

Health Satellite Account
2014 – 2016Pe

In 2015 and 2016, Current Health Expenditure continued to grow at a slower pace than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2015 and 2016, current health expenditure increased by 3.1% and 2.7%, respectively. In both years the nominal growth rate was below GDP growth rates (3.7% in 2015 and 3.0% in 2016), a trend observed since 2010. In the same period, health current public expenditure grew more strongly than current private expenditure. In 2015, current public and private expenditure increased by 3.3% and 2.7%, respectively. In 2016, the preliminary results point out to an increase in public current expenditure by 2.8%, slightly higher than the estimated variation for the private expenditure (2.6%).

Statistics Portugal presents the results of the Health Satellite Account (CSS) for the period 2014-2016. The data now released are final for 2014, provisional for 2015 and preliminary for 2016.

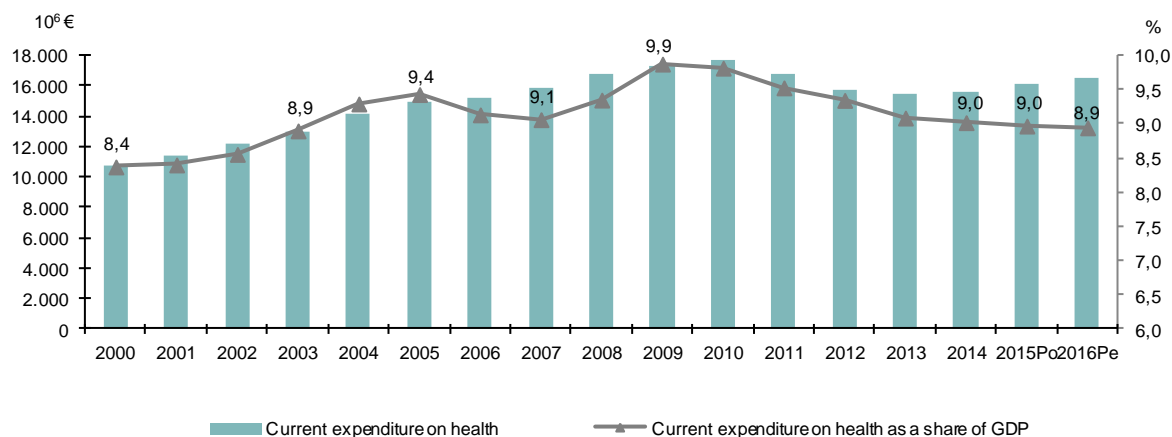
Within the framework of Regulation (EU) No 2015/359 of the European Commission of 4 March 2015, this information is transmitted annually to Eurostat.

Additional tables with more detailed information are available in Statistics Portugal website, in the area of National Accounts (Satellite Accounts section).

In 2015 and 2016, current health expenditure continued to increase at a slower pace than GDP.

In 2014, current health expenditure reached EUR 15,615.8 million, corresponding to 9.0% of GDP and 1,501.36 EUR *per capita*. In the following year, current health expenditure increased by 3.1% to EUR 16,105.8 million (corresponding to 9.0% of GDP and to EUR 1,554.90 *per capita*). In 2016, it is estimated that this aggregate increased by 2.7%, equivalent to EUR 16,545.3 million (8.9% of GDP and EUR 1,601.89 *per capita*).

