



**IN-PATIENT, OUT-PATIENT AND OTHER HEALTH CARE ESTABLISHMENTS
AS OF 31.12.2015
(PRELIMINARY DATA)**

1. Health establishments and beds in health establishments

According to the preliminary data of the NSI the number of health establishments for hospital aid as of 31.12.2015 was 348 with 51 933 beds. 322 of them were hospitals with 49 028 beds (Table 1). The number of out-patient health establishments was 1 915 with 1 044 beds and other health establishments were 136 with 2 394 beds in them.

1. Health establishments as of 31.12.2015

	(Number)	
	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	348	51933
Hospitals	322	49028
Multi profile hospitals	181	35140
Specialized hospitals	141	13888
Dermato-venereological centres	7	70
Complex oncological centres	7	1250
Mental health centres	12	1585
Out-patient health establishments	1915	1044
Diagnostic and consulting centres	111	266
Medical centres	620	734
Dental centres	47	6
Medical-dental centres	45	38
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1092	-
Other health establishments	136	2394
of which: Hospices	44	965

Health establishments for hospital aid include hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, mental health centres and complex oncological centres. The total number of these health establishments remained unchanged and the hospital beds increased by 428, or 0.8% in comparison with 2014.

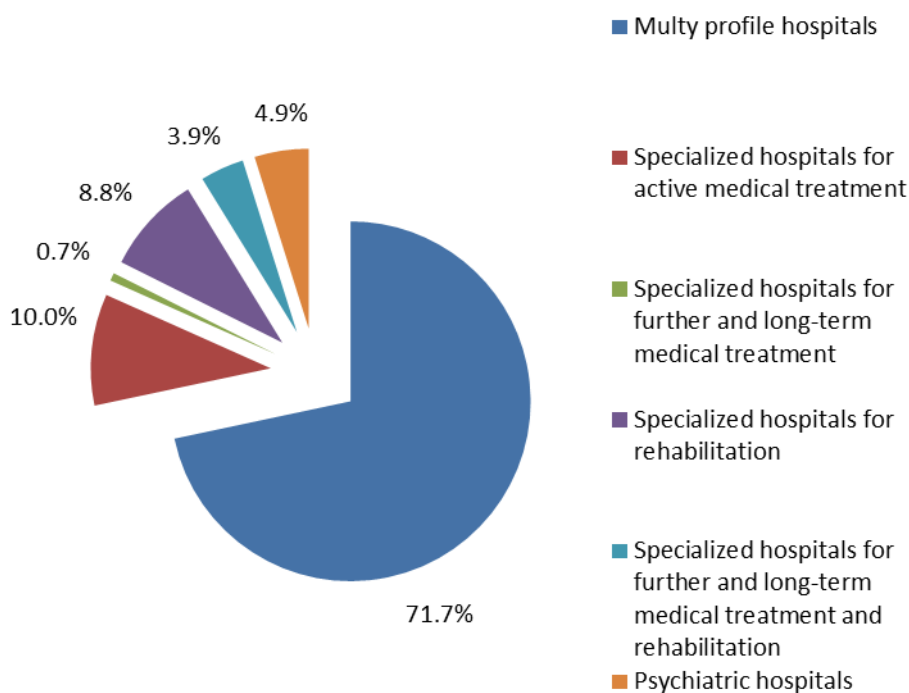
According to the Law on Health establishments, hospitals are multi-profile and specialized. The number of **multi-profile hospitals** as of 31.12.2015 was 181 with 35 140 beds. These establishments represented 56.2% of all hospitals and in them are concentrated 71.7% of the total hospital beds in the country.



The number of **specialized hospitals** as of 31.12.2015 was 141 with 13 888 beds in them. Their distribution by types¹ was as follows:

- for active medical treatment - 81 with 4 906 beds;
- for further and long-term medical treatment - 3 with 345 beds;
- for further and long-term medical treatment and rehabilitation - 17 with 1 924 beds;
- for rehabilitation - 28 with 4 330 beds;
- psychiatric hospitals - 12 with 2 383 beds.

