



HEALTH BAROMETER 2010







TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Universe: resident population of both genders, ages 18 years old and older.
- Sample size: 7,800 interviews, broken down into three sub-samples with 2,600 interviews in each of them.
- Period of reference: covers the time period from March to November 2010.
- Sampling error: the sample as a whole is representative at the national level, with a sampling error of ± 1.1% for a confidence level of 95.5% and P=Q in the case of simple random sampling.

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PURPOSE

Ongoing improvement of the National Health System (SNS)

To know the people's opinion in order to take their expectations into consideration, as an essential factor in establishing health care policy priorities



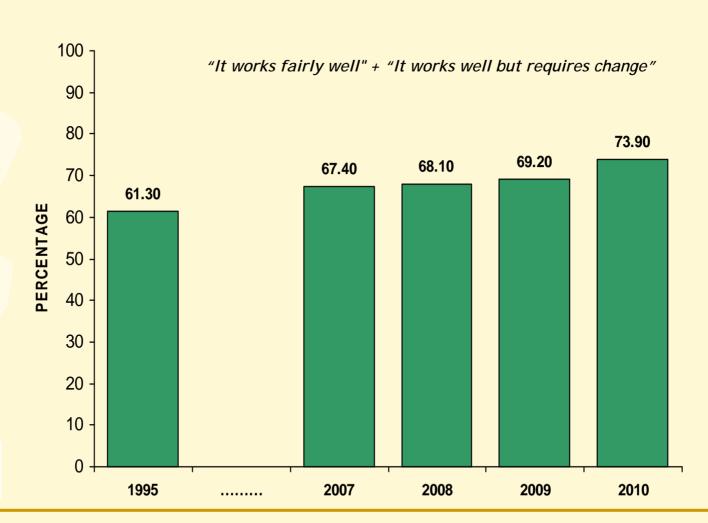


OBJECTIVES

- To know how the people perceive and assess the running of the Public Health Care Services.
- To know the people's **opinion** about certain health care policy measures.
- •To know the real penetration of information strategies implemented by health care authorities.
- To collect information on the people's level of **knowledge and attitudes** about health problems and specific actions by the National Health System (SNS).



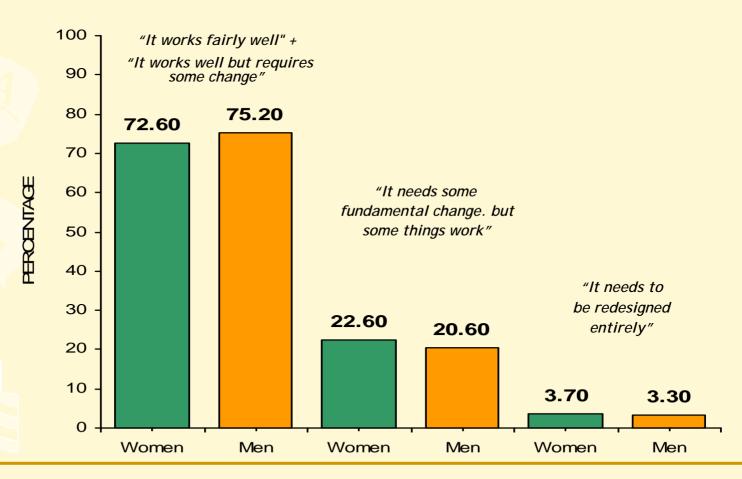








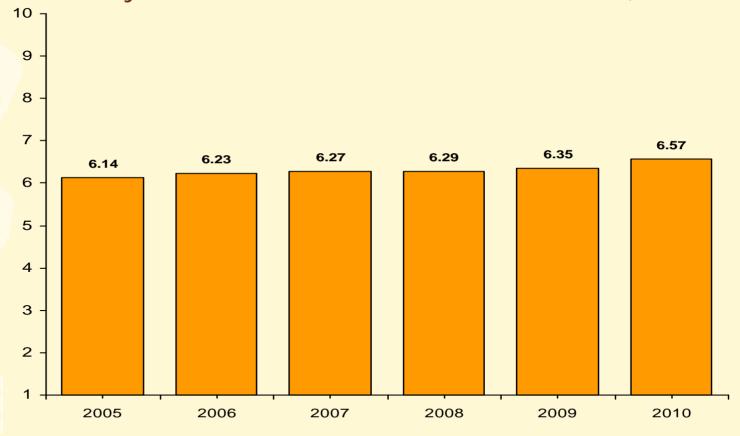
Assessment of the health care system Breakdown by gender