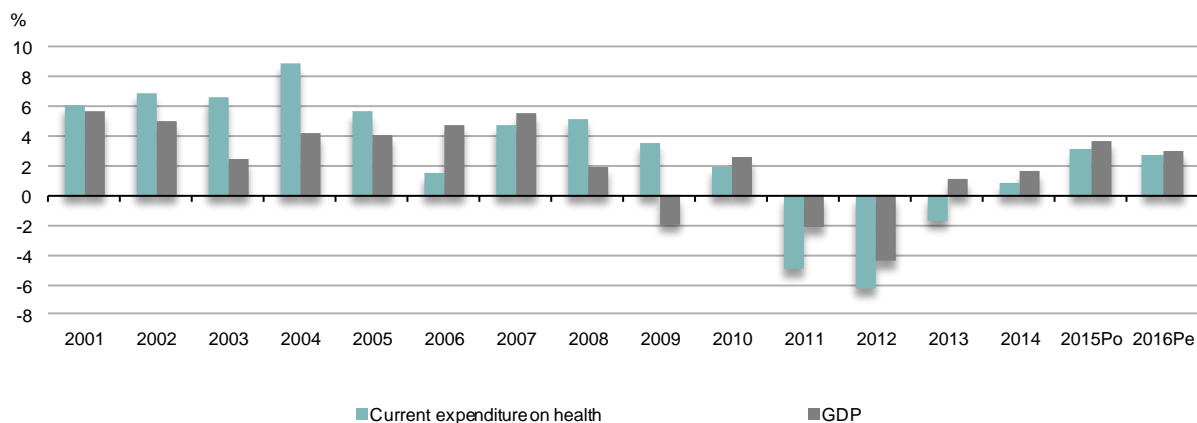
Graph 1: Current health expenditure and GDP (2000-2016Pe)



In 2015 and 2016, current health expenditure continued to increase at a slower pace than GDP, a trend that has been in place since 2010. In 2015, current expenditure grew by 3.1%, while GDP varied by 3.7%. By 2016 it is estimated that it increased by 2.7% in value, while GDP grew by 3.0%. This evolution resulted in a continued decline in the relative weight of current expenditure on health in GDP, which, in 2008, reached 8.9%, the same as in 2003.

Graph 2: Current health expenditure and GDP (2000-2016Pe)

(Nominal change rate)

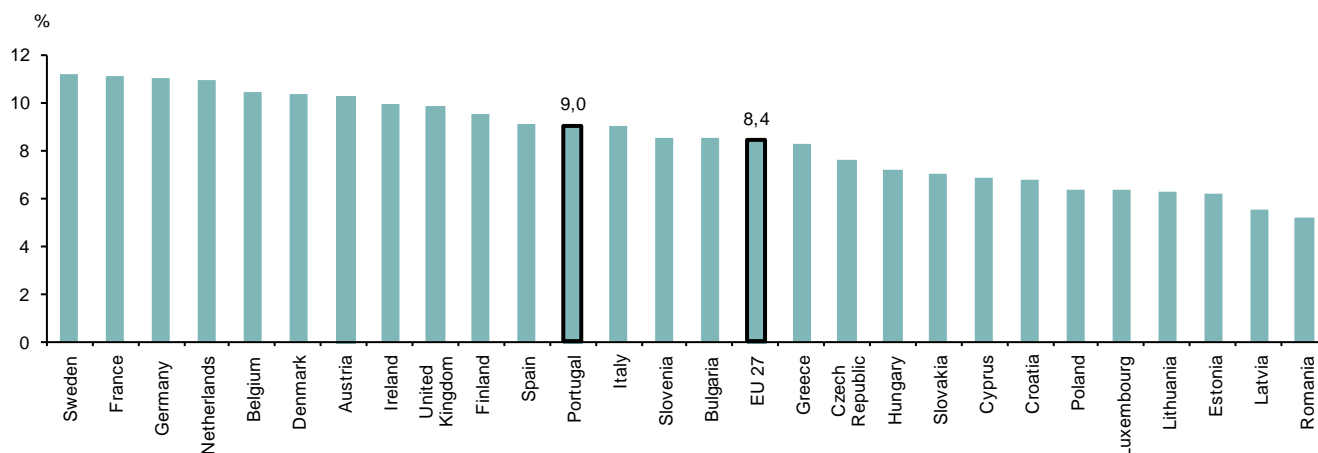


In 2014, the relative weight of current health expenditure in GDP in Portugal was higher than the European Union (EU) average.

