

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
		A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		A1			Population
A2	Area (square Km)			551.500	551.500	551.500,00	see def.
A3	Average population density per square Km			110,60	111,25	110,50	see def.
A4	Birth rate per 1000 population			12,70	12,99	-	see def.
A5	Death rate per 1000 population			8,65	8,41	-	see def.
A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)			80,49	81,11	-	
A6a	Men			76,94	77,51	-	see def.
A6b	Women			83,94	84,58	-	
A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita			30.386,00	31.980,00	-	see def.

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B	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	B1	Healthcare coverage of population	<p>The general scheme covers almost the entire salaried population (that represents 89% of the population). The agricultural one covers farmers and farm employees. The social scheme for independent professionals covers craftspeople, retailers, manufacturers and independent professions. The system also includes a number of other special schemes: for sailors and registered sailors, mines, S.N.C.F., R.A.T.P., E.D.F., G.D.F. (former national groups), Banque de France, Assemblée nationale, Sénat (the two Chambers of the French Parliament), clerks and solicitor's employees, ministers of religion, and so on. The coverage has been extended to the population without resources through the Universal Medical Coverage.</p>			Source: General Healthcare Insurance (www.ameli.fr)	see def.
		B2	Gate-keeping system	<p>Since 2005, patients have to choose their doctor (general practitioner or medical specialist) who refers them to the specialists. This system is not mandatory, but patients who do not use it, have to pay a higher financial contribution.</p>				see def.
		B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita	3.303,00	3.423,00	3.601,00		see def.
		B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	79,30%	79,10%	79,00%		see def.
		B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	11,10%	11,00%	11,00%		see def.
		B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP	8,90%	-	-		see def.
		B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP	2,20%	-	-		see def.

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B	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)	1.221,00	1.270,00	1.333,00		see def.
		B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	94,30%	94,00%	93,80		see def.
		B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	37,00%	37,10%	37,00		see def.
		B9	Public funding	<p>The funding of the Healthcare Insurance is ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 47% through the social contributions of workers and employees, - 43,4% by taxes (CSG-tax, taxes on tobacco and alcoholic products, taxes on benefits of pharmaceutical laboratories), - 7,5% by the CNSA (national office for the autonomy of the elderly and people with disabilities), - 2,1% from other sources. 			<p>Source: General Healthcare Insurance (www.ameli.fr) data 2007</p>	see def.

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C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1	Administration and management	<p>The public hospitals are legally and financially autonomous public entities under state surveillance.</p> <p>The private, not-for-profit hospitals are usually managed by associations, foundations, mutual insurance companies or religious congregations.</p> <p>The private for profit hospitals are civil or commercial enterprises. They can also be owned by physical persons.</p> <p>New cooperating structures are progressively developed between public and private sectors: Economic Interest Groups (EIG), Public Interest Groups (PIG), Sanitary Cooperation Groups (GCS) and Local Hospital Communities (CHT).</p>		see def.
		C2	Surveillance authority	<p>Established in 1996, the Regional Hospitalisation Agencies (ARH), decentralised public agencies, have the mission to define and to implement the regional policy for the provision of hospital healthcare services, to analyse and to coordinate the activities of public and private healthcare centres, to determine the resources and to survey their proper operation. In 2010, the ARH will be replaced by Health Regional Agencies. Their missions will be to better coordinate actors from the sanitary and social sectors.</p>		see def.

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D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1	Hospital financers	Resources of public and private hospitals under contract mainly come from the 'Assurance maladie', the statutory healthcare insurance. Resources are allocated with ceilings for the estimated hospital expenses of the Assurance maladie (national target of expenditure of health insurance - ONDAM - for hospitals). These budgets are voted annually by the French Parliament. Other resources are the mutual insurances and/or patients contributions (co-payments).		see def.
		D2	Modes of payment	Before the radical reform of hospital funding in 2004, funding relied on the allocation of a global flat allowance. Today, a growing share of resources (nowadays in acute care, soon in follow-up care and psychiatry) depends on the number and kind of provided care services and actual stays in hospital (activity-based tariffs). The other hospital activities, especially the missions of general interest are still funded with a global flat allowance.		see def.
		D3	Use of DRGs	100 % of the activities related to medicine, surgery and obstetrics have been financed by DRGs since the beginning of 2009.		see def.
		D4	Hospital investments	Funding of hospitals mainly relies on self-financing and bank loans. Hospitals can also benefit from subsidies from the central state, the local authorities, donations and bequests. Since 2003, the state attempts to give incentives for hospital funding in the context of its modernisation programs (plans "Hôpital 2007" and "Hôpital 2012"), which determines the national orientations and offer opportunities of public funding.		see def.

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E	TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION	E1	Public / Private ownership	Coexistence of public hospitals, private not-for-profit hospitals and for-profit hospitals.			see def.
		E1a	% of hospitals private for profit	in 2006: 34% (1442) of all the hospitals			Source: French Hospital Federation see def.
		E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit	in 2006: 35% (1446) of all the hospitals			Source: French Hospital Federation see def.
		E2	Categories	There are three categories of acute care public hospitals: - university hospital centres/teaching hospitals (CHU), - hospital centres/general hospitals (CH), - local hospitals (HL). In addition to that, there are specialised hospital centres (CHS) for mental healthcare.			see def.
		E3	Total number of hospitals	2.856	-	-	see def.
		E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	4,68	-	-	see def.
		E5	Total number of hospital beds	443.767	439.765	-	see def.
		E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	-	285.203 64,85%	-	see def.
		E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	154.901 34,91%	154.562 35,15%	-	see def.
		E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	727,54	716,78	-	see def.
		E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	11.487.769	11.505.344	-	see def.
		E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	18,83%	18,75%	-	see def.
		E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	-	-	-	11,70 (*) 2003 see def.

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	-	-	-	1.599 (*) 2002	see def.
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	-	-	-	50,83% (*) 2002	see def.
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	-	-	-	2,68 (*) 2002	see def.
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	224.247	221.990	-		see def.
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	50,53%	50,48%	-		see def.
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	367,64	361,83	-		see def.
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	9.978.868	9.988.354	-		see def.
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	16,36%	16,28%	-		see def.
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	5,90	5,90	-		see def.
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	-	-	-	77,10% (*) 2004	see def.

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G	HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE					
	G1 Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	100.646	101.267	101.549		see def.
	G1a General Practitioners per 100.000 population	165,00	165,06	166,64		see def.
	G1b Population per one GP	606,04	605,85	600,11		see def.
	G2 Number of physicians	205.864	207.277	208.191		see def.
	G2a Number of physicians per 100.000 population	337,50	337,85	341,63		see def.
	G3 % of physicians working in hospitals	29,40%	29,80%	30,10%		see def.
	G4 Number of nurses	452.466	469.011	483.380		see def.
	G4a Nurses per 100.000 population	741,80	764,45	793,20		see def.
	G5 % of nurses working in hospitals	73,40%	73,20%	72,80%		see def.
G6 Number of nurses per doctor	2,20	2,26	2,32		see def.	