

# Health care systems in the European Union countries

Health characteristics and indicators 2019



# Objectives

- Describe and compare the models and characteristics of health care systems in Spain and the EU-28
- Show an outlook of health and health care services in Spain and in the 28 countries of the European Union. A series of relevant indicators in relation with population and health situation, life habits, human resources, utilization of services, preventive activities and attention to health problems, quality of care and health expenditure have been selected.

# Methodology

- Data and information on the models and characteristics of health care systems in the EU-28 countries come from various documents prepared by the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development-OECD and the WHO European Health Observatory.
- The 42 health and services indicators used correspond to the data available in the second half of 2019. This source of information is not official, with the sole objective of bringing the user closer, in a visual and comparative way, to the knowledge of the general panorama of health and health services in Spain and in the EU-28.
- For the analysis of the temporal evolution, in the majority of the indicators, the year 2001 has been used as reference year (or the closest year if 2001 is not available); and the most recent year of study available. The years 2005, 2007 and 2008 have been the reference years when 2001 was not available. There are series breaks in certain indicators.

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- Human resources
- Use of services
- Preventive activities and attention to health problems
- The quality of care
- Health expenditure

# Health Care Systems



# Health Care Systems in EU-28

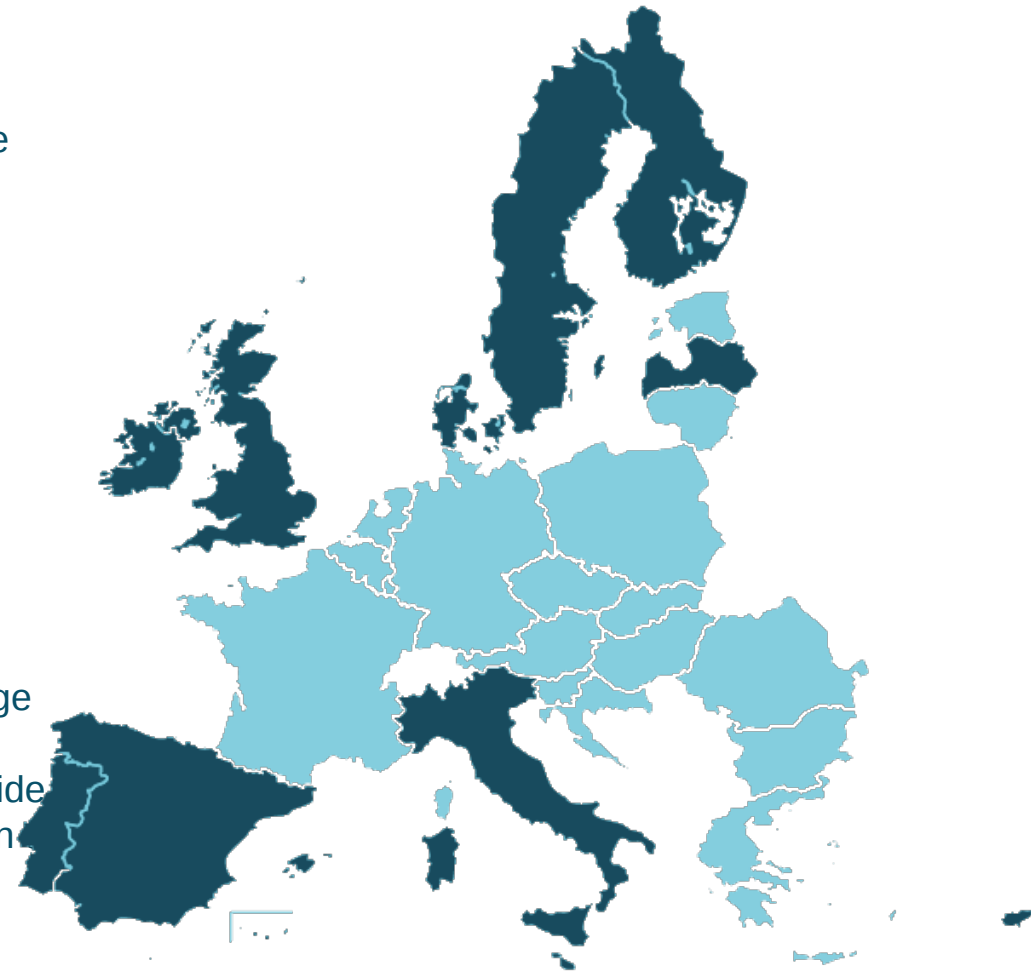
## Main characteristics

### National Health System (*Beveridge* model)

- Predominant financing through taxes
- Universal access
- The health care is based on the general doctor who controls the derivation to specialists and is responsible for a population list
- Doctors paid by salary/capitation
- Government control
- Existence of a certain private sector
- Involvement of the State in the management
- Existence of some copayments by users

### Social Security System (modelo *Bismarck*)

- Financed by mandatory fees paid by employers and workers or through taxes
- The financial resources go to the "funds" that are nongovernmental entities regulated by law and manage these resources
- The "funds" hire hospitals, family doctors, etc. to provide the services to the insured through contracts based on budget or through payment by act
- Reimbursement systems and some copayments by users



# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features (*Beveridge model*)

Country	% Population with health coverage financed by public funds	Predominant source of financing for public health expenditure	Member of the European Union since	Population (millions)
Cyprus	83.0	Taxes	May 1, 2004	0.8
Denmark	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1973	5.7
Spain	100.0 population with legal residence	Taxes	January 1, 1986	46.4
Finland	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1995	5.5
Ireland	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1973	4.7
Italy	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1958	60.7
Latvia	100.0	Taxes	May 1, 2004	2.0
Malta	100.0	Taxes	May 1, 2004	0.4
Portugal	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1986	10.3
United Kingdom	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1973*	65.4
Sweden	100.0	Taxes	January 1, 1995	9.9

\* On 23 June 2016 UK citizens decided in referendum to leave the EU. The deadline for making it effective is 29 March 2019. For now, the United Kingdom remains a member of the European Union, with all the rights and obligations involved.

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features (*Bismarck* model)

Country	% Population with health coverage financed by public funds	Predominant source of financing for public health expenditure	Member of the European Union since	Population (millions)
Germany	89.2	Social security	January 1, 1958	82.2
Austria	99.9	Social security	January 1, 1995	8.7
Belgium	99.0	Social security	January 1, 1958	11.3
Bulgaria	88.2	Social security	January 1, 2007	7.2
Croatia	100.0	Social security	July 1, 2013	4.2
Slovakia	93.8	Social security	May 1, 2004	5.4
Slovenia	100.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	2.1
Estonia	94.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	1.3
France	99.9	Social security	January 1, 1958	66.8
Greece	86.0	Social security	January 1, 1981	10.8
Hungary	95.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	9.8
Lithuania	100.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	2.9
Luxembourg	95.2	Social security	January 1, 1958	0.6
Netherlands	99.9	Social security	January 1, 1958	17.0
Poland	91.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	38.0
Czech Republic	100.0	Social security	May 1, 2004	10.6
Romania	86.0	Social security	January 1, 2007	19.8



# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care is a filter for access to specialists	The patient must be registered with a doctor Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Specialized ambulatory care
Germany	No	No, but they have advantages if they are registered	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Austria	No	No	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Belgium	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	No, but they have advantages if they are registered	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Bulgaria	Yes	No	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Cyprus	No	No	Groups of doctors	Hospital external consultations
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Private / Individual practice	Public external hospital consultations
Denmark	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	No, but they have advantages if they are registered	Private / Individual practice	Public / Public external hospital consultations
Slovakia	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	Yes	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Public external hospital consultations
Spain	Yes	Yes	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers / Public external hospital consultations

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care is a filter for access to specialists	The patient must be registered with a doctor Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Specialized ambulatory care
Estonia	Yes, although direct access to dermatology, ophthalmology, gynecology and psychiatry is possible	Yes	Private / Individual practice	Public / Public external hospital consultations
Finland	Yes	Yes	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Public external hospital consultations
France	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	No, pero tienen ventajas si están registrados	Private / Groups of doctors only	Private / Practice in groups
Greece	No	No	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Private / Individual practice
Hungary	Yes	No	Private / Individual practice	Private / Private external hospital consultations
Ireland	Yes	No	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Private / Private external hospital consultations
Italy	Yes	Yes	Private / Groups of doctors only	Public / Specialty centers
Latvia	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	Yes	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Public / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care is a filter for access to specialists	The patient must be registered with a doctor Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Primary care	Predominant mode of provision / organization in Specialized ambulatory care
Luxembourg	No	No	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Malta	No, although patients have advantages if they are derived	No	Private / Individual practice	Public external hospital consultations
Netherlands	Yes	No	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Private / Individual practice
Poland	Yes	No	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers
Portugal	Yes	Yes, although 10% of the patients do not have an assigned family doctor	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Public external hospital consultations
United Kingdom	Yes, derivation is the usual way but patients can go directly	No	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers
Czech Republic	No	No	Private / Individual practice	Private / Individual practice
Rumania	Yes, for monitoring chronic diseases can go directly	Yes	Private / Individual practice	Polyclinics / Hospital external consultations
Sweden	Yes	No	Private / Groups of doctors and other health professionals	Public / Specialty centers

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Portfolio of services defined at central level	Freedom of choice of doctor in Primary care	Freedom to choice of doctor in Specialized ambulatory care	Freedom to choice of hospital / doctor
Alemania	Yes	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Yes, under certain circumstances
Austria	No	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes / Not usually
Belgium	Yes	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes	Yes / Yes, always
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Yes, under certain circumstances
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	-	Yes / -
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes / -
Denmark	No	Yes	No	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Not usually
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	-	- / -
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Not usually
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes, limited	Yes, limited / Not usually

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Portfolio of services defined at a central level	Freedom of choice of doctor in Primary care	Freedom to choice of doctor in Specialized ambulatory care	Freedom to choice of hospital / doctor
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Yes, always
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, limited / Not usually
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Yes, under certain circumstances
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Yes, only in the private sector
Hungary	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, limited / Not usually
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes / Yes	Not usually
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Not usually
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Not usually
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes / Not usually
Luxembourg	Yes	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes	Yes / Yes, always
Malta	Yes	Yes, only in the private sector	Yes	Yes / -

# Health care in the EU-28

## Main features

Country	Portfolio of services defined at a central level	Freedom of choice of doctor in Primary care	Freedom to choice of doctor in Specialized ambulatory care	Freedom to choice of hospital / doctor
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, they have advantages if they choose certain centers / Yes, always
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Not usually
Portugal	No	Yes	No	Yes, limited / Not usually
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Not important, the predominant focus is by physicians in individual practice	Yes	Yes / Not usually
Rumania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes / -
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes / Not usually

# Copayment of patients in EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care	Outpatient specialized care	Hospital admission	Lab tests	Diagnostic imaging	Prescription drugs
Alemania	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Austria	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Estonia	No, home visit copayment	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No, public providers	No, public providers	Yes	No, public providers	No, public providers	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes, in unplanned consultation	Yes	No, public providers	No, public providers	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	No, accredited hospitals	Yes	Yes	Yes

# Copayment of patients in EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care	Outpatient specialized care	Hospital admission	Lab tests	Diagnostic imaging	Prescription drugs
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	No	No	No	No, if forwarded	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Malta	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Netherlands	No	No, after exceeding the general deductible	No, after exceeding the general deductible	No, after exceeding the general deductible	No, after exceeding the general deductible	Yes
Poland	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Portugal	Yes, although more than 60% of the population is exempt	Yes, although more than 60% of the population is exempt	No	Yes, although more than 60% of the population is exempt	Yes, although more than 60% of the population is exempt	Yes
United Kingdom	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Rumania	No	No	Yes	Yes, some tests	-	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



# Remuneration of doctors in EU-28

## Main features

Country	Primary care	Outpatient specialized care	Hospital
Alemania	Payment for services	Payment for services	Salary
Austria	Payment for services	Payment for services	Salary
Belgium	Payment for services	Payment for services	Payment for services
Bulgaria	Capitation, payment for services and others	Payment for services	Salary
Cyprus	Payment for services	Salary	Salary
Croatia	Mix of capitation, payment for services and others	Payment for services	Salary, public hospitals, and case-based (DRGs)
Denmark	Mix of salary, payment for services and capitation	Salary	Salary
Slovakia	Capitation, payment for services and others	Payment for services	Salary
Slovenia	Salary	Salary	Salary
Spain	Mix of salary and capitation	Salary	Salary
Estonia	Mix of payment for services and capitation	Mix of payment for services and case-based payment (DRGs)	Salary
Finland	Salary	Salary	Salary
France	Mix of salary, payment for services, majority, and capitation	Payment for services	Salary
Greece	Mix of salary and payment for services	Payment for services / Salary	Salary
Hungary	Capitation	Payment for services	Case-based payment (Hungarian DRGs)
Ireland	Capitation	Payment for services	Salary
Italy	Capitation	Salary	Salary

# Remuneration of doctors in EU-28

## Main features

Country	Atención primaria	Outpatient specialized care	Hospital
Latvia	Mix of payment for services and capitation	Mix of salary and payment for services	Mix of salary and payment for services
Lithuania	Mix of payment for services and capitation	Salary	Salary
Luxembourg	Payment for services	Payment for services	Payment for services
Malta	Payment for services	Salary	Salary
Netherlands	Mix of salary, payment for services and capitation	Payment for services	Mix of salary and payment for services
Poland	Mix of capitation and payment for services	Mix of payment for services, capitation and case-based payment (DRGs)	Salary
Portugal	Salary	Mix of salary and payment for services	Salary
United Kingdom	Mix of salary, payment for services and capitation	Salary	Salary
Czech Republic	Mix of payment for services and capitation	Payment for services	Salary
Rumania	Capitation and payment for services	Payment for services	Salary
Sweden	Salary	Salary	Salary

