

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
		A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		A1			Population
A2	Area (square Km)			312.685	312.685	312.685,00	see def.
A3	Average population density per square Km			122,04	121,95	121,90	see def.
A4	Birth rate per 1000 population			9,55	9,81	10,18	see def.
A5	Death rate per 1000 population			9,65	9,69	9,90	see def.
A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)			75,12	75,38	75,45	
A6a	Men			70,81	71,00	71,04	see def.
A6b	Women			79,42	79,75	79,88	
A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita			13.847,00	14.675,00	-	see def.

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B	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	B1	Healthcare coverage of population			Universal coverage. Some forms of supplementary private health insurances are mainly organized by employers to provide faster access to outpatient care, while other forms of commercial private health insurance plays a very minor role.	see def.		
		B2	Gate-keeping system			Family doctors are responsible for the population of a defined territory, at level of provinces or municipalities.	see def.		
		B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita			857,00	920,00	1.035,00	see def.
		B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure			69,30%	69,90%	70,80%	see def.
		B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			6,20%	6,20%	6,40%	see def.
		B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP			4,30%	-	-	see def.
		B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP			1,90%	-	-	see def.
		B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)			252,00	277,00	318,00	see def.
		B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure			95,40%	95,20%	95,40%	see def.
		B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure			29,40%	30,10%	30,70%	see def.
B9	Public funding			Social insurance contributions (more than 50%) and out of pocket payments (about 30%). Central and local government finance contributions for specific groups of population, such as people unemployed, farmers, some pensioners, and for people not covered by social insurance schemes (about 10%).			see def.		

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C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1	Administration and management				see def.
			The 1991 Health Institutions Act stipulates the diversification of ownership for health institutions to be owned by the ministries, districts, provinces, municipalities and private actors. The universities of medicine and university hospitals are to remain semi-autonomous hospitals, depending ultimately on the Ministry of Health.				
		C2	Surveillance authority				see def.
			Government is guaranteeing public health. But the 1991 reforms introduced a pluralistic system based on the increased responsibility and self-initiative of all actors. Healthcare institutions are autonomous for the planning, regulation and management of their own services.				

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D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1	Hospital financers	The National Health Fund finances healthcare services on the basis of contracts concluded with the hospitals. The public state budget funds tertiary healthcare.			see def.
		D2	Modes of payment	The National Health Fund negotiates directly all tariffs for reimbursements with the doctors and the hospitals. Since 2000, hospitals have been reimbursed via case-based payments (DRGs).			see def.
		D3	Use of DRGs				see def.
		D4	Hospital investments	Maintenance and modernisation of hospitals have to be paid by the provinces. Bigger investments are funded by the state.			see def.

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E	TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION	E1	Public / Private ownership	Most of the hospitals still belong to the public sector. Some hospitals are not-for-profit non-governmental organisations. The number of private hospitals is increasing: they are either for-profit or not-for-profit hospitals.			see def.
		E1a	% of hospitals private for profit				see def.
		E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit				see def.
		E2	Categories	The 1997 Reform Act has defined several hospital categories: - acute care hospitals; - hospitals for chronic diseases; - convalescent homes; - residential homes for elderly people.			see def.
		E3	Total number of hospitals	835	792	-	see def.
		E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	2,19	2,08	-	see def.
		E5	Total number of hospital beds	199.769	196.828	-	see def.
		E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	191.554 95,89%	187.510 95,27%	- -	see def.
		E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	8.215 4,11%	9.318 4,73%	- -	see def.
		E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	523,49	516,17	-	see def.
		E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	6.739.379	6.791.230	-	see def.
		E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	17,66%	17,81%	-	see def.
		E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	6,70	6,40	-	see def.

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	-	-	-	see def.
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	-	-	-	see def.
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	-	-	-	see def.
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	159.385	156.630	-	see def.
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	79,78%	79,58%	-	see def.
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	417,66	410,75	-	see def.
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	-	-	-	see def.
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	-	-	-	see def.
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	-	-	-	see def.
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	-	-	-	see def.

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G	G1	Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	-	-	-	see def.
	G1a	General Practitioners per 100.000 population	-	-	-	see def.
	G1b	Population per one GP	-	-	-	see def.
	G2	Number of physicians	76.046	77.479	-	see def.
	G2a	Number of physicians per 100.000 population	199,28	203,18	-	see def.
	G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	-	-	-	see def.
	G4	Number of nurses	178.790	178.781	-	see def.
	G4a	Nurses per 100.000 population	468,51	468,84	-	see def.
	G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	-	-	-	see def.
	G6	Number of nurses per doctor	2,35	2,31	-	see def.