


ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2009	2010	2011			
		 GREECE A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		A1			Population	11.282.751	11.307.557	11.300.025	see def.
A2	Area (square Km)			131.960	131.960	131.960	see def.
A3	Average population density per square Km			85,50	85,69	85,63	see def.
A4	Birth rate per 1000 population			10,45	10,15	9,42	see def.
A5	Death rate per 1000 population			9,60	9,65	9,83	see def.
A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)			80,34	80,69	80,91	
A6a	Men			77,92	78,48	78,61	see def.
A6b	Women			82,79	82,93	83,22	
A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita			29.200,80	27.519,70	25.857,80	see def.

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B	B1	Healthcare coverage of population	The National Health System covers all residents for services provided in its facilities. Access to health care is also dependent on membership of health insurance funds, which cover 97% of the population. A system of complementary private health insurances also exists.				see def.
	B2	Gate-keeping system	No				see def.
	B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita	2.977,20	2.623,90	2.360,80		see def.
	B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	68,40%	66,80%	65,10%		see def.
	B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	10,20%	9,50%	9,10%		see def.
	B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP	7,12%	6,64%	5,94%		see def.
	B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP	4,04%	4,16%	2,96%		see def.
	B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)	1.073,90	962,40	858,90		see def.
	B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	82,50%	79,20%	75,20%		see def.
	B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	36,10%	36,70%	36,40%		see def.
B9	Public funding	About 40% of healthcare expenditure is funded by out of pocket payments. The main remaining part of the expenditure is financed by social insurance funds (almost 30%) and by taxes (about 20%). A small part is taken by private insurances and other funds.				see def.	

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C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1	Administration and management	<p>The public hospitals are operated as independent units in each of the Regional Health Services (DYPE). They are managed by professional hospital managers who are appointed for five years. Some health insurances own and operate their own hospitals.</p>			see def.
		C2	Surveillance authority	<p>The public hospitals depend on the Regional Health Services since 2001.</p>			see def.

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D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1	Hospital financers	The hospitals are reimbursed by the social security. The State funds hospitals up to 70%. Officially, the public funding of hospital operation expenses is limited to the payment of salaries. In practice, the state covers all costs incurred in hospitals, except what is reimbursed by the health insurances.		see def.
		D2	Modes of payment	Reimbursements by the social security are calculated on the basis of a price per day. The State subsidies cover the salaries on the basis of a previously determined budget. The State also funds hospital deficits retrospectively.		see def.
		D3	Use of DRGs			see def.
		D4	Hospital investments	The Regional Health Services (DYPE) are in charge of hospital planning and equipment in public hospitals.		see def.

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E	E1	Public / Private ownership	Coexistence of public hospitals of the National Health Service, of hospitals owned and operated by the health insurances and of private hospitals.			see def.
	E1a	% of hospitals private for profit				see def.
	E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit				see def.
	E2	Categories	There are three categories of hospitals: - 177 general hospitals, - 23 combined hospitals, - 139 specialised hospitals. In addition to that, 13 public hospitals are military hospitals and 3 so-called teaching hospitals.			see def.
	E3	Total number of hospitals	313	...	...	see def.
	E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	2,77	...	...	see def.
	E5	Total number of hospital beds	54.704	...	...	see def.
	E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	38.115 69,67%	... ...	... ...	see def.
	E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	16.589 30,33%	... ...	... ...	see def.
	E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	484,85	...	...	see def.
	E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	...	...	...	see def.
	E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	see def.
E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	see def.	

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	187	see def.
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	59,74%	see def.
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	1,66	...	...	see def.
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	45.729	...	...	see def.
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	83,59%	...	...	see def.
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	405,30	...	...	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	HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE					
	G1 Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	3.124	3.391	3.369		see def.
	G1a General Practitioners per 100.000 population	27,69	29,99	29,81		see def.
	G1b Population per one GP	3.611,64	3.334,58	3.354,12		see def.
	G2 Number of physicians	69.030	69.265	69.435		see def.
	G2a Number of physicians per 100.000 population	611,82	612,55	614,47		see def.
	G3 % of physicians working in hospitals	39,67%	...	...		see def.
	G4 Number of nurses	39.932	...	...		see def.
	G4a Nurses per 100.000 population	353,92	...	...		see def.
	G5 % of nurses working in hospitals	100,00%	...	...		see def.
G6 Number of nurses per doctor	0,58	...	...		see def.	