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The Norwegian Health System

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Organisation of the Healthcare System

Under the Norwegian healthcare system, more than 85% of all expenditures are publicly covered. The 431 municipalities/communes, with population sizes ranging from 250-500,000 inhabitants, have been responsible for the primary health and care services since 1984. Almost every MD in general practice participates in the regular general practitioner scheme (termed "fastlege" in Norwegian). Since 2002, the state covers all the specialised health services through four regional health authorities. More than 90% of all hospital beds in Norway are in the 80 state-owned hospitals, organised as 31 health enterprises.

Communes finance home care and social services while GP services have a combined financing; from the communes (block granting, dependent upon number of enlisted patients), fee-per-service paid by the patients directly and by the national social benefit programme. The specialised health service has a combined financing; the psychiatric services are block (grant) financed, while somatic services are partially (60%) block financed and 40% fee-for-service financed.

In the Norwegian health and care services, patients have freedom to choose hospital nationwide, with total coverage from the state programme; the patients themselves pay only a small part of travel expenditure (up to 100 EUROS for each hospital stay) if they choose a distant hospital.

FACTS & FIGURES	
Population:	4,7 millions inhabitants
Area:	323,700 square kilometres
	2,500 km)
Language:	Norwegian (with two official
	forms), and Lappish
Capital:	Oslo
Total GDP:	NOK 2,170,000,000,000
	(appr. EUR 271,000,000,000)
GDP per capita:	NOK 461,665
	(appr. EUR 57,700)
Healthcare spending:	NOK 150,000,000,000 in
	total; NOK 31,800 (EUR
	4,000) per capita;
	9.7% of total GDP (2005).
Healthcare professionals:	Total 212,000; 15,135 med-
	ical doctors (25% GPs).
Amount of professionals in	55%
primary care services:	
Amount of healthcare	
spending in primary health	services are not included)
services:	
Average life expectancies:	81.9 years (women):
	76.9 years (men).

Educating Hospital Managers

There are several local programmes for management education and development within the healthcare system, in addition to the more standard university schemes for management teaching. Some of these programmes are driven by hospitals alone, or in cooperation with colleges/ universities. In addition, in2003 the regional health authorities initiated a common, national training programme for hospital managers. More than 300 hospital managers have completed this programme, which consists of an intensive 13 week training period led by experienced leaders and focuses on leadership attitudes as well as tools relevant to each participant's local position.

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