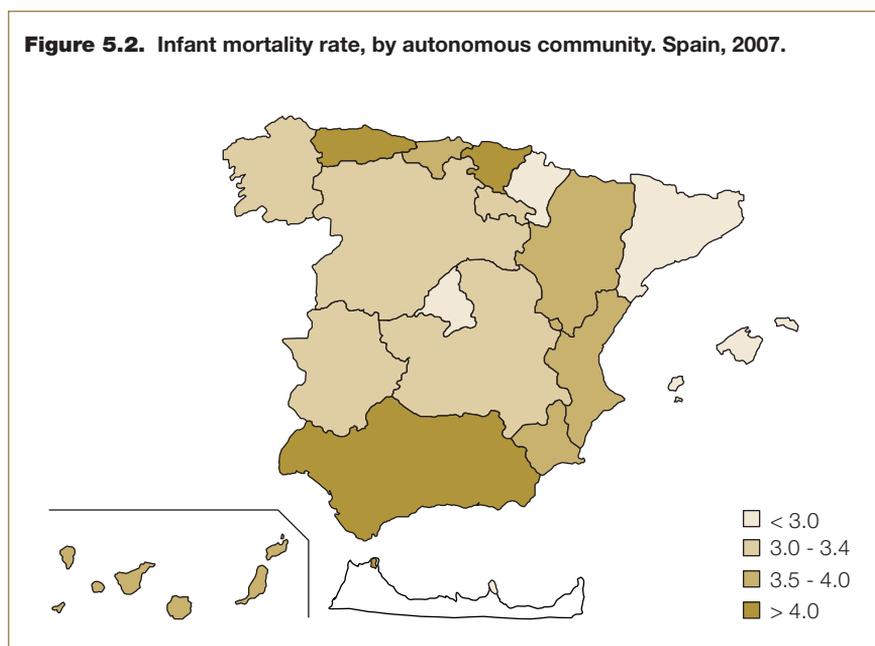


Figure 5.3. Perinatal mortality rate, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007.

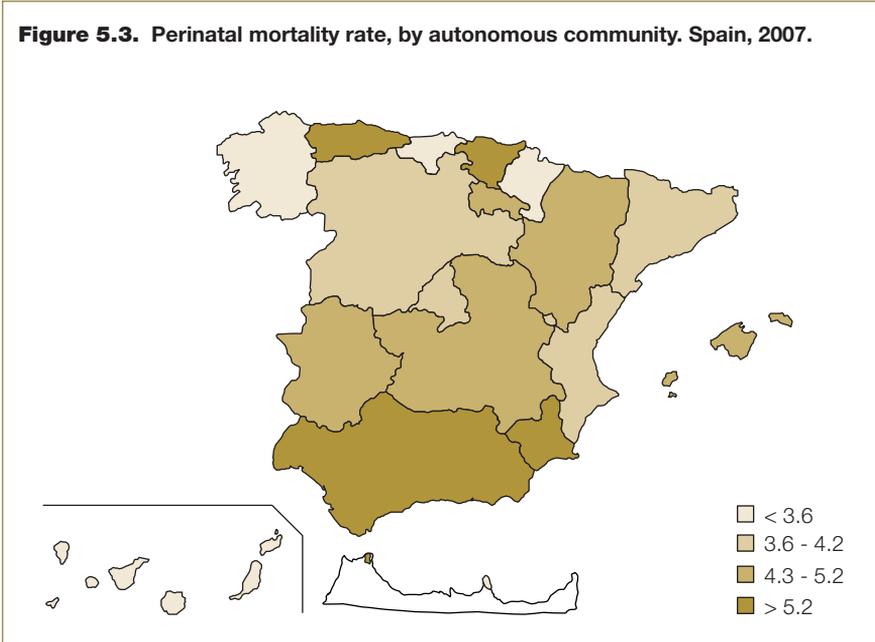


Figure 5.4. Trend in percentage of births to mothers under 20 years and over 34 years of age. Spain, 1990-2007

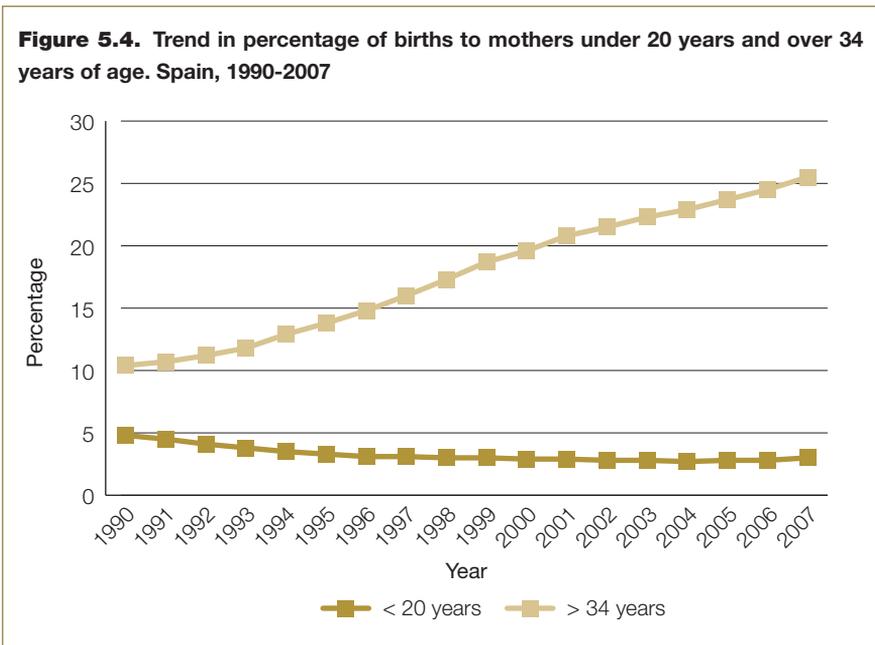


Figure 5.5. Trend in percentage of premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation) and trend in percentage of term births (37 or more weeks gestation) weighing less than 2,500 grams. Spain, 1996-2007

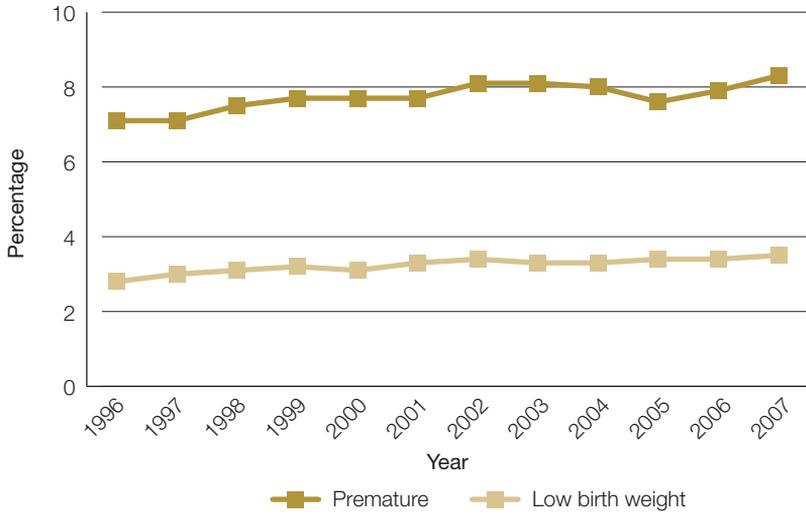


Figure 5.6. Trend in rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 women, by age. Spain, 1990-2007

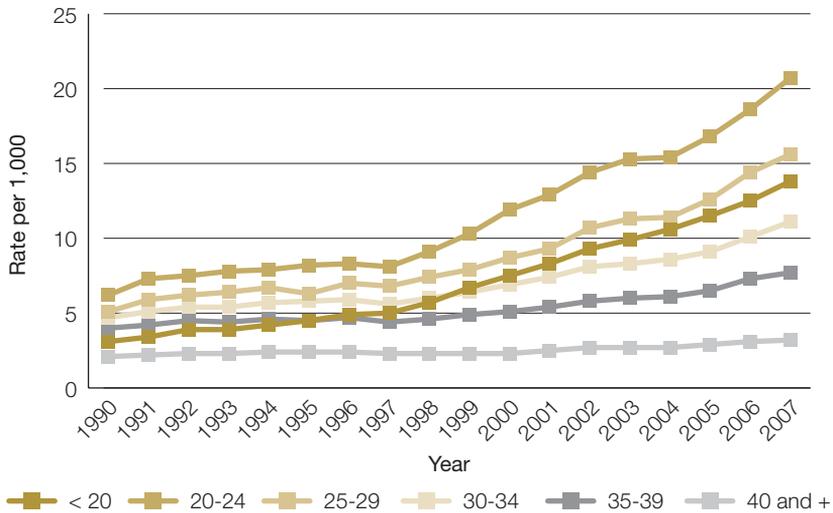


Figure 5.7. Number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, by autonomous community. Spain, 2007



6. Health-related habits and lifestyle

6.1. Smoking

Smoking continues to be the leading cause of avoidable death in Spain, despite the continuous reduction in the number of tobacco-related deaths since the 1990s.

Together with data on cigarette sales, which are useful for international comparisons and for the analysis of long time series, information on the frequency of smoking in a population and the prevalence in the overall population and in different sociodemographic subgroups is obtained from health surveys. Survey instruments for the measure of different smoking-related aspects are highly standardised, therefore the results obtained in different countries can be compared with some validity. National health surveys conducted periodically on representative samples of the Spanish population since 1987 are the information source for the study of the frequency, distribution and trends in smoking behaviour.

Some 29.5% of the Spanish population aged 16 years and over (35.3% of men and 23.9% of women) smoked in the year 2006/07. Compared to 2001, this percentage represents an absolute reduction of 5% in the overall population and 7% in men, while the decline in women between those two years was 3%. The smaller decline observed among women was due to the increased prevalence of smoking between 2001 and 2006/07 in women over 64 years of age, and especially in those aged 45-64, an age group in which the percentage of smokers increased by 5%.

In 2006/07 cigarette consumption was more frequent among men, except for the 16-24 year age group, in which smoking prevalence was slightly higher among women; these gender differences increased with age (figure 6.1).

By autonomous community (figure 6.2), in the year 2006/07 the highest prevalence of cigarette consumption was observed in Cantabria, with an age-adjusted prevalence of 35%, followed by the Valencian Community (34.4%), Murcia (33.1%) and the Canary Islands (31.4%). The Basque Country, with 25% of smokers, Castilla and Leon, with 26.6%, and Galicia, with 27.1%, reported the lowest prevalences. With regard to the trend between 2001 and 2006/07, the percentage of the smoking population declined in all autonomous communities, with the largest reductions in the Basque Country, Madrid, and Ceuta and Melilla.

The percentage of the population that smokes 20 or more cigarettes a day (heavy smokers) constitutes a special risk group for developing

smoking-related complications, given the clear dose-response relation between the exposure factor and its consequences. In Spain in the year 2006-07, 10.9% of the population aged 16 years and over reported being heavy smokers, a percentage that was higher in men (15.3%) than in women (6.8%). There was a downward trend in prevalence between 2001 and 2006/07, with an absolute reduction of 5% in the population overall, about 7% in men, and 3% in women. The smaller decline in women was due to the 45-64 year age group, in which the prevalence of smokers increased slightly between 2001 and 2006/07.

The autonomous communities with the highest age-adjusted prevalence of heavy smokers in 2006-07 (figure 6.3) were Ceuta and Melilla (15.7%), the Canary Islands (13.9%) and Cantabria (13.6%), while Navarre, with 8.4% of heavy smokers, the Basque Country, with 8.5% and Catalonia, with 9.6%, were the communities where the frequency of this high-risk behaviour was lowest. The trend between 2001 and 2006/07 was downward in all communities, with the greatest reduction seen in Madrid and Catalonia, communities in which the prevalence of heavy smokers declined by 7% in absolute terms during the period analysed.

6.2. Alcohol consumption

Per capita alcohol consumption, an indirect indicator of population consumption of alcoholic beverages based on production and foreign trade data, despite its limitations, continues to be a widely used indicator for the study of trends and international comparisons. Estimates for Spain, which indicate a consumption of 11.7 litres of pure alcohol per person in 2003, show a continuous decline in consumption since the early 1980s (figure 6.4).

Information from population surveys is needed to obtain the population prevalence of alcohol consumption and to study its distribution by sociodemographic groups. Measuring alcohol consumption by survey is more complex than measuring cigarette consumption, since consumption of alcoholic beverages is highly variable. Moreover, since several measurement instruments exist, the choice of instrument, or the introduction of modifications, however small, in the same instrument, makes it extremely difficult to compare studies. Furthermore, epidemiologic criteria are less stable than in the case of cigarette consumption: excessive consumption was initially considered to be more than 100 cc of absolute alcohol per day, but was subsequently reduced to 50 cc, although considerations of what constitutes a “risk drinker” are subject to sociodemographic and individual variations that make the term difficult to

define. Despite these difficulties in measuring alcohol consumption, surveys are still the most valid way to study this habit so deeply ingrained in our societies. In Spain, the national health interview surveys carried out by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs since 1987 make it possible to study the prevalence of alcohol consumption.

Between 2001 and 2006/07 the age-adjusted percentage of non-drinkers in the population increased in Spanish adults, rising from 30.9% in the former year to 41.6% in the latter. This upward trend in the non-drinkers population was seen in both men and women, although the difference between the two sexes is very large: whereas 27.7% of men reported no alcohol consumption in 2006/07, the percentage in women was 54.7%.

By age (figure 6.5), this upward trend in the non-drinkers population was observed in all age groups, although the largest increases were registered in the younger age groups. The increase in non-drinkers population was observed in both men and women, and in both sexes the increase was larger among the younger groups.

By autonomous community, important differences were observed in the percentage of non-drinkers in 2006/07 (figure 6.6). Whereas the age-adjusted percentage was 34.5%, 34.9% and 35.1% in Navarre, the Valencian Community and Murcia, respectively, Ceuta and Melilla, with 67% of non-drinkers, together with the Canary Islands (47.3%) and Extremadura (46.4%) were the communities with the highest percentage of non-drinkers. There was an upward trend in the percentage of non-drinkers between 2001 and 2006/07 in the great majority of autonomous communities, with a slight decrease seen only in the communities of La Rioja and Galicia.

Excessive alcohol consumption is a clearer indication of risk behaviour for health than the consumption of alcohol in any amount. Its measurement, however, is more subject to slight modifications in the measurement instrument and to variations in the definition of risk drinker, which limits trend analysis to some degree. Nevertheless, all indications are that this risk behaviour is decreasing in the overall population of Spanish adults. In 2006/07, the percentage of the population that reported drinking more than 50 cc of pure alcohol a day was 2.5% (4.5% in men and 0.6% in women), an absolute reduction of 4.6% compared to 2001.

By age, the largest percentage of population consuming more than 50 cc/day of pure alcohol in 2006-07 was observed in men in the 45-64 year age group (6.5%) and in women aged 16-24 (1.0%). By autonomous community, the largest age-adjusted percentages of risk drinkers in 2006/07 were observed in Castilla-La Mancha (4.7%), Galicia (4.2%), Navarre (3.5%) and Asturias (3.4%), while the communities with the smallest

percentage of heavy drinkers were Aragon (1%), Castilla and Leon (1.3%) and Cantabria (1.4%).

6.3. Consumption of other drugs

The sources of information in Spain for the study of the frequency and distribution of drug consumption are population surveys and the State Information System on Drug Abuse, an information system developed by the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs in collaboration with the autonomous governments, which aims to identify temporal and geographic trends in drug consumption. It is based on the use of indirect indicators (like the number of admissions to treatment for opiate or cocaine abuse or dependency) that are included within the framework of a reporting system.

Figure 6.7 shows the trend from 1996 to 2006 in the number of cases of admissions to outpatient treatment for consumption of psychoactive substances in general, and opiates and cocaine in particular, per 100,000 population aged 15-64 years. A clear downward trend can be seen in both rates of treatment admissions, which fell from 197.3 per 100,000 in 1996 to 162.6 in 2006 in the case of all psychoactive substances, and from 188 to 139 per 100,000 during the same period in the case of opiates and cocaine. With regard to the characteristics of cases of treatment admissions in 2006 due to psychoactive substances overall, they were primarily men (84% versus 16% in women) in the 25-39 year age group, with a mean age of about 33 years, which has been increasing since 1996; the most frequent drug motivating admission was cocaine, followed by heroin and cannabis. It should be noted that since 1996 the relative importance of heroin as the cause of demand for treatment has been declining, while cocaine and cannabis have been rising in importance.

Population surveys are the information source used to directly obtain the prevalence of drug use in a population. Their main limitation — the problem of obtaining a representative sample due to the fact that a large proportion of drug users are a population difficult to access — is partly compensated by the greater precision of the estimates. According to some of these estimates, the drug most frequently consumed by teenagers in 2006 was cannabis. Some 29.8% of the population aged 14-18 years reported using this drug in the last 12 months (31.6% of men and 28.2% of women), and 36.2% (38% of men 34.6% of women) had used it at some time in their lives. After cannabis, the drugs most often used in the last year varied by sex: for teenage boys the next two most frequent drugs were cocaine (5.2%)

and the hallucinogens (4.1%), and for teenage girls they were sleeping pills/tranquillizers (5.8%) and cocaine (3.1%).

6.4. Leisure-time physical activity

One of the most popular healthy behaviours and habits in recent years has been physical exercise, whose scientifically proven health benefits seem to be fully in the public consciousness. A number of epidemiological studies have consistently shown the relation between level of physical activity and reduced risk of morbidity and mortality from coronary diseases, diabetes mellitus, colon cancer or arterial hypertension.

In addition to a series of indirect indicators related with resource availability, the best way to estimate the percentage of the population that engages in regular physical exercise are health surveys. Although the instruments to measure this activity are highly varied and in some cases involve certain complexity, it is relatively easy to estimate the percentage of persons who say they are inactive or sedentary, that is, the percentage of those who report not doing any type of routine physical exercise, without entering into such aspects as the intensity, frequency or type of activity. This type of information is available in most health surveys conducted in representative population samples.

According to estimates made from the national health surveys carried out by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs, 39.4% of persons aged 16 years and over (36.4% of men and 42.4% of women) reported in 2006/07 that they were sedentary in their leisure time. Although this percentage has decreased in both men and women since 2001, evaluation of the trend in sedentarism in Spain should be made with some caution due to variations in the measurement instrument used.

By autonomous community (figure 6.8), a certain geographic pattern can be observed in which Ceuta and Melilla (60.5%), La Rioja (59.3%), Murcia (48.5%) and Andalusia (46.5%) are the communities with the largest age-adjusted percentage of sedentary population. In contrast, Navarre, with 29.5% of inactive population, the Valencian Community (33.3%), and Aragon (33.8%) were the communities with the lowest percentage of sedentary population in 2006/07.

6.5. Obesity

Obesity is considered to be the second leading cause of avoidable death, after smoking. Together with sedentarism, obesity is one of the principal

risk factors for a wide number of diseases and health problems, including hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, adult-onset diabetes, coronary diseases, some types of cancer and many other chronic diseases.

Body mass index (BMI), despite its limitations in distinguishing between different body components, is the method of choice in both clinical and epidemiological practice to estimate the percentage of the obese population. Calculated as weight in kilos divided by height in metres squared, an individual with BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² is considered to be obese. Although the national health surveys conducted in Spain since the late 1980s have obtained BMI based on self-reports of weight and height (and not by direct measurement), which involves certain limitations in making precise estimates of the magnitude of the problem, they are valid for the study of trends.

The frequency of obesity in the Spanish population has been rising since the late 1980s. Between 2001 and 2006-07, the age-adjusted percentage of the obese population aged 20 years and over rose from 13.6% to 15.3%, an increase that was more notable in men (12.8% in 2001 and 15.6% in 2006-07) than in women (14.4% and 15.0%), and which was seen in all age groups (figure 6.9). As the same figure shows, the frequency of obesity increases with age, reaching over 20% of the population in 2006/07 after age 55.

By autonomous community, important differences were seen in the age-adjusted percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a BMI ≥ 30 kg/m². Whereas in Murcia, Andalusia, Ceuta and Melilla, and Extremadura the prevalence in 2006/07 was 18% or higher, the percentage was barely over 12% in the Balearic Islands, Castilla and Leon, and Madrid, and was 10.6% in La Rioja. Figure 6.10 shows a certain geographic pattern in the distribution of obesity in Spain, with a higher percentage of obesity in the south.

6.6. Diet and nutrition

There are currently no studies of nutrition in representative samples of the Spanish population that allow estimation of certain qualitative and quantitative characteristics of population diet, one of the lifestyle-related aspects with the strongest influence on health. There are, however, household surveys that estimate consumption indirectly based on expenditures (household budget surveys) and food balance sheets, which estimate consumption based on food production and foreign trade data.

According to estimates from these food balance sheets, energy intake in the Spanish population increased by 25% between 1970 and

2003 (figure 6.11), rising from 2,734 calories per person and day to 3,421. This increase was largest in the decade of the 1970s. Between 1970 and the late 1980s, calorie intake in the Spanish population increased by 17%, whereas after 1990, the relative increase was about 5%. With respect to fats, the percentage of calorie intake due to this type of nutrient rose from 29% in 1970 to 41.2% in 2003, which represents a relative increase of over 40%. The same as with mean calorie intake, the increase occurred mainly before the 1990s, and especially between 1970 and 1980. From 1990 to 2003, the percentage of intake due to fats increased by 8%.

One indicator of dietary quality is fruit and vegetable consumption, which increased in Spain by 19% between 1970 and 2003. However, this consumption has been declining since the early 1990s: from 326 kilos of fruits and vegetables consumed per person and year in 1990, to 256 kilos in 2003.

Table 6.1.1. Number of cigarettes smoked per person and year. Spain, 1970-2008

	Number of cigarettes
1970	1,616.7
1971	1,666.3
1972	1,608.7
1973	1,616.5
1974	1,712.2
1975	1,809.6
1976	1,742.9
1977	1,849.0
1978	1,903.4
1979	2,196.2
1980	...
1981	1,853.5
1982	1,748.9
1983	2,043.0
1984	2,203.8
1985	2,111.9
1986	2,126.2
1987	2,258.8
1988	2,218.8
1989	1,955.2
1990	1,952.4
1991	2,242.5
1992	1,955.7
1993	2,037.0
1994	2,158.7
1995	2,086.1
1996	2,081.3
1997	2,122.5
1998	2,382.0
1999	2,347.0
2000	2,464.4
2001	2,586.0
2002	2,566.3
2003	2,571.6
2004	2,555.4
2005	2,498.2
2006	2,391.5
2007	2,376.3
2008	2,321.2

... Sin datos.

