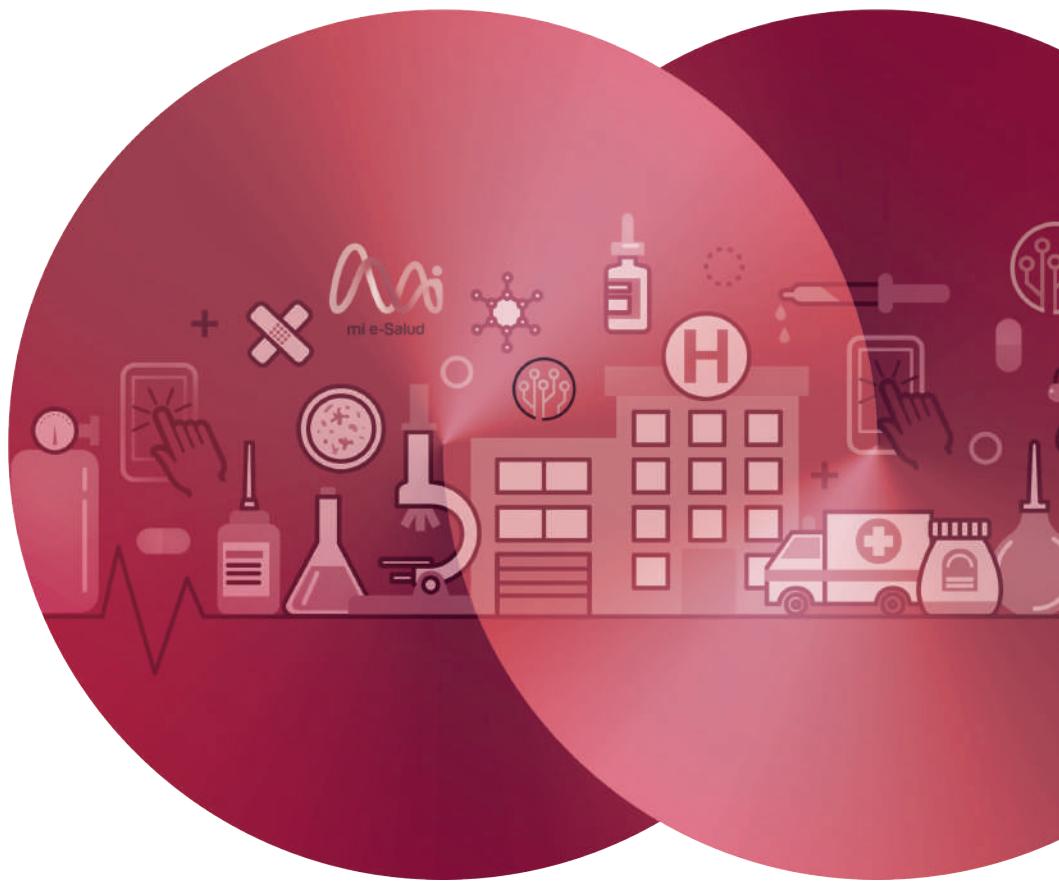


REPORT NO.
8



Private healthcare, adding value

Situation analysis 2018



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Private healthcare,
adding value
**Situation
analysis
2018**



Instituto para el Desarrollo
e Integración de la Sanidad



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PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY

FOR A LEGACY OF SUSTAINABILITY AND SOLVENCY IN HEALTHCARE

The eighth anniversary of the creation of the IDIS Foundation is approaching. It is also the eighth edition of this report entitled "Private healthcare, adding value". This was precisely our most important founding principle, and is a fundamental goal: to affirm the value of privately owned medical services and private enterprise in healthcare for society as a whole.

The structure of this report, presenting key work and analysis, has not changed over the years, as it discusses fundamental aspects of what this sector is and what it means, not only for the country, but also for the National Health System (SNS): it represents a large portion of Spain's productive sector in terms of GDP, while it frees up public healthcare resources, improves the public's access to healthcare, provides advanced research and development through next-generation technology, seeks to continuously improve the quality of healthcare, creates jobs, and contributes to the training of health professionals as students and after graduation.

One aspect I would like to highlight in this brief introduction is how this report provides a cross-section of private healthcare in the different territories of Spain. We must take into account that as healthcare responsibilities are transferred to the different autonomous regions, we now have 17 health systems. This brings healthcare management closer to the public and enables to respond to the needs of local people, but at the same time, it can make it more difficult to ensure equity, cohesion, and access, among other aspects.

If individual autonomous regions assign different resources to the health of their citizens, this naturally creates differences which impact the principles of equal treatment, consistency, and access, first set out 32 years ago in the General Health Act. Alongside universality and public funding based on taxes, these are the fundamental principles on which our healthcare system is based.

If we look at access to the system, one of the aspects dealt with in this report is public-private partnership in its different models: collaboration, concessions, and mutual insurance for civil servants. Here, the figures are persistent, and the facts even more so: while waiting lists are getting longer in the public health system, we are seeing a decrease in the use of collaboration formulas in the different territories of Spain which could provide solutions to the problem, to say nothing of the concession model, with the politically-motivated controversy around Alzira Hospital and its revoked concession. Not to use the resources available in the system in an organised and synergistic way goes against the provision of the best patient care, and against the public interest in general.

We have good news on the subject of mutual insurance for government employees after a new agreement was signed this year confirming the benefits of this formula. This welcome effort by the government is a first step towards consolidating a model which is still somewhat precarious, despite its excellent results. This management method has similarities with the Dutch healthcare model, where there is a separation between funding, provision, and (obligatory) insurance, most of which is private. Incidentally, this model is the one scoring highest Europe-wide for efficiency, healthcare outcomes, ease of access, and perceived quality.

Examining the question of public access in more depth, and taking into account that the private healthcare sector has repeatedly shown itself to be willing to contribute to improving healthcare for the general public, there can be no doubt that the reversals seen in the collaboration and concession models are not for objective technical reasons, but due to the demagoguery which surrounds them, making them a focus of political confrontation when they should be a model of conciliation, given the virtues and figures arising from efficient management and with proven results based on a search for synergies and complementary factors.

The transparent data gathered in this report are a reason for pride for an organisation like this one that I lead, given that despite all the difficulties and the many obstacles others put in our way, the private healthcare provision and insurance sector continues growing day by day. This is achieved thanks to the effort and commitment of its excellent professionals, and its strong support for innovation, research and development, and quality in the broadest sense, even in difficult periods like the hardest years of the economic crisis.

We greet this year, as always, with optimism and resolve, knowing that the healthcare outcomes and the perception of our patients, their families, and the general public support us. The quality indicators of our centres, structures and professionals are clear and undeniable, as attested by the evidence: 9 out of 10 users would recommend using private healthcare; over 80% of Mutual Society members (the only citizens who can choose their healthcare model) opt for this private provision and insurance system, and no fewer than 8.2 million people (well above the percentage in neighbouring European countries) choose to pay for dual healthcare coverage.

Meanwhile, the latest perception survey grades the average level of satisfaction with the services received as good, and in terms of health outcomes, we are achieving excellent wait times for tests and reports. The average hospital stay is 3.38 days, the average waiting period for surgery is less than 29 days, waiting time for A&E is less than half an hour, and survival rates are as good or even better than those observed in the best-regarded public healthcare services. For example, the survival-to-discharge rates for acute myocardial infarction (at 94.4%), heart failure (90.6%), and ictus (86.7%).

A last detail, which says a lot about the importance of this private provision and insurance system, is that nearly 30% of all surgery (33.8% of neurosurgery and 28.4% of heart surgery is done in these departments and centres), over 23% of hospital discharges, admissions, and emergency care, and a large part of the robotic surgery, hybrid imaging techniques, and new forms of diagnosis such as liquid biopsy take place within the private healthcare sphere.

As I was saying, these figures and data are a source of satisfaction and pride for us, but they are not enough. Our obligation is to improve every day, providing the latest and most significant scientific breakthroughs for our patients, along with the experience of the most highly skilled and renowned professionals in their different specialist fields, all in structurally, functionally and operationally versatile and modern facilities.

Finally, our sector's reputation is vitally important, and we are working hard to manage it in different ways. As well as those I have already described, I would like to mention three more: the importance of making the sector and its components more competitive; the need to internationalise our operations; and thoughtful and responsive communications management for the entire sector, using all available channels.

Only by improving our reputation through appropriate management, demonstrating the technical and human quality of our services every day, can we combat the absurd ideas that some people are determined to associate with this sector, despite its reach and its concentrated quality, expertise, and results. Our final goal must be to ensure a legacy of sustainability for the healthcare of future generations. This is our great responsibility and commitment.

Dr. Luis Mayero

President of the IDIS Foundation

01

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR



The private healthcare sector has considerable weight in our economic and social system, generating well-being, wealth, and jobs, and contributing to the development of Spain. It is also an essential strategic ally of the public health system, contributing significantly to its sustainability

by freeing up resources and generating savings, while also improving the accessibility and quality of healthcare.

This report, as in previous years, shows several ways the private healthcare sector contributes value:

Represents a large proportion of Spain's productive sector

Healthcare spending in Spain was 9.2% of GDP in 2015, a tenth higher than the previous year. This slight rise is thanks to an increase in spending on both public and private healthcare ([Graph 1](#)).

Compared to neighbouring countries, Spain's 9.2% is above the OECD average (9.0%), although still lower than countries like Germany (11.2%), France (11.1%), and the Netherlands (10.7%) ([Graph 2](#)).

HEALTHCARE SPENDING IN SPAIN REPRESENTS 9.2% OF GDP

Spain is one of the countries spending the most on private healthcare as a proportion of total healthcare spending (29.0%), above the OECD average (27.1%) and leading EU countries such as France (21.1%) and Germany (15.5%) ([Graph 3](#)).

SPENDING ON PRIVATE HEALTHCARE MAKES UP 29% OF TOTAL HEALTHCARE SPENDING

Over time, spending on private healthcare has increased slightly from last year, to 28.562 billion euros, representing 2.7% of GDP ([Graph 4](#)). Meanwhile, public healthcare spending has grown significantly to 70.025 billion euros¹, breaking the downward trend which began in 2009 ([Graph 5](#)).

In the composition of private healthcare spending, out-of-pocket spending² in 2015 represents 2.2% of GDP, private insurance represents 0.4%, and spending by non-profit institutions 0.03% ([Graph 6](#)).

The data for private insurance differ from those published by ICEA due to the methodology and adjustments used by the OECD to enable comparisons between different countries. If we consider the ICEA figure of 5.602 billion euros (healthcare and refunds) in 2015, private insurance would represent 0.52% of GDP.

Also, a percentage of public health spending is allocated to funding private provision through collaboration agreements, which is 11.6% in 2015 ([Graph 7](#)). In terms of GDP, it is estimated that these agreements make up 0.77%, of which 0.58% corresponds to autonomous regions, 0.15% to civil servant mutual insurance and the remaining 0.04% to the Social Security System ([Graph 8](#)).

ESTIMATED SPENDING ON PRIVATE HEALTHCARE REPRESENTS 3.5% OF GDP

Taking into account the above and adding spending for these agreements to private healthcare spending, we find that the estimated total expenditure on private healthcare provision represented 3.5% of GDP in 2015, an approximate expenditure of 36.226 billion euros ([Graph 9](#)).

¹ This figure, published by the OECD (71.036 billion euros) is very similar to that published by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality in the System of Health Accounts.

² Out-of-pocket spending is, according to the OECD methodology, spending by Spanish families on the following items: medicines and other pharmaceutical products, therapeutic devices and equipment; outpatient medical and paramedical services such as dentist services, clinical analysis and medical imaging centres; hospital services; social protection services and private healthcare insurance services.

Frees up public health resources

Private insurance

8.2 million people in Spain are insured³, relieving the pressure on the public system and saving it money, as in the dual insurance model, citizens with private insurance do not consume or only partly consume public health resources.

THERE ARE 8.2 MILLION PEOPLE WITH MEDICAL INSURANCE IN SPAIN, HELPING THE PUBLIC SYSTEM RELIEVE PRESSURE AND SAVE MONEY

The savings generated for the National Healthcare System by private healthcare varies depending on use of the public system. The estimated savings produced by a patient using only the private system is 1,203 euros, as they do not consume any public healthcare resources. This figure, which does not include spending on medication or the expenditure allocated to mutual insurance for civil servants, was estimated based on the initial budgets, adjusted by the average variance between budgeted and real expenditure in the 2014-2015 period (9.48%). In the case of a patient using a combination of healthcare, thus using both public and private healthcare, it is estimated that they save public healthcare 533 euros⁴.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE IS ESTIMATED TO SAVE THE SNS UP TO 1,203 EUROS PER PATIENT PER YEAR

Therefore, taking into account the number of insured people in Spain in 2017 (8.2 million), the estimated total savings for the National Health System ranges from 4.369 to 9.860 billion euros ([Figure 1](#)).

According to the latest figures published by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, per capita spending on public healthcare was 1,406 euros in 2015. Based on the Ministry's initial budget, the estimated per capita expenditure on public healthcare in 2017 was 1,500 euros (94 euros more than in 2014). Per capita expenditure on private healthcare increased from 531 euros in 2015 to 557 euros in 2017 (26 euros more), 423 of which correspond to out-of-pocket spending, and 134 to spending on insurance ([Graph 10](#)).

Geographically, the Basque Country, Navarre and Aragon were the autonomous regions with the highest healthcare spending per capita in 2015, at €2,287, €2,016 and €2,014 respectively. Andalusia, the Canary Islands, and Murcia, on the other hand, had the lowest spending on healthcare at €1,529, €1,717, and €1,764 respectively ([Graph 11](#)).

The updated figures for 2017 show that the Basque Country still spends the most per capita on healthcare, 2,357 euros, followed by Aragon and Asturias with 2,259 and 2,254 euros respectively. In contrast, the lowest per capita expenditure on healthcare was in Andalusia with 1,641, Castilla-La Mancha with 1,789, and the Canary Islands with 1,803 euros ([Graph 12](#)).

Madrid and the Basque Country are the regions with the highest per capita expenditure on private healthcare, with 713 euros and 690 euros respectively. At the opposite extreme are Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, and Murcia with 426, 431, and 453 euros respectively ([Graph 13](#)).

³This includes health care provision (excluding mutual insurance for civil servants) and reimbursement of expenses. Source: ICEA. Health Insurance, January-September 2017.

⁴Volume of paid services and the number of insured parties.

All the autonomous regions overspend their budgets for public healthcare. The regions with the greatest variance are Murcia (31%), La Rioja (23%), and Aragon (22%), while the Basque Country (2%), Navarre (3%), and the Canary Islands (4%) have the lowest variance ([Table 1](#)).

Meanwhile, the insurance industry continues to see significant growth, both in the number of insured and in the volume of premiums. Over 10 million people were insured in 2017, 5.1% more than the previous year. By type, 74.4% had medical insurance, 18.5% were public employees entitled to Mutual Society coverage, and the remaining 7.1% were covered for refunds of expenditure ([Graph 14](#)). The numbers of insured are increasing in most provinces⁵, especially in Andalusia and Extremadura, where growth is above average ([Figure 2](#)).

THE INSURANCE SECTOR CONTINUES TO SEE SIGNIFICANT GROWTH

The volume of premiums in 2017 is estimated at 7.748 billion euros, a 4.1% increase from 2016 ([Graph 15](#)).

Despite the absence of a statistical correlation between private insurance and the public healthcare budget per capita, it can be observed, as in previous years, that certain autonomous regions with greater penetration of private insurance, such as Madrid and Catalonia, have a lower public healthcare budget per capita than the majority of regions in the country ([Figure 3](#)), despite having more large hospitals with highly complex services.

In market terms, the health insurance sector is highly concentrated, with the top 5 companies representing a 72% market share in volume of premiums, which increases to 83% if we look at the top 10 insurance companies ([Graph 16](#)).

Private sector activity

Private healthcare activity helps the public healthcare system achieve compliance with its goals, including reducing waiting lists. More specifically, in 2015, private hospitals performed 29% of surgical procedures (1.5 million), discharged 23% of patients (1.2 million), and provided 23% of emergency care (6.6 million) throughout Spain ([Figure 4](#)). The figures for this activity indicate growth in most areas of the private sector, especially in consultations (17.7%), A&E (23.3%), and surgery (29.1%) ([Table 2](#)).

**PRIVATE HOSPITALS CARRIED OUT
29% OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES,
COVERED 23% OF DISCHARGES
AND ATTENDED TO 23% OF
EMERGENCIES**

It must be taken into account that the private sector activity figures indicated in this section do not include centres with substitution agreements, or which form part of a public use network, as the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality considers activity in such centres to be activity in public/SNS hospitals.

The average stay in private hospitals in 2016 was 5.84 days, very similar to 2015, when it was 5.86 days. In public hospitals, the average stay in 2016 was 7.80 days, which as for private hospitals is very similar to the 2015 figure of 7.82 days⁶. However, according to the "Study on Health Outcome Indicators in Private Healthcare: RESA 2017", published by the IDIS Foundation, the risk-adjusted length of stay of the private hospitals analysed was 3.38 days, a figure significantly lower than the 5.84 days published by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, as it mainly corresponds to acute care hospitals.

⁵ Corresponds to the number of people with medical insurance.

⁶ Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, Specialised Care Centre Statistics: hospitals and outpatient centres, 2016.

The care areas with the most hospital stays in the private sector are Specialist Medicine (2.1 million), Psychiatry (1.5 million), Long-Term Stays (1 million) and Specialist Surgery (0.9 million) ([Table 3](#)).

The most hospital discharges in the private sector are from Specialist Surgery with 381,036 discharges (28.3%), Specialist Medicine with 351,389 (17.5%), and Traumatology with 216,392 (34.6%) ([Table 4](#)).

In surgery, private healthcare performed 687,959 inpatient procedures (33%), 417,395 major outpatient procedures (26%), and 366,498 other outpatient surgeries (28%) in 2015 ([Table 5](#)).

By specialisation, private hospitals performed 35% of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology procedures, 34% of Neurosurgery procedures, 31% of General and Digestive Surgery, and 31% of Angiology and Vascular Surgery procedures ([Table 6](#)).

Improves the public's access to healthcare

The private healthcare sector plays a fundamental role in enabling the public to access healthcare through its extensive care network, which includes hospitals, medical centres, imaging centres, clinical analysis laboratories, assisted reproduction centres, and private consultancies, where quality, responsive and diverse healthcare are provided.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC QUICKLY AND FLEXIBLY

The improved access provided by private healthcare is clearly seen in the results obtained in the last Healthcare Outcomes Study (RESA 2017) ([Table 7](#)). Private hospitals can be more agile in responding to the needs of the public, as evidenced by the following data:

- Waiting periods for complementary tests are less than or approximately one week for MRI (8.60 days) and CAT scans (6.04), and 10 days for mammograms (frequently scheduled as part of regular checkups), indicating a high level of access to diagnostic tests. The general pattern shows practically no waiting time for these tests in the vast majority of health centres.

- Waiting time for additional test reports is under 4 days (2 in the case of mammograms).
- Waiting periods for appointments in the most-used specialities are only just over two weeks, except in dermatology where they are 18.11 days.
- The average times for medical attention in emergency care are less than 30 minutes, including triage which is 9:44 minutes.
- The overall average waiting period for surgery, including elective procedures, is 28.2 days.
- The time from diagnosis to treatment in oncology is under 15 days in the most frequent processes, such as breast, colon, or lung cancer.

Resources in the private hospital sector

Currently the private hospital sector has 451 hospitals, 57% of all hospitals in Spain⁷, with 51,332 beds, 33% of total beds ([Graph 17](#) and [Graph 18](#)).

THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL SECTOR OWNS 57% OF THE HOSPITALS AND 33% OF THE BEDS IN SPAIN

In relation to its neighbouring countries, Spain is at an intermediate level, both in the percentage of private hospitals over total hospitals, and in the percentage of private beds over total beds ([Graph 19](#) and [Graph 20](#)).

By type of healthcare, 63% of private hospitals (284) are general, medical-surgical and maternity-children's, while 37% (167) are extended-stay, psychiatric, geriatric and specialist hospitals ([Graph 21](#)).

If the healthcare purpose of public and private hospitals is analysed using the differentiation discussed above, it can be observed that the percentage of general, surgical-medical and maternity-children's private hospitals, among the total number of hospitals of this type stands at 52% while the percentage of number of beds is 25% ([Graph 22](#)).

As in previous years, Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia are the regions with the most private hospitals and beds. Catalonia is the only autonomous region that has more private than public beds (+26%); it should be noted that private hospitals in Catalonia include those forming part of the Public Hospital Network (XHUP) ([Table 8](#)).

For this reason, in the geographical distribution of private hospital percentages by autonomous region, Catalonia has the greatest number of private hospitals, with 33% of the hospitals (147) and 38% of the existing private beds in Spain (19,258). Next is Madrid with 11% of private hospitals and 14% of private beds, and Andalusia, with 14% of private hospitals and 12% of the private beds ([Figure 5](#)).

Analysing the proportion of private hospitals and beds over the total number of hospitals and beds shows significant differences between regions. Catalonia, Navarre, and Galicia have the highest percentage of private hospitals over total hospitals with 69%, 64% and 63% respectively ([Graph 23](#)), while Catalonia, Navarre, and the Canary Islands have the highest percentage of private beds, totalling 56%, 39% and 34% respectively ([Graph 24](#)).

The private non-charitable hospital market reached 6.175 billion euros in 2016, 3.8% more than the previous year, with an annual growth rate of 3.3% over the 2012-2016 period. By demand segments, agreements with insurers represent 63% of the market, followed by public-private collaboration agreements (26%), strictly private patients (10%), and other items such as catering and parking, which represent 2% of turnover ([Graph 25](#)).

THE NON-CHARITABLE PRIVATE HOSPITAL MARKET EARNED 6.175 BILLION EUROS IN 2016

⁷ Hospital complexes are counted as a single hospital.

Composition of the private hospital sector

The private hospital sector is characterised by the presence of a number of operators which can be classified into three groups: hospital groups, hospitals belonging to health insurance companies, and independent hospitals.

The distribution of hospitals and beds among the main operators in the sector indicates that hospital groups have 46% of the hospitals and 61% of the private beds in our country. Meanwhile, insurance companies have 2% of private hospitals and 3% of beds, while independent hospitals and clinics represent 52% of hospitals and 36% of private beds ([Graph 26](#)).

In terms of market share, the 12 leading private hospital operators own 42% of private hospitals and 56% of private beds. Quirónsalud and the Orden de San Juan de Dios are the private hospital groups with the largest numbers of hospitals and beds. Specifically, Quirónsalud represents approximately 10% of private hospitals and 13% of beds, while La Orden de San Juan Dios has 7% of hospitals and 12% of beds ([Graph 27](#)).

THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL SECTOR CONTINUES ITS TREND TOWARDS CONCENTRATION IN LARGE HOSPITAL GROUPS

In geographical terms, most of the major operators in the sector are located in different autonomous regions, with Madrid, Andalusia, Catalonia and the Basque Country having the greatest presence of hospital groups ([Figure 6](#)).

In terms of turnover, the eight leading operators in the sector reached a turnover of 4.505 billion euros in 2016, representing 73% of the non-charitable private hospital market ([Graph 28](#)).

Recent movements in the sector

The private hospital sector is continuing the trend of recent years of merging into increasingly powerful hospital groups, leading to a more concentrated sector.

The most significant mergers and acquisitions of recent years include:



After joining the German Fresenius-Helios group in 2017, the company has made several acquisitions in its different business lines. A notable healthcare addition is the purchase of the Grupo Clínic Balear in Mallorca with one 30-bed hospital, a network of 9 healthcare centres, and a fleet of more than 20 ambulances. Three medical centres have also joined: QMS, offering most specialist medical areas and diagnostic tests, on Carrer Aribau, Barcelona; Centre Medic Rubí; and the MDS 360 centre in Madrid. Meanwhile, Medycsa and Servicio Balear de Prevención have joined its workplace risk prevention division, Quironprevención.



Continuing the expansion which it began in recent years, in early 2017 HM Hospitales strengthened its presence in the city of León after reaching an agreement with the Diocese for the Nuestra Señora de Regla Hospital to join the HM Hospitales network. The Group also increased its shareholding in the Clínica San Francisco to 75%, making it the leading private healthcare provider in the province. Other transactions in 2017 included the 100% acquisition of the Centro Médico La Moraleja in Alcobendas (Madrid) and the Centro Médico El Castro-Clínica Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro in Vigo. In 2018, HM Hospitales took its first steps into Barcelona, acquiring a significant percentage of the Delfos Hospital, a leading centre in Catalonia's private healthcare.



With the merger of Nisa and its hospitals in early 2017, Vithas became the second largest operator in Spain and the best-positioned hospital group in the Mediterranean area.



It has opened a new hospital in Madrid, with 7 surgeries, 74 beds, an ICU and a Neonatal ICU, and 14 radiology rooms. The new hospital offers 46 specialist medical areas, as does its hospital in Pamplona, and employs 500 people.



In 2017 it opened a new centre in Valencia with 186 in-patient rooms and 15 surgeries. Also, in January 2018, IMED Hospitales finalised the acquisition of 2 medical centres in Alcoy and Gandía, to be added in the next few months to the Group's healthcare network, which already includes 2 hospitals in Elche and Benidorm, and 2 polyclinics in Teulada and Torrevieja.

SPANISH HEALTHCARE COMPANIES ATTRACT FOREIGN CAPITAL

Meanwhile, the good results of Spanish healthcare companies in recent years have encouraged the entry of large foreign firms. Notable transactions include the previously mentioned purchase of Quirónsalud by the German company **Helios**, the acquisition of the oncology services group IMOncology by the Australian group **GenesisCare**, and the merger of Geriatros and SARquavita to create **DomusVi**, a health and social care company which in Spain manages 21,906 places in 153 centres, and internationally has 335 centres and 28,000 employees.

SPANISH COMPANIES ARE INTERNATIONALISING

At the same time as foreign capital is participating in Spanish healthcare companies, some national firms are also venturing into internationalisation. For example, the hospital group **Hospiten**, which as well as 7 hospitals in Spain now has 5 hospitals in Mexico, 2 in the Dominican Republic, and 1 in Jamaica, where it also has a specialist centre.

Ribera Salud is another example of internationalisation – it participated in the launch of the first two public-private partnership hospitals in Peru, provides computer systems in several hospitals in Chile, and has an alliance with the consortium led by Prestasalud in Colombia, which has acquired the country's leading medical insurer, Cafesalud, with 24 hospitals, 40 healthcare centres, and 6 million insured. It has also acquired shares in the Pro Diagnostic Group (PDG), Slovakia's leading radiology and nuclear medicine provider.

Before Helios acquired equity in **Quirónsalud**, the group had acquired 50% of the Clínica Ricardo Palma, the largest private hospital in Lima (Peru).

Among insurers, in 2014 **Sanitas** bought the Chilean insurance company Cruz Blanca, and now, a few years later, it plans to open its first hospital in Latin America, with 460 beds. **Asisa**, under the management of **HLA**, has a Reproductive Health Unit in Mexico, and participates in the management of the public hospital of Bata (Equatorial Guinea) and several multidisciplinary medical centres in Casablanca and Rabat (Morocco).

Other operators

Apart from hospitals, another type of facility which contributes significantly to increasing public access to healthcare, thus improving patient care and satisfaction, is the **medical centre**. These centres provide services which do not require inpatient care or hospitalisation.

Based on the data of the Registro General de Centros y Establecimientos Sanitarios (REGCESS), the register of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, there are a total of 10,853 medical centres in Spain⁸.

THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 10,853 MEDICAL CENTRES IN SPAIN

By type of centre, 72.9% (7,915) are multi-purpose, 20.0% (2,180) are diagnosis centres, 3.0% (322) are mental health centres, 1.8% (194) are assisted reproduction centres, 1.6% (171) are dialysis facilities, and the remaining 0.7% (71) provide major outpatient surgery ([Graph 29](#)).

Unlike earlier editions of this report, these figures now include other types of outpatient centres, and are based on a different primary source. The current source, as mentioned above, is the REGCESS register of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.

As well as medical centres, there are other private providers of outpatient care, including 14,007 doctors' consultancies, 23,465 consultancies of other healthcare professionals such as chiropodists and physiotherapists, and 21,845 dental clinics.

Clinical analysis laboratories also play an important role in the private healthcare sector. Private laboratories had a turnover of 1.063 billion euros⁹ in 2016, an increase of 4.7% compared to 2015 and representing a market share of 39% of the Spanish market, one percentage point higher than the previous year.

Finally, the access to healthcare offered by the private healthcare sector is not limited to residents in Spain, but also reaches patients living in other countries. According to data from Spaincares, the commercial brand of the Spanish medical tourism cluster, which includes Spain's most representative tourism and healthcare organisations, **medical tourism** reached a total economic volume of 321.9 million euros in 2014, a 25% increase on the previous year. By 2020, turnover from foreign patients is expected to reach 1 billion euros, benefiting Spain's economy.

SPAIN RANKS SIXTH IN EUROPE AND EIGHTH WORLDWIDE AS A MEDICAL TOURISM DESTINATION

This inflow of funds is possible because our healthcare system enjoys considerable prestige and reputation in Spain and abroad, with an extensive network of hospitals and medical centres with next-generation technology and highly qualified personnel, making Spain one of the best-prepared countries for healthcare provision for patients from anywhere in the world.

Spain ranks sixth in Europe and eighth worldwide as a medical tourism destination¹⁰. 63% of Spain's foreign patients are from Germany, 19% from France, 5% from the UK, 5% from Italy, 4% from Austria, 3% from Sweden, and 1% from other countries.

⁸ Referring to: multi-purpose, diagnosis, mental health, assisted reproduction, dialysis, and major outpatient surgery centres.

⁹ DBK, clinical analyses 2017.

¹⁰ Spaincares 2014.

Collaborates with the public system

The private healthcare sector is an important strategic ally of the public health system. Collaboration between both sectors is the ideal way to avoid redundancy and duplication, contributing to a sustainable, efficient healthcare system. Therefore, making full use of all resources, whatever their ownership, to achieve optimal healthcare for the population, must be the essential commitment of the public and private sectors.

The Healthcare White Paper of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations (CEO-E) makes a strong case in defence of private healthcare and the different forms of collaboration. Spain has a long tradition of using some public-private partnership formulas, such as the agreements in place between regional healthcare services and private centres, mutual insurance for civil servants, and government concessions that include the management of healthcare services ([Figure 7](#)).

Agreements

Collaboration agreements between regional healthcare services and private centres in different areas of activity, including hospital care, diagnostic imaging, ambulance services, respiratory therapies and dialysis, etc. contribute significantly to achieving the fundamental values of the public system, such as equity, accessibility, reducing waiting lists and compliance with maximum response times.

As previously noted in the report, a significant percentage of public healthcare spending (11.6%) is allocated to collaboration agreements ([Graph 7](#)), reflecting their importance and impact.

11.6% OF PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SPENDING GOES TO COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS

Catalonia is the autonomous region that has allocated the most money to agreements, with 2.448 billion euros, representing 25.1% of its healthcare spending. Catalonia is followed by Madrid, Andalusia and the Region of Valencia with 987, 398 and 289 million euros (12.4%, 4.3%, and 4.5%) respectively ([Table 9](#)).

THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ALLY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

Trends in the numbers of cooperation agreements over the past year vary depending on the autonomous region. The largest increases were in Aragon, 1.4 percentage points higher than the previous year, Navarre and Madrid, both with an increase of 0.7 percentage points. The largest decreases were in the Balearic Islands, down 1.7 percentage points from the previous year; the Region of Valencia, down 0.9 percentage points; and Andalusia, down 0.6 percentage points.

Approximately 43% of private hospitals (193) in Spain have some type of agreement with the public system in place. Also, 7% of private hospitals (30) form part of the Public Hospital Network in Catalonia ([Graph 30](#)).

By type of care, general hospitals have the most collaboration agreements, with a total of 122 hospitals with some type of agreement, followed by 19 geriatric and/or long-stay hospitals, 17 psychiatric hospitals, and 23 medical-surgical hospitals ([Graph 31](#)).

Given the percentage of hospitals with some kind of agreement over the total number of private hospitals, medical-surgical and general have the highest percentages of collaborating centres with 61% and 51% respectively ([Graph 32](#)).

In market terms, non-charitable private hospitals had a turnover of 1.578 billion euros under the heading of agreements in 2016, representing 26% of their turnover and 38 million euros more than in 2015 ([Graph 33](#)).

COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS REPRESENT 26% OF TURNOVER FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Lastly, there is another significant type of collaboration agreement: **the single agreement**. This type of agreement establishes a link between a hospital and the public system, integrating its activity and objectives into the general planning of the National Healthcare System. In this case, the public healthcare system is linked to private hospitals by assigning a population to be cared for, establishing healthcare targets, or developing healthcare programmes. This type of agreement has a degree of permanence in time, allowing for management that is agile, flexible and adaptable to change.

Examples of single agreements are the Fundación Jiménez Díaz in Madrid, Povisa in Vigo, Fundación Hospital de Jové in Asturias, La Orden de San Juan de Dios in different autonomous regions, the José Manuel Pascual group in Andalusia, and some private hospitals in Catalonia that form part of the Public Hospital Network ([Figure 8](#)).

Government mutual insurance

Government mutual insurance is the coverage mechanism of the Special Social Security Regime for civil servants and state employees, and consists of 3 large mutual insurance companies: Mutualidad General de Funcionarios Civiles del Estado (MUFACE), Mutualidad General Judicial (MUGEJU), and Instituto Social de las Fuerzas Armadas (ISFAS).

GOVERNMENT MUTUAL INSURANCE FOSTERS A BALANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS

This collaboration model helps balance the public and private healthcare systems, reducing the pressure of too many patients in the system, making the public service more efficient, and guaranteeing the full range of services of the National Health System.

Under this model, the State maintains the functions of regulator, guarantor and subsidiser of healthcare provisions, transferring implementation to the National Healthcare System or free insurance entities. This lets mutual society members decide freely and voluntarily if they want to be cared for by the National Healthcare Service or by an insurance company with the same level of provision. This last option is selected by ~ 84% of civil servants¹¹, showing the level of user satisfaction, making it a model of high added value for beneficiaries.

84% OF CIVIL SERVANTS CHOOSE AN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THEIR HEALTHCARE

¹¹ Percentage calculated based on data from the 2016 reports of MUFACE, ISFAS and MUGEJU.

Government mutual insurance covered approximately 1.9 million people in 2016, a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year, continuing a trend which began a few years ago. MUFACE is the mutual society with the largest number of beneficiaries (65%), followed by ISFAS (31%) and MUGEJU (4%) ([Graph 34](#)).

1.9 MILLION PEOPLE ARE COVERED BY GOVERNMENT MUTUAL INSURANCE

Alongside the decrease in members, for the first time in recent years the volume of premiums is expected to fall by 1.7% from 2016 to 1.517 billion euros. As well as the most members, MUFACE also has the highest volume of premiums (66% of the total) ([Graph 35](#)).

THE NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN MUFACE AND INSURERS HAS IMPROVED SERVICES AND INCREASED THE PREMIUM

However, despite the decrease in member numbers and in volume of premiums over the last year, the new agreement between MUFACE and the insurers SegurCaixa Adeslas, Asisa and DKV for 2018–2019 will improve the provisions received by mutual society members and will increase the premium by 5.62%¹² from the 2016–2017 agreement.

Another change in the new agreement is that civil servants can change their insurance company twice a year, in January and June, instead of just once in January, as had been the case. This gives mutual insurance members more options and encourages competition among insurers.

With the new agreements for 2018–2019, the mutual societies now have collaboration agreements with a total of 8 insurers. In this case, SegurCaixa Adeslas and Asisa provide healthcare to the members of Spain's three mutual societies. Also, for the first time, the Nueva Mutua Sanitaria del Servicio Médico will provide healthcare to MUGEJU members ([Table 10](#)).

THE GOVERNMENT MUTUAL INSURANCE MODEL INCREASES EFFICIENCY

In economic terms, mutual insurance for civil servants is a model that provides efficiency in the provision of a public service, since the per capita spending of the covered population is substantially lower than public healthcare spending per capita. The average MUFACE premium is estimated to be 828 euros per year and insured party in 2017, while public healthcare spending per capita that year was 1,203 euros (excluding spending on pharmaceuticals and mutual insurance), representing a saving of 375 euros per member for the government ([Graph 36](#)).

The claim rate for government mutual insurance was 99.0% in 2017¹³, well above the insurance industry average¹⁴ of 73.4% for the same period ([Graph 37](#)).

In recent years, the claim rate for government mutual insurance has remained at levels ranging between 94.8% in 2016 and 99.3% in 2013. If the mutual society claim rate is compared to the average for the insurance sector over the same period, there is a difference ranging from 33.1% in 2016 to 34.9% in 2017¹⁵ ([Graph 38](#)).

¹² MUFACE, new collaborative healthcare agreement 2018–2019.

¹³ January–September 2017.

¹⁴ Corresponds to the claim rate for healthcare without mutual insurance in January–September 2017

¹⁵ January–September 2017.

Government concessions including the management of healthcare services

The government concession model makes up for shortfalls in government funding, allowing the government to take on long-term spending to provide healthcare infrastructure, without necessarily increasing public debt. With this remuneration model, the financial burden can be spread over time, while it also increases the predictability of future public spending and favours greater spending control.

There are different types of government concessions depending on the level of services provided by the resource. Concession holders may provide services including: building and equipping the hospital; managing non-healthcare services such as cleaning, security, or catering; high-technology equipment; or managing healthcare services, which may include specialist care, primary care, psychiatric care, and care for chronic patients ([Figure 9](#)).

Government concessions which include healthcare services introduce the use of private management tools in public hospitals, while maintaining the same criteria and values that the public system is based on, in other words, free universal healthcare. In this case, the private companies bear the risk of creating and maintaining the infrastructure, meeting established objectives and ensuring the top quality free universal services required by governments, while also adapting to penalisations or reductions due to patients moving from one healthcare area to another, and to a set maximum percentage in the case of profit-making.

Various studies have demonstrated the feasibility and viability of the public-private partnership model from the care-giving and economic point of view. Researchers at the prestigious University of California, Berkeley¹⁶ (USA) analysed different international concession models drawing the clear conclusion that this management system adds efficiency and saves money and resources for the public healthcare system, reducing per capita expenditure by around 25%. Their report also shows that this model can reduce waiting lists from 39 to 20 days for first visits, and from 57 to 40 days for surgical procedures. At the same time, the percentage allocated to operating costs is notably lower, and average patient stays are also shorter in this model, helping to save money.

Another study, by Ribera Salud, based on data from the Healthcare Department of Valencia's Consellería de Sanitat, also shows how this model contributes to the efficiency of the healthcare system. This study determines that the cost per patient in directly managed departments is 1,333 euros, while cost per patient in concession departments is 824 euros ([Table 11](#)).

GOVERNMENT CONCESSION SAVE MONEY AND RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC SYSTEM

¹⁶ Richard M. Scheffler, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley.

The quality of healthcare and the efficiency of the concession model have led to its introduction in various regions, with a clearly positive user satisfaction rating for these hospitals, as good as or better than their traditionally managed equivalents.

9 hospitals are currently operating under this concession model in Spain. Geographically, government concessions including the management of healthcare services are located in the regions of Valencia and Madrid ([Figure 10](#)).

However, despite the success of concessions and the satisfaction of patients, they are now in a precarious position due to the decision of Valencia's Consellería de Sanitat not to renew the concession in the Hospital de la Ribera, the first hospital to be launched under this collaboration model. This is a situation of concern and uncertainty for patients, professionals, and the healthcare system itself, in which the final decision may have consequences for the rest of the hospitals managed in this way.

Meanwhile, public-private partnership formulas are enabling the manufacturers of healthcare technology to become "**technological partners**", developing a collaboration based on shared risk. These new strategies for equipping hospitals allow them to:

- Update existing equipment.
- Efficiently supply new centres gradually, as necessary.
- Introduce elements of "availability" according to the needs of each device (incident response time, available technical service, replacement equipment, etc.).
- Devise specific solutions to specific problems, through the process of dialogue with suppliers.
- Sometimes, train professionals or incorporate personnel to cover the service.



Provides advanced research and development through next-generation technology

Fosters progress in research

Private healthcare strongly supports research. This is the finding of the **Best** report, which is based on a strategic project driven by the pharmaceutical industry in which public and private stakeholders join to create a platform for excellence in clinical trials in Spain. The goal is to make Spain an attractive country for clinical research.

The data in this report refer to issue 24 of BDMetrics, corresponding to clinical trials with date of delivery to the relevant CEIC or AEMPS authorisation (according to RD) until 31 December 2017. BDMetrics content ([Figure 11](#)).

In recent years, given the highly competitive private healthcare market, the sector's participation has increased, both in the number of clinical trials and in the participating centres.

PRIVATE CENTRES TAKE PART IN 1,327 CLINICAL TRIALS

Private centres represent 22% of the 180 total centres in the sample, a very similar figure to that shown in the previous publication. Private centres participated in 1,327 clinical trials, 43% of the total number of clinical trials and 21% more than in the previous publication.

