



During the first crisis years (between 2008 and 2011), fertility rates fell in more than two-thirds of OECD countries, and particularly in Hungary by one decimal point. At 1.24 children per woman, Hungary had the lowest fertility rate in the OECD in 2011, much lower than the OECD average of 1.70.

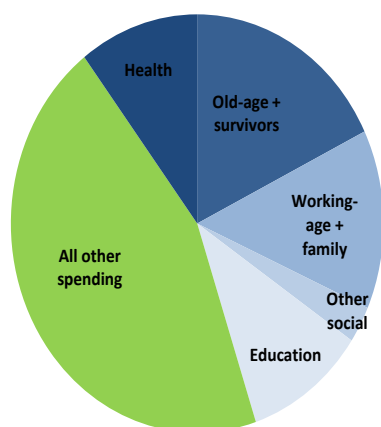
Despite the fact that the suicide rate decreased by over 40% from 1990 to 2010, Hungary has the 2nd highest suicide rate within the OECD, only surpassed by Korea.

When asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a scale from 0 to 10, Hungarians recorded a 4.7, the lowest within the OECD area whose average is 6.6.

Large drop in real public social spending

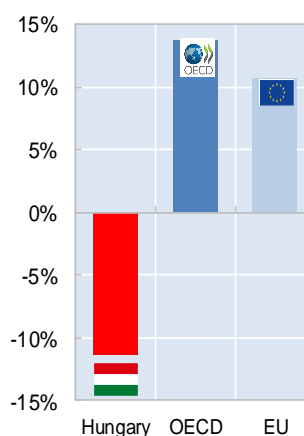
- Real public social expenditures dropped by 11% between 2007/08 and 2012/13. Social spending as a percentage of GDP has declined to a level slightly below the OECD average.
- Average disposable income in Hungary is among the lowest within the OECD.
- So even if relative poverty is low in Hungary, with a poverty rate of 6.8% (compared with the OECD average of 11.3%), the share of the population reporting that they cannot afford to buy sufficient food has increased more than in any other OECD country. 30% report that they cannot afford to buy enough food.

Social spending:
Shares of total government spending
by function, 2011



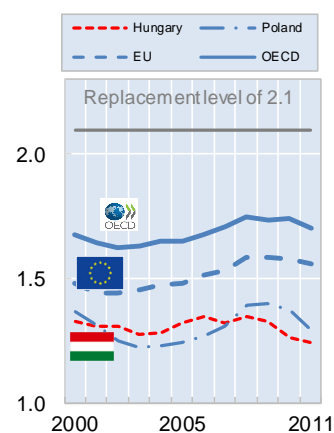
[\[Data.xls\]](#)

Percentage change in real
public social spending
between 2007/08 and
2012/13



[\[Figure 1.10.xls\]](#)

Total fertility rate from 2000 to
2011



[\[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls\]](#)

Life expectancy is well below the OECD average

- Life expectancy in Hungary is 75 years. Only in Mexico and Turkey is there a lower life expectancy. Since effective age at retirement is relatively low, women can expect to live 22.4 years in retirement and men 16.6 years (the OECD averages are 22.5 and 18 years respectively).

Confidence in institutions is low

- Hungary is among the countries where confidence in national government is low at 23% of the population in 2012. Only the Czech Republic, Greece and Japan recorded lower levels.
- Confidence in financial institutions dropped during the economic crisis to a level significantly below the OECD average.

Scoreboard: selected social indicators
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Hungary	EU	OECD	Hungary	EU	OECD
Annual disposable household income in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	1 615 100	..	..	1 618 000	..	..
Bottom 10%	609 300	..	..	592 000	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	11 100	22 900	23 100	11 200	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	4 200	7 900	7 300	4 100	7 700	7 100
Total Fertility rate	1.35	1.63	1.75	1.24	1.59	1.70
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	6.6	5.9	10.5	11.1	9.1
Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)	13.1	10.7	11.5	15.1	12.7	12.6
Income inequality:						
Gini coefficient	0.272	0.288	0.313	0.272	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	6.0	6.9	9.2	6.0	7.4	9.5
Relative poverty (%)	6.4	9.2	11.2	6.8	9.4	11.3
Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)	17.4	9.5	11.2	30.6	11.5	13.2
Public social spending (% GDP)	23.1	22.5	19.6	21.6	25.1	21.9
Suicide rates, per 100 000 population	23.3	12.5	12.5	22.8	12.2	12.4
Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)	1 700	3 100	3 100	1 700	3 200	3 300
Confidence in national government (%)	27	50	49	23	41	43
Confidence in financial institutions (%)	54	65	63	29	43	46

Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

See also:

- How does your country compare: [data visualization](#)
- Executive summary: in your [language](#)