Table 6.1.2. Percentage of smokers in the population, by age and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	34.5	29.5	42.4	35.3	27.3	23.9
16-24	41.8	31.9	40.9	31.1	42.7	32.7
25-44	48.2	38.9	52.8	43.6	43.6	33.9
45-64	29.8	29.8	42.8	37.0	17.5	22.8
65 and +	9.3	8.3	19.2	15.4	2.0	3.1
Age-adjusted percentage	34.9	30.0	42.5	35.2	28.0	25.0

Table 6.1.3. Percentage of smokers in the population, by education level and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	34.5	29.5	42.2	35.3	27.3	23.9
No education	15.1	16.8	31.3	30.0	4.8	8.1
First level	25.3	27.3	38.6	35.7	14.3	19.7
Second level	44.0	34.9	47.8	38.5	40.0	31.2
Third level	34.8	30.4	35.5	32.0	34.0	28.5
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	34.9	30.0	42.5	35.2	28.0	25.0
No education	33.6	31.8	54.6	42.6	19.7	22.4
First level	36.2	32.5	48.0	39.3	25.8	26.2
Second level	37.9	32.2	43.6	36.4	32.1	27.8
Third level	32.3	28.5	33.4	30.1	30.7	26.6

Table 6.1.4. Percentage of smokers in the population, by autonomous community and sex. Population aged 16 years and older. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	34.5	29.5	42.2	35.3	27.3	23.9
Andalusia	34.7	31.0	42.9	37.5	27.0	24.6
Aragon	31.7	28.5	41.7	32.5	22.2	24.5
Asturias	29.8	27.8	36.5	28.8	23.8	27.0
Balearic Islands	35.3	30.3	40.3	37.5	30.6	23.1
Canary Islands	37.1	32.7	47.9	40.6	26.5	24.8
Cantabria	35.5	33.9	44.4	37.9	27.0	30.2
Castilla-La Mancha	32.6	29.7	37.7	37.3	27.6	22.1
Castilla and Leon	31.3	24.7	40.0	30.2	23.0	19.3
Catalonia	34.4	28.2	43.6	34.9	25.6	21.7
Valencian Community	36.2	34.0	44.9	38.9	28.1	29.1
Extremadura	33.1	26.9	41.7	31.2	24.9	22.7
Galicia	29.7	25.3	37.6	33.1	22.5	18.1
Madrid	38.2	30.0	42.6	33.3	34.2	26.9
Murcia	38.1	33.9	45.4	40.7	31.0	27.0
Navarre	32.8	28.4	38.5	34.7	27.5	22.3
Basque Country	34.6	24.3	40.1	30.4	29.5	18.4
La Rioja	33.0	30.1	40.3	36.1	25.9	24.1
Ceuta and Melilla	36.2	28.3	41.2	37.5	31.1	19.4
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	34.9	30.0	42.4	35.2	28.0	25.0
Andalusia	34.3	31.0	43.0	37.4	26.4	24.9
Aragon	33.7	30.1	43.1	33.2	24.7	27.3
Asturias	31.8	30.0	37.5	29.6	26.6	30.6
Balearic Islands	35.2	29.8	39.6	36.5	31.3	23.1
Canary Islands	36.2	31.4	47.1	38.9	25.7	24.0
Cantabria	36.4	34.9	45.1	38.0	28.5	32.4
Castilla-La Mancha	33.6	30.9	38.8	38.5	29.0	23.5
Castilla and Leon	33.4	26.6	41.9	31.5	25.1	21.8
Catalonia	35.0	28.5	43.9	34.5	26.8	22.7
Valencian Community	36.1	34.4	45.1	39.0	28.0	30.1
Extremadura	34.0	28.3	42.6	32.2	25.8	24.6
Galicia	30.9	27.1	38.1	34.1	24.5	20.5
Madrid	38.3	29.9	42.2	32.4	35.0	27.7
Murcia	37.4	33.1	44.9	39.3	30.5	27.0
Navarre	33.8	29.2	39.4	34.9	28.7	23.5
Basque Country	35.2	25.0	40.4	30.5	30.7	19.9
La Rioja	34.3	31.1	41.7	36.1	27.4	25.9
Ceuta and Melilla	36.6	28.4	42.5	38.2	31.4	19.4

Table 6.1.5. Percentage of heavy smokers (20 or more cigarettes/day) in the population, by sex and age. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	15.5	10.9	22.0	15.3	9.4	6.8
16-24	10.6	6.9	12.5	9.0	8.6	4.7
25-44	23.8	14.4	30.5	18.5	17.1	10.2
45-64	15.9	13.6	25.5	19.7	7.1	7.6
65 and +	3.3	2.5	7.1	4.6	0.6	0.9
Age-adjusted percentage	16.2	11.2	22.8	15.4	10.0	7.1

Table 6.1.6. Percentage of heavy smokers (20 or more cigarettes/day), by educational level and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	15.5	10.9	22.0	15.3	9.4	6.8
No education	8.2	7.3	18.5	14.3	1.9	2.8
First level	12.7	12.1	21.5	18.2	5.6	6.7
Second level	19.4	12.2	24.7	15.9	13.8	8.2
Third level	13.3	9.3	15.7	11.3	10.6	7.1
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	16.2	11.2	22.8	15.4	10.0	7.1
No education	18.3	15.7	34.5	23.9	7.3	8.3
First level	19.1	14.4	29.1	20.0	10.2	8.8
Second level	17.9	12.1	23.6	16.0	12.0	8.0
Third level	12.5	9.0	14.5	10.6	9.9	7.0

Table 6.1.7. Percentage of heavy smokers (20 or more cigarettes/day) in the population, by autonomous community and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	15.5	10.9	22.0	15.3	9.4	6.8
Andalusia	16.3	11.3	24.8	16.1	8.3	6.6
Aragon	16.2	11.8	24.3	15.7	8.6	8.0
Asturias	12.2	11.2	17.3	14.7	7.6	8.1
Balearic Islands	16.0	12.2	20.9	17.9	11.4	6.6
Canary Islands	19.0	14.2	27.3	20.8	11.0	7.8
Cantabria	17.1	13.1	21.3	17.0	13.1	9.4
Castilla-La Mancha	12.8	12.2	20.5	17.8	5.5	6.6
Castilla and Leon	12.5	9.4	18.9	14.7	6.4	4.3
Catalonia	15.5	9.4	22.3	13.0	9.2	5.9
Valencian Community	16.7	12.7	24.1	16.7	10.1	8.8
Extremadura	14.3	9.4	21.3	12.6	7.7	6.3
Galicia	13.5	9.2	18.5	13.9	9.0	4.8
Madrid	18.0	11.4	23.2	14.6	13.2	8.3
Murcia	14.4	12.4	21.5	17.1	7.6	7.7
Navarre	13.6	8.3	17.6	12.2	9.8	4.4
Basque Country	12.2	8.3	14.7	12.1	9.9	4.7
La Rioja	14.5	9.4	19.9	13.2	9.4	5.6
Ceuta and Melilla	17.5	15.5	19.4	24.3	15.5	7.1
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	16.2	11.2	22.8	15.4	10.0	7.1
Andalusia	16.9	11.6	25.7	16.4	8.6	6.8
Aragon	17.6	12.5	25.6	16.1	9.7	8.9
Asturias	13.3	11.9	18.0	15.1	8.9	8.9
Balearic Islands	16.3	12.1	21.1	17.6	11.9	6.6
Canary Islands	19.3	13.9	27.6	20.0	11.1	7.7
Cantabria	18.2	13.6	22.2	17.2	14.5	10.1
Castilla-La Mancha	13.8	13.0	21.5	18.6	6.1	7.1
Castilla and Leon	14.0	10.1	20.6	15.2	7.4	4.9
Catalonia	16.3	9.6	22.9	12.9	10.1	6.2
Valencian Community	17.4	13.2	25.0	17.3	10.6	9.2
Extremadura	15.2	10.1	22.0	13.3	8.4	7.0
Galicia	14.2	9.9	19.0	14.5	9.9	5.5
Madrid	18.5	11.4	23.6	14.4	13.9	8.5
Murcia	14.9	12.5	22.2	17.0	7.7	7.9
Navarre	14.1	8.4	18.4	12.2	10.2	4.5
Basque Country	12.7	8.5	14.9	12.1	10.6	5.0
La Rioja	15.5	9.7	21.1	13.3	10.4	5.9
Ceuta and Melilla	18.1	15.7	20.2	24.4	16.2	7.5

Table 6.2.1. Consumption of pure alcohol (in litres), by person and year. Spain, 1970-2003

	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits
1970	16.1	1.9	7.4	2.3
1971	16.0	1.8	7.2	2.5
1972	17.3	1.8	8.0	2.6
1973	19.0	2.1	9.0	2.6
1974	19.5	2.2	9.2	2.6
1975	19.6	2.4	9.1	2.7
1976	18.9	2.4	8.5	2.8
1977	18.0	2.4	7.8	2.9
1978	19.2	2.6	8.4	3.0
1979	18.6	2.7	7.8	3.1
1980	18.6	2.7	7.8	3.2
1981	17.5	2.8	7.1	3.2
1982	17.0	2.9	6.8	3.0
1983	16.9	2.9	6.8	3.0
1984	15.1	3.0	5.8	2.8
1985	15.1	3.1	5.8	2.8
1986	15.0	3.1	5.6	2.9
1987	15.0	3.3	5.5	2.9
1988	14.0	3.4	4.9	2.8
1989	13.8	3.6	4.6	2.8
1990	13.4	3.6	4.5	2.7
1991	13.2	3.6	4.5	2.7
1992	12.5	3.5	4.0	2.7
1993	12.0	3.3	4.1	2.5
1994	11.6	3.3	3.9	2.5
1995	11.4	3.3	3.7	2.5
1996	11.1	3.3	3.6	2.4
1997	12.0	3.3	4.2	2.6
1998	11.9	3.4	4.3	2.5
1999	11.6	3.5	4.1	2.4
2000	11.4	3.6	3.8	2.4
2001	11.4	3.8	3.6	2.4
2002	11.2	3.7	3.6	2.4
2003	11.7	3.9	3.7	2.4

Table 6.2.2. Percentage of non-drinkers in the population, by age and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	31.5	41.9	19.5	27.7	42.7	55.6
16-24	27.7	40.3	23.8	34.0	31.9	46.9
25-44	23.2	36.5	13.4	24.8	32.9	48.9
45-64	30.8	40.6	17.7	25.6	43.3	55.2
65 and +	50.9	56.1	31.7	33.8	65.2	72.7
Age-adjusted percentage	30.9	41.6	19.1	27.7	41.6	54.7

Table 6.2.3. Percentage of non-drinkers in the population, by educational level and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	31.5	41.9	19.5	27.7	42.7	55.6
No education	54.8	61.7	31.5	38.9	69.5	76.7
First level	38.2	47.6	22.2	30.2	51.5	63.3
Second level	25.5	37.9	17.8	27.0	33.6	49.5
Third level	18.8	30.8	12.9	22.0	25.4	40.7
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	30.9	41.6	19.1	27.7	41.6	54.7
No education	47.1	63.9	24.6	48.1	62.1	76.4
First level	35.1	46.0	20.7	30.2	47.6	60.9
Second level	26.8	38.3	18.6	26.6	35.3	50.6
Third level	19.8	31.9	13.5	23.3	28.3	43.2

Table 6.2.4. Percentage of non-drinkers in the population, by autonomous community and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	31.5	41.9	19.6	27.7	42.8	55.6
Andalusia	37.4	44.3	24.1	31.1	49.7	57.1
Aragon	34.0	39.8	18.4	23.6	48.7	55.7
Asturias	41.8	42.9	24.7	28.2	57.2	56.2
Balearic Islands	29.2	36.8	22.2	24.9	35.9	48.7
Canary Islands	32.1	46.8	18.8	30.7	45.0	62.7
Cantabria	31.5	44.0	17.6	29.8	44.7	57.5
Castilla-La Mancha	29.9	41.6	15.9	25.5	43.3	57.8
Castilla and Leon	34.9	42.5	18.5	22.6	50.7	61.8
Catalonia	24.1	41.9	16.3	28.0	31.5	55.6
Valencian Community	28.4	35.2	19.0	23.2	37.3	46.9
Extremadura	40.9	47.8	20.2	28.4	60.5	66.7
Galicia	41.1	38.1	26.3	25.4	54.3	49.7
Madrid	22.9	45.5	14.1	31.2	30.9	58.6
Murcia	27.4	34.7	15.1	21.4	39.0	48.1
Navarre	31.3	35.1	16.2	18.7	45.8	51.2
Basque Country	34.0	43.4	22.8	30.7	44.6	55.3
La Rioja	46.0	39.8	32.3	25.5	59.1	54.2
Ceuta and Melilla	46.6	67.6	37.0	60.8	56.2	74.1
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	30.9	41.6	19.2	27.7	41.6	54.7
Andalusia	37.0	44.4	23.6	30.9	49.1	56.7
Aragon	32.3	38.7	17.8	23.5	45.7	53.5
Asturias	39.8	40.9	23.7	27.8	54.2	52.4
Balearic Islands	28.7	36.9	22.3	25.3	34.5	48.4
Canary Islands	32.5	47.3	18.9	30.7	45.2	63.4
Cantabria	30.6	43.4	17.3	29.7	42.8	56.1
Castilla-La Mancha	28.9	41.0	15.2	25.5	41.5	56.2
Castilla and Leon	33.2	40.4	17.6	21.8	48.3	58.6
Catalonia	23.5	41.6	15.9	28.1	30.6	54.6
Valencian Community	28.3	34.9	19.3	23.4	36.4	46.2
Extremadura	39.6	46.4	19.2	27.4	58.9	64.9
Galicia	40.0	37.3	25.5	24.8	53.1	49.0
Madrid	22.5	45.5	14.0	31.2	30.0	58.4
Murcia	26.9	35.1	14.6	22.0	38.1	48.0
Navarre	30.8	34.5	15.7	18.6	44.8	49.9
Basque Country	33.5	42.7	22.6	30.7	43.6	53.8
La Rioja	45.3	38.8	31.6	25.2	58.0	53.0
Ceuta and Melilla	46.7	66.8	35.8	59.1	56.7	73.9

Table 6.2.5. Percentage of heavy drinkers (*), by age and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	6.7	2.4	13.0	4.3	0.9	0.6
16-24	3.2	1.2	5.8	1.4	0.5	1.0
25-44	8.0	2.1	14.7	3.6	1.3	0.5
45-64	9.1	3.5	17.5	6.5	1.0	0.6
65 and +	4.0	2.2	9.2	4.7	0.2	0.4
Age-adjusted percentage	7.1	2.5	13.6	4.5	0.9	0.6

(*) Heavy drinker: Individual who reports drinking more than 50 cc of absolute alcohol per day.

Table 6.2.6. Crude and adjusted percentage of heavy drinkers (*), by educational level and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	6.7	2.4	13.0	4.3	0.9	0.6
No education	5.3	2.6	13.6	6.2	0.1	0.3
First level	7.3	2.8	15.6	5.3	0.5	0.4
Second level	7.2	2.3	12.9	3.7	1.3	0.9
Third level	5.0	1.9	8.5	3.3	1.1	0.4
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	7.1	2.5	13.6	4.5	0.9	0.6
No education	9.3	2.7	22.5	5.6	0.3	0.4
First level	7.8	2.7	15.9	5.1	0.7	0.4
Second level	7.7	2.7	13.8	4.5	1.3	0.8
Third level	5.2	2.3	8.4	3.6	1.0	0.6

(*) Heavy drinker: Individual who reports drinking more than 50 cc of absolute alcohol per day.

Table 6.2.7. Crude and adjusted percentage of heavy drinkers (*), by autonomous community and sex. Population aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	6.7	2.4	13.0	4.3	0.9	0.6
Andalusia	7.4	2.0	14.8	3.6	0.6	0.6
Aragon	10.0	1.0	19.6	1.8	0.8	0.2
Asturias	8.2	3.3	16.5	5.8	0.7	1.1
Balearic Islands	5.3	1.9	9.1	3.3	1.7	0.6
Canary Islands	4.1	1.6	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.4
Cantabria	9.1	1.3	17.6	2.7	1.0	0.1
Castilla-La Mancha	7.2	4.6	13.8	8.8	1.0	0.3
Castilla and Leon	9.3	1.3	18.2	2.6	0.8	0.1
Catalonia	5.3	2.1	10.2	3.4	0.5	0.8
Valencian Community	5.4	3.0	10.3	5.6	0.8	0.6
Extremadura	10.4	2.0	21.1	3.8	0.2	0.3
Galicia	8.6	4.0	16.6	7.8	1.3	0.6
Madrid	6.1	2.5	11.1	4.4	1.6	0.8
Murcia	6.0	1.8	11.2	2.5	1.0	1.1
Navarre	7.3	3.4	14.4	6.1	0.5	0.8
Basque Country	5.1	2.6	8.7	5.1	1.8	0.2
La Rioja	3.5	1.6	6.6	2.9	0.5	0.2
Ceuta and Melilla	4.7	2.5	9.4	4.7	0.0	0.3
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	7.1	2.5	13.6	4.5	1.0	0.6
Andalusia	7.9	2.1	15.6	3.7	0.7	0.5
Aragon	10.5	1.0	20.4	1.8	0.8	0.2
Asturias	8.6	3.4	17.1	5.8	0.8	1.1
Balearic Islands	5.6	2.0	9.6	3.4	1.8	0.6
Canary Islands	4.3	1.6	9.0	2.9	0.0	0.4
Cantabria	9.4	1.4	18.4	2.8	1.0	0.1
Castilla-La Mancha	7.7	4.7	14.4	9.0	1.1	0.3
Castilla and Leon	10.2	1.3	19.4	2.5	0.9	0.1
Catalonia	5.6	2.1	10.8	3.4	0.5	0.8
Valencian Community	5.6	3.1	10.7	5.9	0.7	0.5
Extremadura	11.0	2.2	22.1	4.1	0.2	0.4
Galicia	8.9	4.2	17.1	8.0	1.5	0.6
Madrid	6.3	2.6	11.4	4.6	1.7	0.8
Murcia	6.4	2.0	12.1	2.7	1.0	1.2
Navarre	7.7	3.5	15.3	6.1	0.4	0.8
Basque Country	5.2	2.5	8.9	5.1	1.9	0.2
La Rioja	3.7	1.6	7.0	2.9	0.5	0.2
Ceuta and Melilla	5.0	2.7	10.2	5.1	0.0	0.4

(*) Heavy drinker: Individual who reports drinking more than 50 cc of absolute alcohol per day.

Table 6.3.1. Cases admitted to outpatient treatment for consumption of psycho-active substances per 100,000 population aged 15-64 years, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2006.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	181.3	179.3	168.7	175.7	177.9	170.8	162.6
Andalusia	241.6	211.6	193.5	190.8	186.3	181.3	179.3
Aragon	109.5	104.4	82.2	58.6	96.9	90.2	104.8
Asturias	86.3	109.3	85.6	82.1	77.8	69.4	54.5
Balearic Islands	176.0	161.3	183.8	177.4	182.4	176.3	180.0
Canary Islands	472.0	460.1	416.2	418.4	425.3	356.5	278.8
Cantabria	91.9	96.2	73.3	83.8	91.0	97.5	69.4
Castilla-La Mancha	92.2	97.0	92.3	105.9	125.0	93.7	86.4
Castilla and Leon	117.4	114.9	98.0	120.5	137.3	179.9	107.1
Catalonia	164.2	161.2	152.9	154.9	151.7	165.5	145.1
Valencian Community	197.8	196.5	178.1	199.6	235.7	212.7	205.1
Extremadura	186.1	172.3	162.6	115.3	125.6	202.6	116.3
Galicia	182.7	171.5	152.7	190.1	163.9	89.7	179.0
Madrid	162.9	205.7	202.9	89.6	94.8	191.8	156.5
Murcia	168.7	157.7	206.1	51.2	70.3	216.4	22.2
Navarre	32.5	33.1	33.3	250.5	214.9	37.1	198.6
Basque Country	94.4	95.2	96.9	162.3	181.6	123.7	176.4
La Rioja	96.2	73.7	69.4	45.2	68.0	50.3	50.5
Ceuta	307.9	195.9	217.5	233.8	343.5	238.1	255.3
Melilla	219.2	175.3	286.6	339.8	165.5	120.5	155.2

Table 6.3.2. Cases admitted to outpatient treatment for opiate or cocaine consumption per 100,000 population aged 15-64 years, by autonomous community, Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	165.7	160.7	145.4	149.0	149.8	148.9	139.0
Andalusia	222.6	194.0	170.0	163.6	159.5	157.3	151.8
Aragon	87.4	87.4	59.7	47.7	73.7	67.0	75.4
Asturias	82.4	99.4	71.7	73.1	67.1	61.8	48.3
Balearic Islands	169.3	149.8	160.8	152.6	159.5	160.7	158.1
Canary Islands	388.3	349.6	288.2	300.2	268.0	275.8	220.3
Cantabria	90.8	95.7	71.4	81.7	85.7	92.3	66.5
Castilla-La Mancha	86.0	88.2	83.6	95.8	111.6	109.8	72.6
Castilla and Leon	113.2	110.4	90.8	110.1	125.4	125.5	96.5
Catalonia	151.2	147.1	135.1	139.0	133.9	149.7	125.8
Valencian Community	182.2	178.0	154.9	174.1	207.0	189.6	169.3
Extremadura	180.4	165.4	155.5	95.3	103.0	100.9	94.1
Galicia	176.0	163.1	141.9	179.6	153.1	187.1	160.7
Madrid	148.7	183.7	177.7	78.3	80.3	75.1	139.4
Murcia	160.5	146.9	191.5	47.1	62.2	46.0	21.7
Navarre	28.6	29.1	24.9	203.6	183.7	168.6	176.5
Basque Country	82.7	82.4	78.9	149.0	164.8	204.9	162.2
La Rioja	94.0	72.6	64.4	38.7	58.8	26.2	33.3
Ceuta	275.9	178.1	194.0	213.3	292.1	197.5	236.8
Melilla	176.3	147.1	223.9	301.8	143.1	85.0	139.5

Table 6.3.3. General characteristics of cases admitted to treatment for consumption of psychoactive substances. Percent distribution. Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sex							
Men	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.6	84.1
Woman	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.9
Age							
<15	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
15-19	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.1
20-24	15.5	14.7	15.2	15.3	15.0	13.9	12.7
25-29	24.1	21.8	20.9	19.4	19.1	20.0	18.4
30-34	26.6	26.0	24.1	22.2	20.9	20.6	20.4
35-39	17.9	19.2	19.3	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.6
40-44	7.3	8.8	9.2	10.7	11.6	12.0	13.7
>=45	2.7	3.7	4.2	6.0	6.9	7.3	8.7
Mean age	30.9	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.9	31.9	32.7
Mean age at first use	20.6	20.8	21.0	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.3
Mean number of years of use	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.4	12.4
Primary drug motivating treatment							
Heroin	72.2	68.3	58.2	46.4	39.5	36.8	38.2
Other opiates	1.6	0.7	2.5	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.8
Methadone	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4
Cocaine	17.2	19.0	25.5	36.6	41.7	46.9	45.1
Amphetamines	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
MDMA and derivatives	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Hypnotics/sedatives	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1
Cannabis	6.1	7.4	10.2	11.5	12.5	10.9	10.8
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Volatile inhalants	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other substances	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7

Table 6.3.4. General characteristics of cases admitted to treatment for consumption of opiates or cocaine. Percent distribution. Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sex							
Men	84.8	84.7	87.7	84.8	84.6	84.9	84.6
Woman	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.4
Age							
<15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.4
20-24	14.0	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.2	10.9
25-29	24.9	22.6	21.8	19.9	19.5	20.6	18.7
30-34	28.2	27.9	26.6	24.4	23.0	22.3	22.0
35-39	18.9	20.5	21.4	22.0	21.1	20.5	21.7
40-44	7.7	9.4	10.1	11.8	12.9	13.1	15.1
>=45	2.8	3.7	4.3	6.3	7.3	7.7	9.1
Mean age	31.5	32.2	32.5	32.5	33.1	32.9	33.7
Mean age at first use	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.3	20.9	20.7
Mean number of years of use	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.8	12.0	13.0
Primary drug motivating treatment							
Heroin	78.9	76.2	68.5	54.1	46.8	42.7	44.6
Other opiates	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.0
Methadone	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6
Cocaine	18.8	21.2	28.5	42.7	49.3	54.4	52.8

Table 6.3.5. Percentage of persons aged 15-64 years who report any lifetime use of different types of psychoactive substances. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Total				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	8.7	15.4
Cannabis	23.8	29.0	28.6	27.3
Ecstasy	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.3
Hallucinogens	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8
Amphetamines	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8
Cocaine	4.8	5.9	7	8.0
Free-base cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.8
Heroin	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other opiates	0.6	0.4	0.5	...
Volatile inhalants	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1
Men				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	6.4	11.8
Cannabis	31.0	38.2	36.8	34.3
Ecstasy	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.1
Hallucinogens	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.6
Amphetamines	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.5
Cocaine	7.0	9.2	10.5	11.3
Free-base cocaine	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.8
Heroin	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4
Other opiates	0.8	0.8	0.8	...
Volatile inhalants	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8
Women				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	11.1	19.3
Cannabis	16.5	19.7	20.1	20.2
Ecstasy	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9
Amphetamines	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Cocaine	2.5	2.6	3.4	4.5
Free-base cocaine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other opiates	0.3	0.1	0.3	...
Volatile inhalants	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

Table 6.3.6. Percentage of persons aged 15-64 years who report use of different types of psychoactive substances in the last 12 months. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Total				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	5.1	8.6
Hypnotics/sedatives without prescription	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.3
Cannabis	9.2	11.3	11.2	10.1
Ecstasy	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Amphetamines	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
Cocaine	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
Free-base cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
Volatile inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Men				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	3.5	6.8
Hypnotics/sedatives without prescription	2.5	2.9	1.1	1.2
Cannabis	13.0	16.2	15.7	13.6
Ecstasy	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.6
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Amphetamines	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.4
Free-base cocaine	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other opiates	0.3	0.1	0.2	...
Volatile inhalants	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Women				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	6.7	11.5
Hypnotics/sedatives without prescription	3.1	3.3	1.3	1.4
Cannabis	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.6
Ecstasy	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Amphetamines	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Cocaine	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Free-base cocaine	0.0	0.0	0	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other opiates	0.1	0.0	0.0	...
Volatile inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 6.3.7. Percentage of persons age 15-64 years who report use of different types of psychoactive substances in the last 30 days. Spain, 2001-2007

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Total				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	3.7	5.9
Cannabis	6.4	7.6	8.7	7.2
Ecstasy	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Amphetamines	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Cocaine	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6
Free-base cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other opiates	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Volatile inhalants	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Men				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	2.3	4.3
Cannabis	9.4	11.3	12.5	10.0
Ecstasy	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.6
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Amphetamines	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4
Cocaine	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.5
Free-base cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other opiates	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Volatile inhalants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Women				
Hypnotics/sedatives	...	...	5.1	7.5
Cannabis	3.4	3.9	4.7	4.2
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Amphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Free-base cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other opiates	0.1	0.0	0.0	...
Volatile inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.3.8. Percentage of persons aged 14-18 years who report any lifetime use of different types of psychoactive substances. Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2002	2004	2006
Total				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	6.9	6.5	7.0	7.6
Cannabis	33.2	37.5	42.7	36.2
Ecstasy	6.2	6.4	5.0	3.3
Hallucinogens	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.1
Amphetamines	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.4
Cocaine	6.5	7.7	9.0	5.7
Heroin	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0
Volatile inhalants	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.0
Men				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.8
Cannabis	36.2	40.6	45.3	38.0
Ecstasy	7.6	7.0	6.0	4.2
Hallucinogens	7.2	5.6	6.2	5.7
Amphetamines	5.7	6.2	6.0	4.2
Cocaine	8.4	9.0	11.3	6.8
Heroin	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.5
Volatile inhalants	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.1
Women				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	8.6	7.9	8.1	9.2
Cannabis	30.1	34.6	40.2	34.6
Ecstasy	4.8	5.8	3.9	2.5
Hallucinogens	4.4	3.4	3.3	2.7
Amphetamines	3.3	4.9	3.6	2.7
Cocaine	4.5	6.4	6.8	4.7
Heroin	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Volatile inhalants	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.0

(*) Tranquillizers and sleeping pills without medical prescription.