Private centres recorded 2,125 participations, 9% of the total, and a 9% increase from the previous publication.

When taking part in clinical trials, private centres have a stronger presence in the early stages of research, when greater specialisation and complexity are required. Specifically, 37% of the trials where private centres participate, 513 trials, are in the early stages: phases Ia, Ib, and II. Oncology (39%), Cardiology (8%), Respiratory (7%), and Neurosciences (6%) are the main care areas of the trials in which private centres participate.

ONCOLOGY, CARDIOLOGY, RESPIRATORY, AND NEUROSCIENCES ARE THE MAIN AREAS OF PRIVATE CENTRES' CLINICAL TRIALS

Private centres produce excellent results in the clinical research indicators considered, such as recruitment speed (1.4 in private centres vs. 1.1 in public centres) or recruitment rate (104.1% in private centres vs. 84.4% in public centres).

THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS A VERY HIGH RECRUITMENT RATE

Incorporates the latest technology

Acquiring the latest technology in the private healthcare sector is an instrument for innovation, a key aspect for achieving sustainability, understood not just as innovation in pharmacology, biotech or technology, but also as innovation in management processes, encouraging efficiency, the co-responsibility of all agents, and the assessment of healthcare outcomes.

STATE-OF-THE-ART EQUIPMENT IS A KEY ADVANTAGE FOR THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Private healthcare works to continue advancing every day with the application of new breakthroughs in communication and information technologies and in associated services, enabling appropriate management of their introduction, development, maintenance, and gradual renewal.

Acquiring state-of-the-art equipment and the latest technology is a key aspect of the private healthcare sector, helping produce more efficient, better quality healthcare. Their support for sophisticated, innovative techniques enables them to perform increasingly complex activities and develop pioneering new techniques and procedures.

The use of technology in healthcare offers a range of benefits to patients, professionals, and the healthcare system in general, including:

- Contributing to the prevention of diseases, reducing the need for future healthcare and, consequently, healthcare costs.
- Improving diagnosis and helping in the early detection of diseases, allowing for more effective treatment.
- Making treatments faster, more efficient, and more effective.
- Supporting patient monitoring.

- Enabling better management of clinical data.
- Favouring new more efficient, connected and global ways of working.

The private hospital sector owns 56% of Spain's magnetic resonance imaging equipment, 48% of its PET, and 36% of its CAT scan technology ([Graph 39](#)).

THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR HAS 56% OF MRI, 48% OF PET, AND 36% OF CAT EQUIPMENT

Analysing the high-tech equipment of public and private healthcare from different regions shows that Madrid, Andalusia, Catalonia, and the Region of Valencia have the most high-tech equipment. Catalonia (59%), the Balearic Islands (57%), and Navarre (49%) are the regions with the largest percentage of equipment in private health centres ([Graph 40](#)).

In diagnoses, in 2015 the private sector carried out 1,144,791 MRI scans (39% of the total), 763,954 CAT scans (16%), 25,739 PET (21%) and 21,390 SPECT (14% of the total). It also handled 16% of haemodynamics patients and 13% of interventional radiology patients ([Figure 12](#)).

In 2015 the private healthcare sector performed a significant volume of complex healthcare procedures: 316,486 Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology procedures (35% of the total), 290,021 General and Digestive (31% of the total), 35,182 Angiology and Vascular (31%), 25,075 Neurosurgery (34%) and 13,854 Cardiac Surgery (28% of the total) ([Figure 13](#)).

It must be taken into account that the private sector activity figures indicated in this section do not include centres with substitution agreements, or which form part of a public use network, as the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality considers activity in such centres to be activity in public/SNS hospitals.

Seeks to continuously improve the quality of healthcare

The implementation of quality assurance policies in healthcare centres is one of the most significant trends of the last two decades. Studies carried out in Spain show that the private healthcare sector invests in the quality of healthcare provision. The 2017 RESA Report clearly shows positive trends in the quality indicators of the private healthcare sector, including:

- 7-day readmission rate for surgery: 0.9%.
- Survival-to-discharge rate for patients with acute coronary syndrome: 94.4%.
- 30-day readmission rate for heart failure: 12.8%.
- Survival-to-discharge rate for heart failure: 90.6%.
- Survival-to-discharge rate for patients admitted with ictus: 86.7%.
- Post-surgery septicaemia: 0.36 %.

All these results confirm that private healthcare has quality standards comparable to those of the best Spanish and international healthcare centres and systems ([Table 12](#)).

THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR INVESTS IN THE QUALITY OF HEALTHCARE PROVISION

In order to improve and demonstrate the quality of its centres, the private healthcare sector has different certifications accrediting their quality:

- **ISO Certification** (International Organization for Standardization): one of the most widely accepted models used by private healthcare centres to accredit quality service to patients is ISO 9001 certification.

● **EFQM** (European Foundation for Quality Management): this model is based on continuous improvement through assessment. The systematic and regular use of this model enables the establishment of improvement plans based on objective facts, and a consensus on goals and tools.

● **Joint Commission Accreditation**: the benefits of this accreditation include improving public confidence in the organisation's concern for patient safety and the quality of care at all levels.¹⁴ 14 hospitals in Spain have this accreditation, 9 of which are private hospitals, 2 are privately managed public hospitals, and 3 are public hospitals¹⁷.

● **OHSAS 18001 Certification**: this is the internationally recognised assessment specification for occupational health and safety management systems. A large number of organisations have already implemented occupational health and safety management systems as part of their risk management strategy.

● **Quality certifications or seals** of autonomous regions: granted by the regions themselves, these guarantee the quality of the institutions awarded them. These include the Madrid Excelente seal and the ACSA Certification (Andalusian Agency for Healthcare Quality).

The IDIS Foundation, as an organisation that focuses on quality, offers Spanish healthcare the **QH Accreditation**, designed to be a **pioneering, innovative system** which recognises Excellence in the Quality of Healthcare in public and private healthcare organisations which understand quality as a culture of improvement.

¹⁷ Joint Commission International.

QH Accreditation was conceived to meet an existing need for a system integrating multiple quality components into a single unit of measurement. There had not previously been any universal and unanimously accepted model for recognising quality, as each of the existing ones referred to different dimensions of analysis and quantification.

QH Accreditation is a Synthetic Quality Indicator grouping the different attributes of existing quality systems to recognise excellence and a sustained effort for improvement, establishing identification through a progressive system from the system's access level (QH) to the maximum accredited quality level (QH + 3 stars).

Therefore, the QH Accreditation:

- Recognises institutions that make an effort to implement a progressive and continuous quality system over time.
- Provides a unifying element for existing quality systems; its purpose is not to replace them.
- Offers a voluntary assessment tool free of charge for healthcare organisations, irrespective of ownership, which are concerned about quality and continuous improvement.
- Drives innovation and continuous improvement for healthcare organisations that aspire to excellence and work towards optimising all their procedures.
- Recognises healthcare organisations which strive to implement a progressive, ongoing quality system, and who have obtained the necessary certification to provide the maximum guarantees on their processes.
- Offers visibility to healthcare organisations for their results in quality.

Currently, 115 organisations hold the QH Accreditation: 42 at QH level, 40 at QH*, 29 at QH**, and 4 at QH*** ([Table 13](#)).

In geographical terms Madrid is the region with the most accredited organisations, with a total of 39, followed by Andalusia with 20 and the Canary Islands with 12 ([Figure 14](#)).

115 ORGANISATIONS ALREADY HAVE QH ACCREDITATION WHICH RECOGNISES EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE QUALITY

As well as the QH Accreditation, the IDIS Foundation has worked since 2015 on developing a model of organisational interoperability as a primary tool for providing healthcare information anywhere, any time, and in any format. Patients are the main actors in this model, demanding greater legal flexibility without sacrificing security and data protection.

The proposed model can already be put into practice with the **Mi e-Salud platform**, a downloadable App for tablets, computers, and smartphones, an easy and accessible way for users to share information with doctors and healthcare professionals anywhere, whether using public or private services, with total security and according to their own preferences.

The work done and the high level of viability of the initiative earned Mi e-Salud the Special Computing and Health Award 2016 from the Sociedad Española de Informática de la Salud (SEIS).

THE IDIS FOUNDATION BACKS INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS LIKE THE MI E-SALUD PLATFORM AND PRIVATE ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTIONS

Another IDIS Foundation initiative linked to Mi e-Salud is the introduction of **private electronic prescriptions**, a technological solution which will have significant benefits for patients, doctors, institutions, and pharmaceutical companies, as it will gather all interactions, from the prescription to the final delivery, on a single digital medium, and enable healthcare professionals to monitor treatments exhaustively, improving healthcare for users.

This is a very important process for patients, as it makes procedures more flexible and safer, and helps them keep to their courses of treatment. It also reinforces the idea of patients being the centre of the system, with the healthcare model revolving around them, so that they share responsibility for managing their own health.

The IDIS Foundation sought the input of professional and patients' associations in the design process, and it is expected to be ready later in 2018.

Creates jobs in Spanish society and helps train health professionals

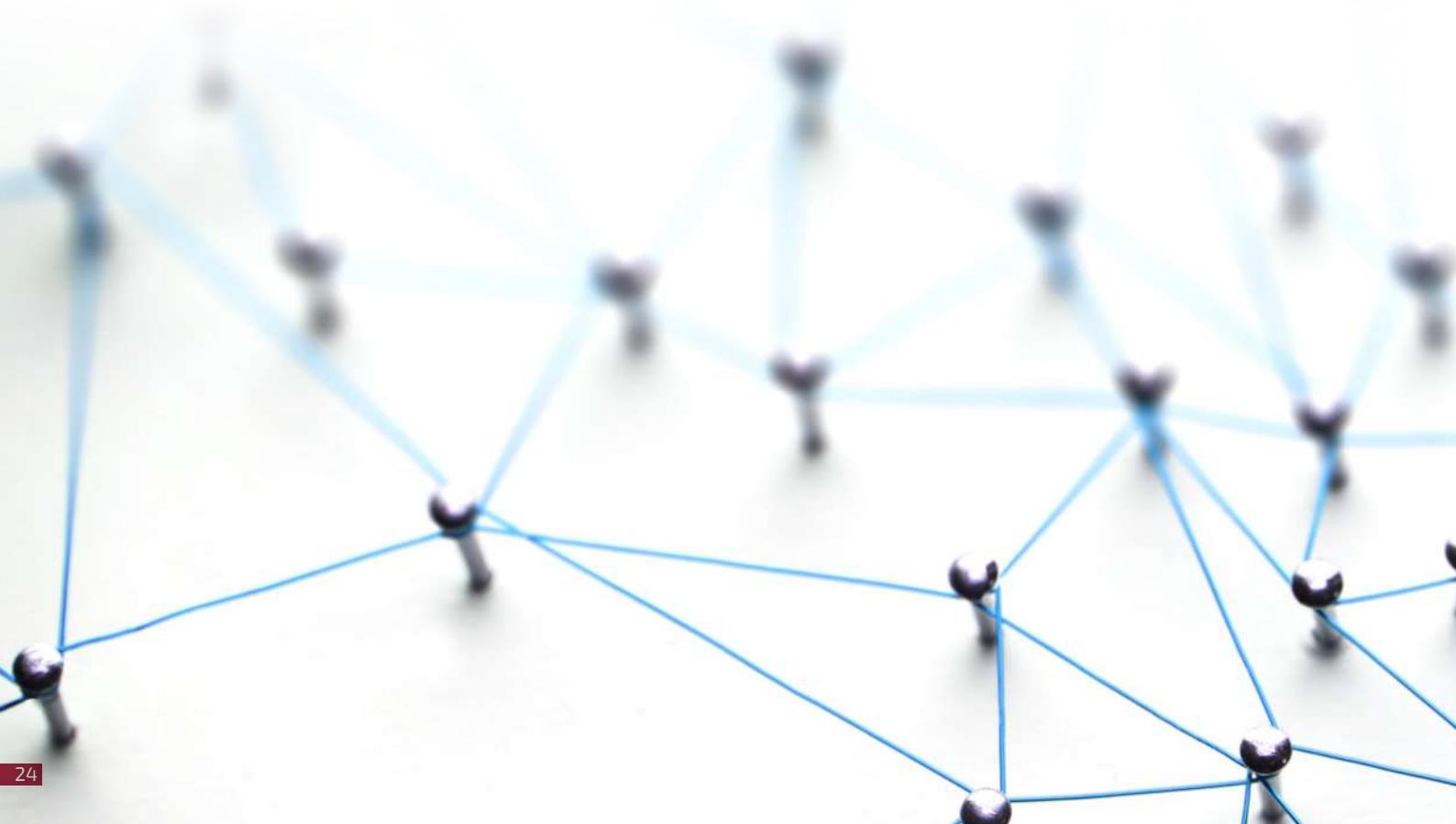
The private healthcare sector is a job creator in Spain, employing 262,525 professionals in all sector activities, and offering new high-quality jobs every year ([Figure 15](#)).

Of the 262,525 professionals who are part of the private healthcare sector, it is estimated that 65% (171,648) work outside of hospitals and 35% (90,877) work within the hospital setting.

By professional category, it is estimated that 22% of private healthcare sector professionals are doctors and 26% nurses, and the remaining 52% are other healthcare and non-healthcare professionals.

THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR, WITH 262,525 PROFESSIONALS, IS A JOB CREATOR

Geographically, Madrid, Catalonia, Andalusia and Valencia are the regions with the most professionals: 62% of the professionals in the private healthcare sector are in these 4 regions ([Table 14](#) and [Table 15](#)).



The private healthcare sector is committed to **training** health professionals working within the sector in order to ensure excellence-oriented healthcare.

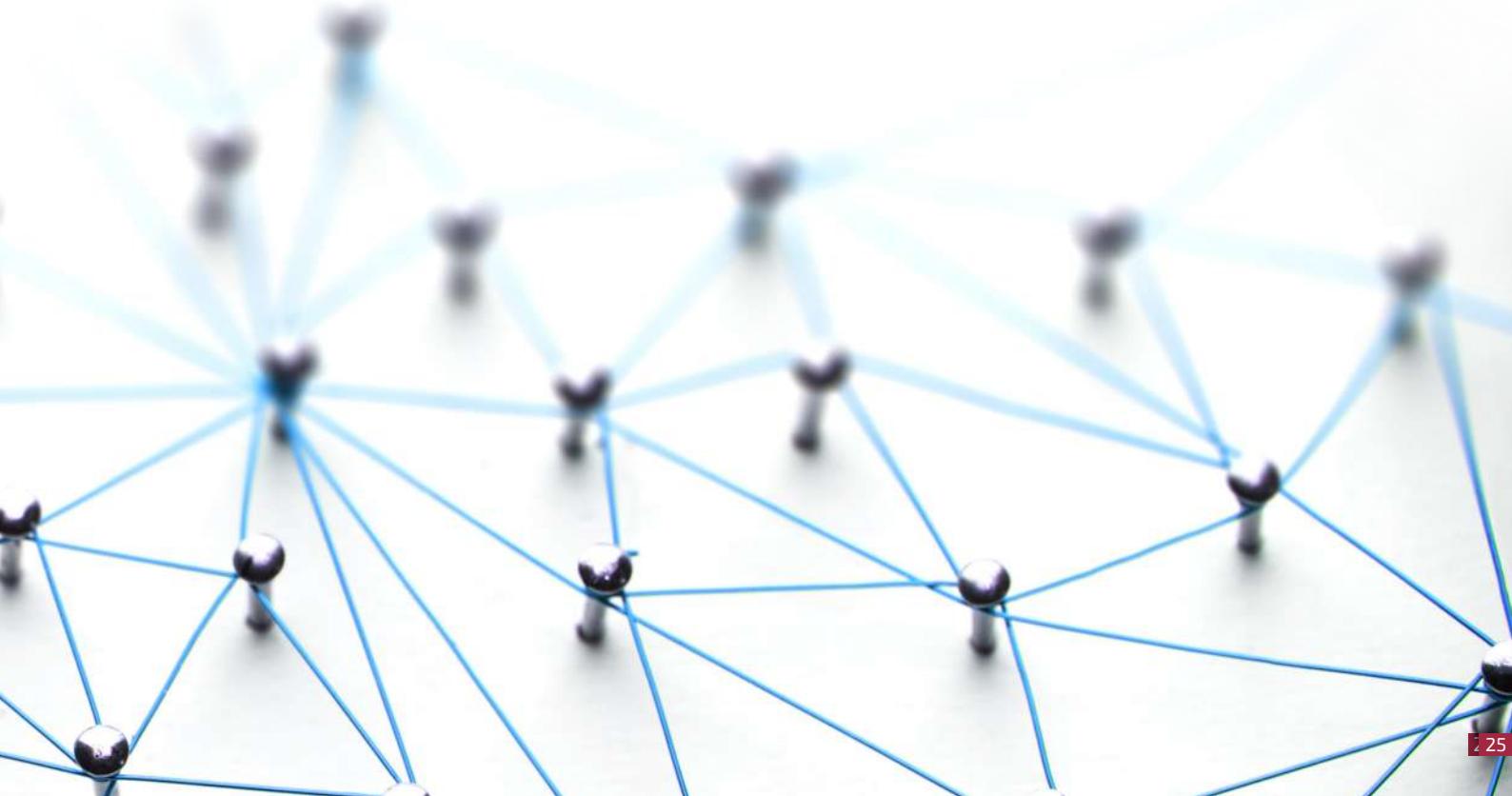
To support undergraduate training, the private healthcare sector has a total of 24 university hospitals in the autonomous regions of Madrid, Catalonia, Valencia, Andalusia and Navarre ([Figure 16](#)). Of the 24 university hospitals, 6 are hospitals using the government concession model for healthcare service management. Quirónsalud and HM Hospitales are the leading operators providing this type of training, with 7 and 6 hospitals respectively.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS 24 UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OFFERING 182 SPECIALIST TRAINING PLACES

The number of residency system places for specialist training in private healthcare centres are increasing every year (including places corresponding to privately managed public hospitals). Specifically, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality called for applications for 182 places in 2018 ([Graph 41](#)).

Private centres and public centres with private management that have specialised healthcare training places through the residency system are located in 5 regions, with Madrid, Navarre and Catalonia offering the largest numbers of places. The centres offering the most places are the Fundación Jiménez Díaz and the Clínica Universidad de Navarra, with 53 and 41 respectively ([Figure 17](#)).

The specialisations with the greatest number of training places are Internal Medicine with 21 places, Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology with 19, Anaesthesiology with 13, and Ophthalmology and Obstetrics and Gynaecology with 10 places each ([Table 16](#)).



02

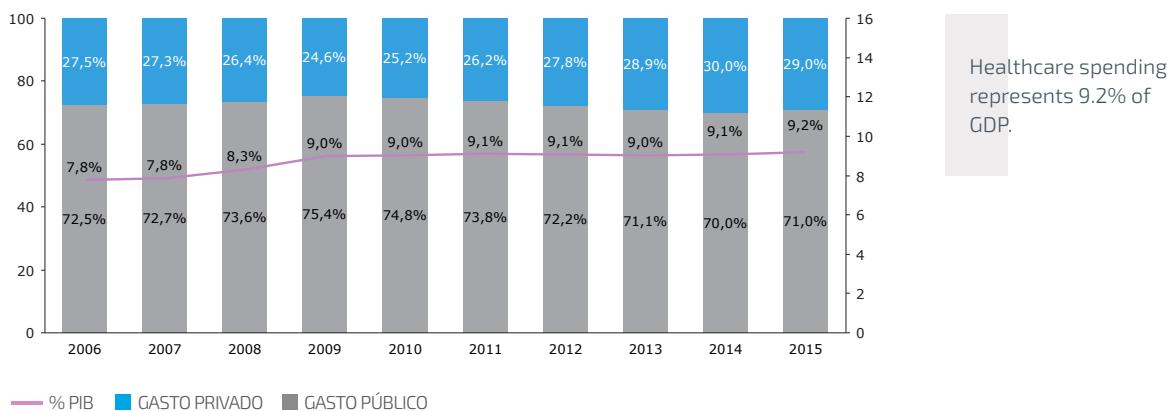
NATIONAL QUANTITATIVE DATA



2.1. Represents a large proportion of Spain's productive sector

GRAPH 1

Total healthcare spending in Spain in relation to GDP, 2006-2015

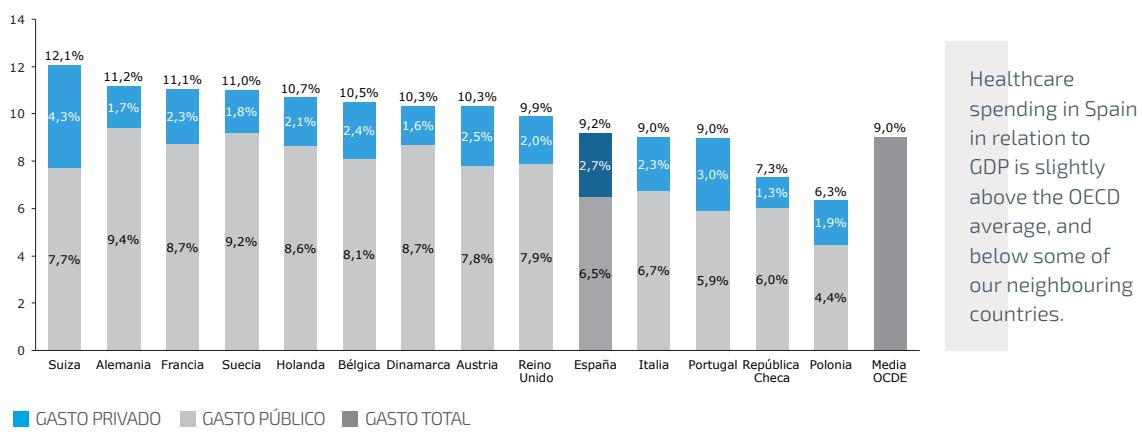


Nota: datos históricos actualizados en base a la última actualización disponible de OCDE.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

GRAPH 2

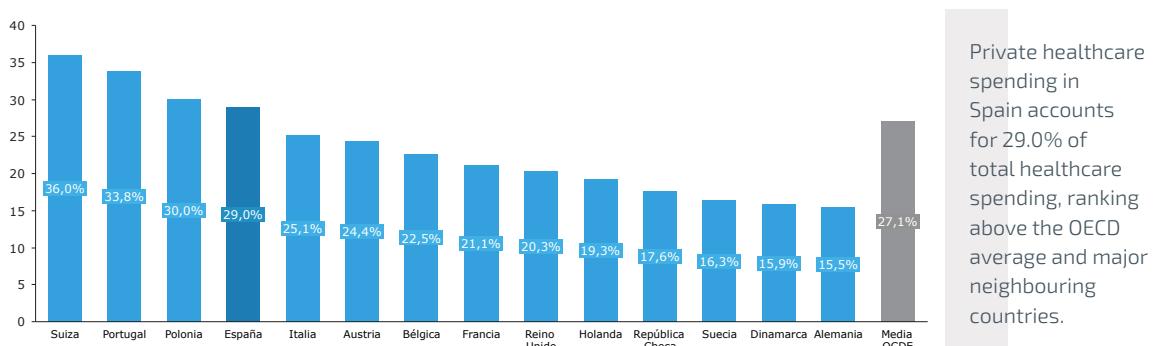
Total healthcare spending in relation to GDP in selected OECD countries, 2015



Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

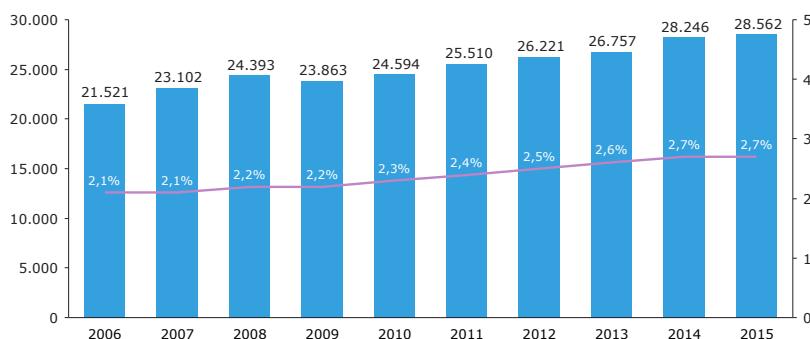
GRAPH 3

Private healthcare spending in relation to total healthcare spending in selected OECD countries, 2015



Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

Private healthcare spending in Spain accounts for 29.0% of total healthcare spending, ranking above the OECD average and major neighbouring countries.

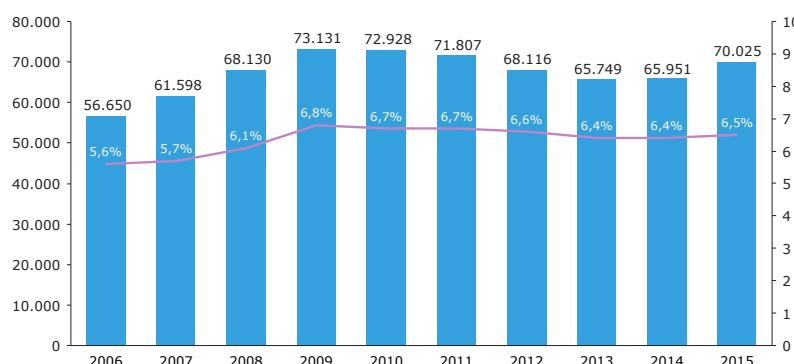
GRAPH 4**Private healthcare spending in millions of € and in relation to GDP, 2006-2015**

Private healthcare spending continues its growth trend of recent years, reaching 28.562 billion euros in 2015, representing 2.7% of GDP.

— GASTO PRIVADO (% PIB) ■ GASTO PRIVADO (MILL. €)

Nota: datos históricos actualizados en base a la última actualización disponible de OCDE.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

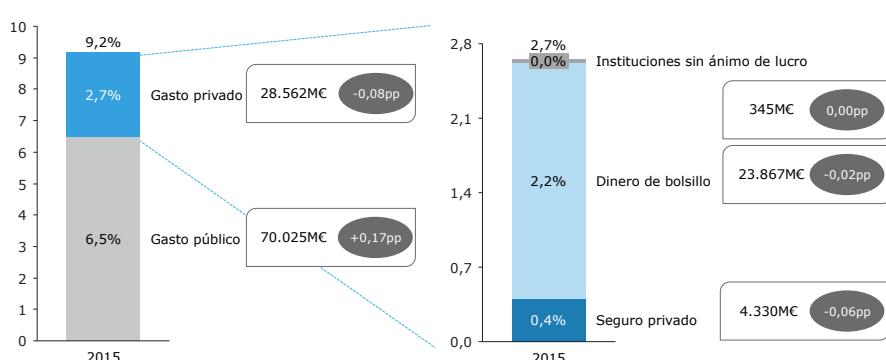
GRAPH 5**Public healthcare spending in millions of € and in relation to GDP, 2006-2015**

Public healthcare spending has increased substantially, changing the trend of recent years.

— GASTO PÚBLICO (% PIB) ■ GASTO PÚBLICO (MILL. €)

Nota: datos históricos actualizados en base a la última actualización disponible de OCDE.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

GRAPH 6**Composition of private healthcare spending in relation to GDP (% and millions of euros), 2015**

Out-of-pocket spending represents 2.2% of GDP, private insurance represents 0.4%, and spending by non-profits is 0.03%.

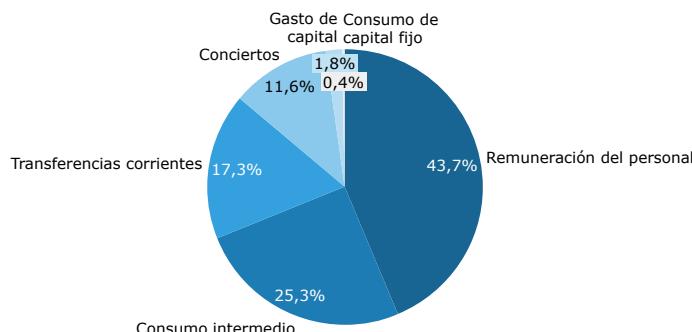
* El dinero de bolsillo se compone, según la metodología de la OCDE, del gasto realizado por las familias españolas en los siguientes conceptos: medicamentos y otros productos farmacéuticos, aparatos y material terapéutico; servicios médicos y paramédicos extrahospitalarios como servicios de dentistas, análisis clínicos y centros de imagen médica; servicios hospitalarios; servicios de protección social; y servicios privados de seguros de enfermedad.

Nota: las diferencias que puedan existir en relación al seguro privado entre los datos proporcionados por la OCDE y los proporcionados por ICEA, provienen de la metodología y ajustes que lleva a cabo la OCDE para poder realizar comparaciones entre diferentes países.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

GRAPH 7

Composition of public healthcare spending, 2015

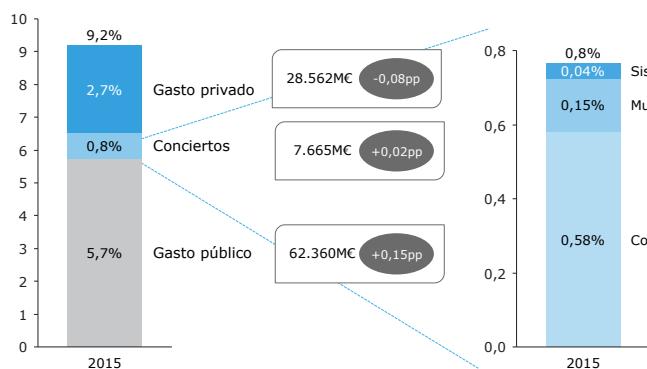


Collaboration agreements between public healthcare and private healthcare centres represent 11.6% of public healthcare spending.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad. Cuenta satélite del gasto sanitario público, 2002-2015.

GRAPH 8

Estimated composition of public healthcare spending in private provision, 2015

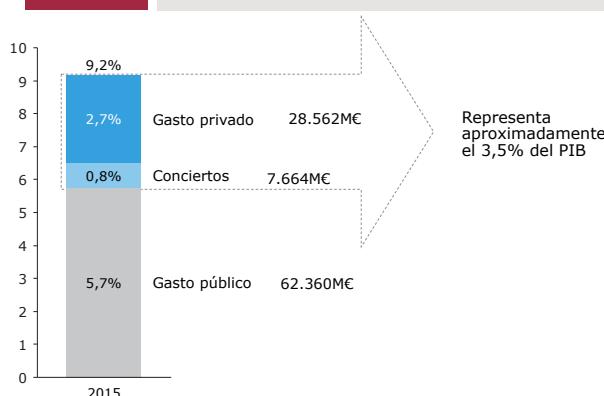


Spending on collaboration agreements is estimated to be 0.77% of GDP.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos de OCDE, Health Data 2017 y del Ministerio de Sanidad, Política Social e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

GRAPH 9

Estimated composition of spending in the private healthcare sector, 2015



Spending on private provision in Spain is estimated to represent 3.5% of GDP.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos de OCDE, Health Data 2017 y del Ministerio de Sanidad, Política Social e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

2.2. Frees up public health resources

FIGURE 1

Estimated savings generated by private insurance, 2017

Hypothesis 1: a citizen covered by a private policy exclusively uses the private system.
If private insurance beneficiaries do not use the public health system, this saves an estimated 9.860 billion euros.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8,196,558 beneficiaries} \\ \times \\ \text{€1,203} \\ = \\ \text{€9,860,459,274} \end{array}$$

Hypothesis 2: mixed use by a citizen covered by a private policy, i.e. consuming public and private resources.
In this case, it is assumed that the insurance beneficiary also uses public resources in the proportion equal to the difference between the cost of public provision and insurer spending on each insured party, i.e. €670.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{€1,203} \\ - \\ \text{€533} \\ = \\ \text{€670} \end{array}$$

In this scenario, private insurance is estimated to save 4.369 billion euros, calculated as follows:

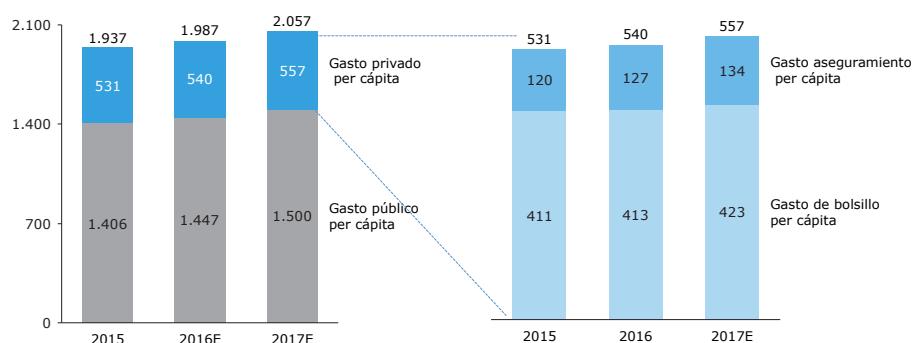
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8,196,558 beneficiaries} \\ \times \\ \text{€533} \\ = \\ \text{€4,368,765,414} \end{array}$$

Thus, private insurance would be estimated to save between 4.369 and 9.860 billion euros.

It is estimated that private insurance saves the National Healthcare System up to €1,203 per person/year.

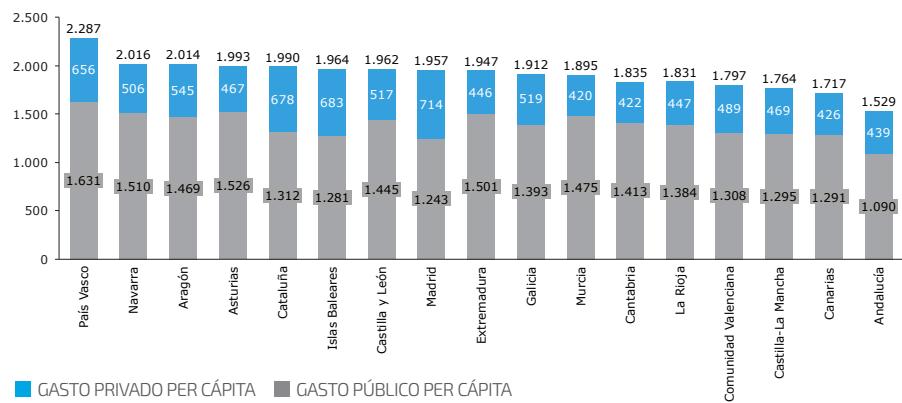
GRAPH 10

Estimated public and private healthcare spending per capita, 2015-2017



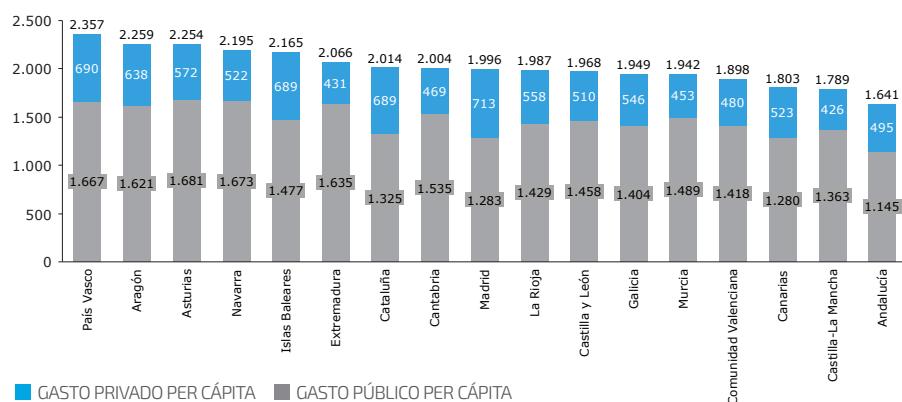
Public healthcare spending per capita was €1,406 in 2015, compared to private healthcare spending per capita at €531. Public healthcare spending per capita in 2017 is estimated at €1,500, compared to private healthcare spending per capita at €557.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en el periodo 2014-2015 (9,48%); INE, padrón municipal; ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2016 y enero-septiembre 2017. La estimación del gasto sanitario público no incluye el gasto farmacéutico ni el gasto destinado a las mutualidades de funcionarios. El gasto de las aseguradoras se ha estimado en base a datos de ICEA sobre el volumen de prestaciones pagadas y número de asegurados de asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos.

GRAPH 11 Public and private healthcare spending per capita by autonomous region, 2015


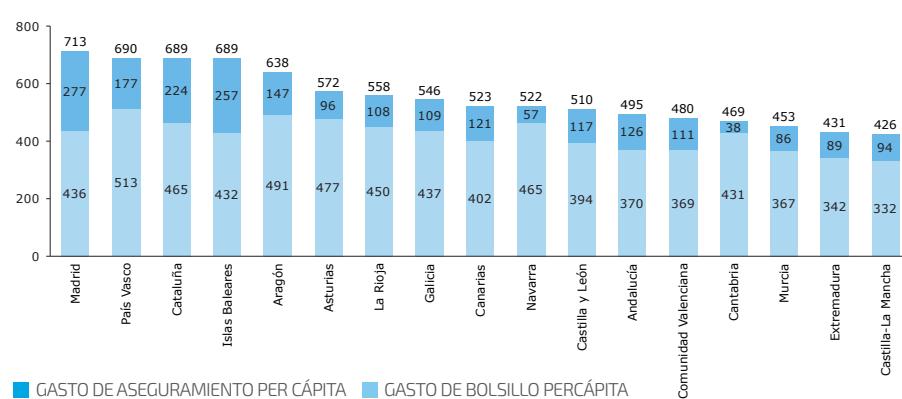
The Basque Country, Navarre, and Aragon were the regions with the highest per capita spending in 2015.

Fuente: elaboración propia. Gasto público per cápita calculado a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta satélite del gasto sanitario público, 2002-2015; Gasto privado per cápita calculado a partir de datos de INE, encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015; e ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2015.

GRAPH 12 Estimated public and private healthcare spending per capita by autonomous region, 2017


According to estimates, the Basque Country, Aragon, and Asturias were the regions with the highest per capita spending on healthcare in 2017.

Fuente: elaboración propia. Gasto público per cápita calculado a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, presupuestos iniciales de las Comunidades Autónomas 2017 ajustados por la desviación media producida en el periodo 2011-2015 en cada Comunidad Autónoma. Gasto privado per cápita calculado a partir de datos de INE, encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2017 (estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); e ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2016 y enero-septiembre 2017).

GRAPH 13 Estimated distribution of private spending per capita by autonomous region, 2017


According to estimates, Madrid, the Basque Country, Catalonia, and the Balearic Islands were the regions with the highest per capita spending on private healthcare in 2017.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos de INE, 2017 (estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); e ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2016 y enero-septiembre 2017).

TABLE 1

Difference between budgeted healthcare spending and actual spending by autonomous region (millions of euros), 2015

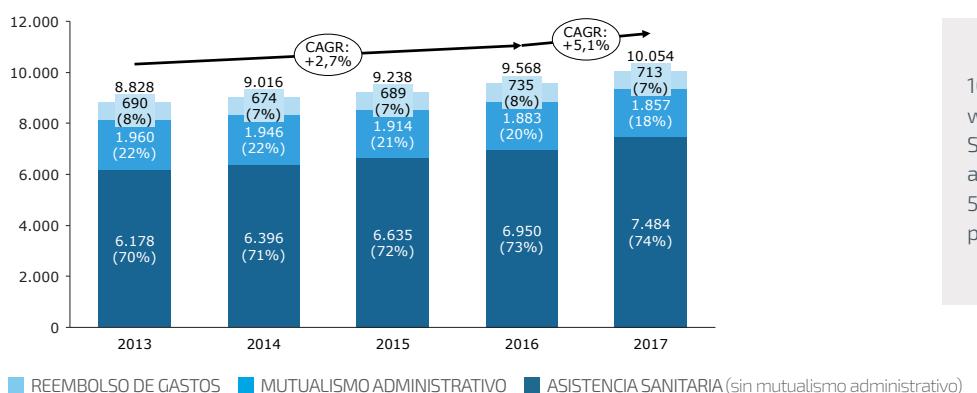
Comunidad autónoma	Presupuesto 2015	Gasto 2015	Diferencia	Desviación	Desviación media últimos 5 años
Andalucía	8.459	9.158	699	8%	3%
Aragón	1.600	1.948	348	22%	12%
Asturias	1.496	1.602	106	7%	6%
Islas Baleares	1.318	1.442	124	9%	14%
Canarias	2.633	2.745	112	4%	1%
Cantabria	789	827	38	5%	11%
Castilla y León	3.276	3.581	305	9%	2%
Castilla-La Mancha	2.423	2.672	249	10%	6%
Cataluña	8.467	9.702	1.235	15%	11%
Comunidad Valenciana	5.493	6.460	967	18%	15%
Extremadura	1.404	1.639	235	17%	13%
Galicia	3.410	3.808	398	12%	5%
Madrid	7.292	7.938	646	9%	9%
Murcia	1.648	2.159	511	31%	23%
Navarra	933	961	28	3%	2%
País Vasco	3.469	3.531	62	2%	0%
La Rioja	353	434	81	23%	19%
Total	54.463	60.607	6.144	11,3%	7,9%

All regions spent more than the budgeted amount.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, presupuestos iniciales de las Comunidades Autónomas 2014 y 2015; Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

GRAPH 14

Numbers of insured individuals (thousands), 2013-2017



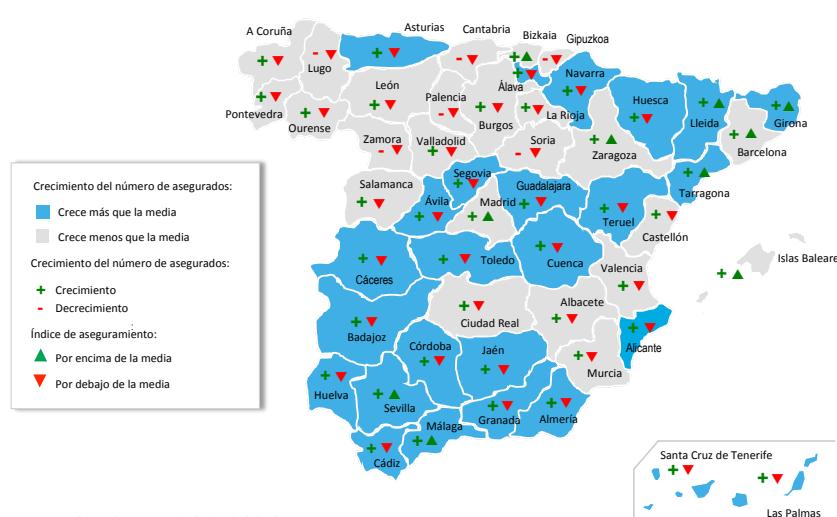
10 million people were insured in September 2017, an increase of 5.1% from the previous year.

