



# ROMANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS		2012	2013	2014
A1	Mid-year population	21,316,420	22,359,849	19,651,554
A2	Area (square km)	238,390	238,390	238,390
A3	Average population density per square km	89	94	94
A4	Live births per 1,000 population	9.4	9.3	8.8
A5	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.0	11.2	11.4
A6	Estimated life expectancy	74.4	74.6	74.8
A6a	Estimated life expectancy, female	78.0	78.3	78.6
A6b	Estimated life expectancy, males	70.8	71.0	71.2
A7	Gross domestic product (GDP) US\$ per capita	8,558.0	9,585.0	10,012.0

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM		2012	2013	2014
B1	Healthcare coverage of population	Universal coverage.		
B2	Gate keeping system	Patients are free to choose their family doctor.		
B3	Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita, WHO estimates	1,005.0	1,070.0	1,079.0
B4	Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	80.3	80.8	80.4
B5	Total health expenditure as % of GDP, WHO estimates	5.5	5.6	5.6
B5a	Public-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates	4.4	4.5	4.5
B5b	Private-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates	1.1	1.1	1.1
B6	Expenditure on inpatient care, PPP\$ per capita	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B7	Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B8	Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B9	Public funding	Social security, funded by the social contributions of employees and employers. Taxes, however, remain an important resource.		

HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE		2012	2013	2014
C1	Administration and management	Hospitals are in public ownership. 60% of the public hospitals have ownership the Ministry of Health, 40% have ownership local authorities.		
C2	Surveillance authority	The Ministry of Health is the principal regulator of the health service.		

HOSPITAL FINANCING		2012	2013	2014
D1	Hospital financers	A National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) finances the Health Service which is decentralised in 42 District Health Insurance Funds (DHIF). Each DHIF collects the social contributions and concludes contracts with healthcare service providers. There is a system of cross-subsidisation enabling the National Health Insurance Fund to redistribute up to 25% of the collected funds to under-financed districts.		
D2	Modes of payment	The hospitals conclude contracts with the DHIF and receive their budget. The budget are calculated on performance criteria, like DRG, average days of hospitalisation, case-mix criteria, number of patients during a year, and a new hospital classification (1A,1,2,3,4) made upon the medical competence of the Hospital. For example, the counties emergency Hospital are classified 1. Tarification based on individual healthcare services has been introduced, mainly for outpatients.		
D3	Use of DRGs	The DRGs criteria is used for calculation of the budget by DHIF, and to monitoring the hospitals activity and for the classification of Hospitals		
D4	Hospital investments	Investments are funded by the Ministry of Health and local authorities.		

<b>TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION</b>		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
E1	Public/private ownership			
E1a	% of hospitals private for profit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
E1b	% of hospitals private not for profit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
E2	Categories			
E3	Total number of hospitals	491	502	526
E4	Hospitals per 100,000	2.4	2.4	n.a.
E5	Total number of hospital beds	132,303	133,354	n.a.
E5a	Number of public inpatient hospital beds	127,540	127,753	n.a.
	Public inpatient hospital beds as % of all hospital beds	96.4	95.8	n.a.
E5b	Number of private inpatient hospital beds	4,743	5,638	n.a.
	Private inpatient hospital beds as % of all beds	3.6	4.2	n.a.
E6	Hospital beds per 100,000	621.0	596.0	n.a.
E7	Number of all hospital discharges	4,431,386	4,449,797	n.a.
E8	Inpatient care discharges per 100	20.8	19.9	n.a.
E9	Average length of stay, all hospitals	7.5	7.3	n.a.

There are public and a private hospitals. The private sector has growing last years, and they are focus on the outpatients services.

There are four hospital categories:  
- hospitals in rural areas;  
- municipal hospitals;  
- district hospitals;  
- specialised hospitals.

<b>ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL PROVISION</b>		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
F1	Number of acute (short-stay) hospitals	257	259	n.a.
F2	Acute (short-stay) hospitals per 100,000	1.2	1.2	n.a.
F3	Number of acute care hospital beds	88,625	90,024	n.a.
F3a	Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospital beds	67.0	67.5	n.a.
F4	Acute care hospital beds per 100,000	416	403	n.a.
F5	Number of acute care hospital discharges	4,093,293	4,092,677	n.a.
F6	Acute care hospital discharges per 100	19.2	18.3	n.a.
F7	Average length of stay, acute care hospitals only	6.5	6.3	n.a.
F8	Bed occupancy rate (%), acute care hospitals only	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<b>HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE</b>		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
G1	Number of general practitioners	13,766	12,735	n.a.
G1a	General practitioners per 100,000	65.0	57.0	n.a.
G1b	Population per one GP	1,548.5	1,755.8	n.a.
G2	Number of physicians	52,362	52,828	n.a.
G2a	Physicians per 100,000	246.0	236.0	n.a.
G3	% of physicians working in hospitals	50.0	49.8	n.a.
G4	Number of nurses	120,084	123,520	n.a.
G4a	Nurses per 100,000	563.0	552.0	n.a.
G5	% of nurses working in hospitals	49.7	50.9	n.a.
G6	Number of nurses per physician	2.3	2.3	n.a.

\* Quantitative information has been extracted in January 2018

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