Table 6.3.9. Percentage of persons aged 14-18 years who report use of different types of psychoactive substances in the last 12 months. Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2002	2004	2006
Total				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.8
Cannabis	28.8	32.8	36.6	29.8
Ecstasy	5.2	4.3	2.6	2.4
Hallucinogens	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.8
Amphetamines	3.5	4.1	3.3	2.6
Cocaine	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.1
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8
Volatile inhalants	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8
Men				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.7
Cannabis	32.2	36,2	39.4	31.6
Ecstasy	6.4	4.7	3.3	3.3
Hallucinogens	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.1
Amphetamines	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.3
Cocaine	6.4	7.5	9.4	5.2
Heroin	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2
Inhalables volátiles	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.6
Women				
Hypnotics/sedatives (*)	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.8
Cannabis	25.2	29.8	33.7	28.2
Ecstasy	3.9	3.8	1.9	1.6
Hallucinogens	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.6
Amphetamines	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.0
Cocaine	3.1	5.1	5.1	3.1
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Inhalables volátiles	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1

(*) Tranquillizers and sleeping pills without medical prescription.

Table 6.3.10. Percentage of persons aged 14-18 years who report use of different types of psychoactive substances in the last 30 days. Spain, 2000-2006

	2000	2002	2004	2006
Total				
Hypnotics-sedatives (*)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cannabis	20.8	22.5	25.1	20.1
Ecstasy	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.4
Hallucinogens	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3
Amphetamines	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4
Cocaine	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.3
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Volatile inhalants	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Men				
Hypnotics-sedatives (*)	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Cannabis	24.5	25.8	28.3	22.3
Ecstasy	3.8	2.1	1.9	2.1
Hallucinogens	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.0
Amphetamines	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0
Cocaine	3.4	3.7	5.1	3.1
Heroin	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9
Volatile inhalants	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Women				
Hypnotics-sedatives (*)	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8
Cannabis	16.9	19.6	22.0	18.0
Ecstasy	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7
Hallucinogens	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Amphetamines	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0
Cocaine	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.6
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Volatile inhalants	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6

(*) Tranquillizers and sleeping pills without medical prescription.

Table 6.4.1. Percentage of population that is sedentary in leisure time, by age and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	46.8	39.4	41.2	36.4	52.2	42.4
16-24	37.6	36.1	25.9	28.2	49.9	44.5
25-44	46.5	42.2	42.9	39.5	50.2	45.1
45-64	48.0	38.5	48.0	40.2	48.0	36.8
65 and +	53.3	37.3	41.7	28.6	61.9	43.9
Age-adjusted percentage	47.0	39.4	42.2	36.5	51.4	42.1

Table 6.4.2. Percentage of population that is sedentary in leisure time, by educational level and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	46.8	39.4	41.1	36.4	52.2	42.4
No education	62.4	49.2	56.0	45.3	66.4	51.8
First level	53.1	43.6	49.8	43.4	55.9	43.9
Second level	43.6	38.6	38.1	35.0	49.5	42.3
Third level	32.2	30.6	27.9	27.0	37.1	34.5
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	47.0	39.4	42.2	36.5	51.4	42.1
No education	63.3	51.8	58.4	52.0	66.5	51.1
First level	55.7	46.0	52.2	45.2	58.9	47.0
Second level	43.1	37.4	38.5	34.9	47.9	39.9
Third level	32.5	28.6	27.6	25.9	38.3	32.1

Table 6.4.3. Percentage of population that is sedentary in leisure time, by autonomous community and sex. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	46.8	39.4	41.2	36.4	52.2	42.4
Andalusia	55.5	46.3	47.9	41.7	62.6	50.8
Aragon	46.2	33.5	48.2	28.5	44.2	38.4
Asturias	38.2	34.8	33.6	29.6	42.4	39.5
Balearic Islands	37.3	42.8	31.0	41.2	43.3	44.4
Canary Islands	48.9	40.5	44.4	39.6	53.2	41.3
Cantabria	42.8	41.1	36.8	37.7	48.5	44.4
Castilla-La Mancha	56.0	42.6	48.8	40.2	63.0	45.0
Castilla and Leon	43.0	34.1	38.2	33.3	47.7	34.8
Catalonia	41.0	37.2	36.6	34.9	45.2	39.4
Valencian Community	46.8	33.4	40.6	29.1	52.4	37.5
Extremadura	50.0	45.9	45.3	43.4	54.5	48.2
Galicia	54.4	40.5	47.1	37.8	61.2	42.8
Madrid	41.7	37.6	35.8	33.4	47.2	41.6
Murcia	55.9	48.7	50.8	45.4	60.9	51.9
Navarre	33.6	29.7	30.4	28.4	36.6	31.0
Basque Country	39.6	34.6	33.9	35.1	45.0	34.1
La Rioja	44.8	59.3	40.6	56.7	48.9	62.0
Ceuta and Melilla	56.1	60.1	41.9	55.3	70.6	64.7
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	47.0	39.4	42.3	36.5	51.4	42.1
Andalusia	56.8	46.5	50.1	42.4	62.9	50.1
Aragon	45.7	33.8	48.9	28.9	42.5	38.4
Asturias	39.2	35.1	35.1	29.8	42.2	40.0
Balearic Islands	37.1	42.8	31.7	41.5	42.5	44.0
Canary Islands	49.7	40.5	46.5	39.2	52.9	41.4
Cantabria	42.7	41.5	37.5	37.9	47.9	45.1
Castilla-La Mancha	56.4	34.8	49.8	34.0	62.8	35.4
Castilla and Leon	42.7	42.9	38.8	40.8	46.2	44.5
Catalonia	41.0	37.4	37.5	35.2	44.1	39.5
Valencian Community	46.9	33.3	41.9	29.2	51.4	37.3
Extremadura	50.4	45.5	46.5	44.0	54.0	46.6
Galicia	54.1	40.3	48.1	38.1	59.5	42.1
Madrid	41.9	37.5	36.5	33.2	46.8	41.5
Murcia	55.8	48.5	52.1	45.5	59.1	51.0
Navarre	33.3	29.5	30.9	28.3	35.6	30.5
Basque Country	39.5	35.2	34.5	35.7	44.3	34.6
La Rioja	44.8	59.3	41.7	57.1	47.5	61.5
Ceuta and Melilla	57.5	60.5	44.1	56.4	70.8	64.7

Table 6.5.1. Percentage of population with body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m², by age and sex. Persons aged 20 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Total	13.6	15.0	12.7	15.2	14.5	14.8
16-24	3.5	6.5	4.6	6.1	2.4	7.0
25-34	7.0	8.8	9.3	9.7	4.5	7.9
35-44	10.7	13.5	11.6	14.7	9.8	12.4
45-54	17.0	18.3	15.1	21.2	19.0	15.4
55-64	21.1	22.5	17.7	21.4	24.6	23.6
65 y +	22.3	23.6	17.4	21.0	26.8	25.9
Age-adjusted percentage	13.6	15.3	12.8	15.6	14.4	15.0

Table 6.5.2. Percentage of population with body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m², by educational level and sex. Persons aged 20 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	13.6	15.0	12.7	15.2	14.5	14.8
No education	28.2	27.5	21.7	20.4	33.4	33.1
First level	20.1	20.0	17.2	19.6	22.9	20.3
Second level	9.2	11.5	10.3	13.1	8.1	9.9
Third level	6.1	9.5	8.1	11.5	3.9	7.2
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	13.6	15.3	2.8	15.6	14.4	15.0
No education	25.2	21.9	20.9	15.8	28.1	27.8
First level	17.3	18.2	16.5	18.0	18.0	18.4
Second level	10.7	14.0	11.4	15.7	10.0	12.1
Third level	8.0	10.7	9.4	12.4	6.4	8.3

Table 6.5.3. Percentage of population with body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m², by autonomous community and sex. Persons aged 20 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07	2001	2006/07
Crude percentage						
Total	13.6	15.0	12.8	15.2	14.5	14.8
Andalusia	18.1	17.6	17.0	17.5	19.2	17.6
Aragon	13.5	15.2	13.2	14.2	13.7	16.1
Asturias	15.4	13.7	14.7	17.6	16.0	10.1
Balearic Islands	13.1	11.7	11.8	11.7	14.3	11.8
Canary Islands	14.4	15.5	13.2	13.2	15.8	18.0
Cantabria	14.8	13.8	18.3	15.9	11.3	11.7
Castilla-La Mancha	16.2	16.6	14.8	16.3	17.7	16.9
Castilla and Leon	11.9	13.3	10.7	13.2	13.0	13.5
Cataluña	11.6	14.2	10.4	13.7	12.7	14.6
Valencian Community	14.4	15.5	13.4	15.7	15.3	15.2
Extremadura	15.9	17.1	14.2	19.0	17.7	15.0
Galicia	11.7	16.4	11.2	18.1	12.2	14.7
Madrid	12.6	11.8	11.2	12.3	14.0	11.2
Murcia	14.7	18.9	15.1	18.5	14.2	19.3
Navarre	7.5	14.3	8.4	15.9	6.5	12.6
Basque Country	8.8	15.4	8.2	15.5	9.4	15.3
La Rioja	7.7	10.9	9.4	13.0	5.8	8.7
Ceuta and Melilla	15.0	16.6	16.6	15.3	13.3	18.2
Age-adjusted percentage						
Total	13.6	15.3	12.8	15.6	14.4	15.0
Andalusia	19.1	18.6	17.5	18.7	20.7	18.6
Aragon	12.9	14.8	12.8	14.1	12.9	15.3
Asturias	14.9	13.2	14.7	17.1	15.0	9.5
Balearic Islands	13.3	12.4	12.2	11.9	14.3	12.8
Canary Islands	15.8	16.6	14.3	13.9	17.6	19.2
Cantabria	14.9	13.8	18.4	15.9	11.2	11.6
Castilla-La Mancha	16.3	17.5	15.0	16.7	17.8	18.3
Castilla and Leon	11.2	13.0	10.3	13.2	12.0	12.7
Catalonia	11.2	14.4	10.2	14.1	12.2	14.6
Valencian Community	14.5	15.9	13.4	16.2	15.5	15.4
Extremadura	16.0	17.9	13.9	19.2	18.3	16.6
Galicia	11.7	16.4	11.1	18.3	12.2	14.5
Madrid	12.4	12.0	11.2	12.8	13.4	11.2
Murcia	15.4	20.1	15.3	19.1	15.6	21.3
Navarre	8.3	14.4	8.7	16.3	7.6	12.2
Basque Country	8.6	15.1	8.1	15.6	9.1	14.5
La Rioja	7.6	10.6	9.2	13.2	5.9	8.0
Ceuta and Melilla	15.4	18.1	17.8	16.2	13.0	20.2

Table 6.6.1. Mean calorie intake per person and day and percentage of intake due to fats and proteins. Spain, 1970-2003

	Total calories	Percentage due to fats	Percentage due to proteins
1970	2,733.9	29.3	12.2
1971	2,774.9	30.1	12.1
1972	2,802.2	29.2	12.4
1973	2,884.1	29.7	12.3
1974	3,022.9	30.5	12.3
1975	2,991.4	30.8	12.4
1976	3,008.1	31.2	12.4
1977	2,987.3	31.5	12.4
1978	3,027.7	32.7	12.5
1979	3,080.2	32.2	12.3
1980	3,063.0	33.0	12.7
1981	2,996.0	34.7	12.6
1982	3,089.0	35.3	12.7
1983	3,055.5	35.3	12.8
1984	3,081.5	35.7	12.9
1985	3,122.8	35.5	12.7
1986	3,062.7	36.5	12.8
1987	3,152.5	36.7	12.8
1988	3,214.3	38.1	12.8
1989	3,208.4	37.7	12.9
1990	3,247.5	38.0	12.8
1991	3,346.6	39.7	12.7
1992	3,324.0	39.2	12.7
1993	3,274.0	39.5	12.9
1994	3,238.0	39.3	13.2
1995	3,225.0	40.0	13.0
1996	3,304.0	39.4	12.9
1997	3,273.0	39.6	12.9
1998	3,304.0	41.0	13.4
1999	3,349.0	40.3	13.1
2000	3,363.0	40.9	13.1
2001	3,365.0	40.5	13.3
2002	3,430.0	40.5	13.3
2003	3,421.0	41.2	13.3

Table 6.6.2. Mean consumption of cereals and fruits and vegetables per person and year (in kg). Spain, 1970-2003

	Cereals	Fruits and vegetables
1970	110.8	215.6
1971	108.7	227.5
1972	107.8	240.4
1973	109.9	261.8
1974	111.2	272.4
1975	113.0	266.3
1976	108.7	248.2
1977	108.7	253.0
1978	102.8	264.7
1979	103.2	267.6
1980	107.4	266.0
1981	100.1	257.6
1982	103.9	266.5
1983	103.3	258.2
1984	105.6	258.2
1985	106.0	268.0
1986	101.2	262.7
1987	102.6	275.8
1988	104.1	294.0
1989	101.8	317.1
1990	102.3	326.0
1991	102.4	299.0
1992	99.5	305.8
1993	101.5	280.2
1994	100.2	267.3
1995	99.7	239.0
1996	101.3	257.0
1997	100.4	272.6
1998	99.4	258.1
1999	98.6	285.7
2000	98.2	271.6
2001	97.9	271.7
2002	98.7	291.9
2003	98.9	256.0

Figure 6.1. Percentage of smokers in the population, by age and sex. Spain, 2006/07

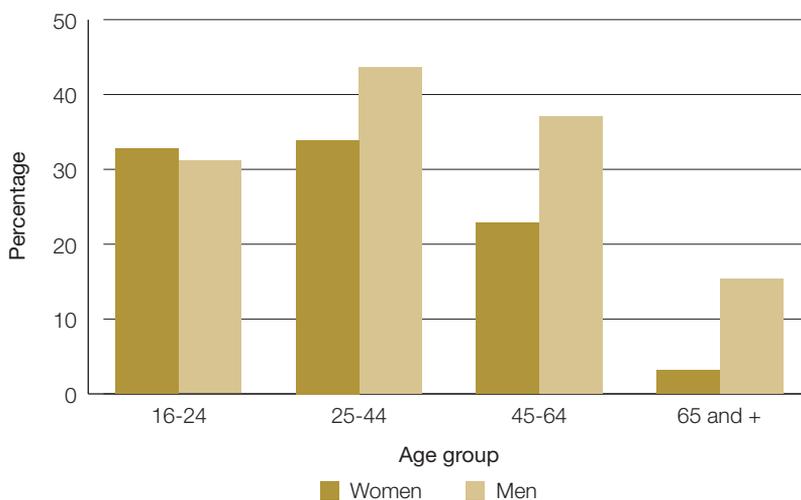


Figure 6.2. Age-adjusted percentage of smokers in the population, by autonomous community. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2006/07

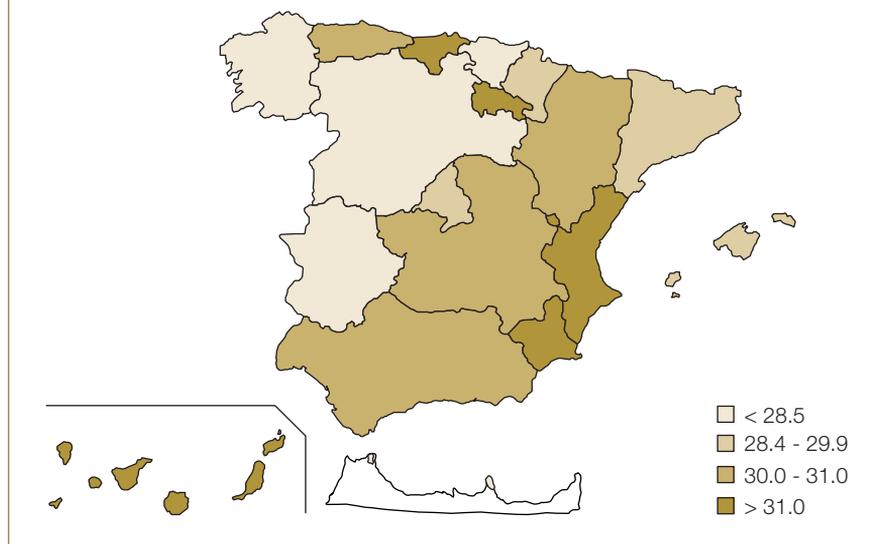


Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted percentage of heavy smokers in the population, by autonomous community. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2006/07



Figure 6.4. Trend in consumption of pure alcohol (in litres) per person and year. Spain, 1970-2003

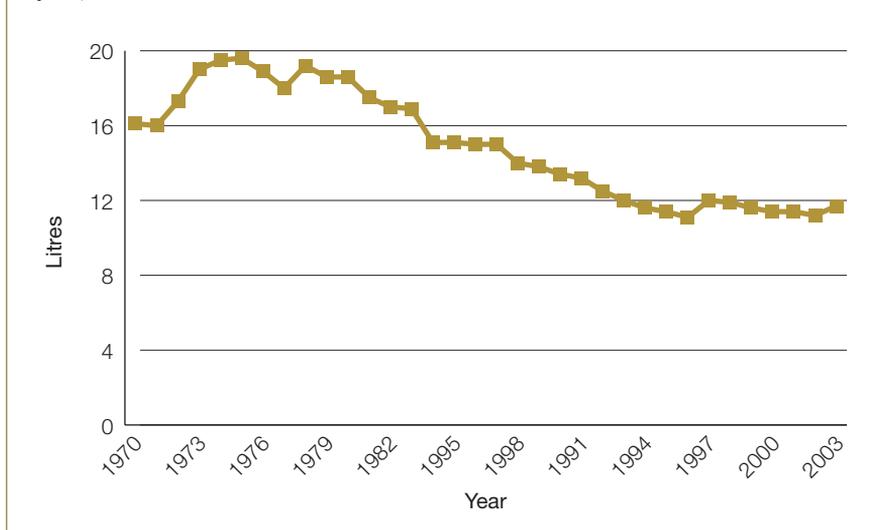


Figure 6.5. Percentage of non-drinkers, by age group. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

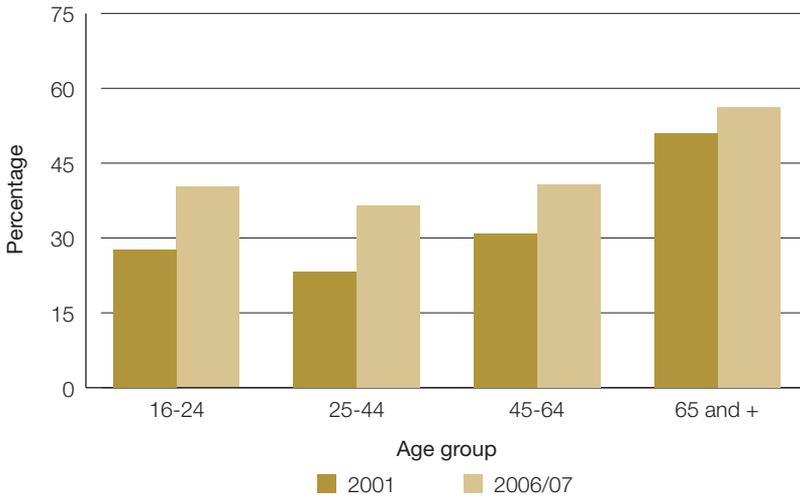


Figure 6.6. Age-adjusted percentage of non-drinkers, by autonomous community. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2006/07



Figure 6.7. Trend in number of cases of admission to outpatient treatment for psychoactive substances and for opiates and cocaine per 100,000 population aged 15-64 years. Spain, 1996-2006

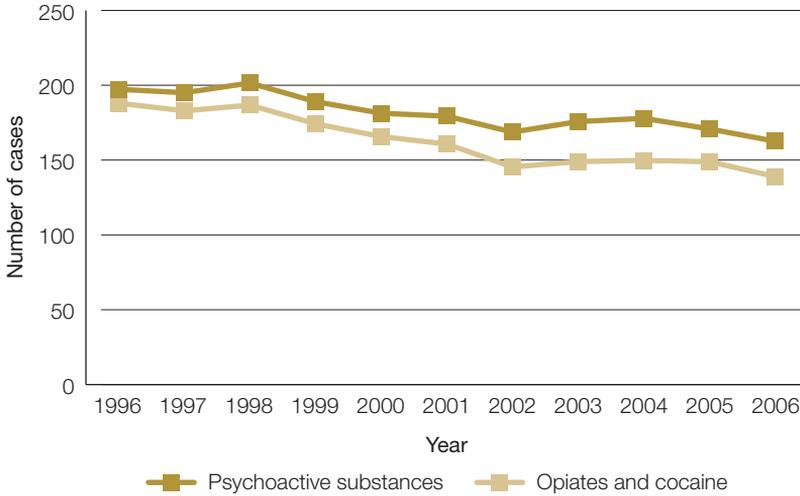


Figure 6.8. Age-adjusted percentage of sedentary population, by autonomous community. Persons aged 16 years and over. Spain, 2006/07



