### Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

**Inpatient care discharges (all hospitals)**

An *inpatient discharge* is the release of a patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and/or care and who stayed for a *minimum of one night* (see definition for hospital inpatient discharges below). Only the total number of inpatient discharges in all hospitals is requested (no breakdown by diagnostic categories).

**Inpatient care average length of stay (ALOS) (all hospitals)**

Average length of stay (ALOS) is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges during the year (see definition for hospital ALOS below). Only the overall average length of stay in all hospitals is requested (no breakdown by diagnostic categories).

### Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

**Curative (acute) care**

Curative care comprises health care contacts during which the principal intent is to relieve symptoms of illness or injury, to reduce the severity of an illness or injury, or to protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness or injury that could threaten life or normal function (HC.1 in the SHA classification).

**Inclusion**
- All components of curative care of illness (including both physical and mental/psychiatric illnesses) or treatment of injury
- Diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical procedures
- Obstetric services

**Exclusion**
- Other functions of care (such as rehabilitative care, long-term care and palliative care)

**Curative (acute) care discharges**

A *hospital discharge* is the formal release of a patient from a hospital.

**Inclusion**
- Discharges from all hospitals, including general hospitals (HP.1.1), mental health hospitals (HP.1.2), and other specialised hospitals (HP.1.3)
- Deaths in hospital
- Transfers to another hospital
- Discharges of healthy newborns

**Exclusion**
- Transfers to other care units within the same hospital

**Curative (acute) care bed-days**

A *bed-day* (or inpatient day) is a day during which a person admitted as an inpatient is confined to a bed and in which the patient *stays overnight* in a hospital.

**Inclusion**
- Bed-days in all hospitals, including general hospitals (HP.1.1), mental health hospitals (HP.1.2), and other specialised hospitals (HP.1.3)
- Bed-days of healthy newborns

**Exclusion**
- Day cases

**Notes**
- The number of bed-days should be counted as the date of discharge minus the date of admission (for example, a patient admitted on the 25th and discharged on the 26th should be counted as 1 day).

### Curative (acute) care average length of stay (ALOS)

**Average length of stay (ALOS)** is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges during the year (see definitions for *bed-days* and *discharges*).

**Inclusion**
- ALOS in all hospitals, including general hospitals (HP.1.1), mental health hospitals (HP.1.2), and other specialised hospitals (HP.1.3)
- ALOS for healthy newborns

**Exclusion**
- Day cases

**Notes**
- The length of stay of a patient should be counted as the date of discharge minus the date of admission (for example, a patient admitted on the 25th and discharged on the 26th should be counted as 1 day).

### Curative (acute) care occupancy rates

The **occupancy rate** is calculated as the number of beds effectively occupied (bed-days) for curative care (HC.1 in SHA classification) divided by the number of beds available for curative care multiplied by 365 days, with the ratio multiplied by 100.

\[
\text{Occupancy rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of bed-days during the year}}{\text{(Number of beds available} \times 365 \text{days})} \times 100
\]

### Country specific notes

Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Turkey
Belgium

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

*Source of data:* Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire et Environnement, Direction générale de l’Organisation des établissements de soins (Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment), Résumé Clinique Minimum (RCM) (Minimal Clinical Data).

*Coverage:*
- Inpatient care: All hospital stays (in acute and chronic institutions). It includes all stays with a minimum of one night and all deaths, including all those who died immediately after hospitalisation. These data exclude the not factured newborns, and the small number of people not registered as man or woman. The first part of the long term stays is kept. (Data on hospital discharges and ALOS by diagnostic categories refer to inpatients with a LOS <= 90 days and all sex - man, woman, changed, unknown).
- Certain general hospitals register newborns as a stay.
- Since 1/7/1996, stays in the psychiatric departments of general hospitals are not included in the RCM database.

*Break in time series:* The break in 2008 is related to the implementation of new coding rules (some existing rules have also been re-explained so that the rules are better applied).

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

*Source of data:* Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire et Environnement, Direction générale de l’Organisation des établissements de soins (Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment), Résumé Clinique Minimum (RCM) (Minimal Clinical Data).

*Coverage:*
- 'Acute' hospital stay includes all the stays with a minimum of one night and all deaths, including all those who died immediately after hospitalisation.
- It excludes stays in psychiatric institutions, nursing homes, houses for the elderly, long stays and hospitalisations of one day in general hospitals.
- Acute care: Hospital stays with a length of stay shorter than 90 days. The following data are to be used with caution:
- Certain general hospitals register newborns as a stay.
- Since 1/7/1996, stays in the psychiatric departments of general hospitals have not been included in the RCM database.

Bulgaria

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

*Source of data:* National Centre for Public Health and Analyses at the Ministry of Health

*Coverage:*
- Up to 2013 - number of in-patient cases includes discharged and deceased patients from hospitals and hospices.
- 2014 – 2015 - number of in-patient cases includes discharged and deceased patients from hospitals (HP1)
- 2016 - In 2016, with amendments of the national legislation, "Places for short stay" are introduced. "Places for short stay" are places for carrying out certain medical diagnostic and treatment activities requiring a stay of the patient not longer than 12 hours."
This places are used mainly for activities in the field of medical oncology, radiotherapy psychiatry, dialysis treatment and etc. The persons who had undergone such treatment on places for short stay are excluded from the Inpatient discharges.

Deviation from the definition up to 2013: Hospices are included too.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

Data not available.

**Czech Republic**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Discharges**

**Source of data:**
- Until 2006: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, National Health Information System (survey on bed resources of health establishments and their utilisation).

**Coverage:**
- Data refer to number of hospitalisations in general hospitals and specialised therapeutic institutes (excluding balneologic institutes and convalescence homes for children).
- Deviation from the definition:
  - Until 2006: Hospitalised newborns are excluded.
  - Until 2006: Transfers from one department to another one at the same hospital are considered as two hospitalisations. Day cases of patients treated in bed care departments are not excluded.
- **Break in time series:** 2007.
- Until 1999 data cover only establishments of the Health Sector. From 2000 data cover also health establishments of other central organs.

**ALOS**

**Source of data:**
- Until 2006: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, National Health Information System (survey on bed resources of health establishments and their utilisation).

**Coverage:**
- Data on inpatient care relate to general hospitals and specialised therapeutic institutes (excluding balneologic institutes and homes for children).
- Deviation from the definition:
  - Until 2006: Same-day separations are included in the data.
- **Break in time series:** 2007.

**Note:** Until 2006: Discharges and ALOS for inpatient care are different from discharges and ALOS for all causes (reported in the hospital discharge and ALOS data by diagnostic categories) due to the use of different sources and methodologies.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Discharges**

**Source of data:**
- Until 2006: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, National Health Information System (survey on bed resources of health establishments and their utilisation).

Coverage:
- Data refer to number of hospitalisations in university hospitals and acute care hospitals.
- Until 2006: Hospitalised newborns are excluded.

Deviation from the definition:
- Until 2006: Transfers from one department to another at the same hospital are considered as two hospitalisations. Day cases of patients treated in bed care departments are not excluded.

- Until 1999 data cover only establishments of the Health Sector. From 2000 data cover also health establishments of other central organs.

ALOS and occupancy rates and bed-days
Source of data:
- Until 2006: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, National Health Information System (survey on bed resources of health establishments and their utilisation).

Coverage:
- Data on acute care relate to all inpatient care provided in university hospitals and acute care hospitals.
- Until 2006: Newborns are excluded.

Deviation from the definition:
- Until 2006: Same-day separations are included in the data.


Denmark

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: National Board of Health, The National Patient Register.

Discharges
Coverage:
- Data includes both somatic and psychiatric hospitals.

- The data prior to 2005 includes all admissions. The data from 2005 onwards use the 24-hour stay definition, which explains the lower data values.
- From 2000 onwards, the data no longer include transfer from one department to another department within the same hospitals.

ALOS
Coverage:
- Psychiatric and somatic hospital departments.
- Nursing homes and private hospitals are not included.

- ALOS: From 1995, psychiatric hospitals are included.
- From 2001, the calculation of ALOS does not include day cases.
Source of data: National Board of Health, The National Patient Register.

