


**HUNGARY**

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
A	A1	Population	10.087.065	10.071.370	10.055.779		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A2	Area (square Km)	93.030	93.030	93.030,00		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A3	Average population density per square Km	108,43	108,26	108,09		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A4	Birth rate per 1000 population	9,67	9,90	9,70	Source of data 2006-2007: Hungarian Hospital Association	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A5	Death rate per 1000 population	13,46	13,10	13,20	Source of data 2006-2007: Hungarian Hospital Association	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)	72,80	73,20	73,30	Source: OECD Health data 2009	
	A6a	Men	68,60	69,00	69,20	Source: OECD Health data 2009	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A6b	Women	76,90	77,40	77,30	Source: OECD Health data 2009	
	A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita	17.887,00	18.154,00	-		<a href="#">see def.</a>

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.			
		2005	2006	2007					
B	HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	B1	Healthcare coverage of population			Social security and health insurance are statutory. Coverage is universal.	<a href="#">see def.</a>		
		B2	Gate-keeping system			The referring doctor is a family doctor that patients are free to choose.	<a href="#">see def.</a>		
		B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita			1.411,00	11.457,00	1.388,00	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure			72,30%	72,60%	70,60%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			8,30%	8,10%	7,40%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP			5,50%	-	-	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP			2,30%	-	-	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)			414,00	423,00	411,00	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure			88,00%	88,20%	90,10	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure			29,40%	29,00%	29,60	<a href="#">see def.</a>
B9	Public funding			Funding is mainly ensured through the statutory health insurance (for the operation expenses) and by taxes (for investments). The budget of the National Health Insurance is separated from the public budget, even if the latter has to fund its budget.			<a href="#">see def.</a>		

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.
		2005	2006	2007		
C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1	Administration and management	With 1990 reform act public hospitals were transferred into the ownership of the regional and local authorities, except the university hospitals and the big hospitals for specialised healthcare treatments which are still owned by the state.		<a href="#">see def.</a>
		C2	Surveillance authority	The state is the main regulator of the public health service. It surveys the administration of the national health insurance and funds tertiary healthcare services.		<a href="#">see def.</a>
D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1	Hospital financers	Healthcare service providers are under contract with the national health insurance. The management of these contracts and the payments are decentralised in 19 districts.		<a href="#">see def.</a>
		D2	Modes of payment	The DRG-system has been introduced in 1993 for hospital services and since then reformed a couple of times. Since early 2004, in order to cut hospital costs, hospitals are reimbursed for only 98 % of their budget of the previous year. For the remaining 2 %, reimbursements are declining.		<a href="#">see def.</a>
		D3	Use of DRGs			<a href="#">see def.</a>
		D4	Hospital investments	The hospital owners are responsible for the necessary investments. But special state subsidies are available for the refurbishment, the replacement of equipment and / or special investments.		<a href="#">see def.</a>

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
E	TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION	E1	Public / Private ownership	Coexistence of public and private hospitals. The 1990 Act defines three types of privatisation: corporatisation, functional privatisation and private ownership. The majority of private hospitals is not-for-profit and managed by the churches.			<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E1a	% of hospitals private for profit				<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit				<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E2	Categories	A reform in 2006 has established two hospital levels: - "main hospitals" in charge of the most critical ill, - "territorial hospitals" providing a large variety of medical treatments.			<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E3	Total number of hospitals	180	180	177	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	1,78	1,79	1,76	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E5	Total number of hospital beds	79.226	79.733	71.652	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	77.021 97,22%	77.327 96,98%	69.498 96,99%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	2.205 2,78%	2.406 3,02%	2.154 3,01%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	785,42	791,68	712,55	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	2.524.072	2.440.714	2.097.272	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	25,02%	24,23%	20,86%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	7,86	7,80	7,92	<a href="#">see def.</a>

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.
		2005	2006	2007		
F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	137	136	109	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	76,11%	75,56%	61,58%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	1,36	1,35	1,08	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	55.623	55.673	41.574	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	70,21%	69,82%	58,02%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	551,43	552,78	413,43	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	2.335.795	2.252.015	1.859.648	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	23,16%	22,36%	18,49%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	6,52	6,35	6,02	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	75,68%	70,32%	69,15%	<a href="#">see def.</a>

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.	
		2005	2006	2007			
G	HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE	G1	Number of General Practitioners (GPs)	6.589	6.559	6.523	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G1a	General Practitioners per 100.000 population	65,32	65,13	64,87	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G1b	Population per one GP	1.530,89	1.535,50	1.541,59	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G2	Number of physicians	28.055	30.575	27.957	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G2a	Number of physicians per 100.000 population	278,13	303,58	278,02	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	39,39%	38,45%	37,29%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G4	Number of nurses	88.814	91.058	90.889	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G4a	Nurses per 100.000 population	880,47	904,13	903,85	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	54,00%	52,50%	50,40%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
		G6	Number of nurses per doctor	3,17	2,98	3,25	<a href="#">see def.</a>