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2012-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: IAGR hace referencia a la tasa de crecimiento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

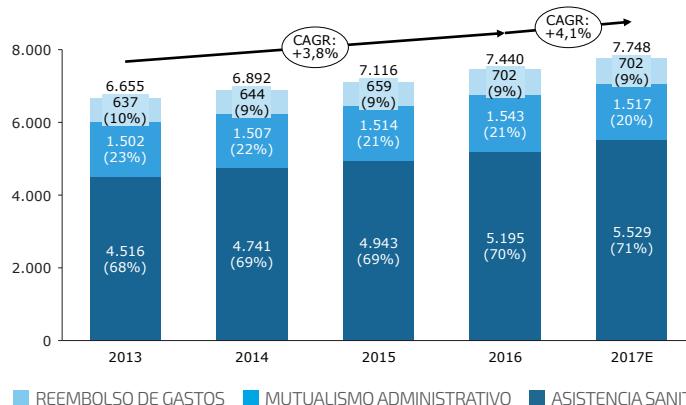
FIGURE 2

Number of people with healthcare insurance by province, 2016



The numbers of insured are increasing in most provinces, especially in Andalusia and Extremadura, where growth is above average.

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, 2016.

GRAPH 15 Volume of premiums (millions of euros), 2013-2017


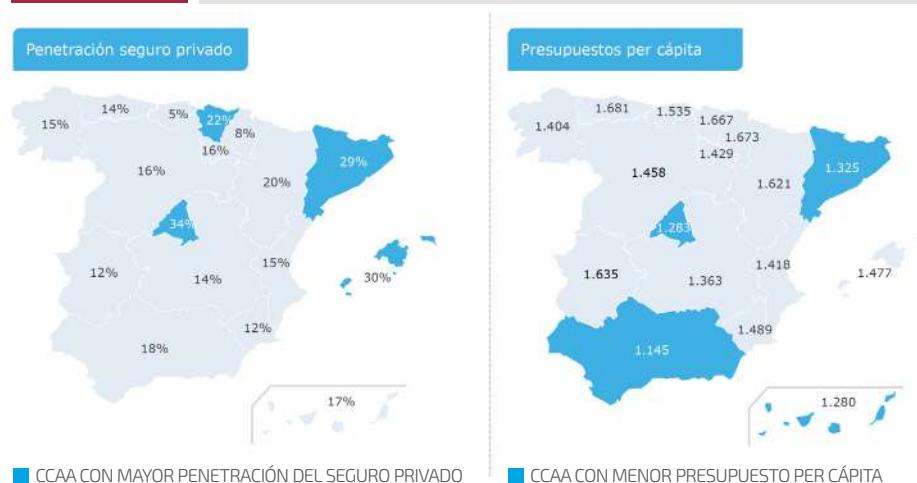
It is estimated that the volume of premiums will reach 7,748 billion euros in 2017 (according to growth in January-September 2017).

Nota: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2012-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Fuente: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de crecimiento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

FIGURE 3

Estimated penetration of private insurance and per capita healthcare budget, 2017

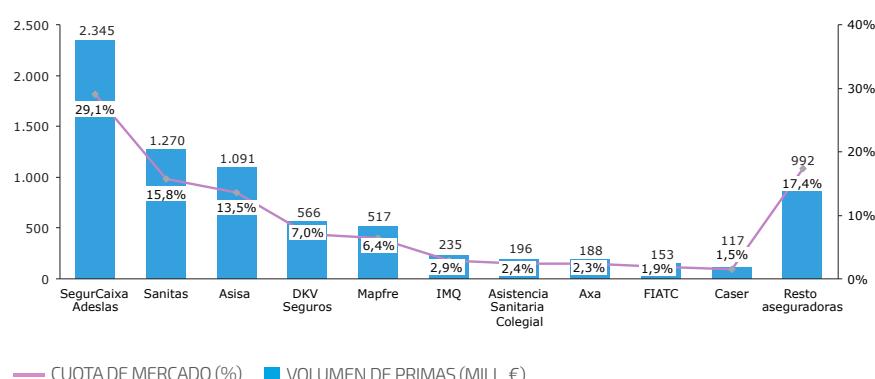


It can be seen that some regions with a greater penetration of private insurance (Madrid and Catalonia) have a lower public healthcare budget.

Fuente: elaboración propia. Gasto público per cápita calculado a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, presupuestos iniciales de las Comunidades Autónomas 2016 ajustados por la desviación media producida en el periodo 2014-2015 (9,48%); e INE, padrón municipal. Gasto privado per cápita calculado a partir de datos de INE, encuesta de presupuestos familiares; e ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

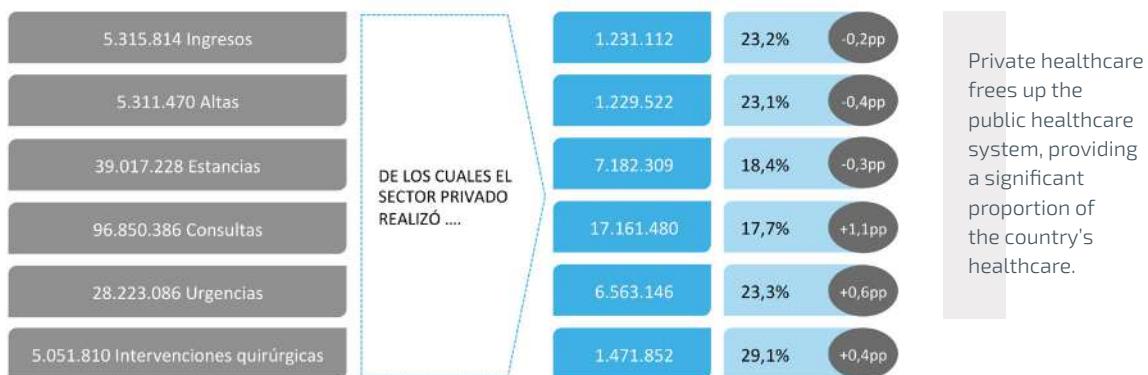
GRAPH 16

Volume of premiums and market share of the major insurance companies (millions of euros), 2017



The health insurance sector shows a high degree of concentration. The top 5 companies have a 72% market share in volume of premiums, while the top 10 have an 83% share.

Fuente: ICEA, ranking de salud enero-diciembre 2017 (datos provisionales).

FIGURE 4**Healthcare provided in specialist medical centres, 2015**

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales privados que tienen un concierto sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública se contabiliza en los hospitales públicos-SNS.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

TABLE 2**Healthcare provided in specialist medical centres, 2014-2015**

Actividad asistencial	Hospitales públicos-SNS		Hospitales privados		% privado/total		Variación 2014-2015
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Ingresos	4.035.752	4.084.702	1.235.378	1.231.112	23,4%	23,2%	-0,2pp
Altas	4.026.926	4.081.948	1.237.941	1.229.522	23,5%	23,1%	-0,4pp
Estancias	31.508.902	31.834.919	7.254.406	7.182.309	18,7%	18,4%	-0,3pp
Consultas	78.641.710	79.688.906	15.703.973	17.161.480	16,6%	17,7%	+1,1pp
Urgencias	20.851.650	21.659.940	6.122.344	6.563.146	22,7%	23,3%	+0,6pp
Intervenciones quirúrgicas	3.561.154	3.579.958	1.436.155	1.471.852	28,7%	29,1%	+0,4pp

Private healthcare is responsible for 29% of surgical procedures, 23% of hospital discharges and 23% of emergency care.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales privados que tienen un concierto sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública se contabiliza en los hospitales públicos-SNS.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

TABLE 3**Numbers of hospital stays per care area, 2014-2015**

Área asistencial	2014			2015			Variación 2014-2015
	Estancias totales	Estancias privadas	% privado	Estancias totales	Estancias privadas	% privado	
Especialidades médicas	14.184.445	2.073.375	14,6%	14.738.449	2.109.265	14,3%	-0,3pp
Especialidades quirúrgicas	6.000.018	949.254	15,8%	5.976.382	928.474	15,5%	-0,3pp
Traumatología	2.841.904	570.110	20,1%	2.811.525	569.593	20,3%	+0,2pp
Obstetricia y Ginecología	1.990.384	428.384	21,5%	1.932.551	406.605	21,0%	-0,5pp
Pediatría	1.551.857	194.832	12,6%	1.522.479	193.825	12,7%	+0,1pp
Rehabilitación	506.462	192.075	37,9%	543.862	217.709	40,0%	+2,1pp
Medicina Intensiva	1.259.877	176.690	14,0%	1.265.632	174.810	13,8%	-0,2pp
Larga Estancia	4.220.066	1.122.205	26,6%	4.058.616	1.024.096	25,2%	-1,4pp
Psiquiatría	5.262.643	1.386.419	26,3%	5.265.699	1.451.810	27,6%	+1,3pp
Cuidados Paliativos	510.859	99.205	19,4%	545.861	102.272	18,7%	-0,7pp
Otros	435.127	61.857	14,2%	462.381	12.565	2,7%	-11,5pp

Specialist Medicine and Surgery, Psychiatry, and Long-Term Stays are the areas with the highest number of stays in the private sector.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

TABLE 4

Numbers of hospital discharges per care area, 2014-2015

Área asistencial	2014			2015			Variación 2014-2015
	Altas totales	Altas privadas	% privado	Altas totales	Altas privadas	% privado	
Especialidades médicas	1.944.199	346.558	17,8%	2.012.531	351.389	17,5%	-0,3pp
Especialidades quirúrgicas	1.318.298	380.944	28,9%	1.345.974	381.036	28,3%	-0,6pp
Traumatología	619.543	212.096	34,2%	624.743	216.392	34,6%	+0,4pp
Obstetricia y Ginecología	691.425	171.416	24,8%	672.086	164.052	24,4%	-0,4pp
Pediatría	355.658	57.252	16,1%	357.131	64.044	17,9%	+2,8pp
Rehabilitación	12.926	3.309	25,6%	13.108	3.843	29,3%	+3,7pp
Medicina Intensiva	281.452	56.914	20,2%	290.587	54.565	18,8%	-1,4pp
Larga Estancia	52.105	7.685	14,7%	56.967	6.660	11,7%	-3,0pp
Psiquiatría	103.210	9.833	9,5%	103.189	10.625	10,3%	+0,8pp
Cuidados Paliativos	35.061	3.295	9,4%	38.261	3.587	9,4%	0,0pp

Specialist Surgery, Specialist Medicine, Traumatology, and Obstetrics/Gynaecology are the areas with the highest number of hospital discharges in the private sector.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

TABLE 5

Numbers of surgical procedures, 2014-2015

Intervenciones quirúrgicas	2014		2015		Variación 2014-2015
	IQ totales	% privado	IQ totales	% privado	
Con hospitalización	2.119.610	32,3%	2.104.318	32,7%	+0,4pp
Con Cirugía Mayor Ambulatoria	1.574.077	25,8%	1.632.824	25,6%	-0,2pp
Resto de intervenciones ambulatorias	1.303.622	26,5%	1.314.668	27,9%	+1,4pp
Total	4.997.309	28,7%	5.051.810	29,1%	+0,4pp

Private healthcare performs 33% of surgical procedures with hospitalisation and 26% of major outpatient surgery procedures.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

TABLE 6

Numbers of surgical procedures by specialisation, 2014-2015

Especialidad	2014		2015		Variación 2014-2015
	IQ totales	% privado	IQ totales	% privado	
Angiología y Cirugía Vascular	112.369	31,2%	112.687	31,2%	0,0pp
Cirugía Cardíaca	44.076	20,9%	48.860	28,4%	+7,5pp
Cirugía General y Digestivo	935.055	30,6%	929.122	31,2%	+0,6pp
Cirugía Maxilofacial	157.842	16,6%	154.933	15,9%	-0,7pp
Cirugía Pediátrica	84.530	19,0%	83.226	19,9%	+0,9pp
Cirugía Plástica	201.564	53,8%	199.965	54,6%	+0,8pp
Cirugía Torácica	25.355	14,6%	25.836	17,1%	+2,5pp
Dermatología	427.120	14,6%	432.839	16,4%	+1,8pp
Ginecología y Obstetricia	453.896	31,9%	441.189	32,6%	+0,7pp
Neurocirugía	74.300	36,4%	74.127	33,8%	-2,6pp
Oftalmología	714.583	19,5%	758.743	19,2%	-0,3pp
Otorrinolaringología	226.446	26,7%	221.144	27,2%	+0,5pp
Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología	876.219	34,7%	905.896	34,9%	+0,2pp
Urología	373.811	26,4%	371.163	27,2%	+0,8pp
Otros	290.143	39,6%	292.085	39,1%	-0,5pp

Private healthcare performs 35% of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, 34% of Neurosurgery, and 31% of Angiology and Vascular Surgery procedures, among others.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

2.3. Improves the public's access to healthcare

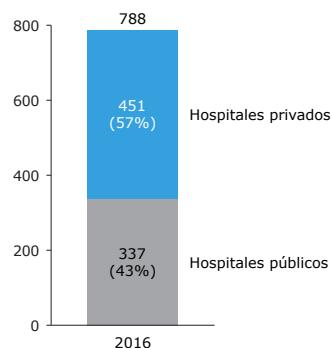
TABLE 7 Accessibility indicators in private healthcare, 2016

Tipo de prestación	Días
Tiempo medio de espera de citación de pruebas complementarias:	
Mamografías	10,01
Resonancia magnética	8,60
Tomografía axial computerizada	6,04
Tiempo medio de entrega de informes de pruebas complementarias:	
Mamografía	2,47
Resonancia magnética	4,30
Tomografía axial computerizada	3,74
Tiempo medio de citación para consultas de especialista:	
Oftalmología	14,88
Dermatología	18,11
Traumatología	12,99
Ginecología y Obstetricia	14,81
Espera media quirúrgica:	
Espera media quirúrgica	28,20
Tiempo medio transcurrido entre el diagnóstico y el tratamiento en procesos oncológicos:	
Cáncer de mama	13,98
Cáncer de colon	13,84
Cáncer de pulmón	14,84
Tipo de prestación	Minutos
Tiempo medio de primera asistencia en urgencias:	
Tiempo medio de asistencia en "triage" en urgencias	09:44
Tiempo medio de asistencia facultativa en urgencias	19:53

The response to the needs of the population is fast and flexible.

Fuente: IDIS, Informe RESA 2017: Indicadores de Resultados en Salud de la Sanidad Privada.

GRAPH 17 Number of hospitals in Spain, 2016

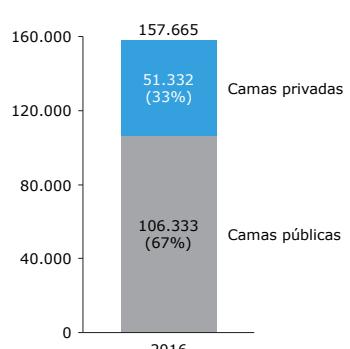


The private hospital sector accounts for 57% of the hospitals in Spain.

Nota: los complejos hospitalarios se contabilizan como un único hospital.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 18 Number of beds in Spain, 2016

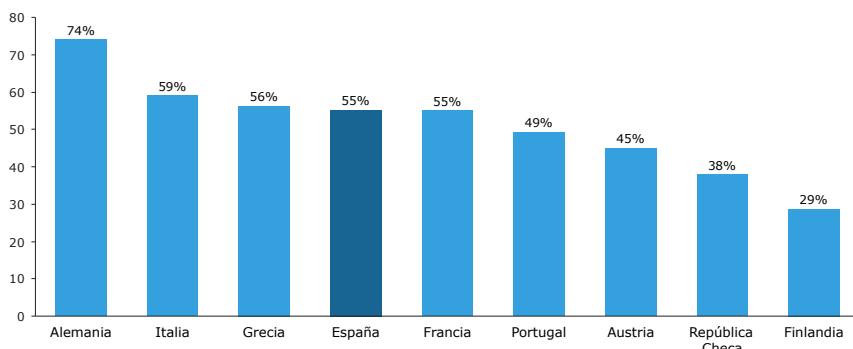


The private hospital sector accounts for 33% of the beds in Spain.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 19

Private hospitals as a percentage of the total number of hospitals in selected OECD countries, 2015



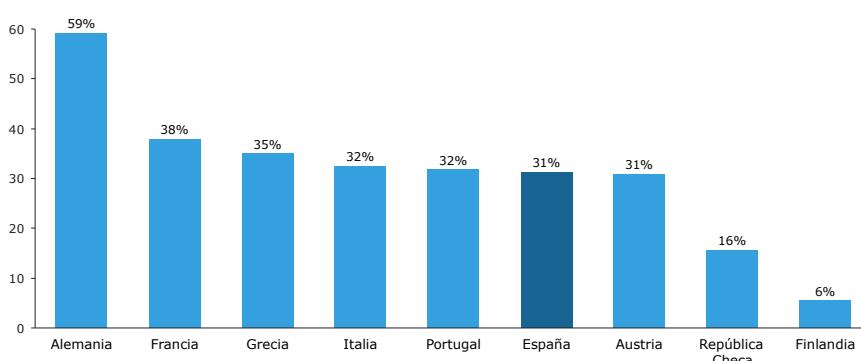
Spain is at an intermediate level compared to the countries analysed.

Nota: las diferencias que puedan existir entre los datos proporcionados por el Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad y los proporcionados por la OCDE, en relación al porcentaje de hospitales privados frente al número total de hospitales en España, provienen de la metodología y ajustes que lleva a cabo la OCDE para poder realizar comparaciones entre diferentes países.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

GRAPH 20

Private hospital beds as a percentage of the total number of beds in selected OECD countries, 2015



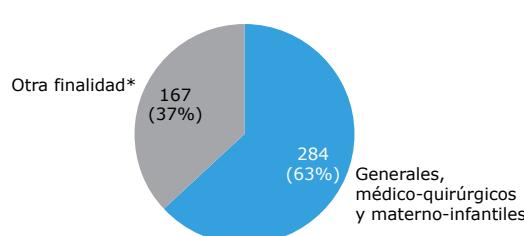
Spain is at an intermediate level compared to the countries analysed.

Nota: las diferencias que puedan existir en los datos proporcionados por el Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad y la OCDE, en relación al porcentaje de camas privadas frente al número total de camas en España, provienen de la metodología y ajustes que lleva a cabo la OCDE para poder realizar comparaciones entre diferentes países.

Fuente: OCDE, Health Data 2017, actualización noviembre 2017.

GRAPH 21

Private hospitals by care specialisation, 2016



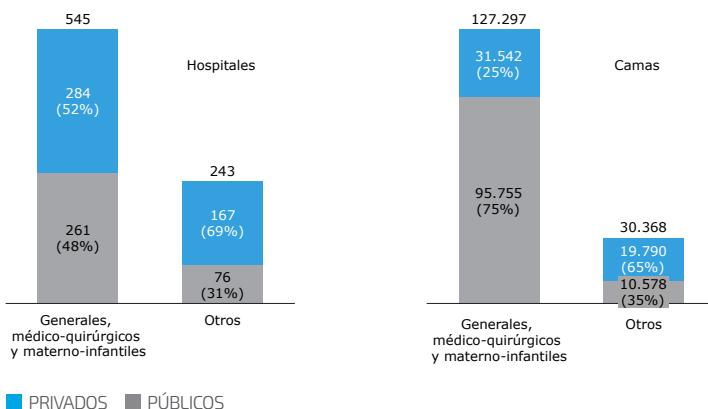
63% of Spain's private hospitals are general, medical-surgical and maternity-children's hospitals.

* Compuesto por hospitales de larga estancia, psiquiátricos, geriátricos y monográficos.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 22

Number of hospitals and beds by care specialisation, 2016



The private hospital sector represents 52% of hospitals and 25% of beds in general, medical-surgical and maternity-children's hospitals.

■ PRIVADOS ■ PÚBLICOS

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

TABLE 8

Distribution of hospitals and beds by autonomous region (ordered by number of private beds), 2016

Comunidad autónoma	Hospitales		Camas	
	Públicos	Privados	Públicas	Privadas
Cataluña*	66	147	15.224	19.258
Madrid	34	48	13.777	6.922
Andalucía	45	61	15.470	5.928
Canarias	15	22	5.063	2.569
Comunidad Valenciana	36	24	10.783	2.369
País Vasco	17	24	5.572	2.309
Galicia	14	24	7.481	2.277
Castilla y León	15	21	7.219	2.262
Murcia	11	16	3.299	1.548
Islas Baleares	11	13	2.605	1.382
Asturias	9	11	2.764	969
Aragón	20	9	4.315	942
Navarra	4	7	1.406	906
Cantabria	3	4	1.343	665
Castilla-La Mancha	19	9	5.229	462
Extremadura	11	9	3.452	427
La Rioja	5	2	911	137
Ceuta	1	0	252	0
Melilla	1	0	168	0
Total	337	451	106.333	51.332

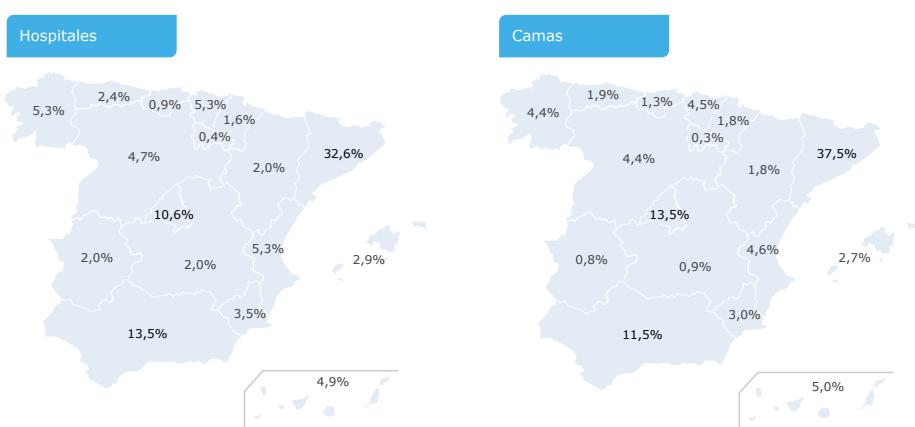
Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia are the regions with the greatest number of private hospitals and beds.

* incluye los hospitales privados integrados en la Red Hospitalaria de Utilización Pública (Xhyp).

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

FIGURE 5

Geographical distribution of private hospitals and beds by percentage, 2016

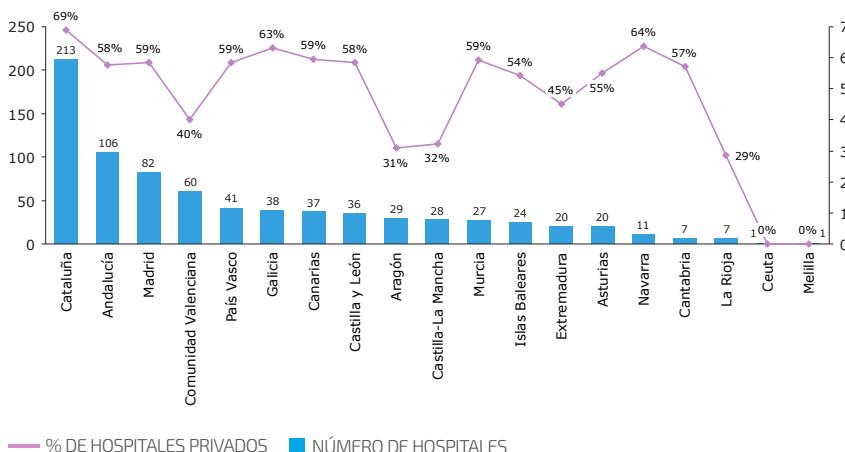


Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia account for ~ 57% of private hospitals and ~ 63% of beds

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 23

Total number of hospitals and the proportion of private hospitals, 2016

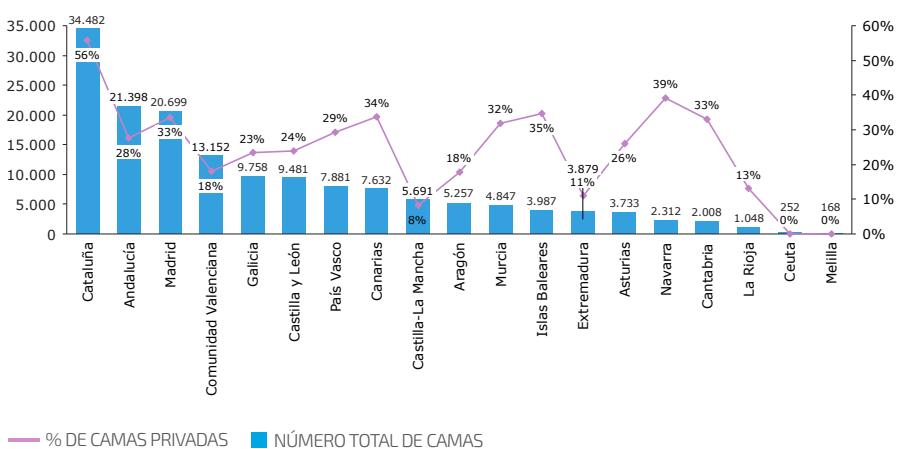


Catalonia, Navarre and Galicia are the autonomous regions with the highest percentage of private hospitals over total hospitals.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 24

Total number of beds and the proportion of private beds, 2016

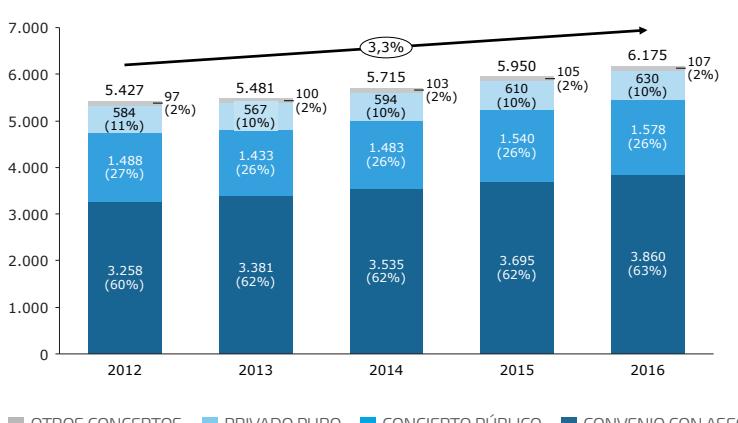


Catalonia, Navarre and the Canary Islands are the autonomous regions with the highest percentage of private beds over total beds.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

GRAPH 25

Evolution of the private non-charitable hospital market (millions of euros), 2012-2016



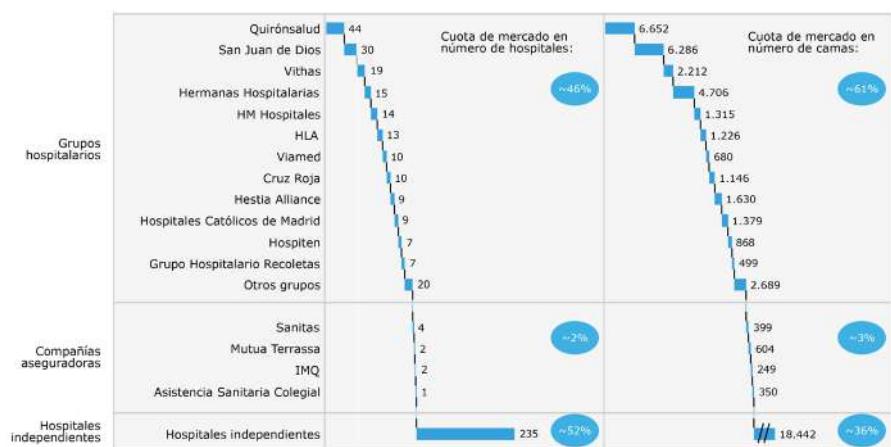
The private non-charitable hospital market reached 6.175 billion euros in 2016, an annual growth rate of 3.3% over the period 2012-2016

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de crecimiento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Fuente: DBK, Clínicas privadas 2017.

GRAPH 26

Distribution of hospitals and beds by main operator, 2017

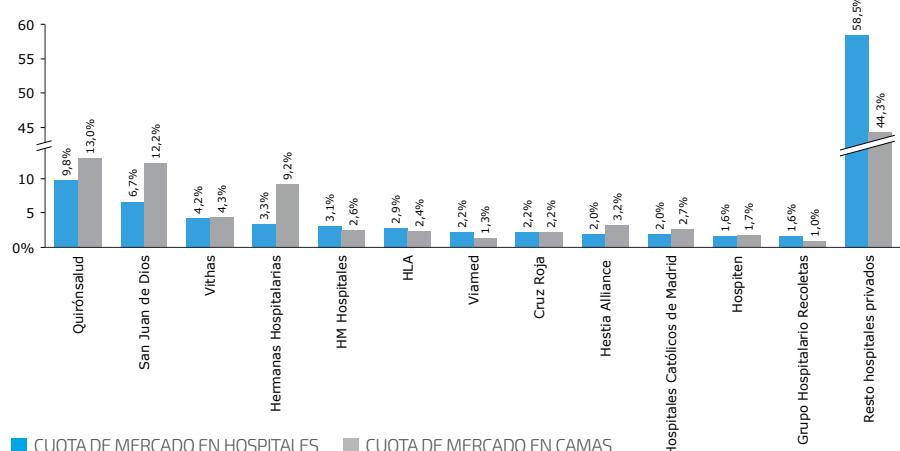


61% of hospital beds correspond to hospital groups, 36% to independent hospitals, and 3% to hospitals belonging to insurance companies

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

GRAPH 27

Market share in number of hospitals and beds in the private hospital sector, 2017



12 hospital groups account for 42% of private hospitals and 56% of private beds in Spain.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

FIGURE 6

Geographical distribution of hospitals of the main hospital operators

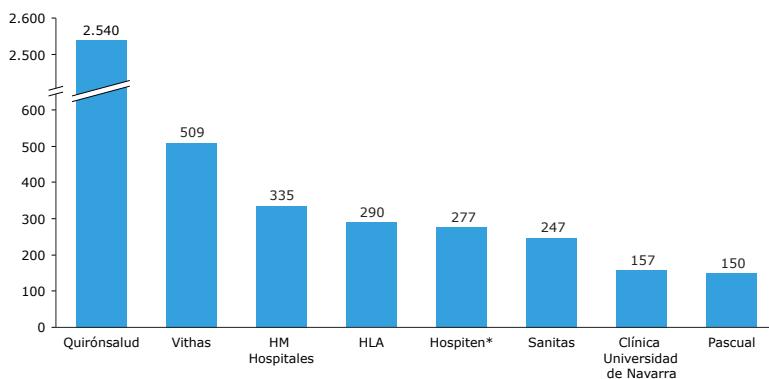


Madrid, Andalusia, Catalonia and the Basque Country are the autonomous regions with the greatest presence of hospital groups.

Fuente: elaboración propia 2017.

GRAPH 28

Estimated turnover of the main hospital operators (millions of euros), 2016



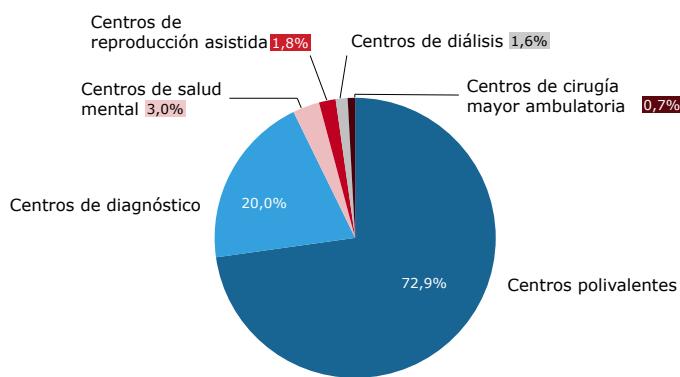
The eight leading operators in the sector had a turnover of 4.505 billion euros in 2016.

* incluye la facturación de los centros de República Dominicana, México y Jamaica.

Fuente: elaboración propia 2017 a partir de datos procedentes de las cuentas anuales y de las memorias de los diferentes grupos hospitalarios.

GRAPH 29

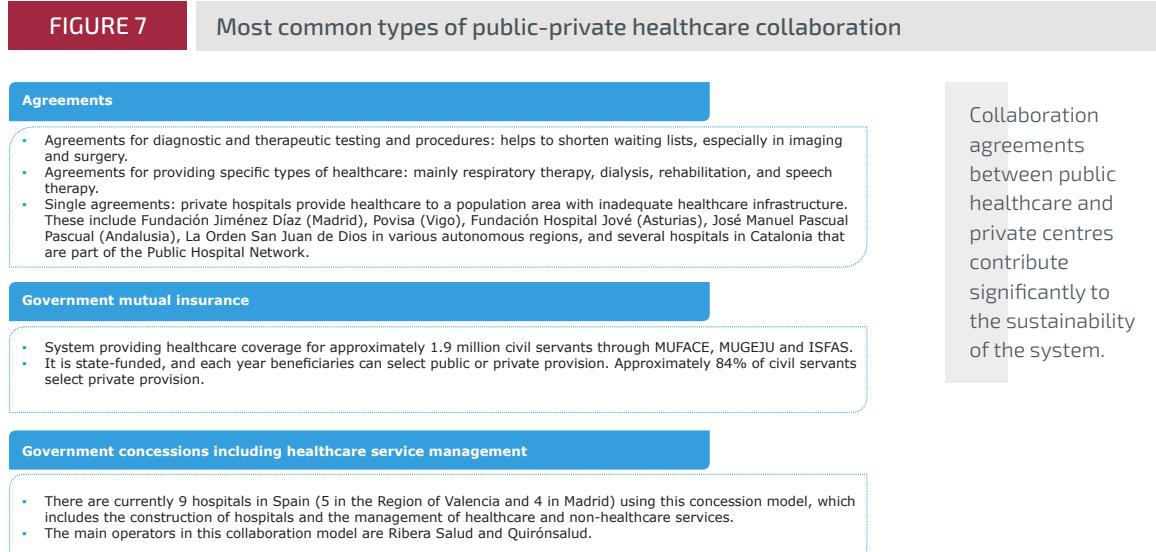
Characterisation of medical centres



In Spain there are around 10,853 centres authorised to provide outpatient care.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Asuntos Sociales e Igualdad, Registro General de Centros, Servicios y Establecimientos Sanitarios (REGCESS).

2.4. Collaborates with the public system



Fuente: elaboración propia.

TABLE 9 Collaboration agreements by autonomous region (millions of euros), 2014-2015

Comunidad autónoma	2014		2015		Variación 2014-2015
	Importe (Mill. €)	% sobre gasto sanitario	Importe (Mill. €)	% sobre gasto sanitario	
Cataluña	2.299	24,8%	2.448	25,1%	0,3pp
Madrid	870	11,7%	987	12,4%	0,7pp
Andalucía	424	4,9%	398	4,3%	-0,6pp
Comunidad Valenciana	322	5,4%	289	4,5%	-0,9pp
Canarias	272	10,4%	276	10,0%	-0,4pp
País Vasco	239	7,0%	239	6,8%	-0,2pp
Galicia	206	5,8%	209	5,5%	-0,3pp
Castilla-La Mancha	134	5,3%	146	5,5%	0,2pp
Islas Baleares	156	11,7%	145	10,0%	-1,7pp
Castilla y León	128	4,1%	143	4,0%	-0,1pp
Murcia	140	6,8%	139	6,4%	-0,4pp
Aragón	76	4,0%	105	5,4%	1,4%pp
Asturias	96	6,3%	96	6,0%	-0,3pp
Navarra	64	7,0%	74	7,7%	0,7pp
Extremadura	72	4,6%	73	4,5%	-0,1pp
La Rioja	36	8,6%	37	8,4%	-0,2pp
Cantabria	31	3,8%	30	3,7%	-0,1pp

Cataluña, Madrid, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands are the regions that allocate the greatest percentage of their budgets to collaboration agreements.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

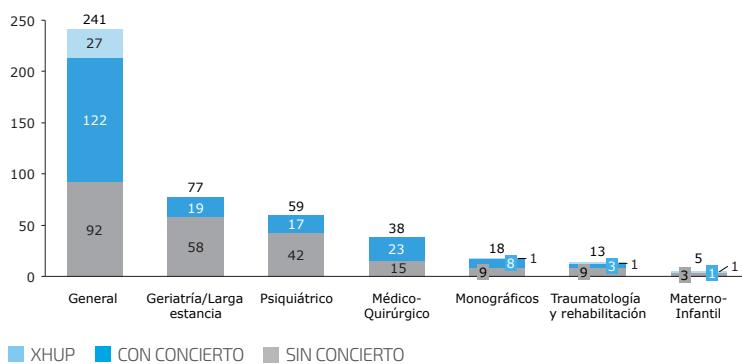


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales, 2017.

Approximately 43% of private hospitals have some type of agreement in place with public healthcare.

GRAPH 31

Number of private hospitals by specialisation in terms of agreements, 2016

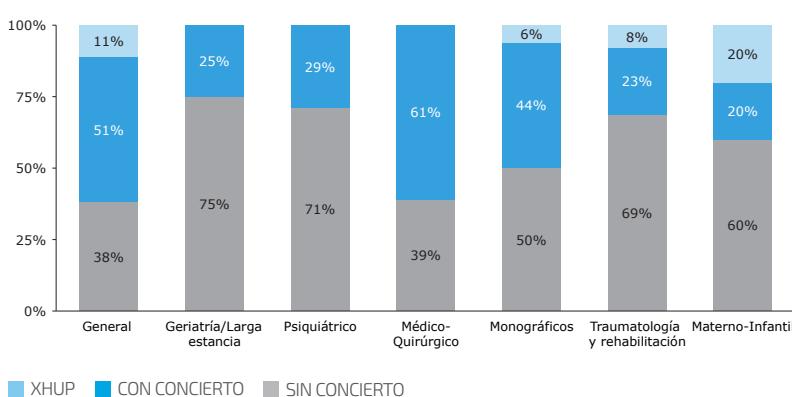


Private general hospitals have the greatest number of agreements, with a total of 122 hospitals

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

GRAPH 32

Percentage of private hospitals by specialisation in terms of agreements, 2016

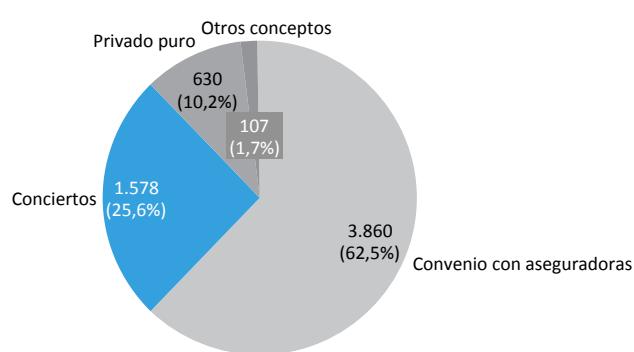


Medical-surgical hospitals and general hospitals have the highest percentage of collaboration agreements.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

GRAPH 33

Distribution of the private non-charitable hospital market by demand segments (millions of euros), 2016

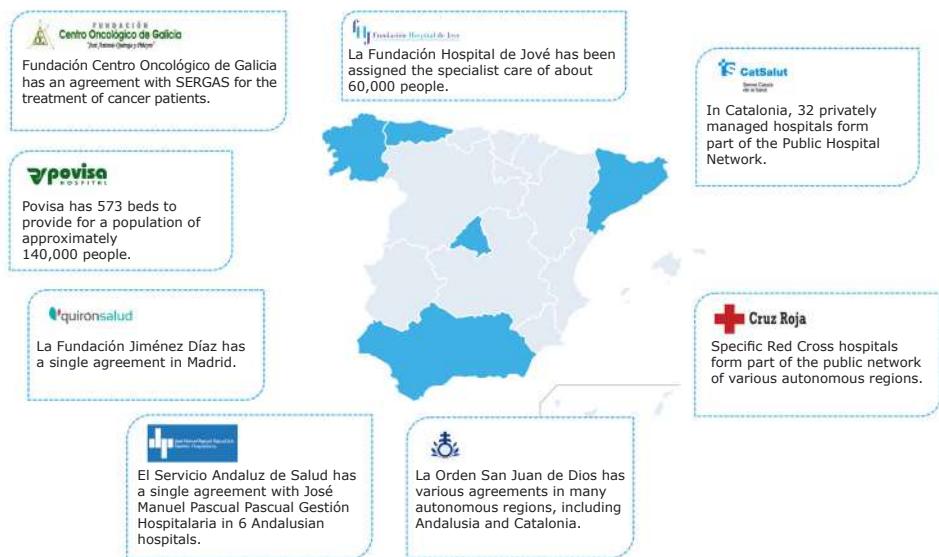


Non-charitable hospitals had a turnover of 1.578 billion euros from collaboration agreements in 2016, representing 26% of their total turnover.