# The population



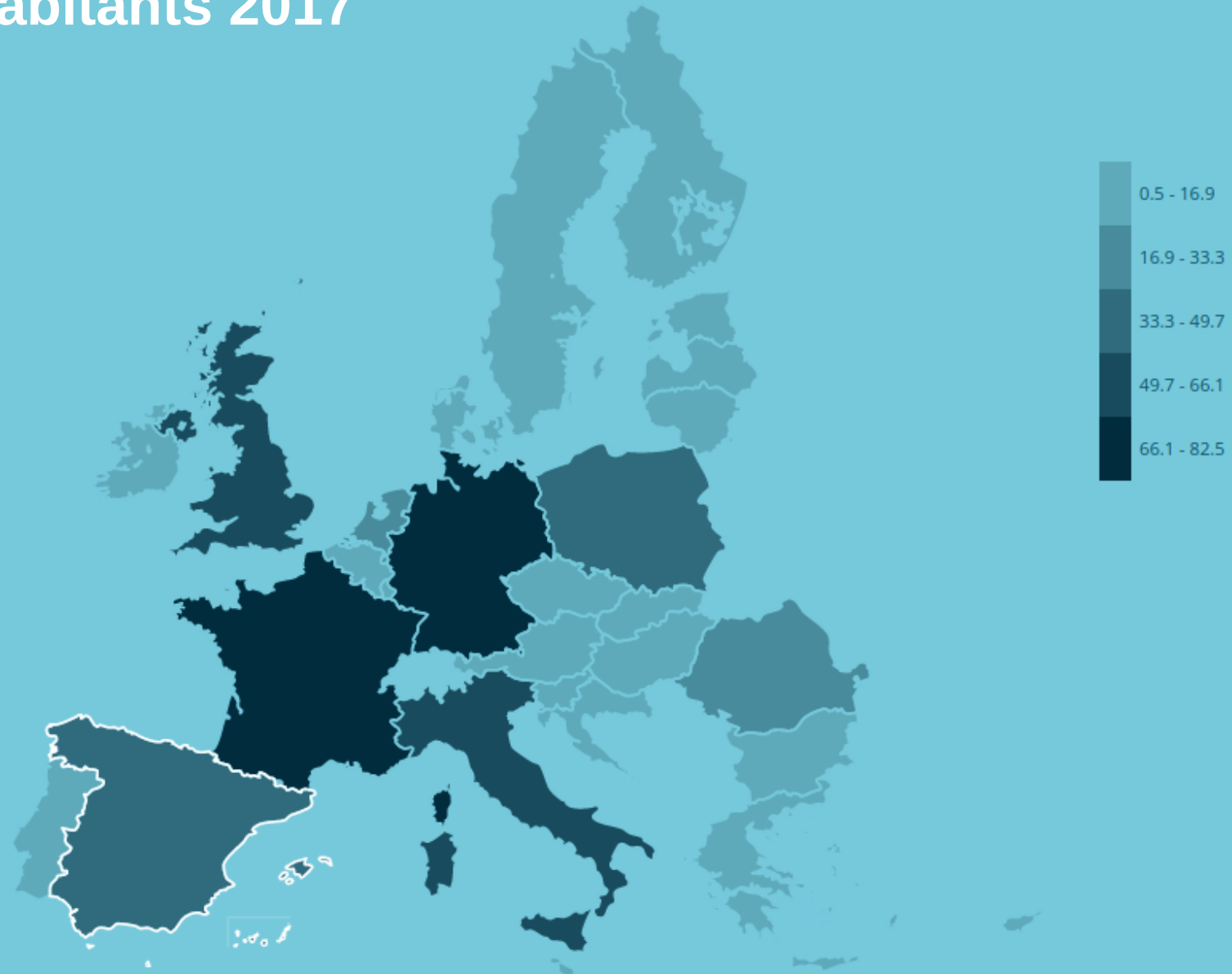
# Population

## Millions of inhabitants 2017



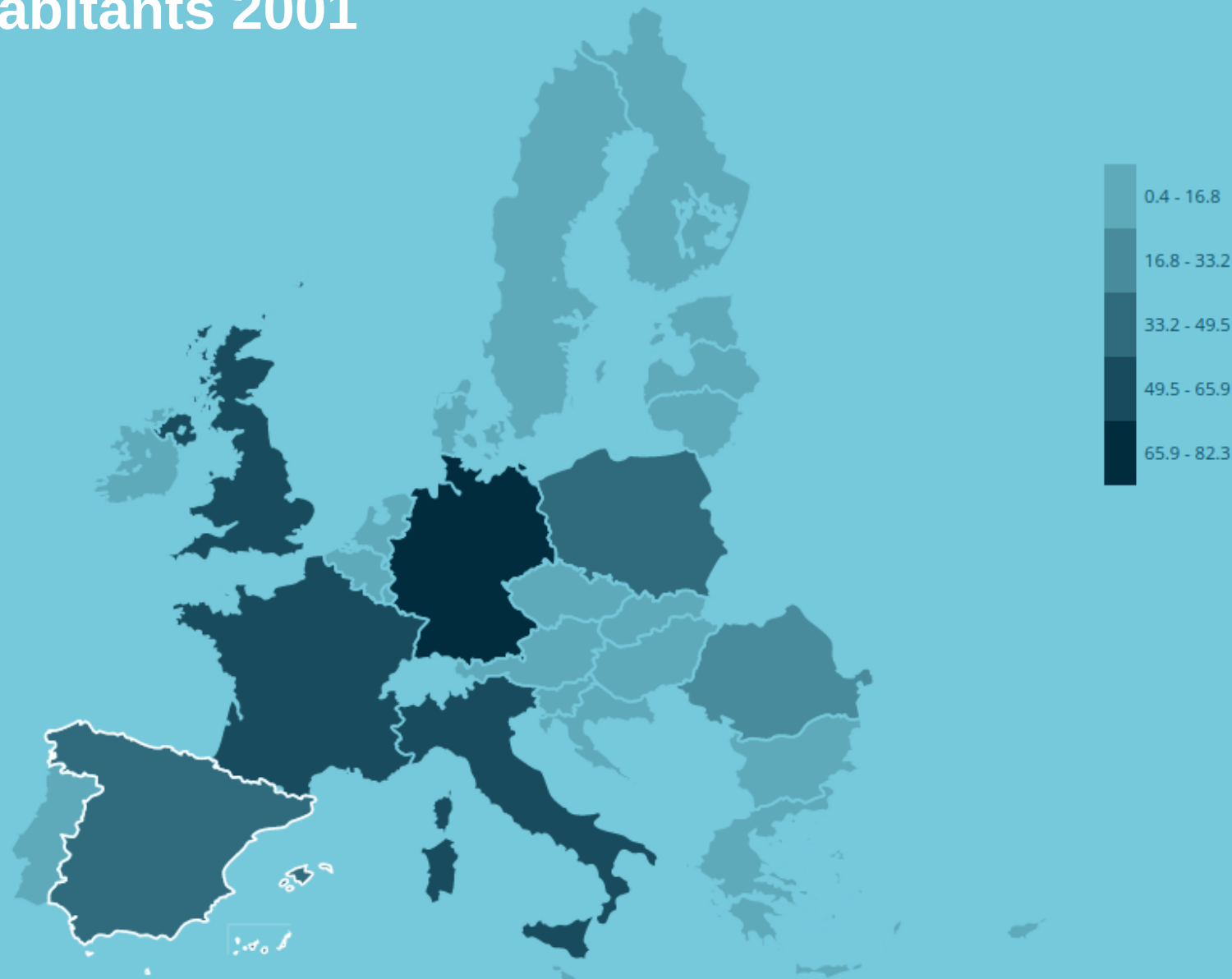
EU-28: **511.4** ↑

Year: 2017/2001



# Population

## Millions of inhabitants 2001



40.7



Spain



EU-28:

488.2

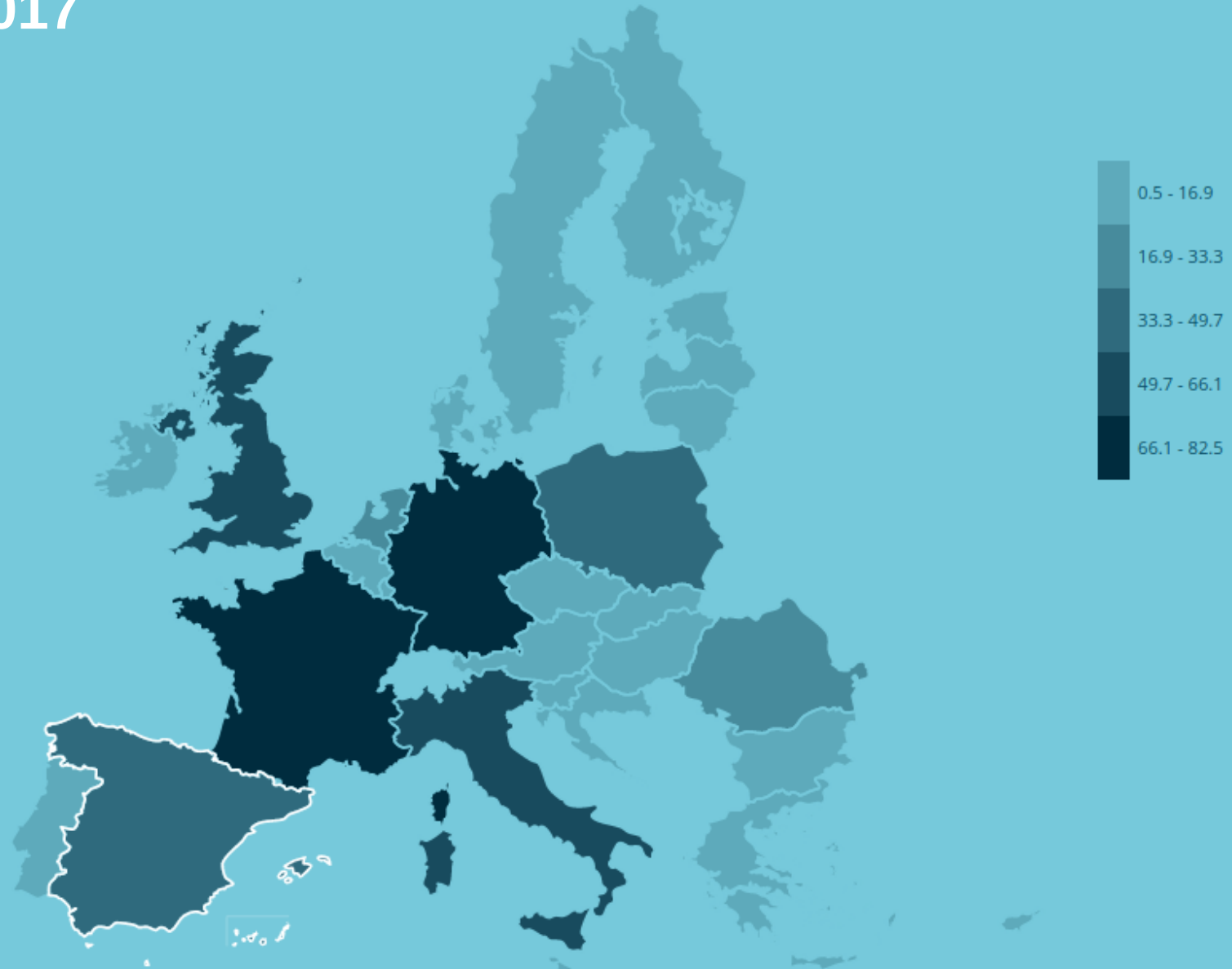


Year: 2017/2001



# Population

% over total 2017



46.5



Spain



EU-28:

511.4

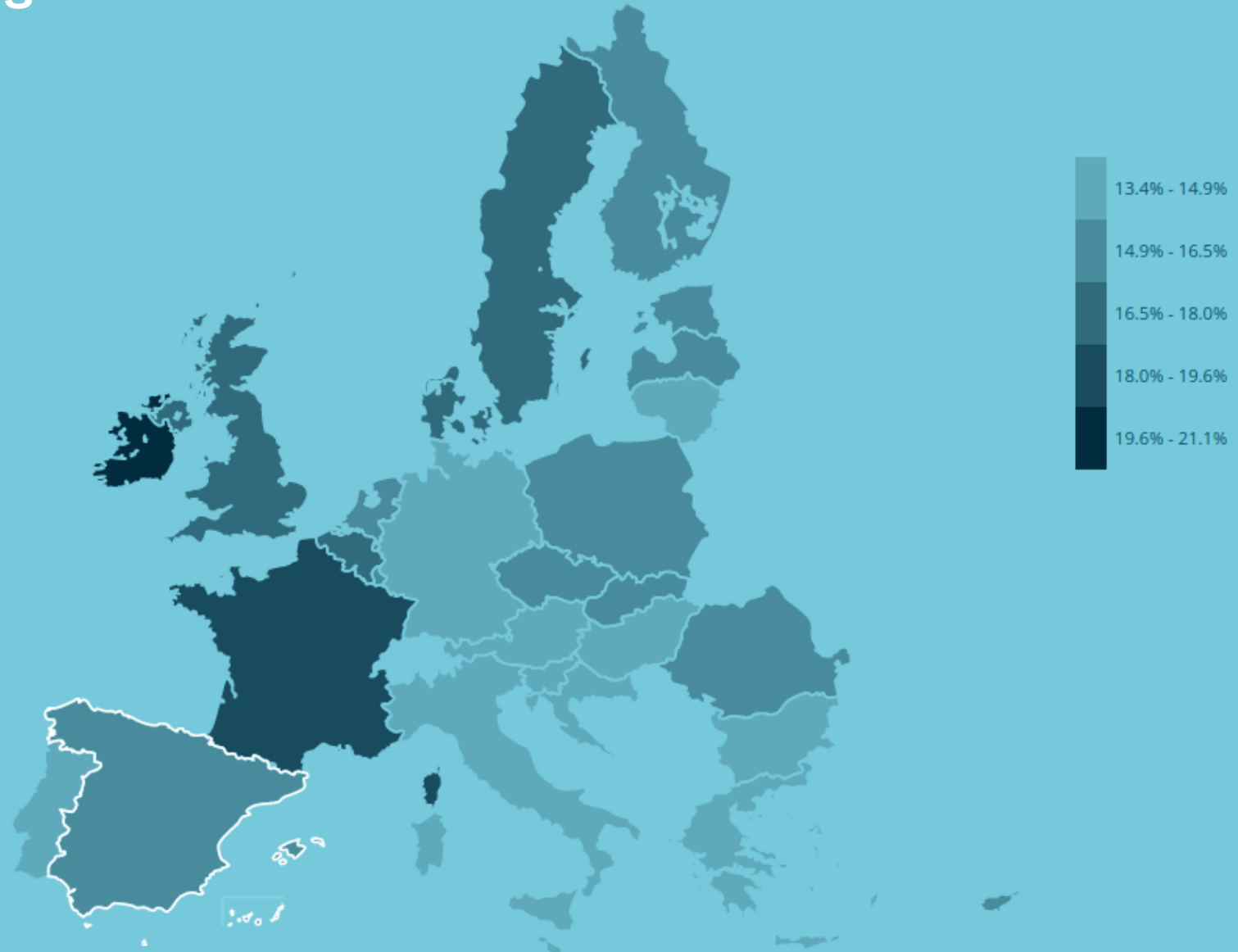


Year: 2017/2001



# Population by age groups

## % 0 to 14 years



15.1%



Spain

EU-28:

