

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Hungary Profile

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Did you know?

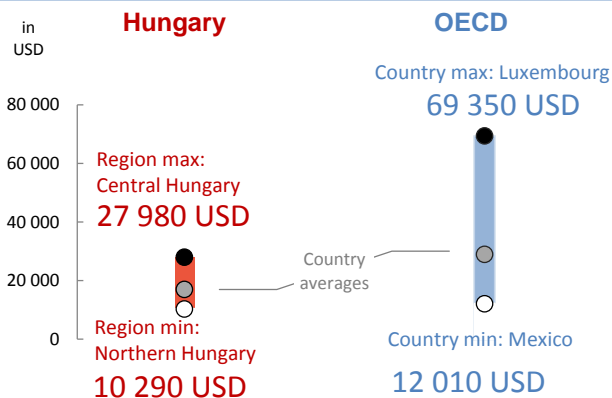
Central Hungary, the region with highest GDP per capita in the country, ranks above the median OECD region in education.

In Hungary 41% of the total public investment was carried out by sub-national governments compared to 72% in the OECD area.

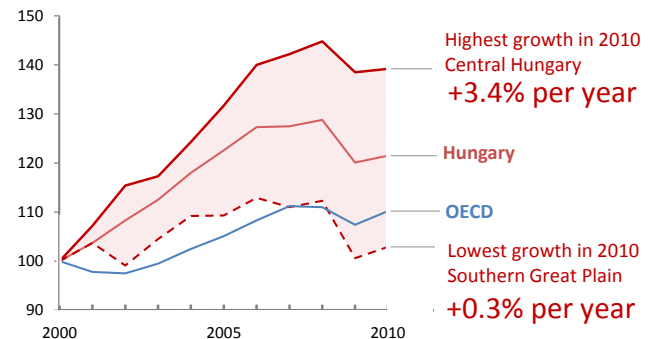
Budapest metropolitan area contributed to 72% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10, 10 percentage points higher than the OECD average.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010, in USD PPP

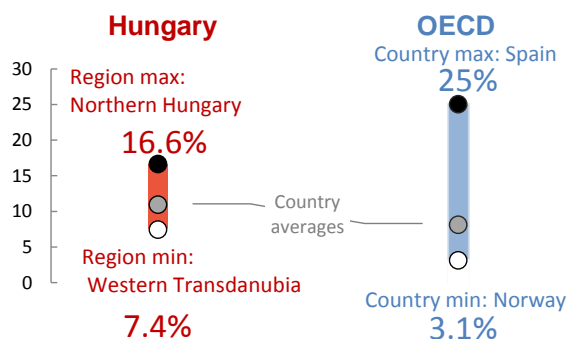


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

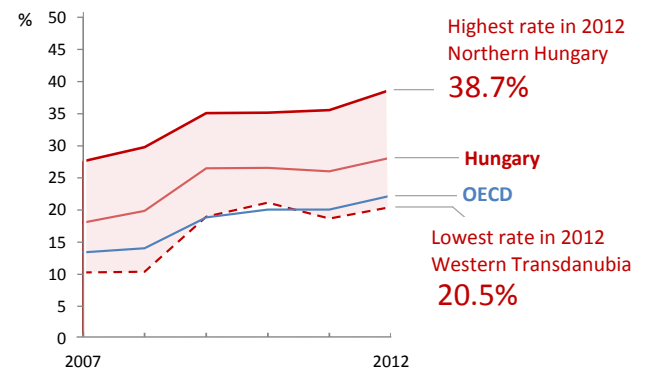


Hungary had the 16th largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+3.4%** annually in **Central Hungary** and **+0.3%** in **Southern Great Plain**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

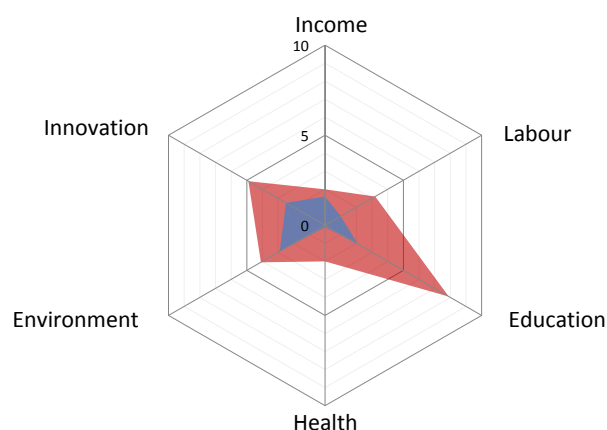


In recent years, the **unemployment rate** has increased in Hungarian regions such as **Northern Hungary (16.6%)**, where the **youth unemployment rate** reached almost **39%** in 2012.