Fuente: DBK, Clínicas privadas 2017.

FIGURE 8

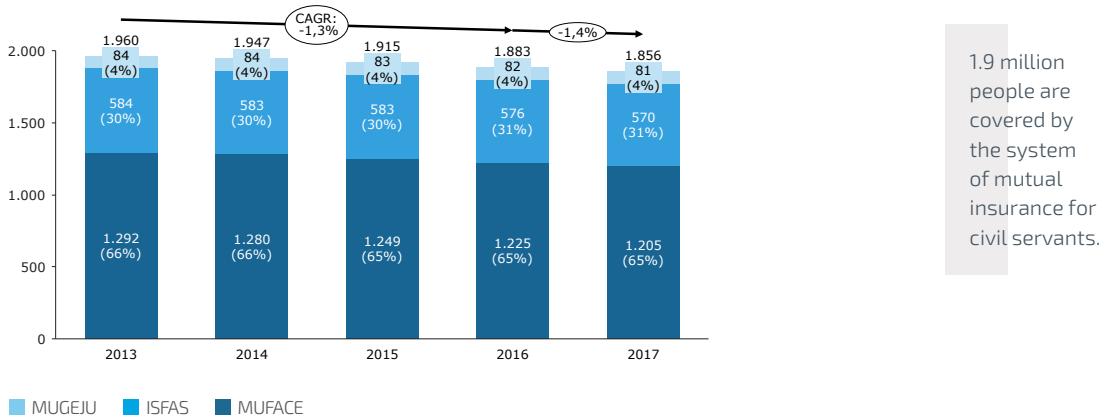
Main single agreements, 2017



Fuente: elaboración propia.

GRAPH 34

Numbers of mutual society members (thousands), 2013-2017

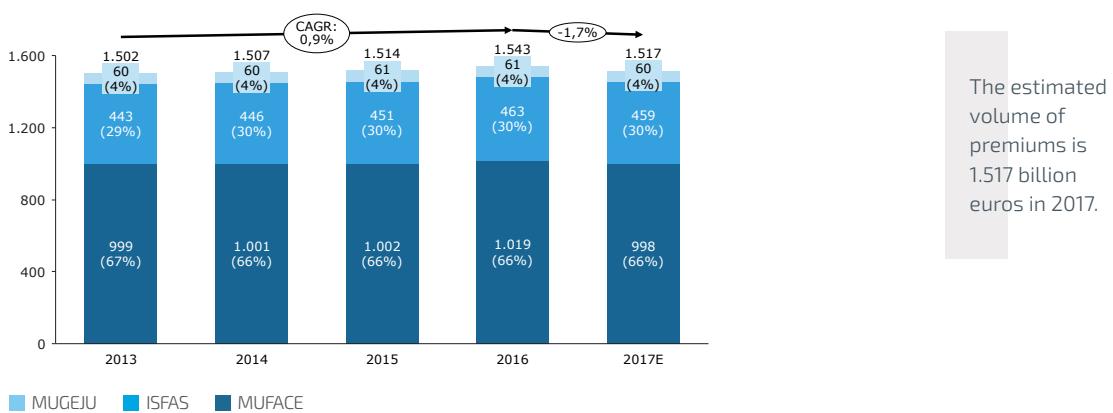


Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2013-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de crecimiento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

GRAPH 35

Volume of premiums (millions of euros), 2013-2017



Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2012-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

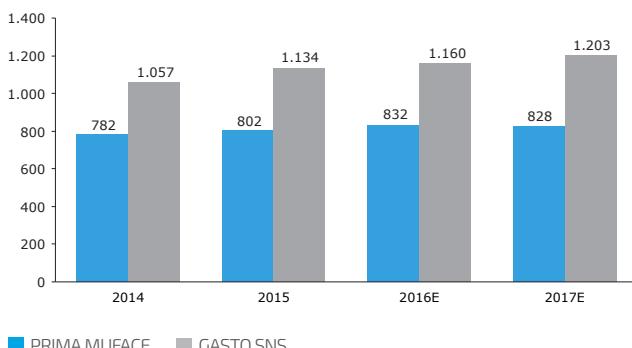
Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de crecimiento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

TABLE 10 Insurance companies with agreements with mutual societies, 2018-2019

Mutualidad	Asisa	DKV	Caser	Igualatorio Médico-Quir. Colegial	Mapfre	Nueva Mutua Sanitaria	Sanitas	SegurCaixa Adeslas
MUFACE	✓	✓		✓				✓
ISFAS	✓							✓
MUGEJU	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

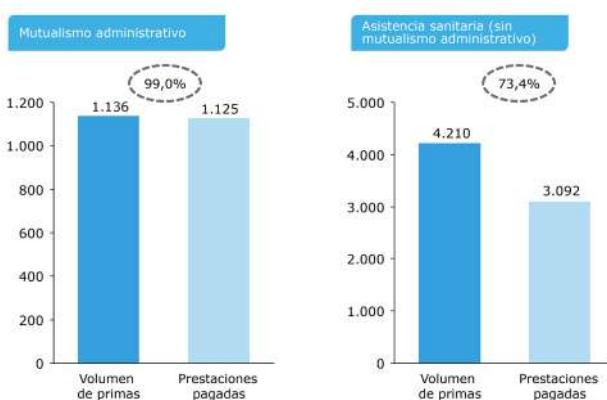
Fuente: BOE, viernes 29 de diciembre de 2017, Resolución de 28 de diciembre de 2017, de la Mutualidad General de Funcionarios Civiles del Estado; BOE, jueves 30 de noviembre de 2017, Resolución de 27 de noviembre de 2017, de la Mutualidad General Judicial; BOE, viernes 22 de diciembre de 2017, Resolución de 12 de diciembre de 2017.

8 insurers have healthcare collaboration agreements with mutual societies for 2018-2019.

GRAPH 36 Comparison of SNS per capita expenditure and the MUFACE premium, 2014-2017

Public health spending per capita is estimated at 1,203 euros in 2017, 375 euros more than a MUFACE premium (828 euros)

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015; presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en el periodo 2014-2015 (9,48%); INE, padrón municipal; ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2014-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017. La estimación del gasto sanitario público no incluye gasto farmacéutico ni el gasto destinado a las mutualidades de funcionarios. El gasto sanitario privado se ha estimado en base a datos de ICEA sobre volumen de prestaciones pagadas por mutualismo administrativo y número de mutualistas.

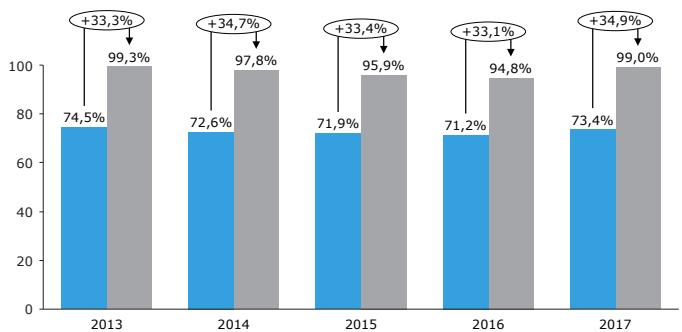
GRAPH 37 Claims in mutual insurance and in healthcare (millions of euros), September 2017

Government mutual insurance recorded a claim rate of 99.0% in 2017, much higher than the healthcare insurance sector average, where the claim rate was 73.4%

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud enero-septiembre 2017. Siniestralidad calculada como el volumen de primas pagadas sobre el volumen de primas imputadas.

GRAPH 38

Changes in the claim rate of mutual societies and the insurance sector, 2013-2017



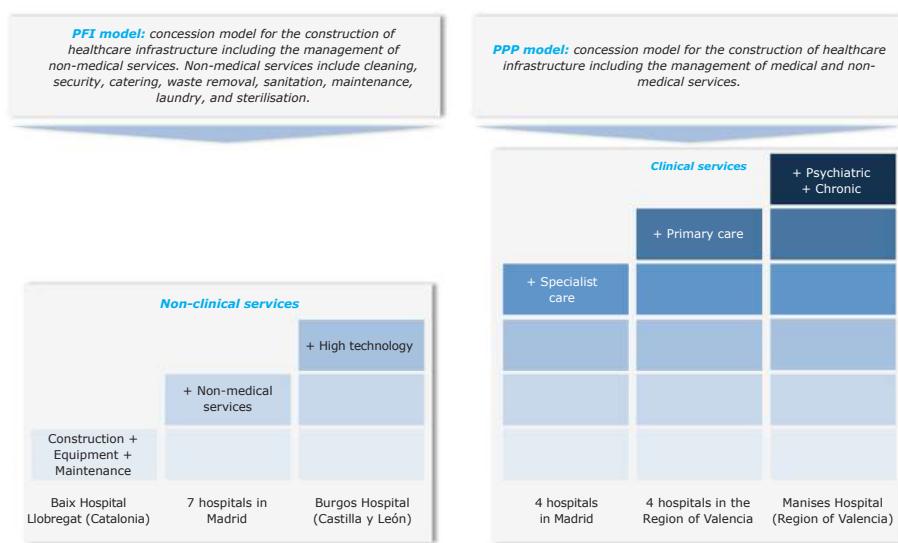
The claim rates of mutual societies have remained at levels ranging between 94.8% and 99.3% over the last 5 years

■ ASISTENCIA SANITARIA (sin Mutualismo Administrativo) ■ MUTUALISMO ADMINISTRATIVO

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud 2013-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017. Siniestralidad calculada como el volumen de primas pagadas sobre el volumen de primas imputadas. Los datos de 2017 corresponden al periodo de enero-septiembre.

FIGURE 9

Type of government concessions



There are different types of government concessions depending on the services provided.

FIGURE 10

Government concessions including healthcare management, 2017



Centro	Nº camas	Año apertura
Hospital Infanta Elena	117	2007
Hospital de Torrejón	250	2011
Hospital de Móstoles	310	2012
Hospital Collado Villalba	140	2014

Centro	Nº camas	Año apertura
Hospital de la Ribera	301	1999
Hospital de Denia	266	2006
Hospital de Torrevieja	277	2006
Hospital de Manises	354	2009
Hospital del Vinalopó	230	2010

Currently there are 9 hospitals under the government concession model which includes healthcare management: 5 in the Region of Valencia and 4 in the Region of Madrid.

Fuente: elaboración propia.

TABLE 11

Estimated cost per patient per concession departments, 2014

Concepto	Torrevieja	Vinalopó	Alzira	Denia	Total concesiones Ribera Salud	Manises	Total Concesiones	Resto departamentos Gestión Directa
Población Cápita Protegida 2014	157.269	148.524	248.893	150.473	705.159			
Población Total 2014	182.397	153.524	259.903	165.184	761.008	201.819	962.827	3.992.789
Concepto	Torrevieja	Vinalopó	Alzira	Denia	Total concesiones Ribera Salud	Manises	Media Concesiones	Resto departamentos Gestión Directa
Importe cápita	680,17	680,17	680,17	680,17	680,17	680,17	680,17	
Importe cápita conceptos excluidos	303,08	273,88	278,47	270,55	281,50	286,67	282,53	
Total coste por paciente	847,80	922,98	918,03	866,05	888,71	925,88	896,15	1.331,98
Coste por paciente (descontando amortizaciones)	806,45	856,24	877,36	814,48	838,63	880,20	846,95	1.332,98
Coste por paciente (sin amortizaciones ni gastos financieros)	784,07	827,79	861,11	788,91	815,47	859,27	824,23	1.332,98

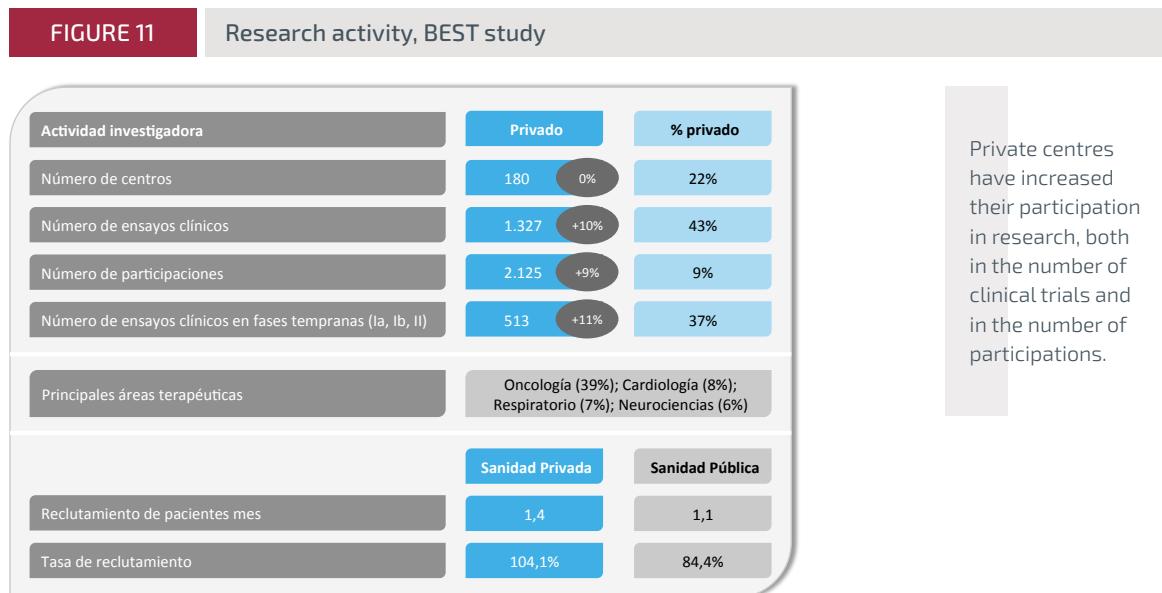
The cost per patient of concessions is 824 euros, compared to 1,333 euros in directly managed departments.

Nota: el "Importe cápita conceptos excluidos" hace referencia a los costes que asume la Administración, que en este caso son: endoprótesis, exoprótesis, farmacia receta, transporte sanitario no urgente y oxígeno ambulatorio.

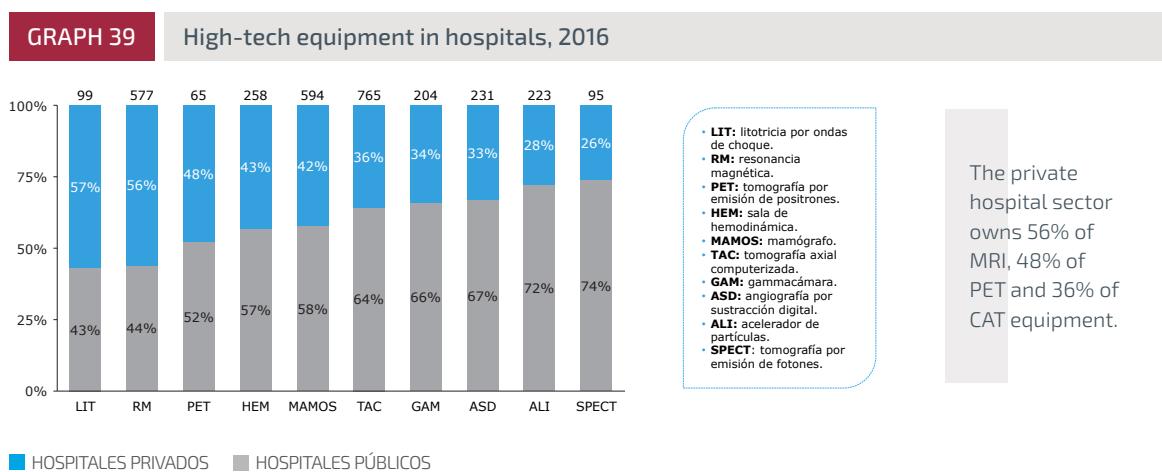
Fuente: la aportación de valor de Ribera Salud al sistema sanitario público en España. Datos correspondientes a Dirección General de Asistencia Sanitaria. Conselleria de Sanitat. Datos acumulados 2014.



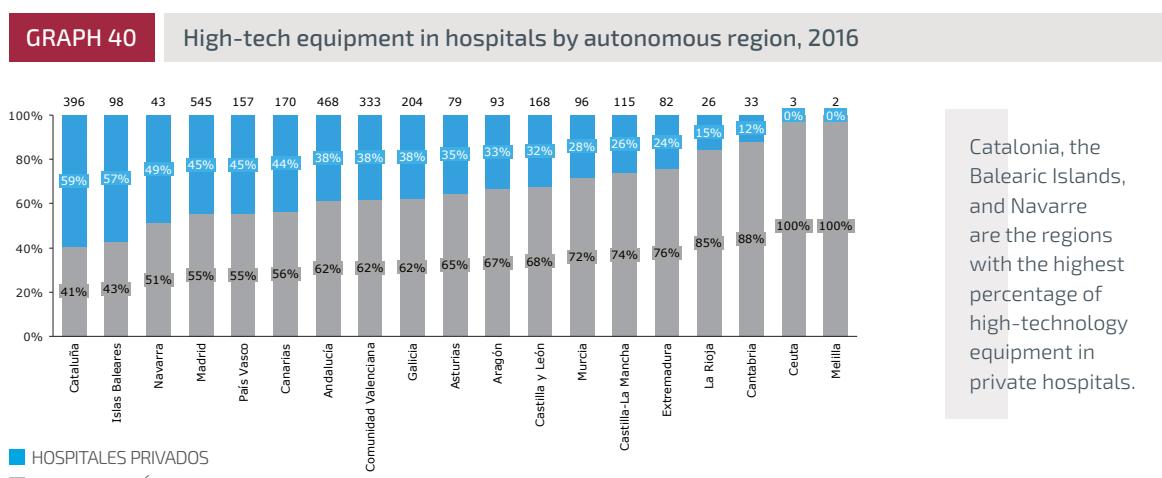
2.5. Provides advanced research and development through next-generation technology



Fuente: 24º publicación de BDMetrics del proyecto BEST (31 diciembre 2016 – 31 diciembre 2017).

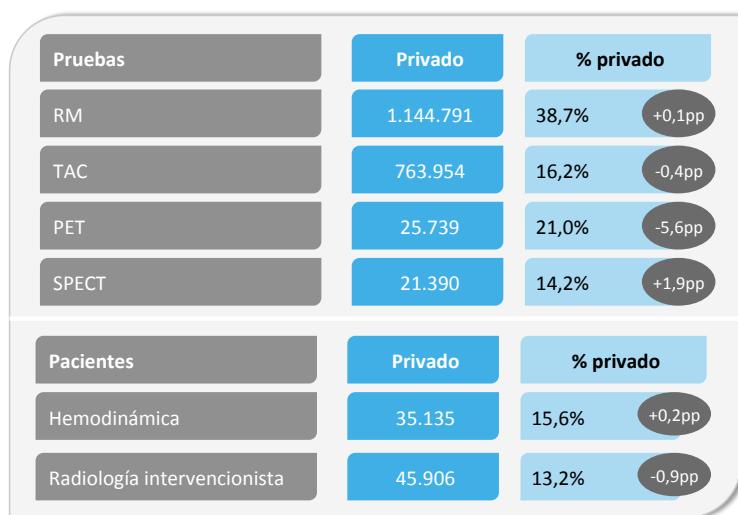


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

FIGURE 12 Diagnostic activity in private hospitals, 2015



The private healthcare sector carries out 39% of MRIs, 21% of PET, and 16% of CAT scans.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales privados que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública se contabiliza en los hospitales públicos-SNS.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

FIGURE 13 Surgery in private hospitals, 2015



Private hospitals provide a significant volume of complex healthcare.

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

2.6. Seeks to continuously improve the quality of healthcare

TABLE 12

Results obtained by the private healthcare sector using selected quality indicators, 2016

Indicator	2016 results	Reference in national literature	
		CatSalut	Community of Madrid
7-day readmission rate for surgery	0.90%		1.81%-1.86%
30-day readmission rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	12.00%	15.30%	16.5%-18.0%
30-day readmission rate for heart failure	12.80%	12.80%	13.89%-15.9%
48-hour survival rate for patients admitted with acute coronary syndrome	97.20%		
Survival-to-discharge rate for patients with acute coronary syndrome	94.40%	91.30%	92.91%-93.07%
Survival-to-discharge rate for heart failure	90.60%	91.40%	91.6%-92.3%
Survival-to-discharge rate for patients admitted with ictus	86.70%	87.00%	83.75%-84.82%
Post-surgery septicaemia	0.36%	0.44%	

Studies such as the 2017 RESA Report show that quality indicators are as good as or better than those found in national observatories.

Fuente: IDIS, Informe RESA 2017, Indicadores de Resultados en Salud de la Sanidad Privada.

TABLE 13

Number of organisations with QH accreditation, 2015-2017

Titularidad	QH	QH*	QH**	QH***	Total
Centros públicos	1	10	4	1	16
Centros privados	30	24	23	3	80
Centros concertados	10	2	0	0	12
Mutuas	1	4	2	0	7
Total	42	40	29	4	115

To date, a total of 115 organisations have been accredited in four calls for applicants.

Fuente: IDIS, Acreditación QH. www.acreditacionqh.com

FIGURE 14

Geographical distribution of organisations with QH accreditation



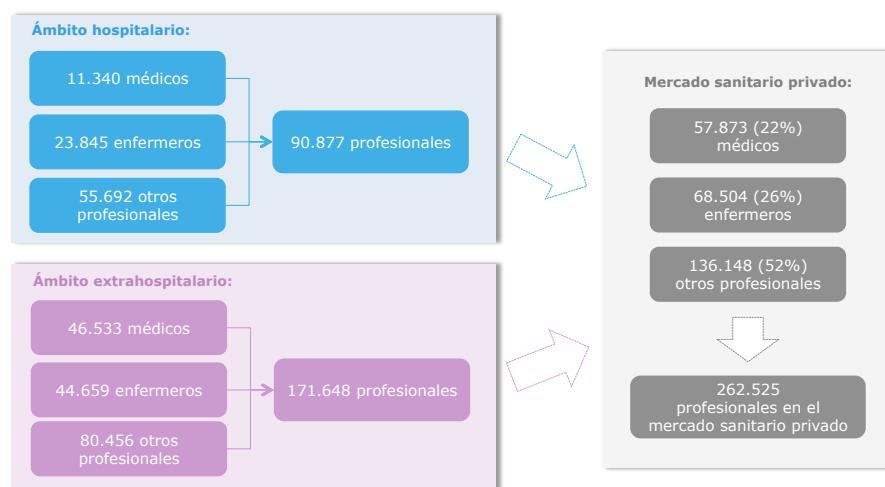
Madrid and Andalusia are the regions with the greatest number of accredited centres.

Fuente: IDIS, Acreditación QH.

2.7. Creates jobs in Spanish society and helps train health professionals

FIGURE 15

Estimated professionals in the private healthcare sector, 2016



The private healthcare sector employs 262,525 professionals, of whom 35% work in a hospital setting and 65% work outside of hospitals.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015; y Sistema de Información de Atención Primaria; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Profesionales Sanitarios Colegiados y Directorio Central de Empresas.

TABLE 14

Estimated professionals employed in the private healthcare sector by autonomous region, 2016

Comunidad autónoma	Médicos	Enfermeros	Otros profesionales	Total
Andalucía	6.748	8.489	17.271	32.507
Aragón	1.225	1.654	3.450	6.330
Asturias	905	1.198	2.481	4.584
Islas Baleares	1.117	1.449	2.981	5.547
Canarias	2.006	2.559	5.234	9.799
Cantabria	2.322	2.394	4.476	9.192
Castilla y León	3.461	4.011	7.905	15.377
Castilla-La Mancha	1.303	1.772	3.703	6.778
Cataluña	9.268	10.939	21.715	41.922
Comunidad Valenciana	4.264	5.226	10.528	20.017
Extremadura	766	1.037	2.164	3.967
Galicia	3.030	3.672	7.366	14.068
Madrid	16.686	18.036	34.481	69.203
Murcia	1.234	1.577	3.228	6.039
Navarra	544	732	1.525	2.801
País Vasco	2.531	3.194	6.504	12.229
Rioja, La	250	324	665	1.238
Ceuta y Melilla	214	242	471	927
Total	57.873	68.504	136.149	262.525

Madrid, Catalonia, Andalusia, and the region of Valencia have 62% of the professionals in the private healthcare sector.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015; y Sistema de Información de Atención Primaria; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Profesionales Sanitarios Colegiados y Directorio Central de Empresas. El número de profesionales del ámbito hospitalario se ha estimado en base a la distribución de profesionales vinculados por comunidad autónoma, mientras que el número de profesionales del ámbito extrahospitalario se ha estimado en base a la distribución del volumen de asalariados de empresas sanitarias por comunidad autónoma.

TABLE 15

Estimated professionals employed in the private healthcare sector by autonomous region and by area, 2016

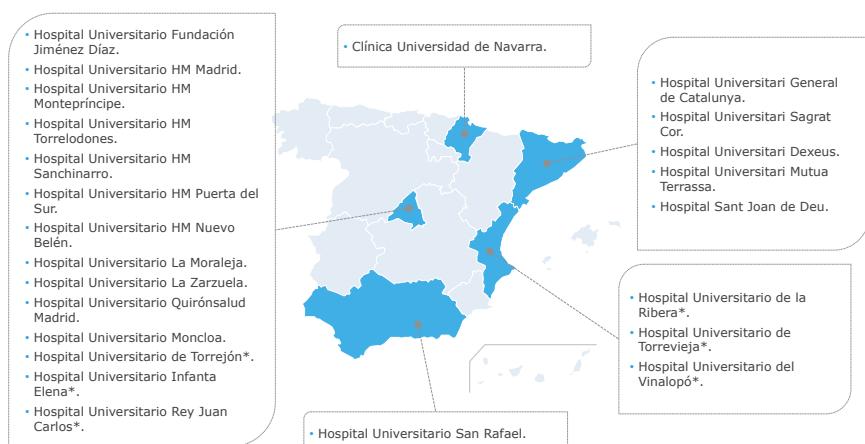
Comunidad autónoma	Ámbito hospitalario				Ámbito extrahospitalario			
	Médicos	Enfermeros	Otros profesionales	Total	Médicos	Enfermeros	Otros profesionales	Total
Andalucía	1.761	3.703	8.648	14.112	4.987	4.786	8.622	18.395
Aragón	418	880	2.055	3.353	807	775	1.395	2.977
Asturias	288	606	1.414	2.308	617	592	1.067	2.276
Islas Baleares	330	693	1.619	2.642	788	756	1.362	2.905
Canarias	555	1.167	2.726	4.448	1.451	1.392	2.508	5.351
Cantabria	145	305	713	1.164	2.176	2.089	3.763	8.028
Castilla y León	604	1.269	2.965	4.838	2.857	2.742	4.940	10.539
Castilla-La Mancha	456	958	2.238	3.652	847	813	1.465	3.126
Cataluña	1.788	3.759	8.780	14.327	7.481	7.179	12.934	27.594
Comunidad Valenciana	992	2.085	4.870	7.946	3.272	3.140	5.658	12.070
Extremadura	264	555	1.296	2.114	502	482	869	1.853
Galicia	669	1.406	3.284	5.358	2.361	2.266	4.082	8.709
Madrid	1.770	3.721	8.691	14.181	14.916	14.315	25.790	55.022
Murcia	344	723	1.689	2.756	890	854	1.539	3.282
Navarra	184	387	904	1.475	360	345	622	1.326
País Vasco	669	1.406	3.285	5.360	1.862	1.787	3.220	6.869
Rioja, La	73	154	360	587	176	169	305	651
Ceuta y Melilla	32	67	156	255	182	175	315	672
Total	11.340	23.845	55.692	90.877	46.533	44.659	80.456	171.648
	90.877 profesionales en ámbito hospitalario				171.648 profesionales en ámbito extrahospitalario			

Andalusia, Catalonia, and Madrid are the regions with the most hospital-based professionals, while Madrid has the most non-hospital professionals.

Fuente: elaboración propia a partir de datos del Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015; y Sistema de Información de Atención Primaria; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Profesionales Sanitarios Colegiados y Directorio Central de Empresas. El número de profesionales del ámbito hospitalario se ha estimado en base a la distribución de profesionales vinculados por comunidad autónoma, mientras que el número de profesionales del ámbito extrahospitalario se ha estimado en base a la distribución del volumen de asalariados de empresas sanitarias por comunidad autónoma.

FIGURE 16

Geographical distribution of private university hospitals, 2017



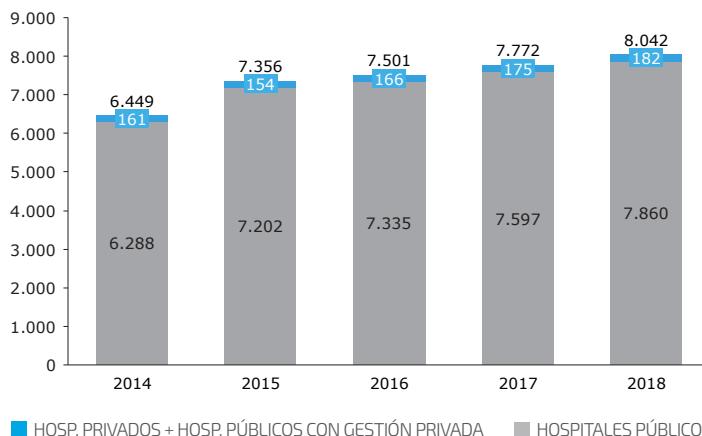
The private healthcare sector has 24 university hospitals.

*: hospitales públicos con gestión privada.

Fuente: elaboración propia.

GRAPH 41

Changes in the distribution of residency system specialised training places, 2014-2018

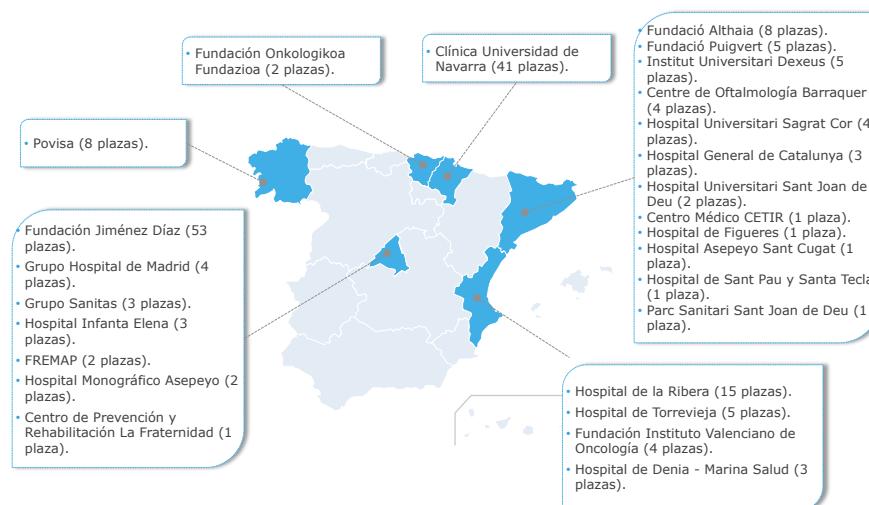


The private hospital sector currently offers a total of 182 places for specialised healthcare training.

Fuente: Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE), Orden SSI/876/2017, de 15 de septiembre de 2017.

FIGURE 17

Geographical distribution of residency system specialised healthcare training places in private centres, 2018



The private hospitals that offer specialised healthcare training places are located in 6 autonomous regions.

Fuente: Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE), Orden SSI/876/2017, de 15 de septiembre de 2017.

TABLE 16

Specialised healthcare training places in private healthcare centres, 2018

Especialidad	Nº plazas
Medicina Interna	21
Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología	19
Anestesiología y Reanimación	13
Oftalmología	10
Obstetricia y Ginecología	10
Radiodiagnóstico	9
Pediatria y Áreas Específicas	9
Oncología Médica	7
Cirugía General y del Aparato Digestivo	6
Dermatología Médico-Quirúrgica y Veneorología	5
Nefrología	5
Urología	5
Oncología Radioterápica	4
Cardiología	4
Farmacía Hospitalaria	4
Medicina Intensiva	4
Otras especialidades	47
Total	182

The specialisations with the greatest number of training places are Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, Internal Medicine, Anaesthesiology, and Ophthalmology.

Fuente: Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE), Orden SSI/876/2017, de 15 de septiembre de 2017.

03

QUANTITATIVE DATA

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS



As in last year's edition, this section is included to make the information analysed from each Autonomous Region more visible and easier to access.

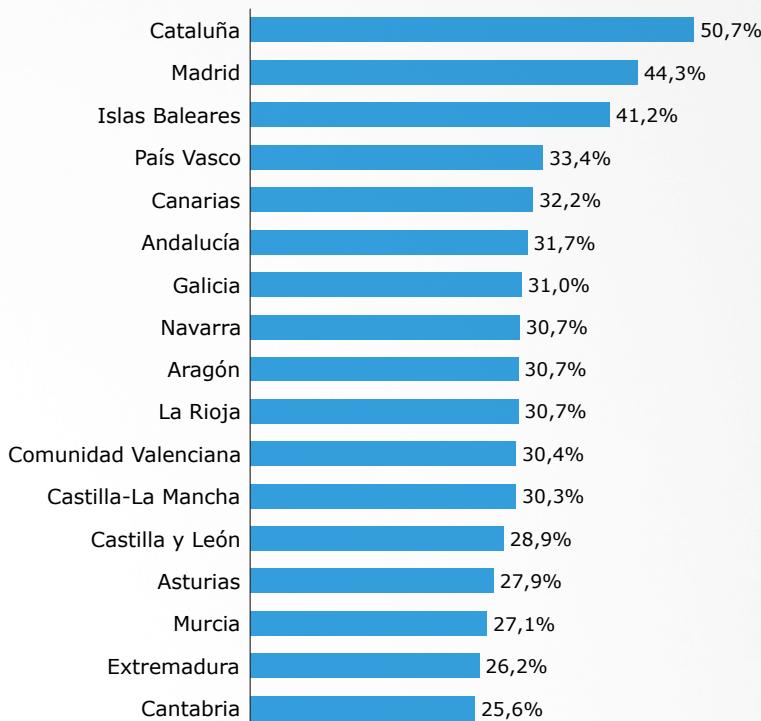
The information analysed from each Autonomous Region is organised into four main categories:

Healthcare spending

A large proportion of the information from each region relates to healthcare spending.

The relative weight of spending on **private healthcare provision** is estimated for each region, concluding that Catalonia, Madrid, and the Balearic Islands are the regions where this sector has the greatest weight in the total healthcare expenditure.

Estimated weight of private healthcare provision in total healthcare spending, 2015



Fuente: ver gráfico "Estimación del gasto sanitario en provisión privada" de cada comunidad autónoma.

Changes in per capita spending on healthcare, both public and private, have also been estimated for 2015-2017. As 2015 is the latest year for which the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality offers real spending information, public expenditure

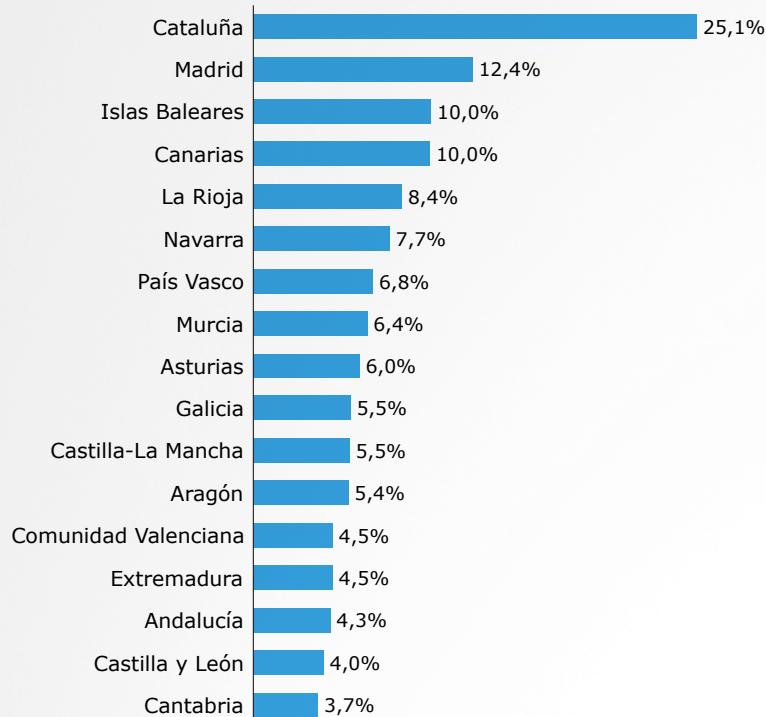
for 2016 and 2017 has been calculated based on each region's published budget, taking into account the average deviation between real and budgeted expenditure in each one over the last five years.

Public-private partnership

Public-private partnership is another key aspect analysed in each autonomous region. We defined the **expenditure of each region on collaboration agreements** and the percentage they represent of total healthcare spending in each region, as well as changes in this budget item and its weight in total healthcare spending over 2006-2015.

It was concluded that Catalonia is the region allocating the most money to collaboration agreements (€2,448M), followed by Madrid (€987M) and Andalusia (€398M). Catalonia, Madrid, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands are the regions where collaboration agreements have the most weight in public healthcare spending.

Percentage of public healthcare spending allocated to collaboration agreements, 2015



Fuente: ver gráfico "Gasto en conciertos" de cada comunidad autónoma.

Meanwhile, to get a more detailed view of the most popular private healthcare items provided via the public sector, the budget allocation for **healthcare using external resources** was reviewed and analysed for all regions.

The level of detail in the regional budget varies from region to region. However, despite the variations in the level of detail offered,

we found that specialist medical care with private resources, ambulance programmes, special haemodialysis programmes, and home treatment programmes for respiratory failure, are some of the most represented services in this section.

Insured population

As with the national-level information, each region shows the variance in **number of insured and volume of premiums** for 2013–2016, and the weight of each community compared to the national market.

Madrid, Catalonia, and Andalusia are the regions with the most insured and volume of premiums. The premiums for these 3 regions represent 61.5% of the national market.

Hospital resources

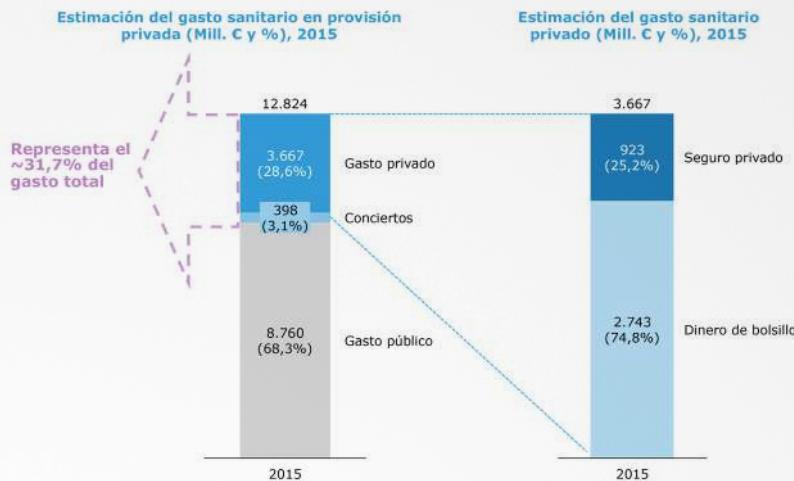
Each region's entry shows the **distribution of hospitals and beds**, and the type of care provided in the private hospitals. In this case, Catalonia, Madrid, and Andalusia are the regions with the most private hospitals and beds, with 57% of all the private hospitals and 63% of all the private beds in Spain.

We also analyse the **high-tech resources and the activities of the private hospital sector**, and their weight in the total hospital activity of each region.

