

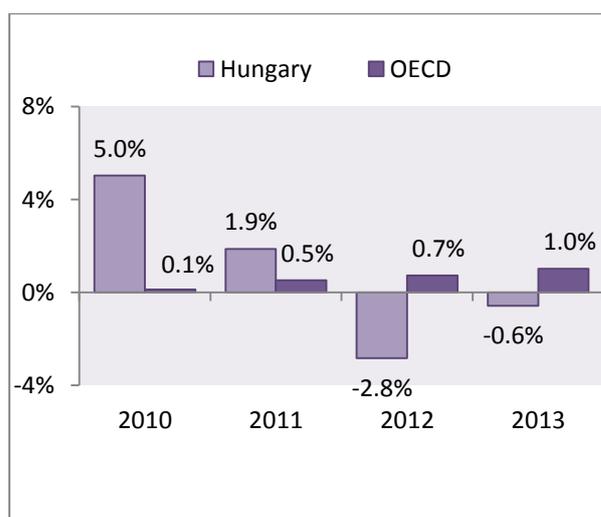
OECD Health Statistics 2015



OECD Health Statistics 2015 is the most comprehensive source of comparable statistics on health and health systems across the 34 OECD countries. Covering the period 1960 to 2014, this interactive database can be used for comparative analyses on health status, risk factors to health, health care resources and utilisation, as well as health expenditure and financing. OECD Health Statistics 2015 is available in OECD.Stat, the statistics portal for all OECD databases.

- ▶ **Growth:** After growth in 2010 and 2011 per capita health spending in Hungary contracted between 2012 and 2014. Across OECD countries per capita health spending has climbed slowly since 2010.
- ▶ **Share of GDP:** The share of GDP allocated to health spending (excluding capital expenditure) in Hungary was 7.4% in 2013, compared with an OECD average of 8.9%. This is slightly down from 2012 but at the same level as in 2009.
- ▶ **Per capita spending:** Hungary spent the equivalent of USD 1719 per person on health in 2013, compared with an OECD average of USD 3453. Public sources accounted for 65% of overall health spending, below the OECD average.

Figure 1. Annual health spending growth*, 2010-2013



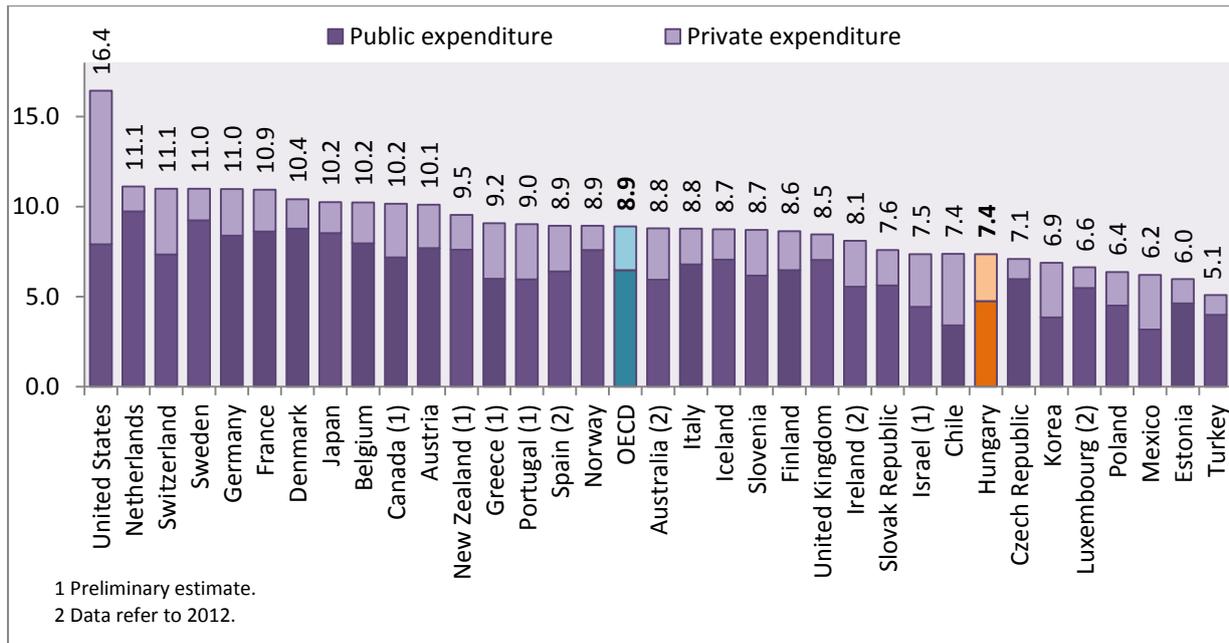
* Per capita spending in real terms.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

Health spending in Hungary contracts further in 2013

In 2013, per capita health spending in Hungary dropped by 0.6% - the second consecutive fall in real term after a 2.8% reduction in 2012. On average across the OECD, moderate growth was recorded on average for health spending in both 2012 and 2013. This was a reversal from the situation in 2010 and 2011 when health expenditure grew strongly in Hungary while it was close to zero across the OECD.

On average, health spending in Hungary grew by 0.8% in real terms between 2009 and 2013. This growth was slowed down by a reduction in pharmaceutical spending (-1.2%) mainly triggered by a deeper cuts in 2012 and 2013 which partly reflect the impact of new mandatory tendering processes for publicly-financed medications, resulting in price reductions. On the other hand, annual spending growth for inpatient care (+2.4%) and outpatient care (+3.6%) was far above average since 2009.

Figure 2. Health spending* as a share of GDP, 2013



* Excluding capital expenditure.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

Health spending as a share of GDP in Hungary remains just below the OECD average

Health spending in Hungary (excluding investment expenditure in the health sector) was 7.4% of GDP in 2013 (Figure 2), below the OECD average of 8.9%. This has decreased by almost 1 percentage point since 2003, as a result of relative low health spending growth over this ten-year period.

The share of the economy allocated to health spending is similar to the Slovak Republic (7.6%) and the Czech Republic (7.1%) but well below the levels of Austria or Germany (10.1% and 11.0% respectively).

The share of government spending in Hungary as a share of total spending on health has decreased by about six percentage points over the last decade and now stands

at 65%. This is below the OECD average of 73%. Among OECD countries, only the United States and Chile report public spending on health below 50%.

The share of out-of-pocket spending has increased slightly in Hungary over the last few years. In 2013, it accounted for 28% of total health spending, well above the OECD average of 19%. It is also higher than in the Czech Republic (15%), the Slovak Republic (23%) and Poland (24%) but lower than in Greece (31%).

In per capita terms (adjusted for different price levels using economy-wide purchasing power parities), Hungary spent USD 1719 per head in 2013. This compares with an OECD average of USD 3453.

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Further Reading

Focus on health spending:
www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Focus-Health-Spending-2015.pdf

OECD Health Statistics 2015:
www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm

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