


| ITEMS AND INDICATORS | | DATA | | | Notes | DEF. | |
|----------------------|--|--|------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | |
| | |  ITALY A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS | | A1 | | | Population |
| A2 | Area (square Km) | | | 301.340 | 301.340 | 301.340,00 | see def. |
| A3 | Average population density per square Km | | | 194,49 | 195,60 | 197,04 | see def. |
| A4 | Birth rate per 1000 population | | | 9,45 | 9,45 | - | see def. |
| A5 | Death rate per 1000 population | | | - | 9,48 | - | see def. |
| A6 | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | | - | 81,58 | - | |
| A6a | Men | | | - | 78,62 | - | see def. |
| A6b | Women | | | - | 84,33 | - | |
| A7 | Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita | | | 28.529,00 | 28.828,00 | - | see def. |

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| B | HEALTHCARE SYSTEM | B1 | Healthcare coverage of population | | Coverage is universal. No more than 15% of population take an additional insurance which covers cost sharing and excluded services. | see def. | | |
| | | B2 | Gate-keeping system | | A referring doctor (General Practitioner) gives access to secondary healthcare. Patients can freely choose the referring doctor. Anyway, each referring doctor has to respect a maximum number of patients (1.500 patients per general practitioner and 1.000 patients per paediatrician). | see def. | | |
| | | B3 | Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita | | 2.536,00 | 2.673,00 | 2.686,00 | see def. |
| | | B4 | Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure | | 76,20% | 76,80% | 76,50% | see def. |
| | | B5 | Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | | 8,90% | 9,00% | 8,70% | see def. |
| | | B5a | Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP | | 6,80% | - | - | see def. |
| | | B5b | Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP | | 2,10% | - | - | see def. |
| | | B6 | Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$) | | 1.122,00 | 1.200,00 | 1.203,00 | see def. |
| | | B7 | Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure | | 91,90% | 92,30% | 92,20% | see def. |
| | | B8 | Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure | | 44,30% | 44,90% | 44,80% | see def. |
| B9 | Public funding | | Funding is mainly ensured by taxes (about 75%) and out of pocket payments (about 20%); the remaining part (less than 5%) come from social and private insurances or other sources. Since 1998 healthcare expenditure are mainly financed by taxes paid at a regional level (IRAP). These regional taxes are supplemented by central government grants, financed through VAT. | | | see def. | | |

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| C | HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE | C1 | Administration and management | The independent hospitals belong to the regions and have an independent status, with - namely - their own responsibility for their budget. The other public hospitals are managed directly by the Local Healthcare Authorities (Azienda Sanitaria Locale - ASL). | | | see def. |
| | | C2 | Surveillance authority | The regulating authority is decentralised in the regions and subdivided in local healthcare Authorities (Azienda Sanitaria Locale - ASL). | | | see def. |

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| D | HOSPITAL FINANCING | D1 | Hospital financers | The main sources for the funding of hospitals are the central state government and the regions. The central state determines the volume of resources to be allocated to health. The regions decide about their actual allocation in line with the priorities in their territories. The university hospitals and independent hospitals are funded by the regions. The general hospitals are funded by the ASL. Private hospitals are financed by their patients. | | | see def. |
| | | D2 | Modes of payment | Since 1995, hospitals have been paid on the basis of DRGs (replacing a system of per diem payment). A national DRG system was introduced in 2006. Additional payments are used to supplement DRG payments. Private hospitals also invoice prices per day. | | | see def. |
| | | D3 | Use of DRGs | DRG-system has been introduced in all the 21 regions between 1995 and 1997. | | | see def. |
| | | D4 | Hospital investments | The central state government and the regions are responsible for hospital investments. | | | see def. |

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| E | TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION | E1 | Public / Private ownership | Coexistence of public and private hospitals. Private hospitals can be for-profit or not-for-profit. Most of the private hospitals are under contract with the regions, so they can provide publicly financed services. Public hospitals can also offer private healthcare services. | | | see def. |
| | | E1a | % of hospitals private for profit | | | | see def. |
| | | E1b | % of hospitals private not for profit | | | | see def. |
| | | E2 | Categories | There are four categories of hospitals: - general hospitals; - university hospitals (11); - independent hospitals; - hospitals specialised in research. | | | see def. |
| | | E3 | Total number of hospitals | 1.295 | 1.283 | - | see def. |
| | | E4 | All hospitals per 100.000 population | 2,21 | 2,18 | - | see def. |
| | | E5 | Total number of hospital beds | 234.375 | 232.168 | - | see def. |
| | | E5a | Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds) | 180.171 76,87% | 177.738 76,56% | - - | see def. |
| | | E5b | Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds) | 54.204 23,13% | 54.430 23,44% | - - | see def. |
| | | E6 | All hospital beds per 100.000 population | 399,91 | 393,90 | - | see def. |
| | | E7 | Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges | 8.580.732 | - | - | see def. |
| | | E8 | Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population | 14,64% | - | - | see def. |
| E9 | Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days) | 7,60 | - | - | see def. | | |

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| F | F1 | Number of acute care hospitals | 1.123 | 1.120 | - | see def. |
| | F1a | Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals | 86,72% | 87,30% | - | see def. |
| | F2 | Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population | 1,92 | 1,90 | - | see def. |
| | F3 | Number of acute care hospital beds | 201.637 | 198.229 | - | see def. |
| | F3a | Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds | 86,03% | 85,38% | - | see def. |
| | F4 | Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population | 344,05 | 336,31 | - | see def. |
| | F5 | Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges | 8.200.636 | - | - | see def. |
| | F6 | Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population | 13,99% | - | - | see def. |
| | F7 | Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days) | 6,70 | - | - | see def. |
| | F8 | Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals | 77,30% | - | - | see def. |

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| G | HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE | | | | | |
| | G1 | Number of General Practitioners (GPs) | 54.481 | 54.004 | - | see def. |
| | G1a | General Practitioners per 100.000 population | 92,96 | 91,62 | - | see def. |
| | G1b | Population per one GP | 1.075,73 | 1.091,43 | - | see def. |
| | G2 | Number of physicians | 222.216 | 215.377 | - | see def. |
| | G2a | Number of physicians per 100.000 population | 379,16 | 365,41 | - | see def. |
| | G3 | % of physicians working in hospitals | 55,90% | 62,00% | - | see def. |
| | G4 | Number of nurses | 405.000 | 413.000 | - | see def. |
| | G4a | Nurses per 100.000 population | 691,04 | 700,69 | - | see def. |
| | G5 | % of nurses working in hospitals | 63,20% | 64,20% | - | see def. |
| G6 | Number of nurses per doctor | 1,82 | 1,92 | - | see def. | |