Coverage:
Discharges
- Data includes both somatic and psychiatric hospitals.
- From 2000 onwards, the data no longer include transfer from one department to another department within the same hospitals.

ALOS
- From 1980: ALOS in somatic departments with an ALOS ≤ 18 days.
- Before 1980: ALOS in somatic departments with an ALOS ≤ 30 days.
- Private hospitals are not included.
- These data are not updated anymore.

Occupancy rate
- Occupancy rates in acute care institutions.
- From 1990: Occupancy rates in somatic and psychiatric hospital departments with an ALOS ≤ 18 days.
- Before 1990: Occupancy rates in somatic and psychiatric hospital departments with an ALOS ≤ 30 days.
- These data are not updated anymore.

Germany

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

2003-2016:
Source of data: Federal Statistical Office, Hospital statistics 2016 (diagnostic data of the hospital patients and patients of prevention or rehabilitation facilities); Statistisches Bundesamt 2017, Fachserie 12, Reihe 6.2.1 and ibid, Fachserie 12, Reihe 6.2.2 and special calculations by the Federal Statistical Office.
Reference period: During the year.

Coverage:
- An inpatient discharge is the release of a patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and who stayed for a minimum of one night. The number of discharges includes deaths in hospital, but excludes same-day separations and transfers to other care units within the same institution. Day cases are excluded.
- ALOS is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges.
- Coverage by hospital type: Data include discharges during a given calendar year from all types of hospitals (HP.1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) in all sectors (public, non-profit and private). Included are discharges from general hospitals, mental health hospitals and prevention and rehabilitation facilities. Long-term nursing care facilities are excluded.
- Missing records: Discharges from prevention and rehabilitation facilities with 100 or less than 100 beds are not included (about 13% of all discharges in rehabilitation centres).
- Other notes related to coverage: The number of discharges includes patients with unknown diagnosis, age and/or sex.

Additional information:
- In German health statistics publications, the number of discharges includes the number of inpatient cases as well as the number of day cases. Therefore the total number of cases in these publications is higher.
- Furthermore, for each day case one bed-day is calculated. Since the average length of stay (ALOS) is the quotient of bed-days and discharges, the ALOS in these publications is lower than when calculated on the basis of only inpatients and bed-days for inpatients.
970-2002:

**Source of data:** Federal Statistical Office, Hospital statistics (basic data of hospitals & prevention or rehabilitation facilities); Statistisches Bundesamt, *Fachserie 12, Reihe 6.1*, table 1.1.

See [http://www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) or [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de).

**Coverage:**
- The number of cases is equal to the sum of admissions plus the discharges including deaths divided by 2.
- **ALOS** is calculated by dividing the bed-days by the number of cases.
- **Coverage by hospital type:** Data include cases in all types of hospitals (HP.1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) in all sectors (public, not-for-profit and private). Included are cases in general hospitals, mental health hospitals and prevention and rehabilitation facilities. Long-term nursing care facilities are excluded.
- Data not reported for year 2002 (the number of cases in 2002 would include additionally day cases – patients admitted for a medical procedure or surgery in the morning and released before the evening – and would not be comparable with other years).

**Additional information:**
- In German health statistics publications, the number of cases includes the number of inpatient cases as well as the number of day cases. Therefore the total number of cases in these publications is higher.
- Furthermore, for each day case one bed-day is calculated. Since the average length of stay (ALOS) is the quotient of bed-days and cases, the ALOS in these publications is lower than when calculated on the basis of only inpatients and bed-days for inpatients.

**Break in time series:** 2003 (change in source and method).

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:** Federal Statistical Office, Hospital statistics 2016 (basic data of hospitals and diagnostic data of the hospital patients); Statistisches Bundesamt 2017, *Fachserie 12, Reihe 6.1.1*, table 2.2.1 and ibid, *Fachserie 12, Reihe 6.2.1* and special calculations by the Federal Statistical Office.

See [http://www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) or [http://www.gbe-bund.de](http://www.gbe-bund.de).

**Reference period:** During the year

**Coverage:**
- A discharge is the release of a patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and who stayed for a minimum of one night. The number of discharges includes deaths in hospital, but excludes same-day separations and transfers to other care units within the same institution. Day cases are excluded.
- The number of bed-days refers to the sum of all inpatients at midnight. The day of admission counts as one bed-day so that day cases (patients admitted for a medical procedure or surgery in the morning and released before the evening) are normally also included. As one day case constitutes one bed-day it is possible to adjust the number of bed-days so that day cases are excluded.
- **ALOS** is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges.
- **Occupancy rate** is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of available beds multiplied by 365 days, with the ratio multiplied by 100. Cots for healthy infants, recovery trolleys, emergency stretchers and beds for palliative care are not included in the number of beds used for the calculation of occupancy rates.
- **Coverage by hospital type:** Data include discharges during a given calendar year from general hospitals (HP.1.1) and mental health hospitals (HP.1.2) in all sectors (public, non-profit and private). Discharges from prevention and rehabilitation facilities (HP.1.3) and discharges from long-term nursing care facilities are excluded.
- **Other notes related to coverage:** The number of discharges includes patients with unknown diagnosis, age and/or sex.
Additional information:
- In German health statistics publications, the number of discharges includes the number of inpatient cases as well as the number of day cases. Therefore the total number of cases in these publications is higher.
- Furthermore, for each day case one bed-day is calculated. Since the average length of stay (ALOS) is the quotient of bed-days and discharges, the ALOS in these publications is lower than when calculated on the basis of only inpatients and bed-days for inpatients. This also applies to the occupancy rate.

Estonia

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics; www.tai.ee
Monthly statistical report “Hospital beds and hospitalisation.”
http://pxweb.tai.ee/est/pxweb2008/Database_en/HCresources/02HospitalBeds/01LT/RVinfo_en.htm
Coverage:
- All institutions providing in-patient care.
- In Estonia, due to the restructuring of health care services, the hospitals that provided only in-patient long-term care services (long-term care hospitals) were reorganised to the nursing care hospitals. This change came into force in the beginning of 2013. According to the SHA2011, these nursing care hospitals do not belong to H.P.1 and previous long-term care hospitals are classified as long-term nursing care facilities (H.P.2 in SHA2011). Therefore, the number of hospitals (H.P.1 coded on the basis of SHA2011) decreased in 2013 as well as all other statistics provided for in-patient care (all hospital beds, all discharges by hospital beds). This change does not have an impact on statistics about curative care.
- Day cases are not included.
- All beds are included.
- ALOS is calculated as the number of stayed days divided by the number of discharges.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data for 1980 and for 1985-2002 represent the figures for hospital admissions.
- Data for 2003-2011 have been changed, i.e. figures of the discharges are presented. (Data for the years before 2003 were not available for recalculations).

Notes:
The data for inpatient discharges and ALOS (aggregated data) and the data for hospital discharges/bed-days/ALOS by diagnostic categories (disaggregated data) differentiate in the case of Estonia.
The data for discharges by diagnoses and the data for hospital aggregates are based on two separate statistical reports. These are aggregated reports and there are some methodological differences concerning cases which are included or excluded from the report. (See below.)

HOSPITAL AGGREGATES DATA in Estonia:
Include:
- discharges (incl. ill newborns who have been transferred to another department from maternity ward)
- deceased
- transferred to another hospital
- patients with diagnosis Z03 (medical observation and evaluation for suspected diseases and conditions)
Exclude:
Healthy newborns
- ill newborns staying within maternity ward

Included are bed-days of all admitted patients during the calendar year.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: National Institute for Health Development, Department of Health Statistics; Monthly statistical report “Hospital beds and hospitalisation”.
Coverage:
- All institutions providing in-patient care.
- Day cases are not included.
- All beds except tuberculosis, nursing care and psychiatric beds.
- Since 2013 psychiatric beds are included.

Deviation from the definition:
- Data for 1980 and for 1985-2002 represent the figures for hospital admissions.
- Data for 2003-2011 have been recalculated and figures present discharges. Data for the years before the 2003 are not available for recalculations.