Figure 6.9. Percentage of obese population, by age. Persons aged 20 years and over. Spain, 2001 and 2006/07

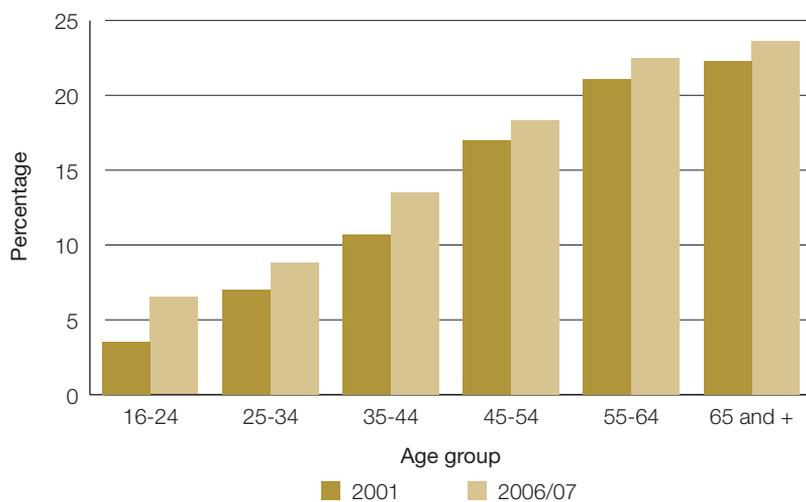
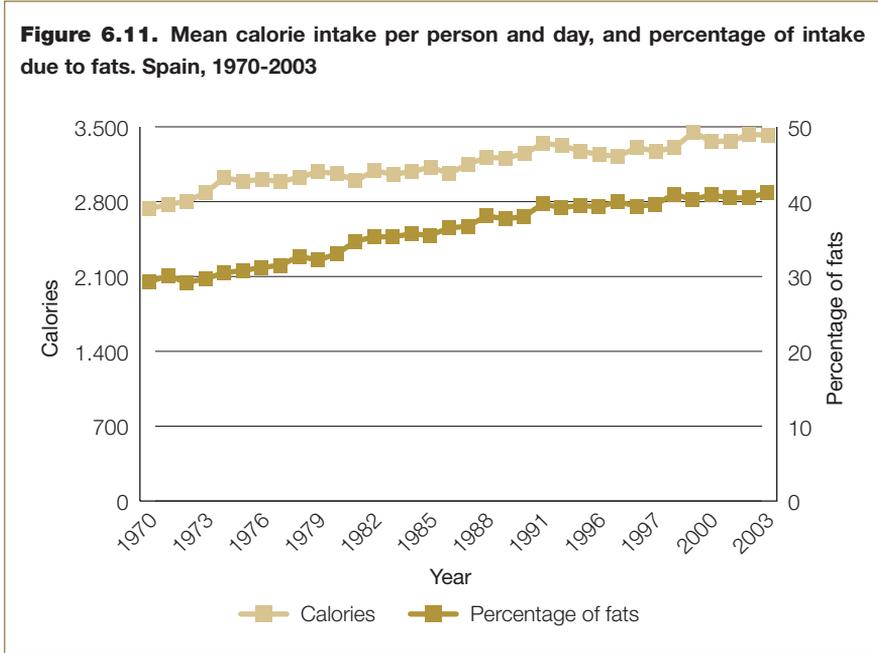


Figure 6.10. Age-adjusted percentage of obese population, by autonomous community. Persons aged 20 years and over. Spain, 2006/07



Figure 6.11. Mean calorie intake per person and day, and percentage of intake due to fats. Spain, 1970-2003



II. Health indicators in Spain in relation to the countries of European Union

1. Life expectancy

1.1. Life expectancy

Life expectancy is defined as the mean number of years that an individual in a particular population is expected to live if the current risks of death for a person of that age are maintained. It is an average for all individuals in the population and is generally used to compare social, economic and health conditions of different populations. In contrast to other indicators based on mortality, life expectancy has an enormous advantage since its interpretation is independent of the age structure of the populations to be compared.

Around the year 2007, life expectancy at birth, that is, the average number of years that an individual is expected to live from birth to death, was 79.1 years in the EU: 80.3 in the 15 countries that constituted the EU before 2004 (EU-15) and 74.5 in the 12 countries that became members of the EU in May 2004 or thereafter (EU-12). The difference between the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth in the EU was 10.6 years. Italy, with 81.6 years, followed by France, Spain and Sweden, all with 81.1 years, were the countries with the highest life expectancy at birth. Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria and Estonia, for their part, were the countries with the lowest life expectancy (table 1.1).

As can be seen in table 1.1, life expectancy at birth in the EU overall increased by 3.9 years since the early 1990s. The increase was 3.8 years in the EU-15 countries and 3.7 years in the EU-12 countries. In Spain, life expectancy increased by 4.2 years: from 76.9 years in 1991 to 81.1 years in 2007. The countries with the greatest increase in life expectancy at birth between 1990 and 2007 were the Czech Republic (5.6 years), Ireland (5.0 years) and Finland (4.6 years). And the countries with the smallest increase were Latvia (1.7 years), Bulgaria (1.1) and especially Lithuania, where life expectancy at birth declined by half a year in the period considered.

1.2. Healthy life expectancy

The Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) has developed an indicator of «Healthy Life Years» for the EU-15 countries — except for Luxembourg, for methodological reasons. This indicator uses information on self-perceived disability in the European population, obtained in the EU Household Panel survey between 1995 and 2001 by the following question:

“Are you hampered in your daily activities by any physical or mental problem, illness or disability?” For the years 2002 and 2003, data on the prevalence of disability were based on estimates made using the data from 1995 to 2001. Since 2004, information on self-perceived disability in the population has been obtained from European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), an instrument that provides cross-sectional and longitudinal data on representative samples of the population of EU countries in relation with different life circumstances, including health and disability.

Table 1.2 shows healthy life expectancy in EU countries in 2006. In the EU-15 countries healthy life expectancy was 62.6 years in both men and women, while in the EU-12 countries it was 61.6 years in men and 62.1 years in women. Malta, Denmark, Sweden and Greece were the countries with the highest healthy life expectancy in both men and women. Spain, with 63.7 and 63.3 years in men and women, respectively, is one of the countries with the best healthy life expectancy at birth in the EU. The Baltic countries and Finland were the countries with the lowest healthy life expectancy in both men and women. The differences between the latter countries and those with the highest healthy life expectancy was about 19 years in men and 17 years in women.

Table 1.3 shows the trend in this indicator for the EU member countries between 1995 and 2003; use of the same information source in these years makes it possible to study this trend to some extent. In the EU-15 countries, healthy life expectancy at birth rose in both men (1.3 years) and women (2.1 years) in the study period. The increase was very consistent among men, and was especially high in Austria (6.2 years) and Germany (5.0 years), whereas the trend among women was more heterogeneous, with countries like The Netherlands, Ireland and Portugal, where healthy life expectancy declined by 3.3, 2.2 and 1.3 years, respectively. Spain was the country with the second highest increase in healthy life expectancy among women (2.5 years), exceeded only by Italy (4.4). Among men, Spain was the country with the fifth highest increase in healthy life expectancy (2.6 years), together with Poland (2.6 years) and Finland (2.7 years).

Table 1.1. Life expectancy at birth in European Union (EU) countries, and increase in life expectancy between 1990 and 2007

	Life expectancy in 2007 (*)	Increase between 1990 and 2007
Italy	81.6	4.4
France	81.1	3.5
Spain	81.1	4.2
Sweden	81.1	3.3
Cyprus	80.7	...
The Netherlands	80.5	3.4
Austria	80.5	4.5
EU-15 countries	80.3	3.8
Malta	80.1	3.9
United Kingdom	79.9	3.9
Ireland	79.9	5.0
Luxembourg	79.7	4.2
Finland	79.7	4.6
Germany	79.7	4.1
Greece	79.6	2.4
Belgium	79.5	3.2
EU (all countries)	79.1	3.9
Slovenia	78.5	4.5
Portugal	78.3	4.2
Denmark	78.1	3.0
Czech Republic	77.1	5.6
Poland	75.4	4.4
EU-12 countries	74.5	3.7
Slovakia	74.3	3.2
Romania	73.3	3.5
Hungary	73.0	3.6
Estonia	72.9	3.0
Bulgaria	72.6	1.1
Latvia	71.2	1.7
Lithuania	71.0	-0.5

... Data not available.

(*) 2007 or closest year with available data.

Table 1.2. Healthy life expectancy in the European Union (EU) in 2006

	Men	Women
Malta	68.1	69.2
Denmark	67.7	67.1
Sweden	67.1	67.1
Greece	66.3	67.9
United Kingdom	65.0	65.1
The Netherlands	65.0	63.2
Italy	64.7	64.1
Cyprus	64.3	63.2
Spain	63.7	63.3
Ireland	63.3	65.0
Belgium	62.8	62.8
France	62.7	64.1
EU-15 countries	62.6	62.6
EU-12 countries	61.6	62.1
Luxembourg	61.0	61.8
Portugal	59.6	57.6
Germany	58.5	58.0
Austria	58.4	60.8
Poland	58.2	62.5
Czech Republic	57.8	59.8
Slovenia	57.6	61.0
Slovakia	54.3	54.4
Hungary	54.2	57.0
Finland	52.9	52.7
Lithuania	52.4	56.1
Latvia	50.5	52.2
Estonia	49.4	53.7

No data: Bulgaria, Romania.

Table 1.3. Change in the number of healthy life years in men and women in European Union countries between 1995 and 2003 (*)

	Men	Women
Austria	6.2	1.6
Germany	5.0	0.4
Italy	4.2	4.4
Belgium	4.1	0.0
Finland	2.7	-1.2
Poland	2.6	2.1
Spain	2.6	2.5
Denmark	1.4	0.2
EU-15 countries	1.3	2.1
Greece	0.9	-0.8
United Kingdom	0.9	-0.3
France	0.6	1.5
The Netherlands	0.6	-3.3
Sweden	0.4	2.2
Ireland	0.2	-2.2
Portugal	0.2	-1.3

No data: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Czech Republic and Romania

(*) Change between years closest to 1995 and 2003.

2. Mortality by cause of death

2.1. Mortality from ischaemic heart disease

Mortality from ischaemic heart disease varies enormously among EU countries. Lithuania and France are the countries with the highest and lowest mortality from this disease, respectively. Mortality from this disease in Lithuania is 350% higher than the EU mean, whereas mortality in France is 60% lower. Mortality from ischaemic heart disease in Lithuania is 9 times higher than mortality in France. After France and The Netherlands, Spain is the country with the third lowest mortality from ischaemic heart disease, about 40% less than the EU mean. In general, the Mediterranean countries, together with The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium, have relatively low mortality from this disease, while the eastern countries have relatively high mortality (figure 2.1).

Another notable finding is the downward trend in mortality from ischaemic heart disease since the 1960s in the developed countries. Between 1990 and 2007 the age-adjusted mortality rate declined by 35%. However, whereas in the EU-15 countries mortality from this disease fell by 40% between 1990 and 2007, in the EU-12 countries it fell by 15%. The decline in Spain in this period was 30% (figure 2.2).

2.2. Mortality from cerebrovascular disease

There is substantial variation in mortality from cerebrovascular disease in EU countries. France is again the country with lowest mortality — 52% less than the EU mean — while Romania is the country with highest mortality from this disease — 300% higher than the EU mean. Mortality from cerebrovascular disease in Romania is 6 times higher than mortality in France. Spain — with 33% less mortality than the EU mean — is among the countries with relatively low mortality from cerebrovascular disease, after France, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands and Ireland. In general, mortality from this disease does not have as clear a geographic pattern as mortality from ischaemic heart disease. Among the countries with lower mortality, besides the five mentioned, are Sweden and Germany, while Portugal and Greece, in addition to the eastern EU countries, are among those with higher mortality (figure 2.3).

The continuous decline in cerebrovascular disease mortality throughout the 20th century has been maintained during the current

decade. Between 1990 and 2007 mortality from this disease declined by 40% in the EU. In the EU-15 countries the decline was 47%, while in the EU-12 countries it was 20%. Mortality from cerebrovascular disease in Spain fell by 55% during this period (figure 2.4).

2.3. Mortality from lung cancer

Lung cancer mortality exhibits a different pattern in men and women, both with respect to its variation within the EU and the trend observed in recent years. For example, mortality from this malignant tumour in EU countries shows less variation in men than in women (figures 2.5 and 2.6). Portugal and Cyprus are the EU countries with lowest mortality from lung cancer in both men and women. The highest lung cancer mortality in men is seen in Hungary, Poland and Lithuania. In contrast, the highest mortality from lung cancer in women is seen in Denmark, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. But whereas the mortality in Hungary, the country with highest lung cancer mortality in men, is 3 times higher than in Cyprus, mortality in Denmark, the country with highest mortality in women, is 6 times higher than in Cyprus.

In addition to Cyprus and Portugal, other countries with relatively low lung cancer mortality in men are Sweden and Finland, whereas Estonia and Latvia, together with Hungary, Poland and Lithuania have relatively high mortality. Other countries with relatively low lung cancer mortality in women, besides Cyprus and Portugal, are Spain and Lithuania, whereas mortality is relatively high in Hungary and Ireland, together with Denmark, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In Spain, mortality from lung cancer in men is similar to the EU mean. Mortality in women, as previously mentioned, is very low, 55% less than the EU mean.

Recent years have seen a downward trend in lung cancer mortality in men in most EU countries, whereas mortality in women has clearly been on the rise. Mortality in men between 1990 and 2007 declined by 19% in the EU. In the EU-15 countries the decline was 24%, and in the EU-12 countries it was 8%. In Spain, mortality from lung cancer in men during this period fell by 4% (table 2.1). Mortality in women between 1990 and 2007 rose by 36% in the EU. The increase in the EU-15 countries was 32% and the increase in the EU-12 countries was 39%. In Spain, mortality from lung cancer in women between 1990 and 2007 rose by 73% (table 2.1).

2.4. Mortality from breast cancer in women

Mortality from breast cancer in women varies less in the EU than mortality from the other health problems analysed. Mortality in Denmark — the country with highest mortality — is twice as high as mortality in Spain — the country with lowest mortality. Besides Spain, where breast cancer mortality is 8% lower than the EU mean, other countries with relatively low mortality from breast cancer in women are Portugal and Bulgaria. The countries with highest mortality, besides Denmark, are Luxembourg and Ireland (figure 2.7).

In most EU countries mortality from breast cancer in women has been decreasing, a trend which began in the last decade of the 20th century in some countries and in the present decade in others. In the EU overall, mortality from breast cancer fell by 9% between 1990 and 2007. This decline was 23% in the EU-15 countries and 7% in the EU-12 countries (figure 2.8). In Spain, the percent decline was 24%.

2.5. Mortality from diabetes mellitus

Mortality from diabetes mellitus does not have a defined geographic pattern in the EU, as can be seen in figure 2.9. The highest mortality from this disease is seen in Cyprus, Portugal and Hungary, while the lowest mortality is observed in the United Kingdom, Finland and Lithuania. Mortality in Cyprus is 5 times higher than mortality in the United Kingdom. Mortality in Spain is 5% lower than the EU mean. Certification of diabetes mellitus as the underlying cause of death may vary among countries, thus we cannot rule out the possibility that part of the differences in the magnitude of mortality among countries is due to these variations.

Mortality from diabetes mellitus in the EU declined in the last decade of the 20th century. Between 1990 and 2007 mortality decreased by 14% in the EU overall, by 17% in the EU-15 countries, and by 6% in the EU-12 countries (table 2.2). In Spain, mortality from diabetes mellitus in this period fell by 30%.

2.6. Mortality from liver cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases

Mortality from liver cirrhosis and other chronic diseases of the liver exhibits a marked geographic pattern, characterised by high mortality in the eastern EU countries. Hungary, Lithuania and Romania have a mortality from these diseases 3 times higher than the EU mean, while mortality in The Netherlands, Cyprus and Greece is one-third lower than the EU mean (table 2.3). Mortality in Hungary is over 10 times higher than in The Netherlands. Spain is one of the countries with relatively low mortality from liver cirrhosis: 37% lower than the EU mean.

The mortality trend in the last decade of the 20th century has varied considerably among countries, as can be observed in table 2.3. In the EU overall, mortality from liver cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases declined by 20% between 1990 and 2007. However, while mortality in the EU-15 countries declined by 31% between 1990 and 2007, mortality rose by 10% in the EU-12 countries. In the latter group of countries there was large variation in the trend, as exemplified by Malta, where mortality fell by 50%, and Lithuania, where mortality rose by almost 400%. Spain is the second EU country, after Italy, with the largest decline in mortality from these diseases: slightly over 50% between 1990 and 2007.

2.7. Mortality from traffic accidents

Lithuania and Latvia, together with Portugal and Greece, are the EU countries with the highest traffic accident mortality (figure 2.10). Mortality in Lithuania is 3 times the EU mean. Malta and The Netherlands, together with Sweden and the United Kingdom, are the countries with lowest mortality from this cause of death. Mortality in Malta is 60% less than the EU mean. Mortality in Spain is very similar to the EU mean: in 2007 it was 4% less than the EU mean.

Figure 2.11 shows that mortality from traffic accidents between 1990 and 2007 has followed a similar trend in the EU countries. The overall decline in this period was 46%. The magnitude of the decline was similar in the EU-15 and EU-12 countries: mortality fell by 47% in the former group and by 41% in the latter. In Spain, mortality from traffic accidents in this period decreased by 58%.

2.8. Mortality from suicide

Mortality from suicide shows a clear geographic pattern: countries in eastern Europe have relatively high mortality, while the Mediterranean countries have relatively low mortality (figure 2.12). The exception is the United Kingdom, which also has low mortality from suicide. There is large variation among this group of countries: for example, mortality in Lithuania is 11 times higher than mortality in Greece. Mortality in Lithuania is almost 300% higher than the EU mean, while in Greece it is 75% lower. In Spain, mortality from suicide is 35% lower than the EU mean.

Figure 2.13 shows that mortality from suicide between 1990 and 2007 has followed a downward trend: in the EU it fell by 33%. The decrease in the EU-15 countries was 34%, whereas in the EU-12 countries it was 16%. In Spain, mortality from suicide in this period declined by 15%.

Table 2.1. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for lung cancer around 2007, and percent change between 1990 and 2007. EU countries and Spain

	Men		Women	
	2007 rate	Percentage change	2007 rate	Percentage change
EU (all countries)	63.3	-19	18.3	36
EU-15 countries	58.0	-24	18.0	32
EU-12 countries	81.3	-8	17.8	39
Spain	64.5	-4	9.0	73

Table 2.2. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for diabetes mellitus around 2007, and percent change between 1990 and 2007. EU countries and Spain

	2007 rate	Percentage change
EU (all countries)	13.3	-14
EU-15 countries	13.0	-17
EU-12 countries	13.7	-6
Spain	12.7	-30

Table 2.3. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for liver cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases around 2007, and percent change between 1990 and 207. EU countries

	2007 rate	Percentage change
The Netherlands	4.3	-11.4
Cyprus	4.7	...
Greece	5.0	-37.9
Sweden	5.6	-14.1
Ireland	5.8	118.5
Malta	5.9	-50.5
Belgium	8.0	-24.1
Spain	9.0	-53.5
Italy	9.6	-57.5
France	11.0	-37.2
EU-15 countries	11.0	-31.3
Luxembourg	11.4	-52.0
United Kingdom	11.4	91.0
Portugal	13.3	-43.2
UE	14.1	-20.1
Germany	14.3	-28.5
Denmark	15.0	12.1
Bulgaria	15.0	-6.1
Poland	15.4	34.7
Austria	15.5	-40.1
Czech Republic	16.8	-20.3
Finland	19.9	88.0
Latvia	21.6	149.7
Estonia	21.7	289.6
Slovakia	24.8	-33.2
EU-12 countries	25.6	10.7
Slovenia	26.6	-22.1
Romania	41.0	18.4
Lithuania	43.3	366.8
Hungary	44.5	-12.0

... No data.

Figure 2.1. Ischaemic heart disease mortality index. EU countries, around 2007.
Base 100: Mean por EU

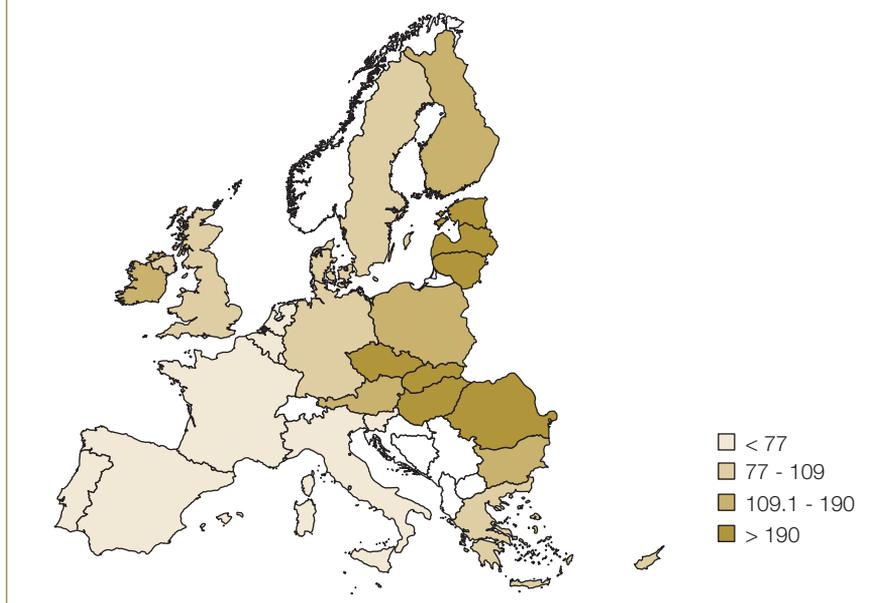


Figure 2.2. Trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate for ischaemic heart disease in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007

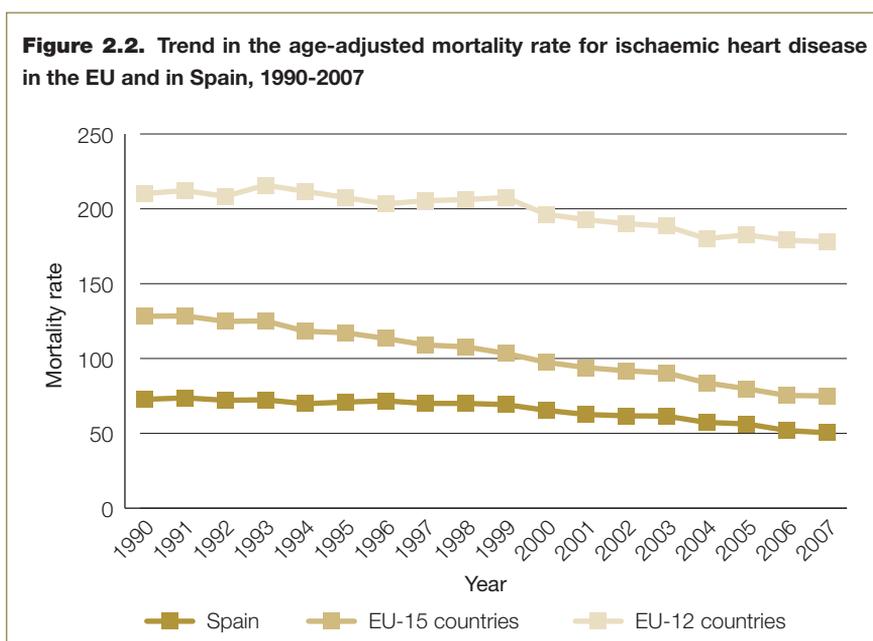


Figure 2.3. Cerebrovascular disease mortality index. EU countries, around 2007.
Base 100: Mean for EU

