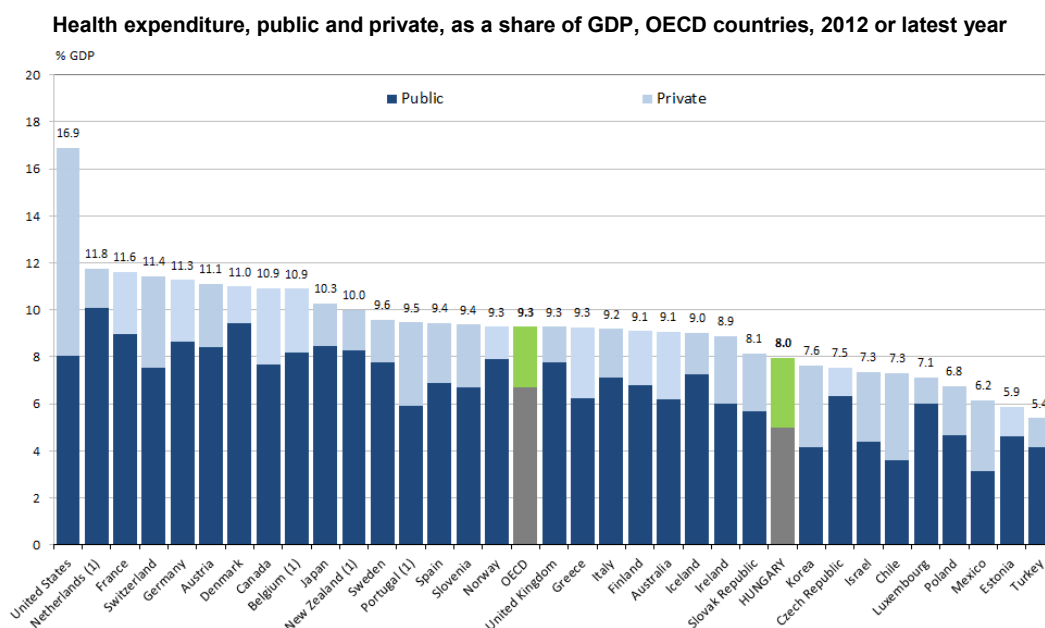


## OECD Health Statistics 2014

### How does Hungary compare?

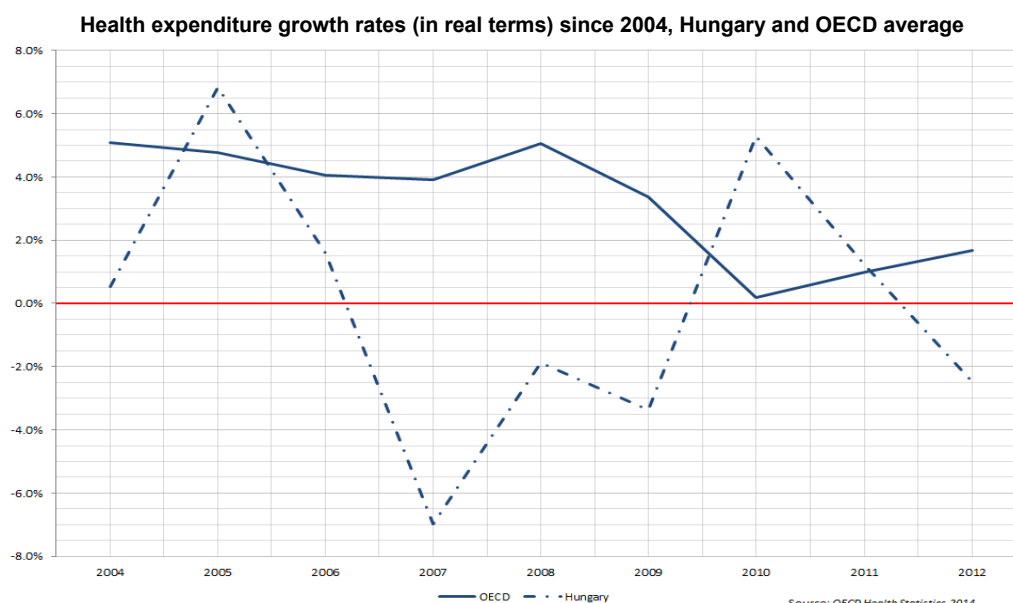
Total health spending accounted for 8.0% of GDP in **Hungary** in 2012, less than the average of 9.3% in OECD countries. The United States is, by far, the country that spends the most on health as a share of its economy (with 16.9% of its GDP allocated to health in 2012), followed by the Netherlands (11.8%), France (11.6%) and Switzerland (11.4%). In **Hungary**, 63% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, below the average of 72% in OECD countries.



