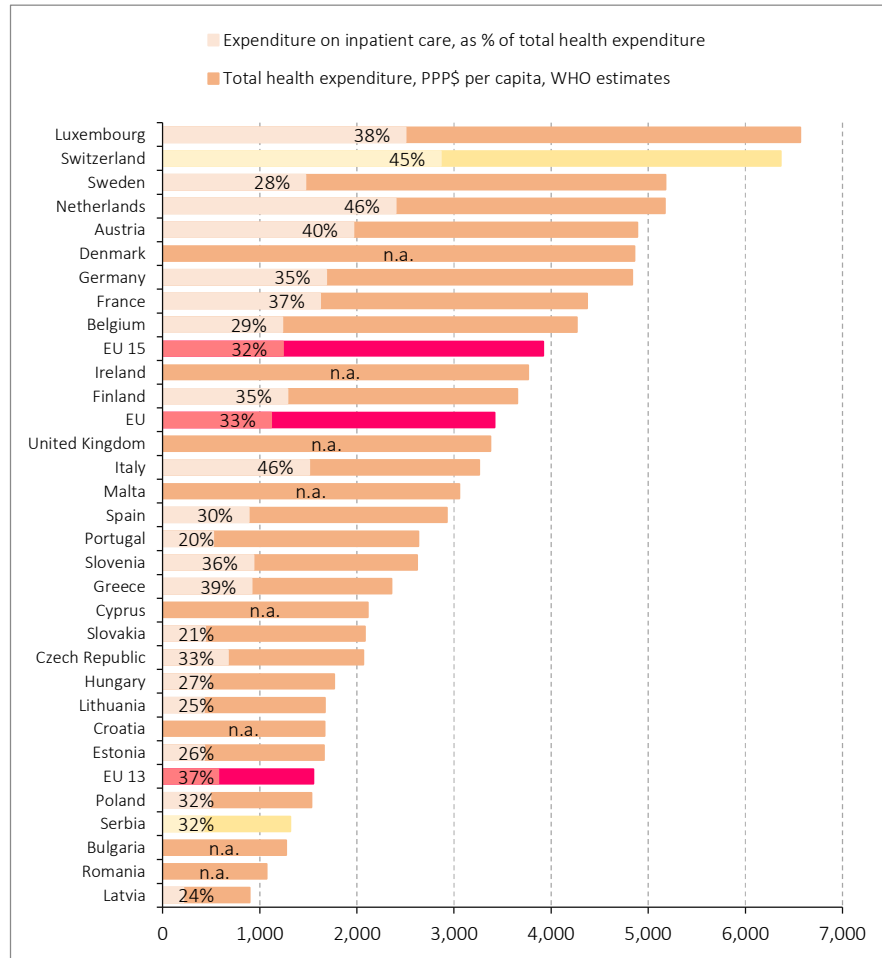


## TOTAL AND INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE



**NOTE.** The comparison is made using the amount of money spent for each citizen, expressed in US dollar and adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Data reported are from 2013

Source of data: WHO/Europe, European HFA Database, July 2016.

**Total health expenditure** represents the consumption of healthcare goods and services plus capital investments in healthcare infrastructure, given by the sum of public and private expenditure on health.

In 2013, the average value of **per capita total health expenditure** in the EU was 3,419 PPP\$, but it varied from 1,549 PPP\$ for EU13 to 3,922 PPP\$ for EU15.

Between 2000 and 2013 health expenditure per capita increased significantly in all European Member States, in particular in Romania (+336%), Bulgaria (+264%), Slovakia (+260%) and Estonia (+226%).

The share of health expenditure devoted to **inpatient care** embraces current expenditure in inpatient institutions for acute, chronic and convalescent care, including public and private hospitals.

In 2013, **per capita expenditure on inpatient care** represented almost the 33% of overall healthcare spending, from 20% in Portugal to close to 46% in Italy and the Netherlands.

**EU15 - Countries joining the European Union between 1952 and 1995:** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.  
**EU13 - Countries joining the European Union in 2004, 2007 or 2013:** Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.