

DIL A

About the title

Strong, long way back territorial division between sides of Hungary:

economical, health, labour market, standard of living, offered services etc.

abnormal diversity and different chances for people

Commonly held hypothesis: Circumstances are better in every way for elderly people in the western part of the country.





Population by region and age group

Regions	Age: 60-69	Age: 70-79	Age: 80+	Total
Central	379 418	236 996	129 201	745 615
Hungary			E-MANUAL STREET	
Central	136 371	85 970	42 488	264 829
Transdanubia				
Western	129 327	78 931	41 514	249 772
Transdanubia				
Southern	122 967	77 440	40 242	240 649
Transdanubia				
Northern	146 734	97 328	49 192	293 254
Hungary				
Northern Great	177 374	108 016	57 560	342 950
Plain				
Southern Great	168 297	109 338	58 098	335 733
Plain				

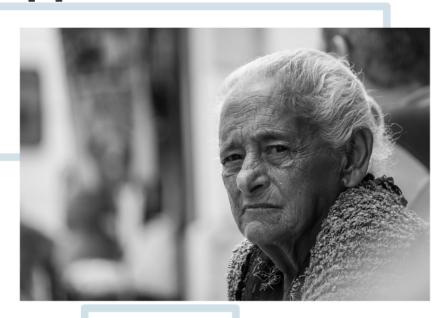
Data: Demoraphic Yearbook 2014, HSO



What are the optional services in Hungary?

Are there real diversification between services and opportunities?







Hungarian social system for the elderly people in a nutshell

Basic social services and number of 60+ clients

social catering 143 159 clients

day care (clubs) 35 174 clients

domestic care 122 794 clients

alarm system-based home assistance 22 516 clients

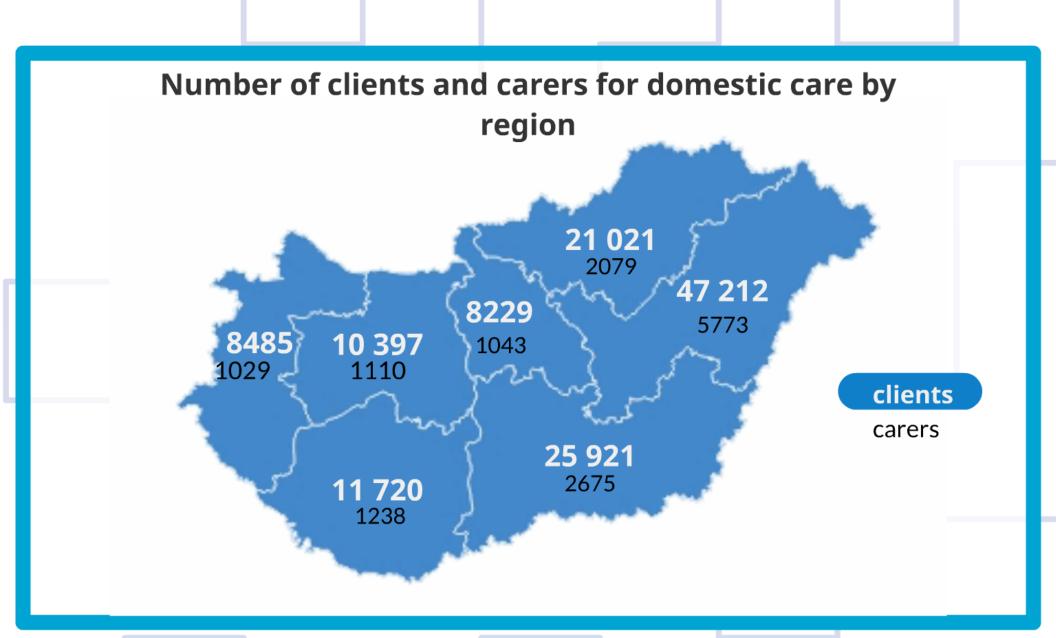
Social services with accomodation and number of 60+ clients

