

Methodological remarks, concepts, definitions

The cash benefits of health insurance are provided by the **Act LXXXIII of 1997 on the benefits of the compulsory health insurance and the Government Order 217/1997. (XII.1.) regulating the implementation of this act.**

Sick-pay

Source of data: - OSAP (National Statistical Survey Programme) No. 1514 Report: „*Health Insurance Statistical Survey*”
I. page: regular data service on the social security payment agencies;
- administrative survey of Regional Health Insurance Funds.

Data of sick-pay excludes statistical data of professional staff of armed forces, security organizations and civil national security services.

Sick-pay: is a cash benefit in case of in capacity for work based on insurance entitlement. Entitled is a person (act on benefits of compulsory sickness insurance section 43. subsection 1) who will become unable to work during his insurance period or the first – second or third day following the end of this period and is obliged to pay a sickness insurance contribution fixed by the Act LXXX of 1997.

Sick-pay paid after the cessation of insurance relationship (passive sick-pay): sick-pay paid after the cessation of insurance, which can be

- sick-pay, that has changed from active to passive: the inability to work began during the period of insurance and the insuree keeps receiving benefit after the cessation of the insurance relationship;
- the transfer begins as passive sick-pay: the insuree becomes unable to work on the first, second or third day after the cessation of the insurance relationship and is entitled to this benefit for the time of inability to work.

If the payment of sick-pay paid after the cessation the duration of sick-pay is maximum 90 days from 1 April 2004. From 1 April 2007 the duration of sick-pay is 45 days, from 1 August 2009 the duration of sick-pay is 30 days which the health insurance organization may extend based on individual permit with maximum 30 days. The duration of accident sick-pay – granted on passive right – is one year which the National Rehabilitation and Social Institute may extend other one year.

Accident sick-pay: is payable to an insured person (according to section 5 in the Act LXXX of 1997) or persons entitled to accident benefit (according to section 15 in the Act LXXX of 1997) if becomes unfit for work by consequence of an occupational accident while his/her insurance exists or on the third day after the cessation of insurance the latest. The accident sick-pay can be paid – regardless of the previous insurance time and sick-pay payment – for one year at longest, the payment may be extended with maximum one year. Those receiving accident disability pension or accident rent are not entitled to accident sick-pay due to the same accident.

Occupational accident: the Act LXXXIII of 1997, section 52 provides that an accident, that happens to an insuree during exercising his/her work related to his/her occupation, or on the way to the workplace or home (accommodation). Also occupational accident if the insuree gets injured during a public work or during social insurance service. The last one includes medical examination in order to assess the degree of inability to work or disability of the insured, or any other treatments or exams to find out if the insuree can work.

A person having suffered an accident in the course of, or connected to his/her participation in public work is entitled to accident health care service (and not entitled to accident sick-pay).

Occupational disease: disease that occurs as the consequence of the special dangers of the occupation the insuree practises.

Self-employed persons, members of companies exercising additional activity and pensioners obliged to pay health insurance contribution – receiving pension benefits by own right, not obliged to pay health insurance contribution – in case of occupational accident are entitled to accident health care service and accident sick-pay.