15.6%

Year: 2017



# Population by age groups

## % 65 to 79 years



12.8%



Spain

EU-28: 14.0%

Year: 2017





# Population by age groups

## % 80 and more years



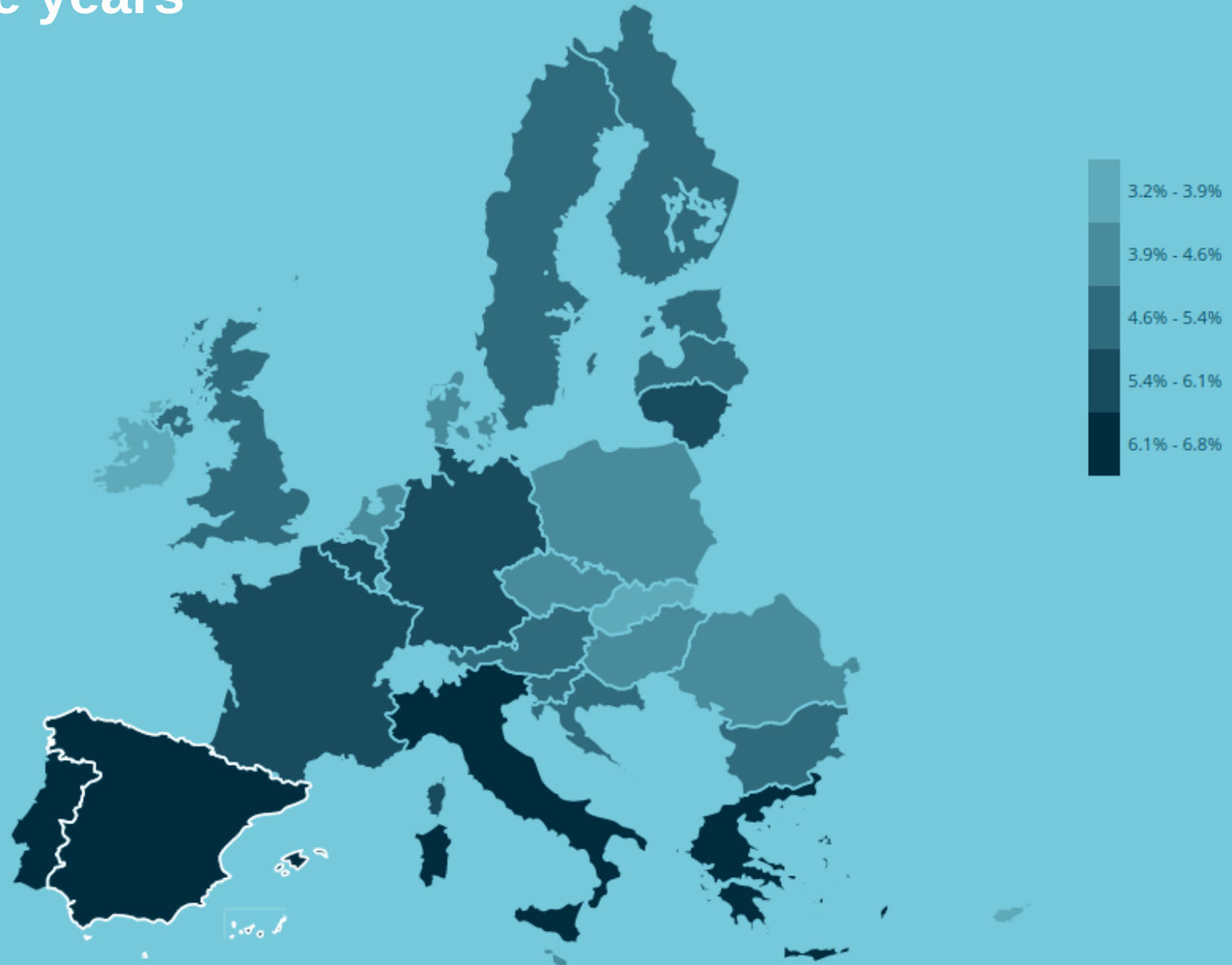
6.2%



Spain

EU-28: 5.5%

Year: 2017



# Fertility rate

## Number of children per woman



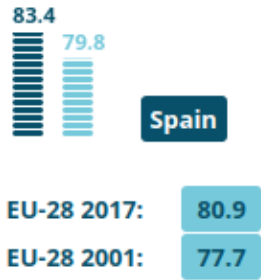
Year: 2017/2001

# Health status



# Life expectancy at birth

Years



Year: 2017/2001

# Life expectancy at birth by sex

## Women (years)



86.1



Spain

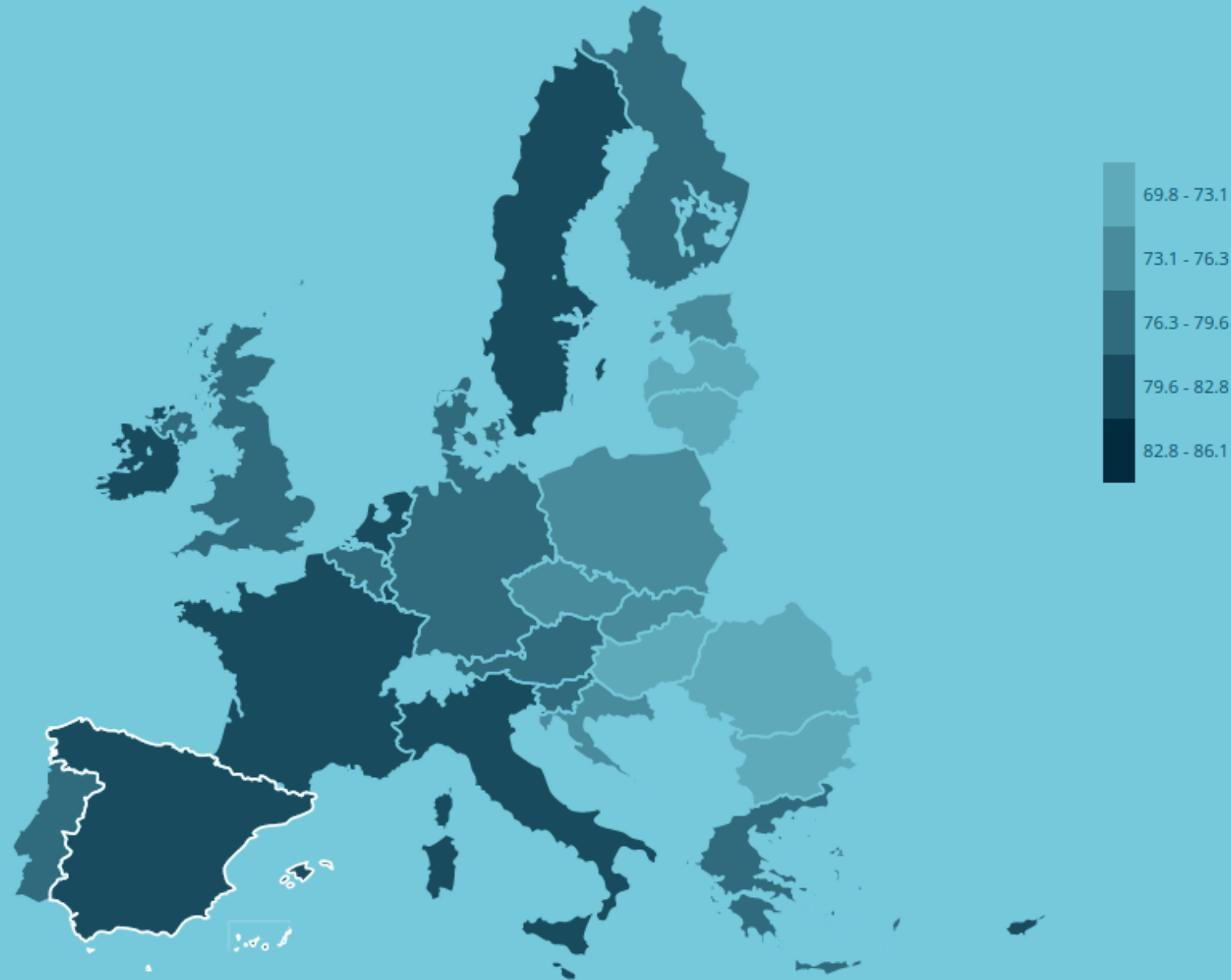
EU-28: 83.5

Year: 2017



# Life expectancy at birth by sex

## Men (years)



69.8 - 73.1

73.1 - 76.3

76.3 - 79.6

79.6 - 82.8

82.8 - 86.1

80.6



Spain

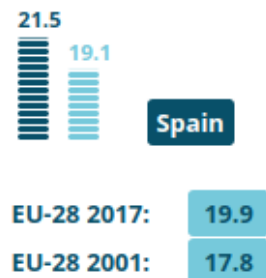
EU-28: 78.3

Year: 2017



# Life expectancy at age 65

## Years



Year: 2017/2001