Figure 1. Beds in hospitals as of 31.12.2015 by type of hospital



The group of hospital establishments covers centres with beds which main activity was hospital care. At the end of 2015 they were as follow:

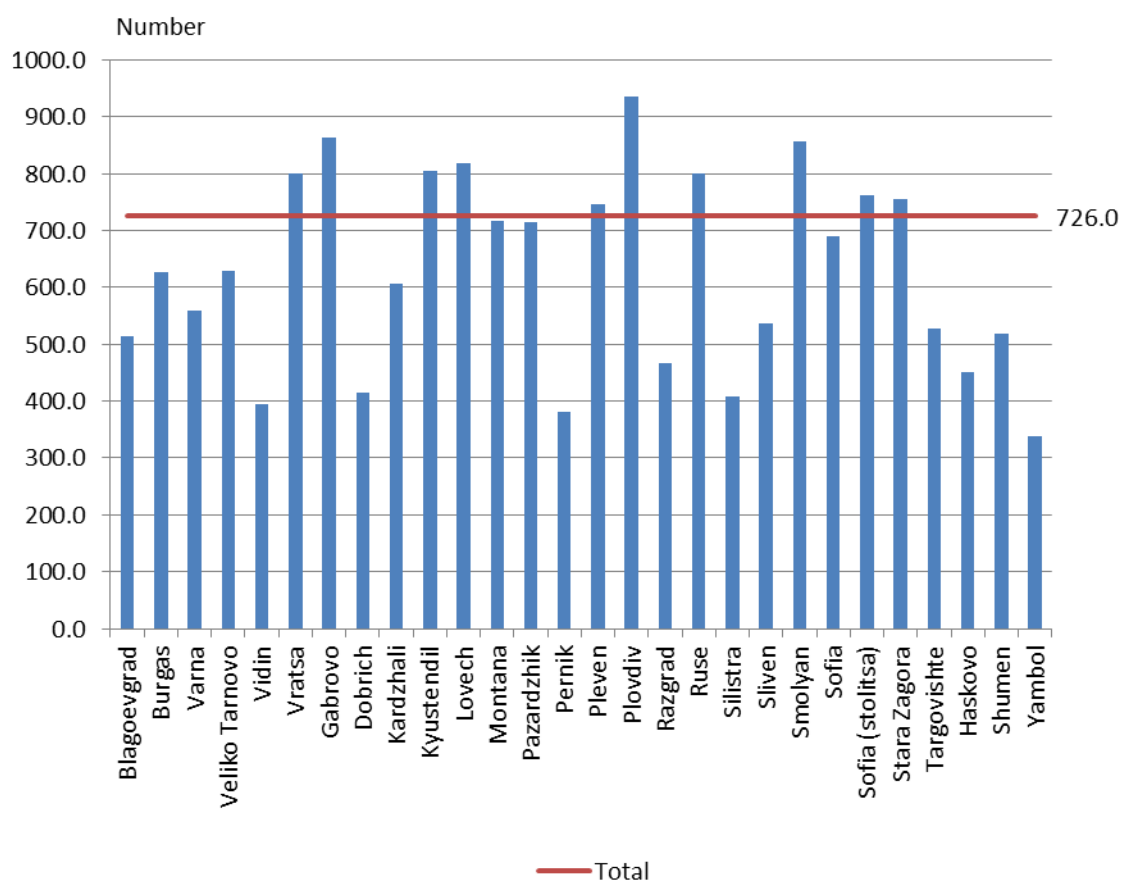
¹ According to the amendments in the Law on health establishments (SG, No. 72 of 2015) hospitals are for active treatment, for long-term treatment, for rehabilitation and for long-term treatment and rehabilitation. As of 31.12.2015 re-registration procedure of any hospital was not completed yet.



- Dermato-venereological centres - 7 establishments with 70 beds;
- Complex oncological centres - 7 establishments with 1 250 beds;
- Mental health centres - 12 establishments with 1 585 beds.