ANDALUSIA



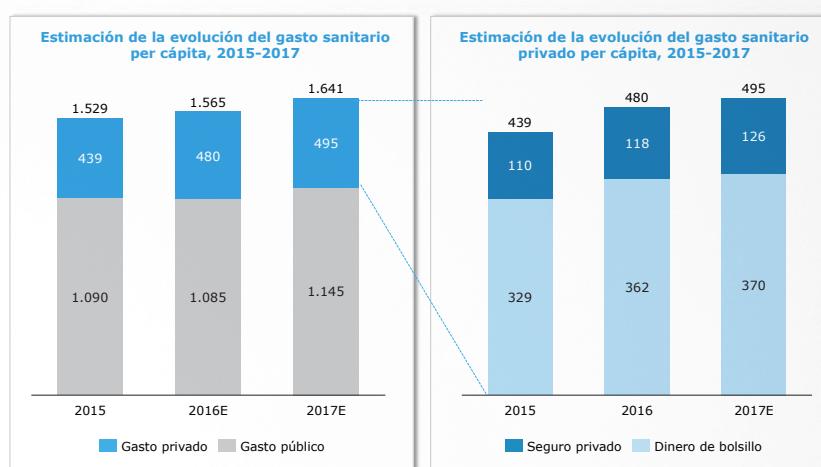
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Andalusia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Andalusia

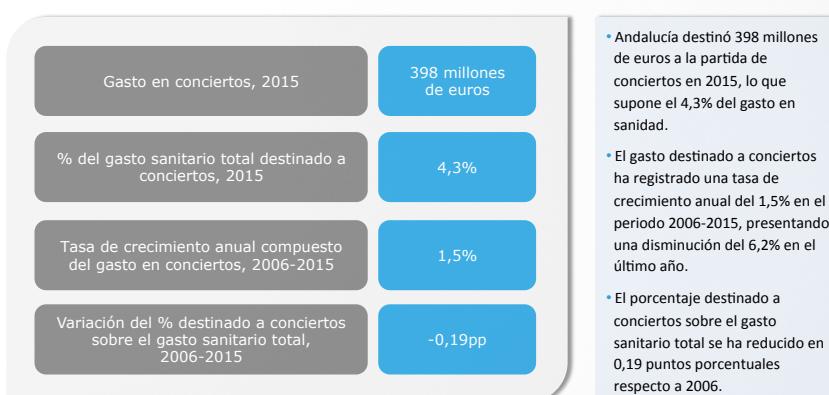


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Andalucía en el período 2010–2015 (3,26%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015–2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012–2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015–2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Andalusia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Andalusia

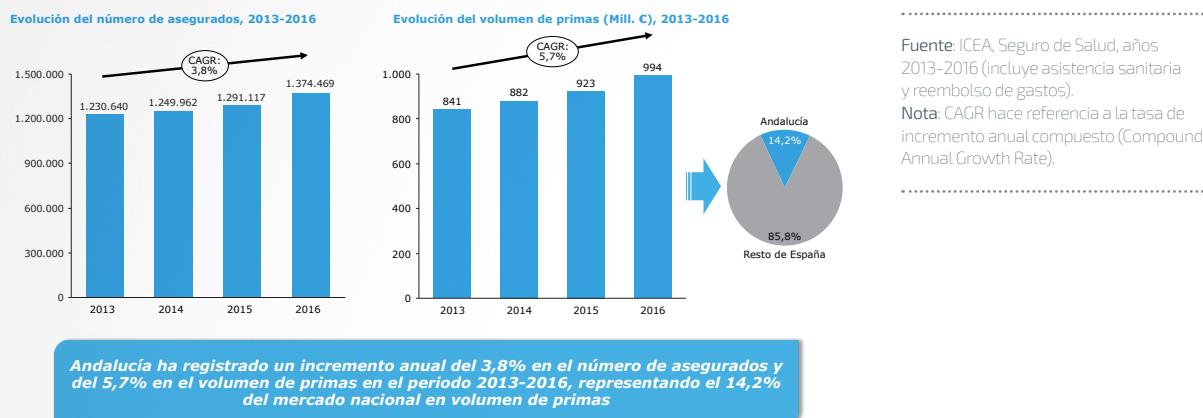
- According to the 2018 Budget for Andalusia, approximately 419 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements with private entities represent the largest percentage of the budget (38.5%), followed by agreements for ambulance services (31.1%) and dialysis services (14.5%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciergos con instituciones abiertas:	119.198	127.529	127.529	121.153	121.153					0,0%
Con entes territoriales	119.198	127.529	127.529	121.153	121.153					0,0%
Conciergos con instituciones cerradas:	154.971.669	153.314.827	156.079.827	121.683.186	115.669.120	126.526.872	137.000.000	170.795.145	161.152.966	38,5%
Con entidades privadas	154.971.669	153.314.827	156.079.827	121.683.186	115.669.120	126.526.872	137.000.000	170.795.145	161.152.966	38,5%
Conciergos con servicios de diálisis:	75.998.231	53.230.258	53.230.258	50.568.745	48.568.745	57.941.126	59.320.028	60.702.558	60.727.131	14,5%
Hemodialisis en centros hospitalarios		129.986								0,0%
Club de diálisis	55.491.333	37.046.398	37.046.398	35.194.078	33.194.078	48.710.381	50.089.283	50.489.283	51.952.305	12,4%
Hemodialisis en centros satélites	12.489.535	9.289.433	9.289.433	8.824.961	8.824.961	1.843.815	1.843.815	1.843.815	1.251.488	0,3%
Otras diálisis	7.887.377	6.894.427	6.894.427	6.549.706	6.549.706	7.386.930	7.386.930	8.369.460	7.523.338	1,8%
Asistencia sanitaria con especialistas:	55.749.184	52.088.390	52.088.390	49.839.270	47.810.707	38.944.989	42.167.295	44.682.108	47.884.609	11,4%
Asistencia dental	6.916.495	8.437.270	8.437.270	8.545.707	8.045.707	7.500.000	7.500.000	7.874.782	8.145.203	1,9%
Asistencia podológica	500.000	500.000	500.000	300.000	265.000	200.000	200.000	241.622	466.992	0,1%
Oxigenoterapia y terapias por vías respiratorias	30.482.956	32.759.811	32.759.811	31.121.820	30.500.000	22.756.171	23.000.000	25.426.307	26.718.624	6,4%
Terapias quirúrgicas	3.839.853	6.769.571	6.769.571	6.431.092	6.431.092	3.687.792	6.666.269	6.711.556	10.225.644	2,4%
Terapias oncológicas	2.327.112	2.569.780	2.569.780	2.441.291	1.569.548	4.034.120	4.034.120	3.660.935	1.659.720	0,4%
Rehabilitación	11.682.768	1.051.958	1.051.958	999.360	999.360	766.906	766.906	766.906	668.426	0,2%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	7.622.948	6.242.165	3.177.165	3.018.307	3.018.307	1.673.721	1.711.104	1.754.245	1.175.478	0,3%
Endoproteesis	3.065.000	3.065.000								0,0%
Servicios de asistencia sanitaria por sentencia	1.259.590	1.049.906	1.049.906	997.411	997.411			90.982	90.982	0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria no concertada	3.298.358	2.127.259	2.127.259	2.020.896	2.020.896	1.673.721	1.711.104	1.663.263	1.084.496	0,3%
Servicios de carácter diagnóstico	28.277.166	32.178.991	32.178.991	30.570.042	29.070.042	14.854.069	19.075.268	18.557.673	17.755.762	4,2%
Tomografía axial computarizada	2.772.533	2.307.587	2.307.587	2.192.208	2.192.208	1.795.056	1.795.056	1.795.056	2.348.386	0,6%
Resonancia nuclear magnética	25.504.633	27.853.418	27.853.418	26.460.747	24.960.747	9.499.982	13.721.181	13.203.586	13.492.111	3,2%
Otros medios de diagnóstico		2.017.986	2.017.986	1.917.087	1.917.087	3.559.031	3.559.031	3.559.031	1.915.265	0,5%
Transporte sanitario:	101.752.151	130.829.162	130.829.162	117.746.246	114.746.246	122.759.223	124.726.072	130.526.160	130.022.760	31,1%
En ambulancias asistidas (UVI)	68.900	2.554.017	2.554.017	2.298.615	2.298.615	6.317.422	6.317.422			0,0%
En ambulancias convencionales	357.370									0,0%
En ambulancias de transporte colectivo	11.483									0,0%
Transporte sanitario urgente	3.230.136	46.641.735	46.641.735	41.977.562	38.977.562	31.683.836	31.683.836	32.683.836	38.808.194	9,3%
Transporte sanitario programado	98.084.262	62.625.220	62.625.220	56.362.698	56.362.698	61.745.107	63.711.956	54.829.466	48.473.482	11,6%
Otros transportes sanitarios	19.008.190	19.008.190	17.107.371	17.107.371	23.012.858	23.012.858	43.012.858	42.741.084		10,2%
Total	424.490.547	428.011.322	427.711.322	373.546.949	359.004.320	362.700.000	383.999.767	427.017.889	418.718.706	100%

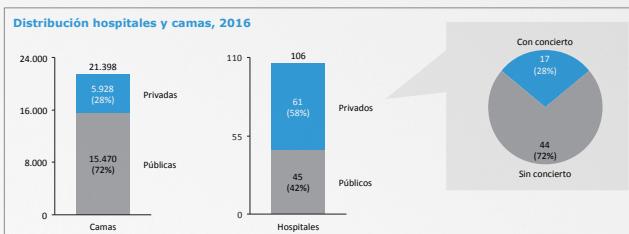
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Andalusia



Distribution of hospitals and beds - Andalusia

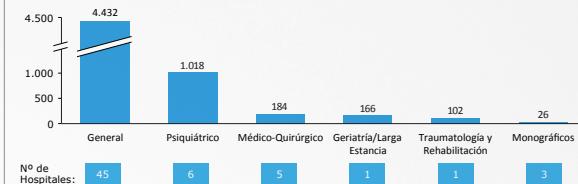
El sector hospitalario privado representa el 58% de los hospitales y el 28% de las camas en Andalucía



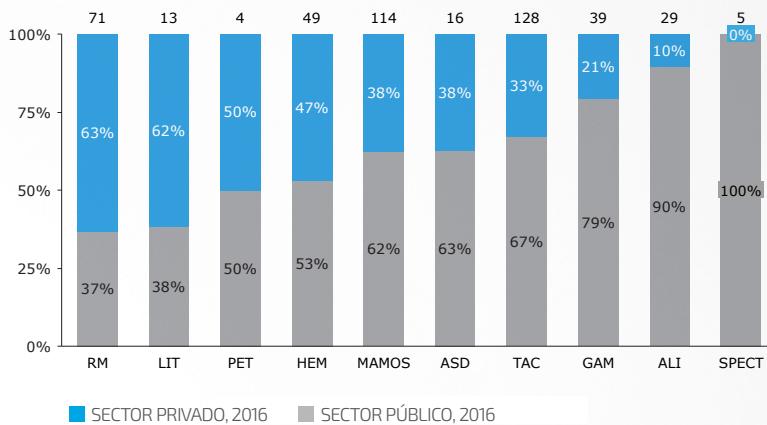
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 75% (4.432) de las camas privadas se ubican en 45 hospitales generales

Distribución camas privadas por finalidad asistencial, 2016



High-technology equipment - Andalusia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Andalusia

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
769.510 Ingresos	215.726	28,0%	1,1pp
769.866 Altas	215.751	28,0%	1,0pp
4.710.942 Estancias	1.034.565	22,0%	1,0pp
15.701.081 Consultas	3.750.351	23,9%	2,6pp
5.906.519 Urgencias	1.595.833	27,0%	1,4pp
783.174 Actos quirúrgicos	303.510	38,8%	1,8pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

ARAGON



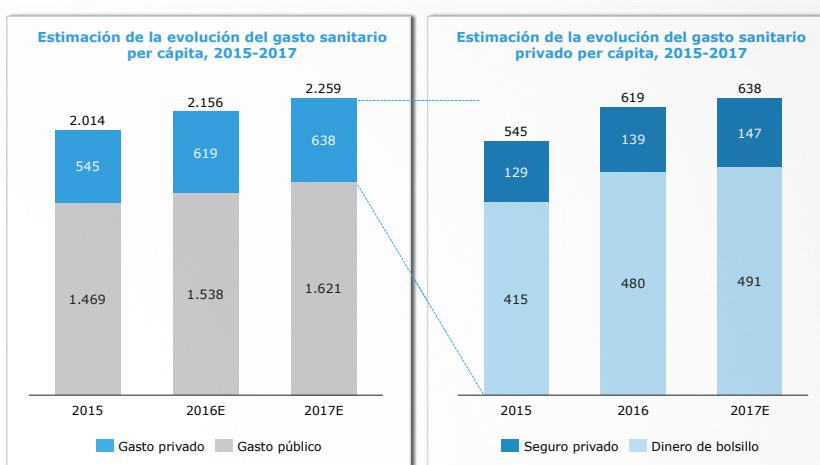
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Aragon



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Aragon

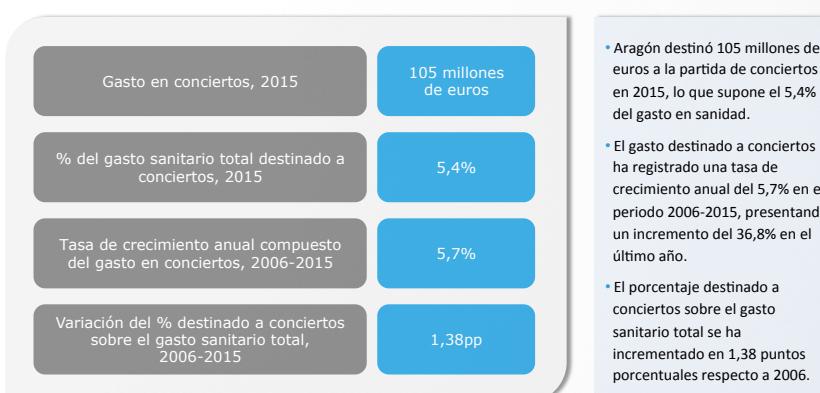


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Aragón en el periodo 2010-2015 (12,49%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Aragon



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare services using external resources - Aragon

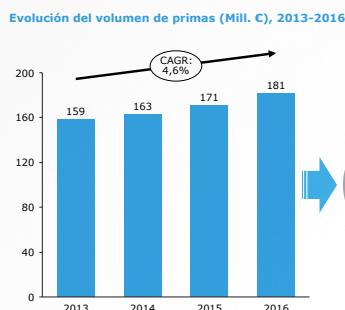
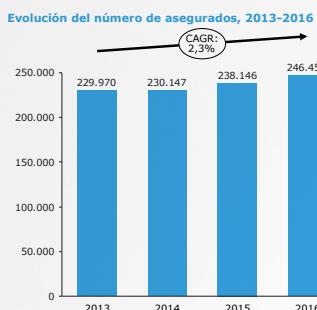
- According to the 2018 Budget for Aragon, approximately 97 million euros are allocated to healthcare services using external resources.
- Leaving aside the budget item "other collaboration agreements", ambulance service programmes represent the largest percentage of the budget (28.4%), followed by home treatments for respiratory failure (10.6%) and haemodialysis programmes (5.7%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare services using external resources, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos para asistencia sanitaria:	60.171.554	64.915.190	75.655.355	69.592.506	73.927.865	73.927.865	77.012.092	90.741.260	94.323.264	97,5%
Programas de hemodiálisis	3.143.305	3.866.631	3.200.000	3.255.200	7.404.732	7.404.732	7.536.002	5.488.413	5.488.413	5,7%
Litotricia renal extracorpóreas	35.000	36.000	1.536.000	1.073.953	1.081.126	1.081.126	1.082.507	0	0	0,0%
Resonancia magnética nuclear	1.902.000	1.950.600	5.891.853	3.705.200	3.729.949	3.729.949	4.679.860	4.085.875	4.085.875	4,2%
Tomografía axial computarizada	80.000	82.000	282.000	57.333	57.716	57.716	138.678	1.021.869	1.021.869	1,1%
Terapia insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio	7.507.631	7.600.000	7.600.000	7.050.557	7.097.652	7.097.652	7.210.413	10.262.888	10.262.888	10,6%
Programas de transporte sanitario	22.308.127	24.180.313	24.417.253	23.618.596	24.616.625	24.616.625	23.030.531	27.324.351	27.487.629	28,4%
Otros conciertos de asistencia sanitaria	25.195.491	27.199.646	32.728.249	30.831.666	29.940.064	29.940.064	33.334.101	42.557.864	45.976.590	47,5%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	3.045.695	3.045.695	3.045.695	2.129.514	2.143.738	2.143.738	1.975.678	2.417.333	2.417.333	2,5%
Convenio con universidades: plazas vinculadas	3.045.695	3.045.695	3.045.695	2.129.514	2.143.738	2.143.738	1.975.678	2.417.333	2.417.333	2,5%
Total	63.217.249	67.960.886	78.701.050	71.722.020	76.071.603	76.071.603	78.987.770	93.158.593	96.740.597	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Aragon

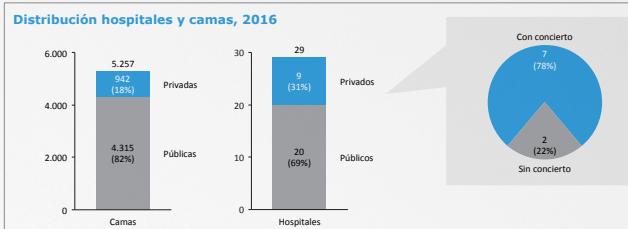


Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).
Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Aragón ha registrado un incremento anual del 2,3% en el número de asegurados y del 4,6% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 2,6% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

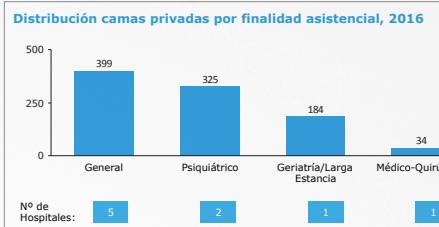
Distribution of hospitals and beds - Aragon

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 31% de los hospitales y el 18% de las camas en Aragón

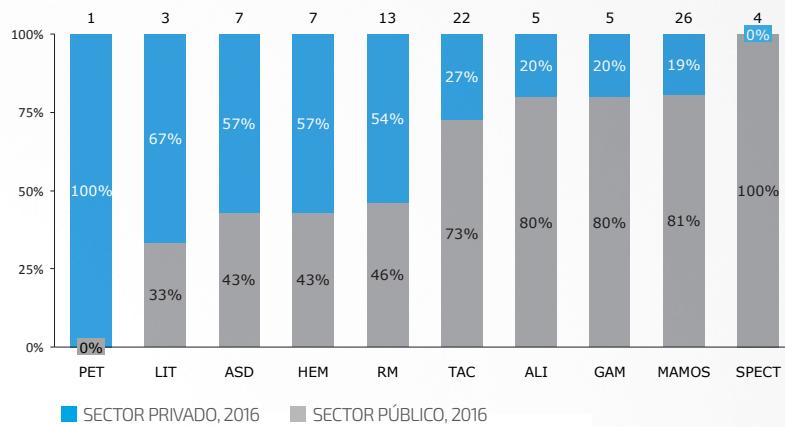


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 42% (399) de las camas privadas se ubican en 5 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Aragon



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- ALI: acelerador de partículas.
- ASD: angiografía por sustracción digital.
- GAM: gammacámara.
- HEM: sala de hemodinámica.
- LIT: litotricia por ondas de choque.
- MAMOS: mamografía.
- PET: tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- RM: resonancia magnética.
- SPECT: tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- TAC: tomografía axial computarizada.

Healthcare activity - Aragon

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
168.292 Ingresos	27.637	16,4%	-0,5pp
166.997 Altas	26.554	15,9%	-1,0pp
1.334.717 Estancias	237.306	17,8%	0,4pp
2.633.214 Consultas	185.514	7,0%	0,6pp
759.135 Urgencias	143.177	18,9%	0,1pp
143.412 Actos quirúrgicos	31.527	22,0%	-0,1pp

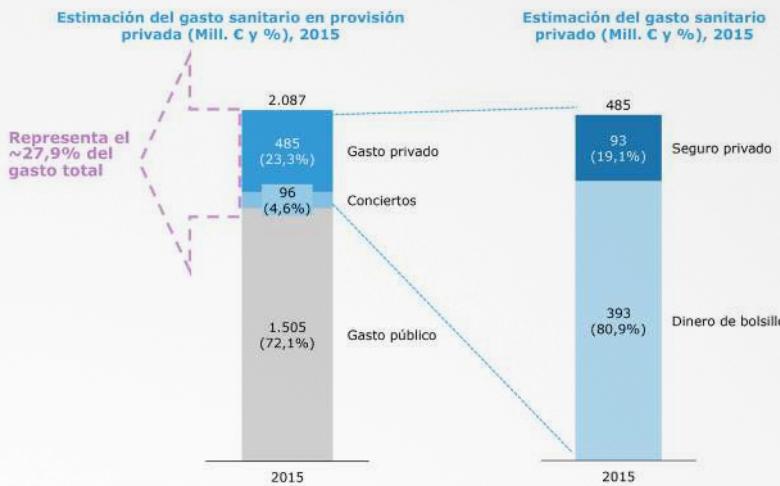
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

ASTURIAS (Principality of)



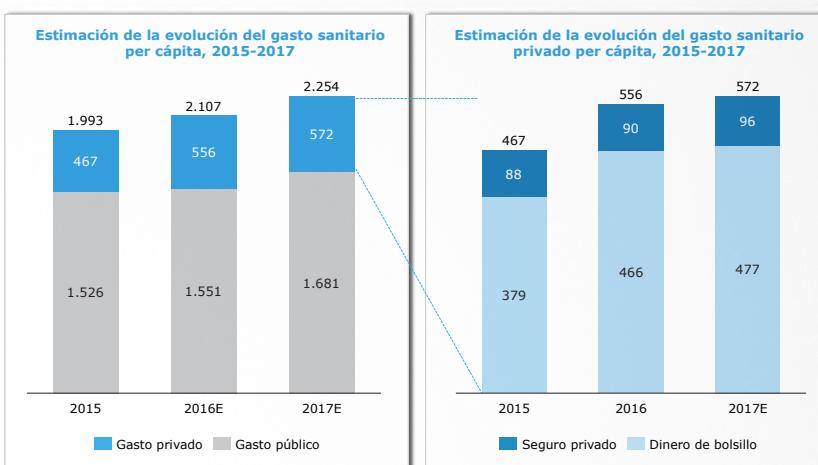
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Asturias



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Asturias

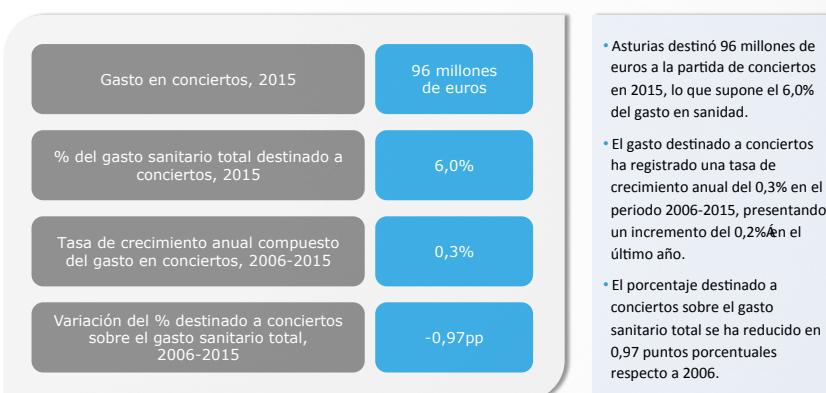


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Asturias en el período 2010–2015 (5,96%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015–2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012–2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015–2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Asturias



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002–2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Asturias

- According to the 2018 Budget for Asturias, approximately 101 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for specialist care with private entities represent the largest percentage of the budget (65.1%), followed by agreements for ambulance services (17.3%) and special haemodialysis programmes (6.8%).

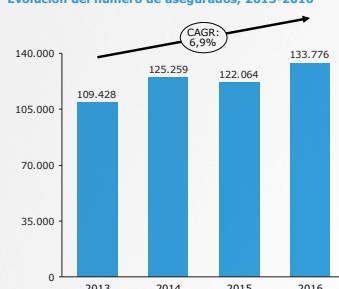
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010–2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:	80.833.000	85.645.900	85.645.900	61.336.991	61.336.991	64.427.065	64.427.065	66.136.330	66.136.330	65,5%
Con entes y organismos internacionales	180.000	311.327	311.327	442.799	442.799	411.361	411.361	336.330	336.330	0,3%
Con entidades privadas	80.653.000	85.334.573	85.334.573	60.894.192	60.894.192	64.015.704	64.015.704	65.800.000	65.800.000	65,1%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	5.165.000	5.883.103	5.883.103	5.293.530	5.293.530	5.920.362	5.920.362	6.914.331	6.914.331	6,8%
Conciertos servicios hemodiálisis en centros hospitalarios	3.860.000	3.630.345	3.630.345	3.506.885	3.506.885	3.923.700	3.923.700	4.250.000	4.250.000	4,2%
Conciertos servicios hemodiálisis en otros centros no hospitalarios	1.305.000	2.252.758	2.252.758	1.786.645	1.786.645	1.996.662	1.996.662	2.664.331	2.664.331	2,6%
Conciertos con centros de servicio o diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	7.372.000	9.810.075	9.810.075	6.374.266	6.374.266	6.707.524	6.707.524	8.026.555	8.026.555	7,9%
Conciertos de oxigenoterapia a domicilio	1.800.000	2.691.255	2.691.255	1.671.378	1.671.378	1.554.940	1.554.940	1.903.278	1.903.278	1,9%
Conciertos de aerosolterapia a domicilio	50.000	85.782	85.782	44.746	44.746	50.508	50.508	55.492	55.492	0,1%
Otras terapias de insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio	2.700.000	4.396.240	4.396.240	3.538.178	3.538.178	4.086.076	4.086.076	4.958.773	4.958.773	4,9%
Conciertos para resonancia nuclear magnética	1.300.000	1.173.089	1.173.089	195.700	195.700					0,0%
Conciertos para tomografía axial computarizada	22.000	17.586	17.586	75.000	75.000					0,0%
Otras técnicas de diagnóstico por la imagen	550.000	753.624	753.624	94.484	94.484					0,0%
Conciertos rehabilitación-fisioterapia	820.000	596.468	596.468	714.780	714.780					1,1%
Otros servicios especiales	130.000	96.031	96.031	40.000	40.000					0,0%
Conciertos para el programa especial de transporte:	14.617.122	15.314.548	15.314.548	15.992.665	15.992.665	17.500.000	17.500.000	17.480.875	17.480.875	17,3%
Servicios concertados ambulancias	14.617.122	15.314.548	15.314.548	15.992.665	15.992.665	17.500.000	17.500.000	17.480.875	17.480.875	17,3%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	3.530.000	4.205.721	4.205.721	2.849.651	2.849.651	2.853.139	2.853.139	2.446.907	2.446.907	2,4%
Otros servicios asistencia sanitaria	230.000	256.680	256.680	86.160	86.160	89.648	89.648	104.024	104.024	0,1%
Convenio con universidades: plazas vinculadas	3.300.000	3.949.041	3.949.041	2.763.491	2.763.491	2.763.491	2.763.491	2.342.883	2.342.883	2,3%
Total	111.517.122	120.859.347	120.859.347	91.847.103	91.847.103	97.408.090	97.408.090	101.004.998	101.004.998	100%

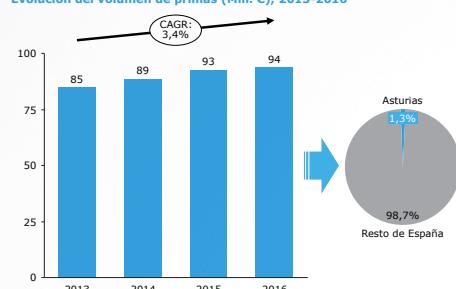
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma del Principado de Asturias, 2010–2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Asturias

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



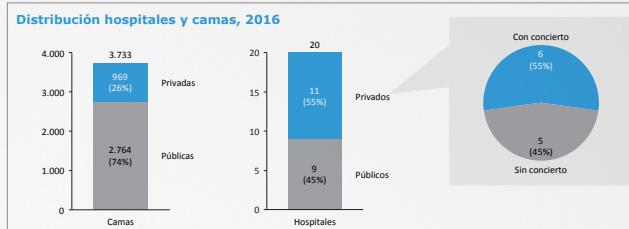
Fuente: IAEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Asturias ha registrado un incremento anual del 6,9% en el número de asegurados y del 3,4% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 1,3% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Asturias

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 55% de los hospitales y el 26% de las camas en Asturias

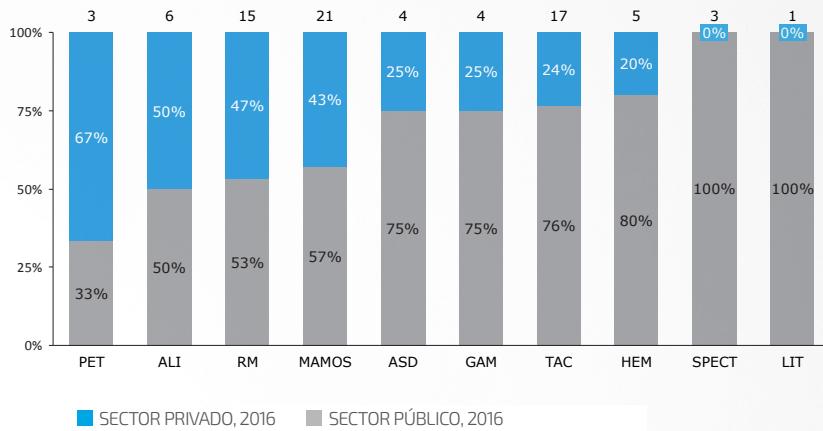


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 52% (501) de las camas privadas se ubican en 4 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Asturias



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computarizada.

Healthcare activity - Asturias

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
124.162 Ingresos	13.106	10,6%	-1,0pp
124.612 Altas	12.989	10,4%	-1,1pp
971.236 Estancias	126.080	13,0%	0,1pp
2.251.832 Consultas	284.711	12,6%	0,2pp
514.698 Urgencias	65.742	12,8%	0,6pp
92.808 Actos quirúrgicos	21.919	23,6%	0,4pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

BALEARIC ISLANDS



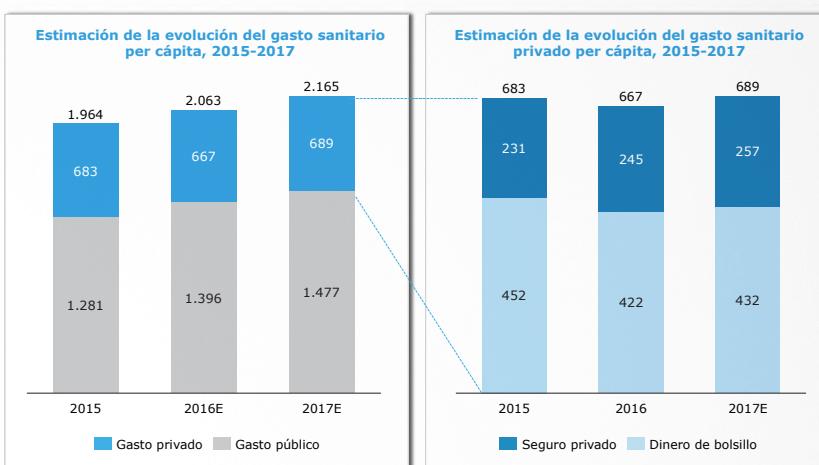
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Balearic Islands



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Balearic Islands



Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Baleares en el período 2010-2015 (13,85%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Balearic Islands



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Balearic Islands

- According to the 2018 Budget for the Balearic Islands, approximately 168 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Leaving aside the budget item "other healthcare services", collaboration agreements with specialist care institutions represent the largest percentage of the budget (23.8%), followed by agreements for ambulance services (14.4%) and special haemodialysis programmes (5.4%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2013-2018

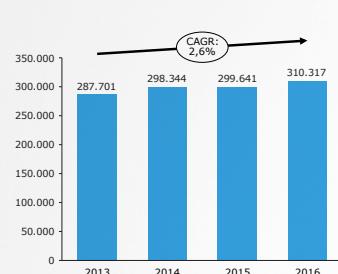
Concepto	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones de atención primaria:	2.337.629	590.749	1.200.000	1.000.000	1.029.147	1.060.327	0,6%
Conciertos atención primaria	2.280.103						0,0%
Servicios concertados con el programa de atención dental infantil	57.526	590.749	1.200.000	1.000.000	1.029.147	1.060.327	0,6%
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:	25.244.683	10.855.774	30.630.073	31.411.184	33.000.322	39.958.825	23,8%
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada	25.244.683	10.855.774	30.630.073	31.411.184	33.000.322	39.958.825	23,8%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	2.893.625	3.991.637	1.386.491	12.321.902	7.987.536	9.032.165	5,4%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis	2.817.052	3.968.673	1.377.362	6.604.938	2.801.320	3.525.505	2,1%
Club de diálisis	76.573	22.964	9.129	5.716.964	5.186.216	5.506.660	3,3%
Conciertos con centros de servicios de diagnóstico, tratamiento y terapias:	5.812.755	11.054.468	7.413.928	7.937.346	5.432.647	5.859.311	3,5%
Servicios asistenciales: Medisub CH			6.459	24.821	29.750	0	0,0%
Servicios concertados de terapias respiratorias	2.685.506	9.357.373	6.874.426	6.406.829	4.970.177	5.398.349	3,2%
Servicios concertados de resonancia nuclear magnética	2.058.021	559.437	348.987	534.131	390.104	378.115	0,2%
Otras técnicas de diagnóstico por la imagen	351.741	37.322	71.985	23.342	42.616	82.847	0,0%
Servicios asistenciales: oxigenoterapia	618.198	1.030.883	97.393	911.725	0	0	0,0%
Servicios asistenciales: aerosolterapia	99.289	69.453	14.678	36.498	0	0	0,0%
Conciertos para el transporte sanitario:	16.673.426	18.952.796	26.478.727	28.900.000	27.923.014	24.051.374	14,4%
Conciertos para el transporte sanitario terrestre	16.475.834	14.902.796	22.408.477	23.900.000	23.907.439	24.051.374	14,4%
Conciertos para el transporte sanitario aéreo	197.592	4.050.000	4.070.250	5.000.000	4.015.575	0	0,0%
Asistencia sanitaria prestada por terceros		2.932	283	89.378	19.219	18.563	0,0%
Asistencia sanitaria prestada por terceros		2.932	283	89.378	19.219	18.563	0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	69.461.654	105.293.680	86.942.642	88.260.166	86.043.943	87.578.907	52,3%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	69.461.654	105.293.680	86.942.642	88.260.166	86.043.943	87.578.907	52,3%
Total	122.423.772	150.742.036	154.052.144	169.919.976	161.435.828	167.559.472	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Illes Balears, 2013-2018.

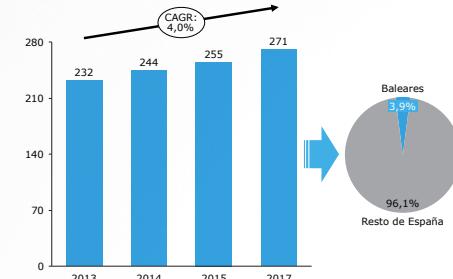
Nota: en algunos de los años no ha sido posible realizar comparaciones debido a modificaciones en el criterio de clasificación de los gastos o a no contar con el nivel de detalle suficiente.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Balearic Islands

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



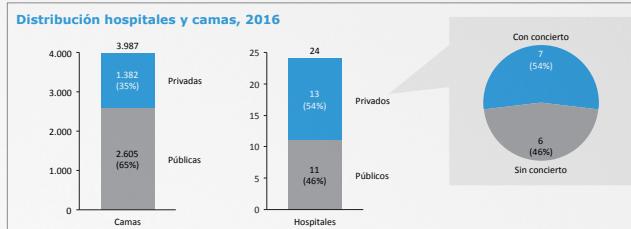
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Baleares ha registrado un incremento anual del 2,6% en el número de asegurados y del 4,0% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 3,9% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

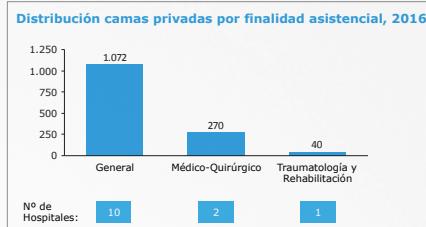
Distribution of hospitals and beds - Balearic Islands

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 54% de los hospitales y el 35% de las camas en Baleares

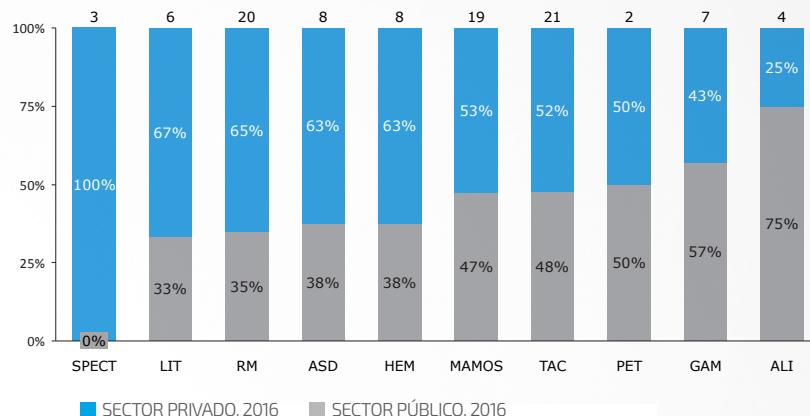


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 78% (1.072) de las camas privadas se ubican en 10 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Balearic Islands



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computarizada.

Healthcare activity - Balearic Islands

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
162.462 Ingresos	76.144	46,9%	-1,7pp
170.925 Altas	83.875	49,1%	1,2pp
1.011.594 Estancias	320.678	31,7%	2,1pp
2.648.446 Consultas	1.166.438	44,0%	2,1pp
831.015 Urgencias	362.898	45,5%	2,5pp
123.912 Actos quirúrgicos	56.425	43,7%	-2,7pp

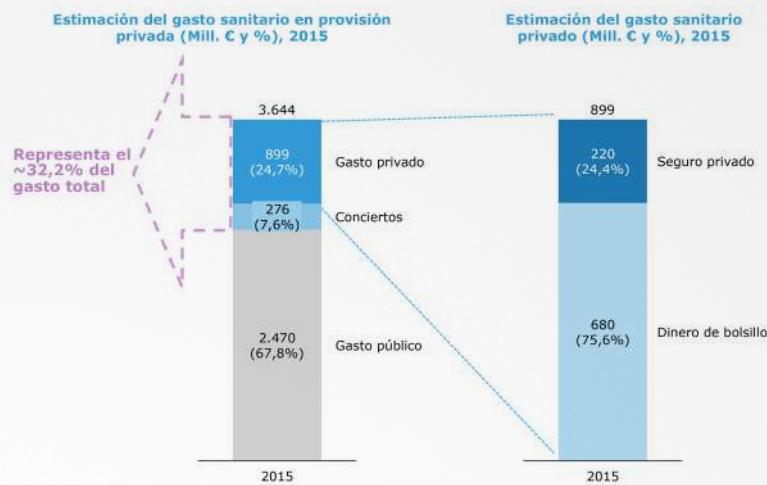
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

CANARY ISLANDS



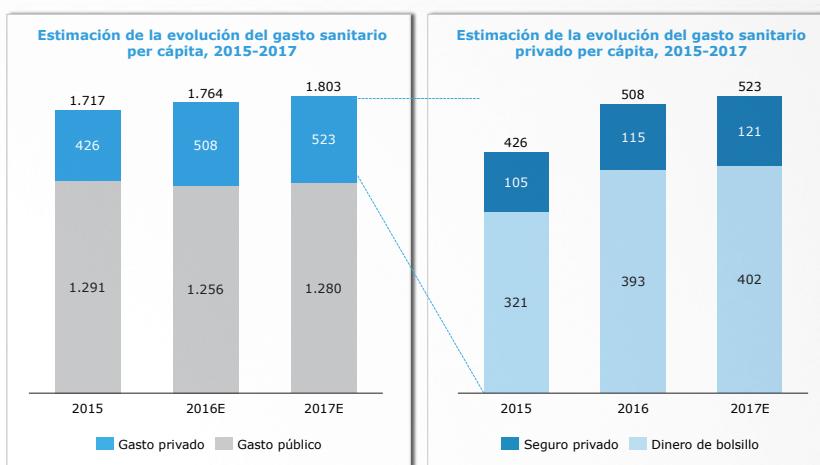
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Canary Islands



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Canary Islands



Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Canarias en el período 2010-2015 (1,44%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Canary Islands



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Canary Islands

- According to the 2018 Budget for the Canary Islands, approximately 218 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements with private entities represent the largest percentage of the budget (60.0%), followed by agreements for special haemodialysis programmes (12.9%) and for MRI and nuclear medicine (8.7%).