# Life expectancy at age 65 by sex

## Women (years)



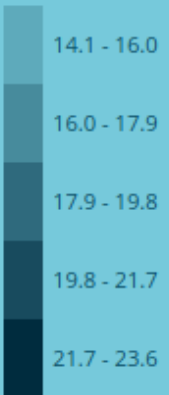
23.4



Spain

EU-28: 21.4

Year: 2017





# Life expectancy at age 65 by sex

## Men (years)



19.3



Spain

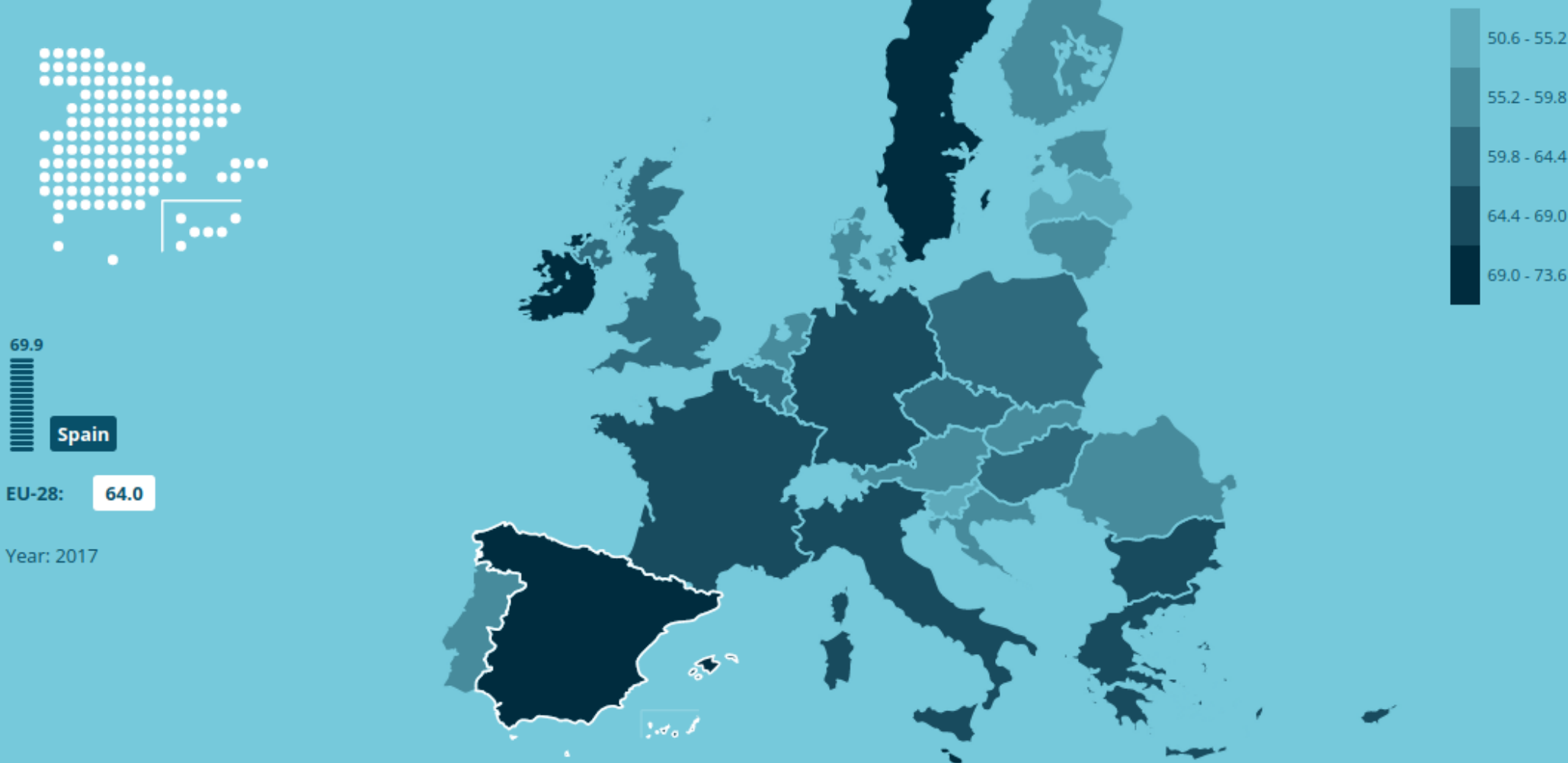
EU-28: 18.1

Year: 2017

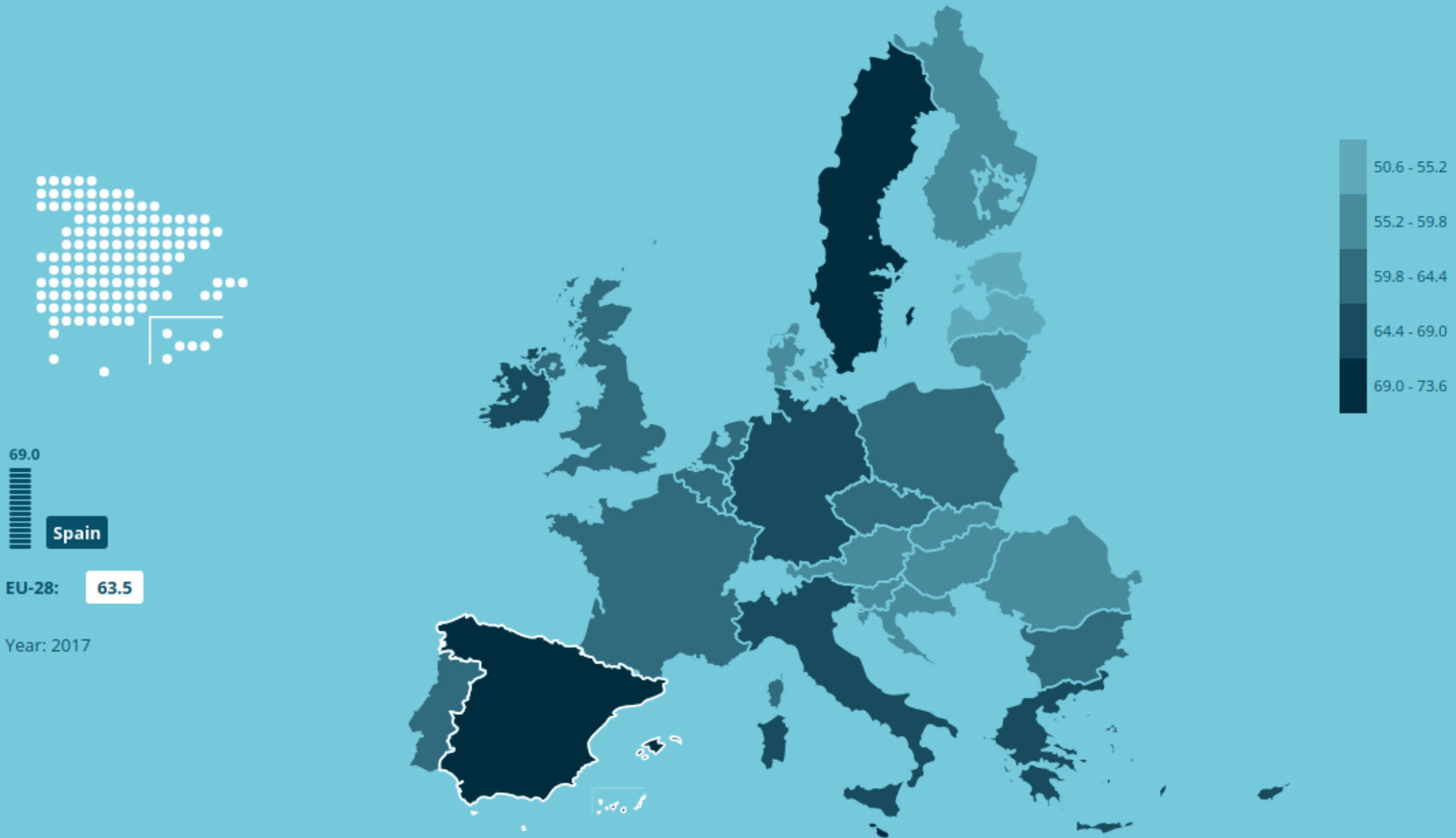


# Years of healthy life at birth

## Women (years)



# Years of healthy life at birth



69.0



Spain

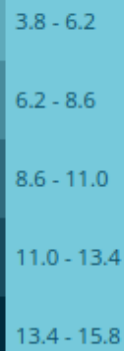
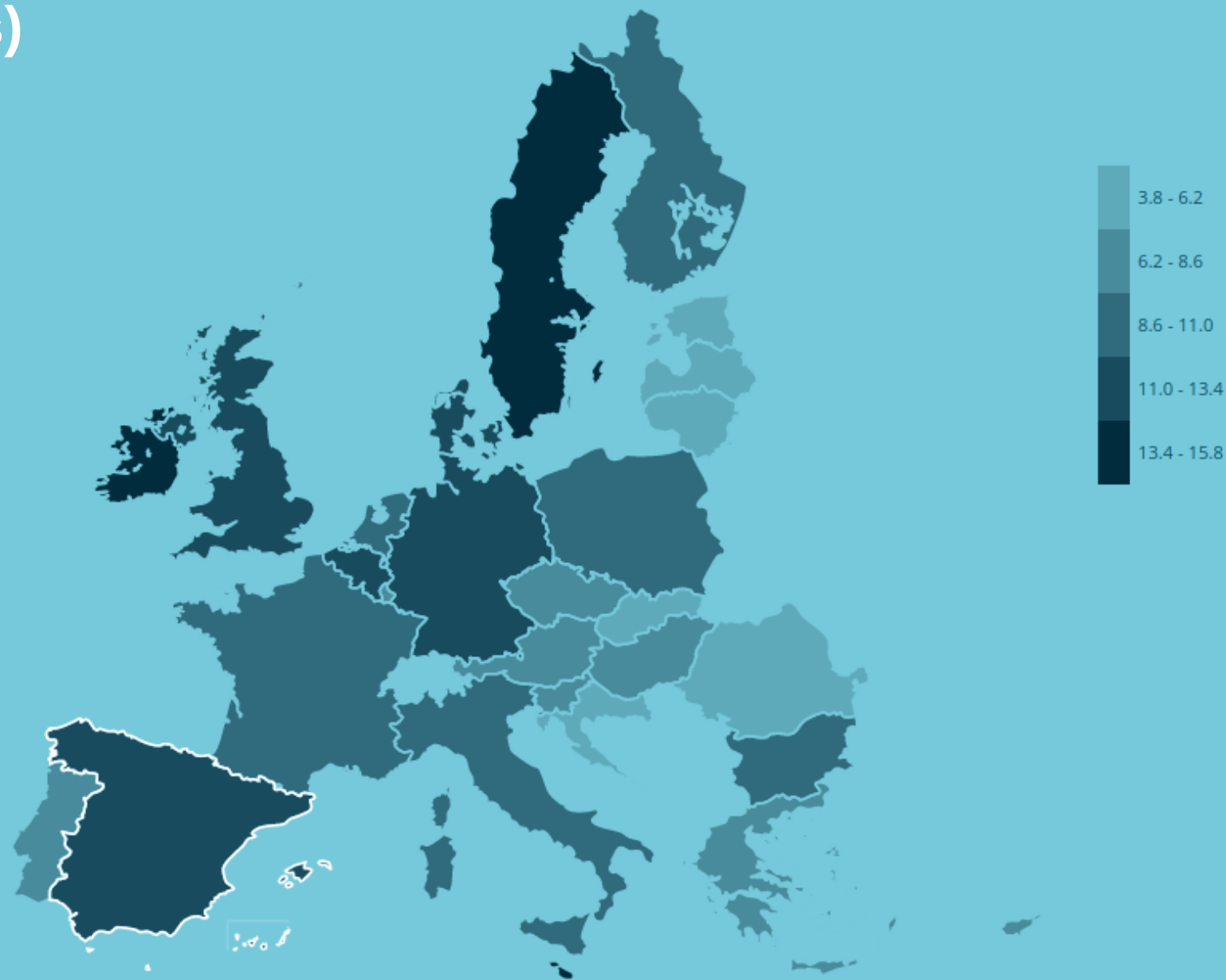
EU-28: 63.5

Year: 2017



# Years of healthy life at age 65

## Women (years)



12.4



Spain

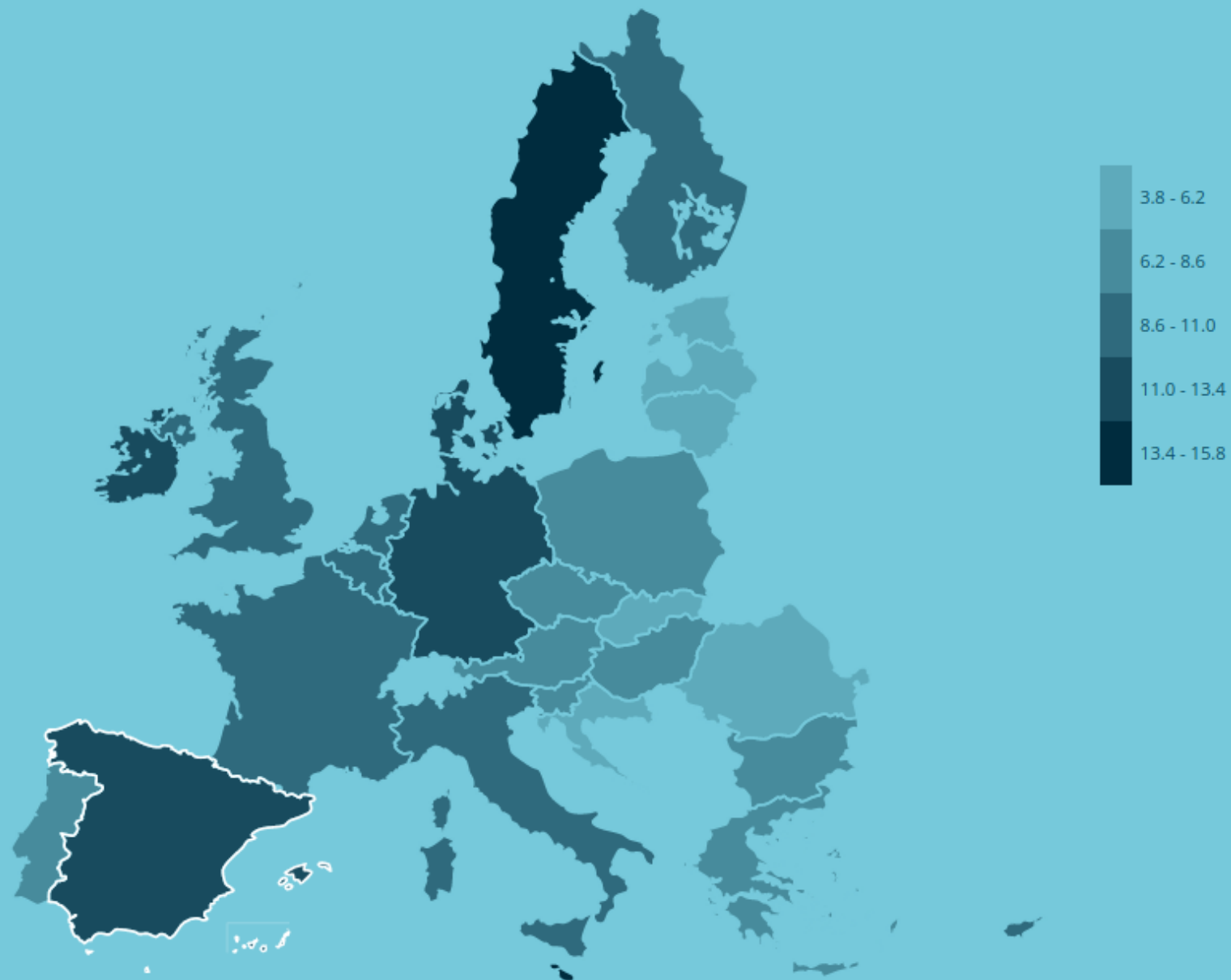
EU-28: 10.2

Year: 2017



# Years of healthy life at age 65

## Men (years)



12.3



Spain

EU-28: 9.8

Year: 2017



# General mortality

All-cause rate, age-adjusted per 100,000 inhab.



