


**HUNGARY**

ITEMS AND INDICATORS		DATA			Notes	DEF.
		2009	2010	2011		
A	A1	Population	10.022.649	10.000.024	9.971.727	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A2	Area (square Km)	93.030	93.030	93.030	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A3	Average population density per square Km	107,74	107,49	107,19	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A4	Birth rate per 1000 population	9,62	9,03	8,83	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A5	Death rate per 1000 population	13,01	13,05	12,92	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A6	Life expectancy at birth (years)	74,45	74,78	75,15	
	A6a	Men	70,29	70,77	71,28	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	A6b	Women	78,47	78,62	78,82	
	A7	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) PPP\$ per capita	20.248,50	20.733,80	21.661,10	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS					

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B	B1	Healthcare coverage of population	Mandatory health insurance. 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	1.566,60	1.656,20	1.688,70		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	65,70%	64,80%	65,00%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B5	Total health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	7,70%	8,00%	7,90%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B5a	Public sector health expenditure as % of GDP	5,08%	5,06%	5,02%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B5b	Private sector health expenditure as % of GDP	2,66%	2,74%	2,74%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B6	Expenditure on inpatient care per capita (PPP\$)	439,40	454,70	454,60		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	88,10%	87,20%	87,90%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	28,00%	27,50%	26,90%		<a href="#">see def.</a>
	B9	Public funding	Funding is mainly ensured through the statutory health insurance and taxes, from insurance contribution revenues , social taxes and central budget compensation. The budget of the National Health Insurance is relatively separated from the public budget, the public budget has to fund its expenditures not covered with the National Health Insurance's revenues.				<a href="#">see def.</a>

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C	HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE	C1 Administration and management	With the 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. Starting on 1 January 2012, specialist care is the responsibility of the state (inpatient, integrated outpatient, and independent outpatient specialist care). The county hospitals and the hospitals of Budapest were transferred from municipal ownership to state ownership from 1 January 2012 and the hospitals of local governments from 1 May 2012.				<a href="#">see def.</a>
		C2 Surveillance authority	National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare and Medicines (GYEMSZI) performs the tasks of governance and institutional supervision of state-owned healthcare institutions.				<a href="#">see def.</a>
D	HOSPITAL FINANCING	D1 Hospital financers	Healthcare service providers are under contract with the national health insurance.				<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.				<a href="#">see def.</a>
		D3 Use of DRGs	The DRG-system has been introduced in 1993 for hospital services and since then reformed a couple of times. Acute inpatient providers receive DRG payments. Several cost-control techniques were introduced. The major ones were: volume-limit on outpatient and acute inpatient performance. From 2011 the tight performance volume limit is somewhat softened by the reintroduction of degressive financing above the limit.				<a href="#">see def.</a>

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	D4 Hospital investments	EU funds are available for a hospital investments.				<a href="#">see def.</a>

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E	E1	Public / Private ownership	Coexistence of public and private hospitals. 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	It is a basic principle that simpler services that can be provide in bulk should be available close to the patients' place of residence, whereas complex, specialised interventions and services should be provided in centres of high professional level.			<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E3	Total number of hospitals	175	175	173	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E4	All hospitals per 100.000 population	1,75	1,75	1,73	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E5	Total number of hospital beds	71.600	71.818	71.669	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E5a	Public inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	69.372 96,89%	69.552 96,84%	69.427 96,87%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E5b	Private inpatient hospital beds (number and % of all beds)	2.228 3,11%	2.266 3,16%	2.242 3,13%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E6	All hospital beds per 100.000 population	714,38	718,18	718,72	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E7	Number of inpatient care admissions/discharges	2.093.839	2.026.865	2.036.671	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E8	Inpatient care admissions/discharges per 100 population	20,89%	20,27%	20,42%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	E9	Average length of stay for all hospitals (bed-days)	9,36	9,60	10,21	<a href="#">see def.</a>

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F	F1	Number of acute care hospitals	148	149	146	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F1a	Acute care hospitals as % of all hospitals	84,57%	85,14%	84,39%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F2	Acute care hospitals per 100.000 population	1,48	1,49	1,46	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	41.404	41.421	41.372	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospitals beds	57,83%	57,67%	57,73%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100.000 population	413,10	414,21	414,89	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F5	Number of acute care hospital admissions/discharges	1.816.097	1.746.025	1.740.777	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F6	Acute care admissions/discharges per 100 population	18,12%	17,46%	17,46%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F7	Average length of stay for acute care hospitals (bed-days)	5,82	5,82	5,69	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	F8	Bed occupancy rate for acute care hospitals	74,26%	71,63%	71,11%	<a href="#">see def.</a>

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G	<b>HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE</b>					
	G1	<b>Number of General Practitioners (GPs)</b>	...	...	...	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G1a	General Practitioners per 100.000 population	...	...	...	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G1b	Population per one GP	...	...	...	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G2	<b>Number of physicians</b>	30.276	28.686	29.500	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G2a	Number of physicians per 100.000 population	302,08	286,86	295,84	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G3	<b>% of physicians working in hospitals</b>	48,63%	61,83%	63,78%	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G4	<b>Number of nurses</b>	63.980	63.909	63.661	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G4a	Nurses per 100.000 population	638,35	639,09	638,41	<a href="#">see def.</a>
	G5	<b>% of nurses working in hospitals</b>	51,41%	54,76%	...	<a href="#">see def.</a>
G6	<b>Number of nurses per doctor</b>	2,11	2,23	2,16	<a href="#">see def.</a>	