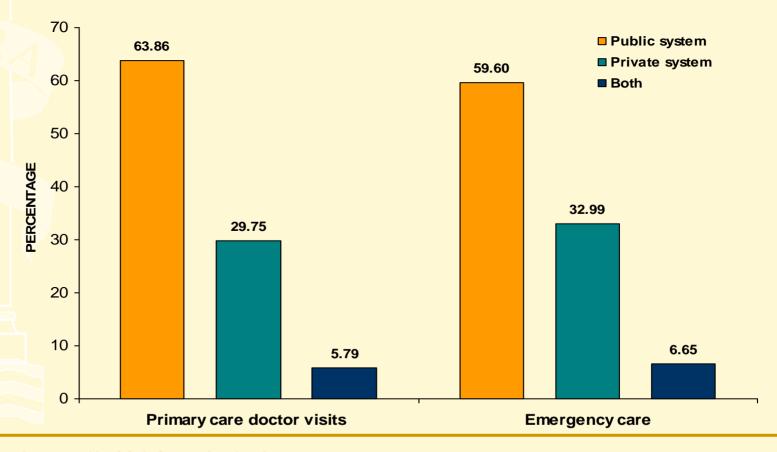
Satisfaction with how the public health care system works. (On a scale of 1 to 10)







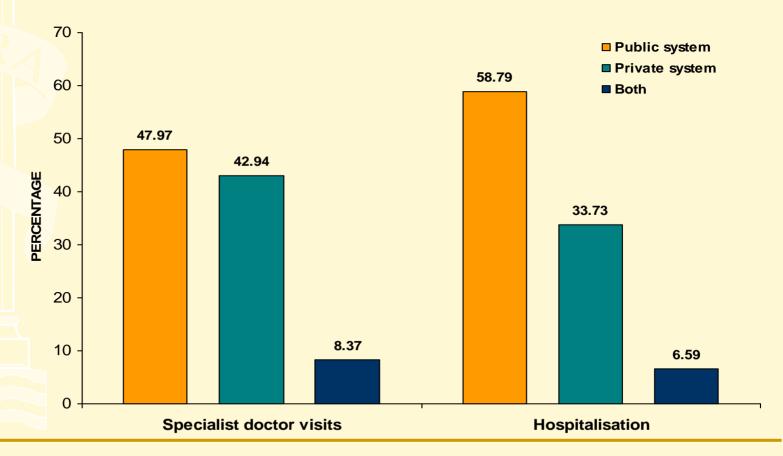
Preferences for public or private health care in <u>primary</u> <u>care doctor visits</u> and in <u>emergency care</u>.







Preferences for public or private health care for specialist care appointments and for hospitalisation







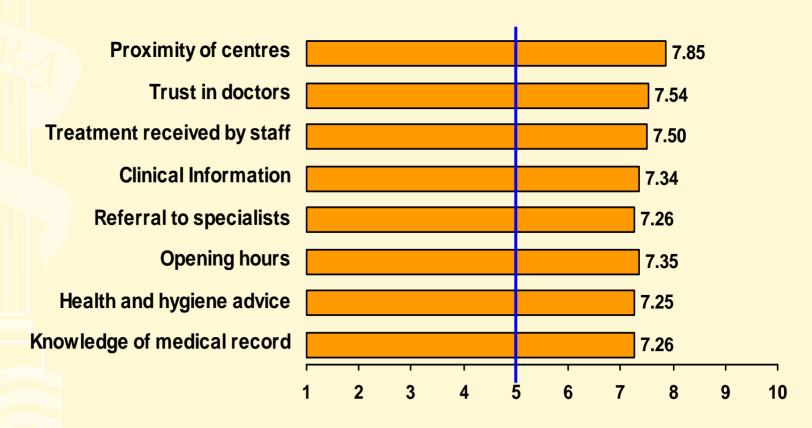
Would choose a public or private health care service bearing in mind...

