

| | TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS | | DIFFERENCE 2001 - 2007 |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | 2001 | 2007 | |
| Austria | 63.114 | 64.556 | +2,28% |
| Belgium | 56.283 | 54.887 | -2,48% |
| Bulgaria | 56.984 | 48.749 | -14,45% |
| Cyprus* | 3.068 | 2.864 | -6,65% |
| Czech Republic* | 87.678 | 84.712 | -3,38% |
| Denmark <i>trend 2002 - 2007</i> | 22.225 | 19.086 | -14,12% |
| Estonia | 9.160 | 7.473 | -18,42% |
| Finland | 38.225 | 36.095 | -5,57% |
| France* | 471.561 | 439.765 | -6,74% |
| Germany* | 741.933 | 683.484 | -7,88% |
| Greece* | 52.276 | 53.701 | +2,73% |
| Hungary | 80.057 | 71.652 | -10,50% |
| Ireland* | 23.226 | 22.637 | -2,54% |
| Italy* | 254.663 | 232.168 | -8,83% |
| Latvia | 19.318 | 17.233 | -10,79% |
| Lithuania | 32.104 | 27.476 | -14,42% |
| Luxembourg <i>trend 2001 - 2004</i> | 3.035 | 2871 | -5,40% |
| Malta | 1.950 | 3.192 | +63,69% |
| Netherlands | 74.842 | 78.764 | +5,24% |
| Poland* | 212.313 | 196.828 | -7,29% |
| Portugal* | 38.452 | 36.563 | -4,91% |
| Romania* | 167.888 | 141.225 | -15,88% |
| Slovakia | 41.913 | 36.642 | -12,58% |
| Slovenia | 10.286 | 9.414 | -8,48% |
| Spain* | 146.442 | 146.202 | -0,16% |
| Sweden* | 29.081 | 26.125 | -10,17% |
| United Kingdom <i>trend 1999 - 2004</i> | 244.348 | 233.230 | -4,55% |
| TOTAL VALUE EU | 2.978.110 | 2.776.549 | -6,77% |

NOTE. In countries marked with a star last available year is 2006 instead of 2007. Different trends are given for Denmark (2002 - 2007), Luxembourg (2001 - 2004) and United Kingdom (1999 - 2004), as also reported in the table. Data for Sweden are adapted from EUROSTAT.

The total EU value has been computed as the sum of the reported value of each country, thus it reflects errors and mistakes affecting the country figures.

Source of data: WHO/Europe, European HFA Database, August 2009.

In the period 2001-2007 the **total number of hospital beds** in the European Member States dropped off by 7%.

Only Austria, Greece, the Netherlands and Malta showed a slight countertrend (in Malta the number of beds almost doubled after 2004).

In 'EU15' the reduction in the number of acute care beds was quite small, remaining included between -0,2% in Spain and -8,8% in Italy. The decrease was mainly driven by 'EU12', in particular: Estonia (-18,4%), Romania (-15,9%), Bulgaria (-14,5%), Lithuania (-14,4%), Slovakia (-12,6%).

Between 2001 and 2007, while the total number of beds declined, the **number of private inpatient hospital beds** increased, in particular in most 'EU12' Member States.

However, as showed in the table in the next page, private hospital beds represented in 2007 less than 7% of the total hospital capacity in most 'EU12' Member States, with the exceptions of Cyprus (50,1%), Czech Republic (28,7%) and Estonia (9,8%). On the opposite, they represented at least 20% of the total hospital beds in 'EU15', with highest rates in Belgium (62,3%) and France (35,6%) and the exception of Finland (3,6%).

'EU15' - Countries joining the European Union between 1952 and 1995: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'EU12' - Countries joining the European Union in 2004 or in 2007: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

| | NUMBER OF PRIVATE INPATIENT HOSPITAL BEDS | | DIFFERENCE 2001 - 2007 | % OF PRIVATE INPATIENT HOSPITAL BEDS | | DIFFERENCE 2001 - 2007 (percentage points) |
|--|---|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | 2001 | 2007 | | 2001 | 2007 | |
| Austria | 15.862 | 17.895 | +12,82% | 25,13% | 27,72% | +2,6 |
| Belgium | 34.045 | 34.193 | +0,43% | 60,49% | 62,30% | +0,6 |
| Bulgaria | 400 | 3.110 | +677,50% | 0,70% | 6,38% | +5,7 |
| Cyprus* | 1.637 | 1.434 | -12,40% | 53,36% | 50,07% | -3,3 |
| Czech Republic* | 9.102 | 24.336 | +167,37% | 10,38% | 28,73% | +18,3 |
| Denmark <i>trend 2002 - 2007</i> | 437 | n.a. | n.a. | 1,97% | n.a. | n.a. |
| Estonia | 940 | 730 | -22,34% | 10,26% | 9,77% | -0,5 |
| Finland | 1.402 | 1.283 | -8,49% | 3,67% | 3,55% | -0,1 |
| France* | 162.474 | 154.562 | -4,87% | 34,45% | 35,15% | +0,7 |
| Germany* | 169.297 | 184.991 | +9,27% | 22,82% | 27,07% | +4,2 |
| Greece* | 15.038 | 15.082 | 0,29% | 28,77% | 28,09% | -0,7 |
| Hungary | 1.757 | 2.154 | +22,60% | 2,19% | 3,01% | +0,8 |
| Ireland* | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Italy* | 56.216 | 54.430 | -3,18% | 22,07% | 23,44% | +1,4 |
| Latvia | 229 | 1.078 | +370,74% | 1,19% | 6,26% | +5,1 |
| Lithuania | 105 | 85 | -19,05% | 0,33% | 0,31% | +0,1 |
| Luxembourg <i>trend 2001 - 2004</i> | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Malta | 173 | 164 | -5,20% | 8,87% | 5,14% | -3,7 |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Poland* | 2.476 | 9.318 | +276,30% | 1,17% | 4,73% | +3,6 |
| Portugal* | 9.006 | n.a. | n.a. | 23,42% | n.a. | +0,6 |
| Romania* | 55 | 809 | +1370,90% | 0,03% | 0,57% | +0,5 |
| Slovakia | 924 | 1.922 | +108,01% | 2,20% | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 20 | 103 | +415,00% | 0,19% | 1,09% | +0,9 |
| Spain* | 48.971 | 50.094 | +2,30% | 33,44% | 34,26% | +0,8 |
| Sweden* | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| United Kingdom <i>trend 1999 - 2004</i> | 10.565 | n.a. | n.a. | 4,32% | n.a. | n.a. |
| TOTAL VALUE EU | 549.347 | 575.156 | +4,70% | 18,45% | 20,71% | +0,02 |

NOTE. In countries marked with a star last available year is 2006 instead of 2007. Different trends are given for Denmark (2002 - 2007), Luxembourg (2001 - 2004) and United Kingdom (1999 - 2004), as also reported in the table. The number of private inpatient hospital beds in Slovakia reports the trend 2001-2004. Data for Sweden are adapted from EUROSTAT.

The total EU value has been computed as the sum of the reported value of each country, thus it reflects errors and mistakes affecting the country figures.

Source of data: WHO/Europe, European HFA Database, August 2009.