Ireland

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data:
- From 2016: The data presented are derived from the HIPE (Hospital In-Patient Enquiry) data set, which records data on discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals. HIPE is operated by the Healthcare Pricing Office (www.hpo.ie). HSE and Health Research Board.
- From 2006: Health Service Executive and Health Research Board.
- Up to 2005: Department of Health & Children.
Coverage:
- Discharges: Figures refer to the number of inpatients, excluding day cases, who were discharged from or died in publicly funded acute and psychiatric (public and private) hospitals.
- ALOS: The number of bed-days used divided by the number of inpatients discharged (including deaths, excluding day cases). The inpatient ALOS refers to all specialties, regardless of length of stay, in HSE Network acute public hospitals, public and private psychiatric hospitals. Beds in private acute hospitals are not included.

Breaks in time series:
- Since 2004: Public and private psychiatric hospitals are included.
- Since 2009: Public acute hospitals and public and private psychiatric hospitals only (ie HP.1 - Hospitals) are included. Up to 2008, district and community hospitals (which may be defined as HP.2 facilities) were also included.

Deviation from Definition: a small number of discharges from psychiatric hospitals/units which do not strictly meet the definition of a HP1 hospital are included in the data.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data:
- From 2016: The data presented are derived from the HIPE (Hospital In-Patient Enquiry) data set,
which records data on discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals. HIPE is operated by the Healthcare Pricing Office (www.hpo.ie).
- From 2012: Health Service Executive and Health Research Board.
- From 2006: Health Service Executive.
- Up to 2005: Department of Health & Children.

Coverage:
- **Discharges**: Figures refer to the number of inpatients, excluding day cases, who were discharged from or died in publicly funded acute hospitals. Discharges from private short-stay hospitals are not included. From 2012 acute psychiatric discharges are included from all public psychiatric units in the country.
- **ALOS**: From 1997, the ALOS for acute care refers to all HSE Network acute hospitals (HP1 excluding HP1.2 psychiatric hospitals) with an ALOS of less than 18 days. Beds in private hospitals are not included. From 2012 acute psychiatric discharges are included from all public psychiatric units in the country.

Break in time series:
- **ALOS**: Up to and including 1996, figures refer to inpatient beds in acute hospitals where the average length of stay is 18 days or less. From 1980-1986, short-stay district hospitals were included.
- **Discharges, beds-days and ALOS**: From 2012 acute psychiatric discharges are included from all public psychiatric units in the country.
- **Occupancy rate**: From 1997 onwards, data refer to HSE network hospitals (publicly funded acute) only. Before 1997, Acute Care Bed Days refer to publicly funded acute (voluntary and health board) and district/community hospitals where the average length of stay is 18 days or less.

Deviation from Definition: Discharges and ALOS – from 2012 a small number of discharges from psychiatric hospitals/units which do not strictly meet the definition of a HP1 hospital are included in the data.

**Greece**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data**: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Division of Social Welfare and Health Statistics.

**Coverage**:
- **ALOS**: Average length of stay for inpatient care is estimated by dividing the total number of days stayed by the total number of discharges (in public and private hospitals), including deaths.
- **Same-day separations are excluded**.
- **Patients suffering from schizophrenia with an average length of stay > 365 days are excluded**.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data**: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Division of Social Welfare and Health Statistics.

**Coverage**:
- **Curative (acute) care**: Neuropsychiatric units are excluded.
- **ALOS**: Average length of stay is estimated by dividing the number of days stayed by the number of discharges and deaths. Same-day separations are excluded.
- **Occupancy rate**: Number of acute beds (inpatient beds minus psychiatric beds) occupied.

**Spain**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**
- Up to 2009: data are issued from Estadística de Establecimientos Sanitarios con Régimen de Internado (Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care).
- From 2010: data are issued from Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada (National Statistics on Specialised Centres).

Coverage:
- All private and public hospitals are included.
- Data are calculated from national hospital statistics where hospitals are classified with the following categories:
  - General hospital (1.1)
  - Specialised hospital (1.2)
  - Mental Health hospital (1.3)
  - Long term care hospital (1.4)
Data include all types of hospital.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

- Up to 2009: data are issued from Estadística de Establecimientos Sanitarios con Régimen de Internado (Statistics on Health Establishments Providing Inpatient Care).
- From 2010: data are issued from Estadística de Centros de Atención Especializada (National Statistics on Specialised Centres).

Coverage:
- Only acute care hospitals are included (excluding long stay units from them).
- Data are calculated from national hospital statistics where hospitals are classified with the following categories:
  - General hospital (1.1)
  - Specialised hospital (1.2)
  - Mental Health hospital (1.3)
  - Long term care hospital (1.4)
1.1 and 1.2 are mostly acute care hospitals but since an additional classification for units is available, it is possible to exclude from them data related to long stay.

France

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data:

Coverage:
- Data refer to inpatients in public and private health establishments (staying more than 24 hours) in
France (metropolitan France and D.O.M.). Data include residents of France (metropolitan France and D.O.M.) (residents of foreign countries and T.O.M. are excluded except in 1997).

- **Inpatient care discharges**: total number of admissions in all services (short-term, rehabilitation care, psychiatric care and long-term care) in all hospitals.

- **Inpatient care ALOS**: total number of days carried out in all services (short-term, rehabilitation care, psychiatric care and long-term care) in all hospitals, applied to the total number of admissions in all hospitals for the year considered.

**Deviation from the definition**: Healthy newborns are not included.

**Break in time series**: 

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:**

**Coverage:**
- Data refer to inpatients in public and private health establishments (staying more than 24 hours) in France (metropolitan France and D.O.M.). Data include residents of France (metropolitan France and D.O.M.) (residents of foreign countries and T.O.M. are excluded except in 1997).

- **Curative (acute) care discharges**: number of admissions in acute care (short term) services in all hospitals.

- **Curative (acute) care bed-days**: number of days spent in acute care (short term) services in all hospitals.

- **Curative (acute) care ALOS**: number of days spent in acute care (short term) services in all hospitals, applied to the number of admissions in acute care (short term) for the year considered.

- **Curative (acute) care occupancy rate**: Number of days spent in acute care services with full hospitalisation (i.e. more than 24 hours) (short term: medical care, surgery, obstetrics) in hospitals divided by 365, then applied to the number of beds set up in acute care units, and multiplied by 100.

- The number of days in the public sector corresponds to the number of days spent and billed. In the private sector, the number of recorded days corresponds to the number of days billed by the institution.

**Deviation from the definition**: Healthy newborns are not included.

**Break in time series**: 

**Croatia**
Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Hospital structure and function database

The data we provided are the data from Hospital Structure and Function Database in which we collect aggregated data from hospitals including data about number of discharges and bed-days which are also used to calculate ALOS. Currently we do not use Hospital Discharge Database to calculate ALOS.

Coverage: Data from all public and private hospitals in Croatia, except prison hospital.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: Croatian Institute of Public Health, Hospital structure and function database

The data we provided are the data from Hospital Structure and Function Database in which we collect aggregated data from hospitals including data about number of discharges and bed-days which are also used to calculate ALOS and occupancy rates. Currently we do not use Hospital Discharge Database to calculate ALOS and occupancy rates.

Coverage: Data from all public and private hospitals in Croatia, except prison hospital.

Italy

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data:

Scheda di Dimissione Ospedaliera (SDO) is the full original title of the National Hospital Discharge Data Base (NHDDB). More information about SDO can be found at http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_4.jsp?lingua=italiano&tema=Assistenza,%20ospedale%20 e%20territorio&area=ricoveriOspedalieri
- Until 1995: a sample survey was run by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics).

Coverage:
- The NHDB (SDO) covers the entire Country, both public and private hospitals (HP.1.1 and HP.1.3 excluding army hospitals). The NHDDB has gradually improved in quality and completeness during the first five years, starting from 1995-1996.
- Inpatient care discharges include all patients admitted in hospital for treatment and/or care and who stayed in hospital at least for one night. Hospital treatment and care include curative care, rehabilitative and long-term care post illness or injury.
- Average length of stay (ALOS) is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges during the year.