462 597 **Spain**

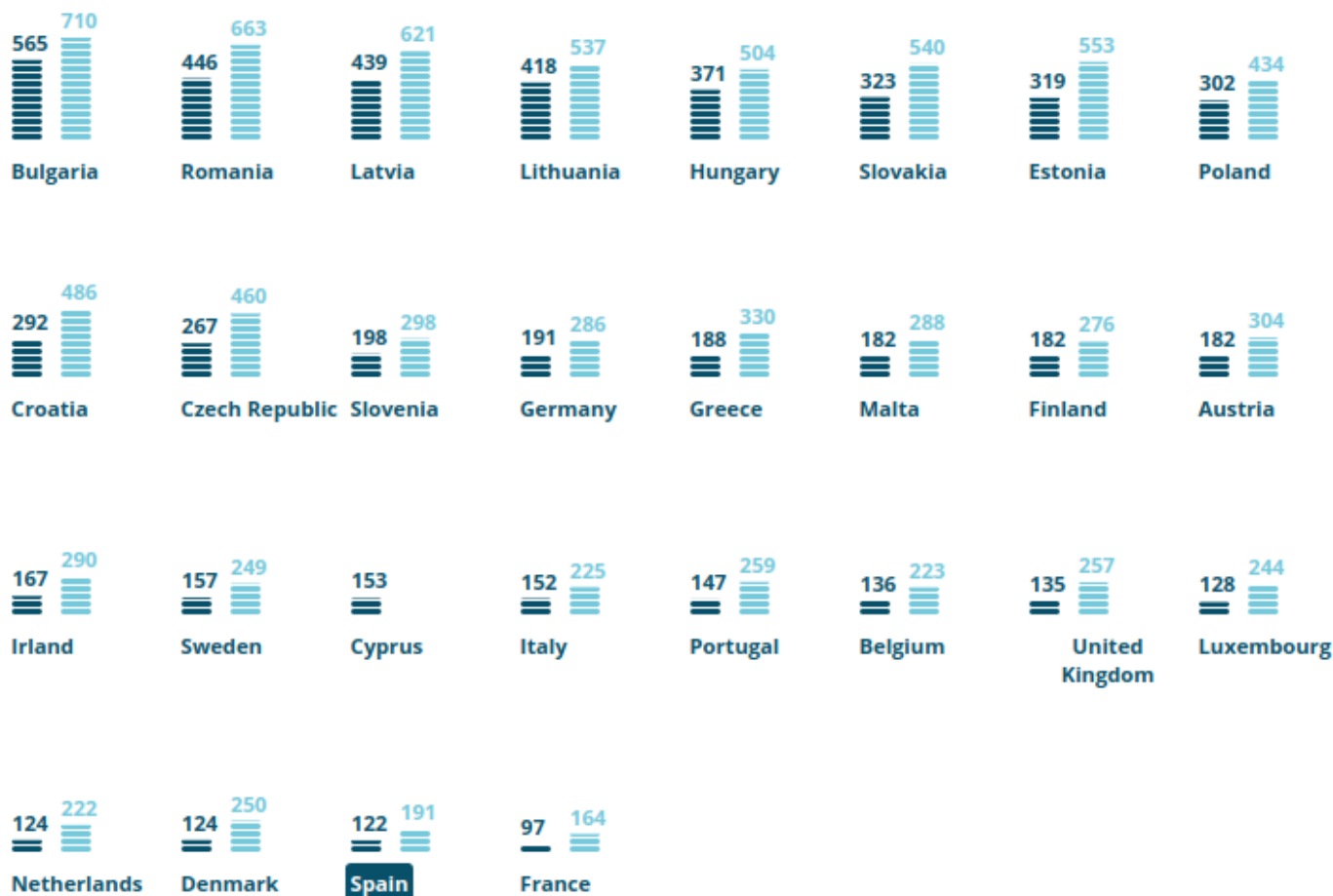
UE-28 2016: 561

EU-28 2001: 718

Year: 2016/2001

# Mortality from diseases of the circulatory system

Rate adjusted by age per 100,000 inhabitants



# Cancer mortality

Rate adjusted by age per 100,000 inhabitants

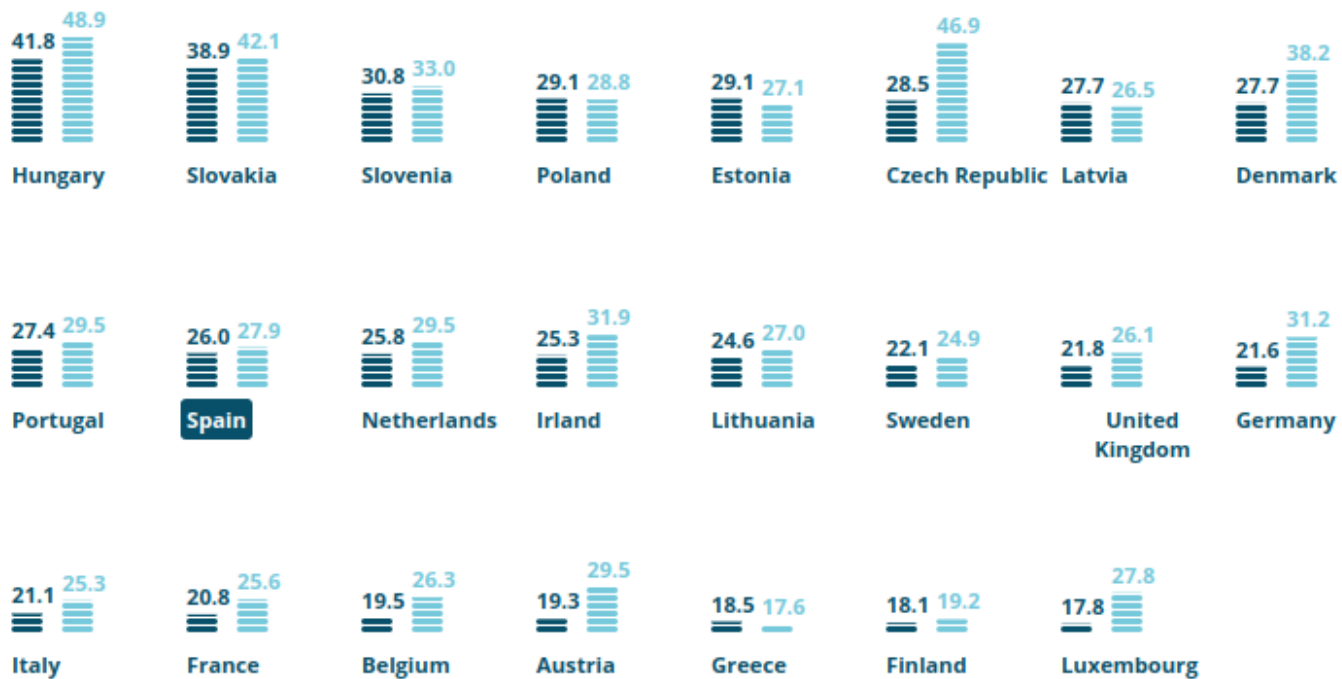


Year: 2016/2001



# Colon, rectum and anus cancer mortality

Rate adjusted per 100,000 inhab.



Year: 2017/2001

— 2017 — 2001

# Breast cancer mortality in women

Rate adjusted per 100,000 inhab.



Year: 2016/2001



Ireland



Hungary



Luxembourg



Croatia



Netherlands



Latvia



Romania



Malta



Slovenia



Slovakia



Denmark



Bulgaria



Belgium



Germany



United Kingdom



France



Poland



Lithuania



Italy



Austria



Greece



Estonia



Czech Republic



Cyprus



Sweden



Portugal



Finland



Spain

# Larynx, bronchus and lung cancer mortality

Rate adjusted per 100,000 inhab.



Year: 2016/2001

# Infant mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births



3.0 4.0 **Spain**

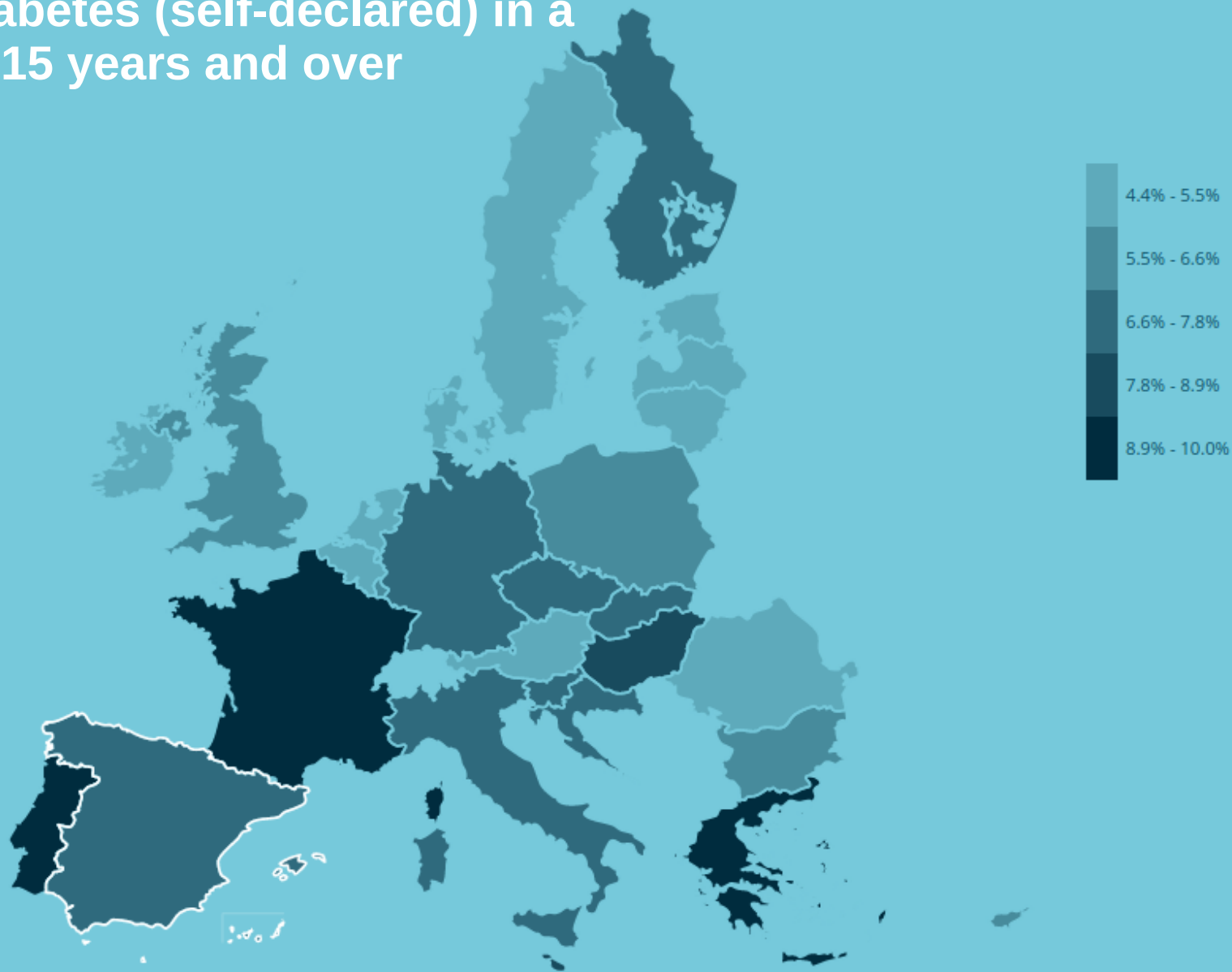
UE-28 2016: 4.0

EU-28 2001: 6.0

Year: 2016/2001

# Diabetes

Percentage of diabetes (self-declared) in a population aged 15 years and over



6.8%



Spain

EU-26:

6.9%

Year: 2014



# Self-perceived health status

Percentage of population with positive evaluation (good and very good)



# Lifestyle habits



# Daily smokers

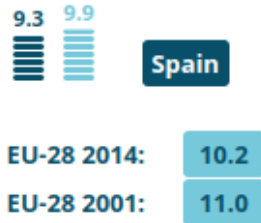
Percentage in population aged 15 years and over





# Alcohol consumption

Liters per capita in population aged 15 years and over



Year: 2014/2001

# Obesity

Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over with  
Body Mass Index  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>



Year: 2014/2008



# Human resources



# Doctors in practice

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



EU-28 2017: 3.7

UE-25 2001: 2.9

Year: 2017/2001



# Nurses in practice

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



EU-28 2017: 8.4

UE-25 2001: 6.9



Year: 2017/2001

# Use of services



# Medical consultations

## Frequency per inhabitant and year



Germany



Bulgaria



Austria



Hungary



Romania



Czech Republic



Poland



Lithuania



France



Slovakia



Belgium



Latvia



Croatia



Luxembourg



Estonia



Malta



Spain



Slovenia



Greece



Portugal



Cyprus



Netherlands



Finland



Italy



Ireland

EU-28 2017: 5.0

EU-28 2001: 6.3

Year: 2017/2001



Spain



Denmark



United Kingdom



Sweden

# Hospitals bed

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



Germany



Bulgaria



Austria



Hungary



Romania



Czech Republic



Poland



Lithuania



France



Slovakia



Belgium



Latvia



Croatia



Luxembourg



Estonia



Malta



Slovenia



Greece



Portugal



Cyprus



Netherlands



Finland



Italy



Ireland



Spain



Denmark



United Kingdom



Sweden



# Hospital discharges

Frequency per 1.000 inhabitants



115 119 **Spain**

EU-28 2017: 172  
 UE-26 2001: 175

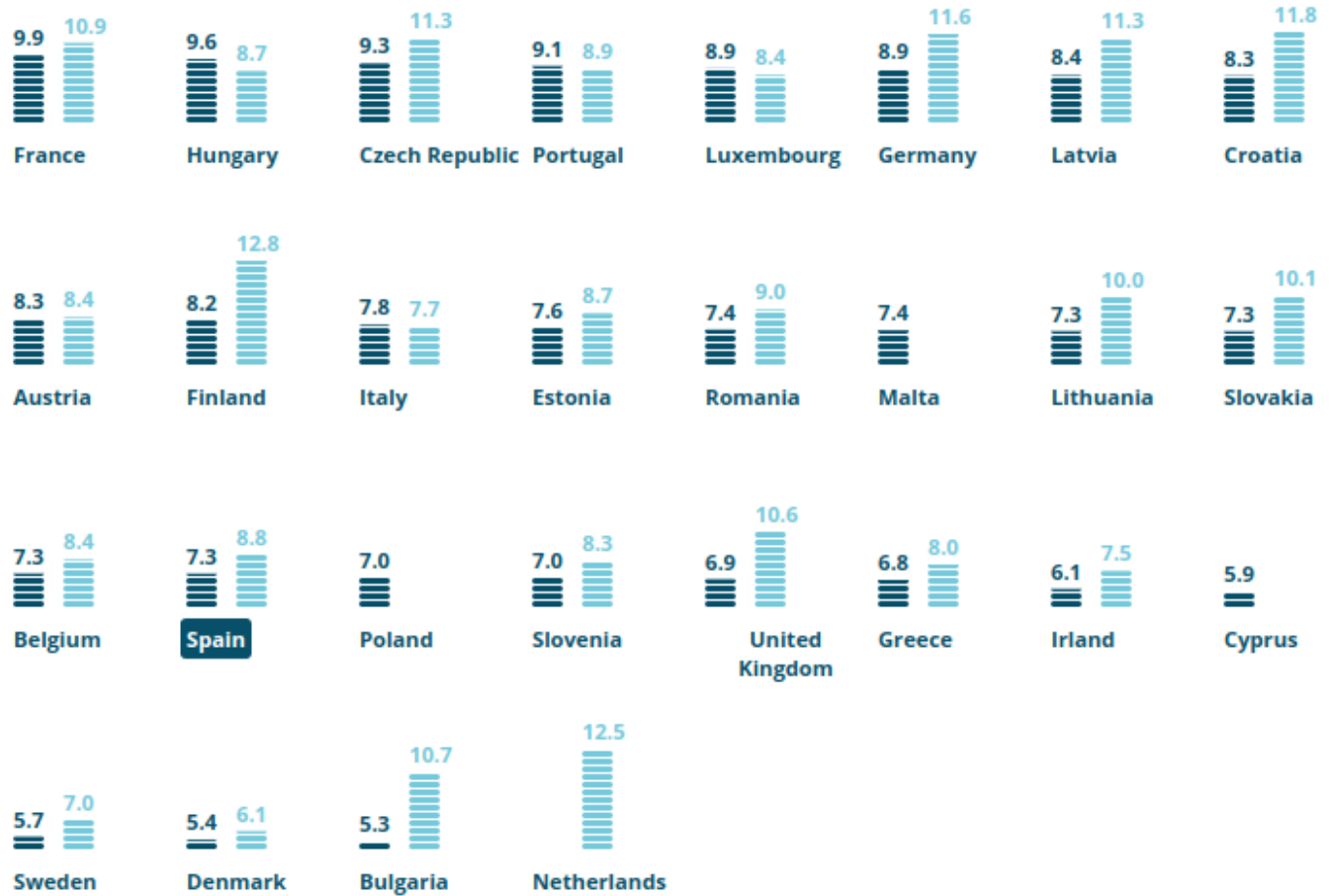
Year: 2017/2001

# In-patients average length of stay

Time in days



Year: 2017/2001



# Access to medical care

Percentage of population reporting unmet health care needs due to barriers: economic (very expensive), geographic (far away) or waiting list