The number of hospital beds at the end of 2015 was 726.0 per 100 000 persons of the total population. The highest values of that indicator were registered in districts Plovdiv (936.5 per 100 000 persons of the population), Gabrovo (863.7), Smolyan (856.6) and Lovech (818.3), and the lowest - in Yambol (339.2) and Pernik (380.2) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Hospital beds per 100 000 persons of the total population as of 31.12.2015 by districts



As of 31.12.2015, the number of **out-patient health establishments** was 1 915 with 1 044 beds for short term treatment. The number of establishments of this kind decreased by 0.8% in comparison with 2014, as the number of beds - increased by 9.2%.



The group of **other health establishments** covers Centres for emergency aid, Regional health inspections, Homes for medical and social care for children, Hospices, National centres without beds, Dialysis as well as Haematological transfusion centres. At the end of 2015 the number of these establishments was 136 with 2 394 beds in them, as the largest was the number of Hospices - 44 establishments with 965 beds.

The number of establishments of this kind decreased by 6.2% and the number of beds - by 24.2% in comparison with 2014. The reason for that is the launched process of closing the homes for medical and social care for children according to the National Strategy 'Vision for deinstitutionalization of children in Bulgaria'. As of 31.12.2015 in the country remain 18 homes with 1 429 beds.

2. Medical personnel

According to the preliminary data of the NSI at the end of 2015 29 039 physicians were in practice under the basic labour contracts in health establishments (Table 2). Dentists were 7 513, as 6 746 of them had labour contract with National Health Insurance Fund. The number of the practicing dentists increased by 500, or 7.1% in comparison with 2014 entirely due to the increased number of dentists working in practices that had signed contract with the NHIF. Medical specialists on 'Health cares' who worked on a basic labour contract in health establishments were 47 349. 30 972 of them were nurses and 3 278 - midwives.

2. Medical personnel

	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	In numbers			Per 10 000 persons of the population		
Physicians	28937	28842	29039	39.9	40.0	40.6
Dentists	7247	7013	7513	10.0	9.7	10.5
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48463	48158	47349	66.9	66.9	66.2
of which:						
Midwives	3276	3263	3278	4.5	4.5	4.6
Nurses	32455	31772	30972	44.8	44.1	43.3
Population per one						
Physician	250	250	246	x	x	x
Dentist	100	1027	952	x	x	x

Physicians per 10 000 persons of the population

The number of physicians per 10 000 persons of the total population at the end of 2015 was 40.6 and the number of dentists per 10 000 persons of the total population was 10.5.