According to Eurostat data, in the 27 Member States (MS) of the European Union (EU) with results available for 2014 (the last year with public information), Portugal ranked 12th among the MS with the highest relative importance of current health expenditure on GDP, slightly above the EU average (8.4%). In that year, the relative weight of current expenditure on health in GDP, in the European context, varied between 5% and 11%. Portugal, with a 9.0% ratio,

occupied an intermediate position, similar to Italy (9.0%) and below Spain (9.1%). In the ranking of the MS with higher weight were Sweden (11.1%), France (11.1%) and Germany (11.0%), registering about twice what was observed in Latvia (5.5%) and Romania (5.1%).

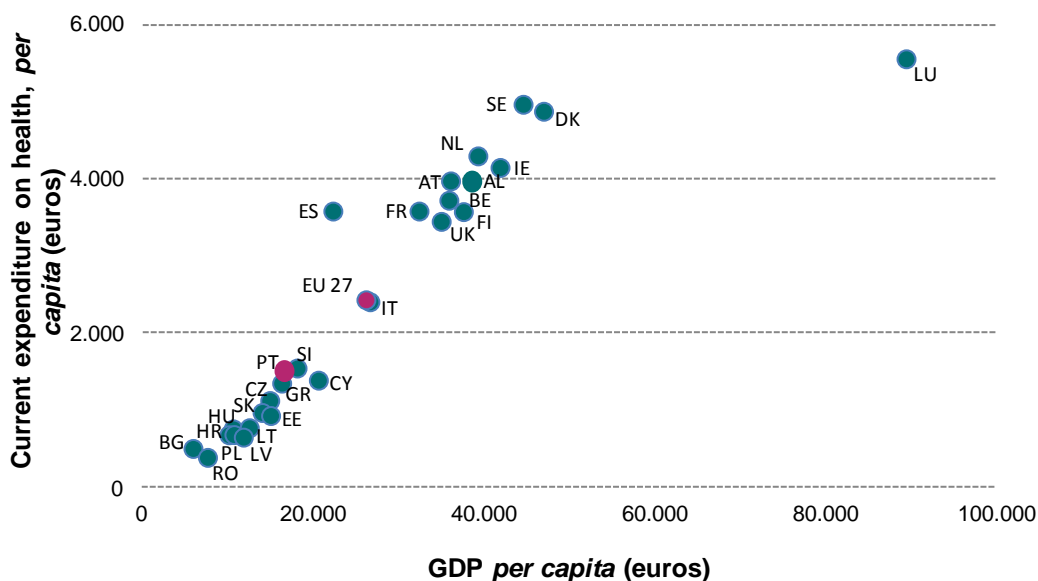
Graph 3: Current health expenditure as a share of GDP in EU (2014)



Source: Statistics Portugal and Eurostat (remaining Member States)

When comparing current expenditure on health and GDP *per capita* in the EU in 2014, it can be concluded that MS with the highest GDP *per capita* were also those with higher levels of current health expenditure, as can be seen in the Graph 4. In this graph, the two indicators represented suggest two groups of MS, occupying Spain and Italy intermediate positions. Portugal is at the top of the group with the lowest values of these two indicators.

Graph 4: Current health expenditure and GDP in EU, *per capita* (2014)