Break in time series: 1996.
- There is a break in the time series due to the different sources: firstly the sample survey run by Istat and then the total survey (SDO) run on the total Hospitals.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Discharges, Bed-days, ALOS

Source of data:

  Scheda di Dimissione Ospedaliera (SDO) is the full original title of the National Hospital Discharge Data Base (NHDDB). More information about SDO can be found at [http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_4.jsp?lingua=italiano&tema=Assistenza,%20ospedale%20e%20territorio&area=ricoveriOspedalieri](http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_4.jsp?lingua=italiano&tema=Assistenza,%20ospedale%20e%20territorio&area=ricoveriOspedalieri).

- Until 1995: a sample survey was run by *ISTAT* (National Institute of Statistics).

**Coverage:**
- The NHDDB (SDO) covers the entire Country, both public and private hospitals (HP.1.1 and HP.1.3 excluding army hospitals). The NHDDB has gradually improved in quality and completeness during the first five years, starting from 1995-1996.
- Curative (acute) care discharges include all patients admitted in hospital for treatment and/or care and who stayed in hospital at least for one night. Hospital treatment and care include only curative care.
- Average length of stay (ALOS) is calculated by dividing the number of bed-days by the number of discharges during the year.

**Break in time series:** 1996.
- There is a break in the time series due to the different sources: firstly the sample survey run by Istat and then the total survey (SDO) run on the total Hospitals.

**Occupancy rate**

**Source of data:**
- Since 1999: Data provided by the *Ministry of Health*. Annual publication “Appendice - Attività di ricovero e cura delle strutture pubbliche e private accreditate” available on the web site of the Ministry of Health.
- Until 1998: Data provided by *ISTAT*, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (National Institute of Statistics), but the responsible institution for the collection of information is the *Italian Ministry of Health*.
- Further information: [www.salute.gov.it/statistiche](http://www.salute.gov.it/statistiche).

**Coverage:**
- The acute care occupancy rate includes discharges from public and private hospitals excluding private hospitals not accredited.
- Periodicity: Yearly.
- Acute care: The definition and the calculation method used for acute care data since 1996 are those adopted by the Italian Ministry of Health, i.e., ‘all inpatient care beddays except those performed in long-term, rehabilitation and mental health wards’. In the period 1991-1995 data were calculated by an average length of stay of less than 18 days. In 1990 and before, the definition and the calculation method adopted are unknown.

**Cyprus**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** The IT systems of all public sector hospitals.

**Coverage:** General Hospitals, Rural Hospitals and one special Hospital, public sector only.

**Deviation from the definition:**
Up to 2011, day cases are also included as they could not be disaggregated from hospital admissions.
From 2012 onwards, “bed days” and the number of discharges are obtained from the actual data on discharges sent from the hospitals to CYSTAT; hence it is feasible to distinguish inpatients from day cases and calculate indicators such as ALOS only for inpatients.

Coverage: From 2011 onwards, healthy newborns are included only as regards the deliveries taking place in Ammochostos General Hospital. These records are included in the discharges and they have been taken into account in the calculation of the bed occupancy rate, as well as the corresponding “beds”.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:**
Up to 2011, the figure for bed-days is obtained from the summary tables extracted from the IT systems of the public sector general and rural hospitals and the number of beds available for curative care is obtained from the summary tables provided to CYSTAT on an annual basis from the hospitals. From 2012 onwards, the “bed days” and the number of discharges are obtained from the actual data on discharges sent from the hospitals to CYSTAT.

**Coverage:** Up to the year 1985 data refer to general hospitals only (public sector). From 1986 onwards, data refer to public sector general and rural hospitals. From 2011 onwards, healthy newborns are included only as regards the deliveries taking place in Ammochostos General Hospital. These records are included in the discharges and they have been taken into account in the calculation of the bed occupancy rate, as well as the corresponding “beds”.

The discharges include both residents and non-residents. No variable exists in order to distinguish cases according to permanent residence.

**Latvia**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

**Coverage:** Hospital discharges including patients who returned home, were transferred to another hospital or died.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:** Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

**Coverage:**

**Discharges**
- Acute care hospital discharges including patients who returned home, were transferred to another hospital or died.

**ALOS and occupancy rate**
- Acute care hospital beds are included, i.e. hospital beds excluding beds for rehabilitation, tuberculosis, psychiatry, mental care for alcohol and drug abusers, short-term social care, geriatrics, palliative care and care for chronic patients.

**Lithuania**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:**
- Up to 2000: LHIC, annual report data.

Coverage:
- From 2001: Discharge data excluding nursing patients, day cases, including healthy newborns. As some budget financed and some private hospitals do not present discharge data for Compulsory Health Insurance Database, this data could not be presented in record structure. Therefore the number of discharges in record structure is less than the number of discharges in hospital aggregates table.
- Up to 2000: discharge data excluded healthy newborns, including day cases.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data:
- Up to 2000: LHIC, annual report data.

Coverage:
- From 2001: Discharge data excluding nursing patients, day cases, including healthy newborns.
- Up to 2000: discharge data excluded healthy newborns, including day cases.

Luxembourg

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: Fichiers de la sécurité sociale. Data prepared by Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale.

Coverage:
- Data from establishments whose main activity consists of providing medium or long-term care are excluded.
- Data refer to the resident population covered by the statutory health insurance scheme.
- Admissions from the subchapters V, W, X and Y from ICD-10 are excluded.
- Healthy new-born babies are not registered as patients by hospitals. Therefore, no diagnostic for discharge is provided.
- Data for 2016 are preliminary.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: Fichiers de la sécurité sociale. Data prepared by Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale.

Coverage:
- Data from establishments whose main activity consists of providing medium or long-term care are excluded.
- Hospital admissions discharged on the same day before midnight (day cases) are excluded, however for the calculation of the turnover rate, day cases have been included in order to be consistent with the number of beds. This was done where beds for day cases could not be identified.
- Data related to functional, geriatric and psychiatric rehabilitation and readaptation performed in acute care hospitals are excluded. However, curative psychiatry is included and palliative care in acute care hospitals is included from 2014 onwards.
- Healthy new-born babies are not registered as patients by hospitals. Therefore, no diagnostic for discharge is provided.
- Data refer to the resident population covered by the statutory health insurance scheme.
- Admissions from the subchapters V, W, X and Y from ICD-10 are excluded.
- Data for 2016 should be considered as preliminary.

Deviation from the definition:
- Palliative care in acute care hospitals is included from 2014 onwards.

**Hungary**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:**
- Until 1993: **Ministry of Health**.
- From 2004 onwards: **National Healthcare Services Center** (ÁEEK in Hungarian) www.aeek.hu.

**Coverage:**
- Until 2003:
  - Discharge data are the case number of department discharges.
  - ALOS: Average length of stay at department.
- From 2004 onwards:
  - Discharges: Data are the case number of hospital discharges, rather than the case number of department discharges. Same day discharges are excluded.
  - ALOS: Average length of stay at hospitals.

**Break in time series:**
- From 2004 onwards, the data provider institute (ÁEEK) processes the itemised data of the inpatient care finance report submitted by the health insurance fund. Data are calculated by case number for hospital discharge, not case number for department.
- 2007. The decrease in hospital care in 2007 was related to the introduction of co-payment in the course of the healthcare reform that started at the end of 2006, and finished at the middle of 2008.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:**
- Until 1993: **Ministry of Health**.
- From 2004 onwards: **National Healthcare Services Center** (ÁEEK in Hungarian) www.aeek.hu.

**Coverage:**
- Until 2003: Data of departments providing acute hospital care are included.
  - Discharges: Data are the case number of department discharges.
  - ALOS: Average length of stay at acute care departments.
- From 2004 onwards:
  - Discharges: Data are the case number of hospital discharges, rather than the case number of department discharges. Same day discharges are excluded.
  - ALOS: Average length of stay at acute care hospitals.

**Break in time series:**
- From 2004 onwards, the data provider institute (ÁEEK) processes the itemised data of the inpatient care finance report submitted by the health insurance fund. Data are calculated by case number for hospital discharge, not case number for department.
- 2007. The decrease in curative (acute) care in 2007 was related to the introduction of co-payment in the course of the healthcare reform that started at the end of 2006, and finished at the middle of 2008.