o	Service		Public-private
_	Public	Private	difference
The technology and means which they possess	65.1	24.8	+ 40.3
The doctors' abilities	58.1	20.9	+ 37.2
The abilities of the nursing staff	57.1	21	+ 36.1
The information they receive on their health problem	46.3	34.6	+ 11.7
The personal treatment they receive	41.6	42.3	- 0.7
The comfort of the facilities	35.8	54.6	- 18.8
The speed with which they receive care	30.3	63.9	- 33.6





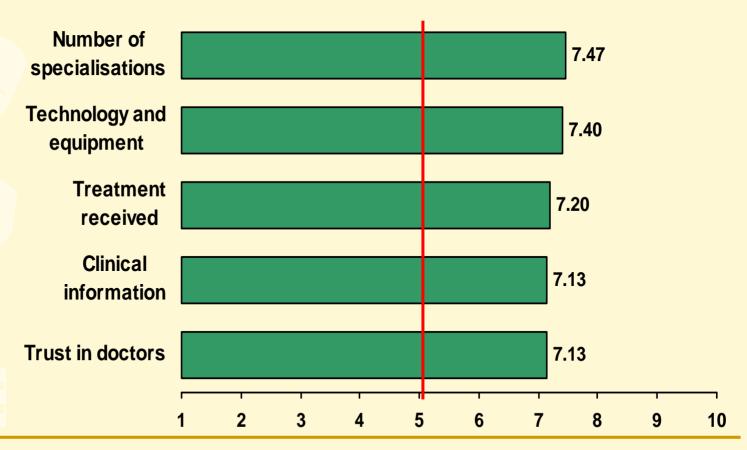
Assessment of public health care in terms of <u>family</u> doctors and paediatricians. (On a scale of 1-10)







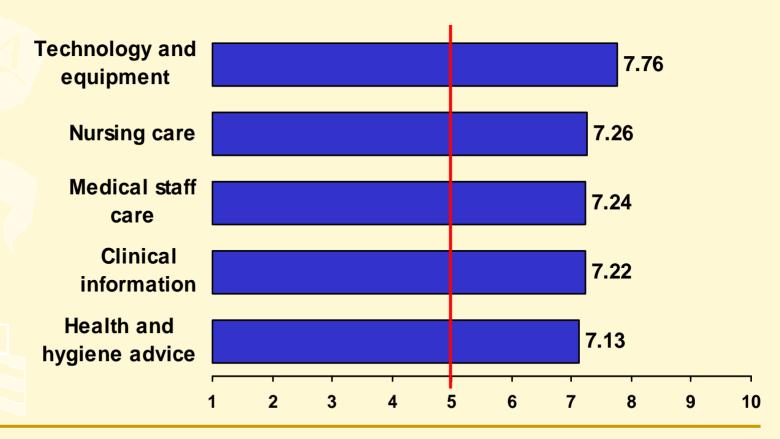
Assessment of health care in <u>specialist services</u> in the public health care system. (On a scale of 1-10)



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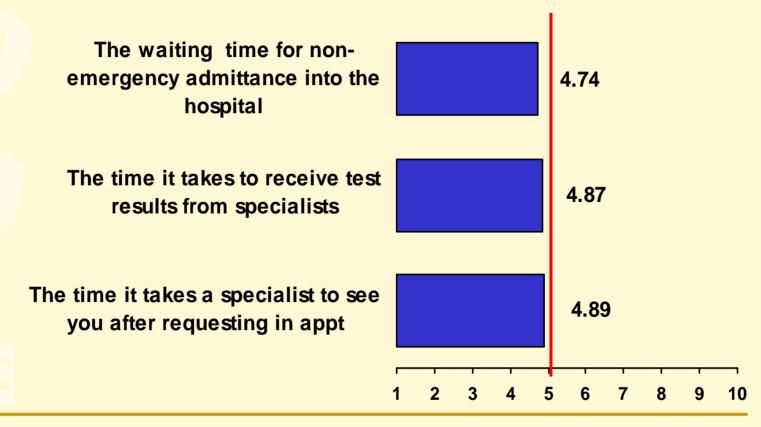
Assessment of the care which is provided in public hospitals. (On a scale of 1-10)



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Lowest scored health care aspects in specialist care. (On a scale of 1-10)







In the last twelve months. 30% of all people have had to go to a public or private health care centre for some emergency.