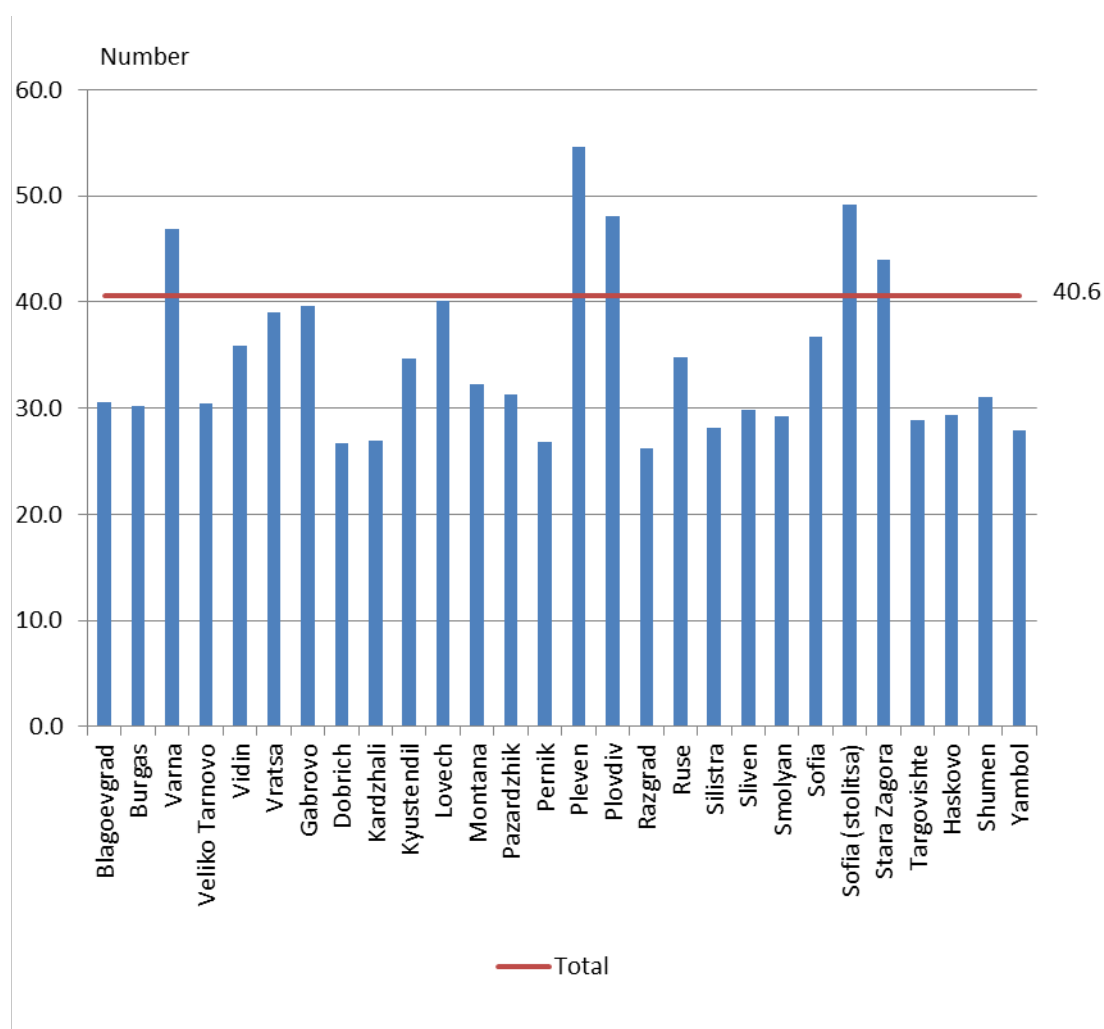
The number of physicians per 10 000 persons of the population by districts varied from 26.2 to 54.6 per 10 000 as the highest values of that indicator were registered in districts with Medical universities and Universities' hospitals. Higher values than the average for the country were registered in following



districts: Pleven (54.6 per 10 000 persons of the population), Sofia (stolitsa) (49.1), Plovdiv (48.1), Varna (46.9), Stara Zagora (44.0).

The lowest values were registered for the districts: Razgrad (26.2 per 10 000 persons of the total population), Dobrich (26.7), and Pernik (26.8) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Physicians per 10 000 persons of the total population as of 31.12.2015 by districts