**Malta**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA).

**Coverage:**
- up to 2008: data do not include any discharges from the Rehabilitation hospital so the figures for inpatient care are the same as those for curative care
- 2009: discharges from public hospitals, rehabilitation hospital and the oncology hospital
- 2010: discharges from public and private hospitals, rehabilitation hospital and the oncology hospital
2011: the average length of stay for 2011 has been corrected since it had been wrongly computed
For 2013: Discharges data from one newly licensed small private hospital is not included as no data was submitted
For 2015: Discharges from the small private hospital which were not previously included are included in 2015 discharges data.
For 2017: Discharges from a new small private hospital are included in 2016 discharges data

**Break in time series:** 2009 and 2010 due to change in coverage of data.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:** Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA).

**Coverage:**
- up to 2008: data do not include any discharges from the Rehabilitation hospital so the figures for inpatient care are the same as those for curative care
For curative care discharges
- 2009: discharges from the 2 general public hospitals and the oncology hospital
- 2010: discharges from the 2 general public hospitals, 2 general private hospitals and the oncology hospital

Derivation from the definition: Data from 2009 onwards excludes discharges with mental/psychiatric illnesses since they cannot be subdivided into long-term care and curative (acute) care,

**Break in time series:** 2009 and 2010 due to change in coverage of data.

**Coverage:** Occupancy rate figures relate to acute public hospitals only.

Note: the average bed occupancy in acute care hospitals pertains to the main acute public hospital in Malta that is St Luke’s Hospital until 2007 and Mater Dei Hospital from 2008 onwards together with Gozo General Hospital. Therefore this indicator was not calculated from the data regarding the number of curative beds and the total bed days derived from the discharges data submitted. This is because in HFA the total number of curative beds pertaining to all hospitals was submitted despite not having the case based discharges data from these hospitals and hence the total bed days used derived from the discharges data cannot be used as the numerator together with the total available bed days (no of curative beds X 365 days) as a denominator.
Furthermore, the number of available bed days was calculated using the average number of beds available for in-patients in each acute care hospital during the year.
From 2011 onwards: Occupancy rate has been calculated using the case based discharges. The number of beds used exclusively for overnight stays only has been considered, to calculate the occupancy rate of curative beds. The bed days and average length of stay has been corrected since it had been wrongly computed.

For 2013: Discharges data from one newly licensed small private hospital is not included as no data was submitted.

For 2014: Discharges data from a small licensed private hospital is not included.

For 2015: Discharges from the small private hospital which were not previously included are included in 2015 discharges data.

For 2017: Discharges from a new small private hospital are included in 2016 discharges data.

Break in time series: 2011 due to change in calculation of occupancy rate.

Netherlands

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Discharges
Source of data: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics of intramural health care; National Medical Registration.
Coverage: The data cover all admissions for 24-hour care in general, university and specialized hospitals as well as mental hospitals. Excluded are all babies born in hospitals.
Break in time series: 2002 and later includes healthy new born infants, if mother was an inpatient.

ALOS
Source of data: Statistics of Intramural Health Care; National Medical Registration.
Coverage: - Same-day separations are excluded in the calculation.
- Bed-days of newborns are excluded in the calculation up to 2006.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Discharges
Source of data:
- From 2016: Annual report social account (DigiMV)
- Statistics Netherlands, Statistics of intramural health care; National Medical Registration.
- From 2006 and later: annual reports, Social Accounting and National Medical Registration.
Coverage:
- 2016: Admissions for 24-hour care in general, university, specialized hospitals and independent treatment centres. Mental hospitals and psychiatric wards in general and university hospitals are excluded.
The data cover all admissions for 24-hour care in general, university and short-stay specialized hospitals. Excluded are all babies born in hospitals.
Break in time series: 2002 and later includes healthy new born infants, if mother was an inpatient.

Bed-days
Source of data: Annual report social account (DigiMV)
Coverage: General, university and specialized hospitals with the exception of mental hospitals and psychiatric wards in general and university hospitals.

ALOS
Source of data:
- 2016-: Annual report social account (DigiMV)
Direct link to table in Dutch: [http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=71584NED&D1=120-124&D2=a&D3=a&HD=110503-1332&HDR=G2,G1&STB=T].
- Up until 2006: *Statistics of Intramural Health Care; National Medical Registration.*

**Coverage:**
- General, university and specialized hospitals with the exception of mental hospitals and psychiatric wards in general and university hospitals.
- General and university hospitals (excluding specialised hospitals and rehabilitation hospitals).
- Same-day separations are excluded in the calculation.
- Bed-days of newborns are excluded in the calculation up to 2006 and included from 2007 onward.

**Break in time series:** 2011. In 2017, the ALOS data have been revised since 2011.

**Occupancy rate**
**Source of data:**
- 2016-: Annual report social account (DigiMV)
Direct link to table in Dutch: [http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=71584NED&D1=120-124&D2=a&D3=a&HD=110503-1332&HDR=G2,G1&STB=T].
- Up to 2006: *Intramura Gezondheidszorg*, table 3 (several issues). Vademecum gezondheidsstatistiek Nederland, ch. 10 (several issues).

**Coverage:** General, university and specialized hospitals with the exception of mental hospitals and psychiatric wards in general and university hospitals.

**Break in time series:** 2007. Until 2006, beds refer to actual beds. In 2007, beds refer to beds approved by the Dutch Health Authority.

**Austria**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** Statistics Austria, Hospital discharge statistics.
**Reference period:** 31st December.

**Coverage:**
- Included are discharges from hospitals classified as HP.1 according to SHA/OECD.
- Day cases are excluded. Day cases are defined by the same admission and discharge dates (before midnight).
- Inpatient discharges include discharges to home, other inpatient-institutions and deaths in hospitals.
- Included are residents and non-residents.
- Included are long-term inpatients.
- Healthy newborns are not documented as treatment cases.
- Documented are treatment episodes. Multi-episode cases cannot be combined into one discharge record because a personal ID of the single episode is not available.

**Break in time series:**
- DRG-based hospital funding, effective since 1997, might have changed coding performance relative to the years before.
Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: Statistics Austria, Hospital discharge statistics.
Reference period: 31st December.
Coverage:
- Curative (acute) care: Included are discharges from hospitals classified as HP.1.1, HP.1.2 and HP.1.3, where curative care is provided (HC.1).
- Discharges, ALOS: Day cases (HC.1.2) are excluded.
- Occupancy rate: Bed-days including day cases divided by 365 (366), divided by the number of available beds and multiplied by 100.
- Day cases are defined by the same admission and discharge dates (before midnight).
- Inpatient discharges include discharges to home, other inpatient institutions and deaths in hospitals.
- Included are residents and the non-residents.
- Healthy newborns are not documented as treatment cases.
- Documented are treatment episodes. Multi-episode cases cannot be combined into one discharge record because a personal ID of the single episode is not available.

Break in time series:
- DRG-based hospital funding, effective since 1997, might have changed coding performance relative to the years before.

Poland

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Discharges
Source of data:
- Up to 2004: Ministry of Health collected aggregated information about inpatients in the hospitals.
- From 2005 onwards:
  - National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene (NIPH-NIH), General Hospital Morbidity Study (GHMS), for discharges from general (i.e. non-psychiatric) hospitals.
  - Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Psychiatric Inpatient Morbidity Study (PIMS), for discharges from psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric departments of general hospitals.

Break in time series: 2005 due to change in the source.

ALOS
Source of data:
- National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene (NIPH-NIH), General Hospital Morbidity Study (GHMS), for discharges from general (i.e. non-psychiatric) hospitals.
- Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Psychiatric Inpatient Morbidity Study (PIMS), for discharges from psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric departments of general hospitals.

Coverage:
- Day cases are excluded.
- Hospital departments coded as >=5000 are excluded.
- The inpatient average length of stay is calculated by dividing number of beddays by inpatients in all general and specialised hospitals (public and private hospitals, army hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and health resort (sanatorium) hospitals).
Source of data:
- National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene (NIPH-NIH), General Hospital Morbidity Study (GHMS), for discharges from general (i.e. non-psychiatric) hospitals.
- Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Psychiatric Inpatient Morbidity Study (PIMS), for discharges from psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric departments of general hospitals.