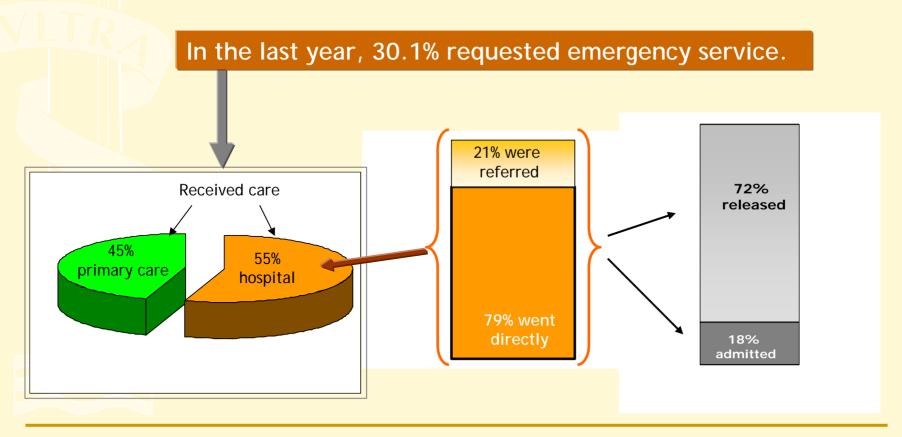
SEX			
MEN	WOMEN		
27.7	32.4		

	AGE								
1	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over			
	35.0	34.6	28.6	28.2	23.7	30.1			





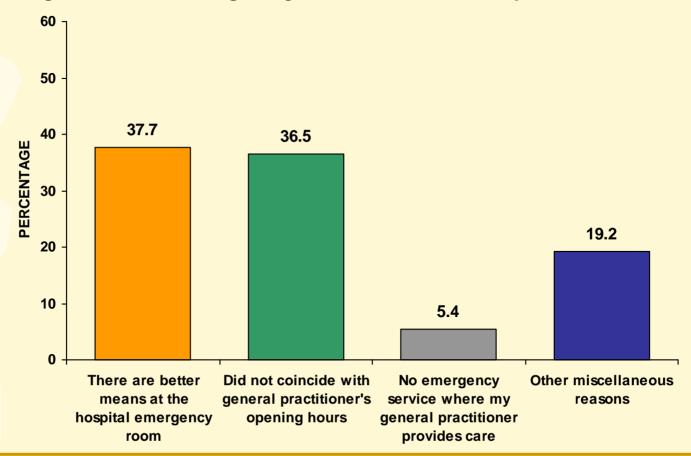
Percentage of people who decided to go to the emergency service at a hospital due to an emergency who were then admitted.







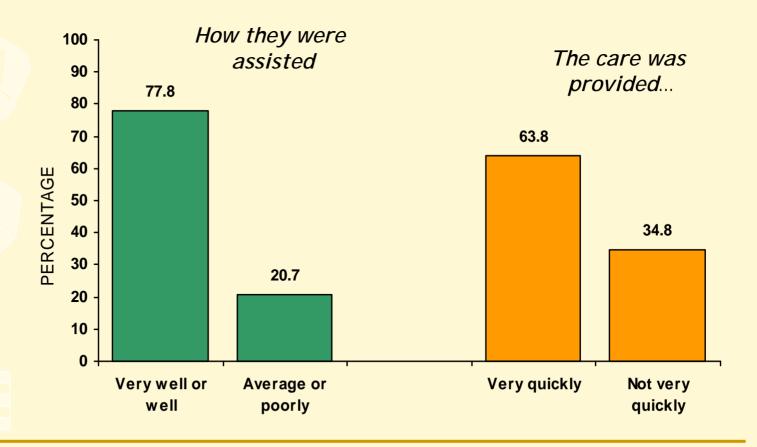
Main reason why the patient decided personally to go to the emergency services of a hospital







