

ESTONIA							
ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
A	DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	A1	Population	1.346.098	1.343.547	1.341.672	see def.
		A2	Area (square Km)	45.100	45.100	45.100	see def.
		A3	Average population density per square Km	29,85	29,79	29,75	see def.
		A4	Birth rate per 1000 population	10,66	-	-	see def.
		A5	Death rate per 1000 population	12,86	-	-	see def.
		A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)	72,89	73,00 (**)	-	(**) Source: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)
		A6a	Men	67,31	67 ,00 (**)	-	(**) Source: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)
		A6b	Women	78,23	79 ,00 (**)	-	(**) Source: WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)
		A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita	15.478,00	19.155,00	-	see def.

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B	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	B1	Healthcare coverage of population			The health insurance system is mandatory and covers about 95% of the population. The people without health insurance are entitled to emergency care, the Ministry of Social Affairs pays these bills. Instead, it is up to the local government to decide if the uninsured people can get any planned care reimbursed or covered. The state also funds the emergency ambulance service and the intensive healthcare of persons who are not insured. A very small percentage of population get also private insurance.	see def.		
		B2	Gate-keeping system			Family doctor (introduced in 1997).	see def.		
		B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita			773,90	976,91	-	see def.
		B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure			76,70%	72,70%	-	see def.
		B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			5,00%	5,10%	-	see def.
		B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP			3,80%	-	-	see def.
		B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP			1,20%	-	-	see def.
		B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)			-	-	-	see def.
		B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure			90,80%	90,00%	-	see def.
		B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure			35,80%	33,70%	-	see def.
B9	Public funding			Public funding mainly through healthcare insurance (61,6% of the total funding) and taxes (11,1% of the total funding).			see def.		

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C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1	Administration and management				see def.
		C2	Surveillance authority				
			<p>The public hospitals are owned by the state or the local authorities. They are managed by local governments. The management of rare diseases remains centralised.</p>				
			<p>The Ministry of Social Affairs determines the health policies and the general planning of hospital care (in line with a National Health Plan). The municipalities participate also in the planning of secondary healthcare services in their own territories.</p>				see def.

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D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1	Hospital financiers	Health insurances and hospitals negotiate annual contracts which stipulate the extent of provided services, capacities and the price for each healthcare service. These contracts include ceilings for the total expenses based on the services provided the year before.			see def.
		D2	Modes of payment	Since the 2002-2003 reform: pathology-oriented payment, based on the DRG-system of the Scandinavian countries. Co-payment has been introduced in hospitals in 2002. With regard to primary care, age-adjusted capitation, fee-for-service payments for selected areas and basic allowances have been complemented by a quality bonus system, implemented in 2006, which aims to foster disease prevention and management of selected chronic conditions.			see def.
		D3	Use of DRGs	For hospitals a diagnosis-related group(s) (DRG) system has been implemented since 2004, complementing the fee-for-service and the payments related to bed-days.			see def.
		D4	Hospital investments	The hospitals are responsible for their investment decisions. The investment is funded by the hospital owners.			see def.

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E	TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION	E1	Public / Private ownership	Coexistence of public and private hospitals. Most of the hospitals are public, but there is also an increasing number of hospitals with the status of "entities under private law" (stock companies and foundations), even if they remain public ownership of the municipalities. Moreover, out of the Hospital Network Master Plan 19 hospitals there are 7 hospitals private for profit by legal status, but there are no cases of hospital manager taking out any dividends. They act as if they are private not for profit.			see def.
		E1a	% of hospitals private for profit	n.a.			see def.
		E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit	n.a.			see def.
		E2	Categories	There are three categories of hospitals: - hospitals in the big cities (tertiary care and university hospitals), - district hospitals (various specialised services), - municipal hospitals (internal medicine and long-term healthcare services).			see def.
		E3	Total number of hospitals	54	55	57	see def.
		E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	4,01	4,09	4,25	see def.
		E5	Total number of hospital beds	7.374	7.588	7.473	see def.
		E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	-	6.839 90,13%	6.743 90,23%	see def.
		E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	737 9,99%	749 9,87%	730 9,77%	see def.
		E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	547,81	564,77	556,99	see def.
		E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	246.521	252.930	253.770	see def.
		E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	18,31%	18,83%	18,91%	see def.
		E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	7,90	7,81	-	see def.

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	34	35	36	see def.
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	62,96%	63,64%	63,16%	see def.
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	2,53	2,61	2,68	see def.
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	5.140	5.287	5.101	see def.
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	69,70%	69,68%	68,26%	see def.
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	381,84	393,51	380,20	see def.
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	220.053	225.940	224.978	see def.
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	16,35%	16,82%	16,77%	see def.
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	6,03	5,92	-	see def.
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	69,10%	70,90%	-	see def.

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G	HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE	G1	Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	845	853	-	see def.
		G1a	General Practitioners per 100.000 population	62,77	63,49	-	see def.
		G1b	Population per one GP	1.593,02	1.575,08	-	see def.
		G2	Number of physicians	4.310	4.414	-	see def.
		G2a	Number of physicians per 100.000 population	320,18	328,53	-	see def.
		G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	51,70%	51,90%	-	see def.
		G4	Number of nurses	8.845	8.803	-	see def.
		G4a	Nurses per 100.000 population	657,08	655,21	-	see def.
		G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	57,30%	60,30%	-	see def.
		G6	Number of nurses per doctor	2,05	1,99	-	see def.