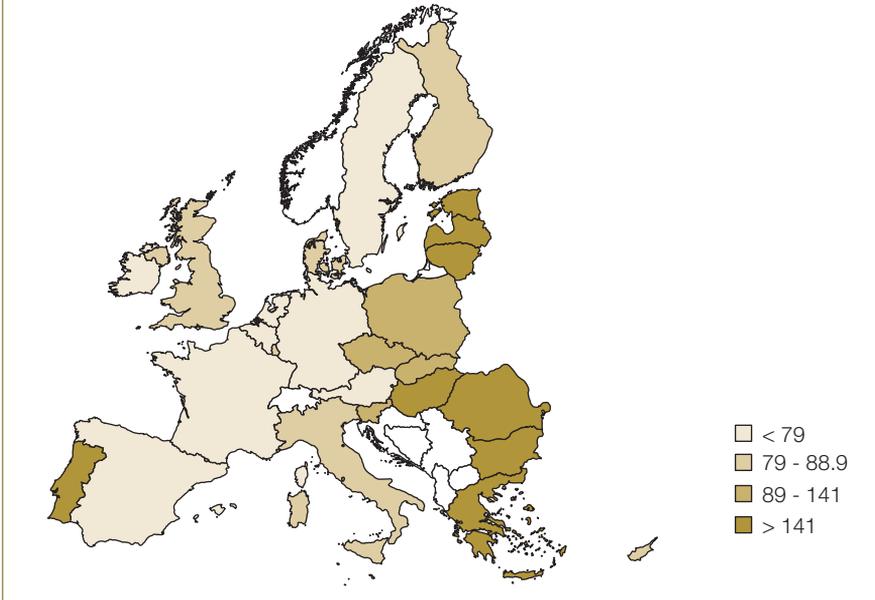


Figure 2.4. Trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007

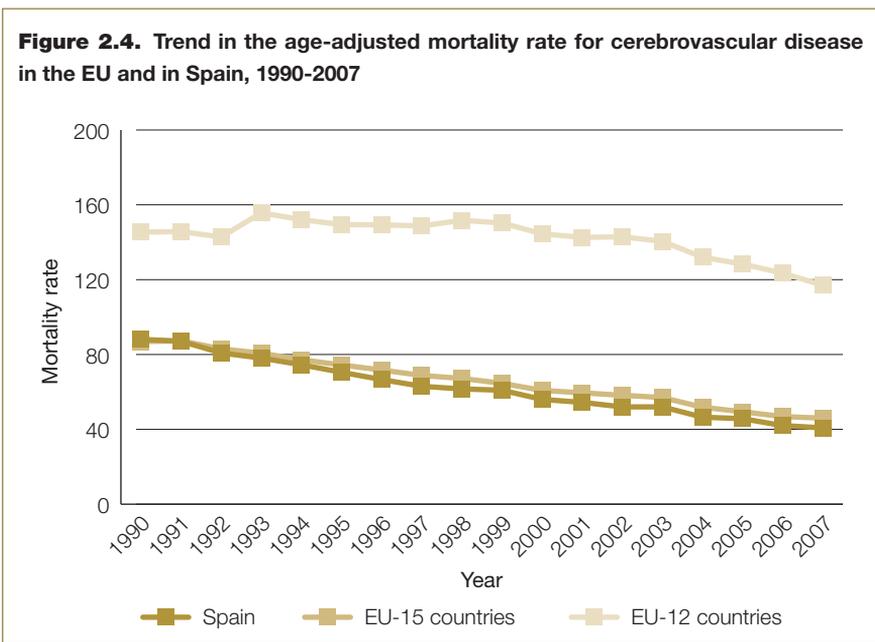


Figure 2.5. Lung cancer mortality index in men. EU countries, around 2007.
Base 100: Mean for EU

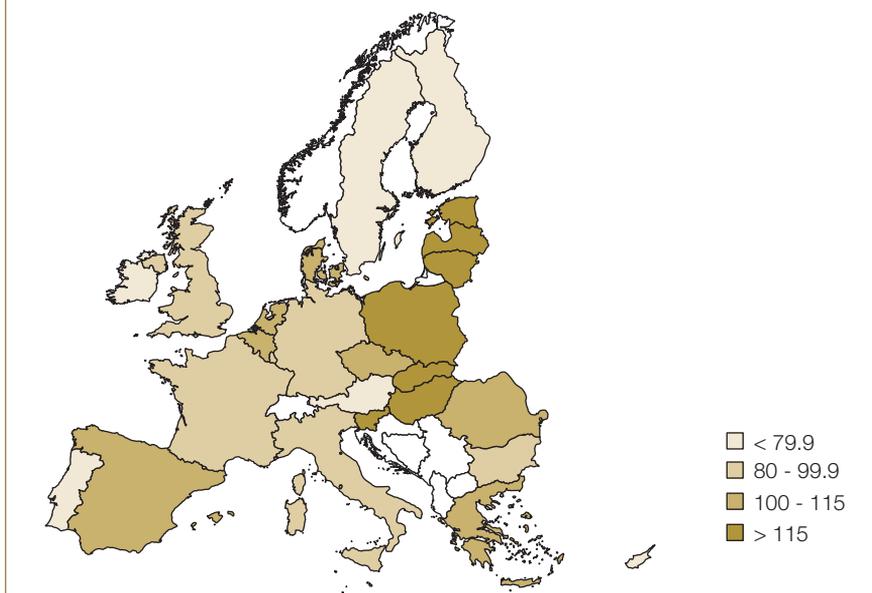


Figure 2.6. Lung cancer mortality index in women. EU countries, around 2007.
Base 100: Mean for EU

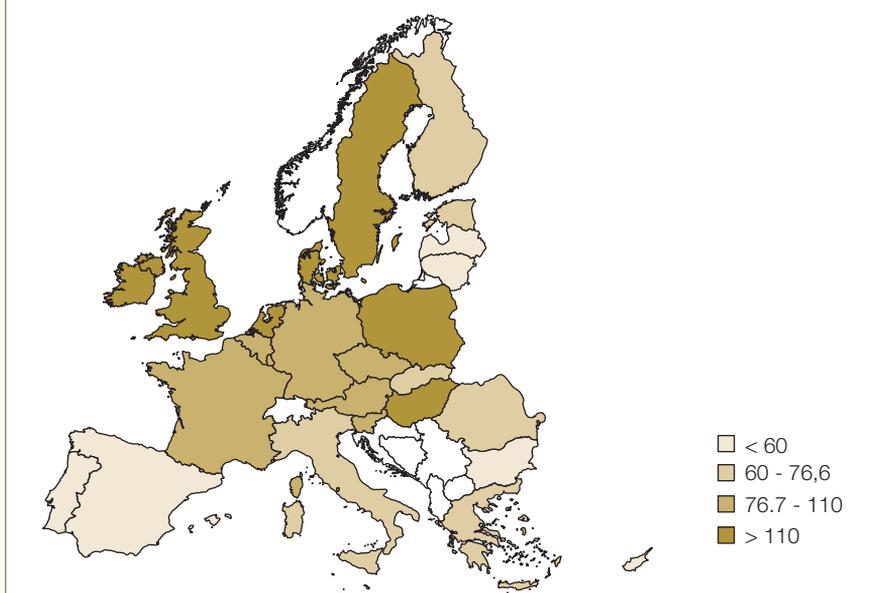


Figure 2.7. Breast cancer mortality index in women. EU countries, around 2007.
Base 100: Mean for EU

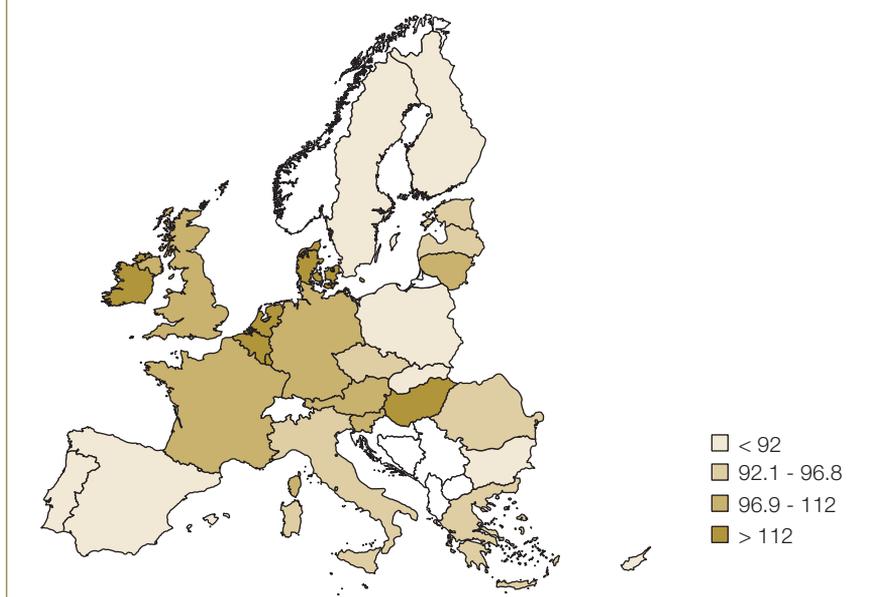


Figure 2.8. Trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer in women in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007

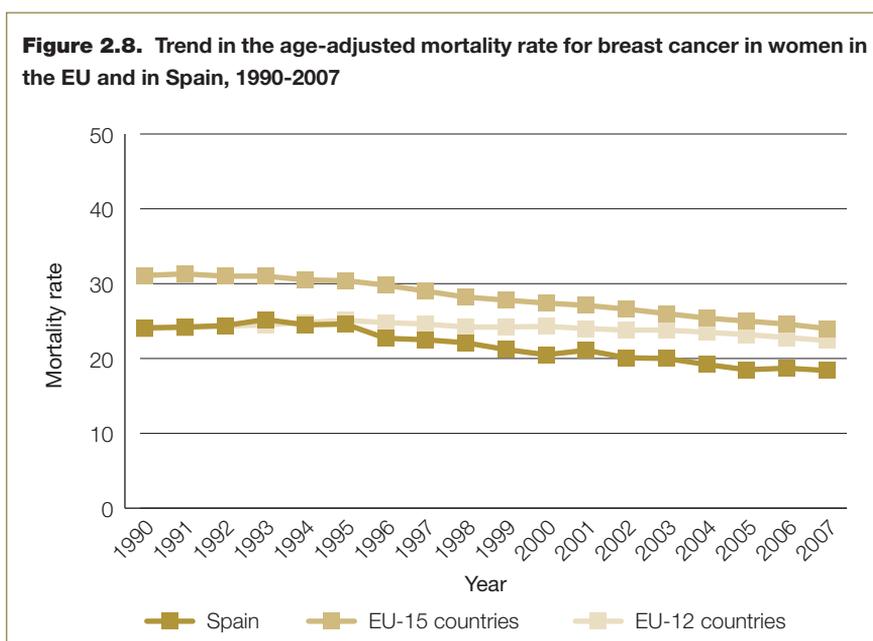


Figure 2.9. Diabetes mortality index. EU countries, around 2007. Base 100: Mean for EU

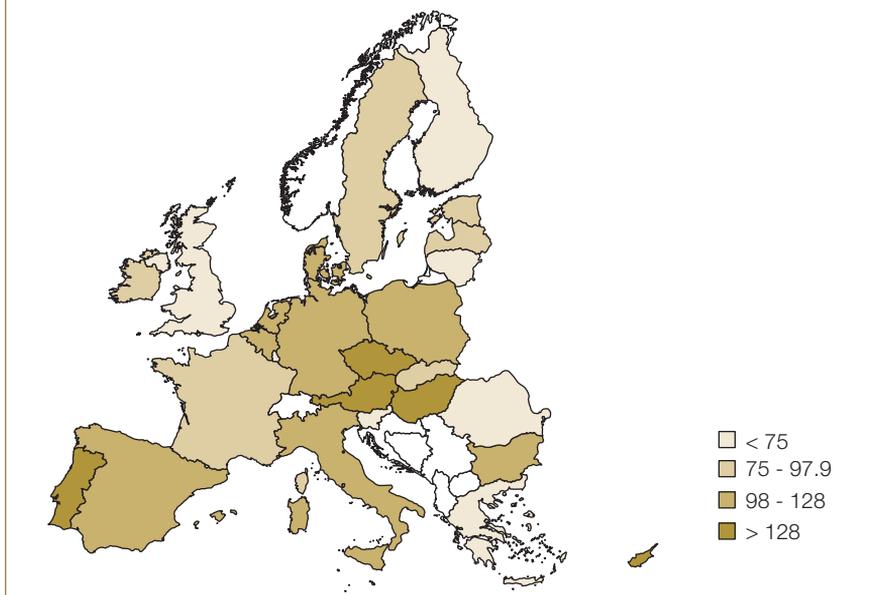


Figure 2.10. Traffic accident mortality index. EU countries, around 2007. Base 100: Mean for EU

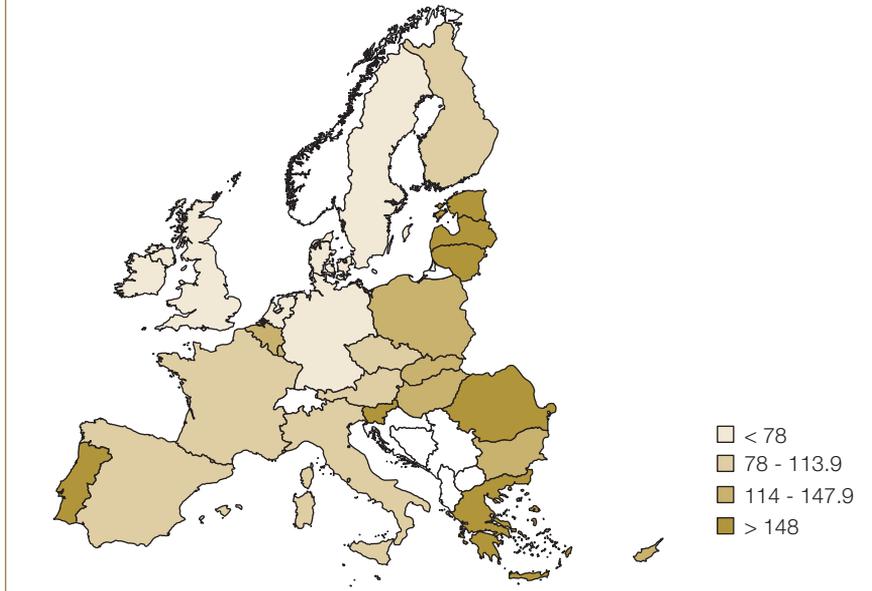


Figure 2.11. Trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate for traffic accidents in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007

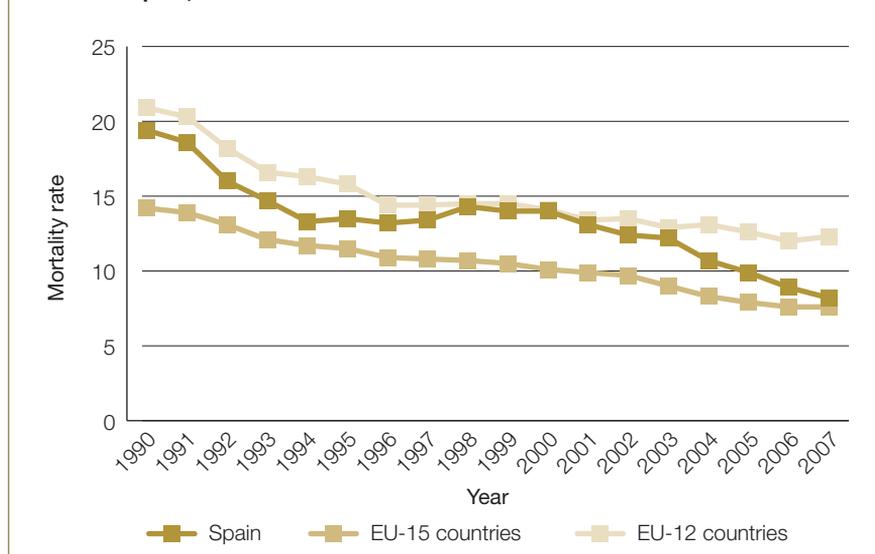


Figure 2.12. Suicide mortality index. EU countries, around 2007. Base 100: Mean for EU

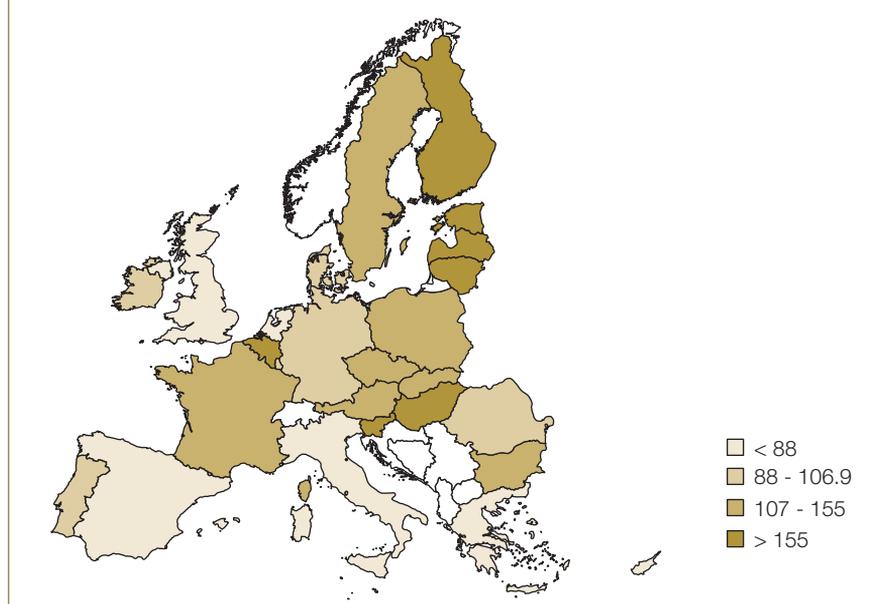
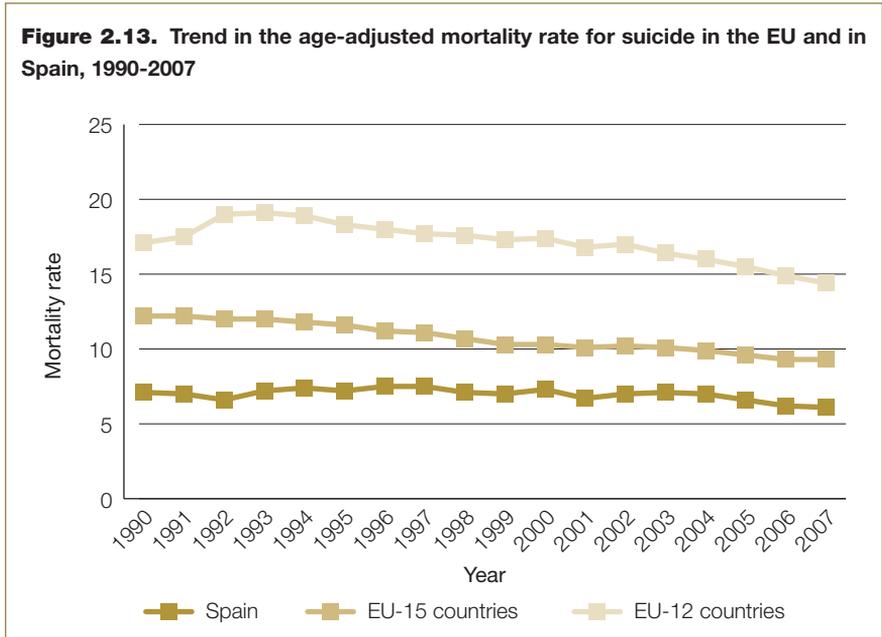


Figure 2.13. Trend in the age-adjusted mortality rate for suicide in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007



3. Morbidity

In addition to mortality indicators, there are other indicators that allow estimation of the burden of disease and other health problems in the population. These indicators are obtained from information provided by the health services — like hospital discharges or notifiable infectious diseases — from population-based registries — like cancer incidence — or from reporting systems outside the health system — like victims of traffic accidents or victims of work-related accidents.

Although information provided by these information systems often constitutes the only way to approximate the magnitude of various health problems in the population, the evaluation of trends or geographical comparisons involves some uncertainty when this information comes from the health system or from reporting systems. There are a number of reasons for this: the availability of health resources varies from one place to another; access to health resources by the population is not the same in all places; medical practice varies geographically; the reporting of health problems may be obligatory in some countries but voluntary in others; legal regulations on which case reporting is based differ from one place to another; case definitions may differ, and so on. Bearing in mind this limitation in interpreting these kinds of data, some morbidity indicators obtained from these information systems are presented in the following sections.

3.1. Hospital discharges

Diseases of the circulatory system, cancer, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system and musculoskeletal diseases are the most frequent causes of hospital discharges. Malta and Cyprus are the countries with the lowest rates of hospital discharges for each of these causes, except for diseases of the digestive system in Malta, which has a higher rate than that of other countries like The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. Portugal is another country which also has low rates of hospital discharges for these diseases. Austria, for its part, is the country with the highest rates of hospital discharges for most of these diseases. France and Germany also present high rates of hospital discharges for cancer, diseases of the digestive system and musculoskeletal diseases, while Bulgaria, Romania and Lithuania are among the countries with high rates of hospital discharges for respiratory diseases. Spain is one of the ten EU countries with the lowest rates of hospital discharges.

The frequency of hospital discharges generally exhibits an upward trend regardless of the trend in the incidence of the health problem in the population. For example, if we consider the data available since the early 1990s, between 1990 and 2007 the rate of hospital discharges per 100,000 population in EU countries overall increased by 90% in the case of discharges for cancer and by 60% in the case of discharges for diseases of the circulatory system. However, this increase was produced primarily at the expense of increased rates in the EU-12; among EU-15, the increase in the rate of hospital discharges per 100,000 population was 15% for cancer and 10% for diseases of the circulatory system.

Between 1990 and 2007 the hospital discharge rate for diseases of the digestive system and for diseases of the respiratory system in the EU increased by 20% and 10%, respectively, while the discharge rate for musculoskeletal diseases increased by 50%. As in the case of discharges for cancer and for diseases of the circulatory system, the increase was higher in EU-12 countries than in EU-15 countries.

In Spain, the increases in the hospital discharge rate per 100,000 population between 1990 and 2007 were greater: 75% in discharges for diseases of the circulatory system, 50% in discharges for cancer, 30% in discharges for diseases of the digestive system, 65% in discharges for diseases of the respiratory system, and 90% in discharges for musculoskeletal diseases.

3.2. Infectious diseases

The incidence of measles and rubella in the EU has declined substantially in recent years. Between 1991 and 2007, the number of measles cases per 100,000 population in the EU overall fell from 69 to 0.6. Although in 2007 the number of measles cases reported in the EU-15 countries was very similar to the number of measles cases reported in the EU-12 countries, over the last two decades more cases have been reported in the EU-12 countries (figure 3.1). The number of measles cases in Spain in this period dropped from 63 to 0.6 cases per 100,000 population. Between 1991 and 2007, the number of cases of rubella per 100,000 population in the EU overall fell from 40 to 6. More rubella cases were reported over these two decades in the EU-12 countries than in the EU-15 countries. Specifically, the number of cases of rubella per 100,000 population dropped from 20 to 0.1 in the EU-15 countries, and from 95 to 25 in the EU-12 countries (figure 3.2). In Spain the number of cases fell from 84 to 0.2 per 100,000 population between 1991 and 2007.