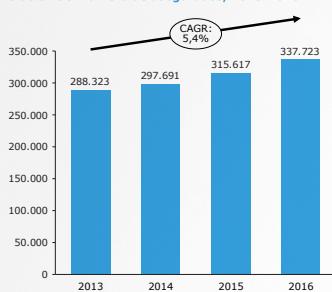
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010–2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones cerradas:	147.484.322	133.756.048	133.412.781	132.662.781	134.985.064	137.408.212	133.408.212	135.408.212	144.879.553	66,5%
Comunidades autónomas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.000	0,0%
Entes territoriales	14.602.897	13.449.919	13.109.166	13.109.166	13.746.093	13.746.093	13.746.093	13.746.093	13.979.076	6,4%
Entidades privadas	132.577.439	119.917.344	119.914.830	119.164.830	120.849.186	123.272.334	119.272.334	121.272.334	130.745.915	60,0%
Entidades privadas, prod. farm. dispensación ambulatoria	268.232	357.920	357.920	357.920	358.920	358.920	358.920	358.920	104.562	0,0%
Mutuas de accidentes de trabajo	35.754	30.865	30.865	30.865	30.865	30.865	30.865	30.865	30.865	0,0%
Conciertos programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	25.640.721	20.581.223	20.702.550	23.374.107	25.942.141	26.765.221	26.765.221	26.765.221	28.147.390	12,9%
Hemodiálisis en centros hospitalarios	8.907.460	7.679.224	7.579.508	5.679.527	7.875.578	5.543.807	5.543.807	5.543.807	6.397.549	2,9%
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios	7.115.103	5.771.265	5.904.699	6.901.504	6.403.680	9.080.370	9.080.370	9.080.370	9.377.760	4,3%
Club de dialísis	9.618.158	7.130.734	7.218.343	10.793.076	11.662.883	12.141.044	12.141.044	12.141.044	12.372.081	5,7%
Asistencia concertada centros, diagnóstico y/o tratamiento y programas especiales oxigenoterapia:	45.647.752	46.739.072	44.994.761	45.104.579	44.915.033	42.442.403	42.442.403	42.442.403	40.919.981	18,8%
Oxigenoterapia en domicilio	4.645.206	5.410.166	5.358.383	5.395.443	5.430.805	6.916.042	6.916.042	6.916.042	8.218.555	3,8%
Conciertos resonancia magnética y medicina nuclear	17.678.968	17.333.600	17.257.999	17.330.757	17.023.551	20.254.684	20.254.684	19.061.271	8,7%	
TAC	185.191	185.191	185.191	185.191	185.191	191	191	191	0	0,0%
Conciertos para rehabilitación-fisioterapia	13.035.926	13.588.451	13.577.451	13.577.451	13.655.749	13.655.749	13.655.749	11.743.944	12.296.853	5,6%
Otras servicios especiales	10.102.461	10.221.664	8.615.737	8.615.737	8.615.737	1.615.737	1.615.737	1.615.737	1.288.422	0,6%
Conciertos para logopedia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.911.805	54.880
Conciertos por el programa especial de transporte:	264	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	227.719	0,1%
Traslados de enfermos con otros medios de transporte	264	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	1.693	227.719	0,1%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	6.664.974	8.036.219	7.602.912	8.439.530	8.805.196	7.962.114	3.295.173	3.295.173	3.727.181	1,7%
Reintegro gastos asistencia sanitaria	1.867.470	550.846	228.346	228.346	240.247	231.213	231.213	231.213	489.823	0,2%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	2.618.770	2.461.586	2.539.189	2.834.095	3.564.258	3.063.960	3.063.960	3.063.960	3.237.358	1,5%
Convenios con universidades: plazas vinculadas	2.178.734	5.023.787	4.835.377	5.377.089	5.000.691	4.666.941	0	0	0	0,0%
Total	225.438.033	209.114.255	206.714.697	209.582.690	214.649.127	214.579.643	205.912.702	207.912.702	217.901.824	100%

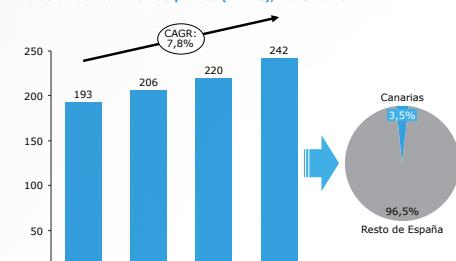
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Canary Islands

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016

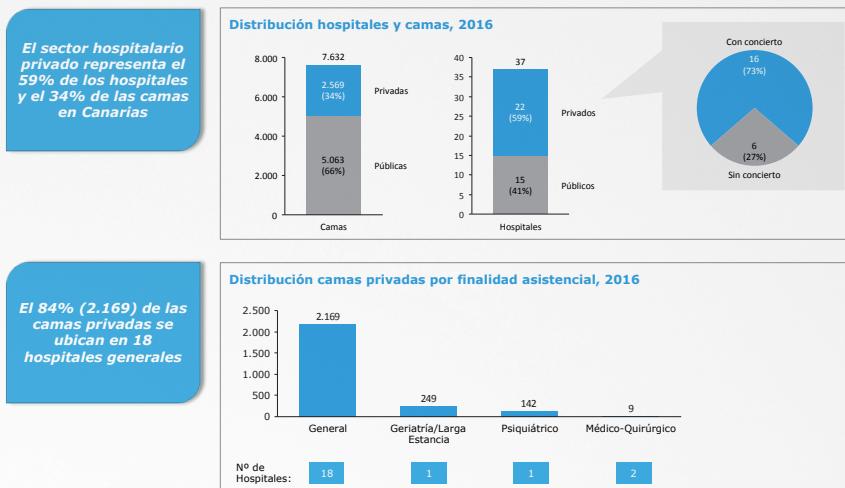


Canarias ha registrado un incremento anual del 5,4% en el número de asegurados y del 7,8% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 3,5% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

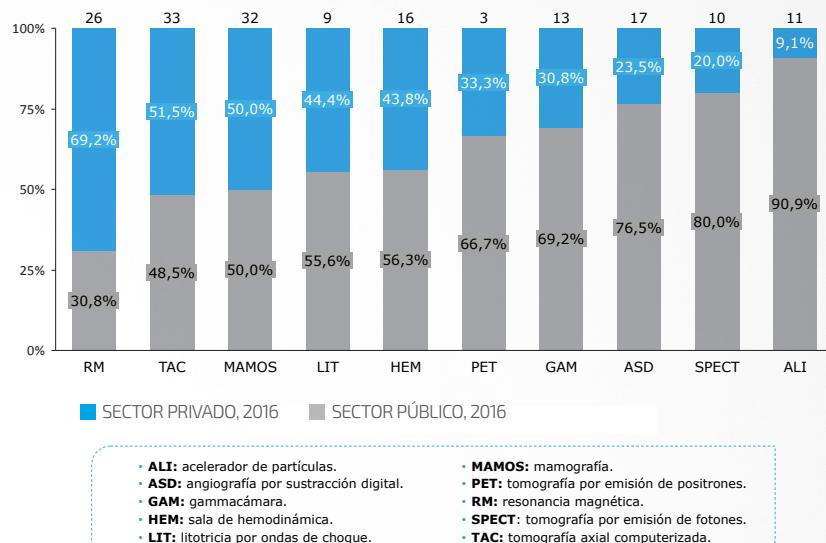
Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Canary Islands



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

High-technology equipment - Canary Islands



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

Healthcare activity - Canary Islands

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
204.679 Ingresos	85.973	42,0%	0,5pp
201.657 Altas	83.127	41,2%	0,0pp
1.993.377 Estancias	718.462	36,0%	-0,9pp
4.365.117 Consultas	1.229.684	28,2%	1,0pp
1.057.886 Urgencias	451.262	42,7%	0,9pp
169.330 Actos quirúrgicos	83.626	49,4%	0,6pp

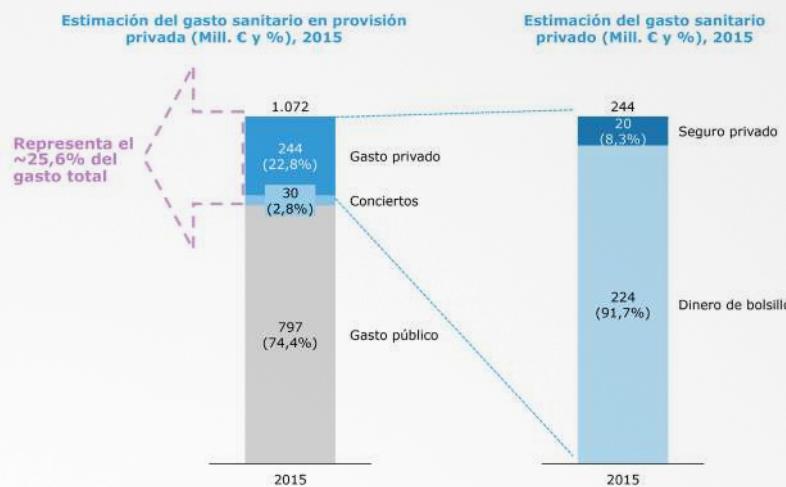
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

CANTABRIA



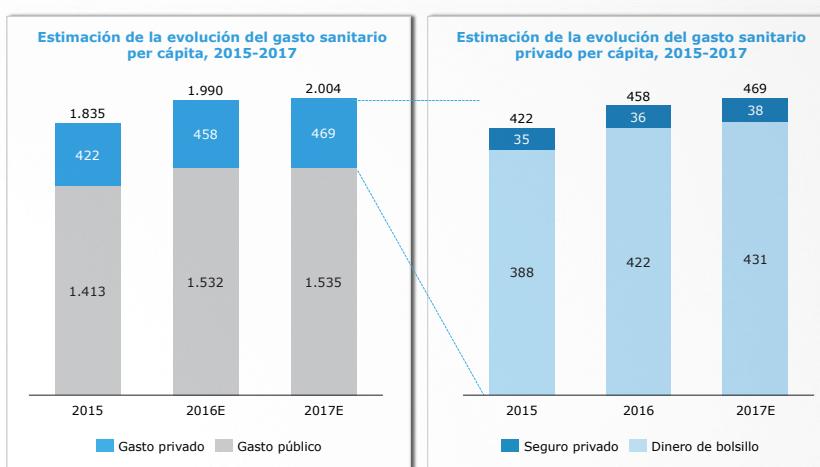
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Cantabria



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Cantabria

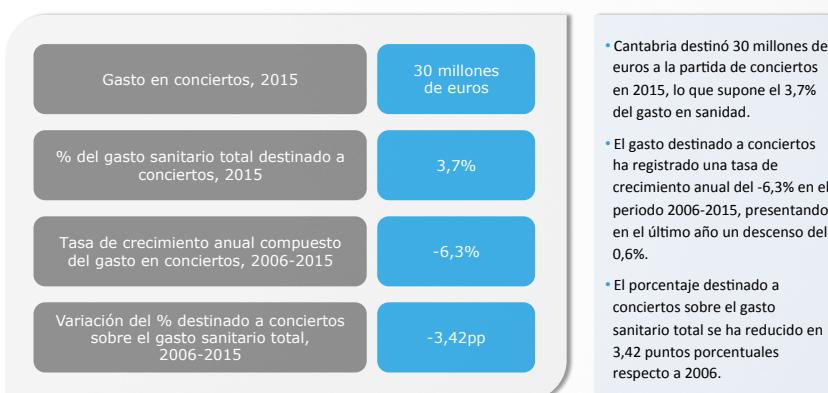


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Cantabria en el periodo 2010-2015 (10,75%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Cantabria



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Cantabria

- According to the 2018 Draft Budget for Cantabria, approximately 17 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for specialist care with private entities represent the largest percentage of the budget (46.4%), followed by agreements for special haemodialysis programmes (22.6%) and for home treatments of respiratory failure (19.4%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010–2018

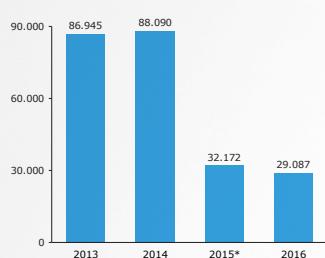
Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones de atención primaria:					128.000	128.000	145.000	146.000	146.000	0,9%
Con entes territoriales					103.000	103.000	120.000	120.000	120.000	0,7%
Con entidades privadas					25.000	25.000	25.000	26.000	26.000	0,2%
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:				10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	7.700.000	46,4%
Con entidades privadas				10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	7.700.000	46,4%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:					3.780.000	3.750.000	3.750.000	3.750.000	3.750.000	22,6%
Club de diálisis					3.000.000	2.940.000	2.900.000	2.900.000	3.000.000	18,1%
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios					780.000	810.000	850.000	850.000	750.000	4,5%
Conciertos con centros de servicio o diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:					4.085.500	4.163.000	4.566.000	4.141.000	3.776.715	22,8%
Terapia de la insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio					3.693.000	3.830.000	4.200.000	3.780.000	3.220.000	19,4%
Conciertos para técnicas de diagnóstico por imagen					192.500	171.000	169.000	164.000	194.715	1,2%
Otros servicios especiales					200.000	162.000	197.000	197.000	362.000	2,2%
Conciertos para el programa especial de transporte:					9.187.500	9.187.500	9.239.500	3.220.016	7.500	0,0%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias					9.180.000	9.180.000	9.232.000	3.212.516		0,0%
Traslado de enfermos con otros medios de transporte						7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:					1.858.000	1.538.000	1.440.000	1.305.000	1.214.538	7,3%
Reintegro de gastos					388.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	1,8%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria					20.000	18.000	20.000	30.000	49.538	0,3%
Convenio con universidades: plazas vinculadas					1.450.000	1.220.000	1.120.000	960.000	850.000	5,1%
Reintegro de gastos a mutuas de accidente de trabajo								15.000	15.000	0,1%
Total	30.930.672	35.277.402	27.459.852	28.646.076	29.039.000	28.766.500	29.140.500	22.562.016	16.594.753	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Cantabria, 2010–2018.

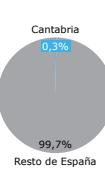
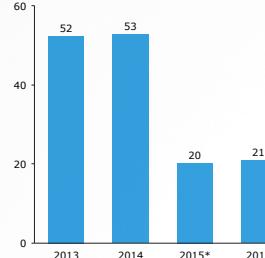
Nota: en algunos de los años no ha sido posible realizar comparaciones debido a modificaciones en el criterio de clasificación de los gastos o a no contar con el nivel de detalle suficiente.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Cantabria

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013–2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013–2016



Cantabria cuenta con 29.087 asegurados y registra un volumen de primas de 21 millones de euros, lo que representa el 0,3% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

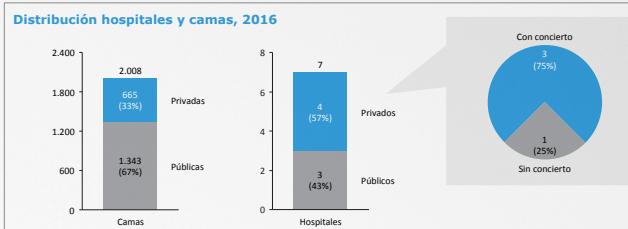
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013–2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

*: el descenso en el número de asegurados y volumen de primas se produce como consecuencia del cambio de metodología utilizada por ICEA en relación a las compañías aseguradoras analizadas.

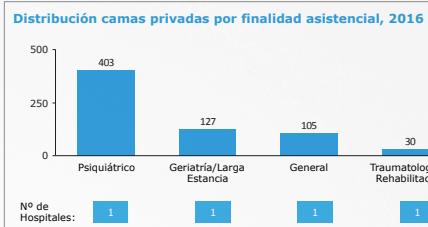
Distribution of hospitals and beds - Cantabria

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 57% de los hospitales y el 33% de las camas en Cantabria

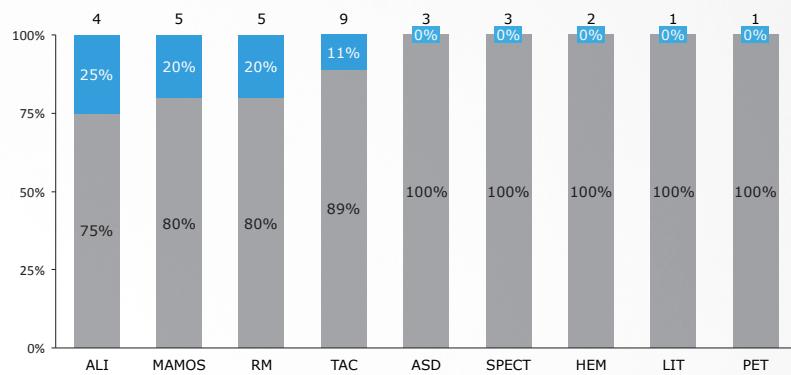


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 61% (403) de las camas privadas se ubican en 1 hospital psiquiátrico



High-technology equipment - Cantabria



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Cantabria

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
60.982 Ingresos	7.915	13,0%	0,1pp
61.057 Altas	7.908	13,0%	0,1pp
572.025 Estancias	191.275	33,4%	-1,2pp
923.703 Consultas	20.253	2,2%	0,2pp
357.064 Urgencias	7.452	9,7%	0,1pp
39.940 Actos quirúrgicos	34.699	18,7%	1,4pp

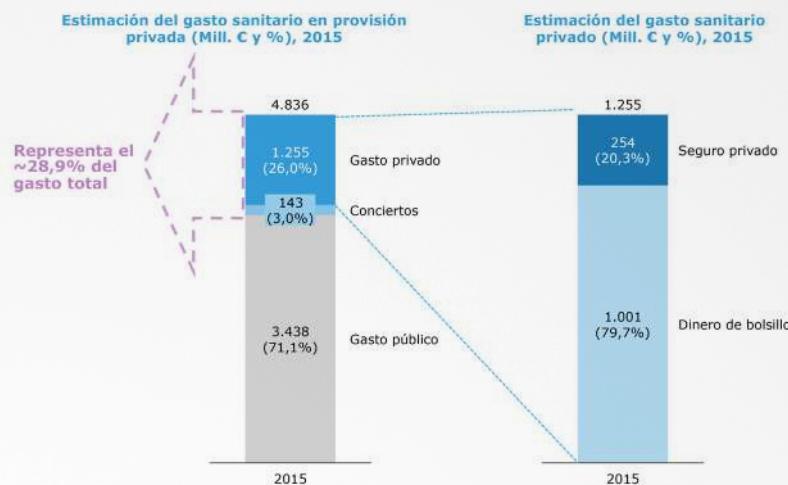
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

CASTILLA Y LEÓN



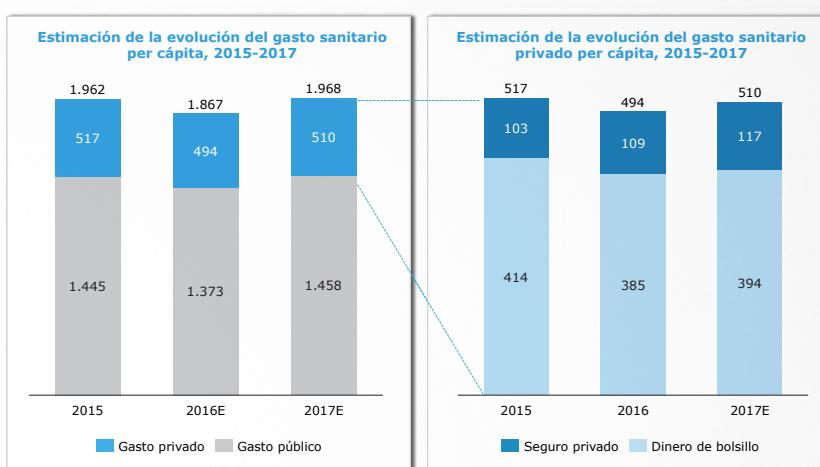
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Castilla y León



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Castilla y León

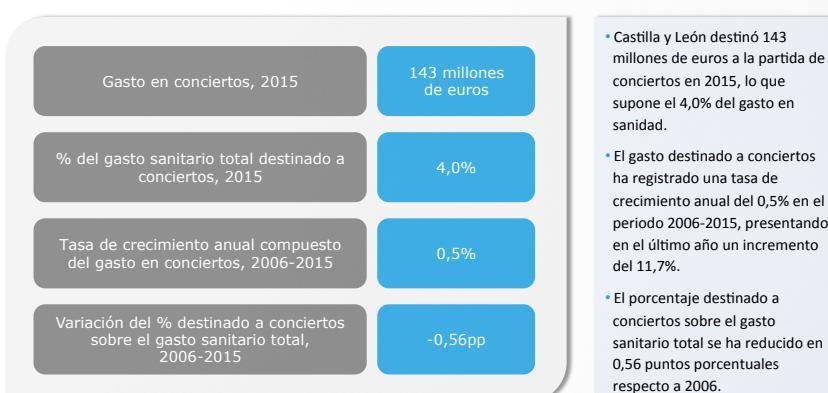


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Castilla y León en el periodo 2010-2015 (1.86%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Castilla y León



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare - Castilla y León

- According to the 2018 Budget for Castilla y León, approximately 143 million euros are allocated to healthcare services using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for the special transport programme represent the largest percentage of the budget (46.5%), followed by agreements for specialist care with private entities (25.7%).

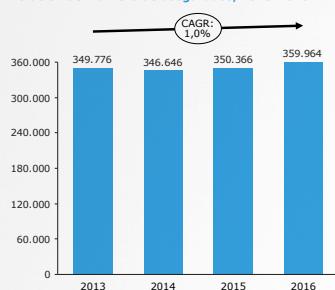
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Concertos instituciones atención especializada:	49.676.912	49.676.912	48.546.474	43.796.175	38.683.938	39.360.259	36.259.822	36.259.822	36.850.606	25,7%
Con entes territoriales	852.130	852.130	809.950	733.653	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%
Con entidades privadas	48.824.782	48.824.782	47.736.524	43.062.522	38.683.938	39.360.259	36.259.822	36.259.822	36.850.606	25,7%
Concertos programas especiales hemodiálisis:	12.678.514	12.678.514	11.623.167	11.200.462	8.842.078	9.006.541	8.290.521	8.290.521	8.468.767	5,9%
Hemodiálisis en centros hospitalarios	32.040	32.040	30.156	30.156	8.842.078	9.006.541	8.290.521	8.290.521	8.468.767	5,9%
Club de diálisis	9.803.483	9.803.483	8.931.287	8.752.661	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios	2.842.991	2.842.991	2.661.724	2.417.645	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%
Concertos con centros o servicios de diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	28.422.446	28.422.446	26.215.402	23.588.560	24.587.049	25.049.383	23.057.956	23.057.956	23.553.702	16,4%
Para litotritoras renales extracorpóreas	565.947	565.947	511.007	464.147	3.235	3.291	3.029	3.029	3.094	0,0%
Terapia insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio oxigenoterapia	7.662.383	7.662.383	7.165.505	6.514.161	8.770.274	8.928.138	8.218.350	8.218.350	8.395.045	5,9%
Terapia insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio aerosolterapia	360.239	360.239	326.113	295.491	597.244	609.367	560.923	560.923	572.983	0,4%
Terapia insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio otras terapias	4.671.014	4.671.014	4.264.533	3.873.901	6.669.109	6.799.822	6.259.235	6.259.235	6.393.808	4,5%
Para técnicas diagnósticoImagen resonancia nuclear magnética	8.654.594	8.654.594	7.819.952	6.732.978	1.867.912	1.902.469	1.751.223	1.751.223	1.788.875	1,2%
Para técnicas diagnósticoImagen TAC	714.489	714.489	662.019	568.542	97.266	98.968	91.100	91.100	93.059	0,1%
Para técnicas diagnósticoImagen otros	879.562	879.562	820.773	705.208	1.052.251	1.070.244	985.160	985.160	1.006.341	0,7%
Para rehabilitación-fisioterapia	3.729.680	3.729.680	3.509.954	3.404.305	3.100.439	3.163.067	2.911.602	2.911.602	2.974.201	2,1%
Otros servicios especiales	1.184.538	1.184.538	1.135.546	1.029.827	2.429.319	2.474.017	2.277.334	2.277.334	2.326.296	1,6%
Concertos para el programa especial transporte:	53.858.212	56.439.307	53.687.911	50.559.333	55.508.726	57.826.876	57.826.876	58.314.248	66.579.048	46,5%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias	48.346.773	50.519.308	48.054.348	46.046.091	51.495.784	53.813.934	53.813.934	54.261.177	62.315.148	43,5%
Traslados de enfermos. Otros medios de transporte	5.511.439	5.919.999	5.633.563	4.513.242	4.012.942	4.012.942	4.012.942	4.053.071	4.263.900	3,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	7.092.574	7.092.574	6.844.130	6.202.254	7.388.988	7.456.737	7.219.826	7.219.826	7.835.632	5,5%
Reintegro de gastos de asistencia sanitaria	382.889	382.889	366.249	332.335	68.906	70.243	64.600	64.600	578.060	0,4%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	854.975	854.975	842.759	763.371	2.854.233	2.909.035	2.677.767	2.677.767	2.735.338	1,9%
Convenios con universidades. Plazas vinculadas	5.854.710	5.854.710	5.635.122	5.106.548	4.465.849	4.477.459	4.477.459	4.477.459	4.522.234	3,2%
Total	151.728.658	154.309.753	146.917.084	135.346.784	135.010.779	138.699.796	132.655.001	133.142.373	143.287.755	100%

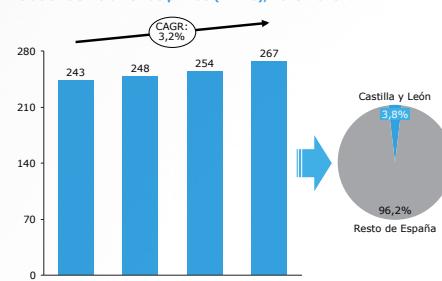
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla y León, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Castilla y León

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



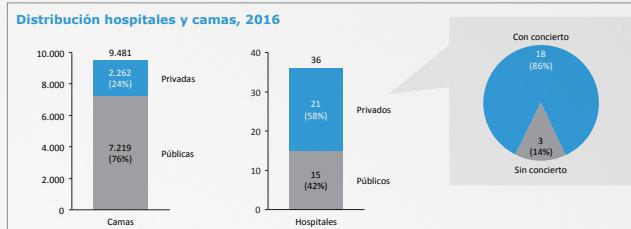
Castilla y León ha registrado un incremento anual del 1,0% en el número de asegurados y del 3,2% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 3,8% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Castilla y León

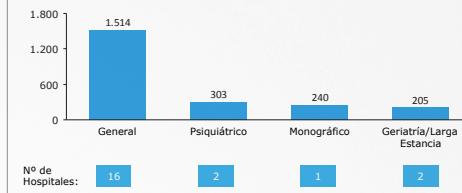
El sector hospitalario privado representa el 58% de los hospitales y el 24% de las camas en Castilla y León



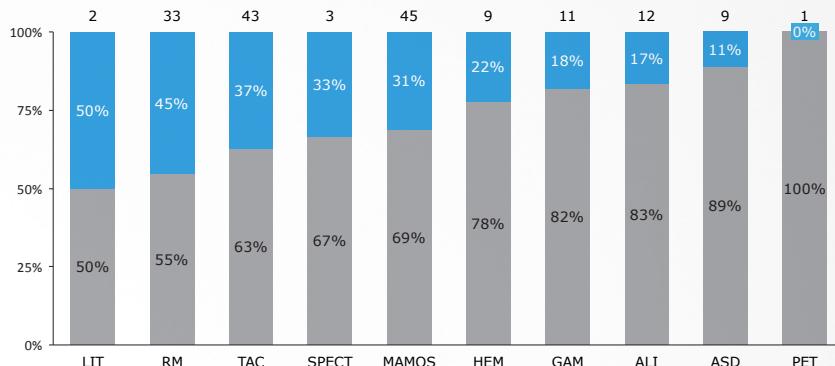
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 67% (1.514) de las camas privadas se ubican en 16 hospitales generales

Distribución camas privadas por finalidad asistencial, 2016



High-technology equipment - Castilla y León



■ PRIVATE SECTOR, 2016 ■ PUBLIC SECTOR, 2016

- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.

Healthcare activity - Castilla y León

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
283.296 Ingresos	37.416	13,2%	0,7pp
287.130 Altas	40.982	14,3%	-1,1pp
2.195.384 Estancias	443.125	20,2%	-0,4pp
4.936.917 Consultas	533.381	10,8%	1,5pp
1.197.788 Urgencias	206.057	17,2%	0,6pp
242.892 Actos quirúrgicos	38.012	15,6%	1,8pp

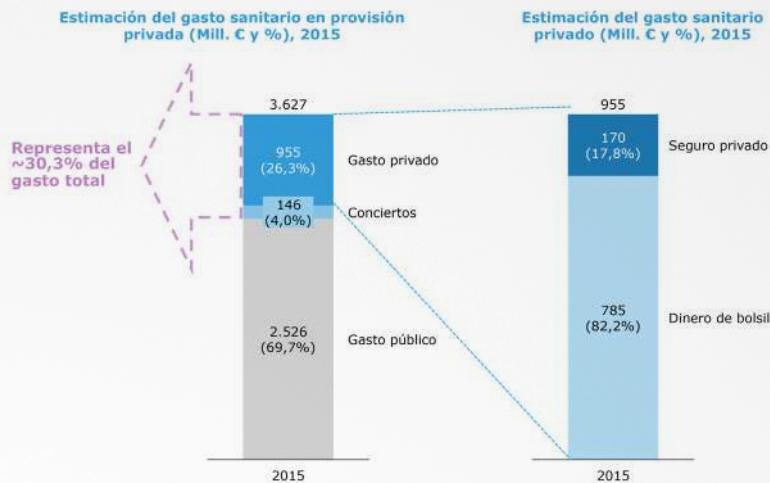
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

CASTILLA-LA MANCHA



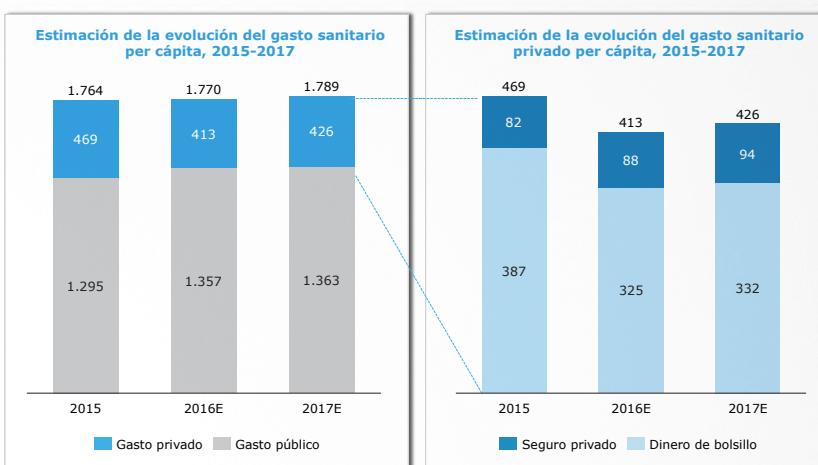
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Castilla-La Mancha



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Castilla-La Mancha

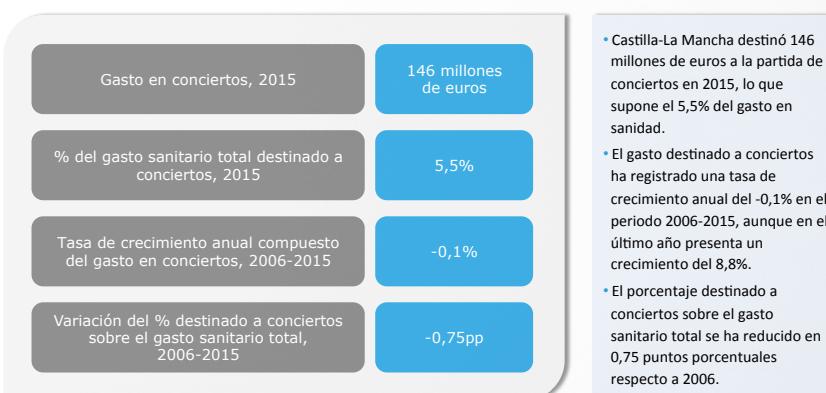


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Castilla-La Mancha en el periodo 2010-2015 (5,50%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Castilla-La Mancha



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Castilla-La Mancha

- According to the 2018 Draft Budget for Castilla-La Mancha, approximately 119 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for the special transport programme represent the largest percentage of the budget (58.2%), followed by agreements for respiratory failure (10.7%) and special haemodialysis programmes (10.3%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2015-2018

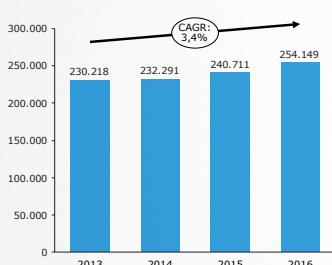
Concepto	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Procedimientos de hospitalización:	2.166.110	1.994.990	1.932.540	1.563.320	1,3%
Hospitalización de media y larga estancia	597.450	563.870	529.450	211.570	0,2%
Hospitalización salud mental	1.355.240	1.355.240	1.355.240	1.305.560	1,1%
Otros procedimientos de hospitalización	213.420	75.880	47.850	46.190	0,0%
Procedimientos quirúrgicos:	12.569.830	12.569.830	11.369.830	10.186.360	8,5%
Generales	4.811.05	4.811.050	4.411.050	3.951.910	3,3%
Cirugía cardiaca	7.758,78	7.758.780	6.958.780	6.234.450	5,2%
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:	3.705.670	3.699.780	3.701.940	3.859.680	3,2%
Endoscopia	15.150	15.150	15.150	165.970	0,1%
Ultrasonido	123.380	123.380	123.380	375.390	0,3%
Tomografía computerizada	68.390	68.390	68.390	235.680	0,2%
Resonancia magnética	2.494.630	2.494.630	2.494.630	2.315.940	1,9%
Medicina nuclear	598.200	592.310	592.310	394.840	0,3%
Radiología especial	204.340	204.340	206.500	217.860	0,2%
Otros procedimientos diagnósticos	201.580	201.580	201.580	154.000	0,1%
Conciertos por programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	13.233.380	13.233.380	13.033.380	12.304.280	10,3%
Centros hospitalarios				184.450	0,2%
Club diálisis	10.669.130	10.669.130	10.469.130	9.466.920	7,9%
Hemodiálisis domiciliaria	2.564.250	2.564.250	2.564.250	2.652.910	2,2%
Conciertos con centros de diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	20.382.250	20.382.250	20.082.250	19.167.890	16,1%
Procedimientos de radioterapia	4.872.960	4.872.960	4.872.960	4.774.430	4,0%
Otros gastos de terapias oncológicas	43.900	43.900	43.900	81.040	0,1%
FIV - Fecundación in Vitro	693.790	693.790	693.790	1.053.750	0,9%
Rehabilitación-fisioterapia	14.140	14.140	14.140	15.250	0,0%
Foniatria-logopedia	170.870	170.870	170.870	323.280	0,3%
Litotricia renal extracorpórea	25.560	25.560	25.560	62.560	0,1%
Otros procedimientos terapéuticos	91.410	91.410	91.410	78.760	0,1%
Terapias respiratorias	14.469.620	14.469.620	14.169.620	12.778.820	10,7%
Conciertos programa especial de transporte:	68.931.790	68.885.490	70.644.800	69.439.050	58,2%
Transporte sanitario terrestre	61.610.800	61.623.810	63.323.810	63.323.810	53,1%
Transporte sanitario aéreo	7.320.990	7.261.680	7.320.990	5.995.890	5,0%
Otro transporte sanitario				119.350	0,1%
Servicios concertados para colaboración:	2.310.110	2.201.330	2.164.920	2.725.600	2,3%
Reintegro gastos de asistencia sanitaria	261.470	261.470	261.470	332.110	0,3%
Convenios con universidades: plazas vinculadas	206.750	153.050	153.050	164.980	0,1%
Acuerdos con entes territoriales para la prestación de asistencia sanitaria	1.841.890	1.786.810	1.750.400	1.539.830	1,3%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria				688.680	0,6%
Total	123.299.140	122.967.050	122.929.660	119.246.180	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla-La Mancha, 2015-2018.

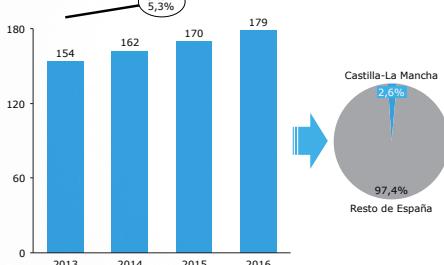
Nota: en algunos de los años no ha sido posible realizar comparaciones debido a modificaciones en el criterio de clasificación de los gastos o a no contar con el nivel de detalle suficiente.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Castilla-La Mancha

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



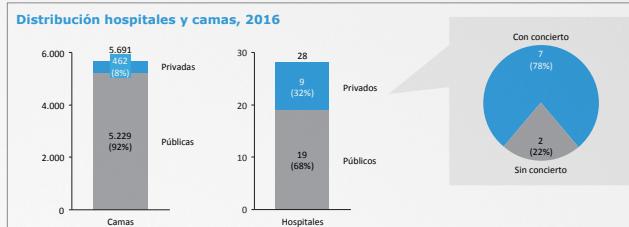
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Castilla-La Mancha ha registrado un incremento anual del 3,4% en el número de asegurados y del 5,3% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 2,6% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Castilla-La Mancha

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 32% de los hospitales y el 8% de las camas en Castilla-La Mancha

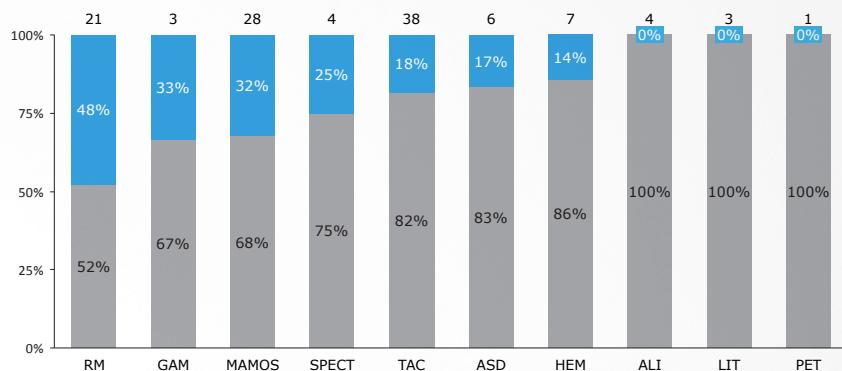


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 51% (234) de las camas privadas se ubican en 5 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Castilla-La Mancha



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Castilla-La Mancha

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
189.994 Ingresos	16.240	8,5%	0,4pp
190.283 Altas	16.228	8,5%	0,6pp
-0,3 1.357.833 Estancias	61.659	4,5%	0,2pp
3.893.585 Consultas	442.604	11,4%	0,1pp
1.028.852 Urgencias	133.824	13,0%	0,6pp
152.019 Actos quirúrgicos	23.083	15,2%	-0,3pp

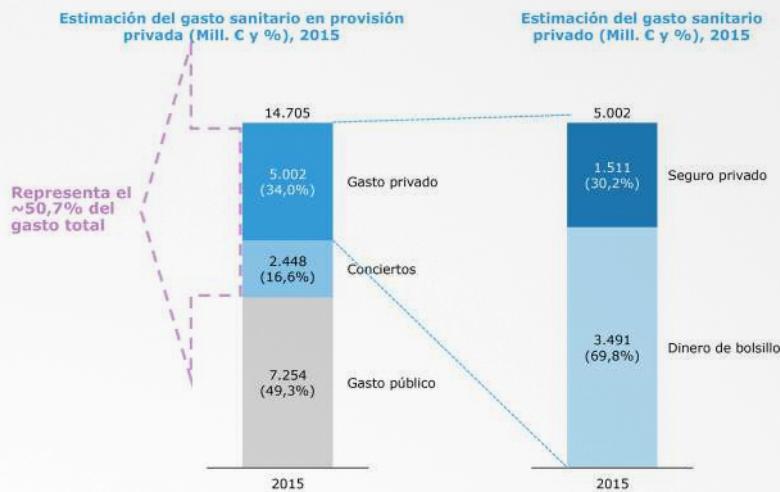
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

CATALONIA



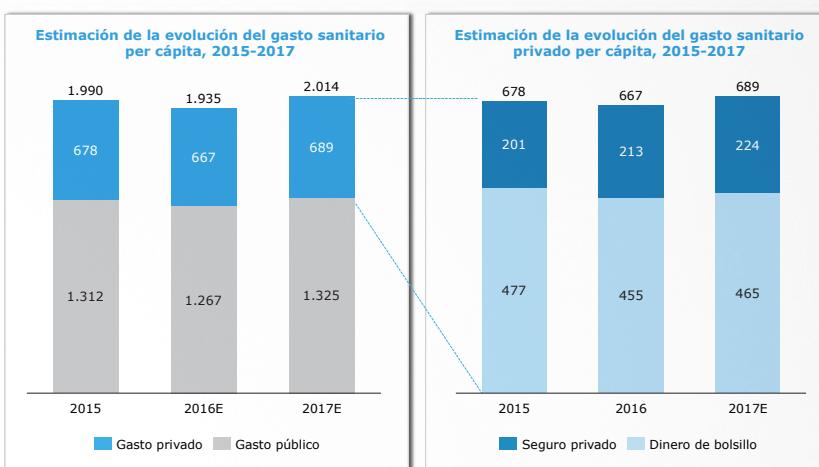
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Catalonia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Catalonia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Cataluña en el período 2010-2015 (11,08%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Catalonia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Catalonia

- Catalonia has extended its 2017 budget until the 2018 budget comes into force. Thus, the 2018 budget remains the same as last year's, with 4.823 billion euros allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Acute hospital in-patient care represents the largest percentage of the budget (52.9%), followed by hospital out-patient services (13.8%) and mental healthcare (8.9%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010-2018

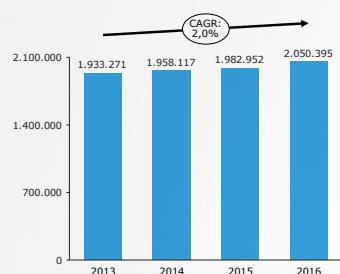
Concepto	2010	2011	2012-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2018 (%)
Equipos de atención primaria	302.618.000	281.041.000	279.500.000	269.519.014	276.497.000	283.442.355	280.000.000	280.000.000	5,8%
Medicación hospitalaria de dispensación ambulatoria	314.888.500	400.893.116	392.513.944	370.493.912	380.500.000	390.305.515	666.108.185	666.108.185	13,8%
Atención a la salud mental	346.880.000	321.697.000	319.900.000	327.359.466	330.633.000	341.577.316	430.000.000	430.000.000	8,9%
Atención a la insuficiencia renal	95.800.000	88.855.000	88.400.000	96.773.037	97.741.000	98.950.050	106.400.000	106.400.000	2,2%
Rehabilitación	36.100.000	33.374.000	33.200.000	26.214.260	26.476.000	26.551.362	26.500.000	26.500.000	0,5%
Oxigenoterapia	32.250.000	29.954.000	29.800.000	32.977.054	33.307.000	33.695.996	36.000.000	36.000.000	0,7%
Atención hospitalaria de agudos	2.948.344.500	2.739.119.688	2.709.166.842	2.528.942.882	2.548.185.000	2.585.382.953	2.552.614.674	2.552.614.674	52,9%
Atención sociosanitaria	369.500.000	342.822.000	341.000.000	351.047.399	354.558.000	361.622.400	354.500.000	354.500.000	7,3%
Otros servicios de atención especializada	30.580.000	22.834.000	22.700.000	18.911.403	19.101.000	19.581.934	13.600.000	13.600.000	0,3%
Transporte sanitario	315.250.000	291.512.000	290.400.000	293.575.038	298.285.000	300.123.741	286.385.326	286.385.326	5,9%
Atención primaria (ICS)	28.954.000	27.800.000	27.050.000	22.858.400	31.360.000	31.560.000	31.360.000	31.360.000	0,7%
Atención especializada (ICS)	21.667.800	29.200.000	28.950.000	32.500.000	33.900.000	33.940.000	39.775.000	39.775.000	0,8%
Total	4.842.832.800	4.609.101.804	4.562.580.786	4.371.171.865	4.430.543.000	4.506.733.622	4.823.243.185	4.823.243.185	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Generalitat de Catalunya, 2010-2018.