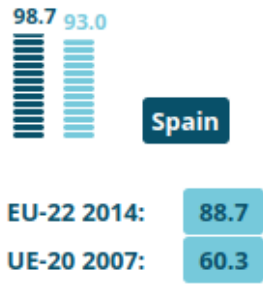
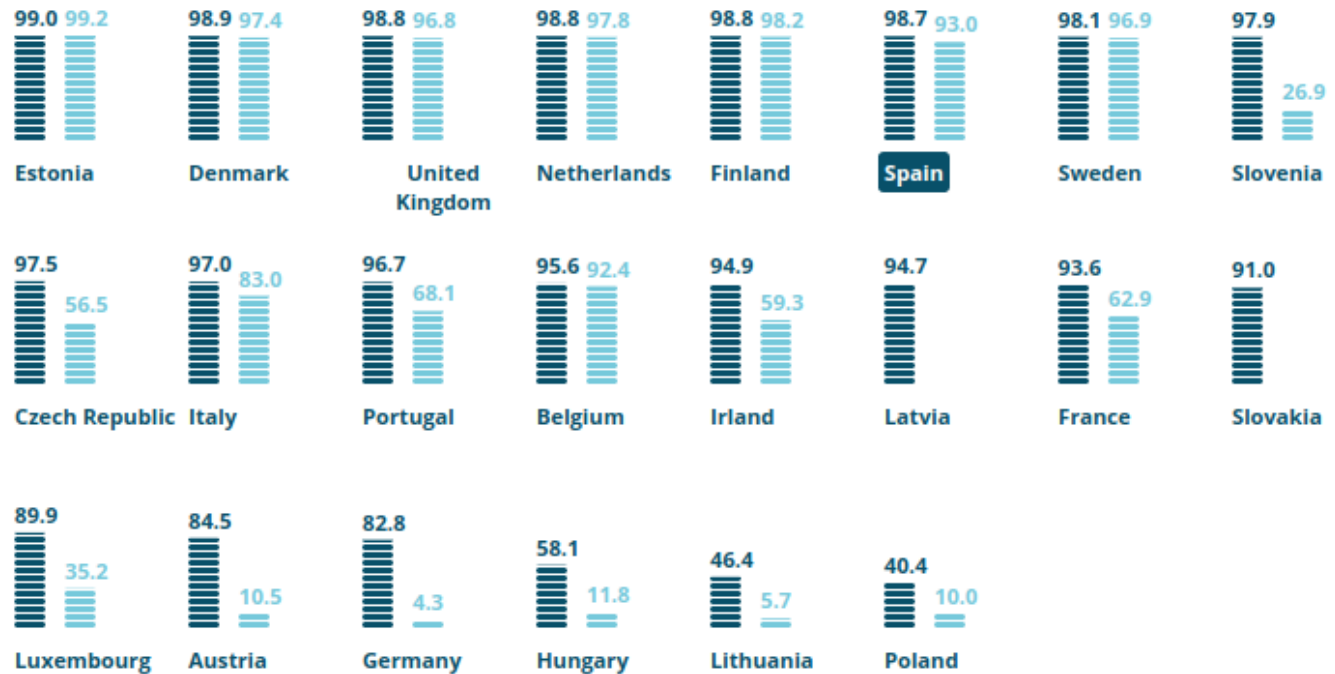


# Preventive activities and attention to health problems



# Cataract surgery without hospitalization

Percentage of interventions without hospitalization over the total of interventions



Year: 2017/2007

# Tonsillectomies without hospitalization

Percentage of interventions without hospitalization over the total of interventions



Spain



Finland



Sweden



Belgium



Netherlands



United Kingdom



Portugal



Denmark



Estonia



Spain



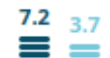
France



Italy



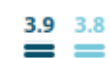
Ireland



Luxembourg



Germany



Poland



Lithuania



Austria



Czech Republic



Hungary



Slovenia

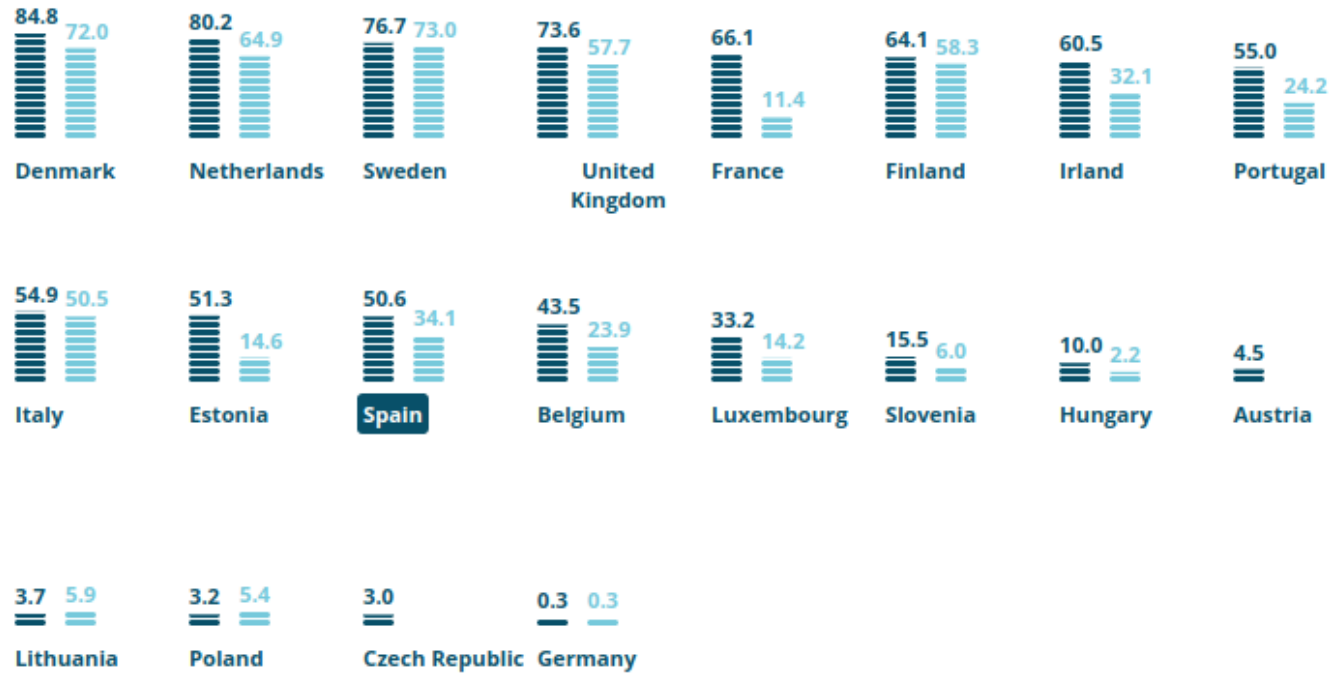
— 2017 — 2007

UE-20 2017: 30.9  
EU-16 2007: 22.2

Year: 2017/2007

# Inguinal hernia surgery without hospitalization

Percentage of interventions without hospitalization over the total of interventions



UE-18 2017: 41.7

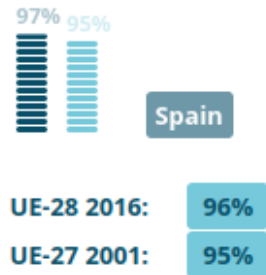
EU-18 2007: 30.6

Year: 2017/2007

— 2017 — 2007

# Vaccination against poliomyelitis

Percentage coverage of primary vaccination in a population of 0 to 1 year

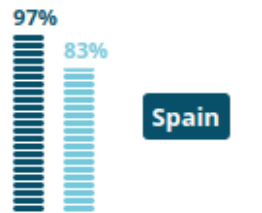


Year: 2016/2001



# Vaccination against hepatitis B

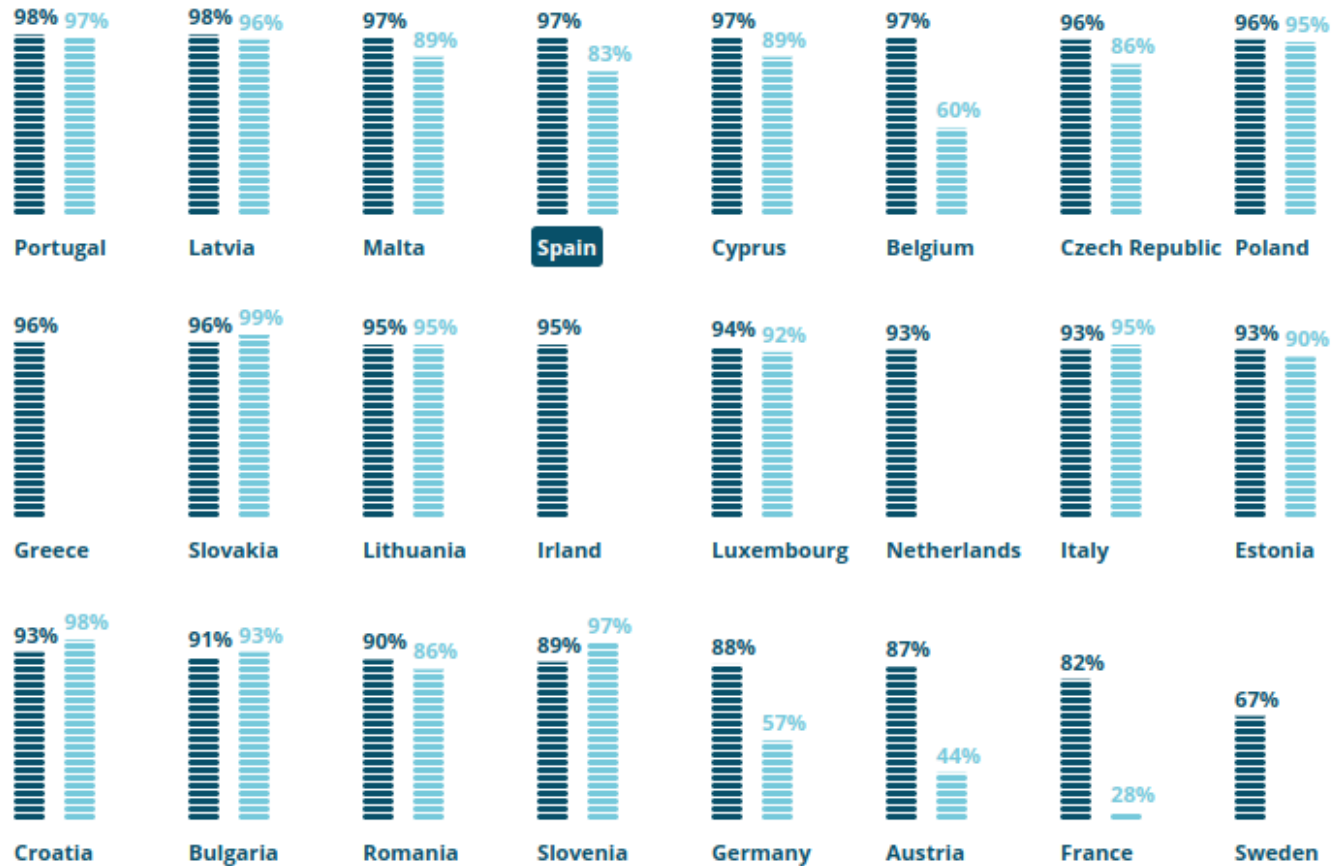
Percentage coverage of vaccination in a population of 1 year



UE-24 2016: 90%

UE-20 2001: 71%

Year: 2016/2001



# Vaccination against measles

Percentage coverage of primary vaccination in children up to two years



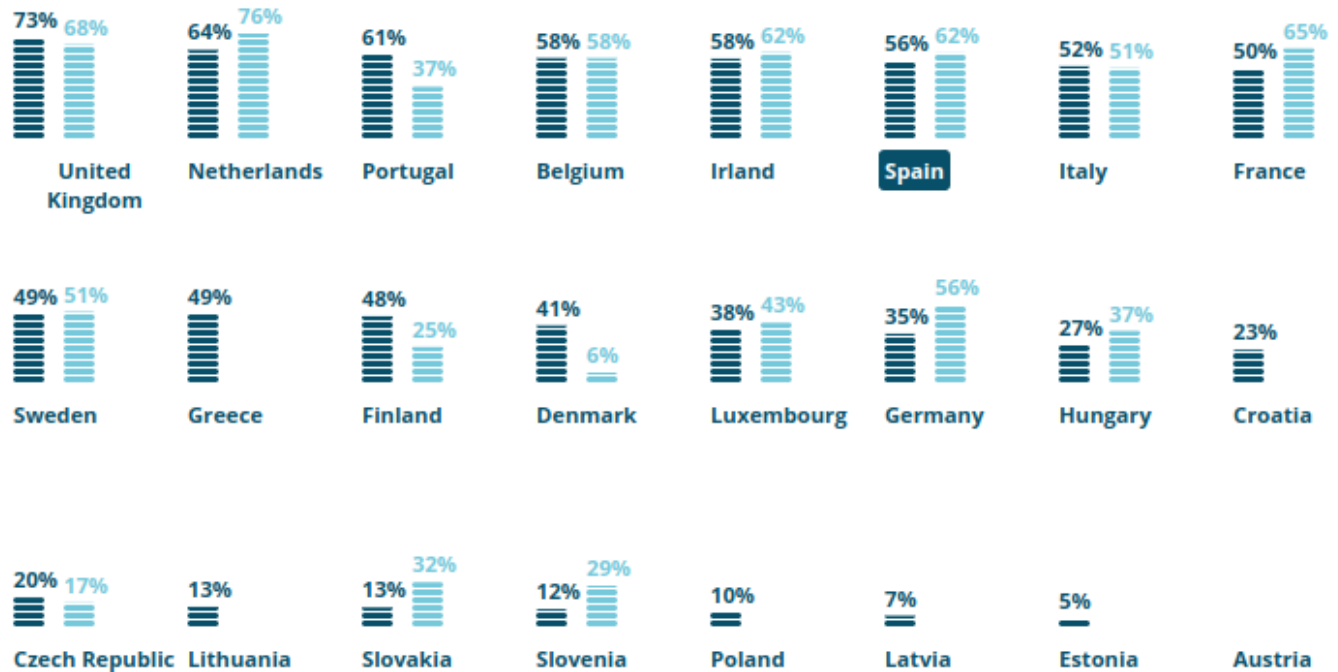
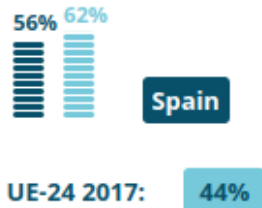
# Vaccination against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis -DTP-