The incidence of viral hepatitis also showed a decline. Between 1991 and 2007, the number of cases of viral hepatitis A and viral hepatitis B per 100,000

population in the EU dropped from 25 to 3 and from 10 to 3, respectively. The frequency of cases reported during this period was different in the EU-15 and EU-12 countries. Between 1991 and 2007, the number of cases of viral hepatitis A per 100,000 population declined from 8 to 1 in the EU-15 countries, and from 123 to 15 in the EU-12 countries. With respect to viral hepatitis B, its incidence remained practically stable in the EU-15 countries — from 4 cases per 100,000 population in 1991 to 2.5 in 2007 — whereas there was a notable reduction in the EU-12 countries — from 25 cases per 100,000 population in 1991 to 3 in 2007. Reporting of this type of hepatitis in Spain began in 1997, and since then a gradual decline has been observed. The incidence of reported cases of viral hepatitis A and B in Spain in 2007 was somewhat lower than the EU mean, as can be seen in table 3.1.

Such a consistent downward trend is not seen in other infectious diseases like syphilis. In the EU-15 countries the incidence of syphilis declined throughout the 1990s. However, since the beginning of the present century, this disease has been on the rise (figure 3.3). Something similar has occurred in Spain. In contrast, in the EU-12 countries, the incidence of syphilis has decreased since the beginning of the present century. A similar situation is seen with other sexually transmitted diseases like gonococcal infection: in the EU-15 countries the magnitude in 2007 was very similar to that observed in the middle of 1990s, whereas in the EU-12 countries, the incidence of gonococcal infection has gradually declined since the middle of the 1990s.

Finally, the incidence of AIDS showed a rising trend up to the middle 1990s in the EU-15 countries and has since been on the decline. In 1995, the incidence of AIDS in these countries was 6.55 per 100,000 population, while in 2006 it was 1.60 per 100,000 population. In contrast, in the EU-12 countries, the AIDS incidence has remained very low, although it rose slightly from 0.03 cases per 100,000 population in 1995 to 0.49 cases per 100,000 population in 2006. The countries with the highest incidence of AIDS in 2006 were Portugal, Spain and Latvia, with 6.57, 3.80 and 2.67 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (table 3.2).

3.3. Incidence of cancer

Many countries have national cancer registries — or other systems based on an estimation of cases — that make it possible to obtain information on the incidence of this health problem in its various sites. In general, the incidence of cancer has increased, although the trend for each specific site may vary. The incidence of cancer in the EU increased from 382 per 100,000 population in 1991 to 472 per 100,000 population in 2005. In the EU-15 countries cancer incidence increased from 427 to 488 per 100,000 population between those

two years, whereas in the EU-12 countries it rose from 250 per 100,000 population in 1991 to 419 per 100,000 population in 2005. As can be seen in table 3.3, there is wide variation in the incidence of cancer among EU countries: Hungary and the Czech Republic have a cancer incidence around three times higher than that of Romania and Cyprus. This variation merely reflects the heterogeneity in the incidence of cancer at different sites, as is can be seen in tables 3.4 and 3.5, which show the incidence of the most frequent cancer in men — lung cancer — and in women — breast cancer.

3.4. Victims of traffic accidents

The number of traffic accident victims in the EU shows a downward trend, especially since the beginning of the present century. The number of victims per 100,000 population dropped from 412 in 2000 to 361 in 2005. However, the pattern in the EU-15 countries is different from that observed in the EU-12 countries. In the former group, the trend is clearly downward — the number of victims per 100,000 population declined from 475 in 2000 to 413 in 2005 — whereas in the latter group the number of victims per 100,000 population was more or less stable, around 190 (figure 3.4). In Spain there has been a notable decline since the year 2000.

Slovenia and Austria were the countries with the highest rate of victims per 100,000 population — 728 and 656, respectively — while Romania and Bulgaria were the countries with the lowest rate of victims per 100,000 population — 39 and 143, respectively — as can be seen in table 3.6.

3.5. Victims of work-related accidents

The number of victims of work-related accidents has shown a downward trend in the EU since the beginning of the present century. The number of victims per 100,000 population declined from 1,090 in 2000 to 901 in 2007. In the EU-15 countries the number of victims per 100,000 population fell from 1,296 in 2000 to 1,067 in 2007. In the EU-12 countries, the number of victims per 100,000 population decreased from 302 in 2000 to 281 in 2007 (figure 3.5). In Spain, as well, the number of victims of work-related accidents showed a downward trend in this period, from 2,322 victims per 100,000 population in 2000 to 2,061 in 2007.

Luxembourg and Spain were the countries with the highest rate of victims per 100,000 population — 4571 and 2061, respectively — while Romania and Bulgaria were the countries with the lowest rate of victims per 100,000 population — 23 and 56, respectively —, as can be seen in table 3.7.

Table 3.1. Incidence of viral hepatitis A and B per 100,000 population in EU countries, 2007

	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B
Poland	0.10	0.95
Portugal	0.16	0.60
Luxembourg	0.21	1.09 (**)
Italy	0.28 (**)	1.40 (**)
Finland	0.30	0.45
Cyprus	0.47	1.52
Denmark	0.51	0.42
United Kingdom	0.61	0.68 (*)
Latvia	0.66	7.25
Lithuania	0.68	2.49
Malta	0.73	0.49
Slovenia	0.74	0.79
Ireland	0.74	1.20
Sweden	0.75	2.19
Estonia	0.75	3.28
Germany	1.13	1.22
EU-15 countries	1.18	2.52
Czech Republic	1.24	2.97
Austria	1.41	7.00 (*)
France	1.65	...
The Netherlands	1.79 (**)	1.47 (**)
Belgium	2.08	1.40
Spain	2.29	2.14
Hungary	2.51	0.81
Greece	2.69	0.76
EU (all countries)	2.97	2.65
Slovakia	7.11	1.91
EU-12 countries	15.15	2.97
Romania	23.13	4.30
Bulgaria	36.55	9.83

... No data

(*) Data for the year 2004.

(**) Data for the year 2006.

Table 3.2. Incidence of AIDS per 100,000 population in EU countries, 2006

Slovakia	0.07
Czech Republic	0.12
Bulgaria	0.21
Hungary	0.22
Slovenia	0.25
Poland	0.30
Cyprus	0.39
Germany	0.44
EU-12 countries	0.49
Ireland	0.57
Sweden	0.63
Austria	0.70
Lithuania	0.80
Greece	0.82
Finland	0.84
Denmark	0.93
Belgium	0.96
Romania	0.98
Malta	0.98
The Netherlands	1.16
EU (all countries)	1.37
United Kingdom	1.42
EU-15 countries	1.60
France	1.66
Luxembourg	1.90
Italy	1.91
Estonia	2.38
Latvia	2.67
Spain	3.80
Portugal	6.57

Table 3.3. Incidence of cancer per 100,000 population in EU countries, around 2005

Romania	241
Cyprus	266
Poland	329
Bulgaria	380
EU-12 countries	419
Latvia	427
Italy	430
Luxembourg	442
Austria	449
Estonia	450
Denmark	464
Malta	470
EU (all countries)	472
Lithuania	472
Slovakia	481
EU-15 countries	489
Finland	506
Germany	529
Slovenia	536
The Netherlands	548
Sweden	565
Belgium	584
Ireland	630
United Kingdom	633
Czech Republic	710
Hungary	798

No data: France, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Table 3.4. Incidence of lung cancer per 100,000 population in men in EU countries, around 2005

Cyprus	31
Sweden	42
Malta	46
Ireland	54
Luxembourg	55
Finland	60
Romania	61
Austria	67
Slovakia	72
United Kingdom	75
Denmark	76
Bulgaria	79
Lithuania	81
Germany	81
The Netherlands	83
Estonia	84
Poland	85
Latvia	94
Czech Republic	94
Slovenia	94
Italy	96
Belgium	108
Hungary	138

No data: France, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Table 3.5. Incidence of breast cancer in women per 100,000 population in EU countries, around 2005

Romania	52
Poland	68
Lithuania	73
Latvia	78
Estonia	78
Slovakia	78
Bulgaria	83
Cyprus	99
Czech Republic	106
Slovenia	106
Ireland	106
Austria	114
Italy	124
Malta	126
Germany	136
Luxembourg	142
Hungary	143
United Kingdom	144
Sweden	148
Denmark	149
Finland	150
The Netherlands	162
Belgium	177

No data: France, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Table 3.6. Victims of traffic accidents per 100,000 population in EU countries, around 2005

Romania	39
Bulgaria	143
Denmark	147
Poland	175
Finland	178
France	186
EU-12 countries	195
Greece	204
Ireland	204
Slovakia	206
The Netherlands	209
Estonia	238
Luxembourg	249
Latvia	263
Lithuania	271
Malta	298
Sweden	301
Spain	316
Cyprus	316
Czech Republic	327
EU (all countries)	361
EU-15 countries	413
United Kingdom	450
Portugal	506
Germany	532
Hungary	554
Italy	554
Belgium	617
Austria	656
Slovenia	728

Table 3.7. Victims of work-related accidents per 100,000 population in EU countries, around 2007

Romania	23
Bulgaria	56 (*)
Latvia	80
Lithuania	108
Greece	139 (*)
Hungary	210
Cyprus	247
United Kingdom	251
Poland	258
Estonia	276
Slovakia	278
EU-12 countries	281
Sweden	320 (*)
The Netherlands	478 (*)
Ireland	568
Czech Republic	750 (**)
Denmark	816
Italy	867
EU (all countries)	901
Finland	1,049
Malta	1,058
EU-15 countries	1,067
France	1,142 (*)
Germany	1,271
Austria	1,441
Belgium	1,577
Portugal	1,632 (*)
Slovenia	1,820
Spain	2,061
Luxembourg	4,571

(*) Data for 2003 to 2005.

(**) Data for 2001.

Figure 3.1. Trend in measles incidence per 100,000 population in the EU and Spain, 1991-2007

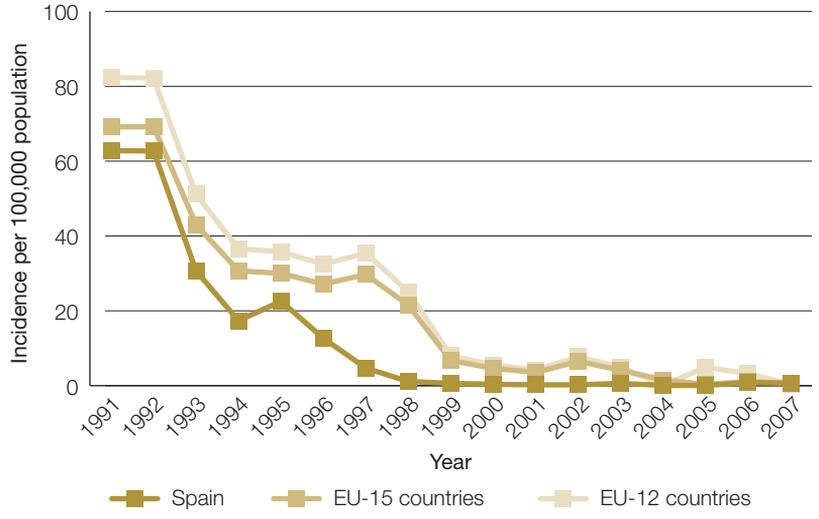


Figure 3.2. Trend in rubella incidence per 100,000 population in the EU and Spain, 1991-2007

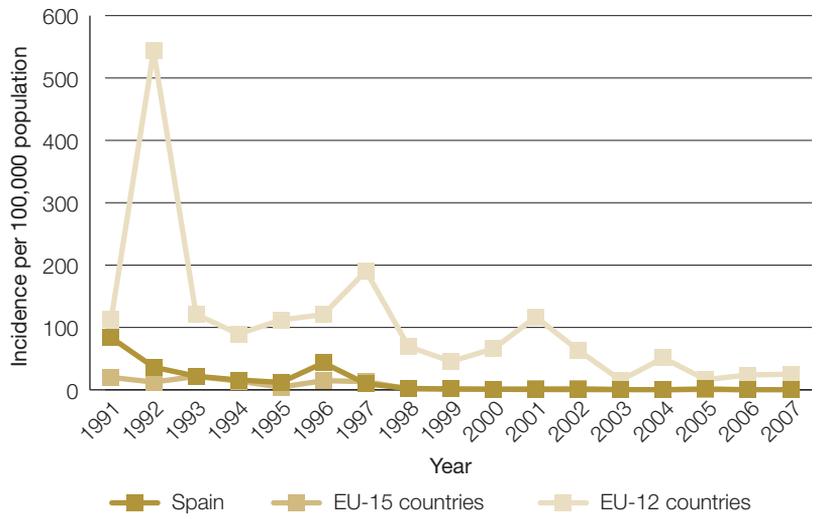


Figure 3.3. Trend in syphilis incidence per 100,000 population in the EU and Spain, 1991-2007

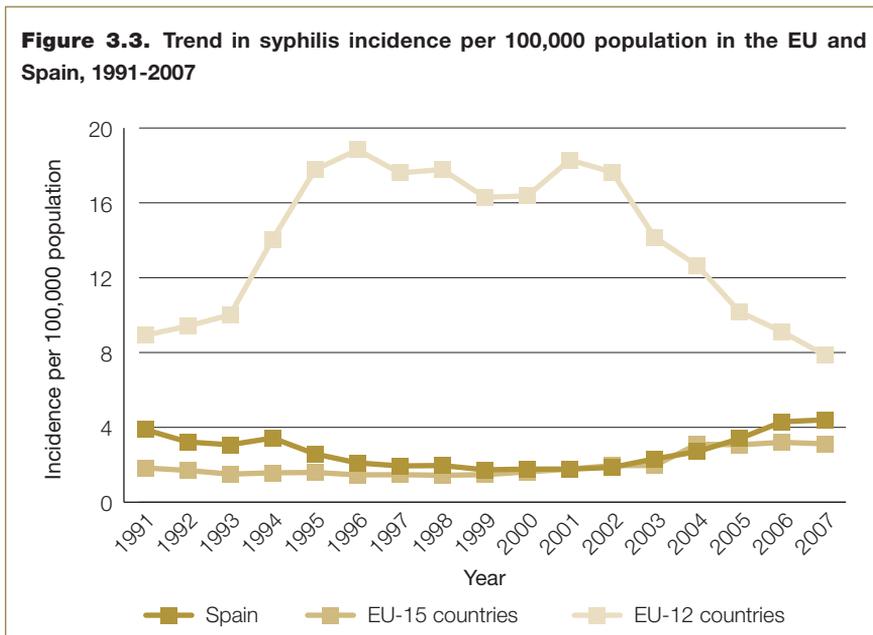


Figure 3.4. Trend in number of traffic accident victims per 100,000 population in the EU and Spain, 1991-2005

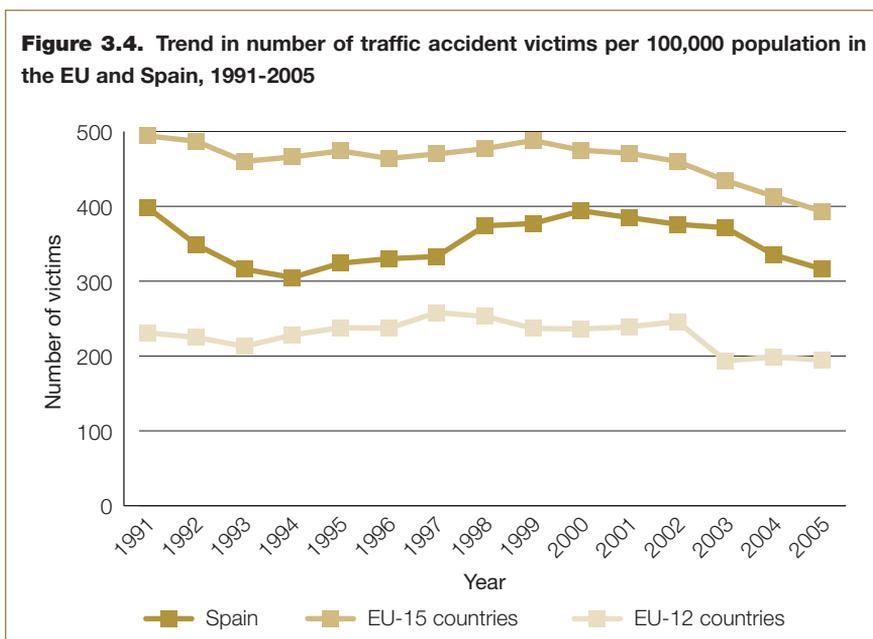
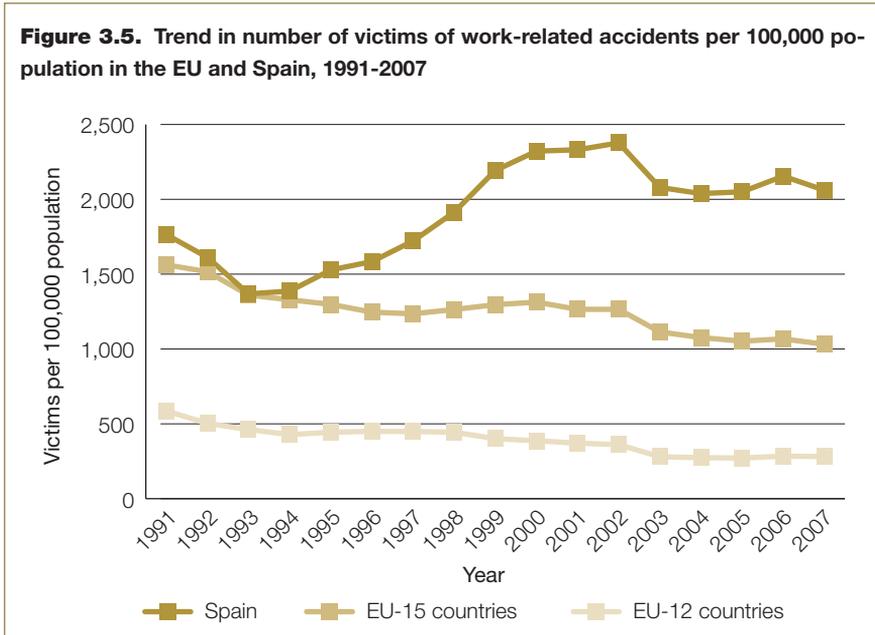


Figure 3.5. Trend in number of victims of work-related accidents per 100,000 population in the EU and Spain, 1991-2007



4. Subjective perception of health

Subjective perception of health is one of the most frequently used measures in surveys and studies that aim to measure health and its determinants in the population. Consequently, this type of information is widely available, although when estimates are taken from studies conducted in different populations, certain methodological variations in data collection or in the selection of study samples can reduce their comparability. The estimates presented in this section, however, are taken from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), published by Eurostat, which include surveys conducted in representative samples of the population of European Union countries using a similar design and methodology.

Table 4.1 shows the percentage of men and women in the different countries of the European Union who evaluated their health as good or very good in 2006. Overall, 67.8% of the men and 61.7% of the women in the 25 countries shown in the table evaluated their health as good or very good. However, there was tremendous variation among countries in this percentage, with a difference between the highest and lowest value of 37% in men and 46% in women.

In all countries, the percentage of the population that evaluated their health as good or very good was higher in men than in women. This difference was especially notable in Latvia, where 11% more men than women considered their health as good or very good, and in Lithuania and Portugal, where the difference was 10%. Finland, Austria and Ireland, for their part, were the countries with the smallest differences between men and women.

Ireland, with 84.4%, The Netherlands (80.0%), Greece (79.9%) and Cyprus (79.1%) were the countries with the highest percentage of men who considered their health as good or very good. This percentage was 47.5% in Latvia, 48.8% in Lithuania, 52.2% in Hungary and 53.3% in Portugal, the countries with the lowest positive evaluation of health in men. Spain, with 71.3% of men who considered their health as good or very good, occupied an intermediate position among the countries shown in the table.

Among women, Ireland (81.9%), the United Kingdom (75.3%), The Netherlands and Greece, both with 74.0%, were the countries with the largest percentages of women who evaluated their health as good or very good. The lowest percentages were observed, the same as in men, in Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Hungary. In Latvia, only 36.1% of women evaluated their health as good or very good. Spain, with 64.8%, occupied an intermediate position.

Figure 4.1 shows a certain geographical pattern in subjective health perception. As can be noted, the percentage of the population that assessed their health as fair, poor or very poor in 2006 was higher in the Baltic countries and in some of the Eastern European countries, although Portugal also had a large percentage of the population with poor perceived health.

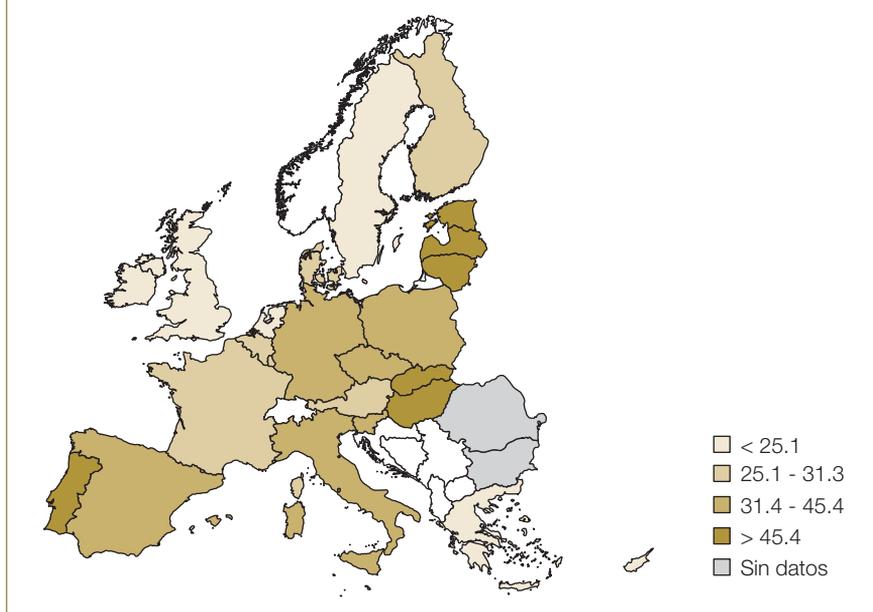
Table 4.1. Percentage of men and women in EU countries who evaluate their health as good or very good, 2006

	Men	Women
Ireland	84.4	81.9
The Netherlands	80.0	74.0
Greece	79.9	74.0
Cyprus	79.1	73.3
Sweden	78.6	73.5
United Kingdom	78.1	75.3
Belgium	77.9	70.9
Denmark	77.6	72.6
Malta	77.3	72.8
Luxembourg	76.2	72.3
Austria	73.1	70.9
France	72.3	66.8
Spain	71.3	64.8
Finland	69.1	68.3
UE	67.8	61.7
Germany	63.5	57.8
Czech Republic	62.8	56.3
Italy	60.8	53.2
Slovenia	59.6	53.3
Poland	58.7	51.0
Slovakia	56.8	48.2
Estonia	56.5	50.8
Portugal	53.3	43.4
Hungary	52.2	44.9
Lithuania	48.8	38.9
Latvia	47.5	36.1

EU: Data for all countries included in the table.

No data: Bulgaria and Romania.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who assess their health as fair, poor or very poor. EU countries, 2006



5. Maternal and child health

5.1. Infant mortality

The magnitude of the infant mortality rate in the EU countries around 2007 varied greatly (figure 5.1). Whereas in Finland, Sweden, Slovenia, Luxembourg and Cyprus it did not exceed 3 deaths in children under 1 year per 1,000 live births, in Slovakia, Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania it was higher than 7, reaching 12 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the latter country. Spain, with 3.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, had one of the 10 lowest infant mortality rates in EU countries, lower than the the EU-15 mean of 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Luxembourg, with 1.5 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Sweden (1.85) and Finland (1.9) were the countries with lowest neonatal mortality. Bulgaria, with 7.0 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Romania (6.9) and Latvia (5.8) were the countries with highest neonatal mortality (figure 5.2). Spain's rate of 2.3 deaths per 1,000 live births was among the 10 lowest in EU countries, and was less than the EU-15 mean of 2.7.

With respect to post-neonatal mortality, Portugal, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Slovenia, The Netherlands and Malta had a rate of less than 1 post-neonatal death per 1,000 live births. Bulgaria, Latvia, Slovakia and Romania had over 2.5 post-neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (figure 5.3). Spain's post-neonatal mortality of 1.2 was similar to the mean rate observed in the EU-15 countries.