Regional dynamics

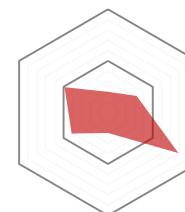


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



Highest GDP per capita region:

Central Hungary



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Northern Hungary



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Central Hungary fares better than the OECD median region value in education. Northern Hungary, the Hungarian region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, ranks below the median region in all dimensions.

Dimensions	Indicators	Central Hungary	Northern Hungary	Hungary	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	8 801	7 485	8 161	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	9.2	16.6	10.9	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	34.0	18.3	24.5	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	76.3	73.2	74.7	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	9.2	12.2	6.1	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	50.3	8.7	21.3	108.8

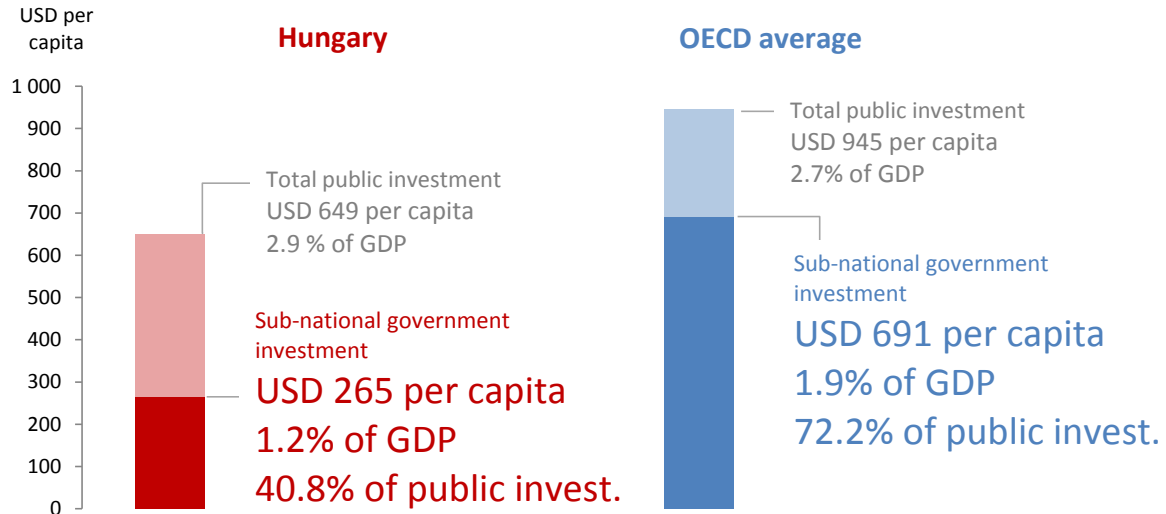
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Hungary is composed by 7 regions (Planning statistical regions).

Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

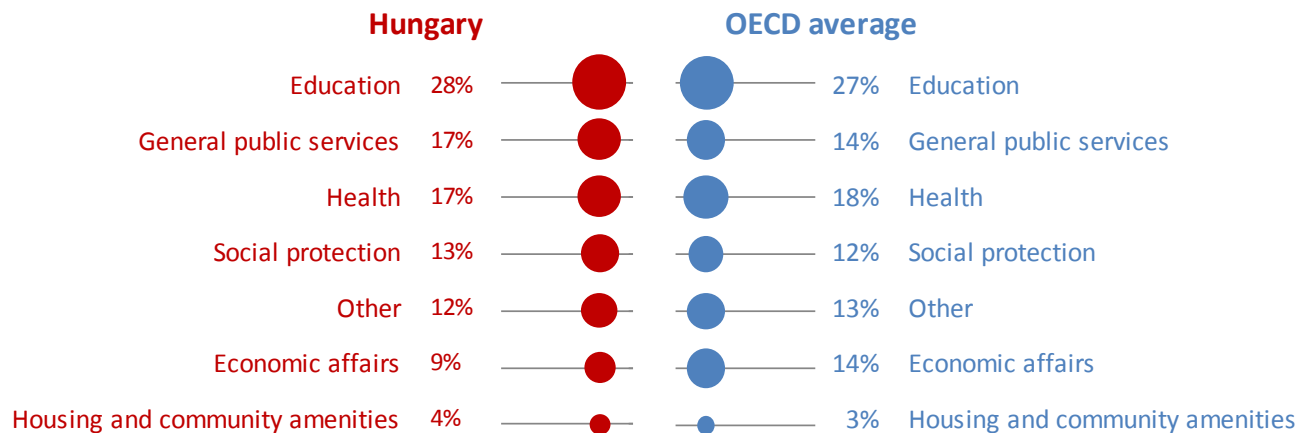
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Hungary **41%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has decreased in Hungary from **USD 328 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 265 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 1 991 (Hungary) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for 19% of the **total public expenditure** and 9% of **GDP** in Hungary, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 1 991 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Education and general public services are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Hungary: together they represent **45%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 41% in the OECD area.