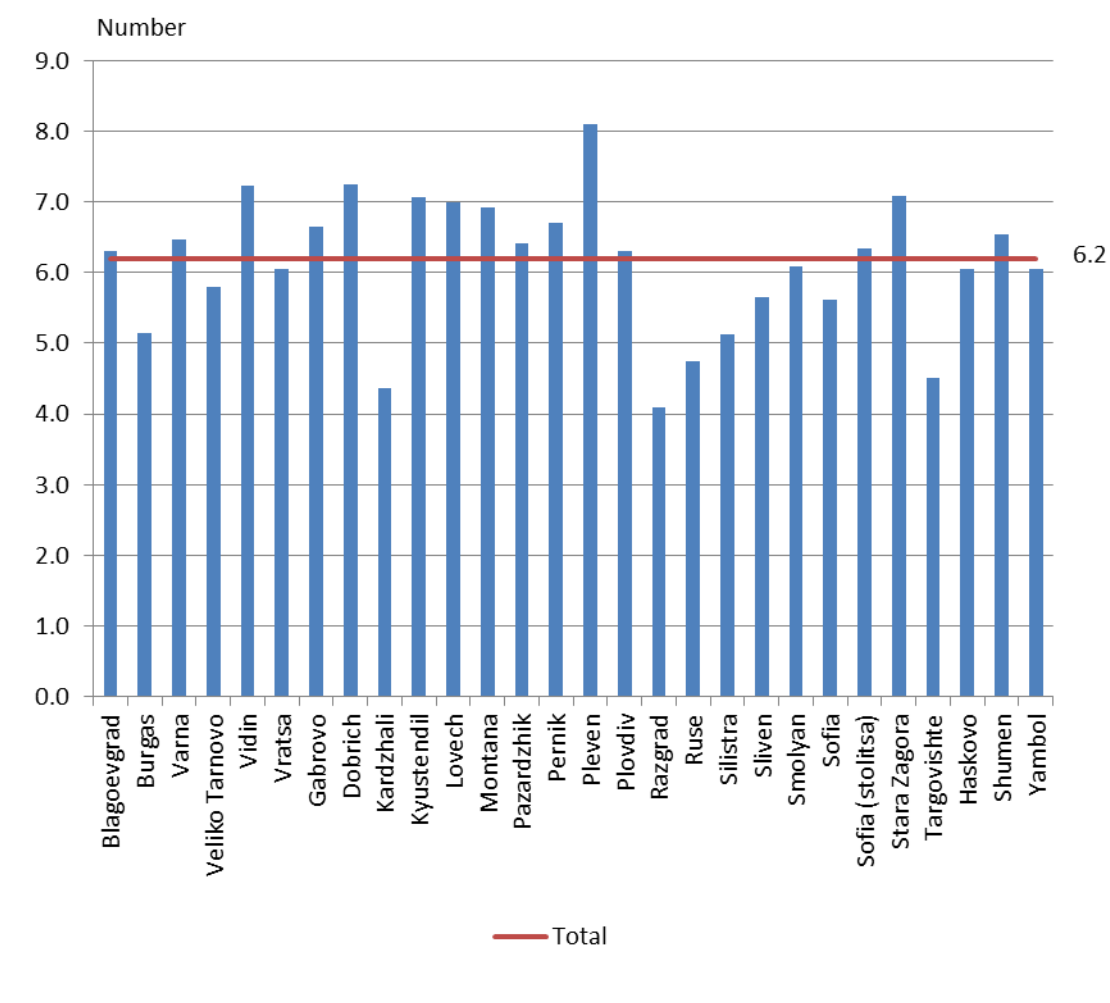


The number of general practitioners per 10 000 persons of the total population was 6.2. The highest values were registered in districts: Pleven (8.1 per 10 000 persons), Dobrich (7.3), Vidin (7.2), Stara Zagora and Kyustendil (7.1). The lowest values of the number of general practitioners per 10 000 persons of the total



population were registered in districts: Razgrad (4.1 per 10 000 persons of the total population), Kardzhali (4.4) and Targovishte (4.5) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. General practitioners per 10 000 persons of the total population as of 31.12.2015 by districts





Methodological notes

The statistical survey on in-patient, out-patient and other health establishments provides data on health network by type of health establishments, their regional distribution as well as on medical personnel by specialty and categories. The survey methodology is in accordance with the Eurostat methodological guidelines for the practicing medical specialists.

Data is presented according to the status at the 31.12 of the year. Data on hospital beds include all de facto operating hospital beds as well as hospital beds temporary out of use for a period less than six months. Hospital beds for temporary use are excluded.

When analyzing the health network data the following has to be taken into account: the number of health establishments and hospital beds has changed not only as a result of the opening or closure of establishments, but also because of the reorganization or merging of establishments.

When analyzing medical service by districts, some specific particularities on medical servicing have to be taken into consideration. The health establishments are not directly connected to the servicing of population of a given settlement or even of municipality. A great part of health establishments serve the population of a given region or a group of municipalities, and the specialized health care establishments service the population of 2 or 3 regions. The establishments under central administration, regardless of their location, serve the population from the whole country.

The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons, practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country, as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of the health establishments (for example, doctors working for the pharmaceutical industry) are excluded.

The indicators per 10 000 of the population are calculated on the basis of data on total population as of the end of the year.

Data on health network are elaborated by national, district and municipality level, while on practicing medical specialists by specialties - for national and district level.

Additional statistical information and final data from the survey 'In-patient, out-patient and other health care establishments' will be available in the Information System INFOSTAT (https://infostat.nsi.bg/infostat/pages/module.jsf?x_2=58) and on the NSI's website (www.nsi.bg), theme 'Health'.