The lowest rates of perinatal mortality around 2007 were observed in Austria and Denmark (3.1), in Finland (3.3) and in the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (3.6), whereas Bulgaria (11.0), Romania (10.0) and the United Kingdom (8.0) were the countries with the highest rates of perinatal mortality (figure 5.4). Spain, with a rate of 4.5 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and late fetal deaths, had a lower rate than the EU-15 mean of 5.9.

Both the infant mortality rate — and its components, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality — and the perinatal mortality rate have declined considerably in the EU in recent years. Between 1990 and 2007, the infant mortality rate in the EU countries overall fell by 53%, to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007. Perinatal mortality, for its part, declined by 35%, to 6.0 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and late fetal deaths in 2007.

Table 5.1 shows the infant, neonatal, post-neonatal and perinatal mortality rates around 2007 for the EU-15 countries, EU-12 countries and for Spain, together with the percent change in the magnitude of these rates between 1990 and 2007. The rates in the EU-15 countries are lower than in

the EU-12 countries, although the percent decline between 1990 and 2007 was higher in the latter than in the former group. As previously noted, the rates in Spain were lower than those in the EU-15 countries and also showed a larger percent decrease between 1990 and 2007.

5.2. Births by maternal age

The percentage of births to women less than 20 years of age varied considerably among EU countries. Whereas in The Netherlands, Denmark, Slovenia, Italy and Sweden the proportion was less than 2.0% in 2007, in Latvia, Romania, and Bulgaria, it was over 8%; in the latter two countries 13% of births occurred in women under 20. Spain, with 3.0%, is among the countries with an intermediate percentage (table 5.2). With respect to the trend in this indicator since 1990, in all countries except Malta the percentage of births to mother under 20 decreased, and the decline was especially important in Bulgaria (8.0%), the Czech Republic (11%), Slovenia (6.4%) and Hungary (6.1%). In Spain, this percentage decreased by 1.8% between 1990 and 2007.

As shown in table 5.2, the variation in the percentage of births occurring in women aged 35 and over is even greater than for the previous indicator. Whereas in Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Slovakia this percentage did not exceed 10%, in Spain, Italy and Ireland it was higher than 25%. The geographical pattern in this indicator is clearer than in the case of births to women under 20: the percentage of births to women aged 35 and over was lower in the EU-12 countries than in the EU-15 countries. With regard to the trend in this indicator, the percentage of births to women aged 35 and over increased in all the EU countries except Malta, where it declined by 1.1%. Spain was the country with the largest increase in this percentage (15.2%) between 1990 and 2007, followed by Italy (14.4%) and Germany (14.2%).

5.3. Births by birth weight

Table 5.3 shows the percentage of births with a birth weight of 2,500 grams or more in the EU countries in 2007 and the trend since 1990. Among the countries with available estimates around 2007, it can be seen that in Greece, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Spain, the percentage was 92% or less. Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Sweden, with over 95%, were the countries with the largest percentage of births with birth weight of at least 2,500 grams.

With regard to the trend in this indicator between 1990 and 2007, except for Poland, where it increased by 1.2%, and Sweden, where it increased by 0.2%, in the rest of the EU countries there was a decline in the percentage of births weighing 2,500 grams or more, with the largest reduction in Spain and Greece (-2.8%).

5.4. Voluntary interruption of pregnancy

Figure 5.5 shows the distribution among EU countries of the number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births in 2007. Belgium, Greece, The Netherlands, Germany and Finland were, in that order, the countries with the lowest rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy. Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria and Hungary were the countries with the largest number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births.

In the EU overall, the rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy around 2007 was 247 per 1,000 live births, which represents a decline of 40% with respect to the 1990 rate. This reduction can primarily be attributed to the drop in the rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy observed in the EU-12 countries. Indeed, according to figure 5.6, the rate of voluntary interruption of pregnancy grew between 1990 and 2007, both in Spain, where it rose from 93 to 228 per 1,000 live births, and in the EU-15 countries, where it rose from 194 to 229. In contrast, there was a downward trend in the EU-12 countries, from a rate of 1,100 to 302 per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2007. Despite this unequal trend in the two groups of EU countries, in 2007 the rate in the EU-12 countries was 30% higher than in the EU-15 countries.

The lowest rates of voluntary interruption of pregnancy per 1,000 live births in women under 20 were observed in Greece, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Slovakia, while the highest rates were found in Sweden, Denmark, France and The Netherlands. The differences were enormous, with the rate in Sweden over 20 times higher than the rate in Greece. In general, this indicator showed a downward trend since 1997 in the countries with lower rates, but an upward trend in those with higher rates.

The rate of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births in women aged 35 years and over varied between the rates seen in Spain (157), Finland (161) and The Netherlands (161), and those found in Romania (1,629), Bulgaria (1,143) and Latvia (918). Unlike the rate of voluntary interruption of pregnancy in women under 20, the trend between 1997 and 2007 was downward in all the countries shown in table 5.4. with the exception of Greece, The largest relative reductions were in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania, where the rate declined by about 75%.

Table 5.1. Infant, neonatal, post-neonatal and perinatal infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births around 2007 and percent change between 1990 and 2007. EU countries and Spain

	EU-15 countries		EU-12 countries		Spain	
	Percentage change between 1990 and 2007		Percentage change between 1990 and 2007		Percentage change between 1990 and 2007	
	2007	and 2007	2007	and 2007	2007	and 2007
Infant mortality	4.0	-48.0	7.4	-57.0	3.5	-65.0
Neonatal mortality	2.7	-35.0	4.7	-50.0	2.3	-65.0
Post-neonatal mortality	1.3	-60.0	2.7	-65.0	1.2	-65.0
Perinatal mortality	5.9	-24.0	6.3	-52.0	4.5	-40.0

Table 5.2. Percentage of births to mothers under 20 years of age and over 34 years of age around 2007 and percent difference between 1990 and 2007 in EU countries

	Percentage of births to mothers under 20 years of age		Percentage of births to mothers over 34 years of age	
	2007	Percentage difference between 1990 and 2007	2007	Percentage difference between 1990 and 2007
The Netherlands	1.4	-0.8	22.4	12.4
Denmark	1.4	-1.2	18.9	9.9
Slovenia	1.5	-6.4	13.5	8.1
Italy	1.7	-1.5	25.7	14.4
Sweden	1.7	-1.4	20.1	8.5
France (*)	2.0	-0.5	18.6	6.4
Cyprus	2.0	-4.7	14.6	6.7
Finland	2.4	-0.4	19.2	5.4
Luxembourg	2.6	-0.5	21.6	12.4
Belgium (*)	2.6	0.5	10.6	2.6
Germany	2.7	-0.7	23.8	14.2
Greece	2.9	-4.4	20.2	12.3
Spain	3.0	-1.8	25.5	15.1
Czech Republic	3.1	-11.0	10.9	6.9
Ireland	3.5	-1.5	26.6	9.3
Austria	3.6	-2.4	18.8	11.8
Portugal	4.7	-3.9	18.3	9.7
Poland	5.1	-2.9	9.3	0.5
Hungary	6.1	-6.1	12.7	6.1
Malta	6.4	3.7	12.9	-1.1
United Kingdom (*)	7.0	-0.9	19.3	10.6
Slovakia	7.3	-4.7	9.6	4.9
Estonia	7.4	-4.5	14.0	6.4
Lithuania	7.5	-3.5	11.3	5.4
Latvia	8.6	-3.1	12.6	5.6
Romania	13.1	-2.1	9.0	2.4
Bulgaria	13.4	-8.0	7.6	4.1

(*) Data for Belgium are from 1988; for France, from 2003; and for the United Kingdom, from 2004.

Table 5.3. Percentage of births with birth weight of 2,500 grams or more around 2007, and percent difference between 1990 and 2007 in EU countries

	2007	Percentage difference between 1990 and 2007
Greece	91.2	-2.8
Hungary	91.8	1.1
Romania	91.9	-1.0
Bulgaria	91.9	-1.5
Spain	92.0	-2.8
Slovakia	92.3	-1.7
Portugal	92.5	-1.9
Czech Republic	92.6	-1.9
Austria	92.8	-1.6
Italy	92.8	-1.6
Germany	93.1	-1.1
Denmark	93.3	-2.5
Malta	93.6	-1.0
Slovenia	93.7	-1.1
Poland	94.0	1.2
Ireland	94.2	-1.6
Latvia	94.9	-0.6
Finland	95.1	-0.5
Lithuania	95.3	-1.0
Estonia	95.5	-0.5
Sweden	95.7	0.2

No data: Cyprus, Belgium, The Netherlands, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

Table 5.4. Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births in women under 20 years of age and in women over 34 years of age around 2007, and percent change between 1997 and 2007 in EU countries

	Women under 20 years of age		Women over 34 years of age	
	2007	Percentage change between 1997 and 2007	2007	Percentage change between 1997 and 2007
Greece (*)	196	134.8	283	193.9
Lithuania	359	-3.1	698	-55.9
Bulgaria	368	-54.8	1,143	-76.0
Slovakia	378	-5.5	812	-51.0
Romania	598	-15.4	1,629	-73.3
Czech Republic	676	9.1	511	-75.3
Latvia	697	-51.4	918	-60.7
United Kingdom (*)	840	21.7	215	-13.1
Germany	846	44.0	164	-34.0
Hungary	883	-16.1	795	-63.2
Spain	1,048	64.2	157	-1.7
Estonia	1,105	-19.4	870	-72.2
Italy (*)	1,145	9.1	271	-34.1
Slovenia	1,393	2.2	573	-69.6
Finland	1,521	14.9	161	-18.6
The Netherlands	1,653	64.9	161	-7.3
France (*)	1,883	0.3	307	-15.0
Denmark	2,743	63.9	310	-17.5
Sweden	4,065	63.8	367	-24.2

No data for Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Poland.

(*) Data from 2003 or 2004.

Figure 5.1. Infant mortality rate. EU countries, around 2007

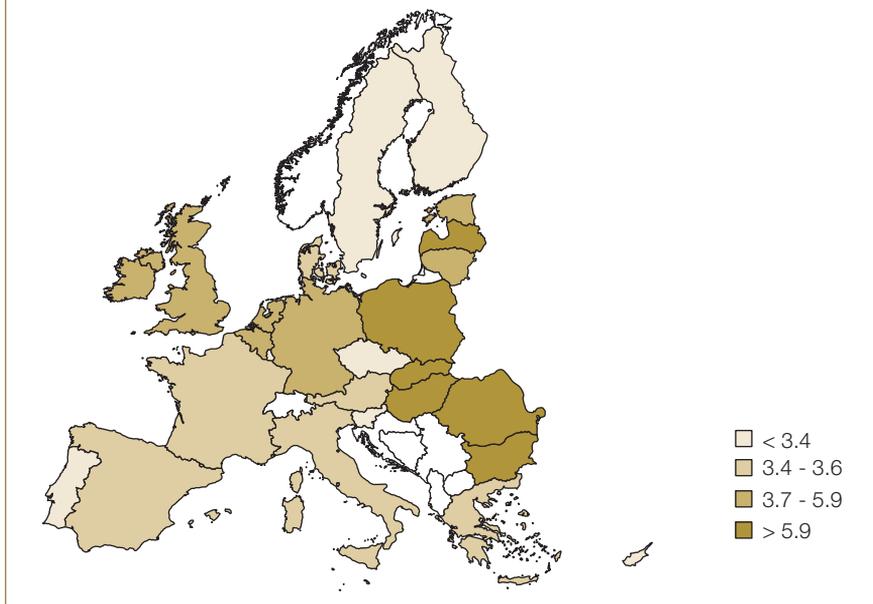


Figure 5.2. Neonatal mortality rate. EU countries, around 2007

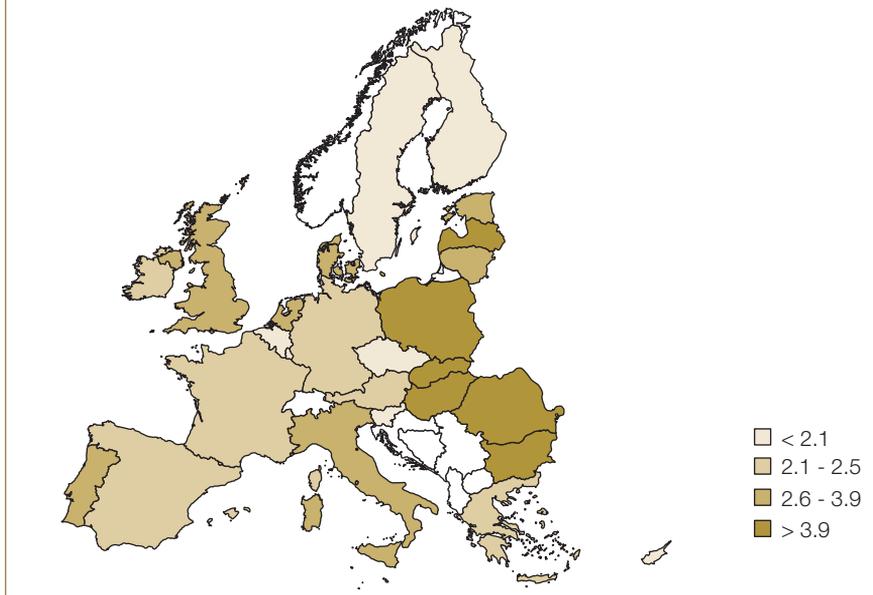


Figure 5.3. Post-neonatal mortality rate. EU countries, around 2007

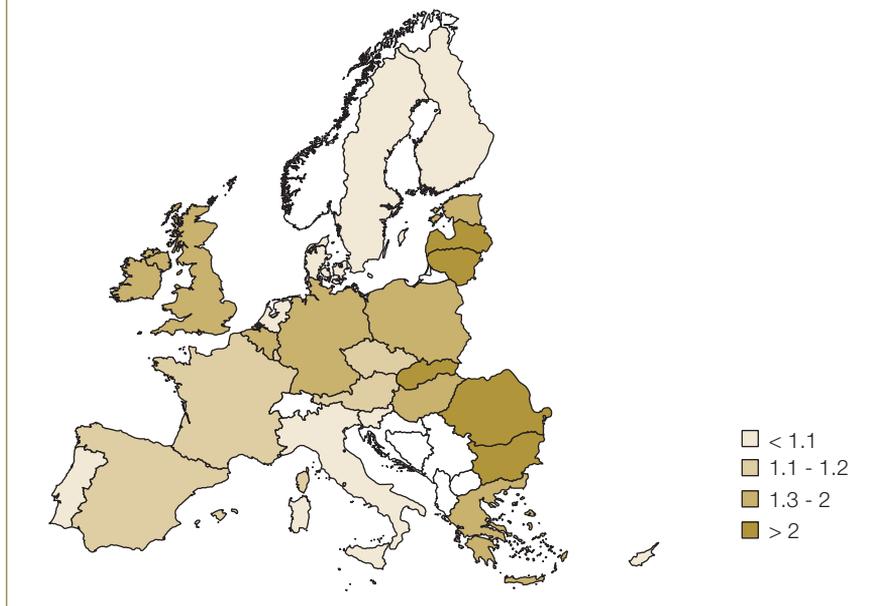


Figure 5.4. Perinatal mortality rate. EU countries, around 2007

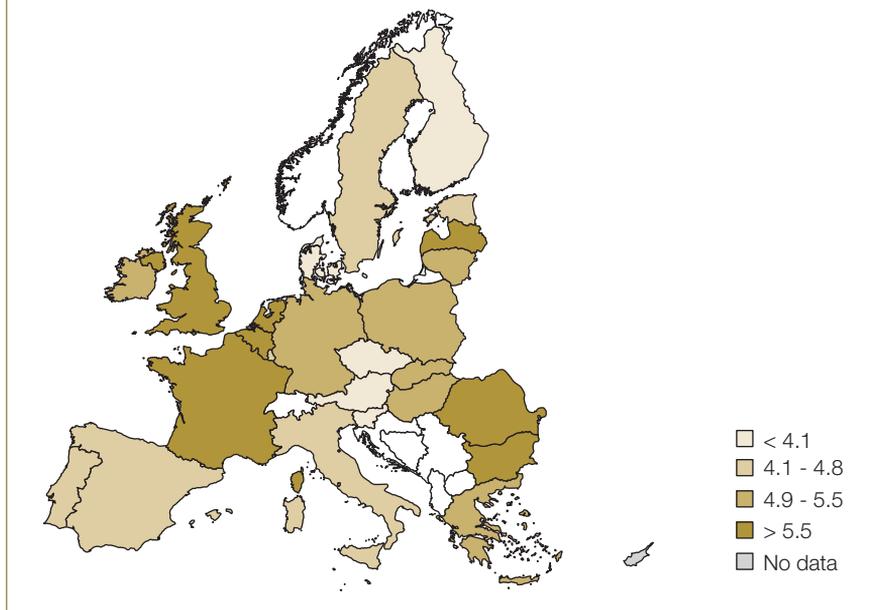


Figure 5.5. Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births. EU countries, around 2007

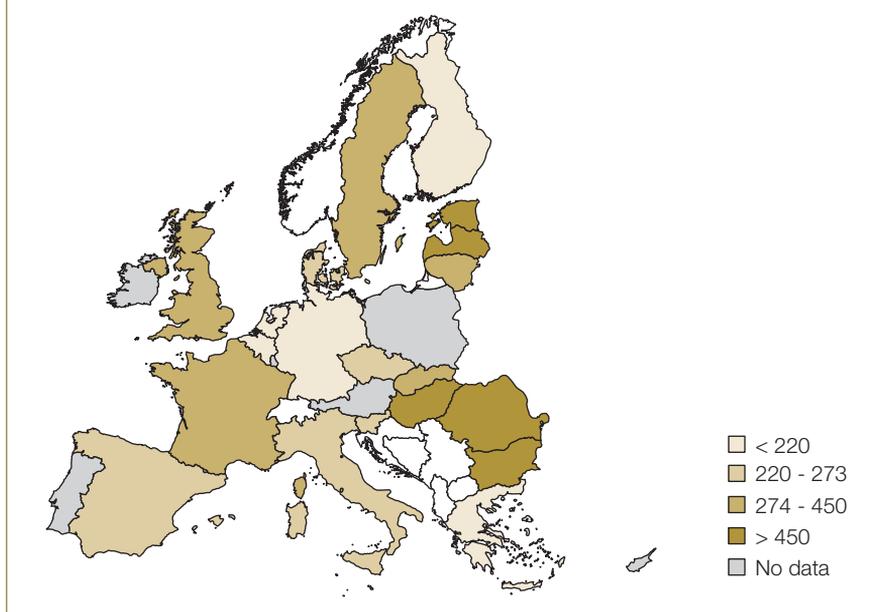
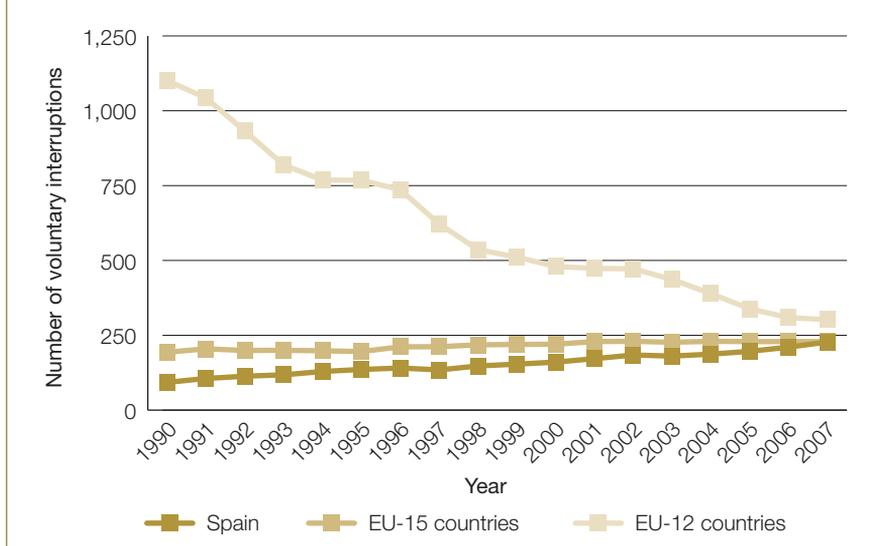


Figure 5.6. Trend in number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 1,000 live births in the EU and in Spain, 1990-2007



6. Health-related habits and lifestyle

6.1. Smoking

Table 6.1 shows the prevalence of daily smokers in EU countries. Around 27% of the population aged 15 years and over in EU member countries overall reported that they were daily smokers. The percentage in the EU-15 countries (26.9%) was similar to that in the EU-12 countries (27.1%).

Large differences were seen among countries. Greece, with 35% of daily smokers, was the country with the highest prevalence, followed by Bulgaria (33%) and Hungary and Latvia (30%). Besides these countries, the prevalence of daily smokers was also higher than the EU mean in Estonia, The Netherlands, and Poland. The countries with the lowest proportions of the adult population reporting daily smoking were Sweden, with 16%, Slovenia (18.9%), Finland (20.6%) and Portugal (20.9%). Spain, with 26.4% of daily smokers, was close to the EU mean, as were Lithuania, Germany and France.

With regard to the trend in the prevalence of daily smokers, as can be seen in table 6.1, the percentage of smokers in the population of EU countries overall has decreased since the early 1990s. The reduction was larger in the EU-12 countries (an absolute difference of 8.6%) than in the EU-15 countries (3.5%). This downward trend was observed in the vast majority of countries, with the exception of Slovakia and Estonia, where the prevalence increased by 3.6% and 1.7% respectively, and Latvia, where it rose only slightly. The countries with the largest reductions in the prevalence of daily smokers were Slovenia (15.1%), Hungary (13.6%), Denmark (13.0%) and Greece (11.0%). Reductions in prevalence of around 10% were registered in Poland, Belgium and Germany. In Spain, the percentage of daily smokers fell by 5.7% between the early 1990s and 2006-07, a larger reduction than seen in the EU-15 countries 5 (3.5%) and smaller than in the EU-12 countries (8.6%).

6.2. Alcohol consumption

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of the population that had not consumed alcoholic beverages in the last year in the EU. A geographic pattern can be noted, with a larger percentage of non-drinkers in the south and higher consumption in the northern countries. The differences among countries with the largest and smallest percentage of the non-drinking population were over

30%. In the EU overall (25 countries), 25% of the population aged 15 years and over reported not having consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months. The countries with the largest percentages of non-drinkers were Italy (40%), Bulgaria and Hungary (38%), Portugal (37%) and Malta (35%), followed by Spain and Romania, with 33% of non-drinkers. Denmark, with 7% of non-drinkers, followed by The Netherlands (10%), Sweden (12%), Lithuania (14%) and Finland (17%) were the countries with the lowest percentages of non-drinkers in the population.

Table 6.2 shows two indicators of alcohol consumption in EU countries for the year 2006: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who reported having consumed alcoholic beverages daily, and the percentage that reported having done so only once a week, during the last month. In EU countries overall (25 countries), these percentages were 13% and 25%, respectively. There were large variations in alcohol consumption and patterns among countries. Although the percentage of daily drinkers was very small in countries like Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden (all with 1% of daily drinkers) as well as Ireland (2%), Finland (2%) and Estonia (3%), the percentage was 47% in Portugal, 26% in Italy and 25% in Spain, countries where, together with The Netherlands and France, with 18% of daily drinkers, daily consumption was highest. The pattern for weekly consumption was different, and some of the countries with low daily consumption had a relatively high percentage of weekly drinkers and vice versa. Countries like Spain, Italy, The Netherlands and Portugal showed a clear pattern of daily consumption, while in countries like Ireland, the Czech Republic or Finland, a more weekly pattern of consumption was observed.