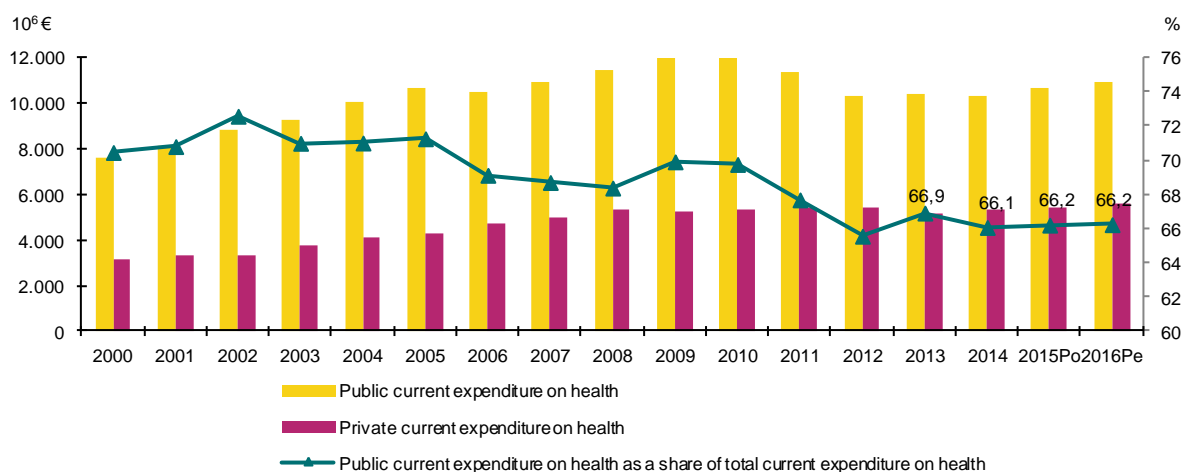


Source: Statistics Portugal and Eurostat (remaining Member States)

In 2015 and 2016, current public spending has grown more than current private spending.

In 2014, current public expenditure accounted for 66.1% of current expenditure. In 2015 and 2016, the relative importance of current public expenditure increased slightly, reaching 66.2%. In 2016, current public and private expenditure *per capita* reached EUR 1,061.15 and EUR 540.74, respectively.

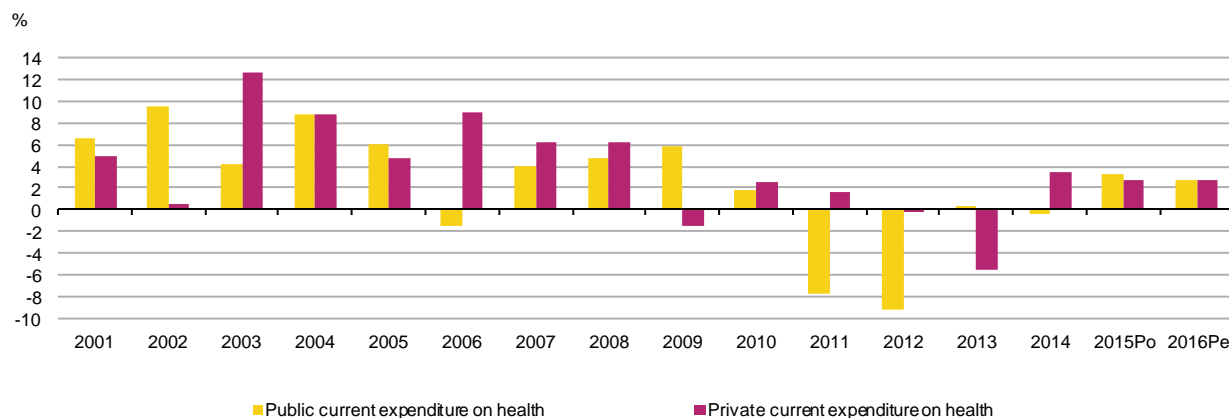
Graph 5: Current health expenditure, public and private (2000-2016Pe)



In 2015, current public and private spending increased by 3.3% and 2.7%, respectively. By 2016, preliminary results point out to an increase in current public expenditure by 2.8%, closer to that of private expenditure (2.6%).

Graph 6: Current health expenditure, public and private (2000-2016Pe)

(Nominal change rate)



Methodological notes:

Health Satellite Account have, as methodological references, *the System of Health Accounts Manual - 2011 Edition* (SHA 2011) and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/359, of March 4, 2015.

SHA 2011 manual is consistency with the principles, concepts, definitions and classifications present in the European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) and in the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) of the United Nations, thus ensuring the harmonization of methodologies and international comparability of results.

For more information please consult: <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/sha2011.htm>