



# LITHUANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		2012	2013	2014
A1	Mid-year population	2,987,773	2,957,689	2,916,798
A2	Area (square km)	65,300	65,300	65,300
A3	Average population density per square km	46	45	45
A4	Live births per 1,000 population	10.2	10.1	10.4
A5	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	13.7	14.0	13.7
A6	Estimated life expectancy	73.0	73.0	73.4
A6a	Estimated life expectancy, female	78.8	78.7	79.0
A6b	Estimated life expectancy, males	67.3	67.4	67.9
A7	Gross domestic product (GDP) US\$ per capita	14,343.0	15,694.0	16,490.0

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM		2012	2013	2014
B1	Healthcare coverage of population	Coverage is universal, based on the place of residence.		
B2	Gate keeping system	The general practitioner is the referring doctor.		
B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita, WHO estimates	1,584.0	1,668.0	1,718.0
B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	68.9	68.3	67.9
B5	Total health expenditure as % of GDP, WHO estimates	6.7	6.6	6.6
B5a	Public-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates	4.3	4.3	4.4
B5b	Private-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates	2.1	2.1	2.1
B6	Expenditure on inpatient care, PPP\$ per capita	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	95.5	96.1	96.3
B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	24.9	24.8	24.1
B9	Public funding	The major part of public funding comes from the statutory health insurance, but there is also a considerable share financed by taxes.		

HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE		2012	2013	2014
C1	Administration and management	The government operates two university hospitals. The municipalities operate small- and medium-size hospitals. They own the equipment for ambulant healthcare services and the rehabilitation hospitals.		
C2	Surveillance authority	The state government is responsible for the organisation of the national health policy, the districts for the implementation of the national policies in their territories and the municipalities for the implementation of local programs. Municipalities can privatise their hospitals with the approval of the government. But the 1997 Decentralisation Act has not yet clearly established up to which extent and how responsibilities are shared between the central state government, the districts and the municipalities.		

HOSPITAL FINANCING		2012	2013	2014
D1	Hospital financiers	Since 1997, the territorial health funds conclude contracts with healthcare service providers in their respective area. They fund the provided services and the reimbursements for drugs, and they guarantee the quality of services provided. Since 1999, there are ceilings for the volume of services stipulated in the contracts.		
D2	Modes of payment	Payments are based on costs calculated on the basis of 50 DRG. The territorial health funds finance hospitals prospectively at the beginning of each year.		
D3	Use of DRGs			
D4	Hospital investments	The municipalities are responsible for the maintenance and development of their own infrastructure. They decide about investments in their territory. But given their financial difficulties, the modernisation of hospitals and their equipment has become again, in 1998, an objective of the national investment policy.		

TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION		2012	2013	2014
E1	Public/private ownership	The private sector is still very marginal.		
E1a	% of hospitals private for profit			
E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit			
E2	Categories	Hospitals are classified according to their specialisation: - specialised hospitals (infectious diseases, tuberculosis, oncology, psychiatry, toxicology); - general hospitals; - convalescence hospitals; - re-adaptation hospitals; - sanatoriums.		
E3	Total number of hospitals	105	105	99
E4	Hospitals per 100,000	3.5	3.4	3.2
E5	Total number of hospital beds	22,206	21,538	21,176
E5a	Number of public inpatient hospital beds	21,984	21,301	21,049
	Public inpatient hospital beds as % of all hospital beds	99.0	98.9	99.4
E5b	Number of private inpatient hospital beds	220	241	131
	Private inpatient hospital beds as % of all beds	1.0	1.1	0.6
E6	Hospital beds per 100,000	743.0	728.0	722.0
E7	Number of all hospital discharges	739,057	721,631	702,383
E8	Inpatient care discharges per 100	24.7	24.4	23.9
E9	Average length of stay, all hospitals	8.0	7.9	8.0

ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL PROVISION		2012	2013	2014
F1	Number of acute (short-stay) hospitals	76	76	72
F2	Acute (short-stay) hospitals per 100,000	2.5	2.6	2.5
F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	19,354	18,918	18,504
F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospital beds	87.2	87.8	87.4
F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100,000	648	640	631
F5	Number of acute care hospital discharges	674,043	655,787	625,833
F6	Acute care hospital discharges per 100	22.6	22.2	21.3
F7	Average length of stay, acute care hospitals only	6.3	6.3	6.5
F8	Bed occupancy rate (%), acute care hospitals only	73.0	72.0	73.0

HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE		2012	2013	2014
G1	Number of general practitioners	2,552	2,552	2,600
G1a	General practitioners per 100,000	85.0	86.0	89.0
G1b	Population per one GP	1,170.8	1,159.0	1,121.8
G2	Number of physicians	12,604	12,650	12,631
G2a	Physicians per 100,000	422.0	428.0	431.0
G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	64.7	64.6	65.9
G4	Number of nurses	23,585	23,226	23,192
G4a	Nurses per 100,000	789.0	785.0	791.0
G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	64.5	64.1	n.a.
G6	Number of nurses per physician	1.9	1.8	1.8

\* Quantitative information has been extracted in January 2018

\*\* Last updated qualitative information has been provided by HOPE LO in 2014