1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

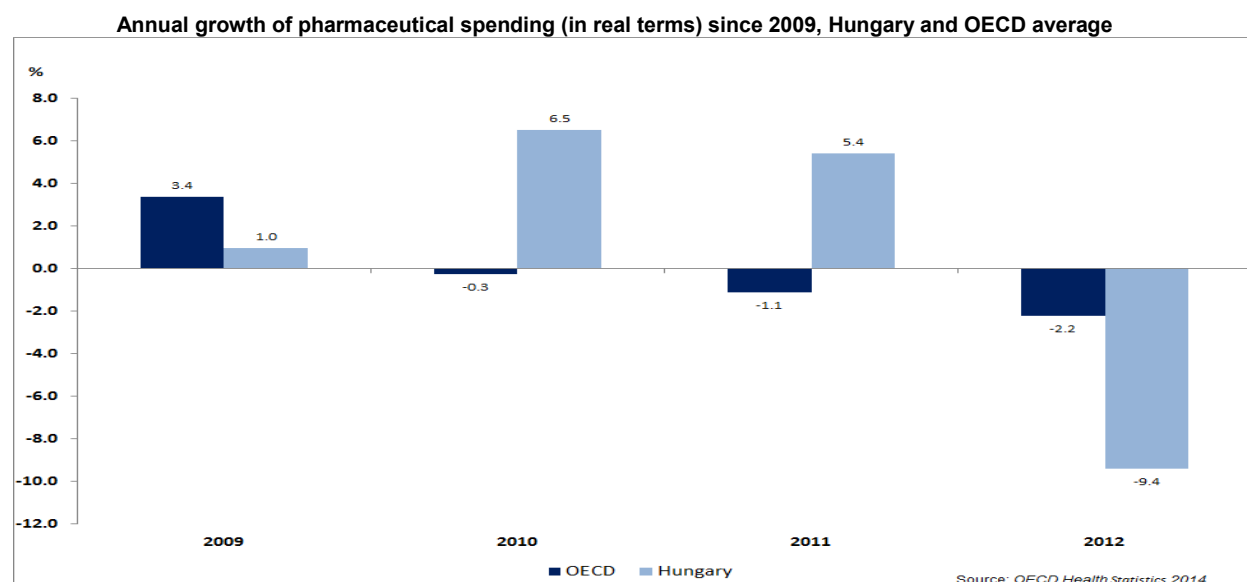
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

Health spending growth in **Hungary** has been very volatile over the past decade. Years of strong spending increases were followed by periods of negative growth, due either to organizational reforms of the health sector or cost-containment measures introduced following the economic crisis. After a return to growth in 2010 and 2011, health spending in **Hungary** fell again in 2012 mainly triggered by a reduction in pharmaceutical spending.



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

In many OECD countries expenditure for pharmaceuticals has decreased in recent years. After years of substantial growth, pharmaceutical spending in **Hungary** was reduced sharply in 2012. This is partly due to the impact of new mandatory tendering processes for publicly-financed medications, which have resulted in price reductions. The distribution of some costly pharmaceuticals has also been shifted away from pharmacies to the hospital sector, which is now included under hospital expenditure, thus over-estimating the real reduction in pharmaceutical spending.



## Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in **Hungary** was 75.2 years, five years below the OECD average of 80.2 years, and the third lowest among all OECD countries after Mexico and Turkey. This relatively low life expectancy in **Hungary** is linked mainly to the fact that it has the highest mortality rate from cancer and the second highest mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases.

The proportion of smokers among adults has declined over the past two decades in most OECD countries. While the percentage of adults who smoke every day has come down in **Hungary** from 30% in 2000 to 27% in 2009, it is still above the OECD average (20.7% in 2012). Some of the Nordic countries (Sweden, Iceland and Norway), the United States and Australia provide examples of countries that have achieved greater progress in reducing tobacco consumption, with smoking rates among adults at 16% or less.

Obesity rates have increased in recent decades in all OECD countries. In **Hungary**, the obesity rate among adults in 2009 was 20.0% based on self-reported information, but 28.5% based on the actual measurement of height and weight. This obesity rate is one of the highest among OECD countries, after the United States (35.3% in 2012 also based on actual measures of height and weight) and Mexico (32.4% in 2012). The growing prevalence of obesity foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

## Key facts for Hungary from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Hungary		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.2	71.9	80.2	77.1	32 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	71.6	67.5	77.5	74.0	32 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	78.7	76.2	82.8	80.2	32 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	14.3	13.0	17.7	15.6	33 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	18.1	16.7	20.9	19.1	33 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	603.4	803.5	296.4	428.5	2 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	298.4	349.8	213.1	242.5	1 out of 34
Risk factors to health (behavioural)					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	26.5	(2009) 30.2	20.7	26.0	4 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	11.4	(2011) 12.0	9.0	9.5	6 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	20.0	(2009) 18.2	15.4	11.9	4 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	28.5	(2009) ..	22.7	18.7	3 out of 16
Health expenditure					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	8.0	7.2	9.3	7.7	25 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	1803	854	3484	1888	29 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	574	277 (2001)	498	300	10 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	32.8	29.7 (2001)	15.9	17.9	1 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	62.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	29 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	28.3	26.3	19.0	20.5	5 out of 34
Health care resources					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	3.1	..	3.2	2.7	20 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	6.3	5.3	8.8	7.5	23 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	7.0	..	4.8	5.6	5 out of 34

\*Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

More information on **OECD Health Statistics 2014** is available at [www.oecd.org/health/healthdata](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata). For more information on OECD's work on **Hungary**, please visit [www.oecd.org/hungary](http://www.oecd.org/hungary).