

Hungary

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how Hungary compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

How does Hungary perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often Hungary is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for Hungary).

Health status



Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 74.3 years, 6 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 262 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 142 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). 8.2% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was similar to the OECD average.

Hungary performs better than the OECD average on 16% of indicators

(Based on 19 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

Risk factors



Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 24.9%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was higher than the OECD average; at 10.4 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 33.2%, higher than the OECD average of 25.7%. There were 71.7 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

Hungary performs better than the OECD average on 31% of indicators

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

Quality of care



Key indicators:

Acute care: Data on hospital mortality was not available. Primary care: Data on avoidable admissions was not available. Safe prescribing: Hungary prescribed less antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 30% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

Hungary performs better than the OECD average on 38% of indicators

(Based on 8 indicators, data missing for 25 indicators)

Access to care



Key indicators:

95% of the population is covered for a core set of services. 44% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 72% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was lower than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 25% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. 1.2% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

Hungary performs better than the OECD average on 40% of indicators

(Based on 15 indicators, data missing for 3 indicators)

Health system resources



Key indicators:

Hungary spends \$2840 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 6.7% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 3.3 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 5.3 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Hungary has 6.8 hospital beds per 1,000 population, more than the OECD average of 4.3.

Hungary is above the OECD average on 28% of indicators

(Based on 32 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

On which indicators does Hungary perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of Hungary deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

Hungary: ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

