

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.		
		2009	2010	2011				
		A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		A1			Population	60.192.696	60.483.384	60.686.264	see def.
A2	Area (square Km)			301.340	301.340	301.340	see def.	
A3	Average population density per square Km			199,75	200,71	201,39	see def.	
A4	Birth rate per 1000 population			9,38	9,21	...	see def.	
A5	Death rate per 1000 population			9,78	9,67	...	see def.	
A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)			82,00	82,40	82,70	Source: OECD Health Data, October 2013	
A6a	Men			79,40	79,80	80,10		see def.
A6b	Women			84,60	85,00	85,30		
A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita			32.216,40	32.109,60	32.672,40	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	3.029,50	3.018,50	3.012,00	see def.	
		B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	78,90%	78,50%	77,80%	see def.	
		B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	9,40%	9,40%	9,20%	see def.	
		B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP	7,38%	7,42%	7,34%	see def.	
		B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP	2,10%	2,14%	2,16%	see def.	
		B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)	1.380,96	1.382,23	1.388,44	Source: OECD Health Data, October 2013	see def.
		B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	93,68%	93,34%	92,89%	see def.	
		B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	46,00%	46,30%	46,60%	see def.	

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	B9 Public funding	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				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	<p>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.</p>		see def.
		D2	Modes of payment	<p>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.</p>		see def.
		D3	Use of DRGs	<p>DRG-system has been introduced in all the 21 regions between 1995 and 1997.</p>		see def.
		D4	Hospital investments	<p>The central state government and the regions are responsible for hospital investments.</p>		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	1.241	1.230	1.182	see def.
		E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	2,06	2,03	1,95	see def.
		E5	Total number of hospital beds	218.264	215.980	207.947	see def.
		E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	148.778 68,16%	147.780 68,42%	142.390 68,47%	see def.
		E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	69.486 31,84%	68.200 31,58%	65.557 31,53%	see def.
		E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	362,61	357,09	342,66	see def.
		E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	7.995.274	7.783.848	7.458.991	see def.
		E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	13,28%	12,87%	12,29%	see def.
		E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	7,80	7,90	8,00	see def.

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	1.081	1.076	1.025	see def.
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	87,11%	87,48%	86,72%	see def.
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	1,80	1,78	1,69	see def.
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	175.903	173.684	166.970	see def.
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	80,59%	80,42%	80,29%	see def.
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	292,23	287,16	275,14	see def.
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	7.590.267	7.374.878	7.046.625	see def.
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	12,61%	12,19%	11,61%	see def.
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	6,70	6,70	6,80	see def.
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	79,40%	78,70%	...	see def.

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G	HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE						
	G1	Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	46.209	45.878	46.061		see def.
	G1a	General Practitioners per 100.000 population	76,77	75,85	75,90		see def.
	G1b	Population per one GP	1.302,62	1.318,35	1.317,52		see def.
	G2	Number of physicians	221.235	...	248.723		see def.
	G2a	Number of physicians per 100.000 population	367,54	...	409,85		see def.
	G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	58,34%	...	...		see def.
	G4	Number of nurses	...	...	399.835		see def.
	G4a	Nurses per 100.000 population	...	...	658,86		see def.
	G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	...	...	...		see def.
G6	Number of nurses per doctor	...	...	1,61		see def.	