Coverage:
- Curative (acute) care data exclude psychiatric care. Sanatorium hospitals are excluded. Data cover every person hospitalized in Poland excluding hospital departments coded as follow: 2182 2300 2302 2304 4170 4300 4302 4306 4308 4310 4702 4750 4756 and >=5000.
- Additionally persons whose length of stay in hospital is equal to 0 days and were discharged to another hospital or were discharged because of their own will are excluded from curative (acute) care too.
- The increase in the number of discharges and bed-days in 2009 can be attributed to almost full participation of the hospitals in the study.

Portugal

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: Statistics Portugal, annual questionnaire, to all hospitals (public and private hospitals).

Coverage:
- National coverage.
- All hospitals (public and private sector) are covered.
- ALOS: Number of bed-days divided by number of discharges including deaths.

Break in time series: 1999. The Hospital Survey was revised in 1999. Although questions regarding inpatient care discharges and bed-days remained largely unchanged, data providers were asked to give more detailed numbers (namely inpatient care discharges and bed-days disaggregated by chirurgical and medical specialty).

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: Statistics Portugal, annual questionnaire to all hospitals (public and private hospitals); Health statistics (published annually).

Coverage:
- National coverage.
- Public and private hospitals are covered, but the psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals are excluded.
- ALOS: Number of bed-days divided by number of discharges including deaths.
- The occupancy rate data was updated from 1999 onwards because the number of curative care beds was revised according to criteria introduced in 2016.

Break in time series: 1999. The Hospital Survey was revised in 1999. Although questions regarding inpatient care discharges and bed-days remained largely unchanged, data providers were asked to give more detailed numbers (namely inpatient care discharges and bed-days disaggregated by chirurgical and medical specialty).

Romania

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data:
- 2009 onwards: National School of Public Health and Management, Bucharest.

Coverage: Includes newborns that are included in the number of all hospital admissions.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

Curative (acute) care includes discharges from the following hospital units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reparatory plastic surgery</th>
<th>Otorhinolaryngology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric orthopedics</td>
<td>Neurology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac and great vessels surgery</td>
<td>Peritoneal dialysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious diseases</td>
<td>Obstetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatovenereology</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatology (newborn and premature)</td>
<td>Endocrinology – children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anesthesia and intensive care</td>
<td>Laparoscopic surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow transplant - children</td>
<td>Clinical immunology and allergology - children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatovenereology children</td>
<td>Anatomical pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinology</td>
<td>Gynecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric oncology</td>
<td>Gynecology - oncology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal medicine</td>
<td>Emergency - ER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal (newborn)</td>
<td>Hematology - children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric psychiatry</td>
<td>Intensive therapy for coronary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterility - infertility</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric surgery</td>
<td>Kidney transplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic surgery</td>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pediatric neurology</td>
<td>Gastroenterology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxillofacial surgery</td>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicomania medicine</td>
<td>Cardiovascular surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow transplant – adults</td>
<td>Family medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical oncology</td>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology - children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology – cochlear implant</td>
<td>Osteo-articular TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic diseases</td>
<td>Psychiatry (acute and chronic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncologic surgery</td>
<td>Toxicology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious diseases – children</td>
<td>Diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urology</td>
<td>Nephrology children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric urology</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical immunology and allergology (adults)</td>
<td>Pneumology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry - acute</td>
<td>Pediatric and orthopedic surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General surgery</td>
<td>Obstetrics and gynecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiology - children</td>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases</td>
<td>Neurosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oftalmology – children</td>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular surgery</td>
<td>Pediatrics (pediatrics and pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis children</td>
<td>Clinical hematology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrology</td>
<td>Arthroscopic surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedics and traumatology</td>
<td>Pneumology - children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Burn units

Some chronic or long term specialities are still included in this selection and are not accounted for separately in the data base.

Occupancy rate could not be computed due to the lack of information regarding the number of beds in the institutions included in the DRG database.

**Slovenia**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**
Source of data:
- From 2011: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia, National Hospital Health Care Statistics Database.

Coverage:
Up to 2010
- ALOS: Number of beddays divided by the number of admissions.
- Admissions (remaining from the previous year and new admissions) in general hospitals, clinics and special hospitals (public and private) are included.
- From 2011:
  - ALOS: Average length of stay is calculated by dividing the total number of in-patient days by the number of discharges. Number of days equals date of discharge minus date of admission.
  - Discharges in general and university, psychiatric and specialty hospitals (public and private) are included.

Breaks in time series:
- 2011 due to change in the source.
- From 2013: joint in-patient data capture.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

Source of data:
- From 2011: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia; National Hospital Health Care Statistics Database.

Coverage:
Up to 2010:
- ALOS: Number of acute care beddays divided by the number of admissions in acute care.
- Admissions in acute care include remaining from the previous year and new admissions in general hospitals, clinics and special hospitals (public and private). Admissions in long-term care, disabled youth care, psychiatric care and rehabilitative care are excluded.

From 2011:
- ALOS: Number of curative (acute) care beddays divided by the number of curative (acute) care discharges.
- Curative (acute) care discharges:
  
  **Inclusion:**
  - general and university (HP.1.1), psychiatric (HP.1.2) and specialty hospitals (HP.1.3),
  - private and public hospitals,
  - in-patients (including uninsured, foreigners),
  - healthy newborn babies,
  - the number of discharges includes deaths in hospitals and transfers to another hospital,
  - psychiatric care in psychiatric hospitals and departments of psychiatry in other hospitals with a length of stay shorter than 91 days.

  **Exclusion:**
  - rehabilitative care in specialised centres, long-term care and disabled youth care,
  - day cases,
  - records of admissions with main diagnosis code Z76.3,
  - palliative care,
  - psychiatric care in psychiatric hospitals and departments of psychiatry in other hospitals with a length of stay longer than 90 days.

Break in time series:
- 2011 due to change in the source.
- In 2013 there are minimal changes in the methodology of collecting data.
Occupancy rate
Source of data:
From 2011 onwards:
Source of data for bed-days: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia - National Hospital Health Care Statistics Database.
- Total of acute care bed-days multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of available acute care beds multiplied by 365 (or 366) days.
- exclusion of beds in long-term care, disabled youth care and rehabilitative care
Until 2010:
- Total of acute care bed-days multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of available acute care beds multiplied by 365 (or 366) days.
- Beddays and beds in long-term care, disabled youth care, psychiatric care and rehabilitative care are excluded.
Break in time series:
2011 due to change in data source for bed-days

Slovakia

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care
Source of data: National Health Information Center (NHIC).
- Data up to 2008: Annual report L (MZ SR) 1 - 01 on bed fund of health facility.
- Data from 2012: Report on admission to inpatient care Z (MZ SR) 1 – 12.
Coverage:
- Data are gathered from all health establishments (HP1), including public and private hospitals, military hospitals, prison hospital.
- 2013 data are not available.
Deviation from the definition:
- Up to 2015, day cases are included.
Break in time series: 2016.
- From 2016, day cases are excluded.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care
Source of data: National Health Information Center (NHIC).
- Data up to 2008: Annual report L (MZ SR) 1 - 01 on bed fund of health facility.
- Data from 2012: Annual report P (MZ SR) 1 - 01 on bed fund of health facility.
Coverage:
- Data are gathered from hospitals, excluding psychiatric hospitals, departments for long term treatment, psychiatry departments, gerontopsychiatry departments, post-care bed departments, institutes of complex post-care, rehabilitation and long-term nursing care, hospital departments for drug addiction treatments and centres for drug addiction treatment.
- From 2014, data include psychiatric curative care.
Deviation from the definition: Day cases are included.
Occupancy rate
Methodology:
- The occupancy rate is not based on the maximum number of beds (calculated as number of beds * 365 days) but on the number of available bed-days (the maximum number of beds is reduced by the number of temporarily non-occupied beds for the period).
- Occupancy rate (%) = number of occupied bed-days for the period / available bed-days for the period * 100, where:
  - Available bed-days for the period = (average number of beds * 365) – (number of temporarily non-occupied beds * number of days in the year in which beds were non-occupied)
  - Average number of beds is a mean of daily counts of beds per year, and reflects changes in maximum number of beds during the year.