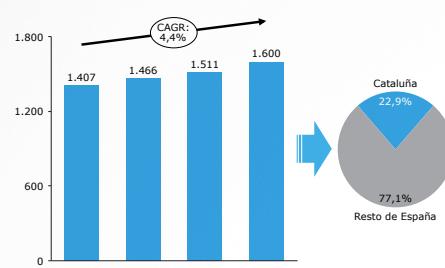
*: Cataluña ha prorrogado los presupuestos de 2017 hasta que entren en vigor los correspondientes a 2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Catalonia

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016

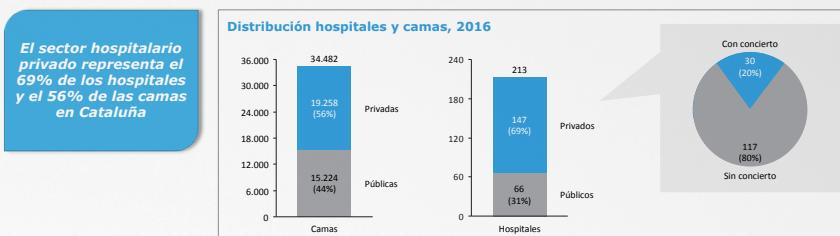


Cataluña ha registrado un incremento anual del 2,0% en el número de asegurados y del 4,4% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 22,9% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

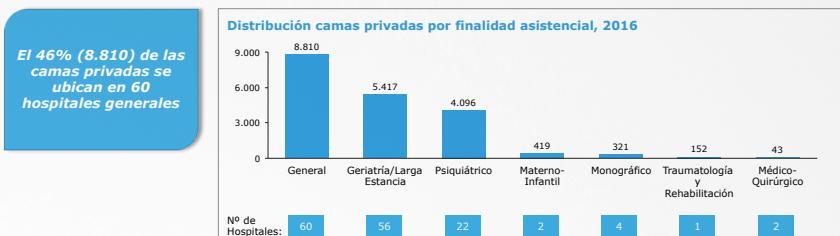
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Catalonia

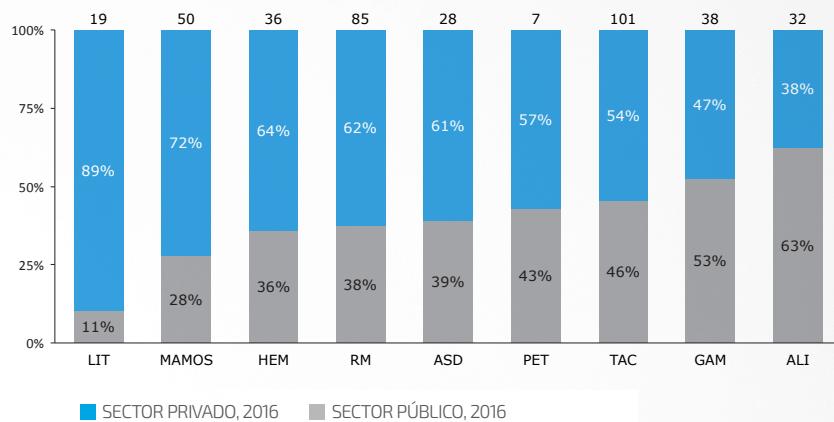


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

High-technology equipment - Catalonia



- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
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- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Catalonia

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
963.021 Ingresos	215.717	22,4%	-1,6pp
956.403 Altas	212.321	22,2%	-1,3pp
8.651.019 Estancias	813.196	9,4%	-0,1pp
14.495.226 Consultas	2.275.750	15,7%	-0,4pp
4.704.704 Urgencias	917.417	19,5%	-0,3pp
1.013.054 Actos quirúrgicos	253.264	25,0%	-0,1pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

REGION OF VALENCIA



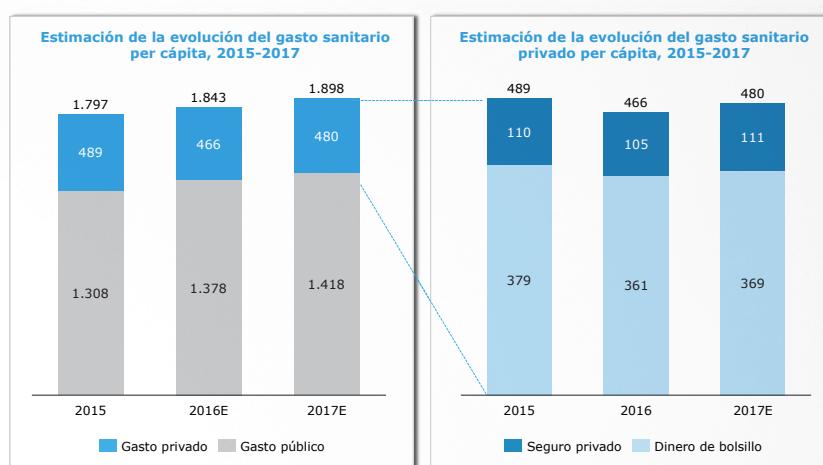
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Region of Valencia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Region of Valencia

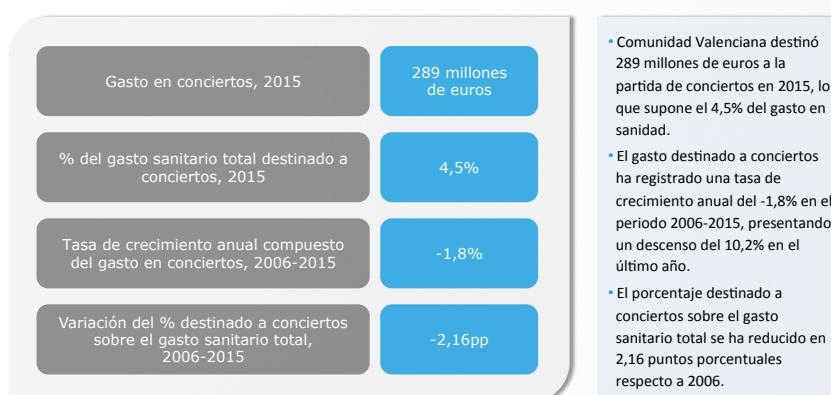


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Comunidad Valenciana en el periodo 2010-2015 (14,99%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Region of Valencia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Region of Valencia

- According to the 2018 Budget for the Region of Valencia, approximately 487 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements with hospital centres represent the largest percentage of the budget (63.3%), followed by agreements for specialist care (26.6%) and haemodialysis services (7.5%).

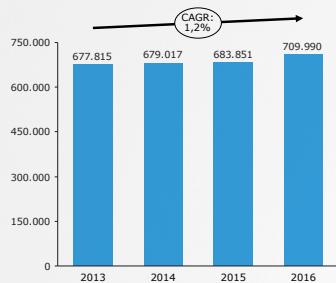
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos asistencia sanitaria centros no hospitalarios				2.383.500	1.185.510	2.777.080	3.975.040	3.975.040	4.434.960	0,9%
Conciertos con centros hospitalarios	56.928.000	56.928.000	56.471.000	199.792.500	283.794.650	220.230.000	292.068.570	294.943.390	308.230.280	63,3%
Conciertos con servicios de hemodiálisis	64.760.000	64.760.000	63.760.000	19.862.500	6.879.760	48.755.440	33.465.710	33.465.710	36.360.900	7,5%
Asistencia concertada con especialistas	68.540.180	68.540.180	67.540.180	50.053.500	20.447.010	91.453.820	120.878.260	120.878.680	129.794.950	26,6%
Otros servicios	82.801.820	55.498.820	55.498.820	95.666.380	78.558.400	2.866.170	3.721.720	3.748.190	8.256.260	1,7%
Total	273.030.000	245.727.000	243.270.000	367.758.380	390.865.330	366.082.510	454.109.300	457.011.010	487.077.350	100%

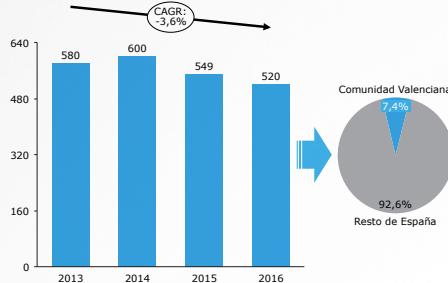
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Valenciana, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Region of Valencia

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



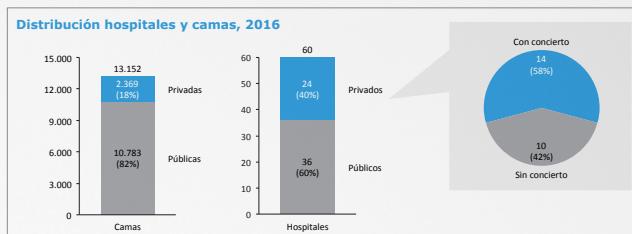
La Comunidad Valenciana ha alcanzado un incremento anual del 1,2% en el número de asegurados en el periodo 2013-2016, mientras que ha registrado un descenso del 3,6% en el volumen de primas en el mismo periodo, representando el 7,4% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Region of Valencia

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 40% de los hospitales y el 18% de las camas en la Comunidad Valenciana

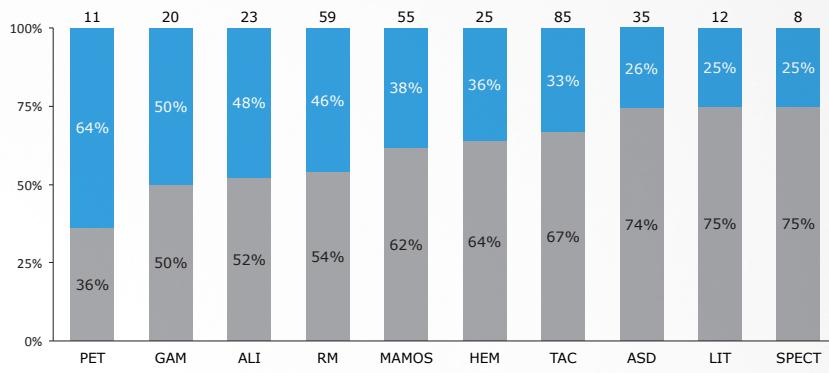


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 74% (1.758) de las camas privadas se ubican en 17 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Region of Valencia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
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- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Region of Valencia

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
545.875 Ingresos	104.907	19,2%	-0,4pp
550.997 Altas	104.662	19,0%	-0,7pp
3.138.440 Estancias	360.798	11,5%	-0,6pp
9.713.292 Consultas	1.048.400	10,8%	0,0pp
2.850.172 Urgencias	593.242	20,8%	0,0pp
518.165 Actos quirúrgicos	112.297	21,7%	0,4pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concierto sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

EXTREMADURA



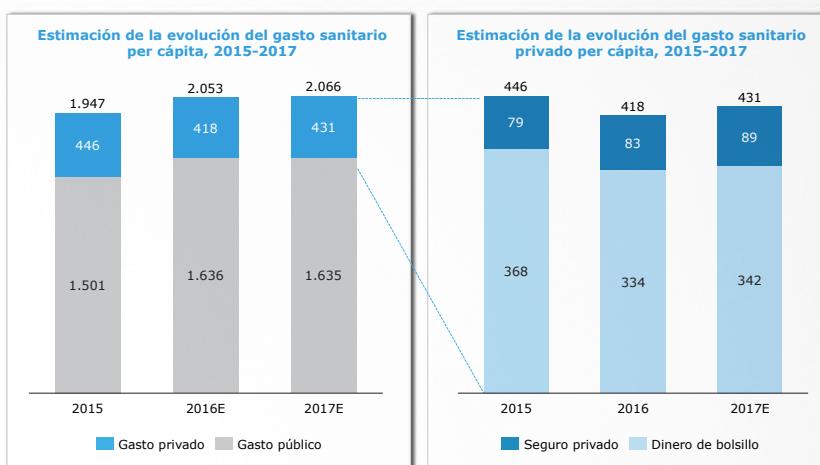
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Extremadura



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Extremadura

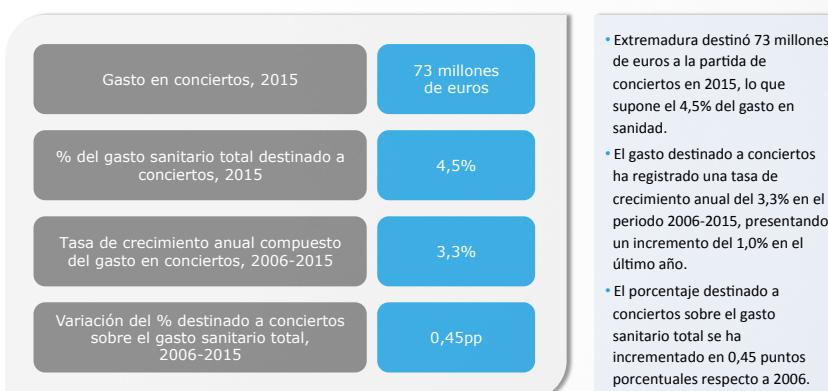


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Extremadura en el período 2010-2015 (12,52%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Extremadura



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Extremadura

- According to the 2018 Budget for Extremadura, approximately 73 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for the special transport programme represent the largest percentage of the budget (44.9%), followed by agreements with specialist care institutions (15.9%) and special haemodialysis programmes (15.1%).

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010–2018

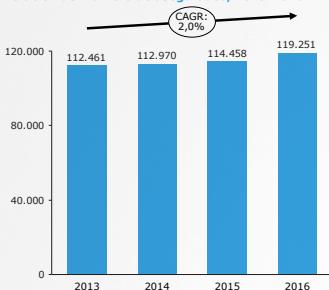
Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones en el ámbito de la atención primaria:	1.617.833	1.970.430	2.210.450	2.255.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2,7%
Conciertos con entidades privadas	1.617.833	1.970.430	2.210.450	2.255.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	2.010.000	
Conciertos con instituciones en el ámbito de la atención especializada:	8.248.647	8.163.412	12.521.250	11.342.527	14.116.160	14.881.742	14.399.207	13.775.420	11.609.730	15,9%
Conciertos con entidades locales	1.366.221									
Conciertos con entidades privadas	6.882.426	8.163.412	12.521.250	11.342.527	14.116.160	14.881.742	14.399.207			
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	7.310.440	7.898.000	10.229.335	9.589.486	9.902.746	10.104.132	10.604.132	10.235.872	11.025.559	15,1%
Hemodiálisis en centros hospitalarios	202.320	210.000	218.130	127.213						
Club de hemodiálisis	4.716.097	6.430.000	8.807.809	8.215.349	8.298.549	8.555.033	9.055.033			
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios	2.392.023	1.258.000	1.203.396	1.246.924	1.604.197	1.549.099	1.549.099			
Conciertos con centros o servicios de diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	11.216.611	10.409.565	13.216.665	11.364.501	11.435.385	10.358.306	11.456.654	10.927.372	13.393.136	18,3%
Conciertos para litotriticas renales extrecorporeas		3.000								
Oxigenoterapia en domicilio	5.823.845	5.689.500	6.234.539	6.252.183	6.181.092	5.269.664	6.371.168			
Conciertos para resonancia nuclear magnética	2.190.371	2.165.000		2.479.500	3.200.000	3.200.000	3.200.000			
Conciertos para tomografía axial computarizada (TAC)	68.693	100.000		28.500						
Otros servicios especiales	3.133.702	2.452.065	6.982.126	2.604.318	2.054.293	1.888.642	1.885.486			
Conciertos para el programa especial de transporte:	34.185.046	35.996.420	37.105.000	36.979.456	36.436.456	36.700.739	36.556.466	36.556.466	32.846.037	44,9%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias	32.205.046	33.996.620	35.005.000	34.905.446	34.427.446	34.683.689	34.545.446	34.545.446	30.650.000	41,9%
Traslado de enfermos con otros medios de transporte	1.980.000	1.999.800	2.100.000	2.074.010	2.009.010	2.017.050	2.011.020	2.011.020	2.196.037	3,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	3.045.493	2.152.330	1.640.979	3.617.002	815.117	802.554	822.303	1.905.600	2.268.960	3,1%
Reintegro de gastos de asistencia sanitaria	1.819	175.000					50.000	50.000		0,1%
Convenios con universidades: plazas vinculadas	1.567.932	1.502.490	1.640.979	1.354.787	647.326	616.511	636.511	687.000	774.960	1,1%
Otros servicios dde asistencia sanitaria	1.475.742	474.840		2.262.215	167.791	186.043	185.792	1.168.600	1.444.000	2,0%
Total	65.624.070	66.590.157	76.923.679	75.147.972	74.715.864	74.857.473	75.848.762	75.410.730	73.153.422	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura, 2010–2018.

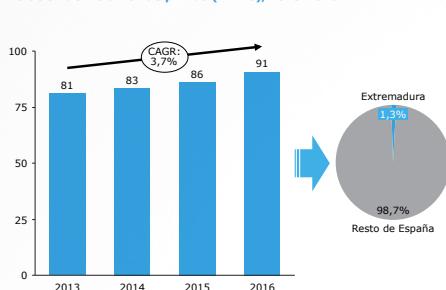
Nota: en algunos de los años no ha sido posible realizar comparaciones debido a modificaciones en el criterio de clasificación de los gastos o a no contar con el nivel de detalle suficiente.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Extremadura

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



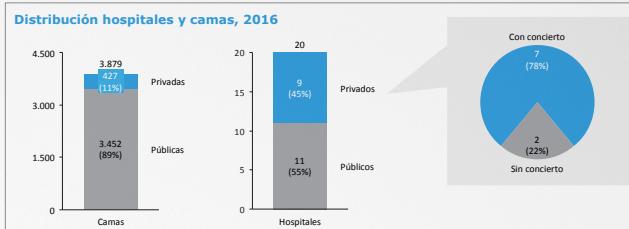
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Extremadura ha registrado un incremento anual del 2,0% en el número de asegurados y del 3,7% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 1,3% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

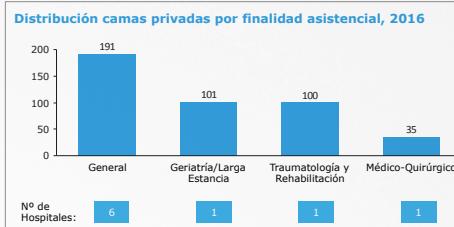
Distribution of hospitals and beds - Extremadura

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 45% de los hospitales y el 11% de las camas en Extremadura

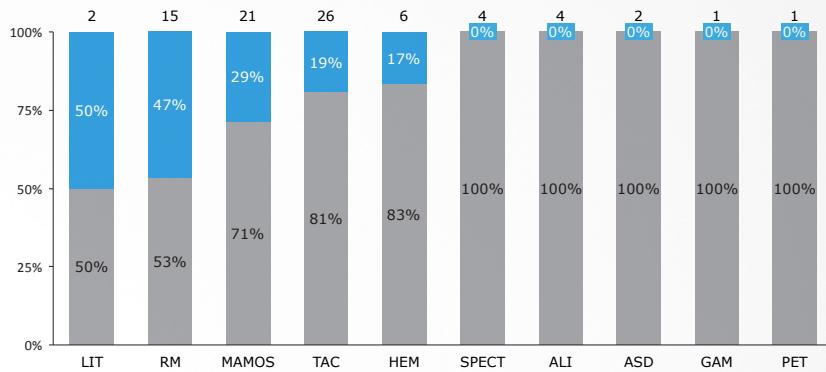


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 45% (191) de las camas privadas se ubican en 6 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Extremadura



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.

Healthcare activity - Extremadura

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
121.246 Ingresos	13.938	11,5%	-0,5pp
118.489 Altas	10.016	8,5%	-3,6pp
957.943 Estancias	84.602	8,8%	0,3pp
1.860.949 Consultas	141.285	7,6%	0,3pp
544.531 Urgencias	62.775	11,5%	-0,7pp
100.402 Actos quirúrgicos	15.316	15,3%	2,3pp

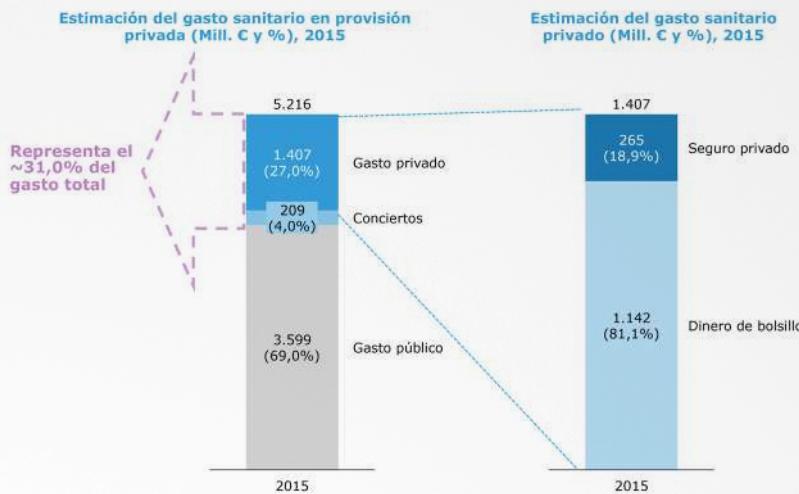
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

GALICIA



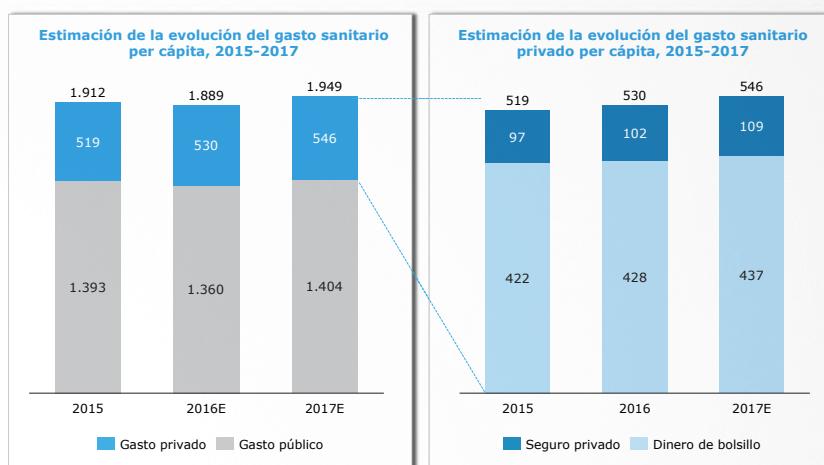
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Galicia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Galicia

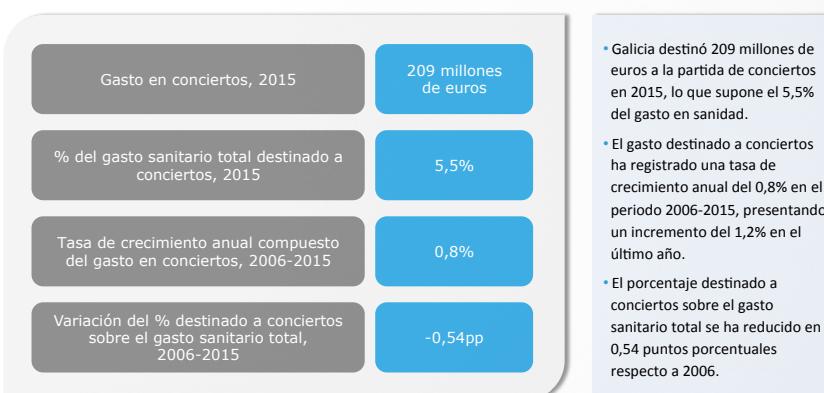


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Galicia en el periodo 2010-2015 (5,28%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Galicia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Galicia

- According to Galicia's 2018 Budget, approximately 205 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for specialist care with private entities represent the largest percentage of the budget (67.7%), followed by agreements for special haemodialysis programmes (11.6%) and the special transport programme (9.5%)

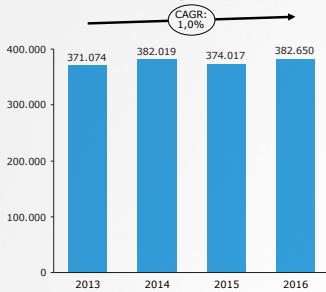
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:	148.116.175	139.924.957	141.556.354	139.625.550	138.635.166	135.963.203	135.990.986	138.659.185	139.029.576	67,7%
Conciertos con entes territoriales	11.450.453	10.237.636	2.500.000	3.756.994	3.756.994	3.756.994	3.756.994	0	0	0,0%
Conciertos con entidades privadas	136.665.722	129.687.321	139.056.354	135.868.556	134.878.172	132.206.209	132.233.992	138.659.185	139.029.576	67,7%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	22.297.313	21.616.230	21.409.517	23.152.945	22.207.672	22.993.533	22.002.005	22.475.165	23.929.046	11,6%
Hemodiálisis en centros hospitalarios	10.694.804	10.258.070	10.258.070	9.756.516	9.072.634	9.688.543	9.688.543	9.688.113	10.678.669	5,2%
Club de hemodiálisis	6.316.497	6.365.500	6.053.454	6.684.921	8.464.917	8.464.917	8.359.121	8.330.000	8.650.000	4,2%
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios	5.286.012	4.992.660	5.097.993	6.711.508	4.670.121	4.840.073	3.954.341	4.457.052	4.600.377	2,2%
Conciertos con centros o servicios de diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	16.874.938	17.484.393	18.011.669	17.676.010	19.733.540	16.808.599	14.969.584	15.738.287	16.425.557	8,0%
Conciertos para litotritias extracorpóreas	0	0	0	0	2.877.477	0	0	0	0	0,0%
Terape de insuficiencia respiratoria a domicilio	9.979.593	10.549.366	10.704.374	11.140.627	10.690.627	10.643.166	10.901.211	11.360.440	11.885.095	5,8%
Conciertos para resonancia nuclear magnética	3.074.442	2.483.025	2.666.847	2.745.828	2.237.847	2.237.847	2.267.847	2.637.847	2.833.462	1,4%
Conciertos para tomografía axial computerizada (TAC)	386.500	649.440	511.000	461.000	461.000	461.000	436.000	286.000	321.000	0,2%
Conciertos para rehabilitación y fisioterapia	969.608	1.238.019	1.143.700	1.109.531	1.109.530	1.304.859	1.338.000	1.300.000	1.300.000	0,6%
Otros servicios especiales:	2.464.795	2.564.543	2.985.748	2.219.024	2.357.059	2.357.056	59.667	116.000	86.000	0,0%
Conciertos para el programa especial de transporte:	19.959.522	19.498.334	19.784.896	19.624.004	16.747.156	19.727.012	19.739.633	19.850.488	19.432.498	9,5%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias	19.950.766	19.489.578	19.780.163	19.618.771	16.741.923	19.721.779	19.734.400	19.845.255	19.427.265	9,5%
Traslado de enfermos con otros medios de transporte	8.756	8.756	4.733	5.233	5.233	5.233	5.233	5.233	5.233	0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	5.951.604	5.599.548	6.044.709	5.905.675	6.387.027	6.356.809	6.348.708	6.344.818	6.659.551	3,2%
Reintegro de gastos de asistencia sanitaria	337.586	365.180	391.180	453.038	390.038	346.924	234.823	211.533	128.108	0,1%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	5.614.018	5.234.368	5.653.529	5.452.637	5.996.989	6.009.885	6.113.885	6.133.285	6.531.443	3,2%
Total	213.199.552	204.123.462	206.807.145	205.984.184	203.710.561	201.849.156	199.050.916	203.067.943	205.476.228	100%

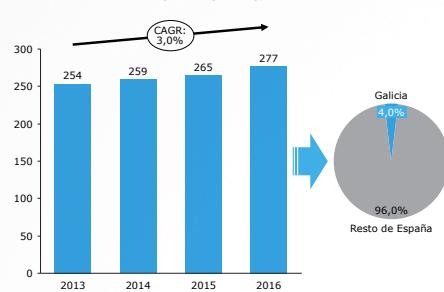
Source: Budget for the Region of Galicia, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Galicia

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



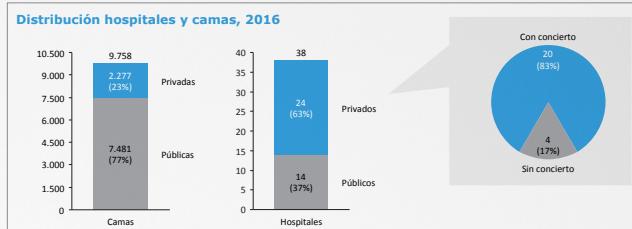
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Galicia ha registrado un incremento anual del 1,0% en el número de asegurados y del 3,0% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 4,0% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Galicia

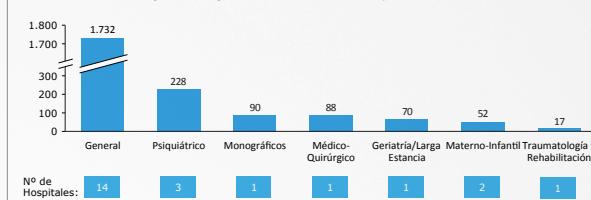
El sector hospitalario privado representa el 63% de los hospitales y el 23% de las camas en Galicia



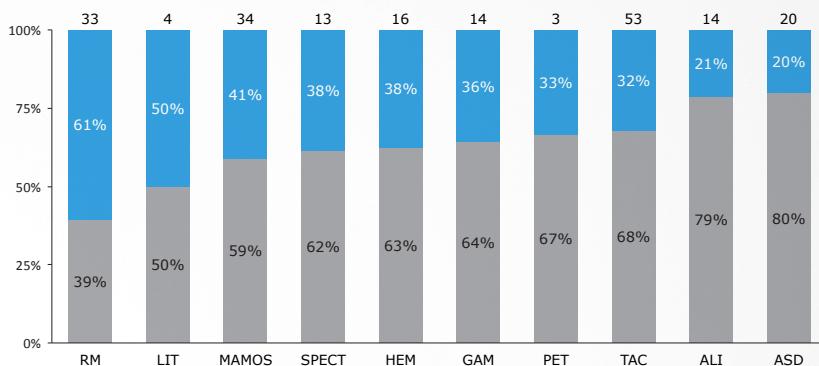
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 76% (1.732) de las camas privadas se ubican en 14 hospitales generales

Distribución camas privadas por finalidad asistencial, 2016



High-technology equipment - Galicia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computarizada.

Healthcare activity - Galicia

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
319.197 Ingresos	63.657	19,9%	-0,2pp
319.911 Altas	63.739	19,9%	-0,2pp
2.478.106 Estancias	271.890	11,0%	-0,1pp
5.428.999 Consultas	658.109	12,1%	-0,9pp
1.341.159 Urgencias	286.332	21,3%	0,8pp
280.692 Actos quirúrgicos	75.950	27,1%	0,7pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

MADRID (Region)



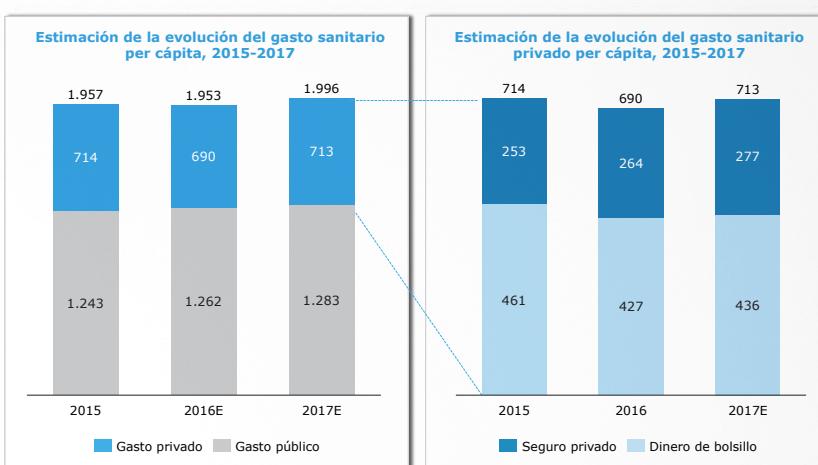
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Madrid



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Madrid

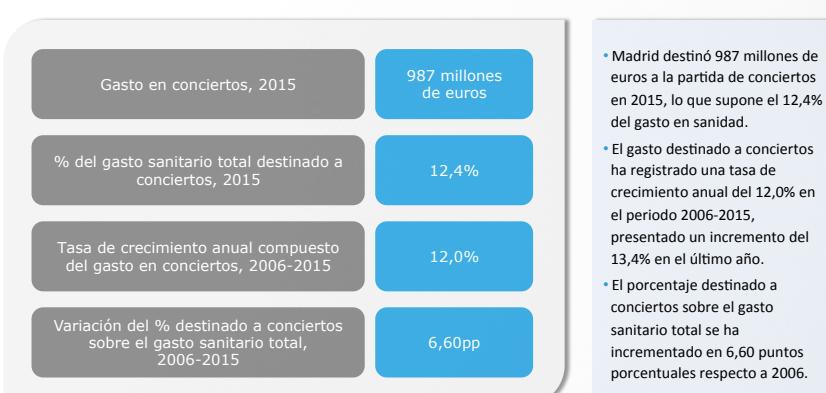


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Madrid en el periodo 2010-2015 (8,84%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Madrid



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - Madrid

- According to Madrid's 2018 Budget, approximately 979 million euros are allocated to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for specialist care represent the largest percentage of the budget (83.3%), followed by agreements for the special transport programme (5.3%) and for mental health (3.3%)

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2011-2018

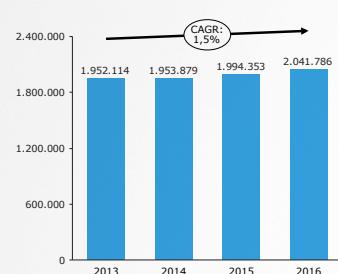
Concepto	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Convenios y conciertos en materia de drogodependencia:	23.350.388	24.888.057	20.096.391	16.843.881	16.115.505	16.115.506		16.327.809	1,7%
Con corporaciones locales	9.707.588	10.006.633	9.955.378	7.646.681	7.636.339	7.636.340		7.563.015	0,8%
Con entidades privadas	13.038.506	14.277.130	9.536.719	8.592.906	7.874.872	7.874.872		8.160.500	0,8%
Con otras instituciones	604.294	604.294	604.294	604.294	604.294	604.294		604.294	0,1%
Convenios y conciertos de atención primaria:	0	0	20.233.280	8.845.000	0	0		2.600.000	0,3%
Con entidades privadas			20.233.280	8.845.000				2.600.000	0,3%
Convenios y conciertos de salud mental:	27.172.420	27.172.420	27.172.420	29.172.420	31.881.195	30.199.402		32.780.210	3,3%
Con entidades privadas	27.172.420	27.172.420	27.172.420	29.172.420	31.881.195	30.199.402		32.780.210	3,3%
Convenios y conciertos de atención especializada:	389.879.183	581.863.542	635.457.230	584.589.667	734.828.617	748.336.568		815.393.809	83,3%
Con Instituciones del Estado	23.507.791	29.175.926	2.415.020	29.823.302	30.977.472	30.544.851			0,0%
Con entidades privadas	66.448.502	101.197.237	117.871.314	79.413.830	88.484.816	100.743.595			0,0%
Con otros hospitales (conciertos singulares, PPP y PFI).	299.922.885	451.490.379	515.170.896	475.352.535	615.366.329	617.048.122			0,0%
Conciertos programas especiales hemodiálisis:	20.323.937	20.323.937	24.854.502	24.905.161	23.411.306	19.402.849		24.584.020	2,5%
Díálysis en centros hospitalarios	6.769.975	6.769.975	9.381.535	9.196.580	7.628.637	4.609.751		6.648.220	0,7%
Club de díálysis	8.232.213	8.232.213	8.129.276						0,0%
Díálysis en otros centros	5.321.749	5.321.749	7.333.691	7.668.734	9.896.569	9.292.766		10.080.985	1,0%
Díálysis domiciliaria			10.000	8.039.847	5.886.100	5.500.332		7.854.815	0,8%
Conciertos programa especial de transporte:	56.681.406	56.975.380	56.360.023	56.367.770	54.610.401	54.610.401		52.044.584	5,3%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias	51.974.424	52.268.398	51.801.592	51.809.339	51.065.401	51.820.401		50.654.584	5,2%
Traslado de enfermos con otros medios de transporte	4.706.982	4.706.982	4.558.431	4.558.431	3.545.000	2.790.000		1.390.000	0,1%
Conciertos centros de diagnóstico, tratamiento y terapias:	44.238.369	44.885.431	32.567.461	25.922.826	15.447.148	12.768.314		32.590.314	3,3%
Oxigenoterapia a domicilio	11.181.977			222.792	18.713	18.713			0,0%
Conciertos pruebas diagnósticas por imagen	17.789.888	17.830.613	23.033.884	18.507.616	10.852.657	8.252.703		28.459.442	2,9%
Conciertos rehabilitación-fisioterapia	6.237.684	5.840.950	7.073.632	5.444.903	3.440.652	3.361.772		4.130.872	0,4%
Otras terapias a domicilio	8.540.283	20.714.761	873.860						0,0%
Otros servicios especiales	488.537	499.107	1.586.085	1.747.515	1.135.126	1.135.126			0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	1.981.172	2.633.902	3.395.685	2.590.746	2.422.753	2.222.753		2.277.443	0,2%
Reintegro de gastos de asistencia sanitaria	700.000	700.000	700.000	700.000	700.000	500.000		100.000	0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	1.281.172	1.933.902	2.695.685	1.890.746	1.722.753	1.722.753		2.177.443	0,2%
Total	563.626.875	758.742.669	820.136.992	749.237.471	878.716.925	883.655.793	905.254.595	978.598.189	100%

Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, 2011-2018.