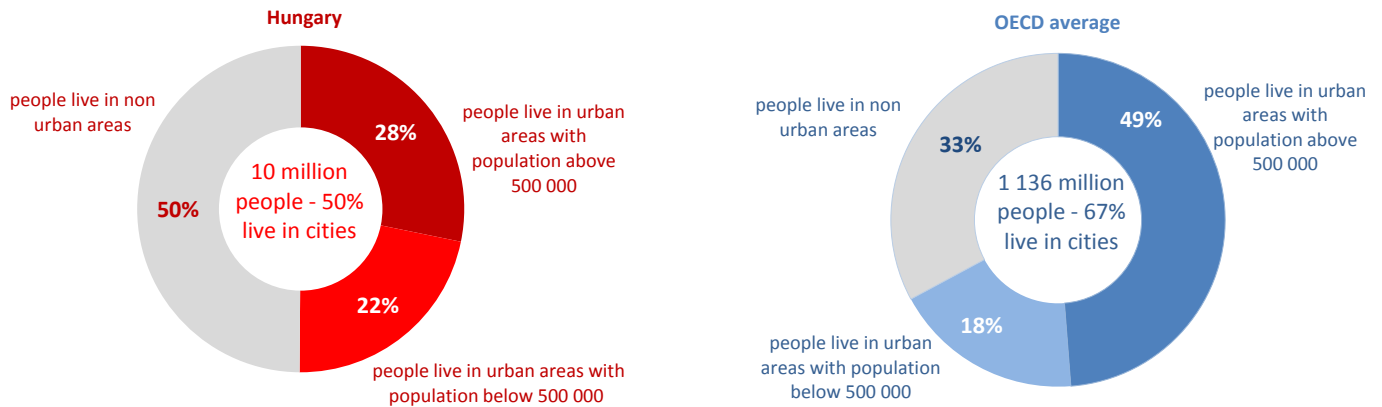
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

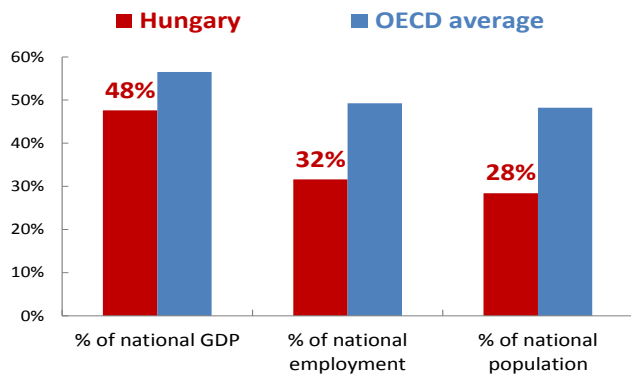
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



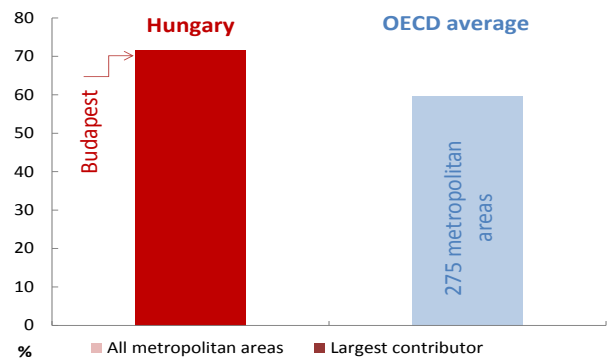
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 10 in Hungary and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Hungary, **50%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in the metropolitan area of Budapest (the only urban area with more than 500 000 people) is **28%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 1 in Hungary compared to 275 in the OECD.

The metropolitan area of Budapest in Hungary concentrates **48%** of national **GDP** and **32%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 it accounted for over **70%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