Finland

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Care Register for Institutional Health Care.
Break in time series: The data follows SHA 2011 manual since 2000. Before 2000, inpatient care discharges included transfers to other units within the same hospitals.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Care Register for Institutional Health Care.
Coverage:
Discharges
- Includes all specialised somatic health care, excluding state hospitals, military and prison hospitals and inpatient care in primary health care led health care centres.
- The data follows SHA 2011 manual since 2000. Before 2000, discharges included transfers to other units within the same hospitals.

ALOS
- Includes specialised hospital care. Excludes hospital stays without overnight stay since 1996.

Occupancy rate
- Includes general hospitals (except health centres) and tuberculosis institutions.
- Data not available from the year 1996.
Break in time series: 2000

Sweden

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: National Board of Health and Welfare, National Patient Register (NPR).
Coverage:
- National Patient Register (NPR). The National Patient Register started in 1964. Since 1987, the register has covered public in-patient care. During the years 1987–1996, the Swedish version of WHO’s International Classification of Diseases (9th revision) was used. ICD10 was introduced in 1997. The number of dropouts in the register reporting is estimated to be between one and two percent.
- In 2014, the data series has been revised from 1998 onwards. It now contains only patients who stay overnight in hospital care.
- In 2017 the data in the worksheets HospitalAggregates for the years 1998-2015 have been updated to better conform to the Eurostat definitions of health service providers (HP.1-HP.3) and health care functions (HC.1-HC.3). Break in time series: 1998.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**ALOS and discharges**  
*Coverage:*  
- National Patient Register (NPR). The National Patient Register started in 1964. Since 1987, the register has covered public in-patient care. During the years 1987–1996, the Swedish version of WHO’s International Classification of Diseases (9th revision) was used. ICD10 was introduced in 1997. The number of dropouts in the register reporting is estimated to be between one and two percent.  
- In 2014, the figures have been revised from 1998 onwards.  
- In 2017 the data in the worksheets HospitalAggregates for the years 1998-2015 have been updated to better conform to the Eurostat definitions of health service providers (HP.1-HP.3) and health care functions (HC.1-HC.3). Break in time series: 1998.

**Occupancy rate**  
*Source of data:* Ministry of Health and Welfare.

**United Kingdom**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Discharges**  
*Source of data:*  
- *Scotland:* NHS National Services Scotland, Information Services Division (ISD).  
- *Wales:* NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS), Patient Episode Database (PEDW).  
- *Northern Ireland:* Department of Health, KH03.  
*Coverage:*  
- Data relates to NHS discharges or NHS commissioned activity in the independent sector. Data may not be complete as further submissions may be received at a later date. Figures are based on completed hospital spells & diagnosis at discharge, with the exception of Scottish maternity data which is episode based.  
- *Wales* - Data is based on the criteria where patient stayed at least one night in the hospital (admission date <> discharge date – inpatients only). Data is based on financial discharge year. The numbers are based on discharges (max episode in spell). Data is based on Welsh providers only. Welsh data now includes all discharges, regardless of whether a discharge has a diagnosis.  
- *Scotland* - Data was changed in 2016 to be restated from 2001 to 2013. Data changed to financial year to match England and Wales.  
- *England* data for Hospital Aggregates have been restated in 2014 since 2000. Previously a small number of records were being double counted in the number of discharges and therefore being used in the denominator for length of stay, which has resulted in a change in the figures. Break in time series: Data from 2000 onwards is not comparable with data from prior to this. This is due to work conducted to improve compliance with definitions and consistency of methodologies across the four parts of the UK.
**ALOS**

**Source of data:** Calculated by NHS Digital for the UK using data from:
- **Scotland:** NHS National Services Scotland, Information Services Division (ISD) [http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Data_Sources_and_Clinical_Coding.doc](http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Data_Sources_and_Clinical_Coding.doc) - Scottish Morbidity Record Schemes SMR01, which records all inpatient and day-case discharges from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric specialties in NHS hospitals in Scotland; Geriatric Long Stay Records SMR01E are included also; SMR02, which records all obstetric discharges; and SMR04, Psychiatric Hospital Records. For obstetric data, numbers and length of stay recorded on SMR02 have been combined with records on SMR01.

**Coverage:**
- Data cover the UK National Health Service (NHS) only.
- **England** data for Hospital Aggregates have been restated in 2014 since 2000. Previously a small number of records were being double counted in the number of discharges and therefore being used in the denominator for length of stay, which has resulted in a change in the figures.
- Discharge data may not be complete, as submissions may be received at a later date.
- Data exclude day cases.
- In **Wales**, based on Welsh providers, only inpatients are included, day cases are excluded.
- In **Northern Ireland**, length of stay is calculated by subtracting admission date from discharge date (in days). Day cases are those admissions where length of stay is equal to 0. Regular night admissions are therefore not classified as day cases and are included.
- Data for **England, Wales and Scotland** are by financial year. Data for **Northern Ireland** are by calendar year.
- In **Scotland** there is an additional change in the number of continuous inpatient stays for all years due a refinement in the way episodes are identified as being part of the same stay within the SMR04 mental health data.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Discharges**

**Source of data:**
- **England:** NHS Digital
- **Scotland:** NHS National Services Scotland, Information Services Division (ISD).
- **Wales:** NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS), Patient Episode Database (PEDW).
- **Northern Ireland:** Department of Health, HIS.

**Coverage:**
- Data relate to NHS discharges in acute care hospitals. Data may not be complete as further submissions may be received at a later date. Figures are based on completed hospital spells and diagnosis at discharge, with the exception of Scottish maternity data which is episode based.
- **England** data for Hospital Aggregates have been restated in 2014 since 2001. Previously a small number of records were being double counted in the number of discharges and therefore being used in the denominator for length of stay, which has resulted in a change in the figures. Please also note that the definition of an acute hospital has been addressed and the re-stated figures are for acute hospitals only and do not include data for general hospitals (2001-02 to 2003-04).
- **Wales:** In 2016, data was revised from 2001-2014 to include all discharges; regardless of whether a discharge has a diagnosis. Previously it only contained discharges with a diagnosis.
- All data is financial year data, with the exception of **Northern Ireland**; whose data is calendar year.
**ALOS**

*Source of data:* Calculated by the **NHS Digital** for the UK using data from:
- **Scotland:** Information Services Division (ISD) NHS Scotland ISD(S)1 ([http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Data_Sources_and_Clinical_Coding.doc](http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Data_Sources_and_Clinical_Coding.doc))

*Coverage:*
- Data cover the UK National Health Service (NHS) only.
- **England** data for Hospital Aggregates have been restated in 2014 since 2001. Previously a small number of records were being double counted in the number of discharges and therefore being used in the denominator for length of stay, which has resulted in a change in the figures.
- Discharge data may not be complete, as submissions may be received at a later date.
- Data exclude day cases.
- In **Wales**, data is based on the main (acute) hospitals, which fall into three categories: A - Acute hospital, B - Major acute hospital, D - Specialist acute hospital. Data for curative care is based on Welsh providers. Data is based on discharges (max epi in spell). Data covers inpatients only.
- In **Northern Ireland**, data exclude mental health specialties. Length of stay is calculated by subtracting admission date from discharge date (in days). Day cases are those admissions where length of stay is equal to 0. Regular night admissions are therefore not classified as day cases and are included.
- Data for **England**, **Wales** and **Scotland** are by financial year. Data for **Northern Ireland** are by calendar year.

**Occupancy rate**

*Source of data:* Calculated by the **Information Centre for Health and Social Care** for UK using data from:
- **Scotland:** Information Services Division (ISD) NHS Scotland. [http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Tops/Hospital-Care/Beds/](http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Tops/Hospital-Care/Beds/) - ISD(S)1 hospital aggregated statistics return.
- **Northern Ireland:** Department of Health (DoH). [https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/doh-statistics-and-research](https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/doh-statistics-and-research) - KH03a system.