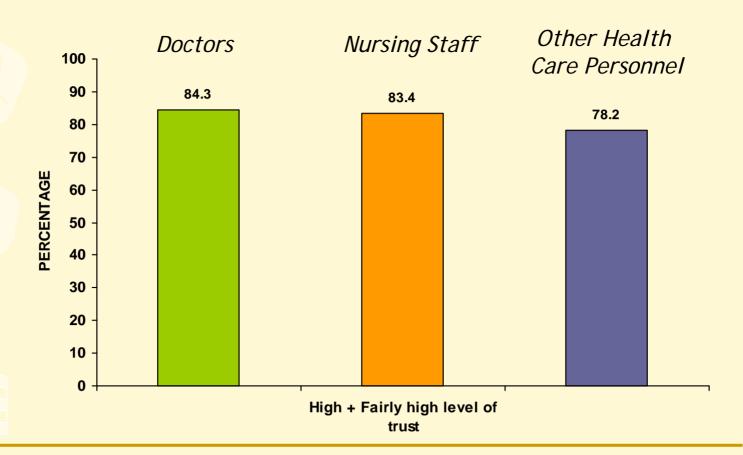
Satisfaction and speed with which those who went to a health care centre due to some emergency were assisted







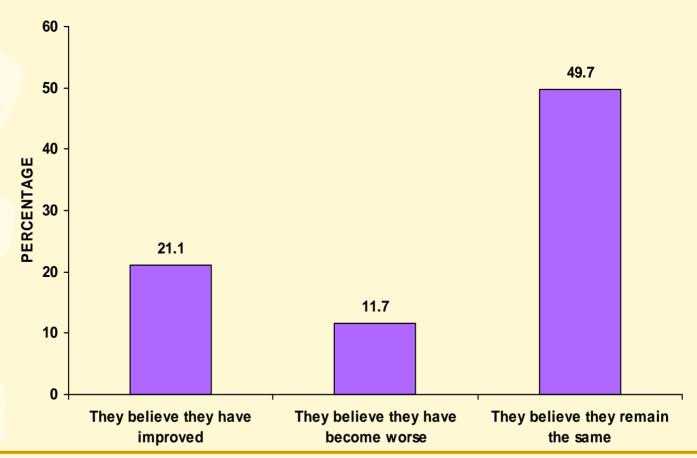
Level of confidence in the work of the professionals who provide their services in the health care system







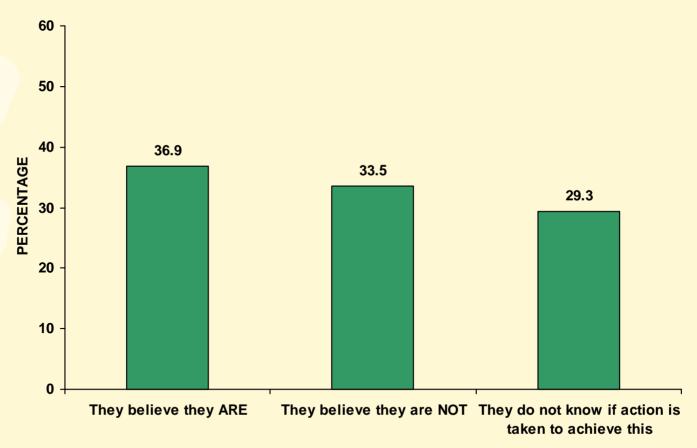
Opinion of changes in the waiting lists over the last year







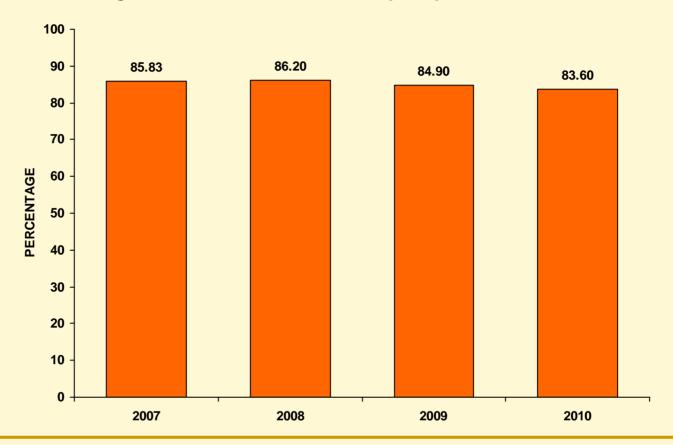
Opinion of whether the Autonomous Regions are taking action to improve the waiting lists







People who believe that the Autonomous Regions should reach agreements amongst each other when offering new services to the people







People who believe that the public health care system provides the same services to all people regardless of whether...