Home for the elderly (long-term care) 48 008 clients

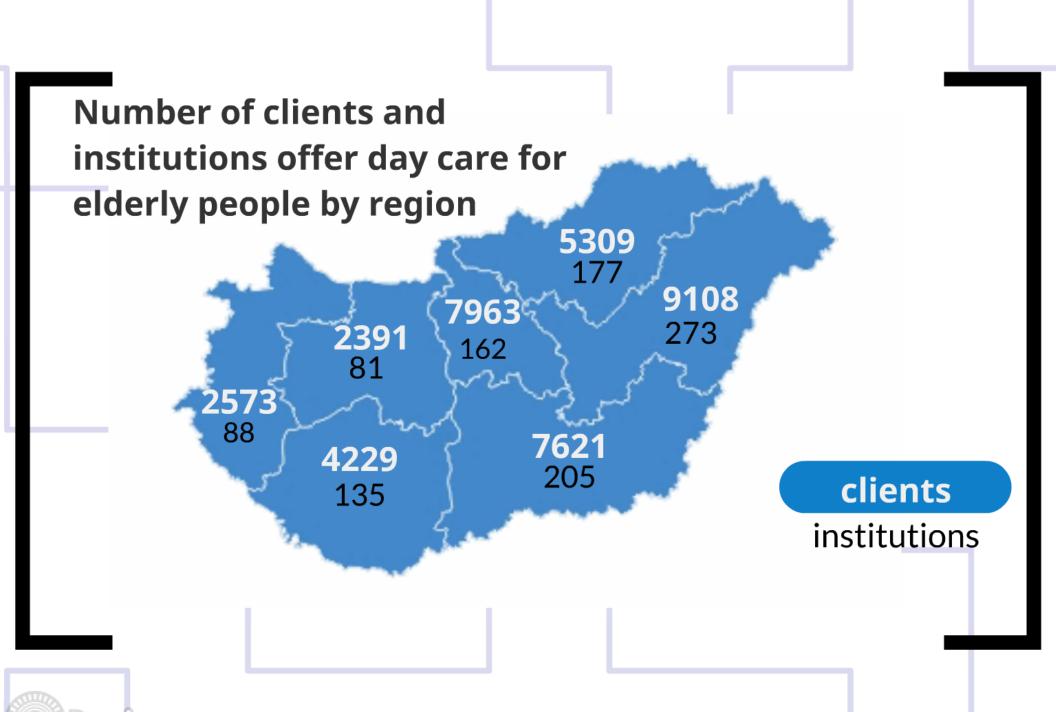
Temporary home for the elderly 2897 clients

Data: Yearbook of Welfare Statistics 2014, HSO









Summary of basic social care

- Beside social catering, domestic care is the most frequently offered service.
- It is not only for the elderly but based on social indicators, even younger people can take it.
- More than half of the clients live in the less developed eastern part of the country.
- On average 1 carer cares for 8 or more clients, except in Central Hungary there are 7 clients to 1 carer.
- Based on that the carers seem to be overburden.



Future of careing

Basic social care can be a prevention to delay long term care for the elders.

According to data there are no outstanding differences in long-term care.

Number of the clients in long-term care are going to grow in the future despite varied basic care.



Municipal differences

In 2015 54% of the Hungarian population live in cities.

Social Act regulate social services and define the start of new services for every settlement.

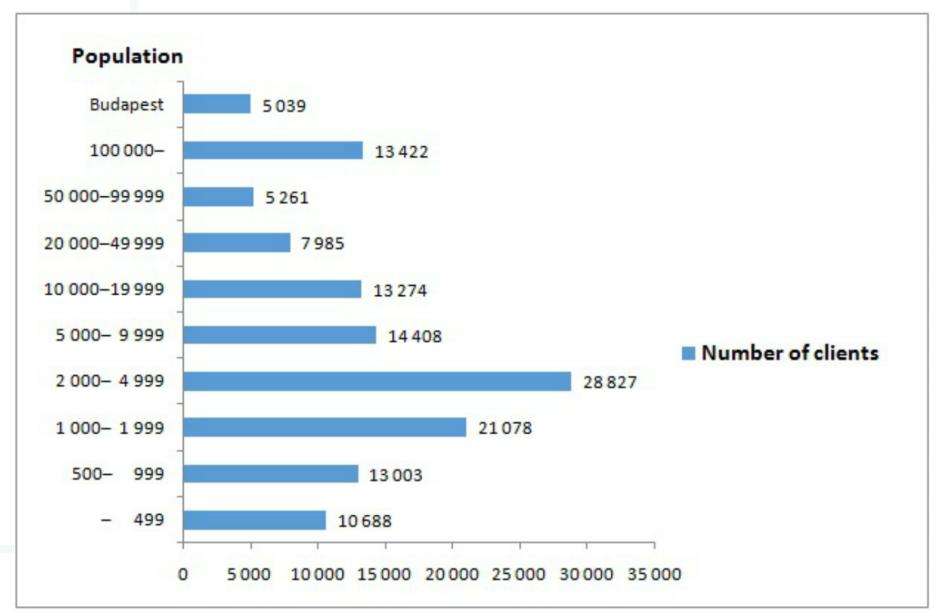
List of services are getting wider in parallel with the population of a settlement.

In cities it is easier to get services for clients.



Data: www.citypopulation.de

Main data on domestic care by person's residence and settlement population





Conclusions strictly on statistical data:

- Distribution is normal compare to regions but qualities strongly depend on municipality's budget.
 - Services are working, there are free beds but professionals are under pressure.
 - We should dig deeper and research human, material, professional standards.







Thank you very much for your attention!

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