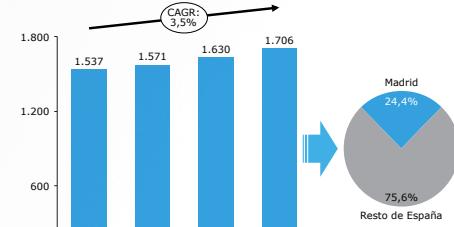
Nota: en algunos de los años no ha sido posible realizar comparaciones debido a modificaciones en el criterio de clasificación de los gastos o a no contar con el nivel de detalle suficiente.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Madrid

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



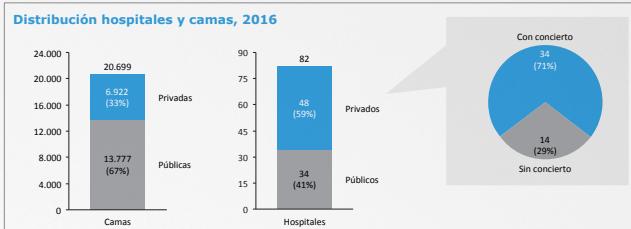
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Madrid ha registrado un incremento anual del 1,5% en el número de asegurados y del 3,5% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 24,4% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Madrid

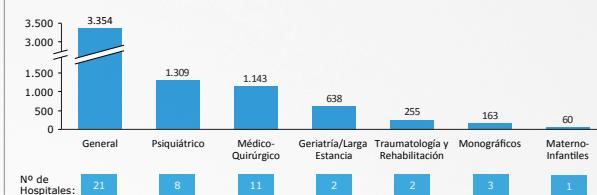
El sector hospitalario privado representa el 59% de los hospitales y el 33% de las camas en Madrid



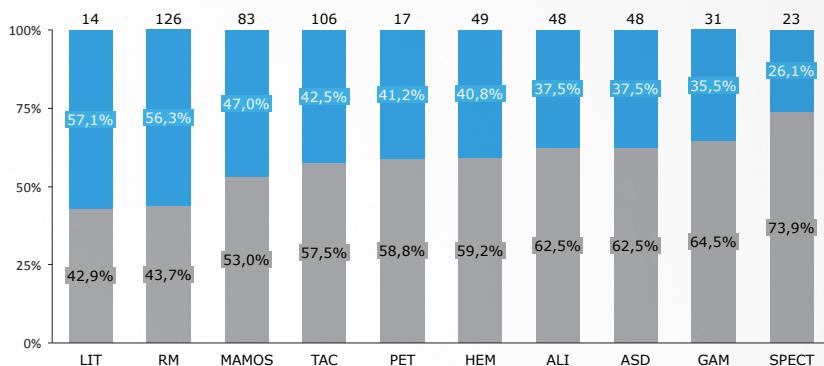
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 48% (3.354) de las camas privadas se ubican en 21 hospitales generales

Distribución camas privadas por finalidad asistencial, 2016



High-technology equipment - Madrid



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.

Healthcare activity - Madrid

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
777.078 Ingresos	243.773	31,4%	-0,2pp
776.104 Altas	242.457	31,2%	-0,4pp
5.248.429 Estancias	1.436.660	27,4%	-1,9pp
17.680.760 Consultas	4.388.651	24,8%	2,2pp
4.418.014 Urgencias	1.262.269	28,6%	0,6pp
851.784 Actos quirúrgicos	316.637	37,2%	0,4pp

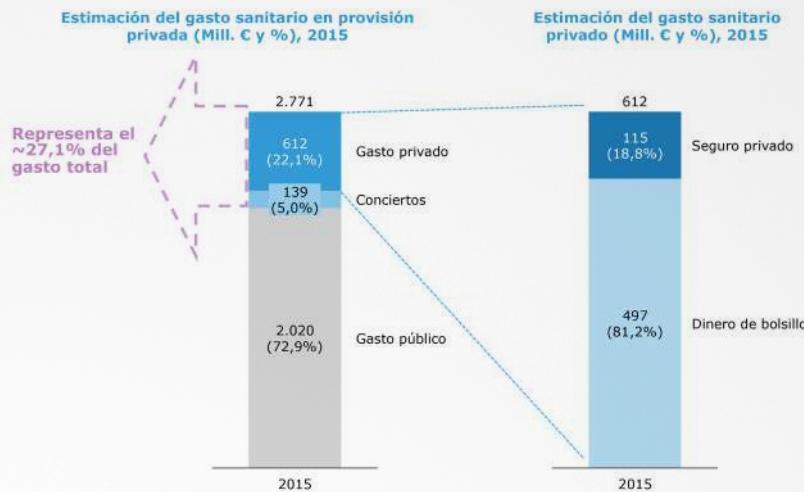
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

MURCIA (Region)



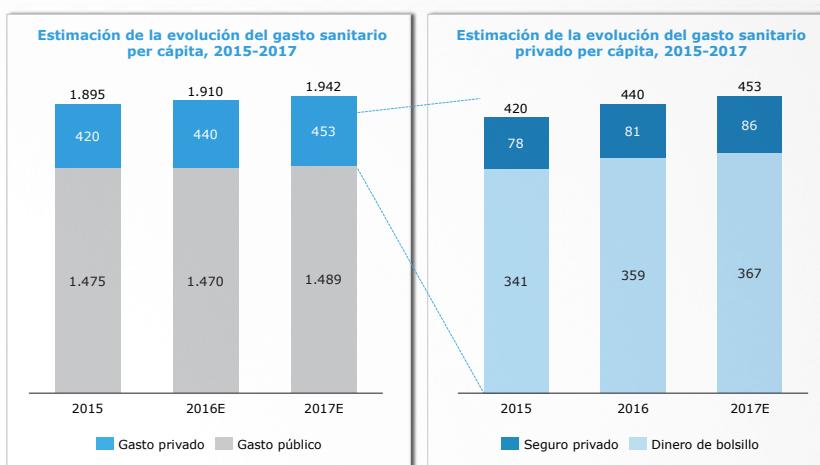
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Murcia



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Murcia

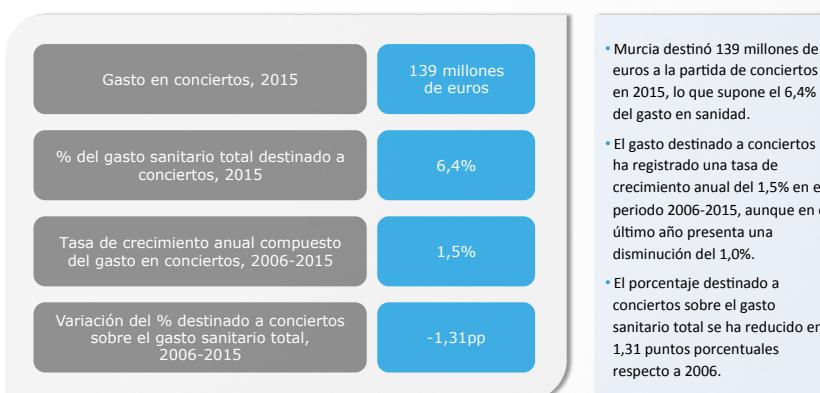


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Murcia en el periodo 2010-2015 (23,43%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Murcia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in allocations to collaborative healthcare - Murcia

- Allocations to collaborative healthcare do not appear with the preferred level of detail in Murcia's 2018 Budget. However, the Transparency and Open Government Portal of the Murcia Region estimates 132 million euros were spent on collaborative healthcare in 2016.
- Collaborative agreements for hospital admissions (21.1%) and ambulance services (20.8%) represent the largest percentage of the budget, followed by surgical procedures (15.5%), dialysis (14.8%), and diagnostic tests (12.1%).

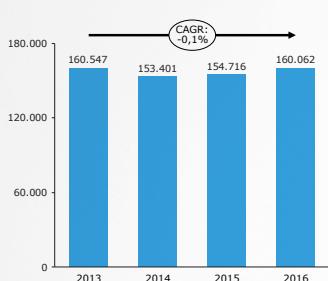
Allocations to collaborative healthcare, 2015-2016

Concepto	2015	2016	2016 (%)
Hospitalización	27.007.865	27.890.591	21,1%
Transporte sanitario	27.511.381	27.511.381	20,8%
Procedimientos quirúrgicos	20.732.078	20.571.457	15,5%
Diálisis	19.089.434	19.574.669	14,8%
Pruebas diagnósticas	13.777.448	15.984.421	12,1%
Terapias respiratorias domiciliarias	9.919.007	9.917.954	7,5%
Rehabilitación	3.322.681	4.183.475	3,2%
Radioterapia	2.542.907	3.456.373	2,6%
Urgencias	1.794.000	1.794.000	1,4%
Reproducción asistida	743.103	1.241.117	0,9%
Cámara hiperbárica	99.279	157.451	0,1%
Consultas	126.017	138.254	0,1%
Total	126.665.200	132.421.141	100%

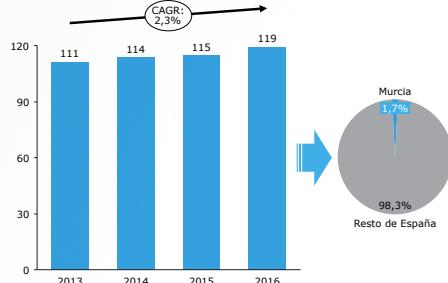
Fuente: Portal de Transparencia y Gobierno Abierto de la Región de Murcia.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Murcia

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



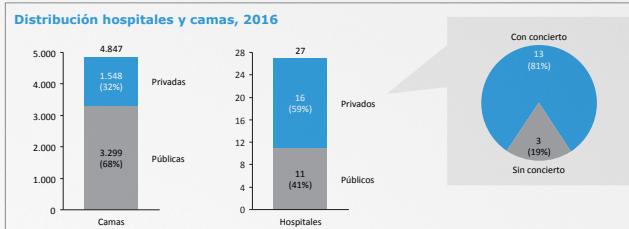
Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Murcia ha registrado un descenso anual del 0,1% en el número de asegurados en el periodo 2013-2016 mientras que ha alcanzado un incremento del 2,3% en el volumen de primas en el mismo periodo, representando el 1,7% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Murcia

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 59% de los hospitales y el 32% de las camas en Murcia



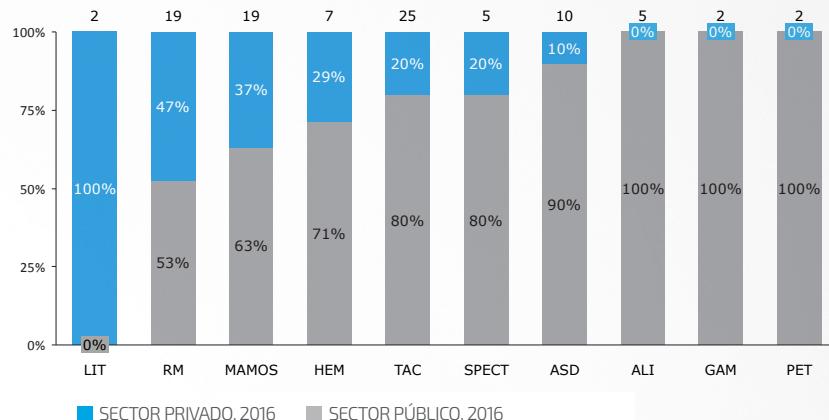
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 48% (736) de las camas privadas se ubican en 8 hospitales geriátricos o larga estancia

Distribución camas privadas por finalidad asistencial, 2016



High-technology equipment - Murcia



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.

Healthcare activity - Murcia

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
156.255 Ingresos	31.437	20,1%	-0,5pp
156.405 Altas	31.451	20,1%	-0,4pp
1.335.525 Estancias	508.087	38,0%	-0,8pp
2.781.835 Consultas	270.081	9,7%	1,0pp
985.727 Urgencias	168.949	17,1%	0,1pp
139.149 Actos quirúrgicos	50.987	36,6%	-0,2pp

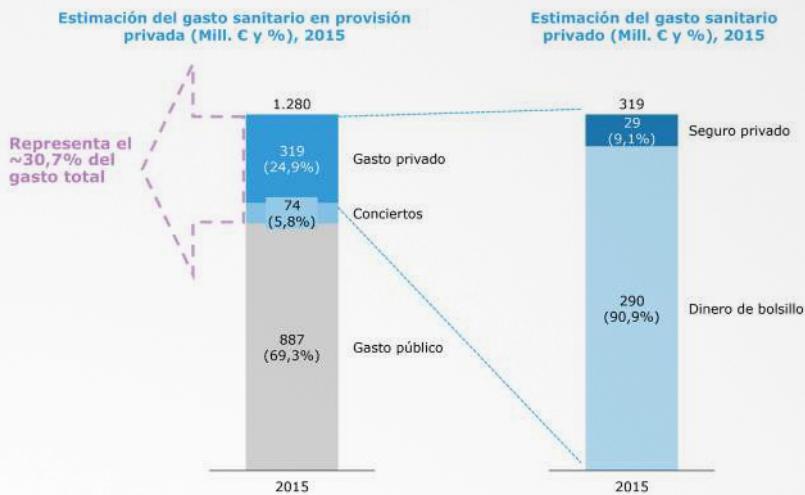
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

NAVARRE (Region)



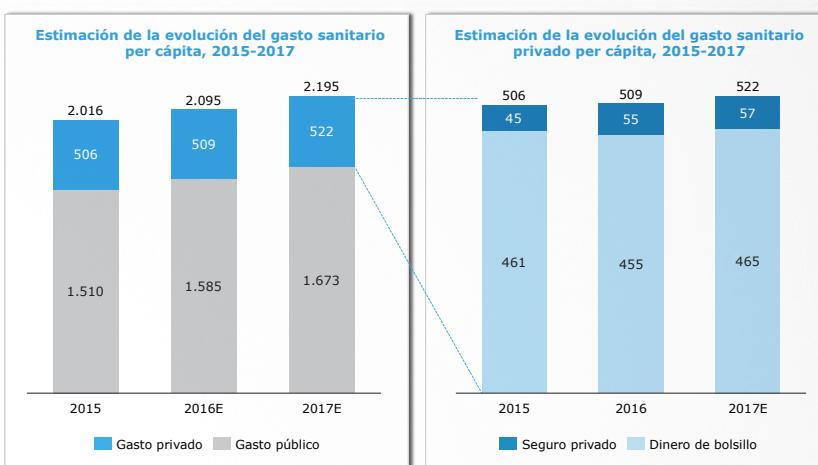
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Navarre



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Navarre

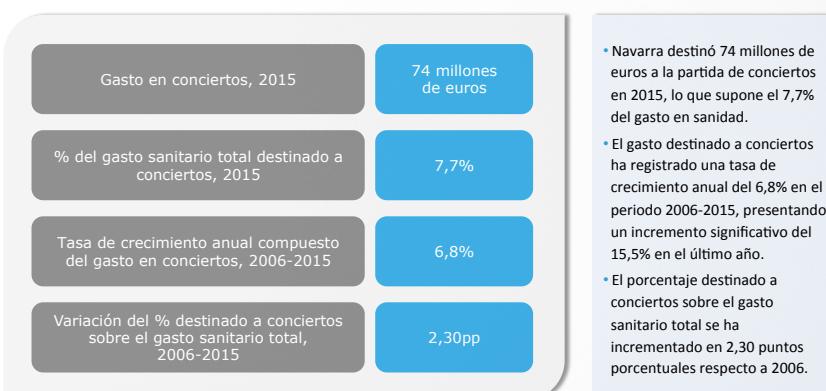


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en Navarra en el período 2010-2015 (2,26%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); IAEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Navarre



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in allocations to collaborative healthcare - Navarre

- Navarre's 2018 Budget allocates approximately 47 million euros to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for mid-length stays and palliative care represent the largest percentage of the budget (30.8%), followed by healthcare with the Clínica Universidad de Navarra (17.6%).

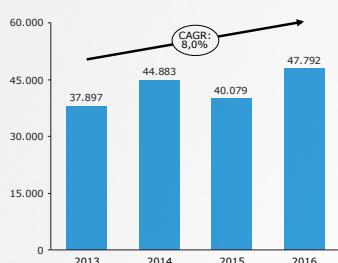
Changes in allocations to collaborative healthcare, 2010–2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Asistencia sanitaria en otros centros	1.000.000	1.400.000	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.900.000	3.877.000	3.810.000	3.846.251	1.284.260	2,7%
Asistencia sanitaria con la Clínica San Juan de Dios	18.300.000	19.758.850	15.500.000	15.500.000	16.500.000	16.500.000	18.000.000			0,0%
Asistencia sanitaria para la cirugía de baja complejidad								6.000.000	6.050.000	12,9%
Conciertos por diálisis domiciliaria	800.000	1.000.000	1.065.608	1.065.608	1.050.000	1.050.000	1.700.000	2.000.000	1.500.000	3,2%
Conciertos por oxigenoterapia	2.100.000	2.000.000	2.543.713	2.543.713	2.800.000	2.926.000	2.802.000	2.500.000	2.400.000	5,1%
Asistencia sanitaria con la Clínica Universidad de Navarra	11.805.000	12.230.000	9.359.000	9.359.000	7.900.000	7.900.000	8.000.000	8.000.000	8.300.000	17,6%
Trasplantes de órganos	4.195.000	4.400.000	4.400.000	4.400.000	4.400.000	5.600.000	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.600.000	14,0%
Asistencia sanitaria para pacientes agudos								1.400.000	500.000	1,1%
Conciertos para técnicas de reproducción asistida	950.000	900.000								0,0%
Convenio de Asistencia sanitaria al personal de la Universidad de Navarra	5.200.000	5.641.668	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.016.477	5.016.477	3.100.000			0,0%
Acuerdo marco para la derivación de pacientes por listas de espera	4.400.000	4.575.114	3.400.000	3.400.000	2.400.000	2.400.000	1.600.000			0,0%
Conciertos de asistencia sanitaria, prótesis							1.900.000	2.042.750	1.600.000	3,4%
Asistencia sanitaria para media estancia y cuidados paliativos								14.000.000	14.500.000	30,8%
Concierto con centro de salud menor Josefa Arregui de Alsasua			1.249.838	1.249.838	1.249.838	1.249.838	1.303.050	1.550.950	1.560.000	3,3%
Contratos para la práctica de exploraciones y pruebas diagnósticas									2.754.700	5,9%
Total	48.750.000	51.905.632	45.018.159	45.018.159	44.216.315	46.519.315	48.215.050	47.339.951	47.048.960	100%

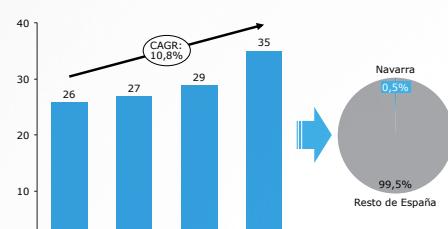
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Foral de Navarra, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Navarre

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



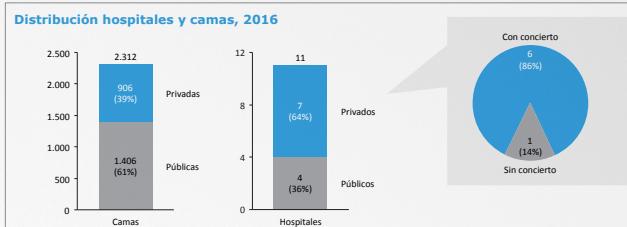
Navarra ha registrado un incremento anual del 8,0% en el número de asegurados y del 10,8% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 0,5% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

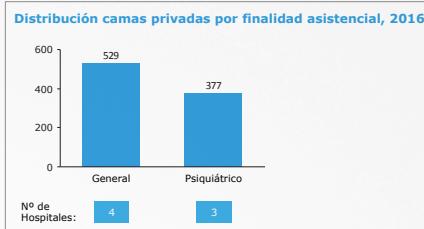
Distribution of hospitals and beds - Navarre

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 64% de los hospitales y el 39% de las camas en Navarra

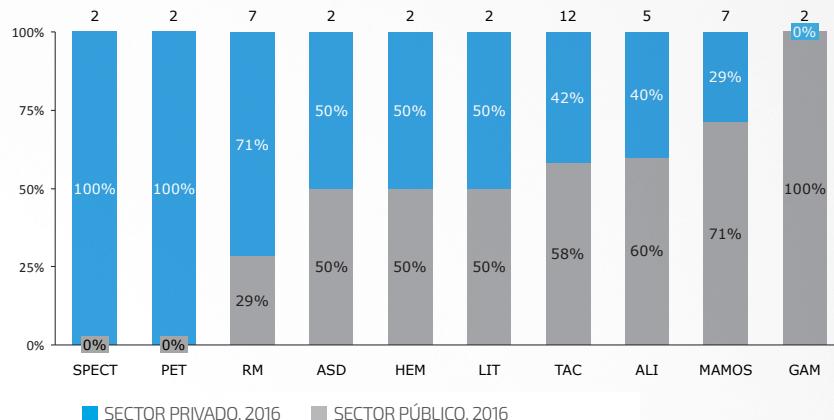


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 58% (529) de las camas privadas se ubican en 4 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Navarre



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
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- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - Navarre

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
79.025 Ingresos	14.312	18,1%	-0,8pp
79.043 Altas	14.296	18,1%	-0,9pp
606.101 Estancias	200.525	33,1%	-1,4pp
1.202.889 Consultas	241.860	20,1%	1,2pp
278.125 Urgencias	30.432	10,9%	0,5pp
61.975 Actos quirúrgicos	13.998	22,6%	-0,6pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

BASQUE COUNTRY



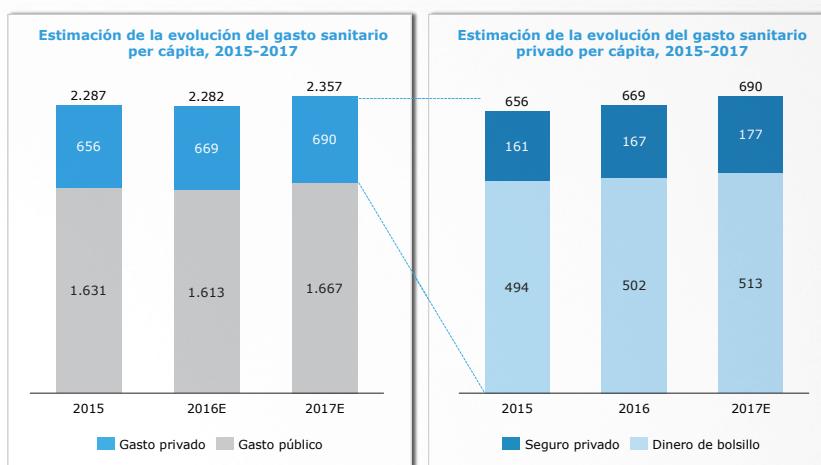
Estimated spending on private healthcare - Basque Country



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); IGEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - Basque Country

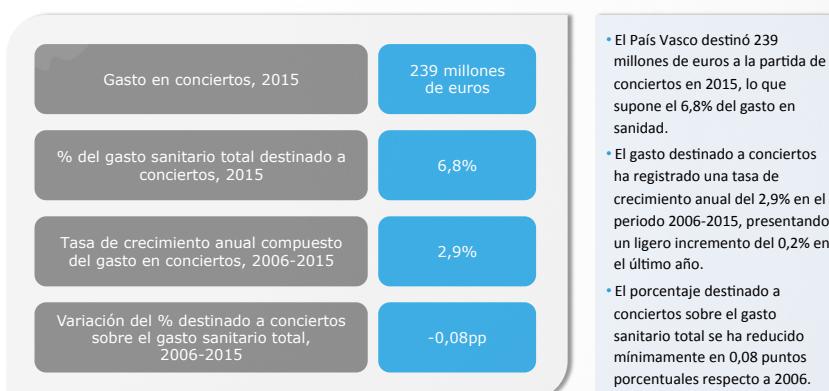


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en País Vasco en el período 2010-2015 (-0,18%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del período 2012-2016 (2,2%); IGEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - Basque Country



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to services provided by organisations outside the regional government of Euskadi - Basque Country

- According to the 2018 Budget for the Basque Country, approximately 251 million euros are allocated to entities outside the regional government of Euskadi (CAE).
- Services provided by healthcare centres represent the largest percentage (35.5%), followed by ambulance services (26.3%), services provided by psychiatric centres (14.7%) and services presided by outpatient clinics (14.0%).

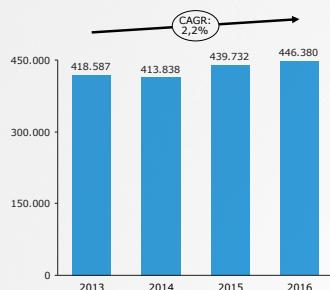
Changes in budget allocations to services provided by organisations outside the CAE government, 2010–2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Servicios prestados por centros ambulatorios	36.478.999	38.273.395	33.168.302	36.980.318	36.953.850	36.506.789	36.491.858	36.270.411	35.138.336	14,0%
Servicios prestados por centros sanitarios	95.607.190	101.259.091	99.980.837	88.276.708	87.217.107	88.148.638	87.886.778	87.714.987	89.053.556	35,5%
Servicios prestados por centros psiquiátricos	36.635.708	36.785.755	36.155.902	35.278.866	35.274.199	36.164.075	36.164.075	36.397.303	36.859.475	14,7%
Reintegro de gastos de asistencia sanitaria	3.859.289	3.427.517	3.428.300	2.734.696	2.959.880	2.703.781	2.553.781	2.419.891	2.377.052	0,9%
Traslado de enfermos	52.800.849	57.234.697	56.258.379	56.238.363	57.186.645	58.588.203	59.139.997	62.123.537	65.856.386	26,3%
Otros servicios sanitarios	18.557.965	18.559.545	22.448.280	21.491.049	21.814.275	22.482.857	22.510.854	21.909.518	21.590.920	8,6%
Total	243.940.000	255.540.000	251.440.000	241.000.000	241.405.956	244.594.343	244.747.343	246.835.647	250.875.725	100%

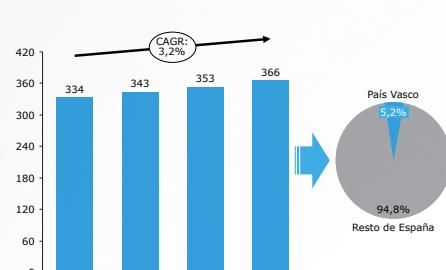
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Euskadi, 2010–2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - Basque Country

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



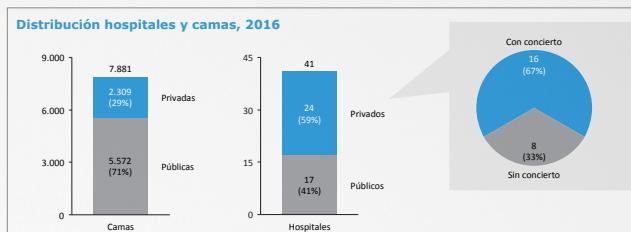
País Vasco ha registrado un incremento anual del 2,2% en el número de asegurados y del 3,2% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 5,2% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - Basque Country

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 59% de los hospitales y el 29% de las camas en el País Vasco

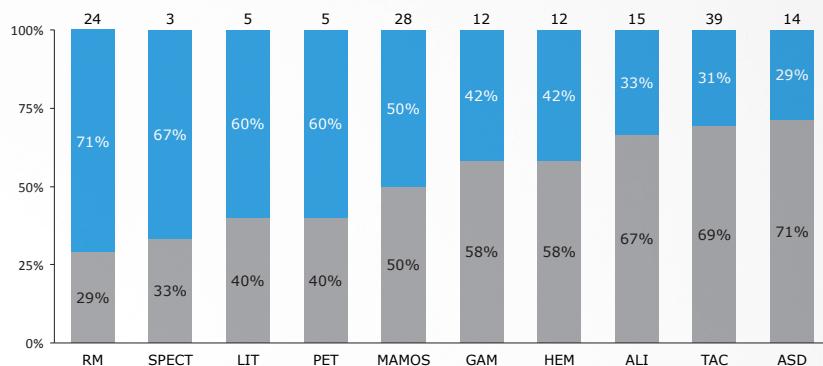


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 45% (1.036) de las camas privadas se ubican en 13 hospitales generales



High-technology equipment - Basque Country



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
- **HEM:** sala de hemodinámica.
- **LIT:** litotricia por ondas de choque.
- **MAMOS:** mamografía.
- **PET:** tomografía por emisión de positrones.
- **RM:** resonancia magnética.
- **SPECT:** tomografía por emisión de fotones.
- **TAC:** tomografía axial computarizada.

Healthcare activity - Basque Country

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
332.854 Ingresos	58.470	17,6%	-0,6pp
332.724 Altas	58.331	17,5%	-0,9pp
2.079.800 Estancias	363.548	17,5%	-0,5pp
5.462.358 Consultas	449.999	8,2%	0,6pp
1.171.946 Urgencias	222.739	19,0%	1,1pp
301.682 Actos quirúrgicos	63.809	21,2%	-1,3pp

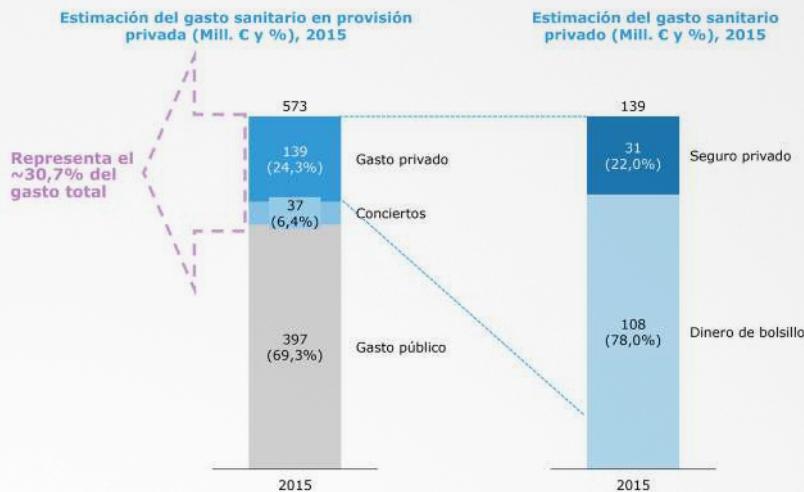
Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

RIOJA (LA)



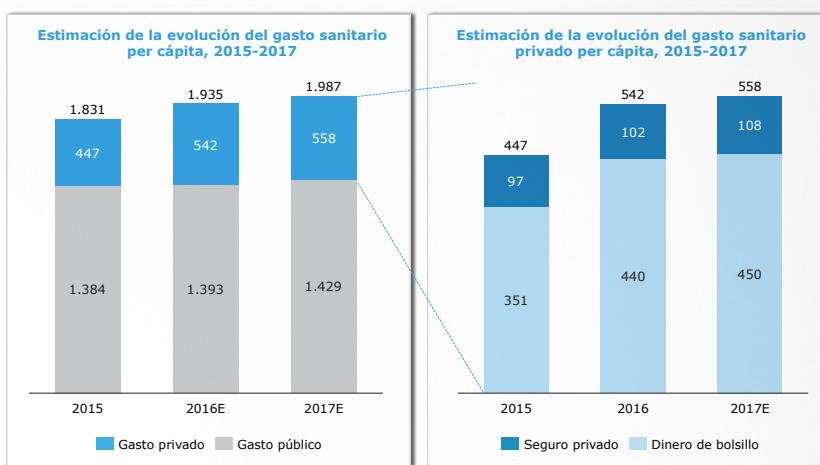
Estimated spending on private healthcare - La Rioja



Fuente del gasto sanitario público y conciertos: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares, 2015 (incluye productos, aparatos y equipos médicos; servicios médicos, servicios de dentistas, servicios paramédicos no hospitalarios, servicios hospitalarios y servicios de protección social); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, año 2015 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Estimated per capita spending on healthcare - La Rioja

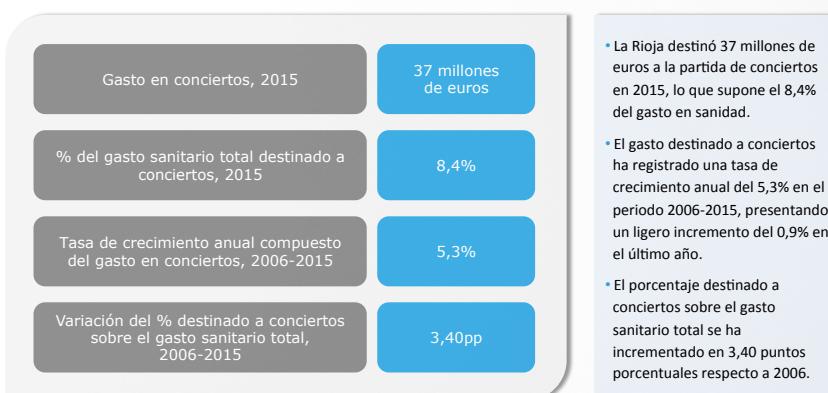


Fuente del gasto sanitario público: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015 y presupuestos iniciales ajustados por la desviación media producida en La Rioja en el periodo 2010-2015 (19,11%).

Fuente del gasto sanitario privado: INE, Encuesta de presupuestos familiares 2015-2016, 2017 estimado en base al incremento medio anual del periodo 2012-2016 (2,2%); ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2015-2016 y enero-septiembre 2017.

Nota: los datos correspondientes a la Encuesta de presupuestos familiares de 2016 y, por tanto, de 2017, que sirven para calcular la partida de dinero de bolsillo, incorporan la nueva clasificación europea de consumo COICOP, lo que provoca que los resultados de los años mencionados no sean directamente comparables con los de 2015.

Spending on collaborative healthcare - La Rioja



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Cuenta Satélite del Gasto Sanitario Público, serie 2002-2015.

Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources - La Rioja

- The 2018 Budget of La Rioja allocates approximately 24 million euros to healthcare using external resources.
- Collaboration agreements for specialist care centres represent the largest percentage of the budget (69.6%), followed by agreements for special ambulance services (30.4%).

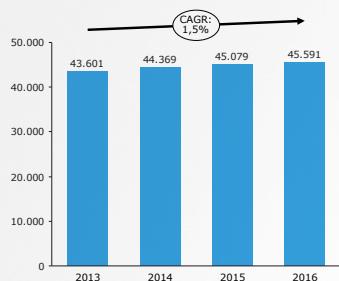
Changes in budget allocations to healthcare using external resources, 2010-2018

Concepto	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 (%)
Conciertos con instituciones de atención especializada:	11.228.465	10.868.694	10.256.706	12.998.000	13.748.666	16.025.143	15.990.143	16.753.924	16.867.420	69,6%
Con entidades privadas	11.228.465	10.868.694	10.256.706	12.998.000	13.748.666	16.025.143	15.990.143	16.753.924	16.867.420	69,6%
Conciertos para programas especiales de hemodiálisis:	1.532.520	1.532.520	1.490.906	1.712.823	1.885.647	2.021.000	20			0,0%
Club de diálisis	1.240.000	1.240.000	1.038.932	1.291.248	1.259.218	1.345.000	10			0,0%
Otras hemodiálisis en centros no hospitalarios	292.520	292.520	451.974	421.575	626.429	676.000	10			0,0%
Conciertos con centros o servicios de diagnóstico, tratamientos y terapias:	1.221.913	1.075.505	971.923	1.496.014	117.722	56.216	56.216	60.000	0	0,0%
Conciertos para resonancia nuclear magnética	1.125.097	956.965	861.269	1.381.777						0,0%
Conciertos para rehabilitación-fisioterapia	34.476	56.200	54.548	56.448	56.216	56.216	56.216	60.000	0	0,0%
Otros servicios especiales	62.340	62.340	56.106	57.789	61.506					0,0%
Conciertos para el programa especial de transporte:	7.275.693	7.311.429	7.608.132	7.725.835	7.877.484	7.877.484	7.877.484	7.483.225	7.376.000	30,4%
Servicios concertados de ambulancias	7.275.693	7.311.429	7.608.132	7.725.835	7.877.484	7.877.484	7.877.484	7.483.225	7.376.000	30,4%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria:	175.100	175.000	157.500	162.225	154.114	149.490	149.490			0,0%
Otros servicios de asistencia sanitaria	175.100	175.000	157.500	162.225	154.114	149.490	149.490			0,0%
Total	21.433.691	20.963.148	20.485.167	24.094.897	23.783.633	26.129.333	24.073.353	24.297.149	24.243.420	100%

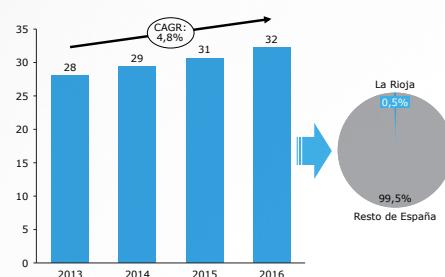
Fuente: Presupuestos Generales de la Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja, 2010-2018.

Number of insured and volume of premiums - La Rioja

Evolución del número de asegurados, 2013-2016



Evolución del volumen de primas (Mill. €), 2013-2016



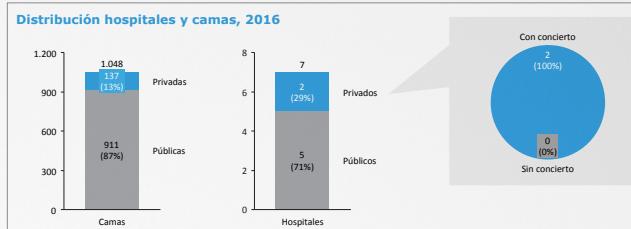
La Rioja ha registrado un incremento anual del 1,5% en el número de asegurados y del 4,8% en el volumen de primas en el periodo 2013-2016, representando el 0,5% del mercado nacional en volumen de primas

Fuente: ICEA, Seguro de Salud, años 2013-2016 (incluye asistencia sanitaria y reembolso de gastos).

Nota: CAGR hace referencia a la tasa de incremento anual compuesto (Compound Annual Growth Rate).

Distribution of hospitals and beds - La Rioja

El sector hospitalario privado representa el 29% de los hospitales y el 13% de las camas en La Rioja

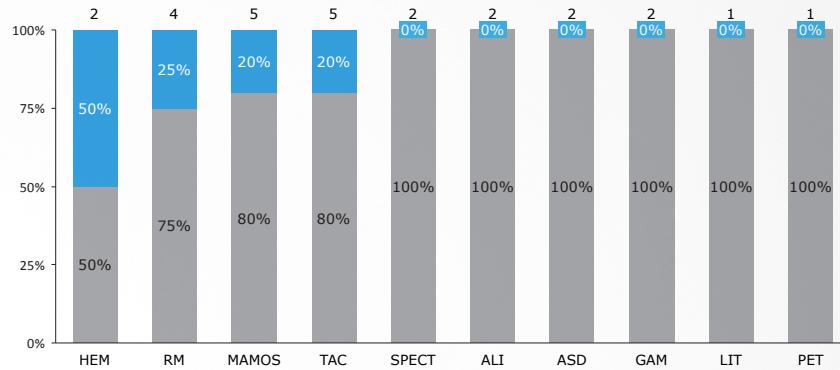


Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

El 64% (87) de las camas privadas se ubican en 1 hospital general



High-technology equipment - La Rioja



Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Catálogo Nacional de Hospitales 2017.

- **ALI:** acelerador de partículas.
- **ASD:** angiografía por sustracción digital.
- **GAM:** gammacámara.
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- **TAC:** tomografía axial computerizada.

Healthcare activity - La Rioja

Actividad total, 2015	Privado, 2015	% privado, 2015	Variación % privado 2014-2015
43.897 Ingresos	4.662	10,6%	0,0pp
34.856 Altas	4.662	13,4%	-0,1pp
296.204 Estancias	12.129	4,1%	-0,6pp
659.329 Consultas	77.986	11,8%	0,5pp
148.286 Urgencias	26.983	18,2%	-0,1pp
28.605 Actos quirúrgicos	4.067	14,2%	-3,7pp

Fuente: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada: hospitales y centros sin internamiento, año 2015.

Nota: la actividad de los hospitales que tienen un concurso sustitutorio o que integran una red de utilización pública, es considerada como actividad de hospitales públicos-SNS.

04

IDIS IN THE SPANISH HEALTHCARE SECTOR



The Institute for Development and Integration of Healthcare (IDIS) currently holds an important position in the Spanish private healthcare sector. Its members include:

- 161 hospitals representing a market share of 47% in number of hospitals and 52% in number of beds in the private hospital sector*.
- 10 insurance companies representing a 81% market share in volume of premiums.
- Other key players in the healthcare sector.

*: includes general, medical-surgical, maternity-children's, and specialist hospitals.

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Private healthcare, adding value. Situation analysis 2018