

Overview of Health System

Population (July 2020 est.)	45,479,118
Ethnic groups	European 86.4%, Mestizos 6.5%, Americans 3.4%, Arabs 3.3% Others 0.4%
Genetics studies - PLOS One – (2015)	67% European, 28% Americans, 4% African 1,4% Asian
Age structure (2020 est.)	0-14 years: 24.02% (male 5,629,188/female 5,294,723) 15-24 years: 15.19% (male 3,539,021/female 3,367,321) 25-54 years: 39.6% (male 9,005,758/female 9,002,931) 55-64 years: 9.07% (male 2,000,536/female 2,122,699) 65 years and over: 12.13% (male 2,331,679/female 3,185,262)
Median age (2020 est.)	Total: 32.4 years Male: 31.1 years Female: 33.6 years
Population growth rate (2020 est.)	0.86%
Birth rate (2020 est.)	16 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate (2020 est.)	2.21 children born/woman
Contraceptive prevalence rate (2013)	81.3%
Death rate (2020 est.)	7.4 deaths/1,000 population
Maternal mortality rate (2017 est.)	39 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate (2020 est.)	Total: 9 deaths/1,000 live births Male: 9.9 deaths/1,000 live births Female: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth (2020 est.)	Total population: 77.8 years Male: 74.7 years Female: 81.1 years
Current Health Expenditure (2016)	7.5%
Physicians density (2017)	3.96 physicians/1,000 population
Hospital bed density (2014)	5 beds/1,000 population
Sanitation facility access (2015 est.)	Urban: 96.2% of population Rural: 98.3% of population Total: 96.4% of population
Urbanization (2020)	urban population: 92.1% of total population Rate of urbanization: 1.07% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)
Drinking water source	Urban: 99% of population Rural: 100% of population Total: 99.1% of population
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate (2018)	0.4%
People living with HIV/AIDS (2018)	140,000
HIV/AIDS – Deaths (2018)	1,700
Obesity - adult prevalence rate (2016)	28.3%

In light of the new challenges brought about by demographic and epidemiological changes, Argentina, as do other middle-income countries in the Region, faces health challenges related to the implementation of sustainable, effective strategies to combat poverty-related problems. Improvements in living conditions, along with developments in vaccines and antibiotics and implementation of control programs, will help reduce indicators of morbidity and mortality from various communicable diseases.

A central component of this challenge is updating the benefits package in the Compulsory Medical Program, given the evidence of its impact and effectiveness, while working to make the program universal, thus strengthening the primary health care strategy and the integrated services networks. This effort will require reaching agreements and consensus on such important issues as the distribution and competencies of human resources, problem-solving capacity at the primary care level, and access to health technologies and cost-effective drugs. *References: World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization, The CIA World Factbook*