Percentage of coverage in the child population of one year of age



# Vaccination against influenza

## Percentage of population aged 65 years and over vaccinated

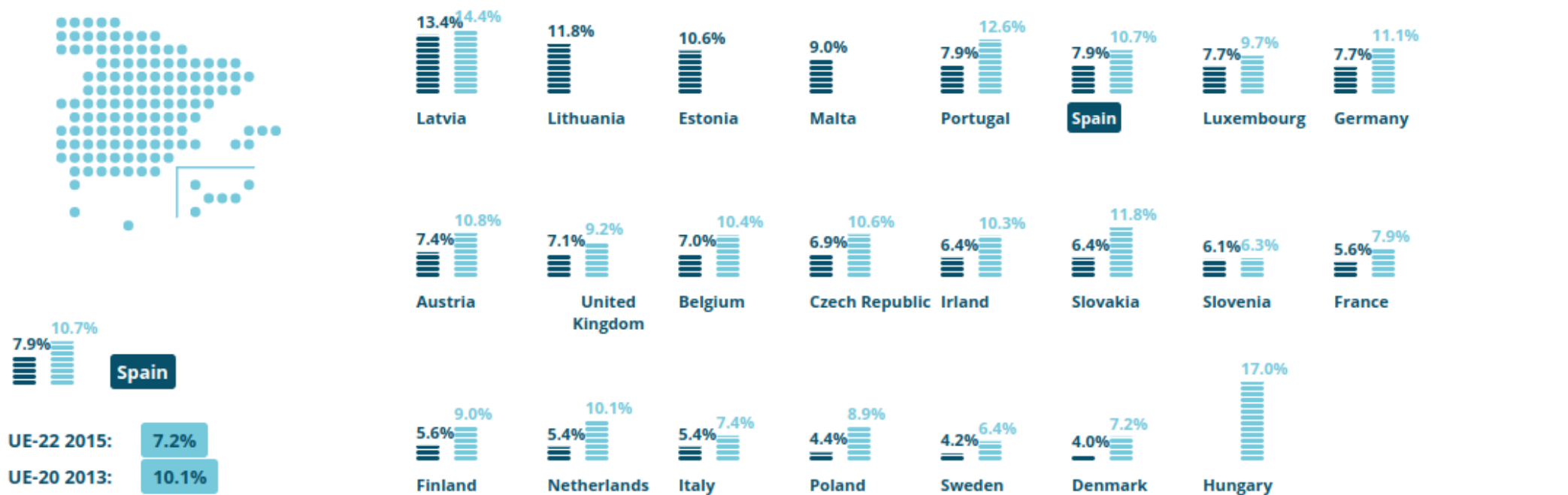


# The quality of care



# Thirty-day mortality after admission to hospital for Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) based on admission date

Rate adjusted by sex and age per 100 patients aged 45 years and over

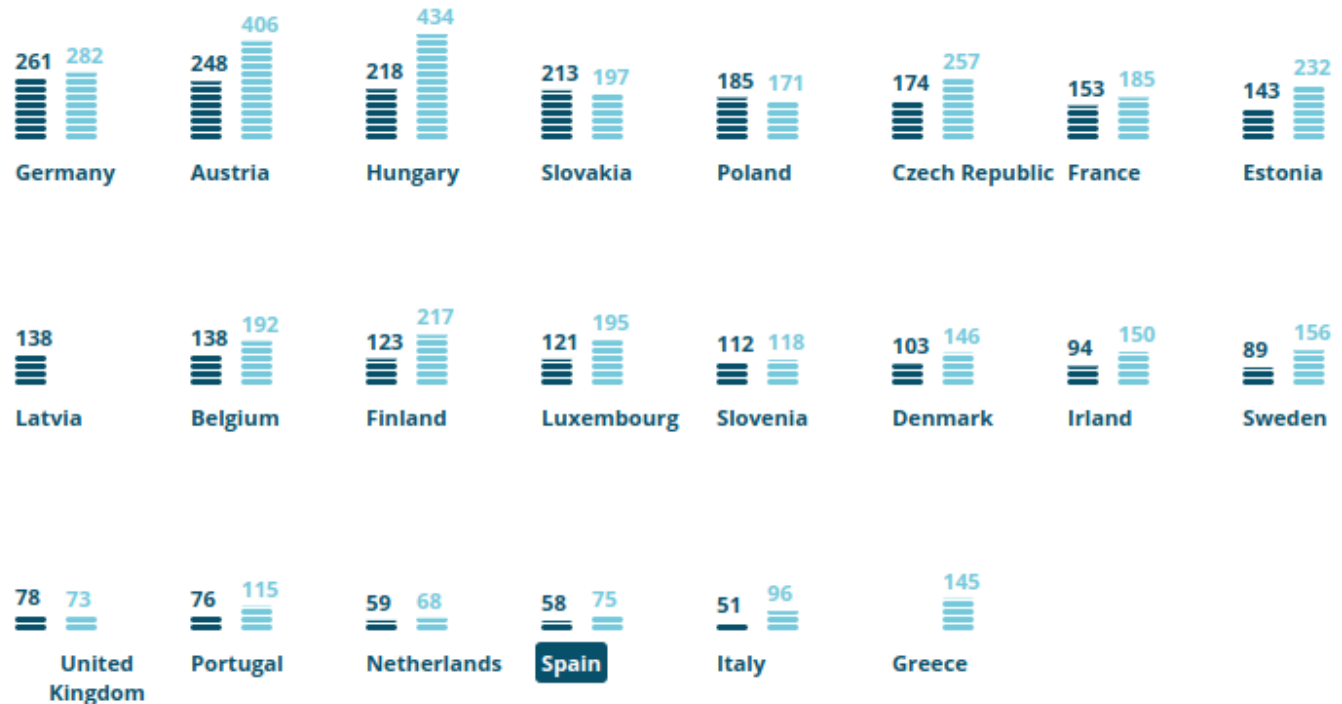


Year: 2015/2005

— 2015 — 2005

# Hospital admissions due to diabetes

Standardized rate by age and sex in population aged 15 years and over per 100000 inhabitants



— 2017 — 2007

58 75 **Spain**

Year: 2017/2007

# Hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease-COPD

Standardized rate by sex and age in population aged 15 years and over, per 100,000 population



— 2017 — 2007

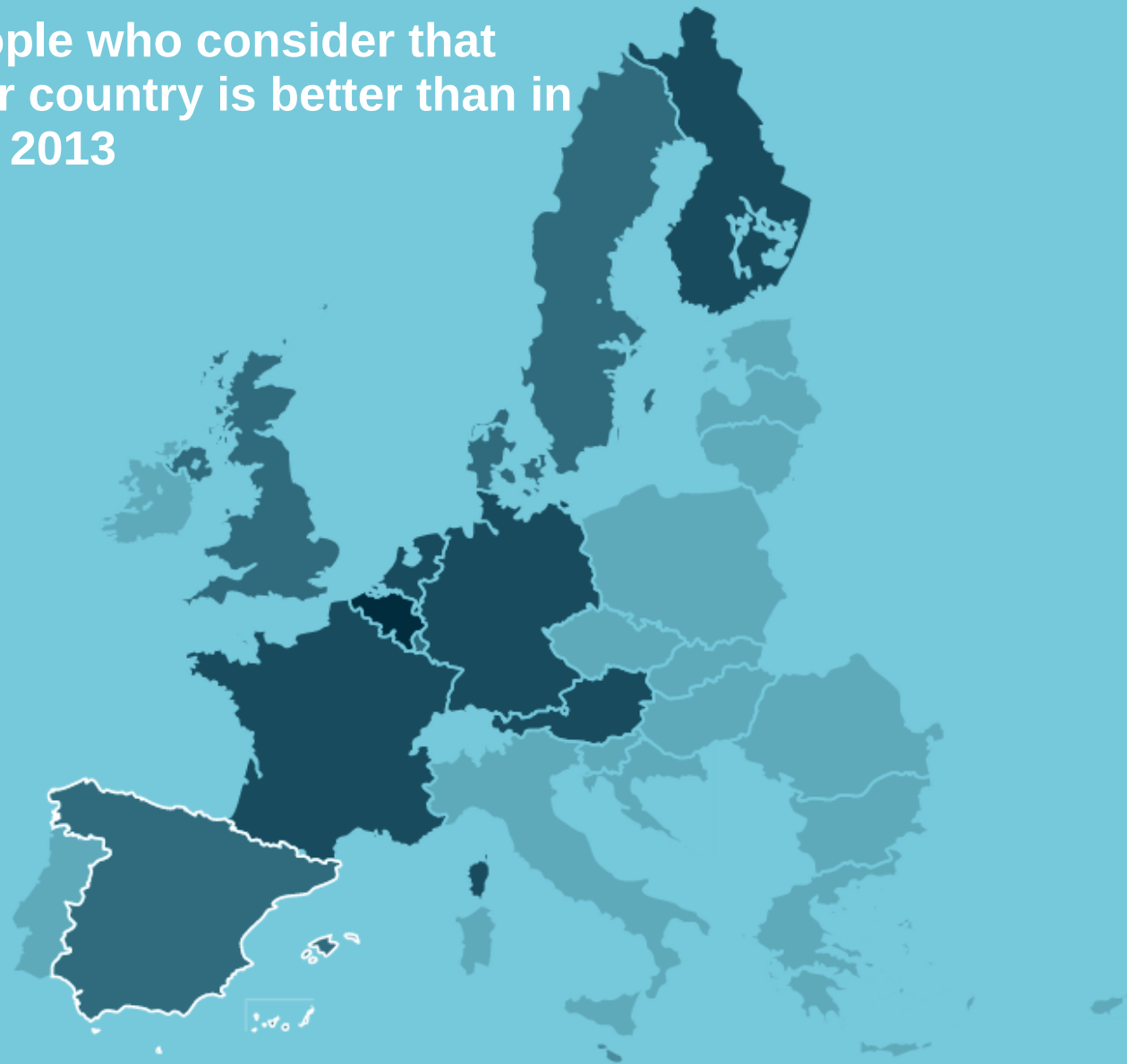
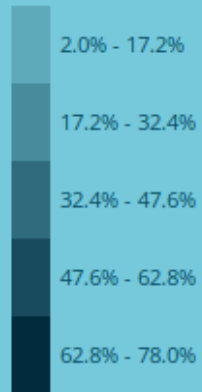


Year: 2017/2007



# Perceived quality of health care

Percentage of people who consider that health care in their country is better than in other EU states in 2013



44.0%



Spain

EU-28:

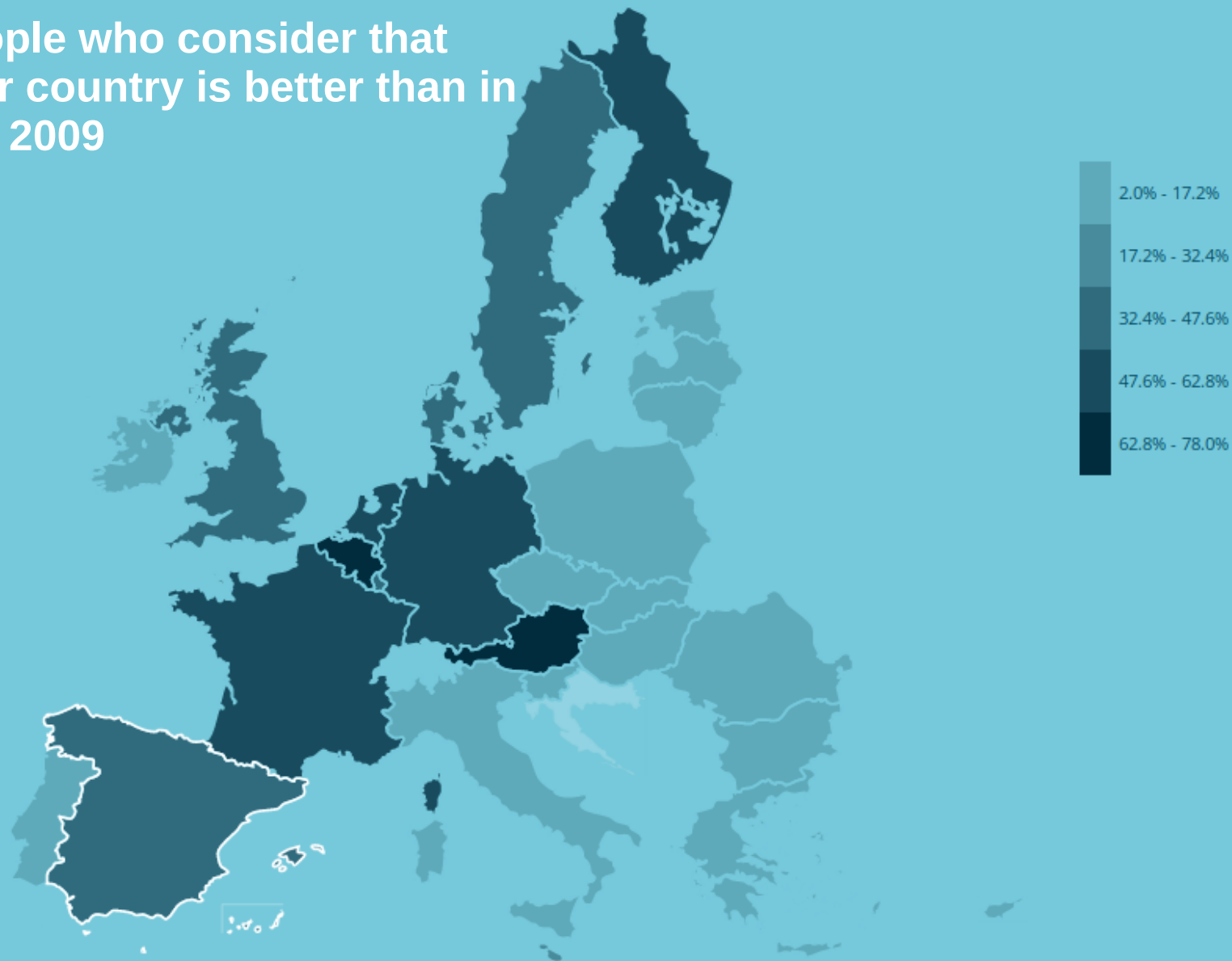
34.0%

Year: 2013



# Perceived quality of health care

Percentage of people who consider that health care in their country is better than in other EU states in 2009