6.3. Consumption of other drugs

Table 6.3 shows the percentage of persons aged 15-64 years who reported having consumed different psychoactive substances in the last year, according to several general population surveys carried out in different countries between 2001 and 2007. With respect to cannabis, important differences were seen among countries. Spain (11.2%), Italy (11.2%) and the United Kingdom (10.3%) were the countries where this substance was consumed most frequently, while Malta, with less than 1% of consumers, Bulgaria (1.5%), Greece (1.7%) and Sweden (2%) were the countries where prevalence of consumption was lowest.

With respect to cocaine consumption, the same as occurred with cannabis, Spain, with 3%, and the United Kingdom and Italy, with slightly over 2%, were the countries with the largest percentage of the population

reporting having consumed cocaine in the last year. The countries with lowest consumption were Greece, Poland, Latvia and the Czech Republic, with less than 0.3%. Consumption of amphetamines was most frequent in the United Kingdom, where 1.5 % of the population aged 15-64 years reported having consumed them in the last 12 months, followed by Estonia, where the percentage was 1.3%, Latvia (1.1%) and Hungary (1%). Spain, with 0.7% of consumers, occupied a high-intermediate position in consumption of this substance. Greece, Malta and France, with less than 0.1%, were the countries with least amphetamine consumption.

Finally, with respect to ecstasy, important differences were also observed among countries. Whereas in the Czech Republic, the country with the highest prevalence, 3.5% of the population aged 15-64 years had consumed this substance during the last year, and the United Kingdom, where 1.9% had consumed it, in Malta and Greece consumption was less than 0.3%. Spain, with 1.2% of consumers during the last year, together with Ireland and The Netherlands, occupied sixth place among the 25 countries for which this information was available.

6.4. Physical activity

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in different European countries that reported no moderate level physical activity on any day of the last week in 2005. This indicator shows a rather well defined geographic pattern, going from north to south and from east to west. Malta, with 78% of the population reporting no moderate physical activity in the last week, together with Spain (60%), Ireland (57%), Italy (54%) and France (52%), were the countries with the highest percentages. The Netherlands, Slovakia and Slovenia, with less than 25%, together with Germany, Austria and Estonia (all with 26%) were the countries with the smallest percentages of the adult population that did not engage in moderate physical activity.

Figure 6.3 shows a different indicator of sedentarism: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in EU countries that reported not having walked at least 10 minutes any day of the last week in 2005. As can be noted, the geographic pattern is similar to that seen in the preceding figure. Slovakia, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia and The Netherlands, with less than 10%, were the countries with the lowest percentages of the population that did not walk at least 10 minutes any day of the last week. Cyprus, with 40%, Malta (32%), Belgium (23%), Italy (22%) and Portugal (21%) were the countries with the highest percentages. Spain, with 17% of the adult population that did not walk 10 or more minutes any day of the last week, was the country with the ninth highest rate of sedentarism.

6.5. Obesity

The prevalence of obesity (body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m²) shows extraordinary geographic variability, as can be seen in table 6.4. With regard to men, Greece, with 26% of obese persons, and the United Kingdom (22.3%) were the countries with the highest prevalence of obesity. Male obesity in Lithuania, Germany and Malta also exceeded 20% of the population. Italy and Romania, with less than 8%, were the countries with the lowest percentages of obese men, followed by The Netherlands (10.2%), Sweden (11%) and Bulgaria (11.3%). Spain, with 13% of obese adult men, was in 16th place among the 25 countries with data shown in table 6.4.

Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Malta and Germany, with over 20%, were the countries with the highest percentages of obese women. The same as occurred in men, Italy and Romania, with less than 10%, were the countries with lowest obesity among women. Spain, with 13.5% of obese women, occupied 17th place among the 25 countries with available data.

With respect to the differential pattern by sex, in most countries the prevalence of obesity was higher in women than in men. The absolute difference in the prevalence of obesity was largest in Bulgaria (11.8% more obese women than men), followed by Latvia (5.8%) and Poland (4.2%). In some EU countries, however, the prevalence was higher in men, especially in Greece (7.8% difference), and Slovenia (2.7%). In Spain, the same as in Germany and the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity in the two sexes was very similar.

Table 6.1. Percentage of daily smokers in 2007 and absolute change in prevalence between the early 1990s and 2007 in persons aged 15 years and over in EU countries

	2007 (*)	Absolute change between 1990 and 2007
Greece	35.0	-11.0
Bulgaria	32.7	-0.3
Hungary	30.4	-13.6
Latvia	30.4	0.1
Estonia	29.9	1.7
The Netherlands	29.1	-7.6
Poland	29.0	-10.0
Slovakia	28.0	3.6
EU-12 countries	27.1	-8.6
EU-15 countries	26.9	-3.5
Lithuania	26.5	-3.5
Spain	26.4	-5.7
Germany	26.3	-10.5
France	25.4	-3.6
Czech Republic	25.4	-1.0
Luxembourg	25.0	-8.0
United Kingdom	25.0	-5.0
Denmark	24.0	-13.0
Ireland	24.0	-6.0
Cyprus	23.9	...
Malta	23.4	-4.6
Austria	23.2	-4.3
Italy	22.4	-3.3
Belgium	22.0	-10.0
Romania	21.4	-0.8
Portugal	20.9	-7.1
Finland	20.6	-5.4
Slovenia	18.9	-15.1
Sweden	15.9	-9.9

... No data.

(*) Closest available data to 2007.

Table 6.2. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who had consumed alcoholic beverages daily and once a week in the last 30 days. EU countries, 2006

	Daily	Once a week
Latvia	1	25
Lithuania	1	23
Poland	1	28
Sweden	1	28
Ireland	2	41
Finland	2	31
Estonia	3	25
Czech Republic	4	34
Slovakia	5	29
Austria	7	29
Cyprus	8	31
United Kingdom	8	26
Germany	9	27
Slovenia	9	29
Romania	9	31
Greece	10	29
Denmark	12	25
Bulgaria	12	29
EU (*)	13	25
Belgium	14	22
Hungary	14	21
Malta	14	38
Luxembourg	15	25
France	18	28
Holland	18	22
Spain	25	23
Italy	26	17
Portugal	47	15

(*) EU-25 countries.

Table 6.3. Percentage of persons aged 15-64 years who reported having consumed different psychoactive substances in the last 12 months in different European countries, 2001-2007

	Cannabis	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy
Italy	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.5
Spain	11.2	3.0	0.7	1.2
United Kingdom	10.3	2.3	1.5	1.9
Czech Republic (*)	9.3	0.2	0.7	3.5
France	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.4
Austria	7.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
Slovakia	6.9	0.6	0.3	1.6
Ireland	6.3	1.7	0.4	1.2
The Netherlands	5.4	0.6	0.3	1.2
Denmark	5.2	1.0	0.7	0.3
Belgium	5.0	...	...	...
Germany (*)	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Estonia	4.6	0.6	1.3	1.7
Hungary (*)	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
Latvia	3.8	0.2	1.1	0.8
Portugal	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.4
Finland	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Poland	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.3
Lithuania	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cyprus	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.0
Sweden	2.0	...	...	...
Greece	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria (*)	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Malta (*)	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2

No data: Slovenia, Luxembourg, Romania.

(*) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Table 6.4. Prevalence of obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²) in men and women in EU countries (2000-2007)

	Men	Women
Greece	26.0	18.2
United Kingdom	22.3	23.0
Lithuania	20.6	19.2
Germany	20.5	21.1
Malta	20.5	21.3
Hungary	17.1	18.2
Slovenia	16.5	13.8
France	16.1	17.6
Finland	16.0	14.0
Poland	15.7	19.9
Portugal	15.0	13.4
Estonia	14.9	16.5
Ireland	14.0	12.0
Czech Republic	13.7	16.3
Slovakia	13.5	15.0
Spain	13.0	13.5
Cyprus	12.9	11.8
Latvia	12.3	18.1
Belgium	11.9	13.4
Denmark	11.8	11.0
Bulgaria	11.3	23.1
Sweden	11.0	14.0
The Netherlands	10.2	11.9
Romania	7.7	9.5
Italy	7.4	8.9

No data: Austria, Luxembourg.

Figure 6.1. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who had not consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months. EU countries, 2006

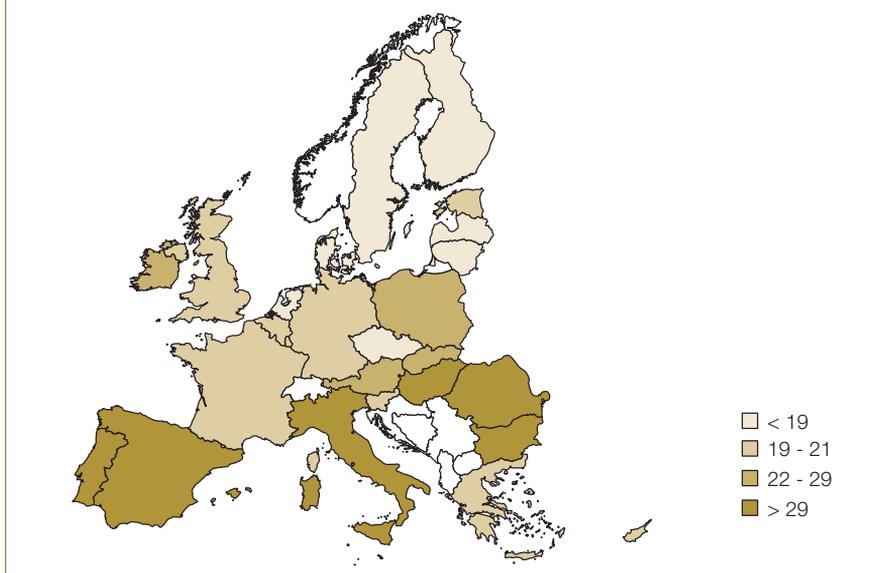


Figure 6.2. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who reported no moderate physical exercise on any day in the last week. EU countries, 2005

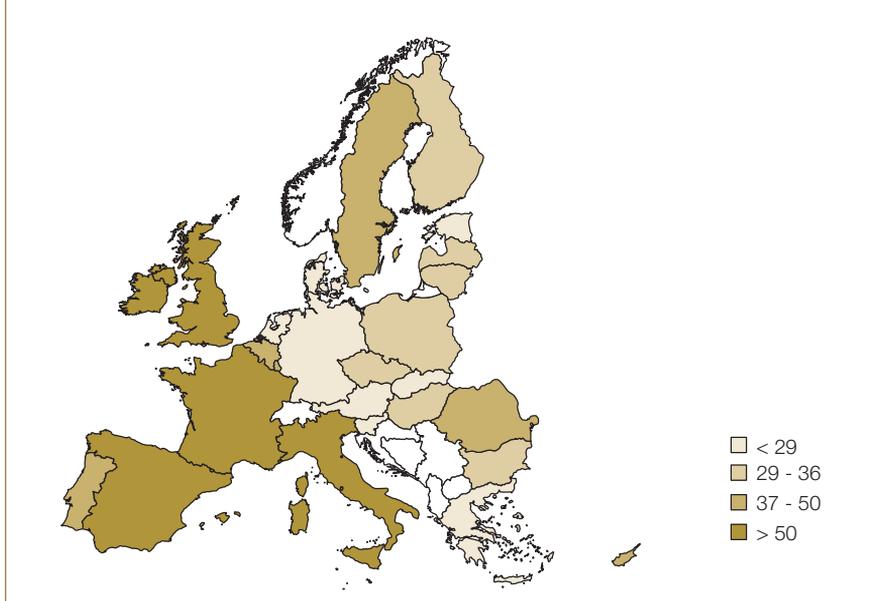
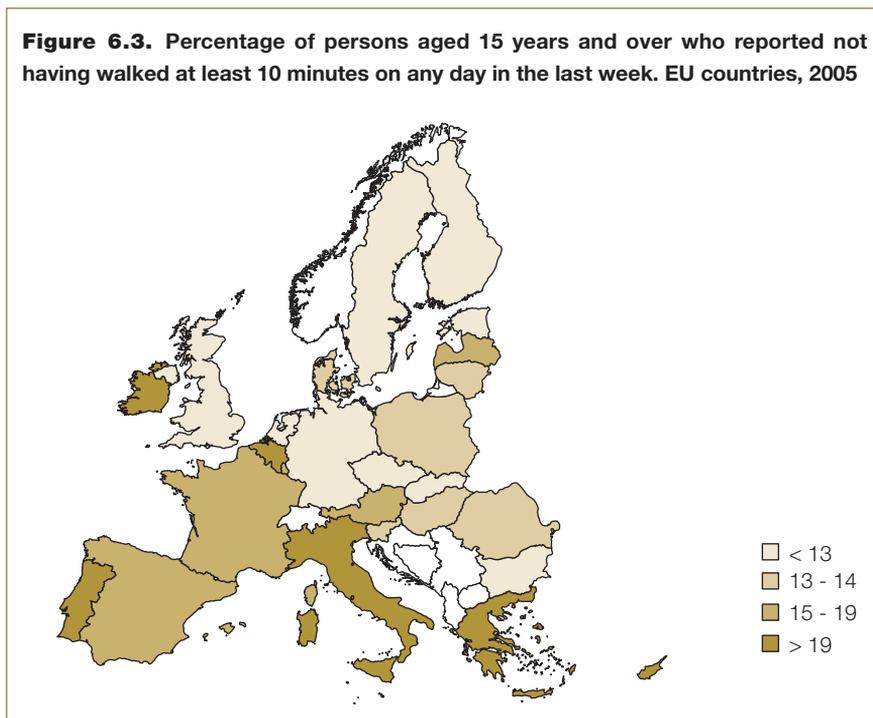


Figure 6.3. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who reported not having walked at least 10 minutes on any day in the last week. EU countries, 2005



Annexes

Annex I

Methodological notes and information sources

Estimates for European Union countries were obtained primarily from the World Health Organisation (WHO) database and from estimates provided by the European Union Office of Statistics (EUROSTAT). Some indicators have been derived from reports issued by specific information and monitoring centres, which are generally based on surveys and studies conducted using a similar methodology in the different European countries.

With regard to the estimates for Spain and its autonomous communities, which make up the bulk of this publication, the sources of information are specified below. These sources refer both to estimates presented in the paper publication and to those shown in data series published only in electronic form.

It should first be noted that, for the indicators that refer to the frequency of a particular phenomenon per 1,000 or per 100,000 population, the denominator for the estimates in women is the population of women and the denominator for the estimates in men is the population of men in the specific setting to which each indicator refers: age group, the whole country, autonomous community, etc.

For some indicators, age-adjusted estimates are presented. In some cases it is explicitly stated in the title and/or table that the estimate is an age-adjusted rate or percentage; in other cases where it is mentioned only as an adjusted rate or an adjusted percentage, it should also be understood as adjusted for age.

Life expectancy

The life expectancy estimates are derived from the mortality tables estimated by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), except for the year 2007, which is taken from the mortality tables estimated by the Institute of Health Information (IIS).

Disability-free life expectancy was calculated using information provided in the mortality tables for the years 2000 and 2007, and the prevalence of disability was estimated from the 1999 Survey on Disabilities and Health Status and the 2008 Survey on Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Dependency.

The estimates of life expectancy in good health were calculated using information provided by different mortality tables, and the proportion of

the population that evaluates health status negatively was estimated from different National Health Surveys.

Mortality by cause of death

The information for the estimate of the number of deaths comes from the Database of Deaths provided by the INE. This database, in turn, is produced from information collected in the Statistical Bulletin on Deaths — for persons who live more than 24 hours — and the Statistical Bulletin on Deliveries — for deaths occurring before the first 24 hours of life. Each bulletin is filled out at the time the event is recorded in the Civil Registry.

This database shows the cause of death coded according to the International Classification of Diseases. Between 1981 and 1988, the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases was used to code the cause of death and, after 1999, the 10th revision was used.

The codes used for each cause of death analysed are presented below.

Diseases of the circulatory system

ICD-9: 390-459

ICD-10: I00-I99

Cerebrovascular disease

ICD-9: 430-438

ICD-10: I60-I69

Ischaemic heart disease

ICD-9: 410-414

ICD-10: I20-I25

Malignant tumours

ICD-9: 140-208

ICD-10: C00-C97

Cancer of the lung

ICD-9: 162

ICD-10: C33-C34

Cancer of the breast

ICD-9: 174

ICD-10: C50

Malignant tumour of the colon
ICD-9: 153
ICD-10: C18

Malignant tumour of the stomach
ICD-9: 151
ICD-10: C16

Malignant tumour of the prostate
ICD-9: 185
ICD-10: C61

Cancer of the uterine neck
ICD-9: 180
ICD-10: C53

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
ICD-9: 490-496
ICD-10: J40-J47

Chronic liver disease
ICD-9: 571
ICD-10: K70+K73-K74

Diabetes mellitus
ICD-9: 250
ICD-10: E10-E14

Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis
ICD-9: 580-589
ICD-10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27

Alzheimer's disease
ICD-9: 331.0
ICD-10: G30

Accidents and external causes
ICD-9: E800-E999
ICD-10: V00-V99+W00-W99+X00-X99+Y00-Y99

Traffic accidents
ICD-9: E810-E819
ICD-10: V02-V04+V09.0+V09.2+ V12-V14+V19.0-V19.2+V19.4-
V19.6+ V20-V79+V80.3-V80.5+V81.0-V81.1+ V82.0-V82.1+V83-
V86+V87.0-V87.8+ V88.8-V88.9+V89.0-V89.2

Suicide

ICD-9: E950-E959

ICD-10: X60-X84+Y87.0

Homicide

ICD-9: E960-E969

ICD-10: X85-X99+Y00-Y09+Y87.1

Pneumonia and influenza

ICD-9: 480-487

ICD-10: J10-J18

Septicaemia

ICD-9: O38

ICD-10: A40-A41

AIDS

ICD-9: 279.5-279.6

ICD-10: B20-B24

Diseases related with tobacco use

ICD-9: 140-149+150+161+162+ 410-414+430-438+490-496

ICD-10: C00-C14+C32-C34+C15+I20-I25+I60-I69+J40-J47

Diseases related with alcohol consumption

ICD-9: 150+161+303+571+E800-E999

ICD-10: C15+C32+F10+K70+K73-K74+K76+

V00-V99+W00-W99+X00-X99+Y00-Y99

Abdominal hernia

ICD-9: 550-553+560

ICD-10: K40-K46+K56

Appendicitis

ICD-9: 540-543

ICD-10: K35-K38

Adverse effects of medicaments

ICD-9: E930-E949

ICD-10: Y40-Y59

The populations used to calculate mortality rates were taken from the Population Projections in Spain for the period 1980-2010 based on the 1981 Census (years 1981 to 1990), on the Population Projections in Spain based on the 1991 Population Census (years 1991 to 2001), and on the Current Population Estimates (years 2002 to 2007), all produced by the INE.

In addition to crude rates, age-adjusted rates were calculated using the European Standard Population for the adjustment (Waterhouse JAH, Muir CS, Correa P, Powell J, eds. *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents*. Lyon: IARC, 1976; 3: 456.).

Hospital discharges

Information for the estimates of the number of hospital discharges was taken from the Database of the Survey on Hospital Morbidity provided by the INE. The populations used to calculate the morbidity rates are the same as used for mortality.

Notifiable diseases

The information on reported cases of infectious diseases comes from the National Epidemiological Surveillance Network and was provided by the National Centre of Epidemiology of the Carlos III Health Institute. Information for some diseases is available only since 1997, because that was the year they were included in the National Epidemiological Surveillance Network.

Incidence of cancer

Information on cancer incidence rates in different Spanish registries was obtained from the publication: Curado MP, Edwards B, Shin HR, Store H, Ferlay J, Heanue M, Boyle P, (eds). *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents (Volume IX)*. IARC Scientific Publications no. 160. Lyon 2007, which compiles information from the registries of a large number of countries.

Victims of traffic accidents

Information on traffic accident victims was taken from the Statistics on Traffic Accidents produced and published annually by the Directorate of Traffic of the Ministry of the Interior. These statistics refer to accidents that meet the following conditions: a) they occur or have their origin on a road open to public circulation; b) they result in the death or injury of one or

more persons; and c) at least one moving vehicle is involved. The populations used to calculate the rates are the same as mentioned in the section on mortality.

Victims of work-related accidents

Information on victims of work-related accidents was taken from the Statistics on Occupational Accidents produced and published annually by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The data for these statistics come from direct analysis of the occupational accident report, from the list of occupational accidents occurring without sick leave, and from the list of persons dying or released from sick leave following an occupational accident. The frequency index estimates were taken from those presented in the Statistics on Occupational Accidents. These frequency indicators could not be estimated for Ceuta and in Melilla due to lack of information on the denominator used for the calculation.

Disability and perceived health

Information for the estimates of permanent disability was taken from the database of the 1999 Survey on Disabilities and Health Status and the 2008 Survey on Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Dependency, both of which were conducted by the INE. In addition to this information on permanent disability affecting the whole population, an indicator was constructed for workers under age 65 affiliated with the Social Security. For this purpose figures were obtained from publications of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on pensions due to permanent disability and the number of workers affiliated with the system.

Information for the estimates of perceived health and temporary activity restriction was taken from the databases of the National Health Surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health. Indicators were constructed for self-perceived health and temporary restriction of principal activity for the population aged 16 years and over. In the case of restriction of principal activity, individuals were excluded if they were over 64 years of age or if their employment status was retired or unemployed.

Infant mortality

Information for the estimate of number of deaths during the first year of life was taken from the Database of Deaths provided by the INE.

Deaths during the first year of life have been divided into neonatal deaths and post-neonatal deaths. Neonatal deaths are deaths in infants

before the first 28 days of life, while post-neonatal deaths are deaths in infants between 28 days and 1 year of age.

Perinatal deaths include deaths during the first week of life together with late fetal deaths. Late fetal death is death before complete expulsion or extraction from the body of the mother of a non-viable product of conception with 6 or more months gestation. Information for the estimated number of late fetal deaths is taken from the Database of Late Fetal Deaths provided by the INE. This database is constructed from the information on late fetal deaths included in the Statistical Bulletin of Deliveries.

For the calculation of infant, neonatal, post-neonatal and perinatal mortality, we used the estimated number of births from the Database of Births provided by the INE.

Births by maternal age and by birth weight

Information for the estimated number of births was taken from the Database of Births provided by the INE. This database, in turn, is constructed from information included in the Statistical Bulletin on Deliveries, which is completed at the time the event is recorded in the Civil Registry. This bulletin includes several characteristics such as age of the mother and infant birth weight. The percentage of births with a particular characteristic was estimated with reference to the total number of births.

Breastfeeding

Information for the estimates of breastfeeding was taken from the databases of the 2006-07 National Health Survey conducted by the Ministry of Health.

Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy

Information on the indicators of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy was taken from the statistics on Voluntary Interruptions of Pregnancy provided by the Directorate of Public Health of the Ministry of Health. This statistic is calculated from information provided by health centres on the sociodemographic and health characteristics of each woman undergoing this procedure.

Childhood vaccination

Information on the indicators of vaccination coverage was taken from the statistics on Vaccination Coverage provided by the Directorate of Public

Health of the Ministry of Health. This statistic is calculated from information provided by the different autonomous communities.

Habits and lifestyle

Information for the estimates on the percentage of smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity and sedentarism was taken from the databases of the health surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health. Crude and age-adjusted percentages were obtained, using the age distribution provided by the first National Health Survey, conducted in 1987, as the reference population.

Per capita consumption of tobacco, alcohol, calories, and cereals, fruits and vegetables was obtained from the WHO database. Since this organisation does not offer current data, most of the estimates end in 2003. In the case of tobacco, however, the series was completed to 2008 by using information on cigarette sales provided by the Commission for the Marketing of Tobacco of the Ministry of Economy and Housing.

Estimates of the consumption of psychoactive substances were obtained from estimates of drug use provided by the Spanish Observatory on Drugs, which depends on the National Plan on Drugs. The Observatory obtains information on this phenomenon from the Permanent State Information System on Drug Addictions, from population-based surveys targeting the population aged 15-64 years, and from surveys aimed at the school-age population.

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