

# HEALTHCARE

79%

of the Viennese population rate their state of health as 'very good' or 'good'

Proportion of respondents who rate their state of health as 'very good' or 'good'. ATHIS health survey (2014).

Physical health, and in particular also psychosocial health, are factors that play an essential role in individual well-being and life satisfaction. The initial monitoring results show that Vienna is well on track to attain the objectives set for the healthcare field. However, these do not as yet include the possible contribution Vienna's healthcare sector could make to attaining the climate, energy and resource objectives. The city's existing environmental and energy concepts can be taken as a basis for utilising efficiency potentials and developing Vienna's healthcare institutions into lead enterprises for Smart City Wien.

## OBJECTIVE

Healthy living conditions	Promote healthy living conditions across all sectors of the population.
Health literacy	Promote health literacy across all sectors of the population.
Medical care	Ensure the highest standards of medical care based on efficient, needs-based delivery structures and processes (best point of service).
Duration of hospital stays	Reduction of frequency and duration of hospital stays.
Vienna Hospital Association (KAV) in public ownership.	To ensure the provision of a robust, socially equitable public healthcare system, the Vienna Hospital Association (KAV) and its facilities should remain under public ownership.
Efficiency of the healthcare system	Potentials for greater efficiency (in the public healthcare system) should be systematically reviewed and implemented in all areas.
Outpatient over inpatient care	As a basic principle, outpatient should be favoured over inpatient care in the delivery of nursing services – patients should receive excellent home-based nursing care for as long as possible.
Leisure	The inhabitants of Smart City Wien are happy with the quantity and quality of their leisure time.

## STATUS QUO

Wherever the monitoring results allowed a clear assessment to be made, the indicators were largely on track for attainment of the objectives.

With regard to promoting healthy living conditions (measured by air quality, noise pollution, bathing water quality, etc.) and health literacy across all sectors of the population, the trend was generally positive. Vienna is also largely on track to attain its objectives regarding satisfaction with medical care structures and delivery standards. In terms of maximising potentials for greater efficiency in the public healthcare system, recent expenditure was already below the maximum spending target set for 2020. Both the frequency and duration of hospital stays have been significantly reduced, with current performance actually better than the respective

target values (-2.8% and -2.0% compared to the targets of -1.1% and -0.8%). Since the implementation of the Geriatrics Concept in 2015, the objective of "outpatient over inpatient" is no longer considered a priority and has been replaced by the "Prevention and rehabilitation over long-term nursing care" approach.

Regarding optimisation of opportunities for recreational activities and achieving a good work-life balance, the current parameters show a mixed picture: there is a significant discrepancy between the high level of satisfaction with the available leisure/cultural facilities and the subjective perception of how much leisure time is actually available: one in four respondents rated the latter as poor or insufficient.

## ACTION REQUIRED

Further efforts must be made in order to remain on track for attainment of the Healthcare objectives. This concerns in particular:

- » Better regional coordination with the Greater Vienna region and consistent implementation of higher-level strategies (e.g. Urban Mobility Concept for Vienna, Noise Action Plan, etc. etc.)
- » Information and awareness-building measures to increase early health literacy among children and youngsters.
- » Implementation of projects such as "Alcohol 2020" or the development of novel forms of outpatient care on the basis of the Regional Healthcare Structure Plans.
- » Optimisation of the administrative processes and measures to increase efficiency in hospital facilities.

Efforts should also be made to investigate the extent to which inpatient facilities such as hospitals, care homes and old people's homes can additionally make a substantial contribution to the attainment of the resource objectives by reducing their ecological footprint.

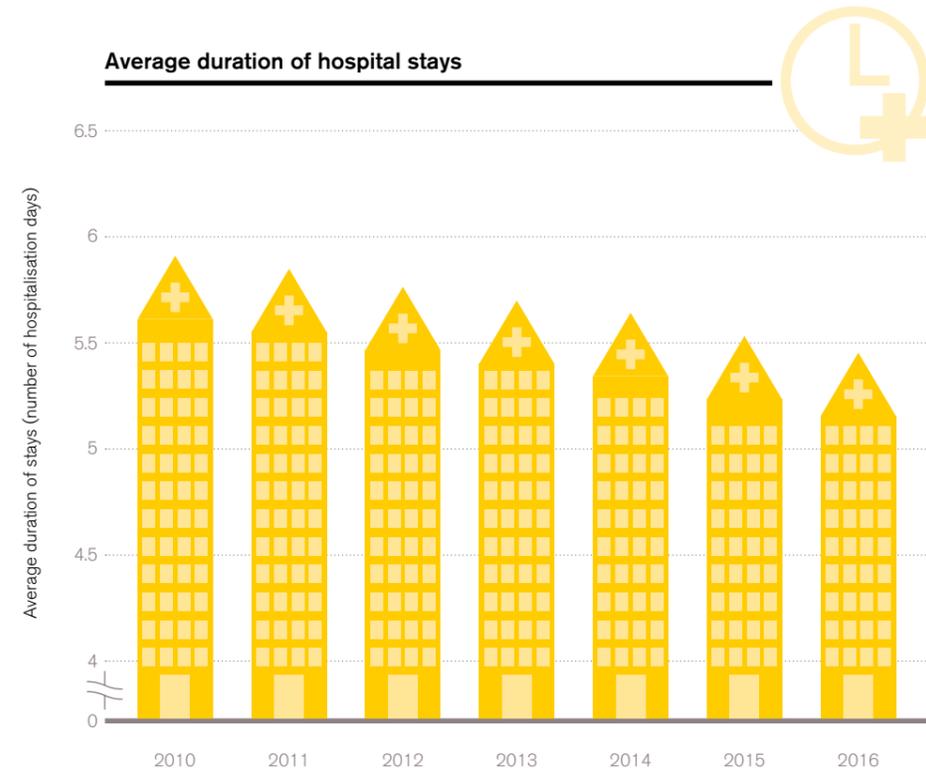


Figure 23: Average duration of hospital stays over time. Source: Federal Target Control Commission for Health.