39.0%



Spain

EU-28:

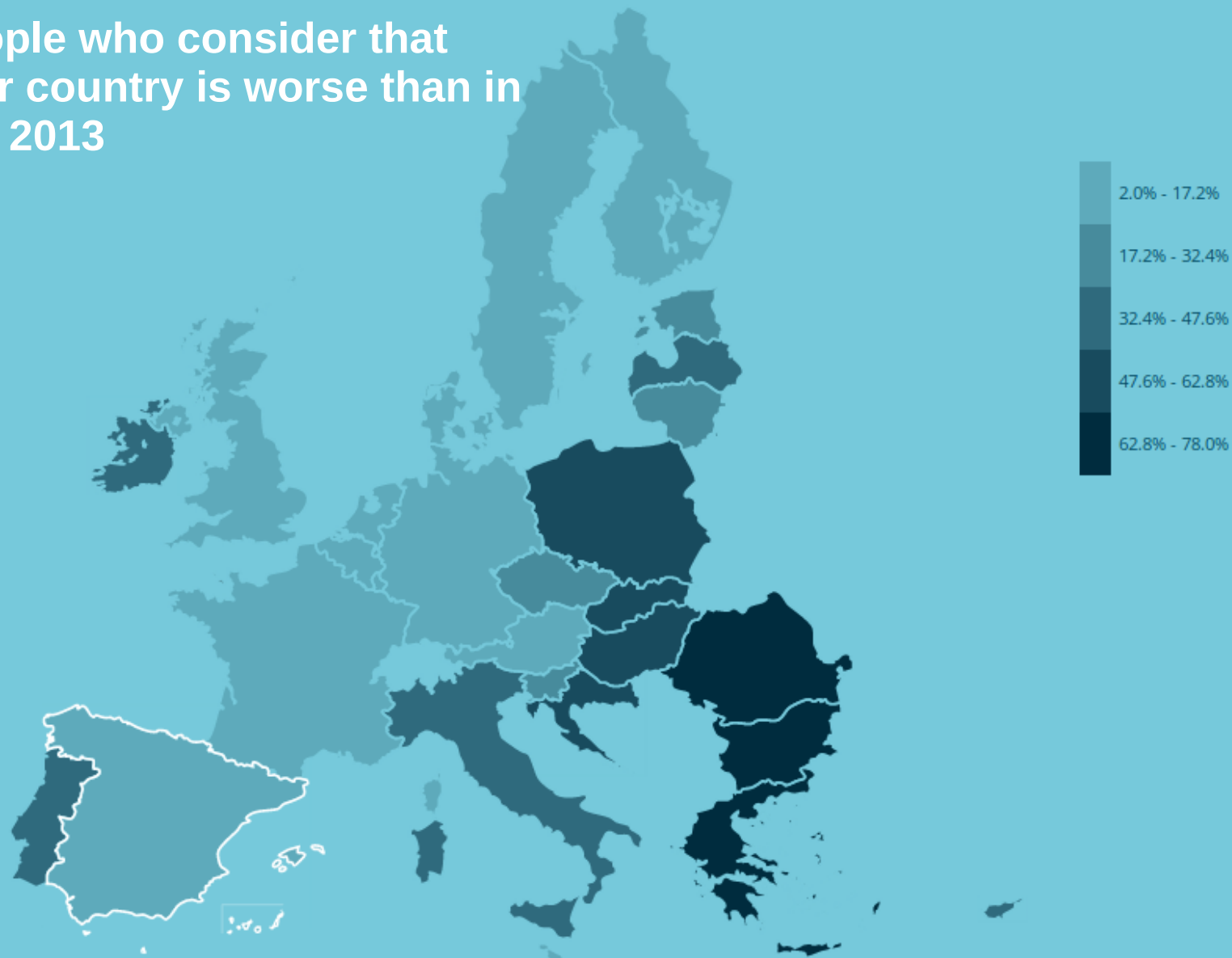
33.0%

Year: 2009



# Perceived quality of health care

Percentage of people who consider that health care in their country is worse than in other EU states in 2013



14.0%  
Spain

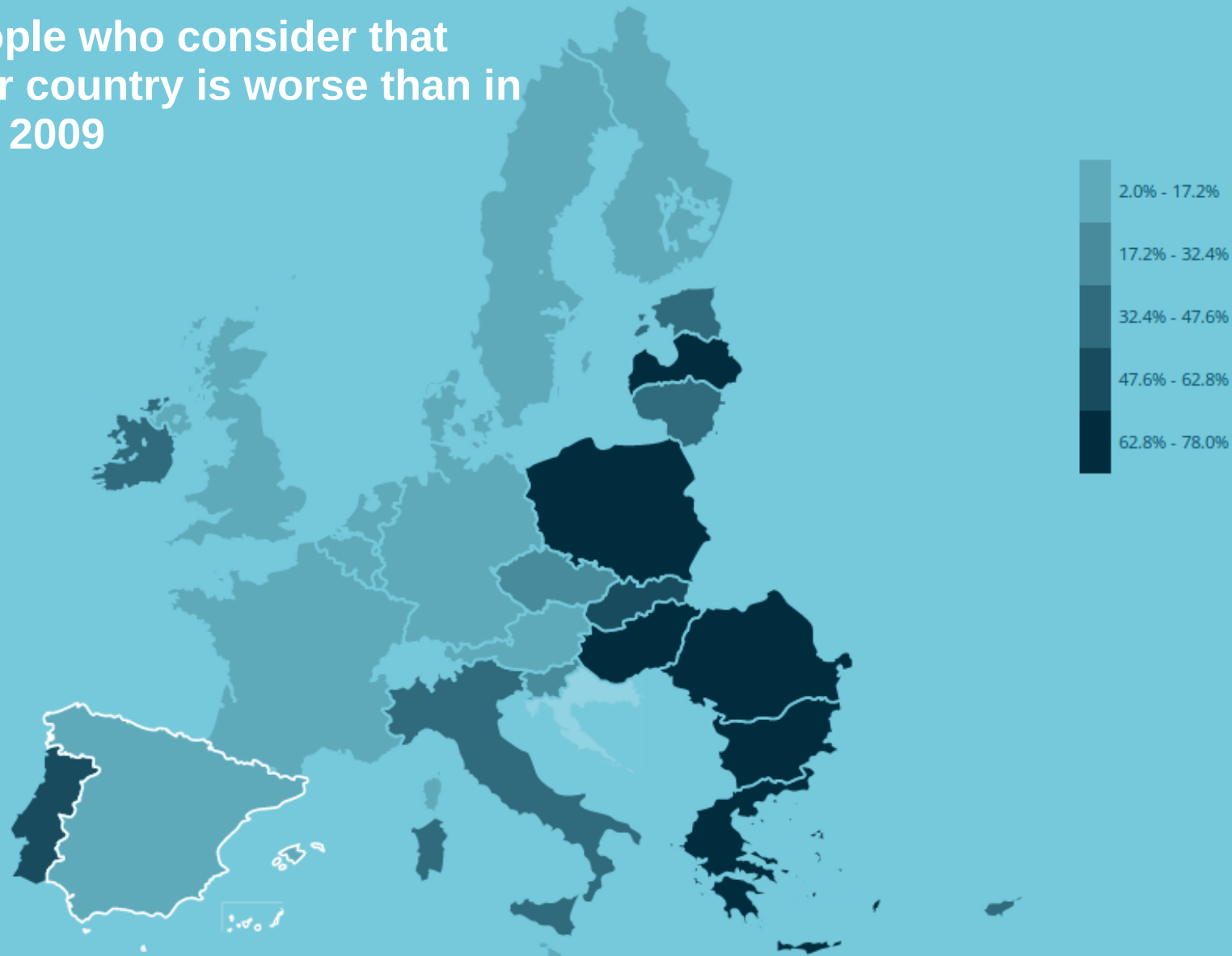
EU-28: 25.0%

Year: 2013



# Perceived quality of health care

Percentage of people who consider that health care in their country is worse than in other EU states in 2009



# Health expenditure



# Public and private health expenditure

## Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Year: 2017/2001

# Public and private health expenditure per capita

In purchasing power parity in US dollar



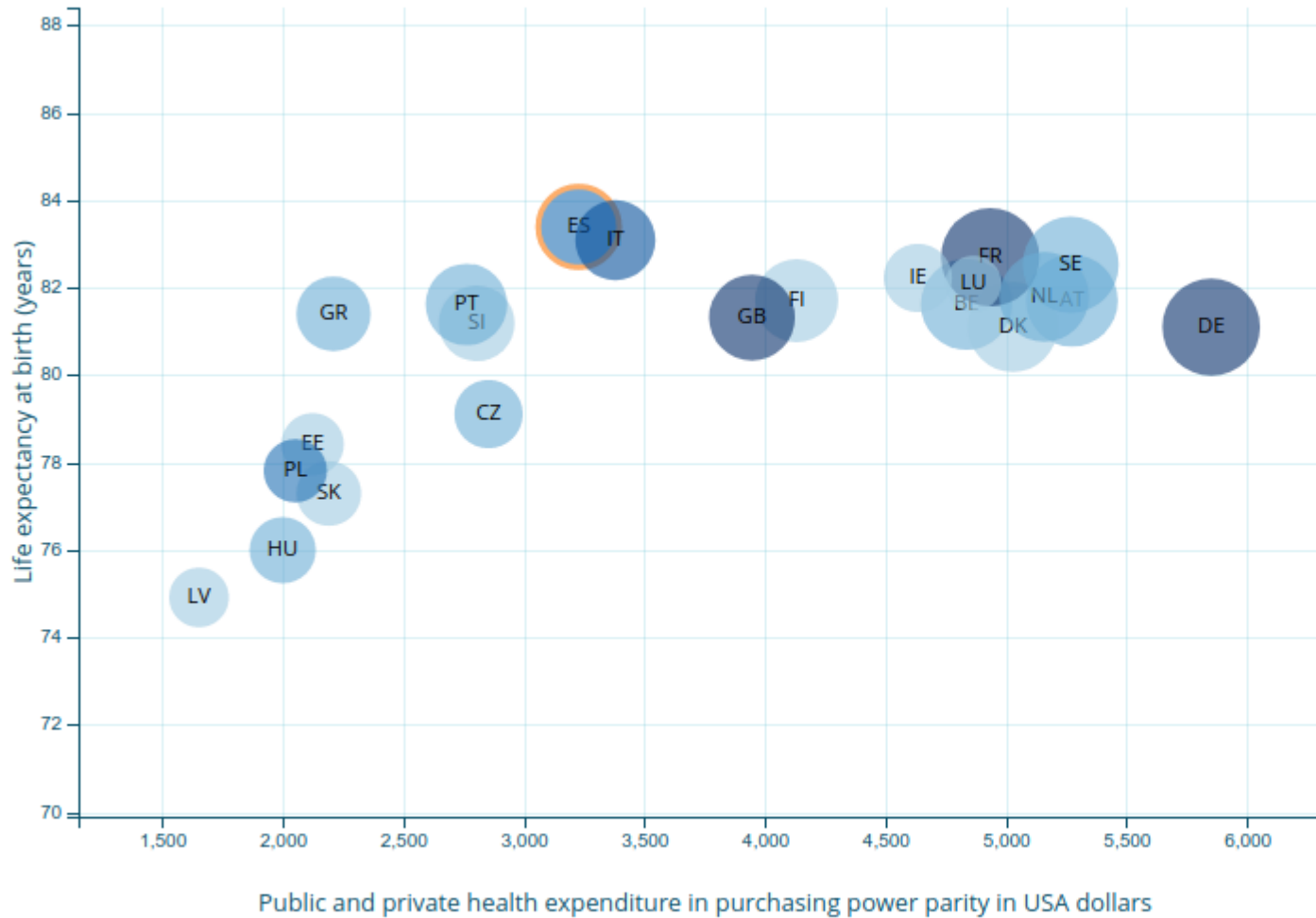
Year: 2017/2001

— 2017 — 2001

# Life expectancy at birth and public and private health expenditure per capita

In purchasing power parity in USA dollars (PPP)

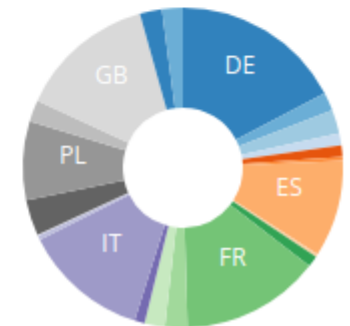
Life expectancy versus health expenditure (radius: Spending as % of GDP, color: Population)



Life expectancy at birth



Population with respect to the total





# Credits



# Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad

## Secretaría General de Sanidad y Consumo

- **Secretaria General de Sanidad y Consumo**  
**Secretario General: Faustino Blanco González**
- **Dirección General de Salud Pública, Calidad e Innovación**  
**Directora General: Pilar Aparicio Azcárraga**
- **Subdirección General de Información Sanitaria**  
**Subdirectora General: Mercedes Alfaro Latorre**
- **Coordination and documentation**  
**Elena Andradas Aragonés**  
**Gustavo Pérez-Morales López**  
**Marina Paz Sánchez**
- **Web programming**  
**Predictia**

# More data and information

NHS Statistical Portal of the Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad website:

<https://peestadistico.inteligenciadegestion.mscbs.es/publicoSNS/comun/DefaultPublico.aspx>