*Coverage:*
- As of 2011, England was no longer able to submit these data so a UK level submission is no longer made.
- Data in **England** and **Scotland** are for financial years, e.g. year 2007 data cover the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.
- In **England**, inpatient beds are defined as beds in wards open overnight. Both palliative beds and geriatric beds are included under the definition of acute care.
- In **Northern Ireland**, it is not possible to separate regular night admissions or regular day admissions, therefore these figures are included. Palliative beds are excluded from Northern Ireland data, but geriatric beds are included.
- In **Scotland**, data include estimates where figures are unavailable. Scotland is the only country in the UK that is able to separate geriatric beds into long-term and acute categories. Therefore Scotland includes geriatric beds specifically assigned as acute, and excludes palliative beds and long-term
geriatric beds.

**Break in time series:**
- 2010, **England**: From Quarter 1 2010/11, the KH03 collection was changed to a quarterly collection. The classification for bed occupancy was changed from ward type to the consultant specialty of the responsible consultant. This followed a consultation with the NHS, as concerns had been expressed that the ward classifications, which were set in the late 1980s, were no longer relevant.


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**Iceland**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** The Directorate of Health / The Ministry of Health and Social Security.

**Coverage:** Data from 1999 and onwards has been revised according to the definition below:
- Data cover the whole country.
- Data cover the public sector (all hospitals in Iceland are publically financed).
- Data from 1999-2006 cover health care facilities with at least one bed available for curative care.

**Break in series as of 2007:** Data have been updated back to 2007 so that the data now more accurately match the definition of hospitals given in the joint questionnaire (facilities where there is not a 24 hour physician presence are excluded).

**Included:**
- All discharges with LOS less than 90 days.
  - Discharges where diagnosis is missing or ICD10 code is invalid.
  - Newborns.
- Only hospitals with a 24 hour physician presence (from 2007 and onwards).
- Transfers to other specialty areas (“þjónustuflokkar”) within hospitals are included.
- Day care cases were included to some extent from 1985-1988.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:** The Directorate of Health / The Ministry of Health and Social Security.

**Coverage:**
- Data cover whole country.
- Data from 1999-2006 cover health care facilities with at least one bed available for curative care.

**Break in time series:** 2007. Data have been updated back to 2007 so that the data now more accurately match the definition of hospitals given in the joint questionnaire (facilities where there is not a 24 hour physician presence are excluded).

**Included:**
- Inpatient discharges only.
- All discharges with LOS less than 90 days.
- Discharges where diagnosis is missing or ICD10 code is invalid.
- Newborns.
- Only hospitals with a 24 hour physician presence (Definition of hospitals according to the Ministry of Welfare).
- Transfers to other specialty areas (“þjónustuflokkar”) within hospitals are included.

**Excluded:** based on specialty areas (“þjónustuflokkur”):
- Rehabilitative care.
- Palliative care.
- Long-term care.
Liechtenstein

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

Source of data: Data reports from hospitals.
Coverage: 100%

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data: Data report from hospital.
Coverage: only public sector.

Norway

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care

- Administrative register: The Norwegian Patient Register administered by The Norwegian Directorate of Health. The Norwegian Patient Register includes all data on the hospital activities.
Coverage:
- Day separations are included and counted as one bed-day.
- ALOS: Number of bed-days divided by number of discharges, including deceased.
- Private rehabilitation institutions included in the statistics for the first time in 2000.
- All hospitals included from 2009.
- Bed-days and discharges in 2015 do not include healthy new-borns in hospitals. The number therefore cannot be compared directly with previous years, when healthy new-borns were included.

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Discharge, ALOS
- Administrative register: The Norwegian Patient Register administered by The Norwegian Directorate of Health. The Norwegian Patient Register includes all data on the hospital activities.
Coverage:
- Day separations are included and counted as one bed-day.
- Number of bed-days divided by number of discharges, including deceased.
- Private rehabilitation institutions not included in curative care.
- All hospitals included from 2009.
- Bed-days and discharges in 2015 do not include healthy new-borns in hospitals. The number therefore cannot be compared directly with previous years, when healthy new-borns were included.

Occupancy rate
- Data on inpatient stays are collected from the Norwegian Patient Register administered by The Norwegian Directorate of Health. The Norwegian Patient Register includes all data on the hospital activities.
- Data on beds are collected by Statistics Norway using electronic surveys from the hospitals.

**Coverage:**
- Number of beds, end of year.
- Before 2009, data are just calculated for general hospitals. Data from other hospitals are not available from 2009.
- Bed-days in 2015 do not include healthy new-borns in hospitals.

**Switzerland**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:**
- Data prior to 1997: Association des Hôpitaux (H+).

**Coverage:**
- Full coverage of hospitals.
- Day cases are excluded.

**Break in time series:**
- 2009: Until 2008, healthy newborn were excluded.
- 2010: New concept for the Hospital Statistics.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

**Source of data:**
- Data prior to 1997: Association des Hôpitaux (H+).

**Coverage:**
- Full coverage of hospitals, except mental health, rehabilitative and geriatric hospitals.
- Day cases are excluded.

**Deviation from the definition:**
- Psychiatric cases are excluded

**Break in time series:**
- 2009: Until 2008, healthy new-borns were excluded.
- 2010: New concept for the Hospital Statistics.

**Montenegro**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** The source for all data submitted is the Institute of Public Health. Some additional information can be found in Health Statistical Yearbooks available at [http://www.ijzcg.me/](http://www.ijzcg.me/)

**Reference period:** December 31st.

**Deviation from the definition:** discharges included only from public hospital

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

Data not available.

**former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

**Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care**

**Source of data:** [Institute for Public Health-Skopje](http://www.ijzcg.me/). Health Map of Republic of Macedonia
Reference period: 31st December. Coverage: total number of discharges in all hospitals (public and private). Patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and/or care and who stayed for a minimum of one night. The total number of inpatient discharges in all hospitals (public and private).

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care


Albania

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care
Source of data: Ministry of Health

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care
Data not available.

Serbia

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards data from new National hospital discharge database (individual data)

Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care

Source of data:
Coverage: Data for Kosovo-Metohija province are not included in the coverage of data for the Republic of Serbia. Data from health institutions under other ministries (military services, prisons, social services) than the Ministry of Health are not included. Data from private health sector are not included.
Break in time series: From 2014 onwards data from new National hospital discharge database (individual data)

Turkey

Hospital aggregates: Inpatient care
Source of data: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.

Coverage:
- MoH hospitals, university hospitals, private hospitals and others included.
- Hospitals affiliated with the Ministry of National Defence have been included since 2012.
- **Discharges**: Newborns are included. V, W, X and Y codes have been excluded from the grand total since 2011. Before 2011 V, W, X and Y codes cannot be distinguished.

Break in time series: From 2011 onwards, data are provided from the DRG database. They refer to inpatient cases only and include healthy new-born babies.

Note: In 1999, an earthquake occurred with the magnitude 7.4, causing many deaths and injuries. This explains the high ALOS in 1999.

**Hospital aggregates: Curative (acute) care**

Source of data: General Directorate for Health Services, Ministry of Health.

Coverage:
- Hospitals affiliated with the Ministry of Health, university hospitals, private hospitals and others are included.
- Hospitals affiliated with the Ministry of National Defence have been included since 2012.
- **Acute care hospitals** refer to general hospitals, paediatric hospitals, diabetes hospitals, dental hospitals, emergency care and traumatology hospitals, cardiovascular surgery hospitals, chest disease hospitals, ophthalmology hospitals, obstetric hospitals, cardiology hospitals, bone disease hospitals, leprosy hospitals, mental health hospitals (since 2002), occupational disease hospitals, oncology hospitals and venereal disease hospitals. Physical treatment and rehabilitation hospitals are not included.

- **Discharges**: Newborns are included. V, W, X and Y codes are excluded from the grand totals since 2011. Before 2011 V, W, X and Y codes cannot be distinguished.

Break in time series:
- From 2011 onwards, data are provided from the DRG database. They refer to inpatient cases only and include healthy new-born babies.
- From 2002 onwards, acute care hospitals include mental health hospitals.

Note: In 1999, an earthquake occurred with the magnitude 7.4, causing many deaths and injuries. This explains the high ALOS in 1999.