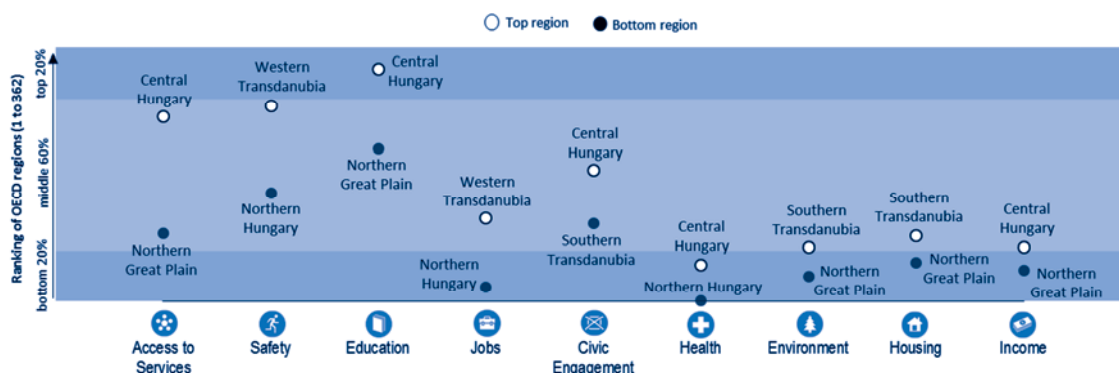


Hungary

Hungarian regions are in the bottom 20% of the OECD regions in the health, environment and income dimensions. The largest regional disparities are found in access to services, safety and education. Central Hungary ranks in the top 20% of the OECD regions in education.

Relative performance of Hungarian regions by well-being dimensions



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 9 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 362 OECD regions. The nine dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

The high performing Hungarian regions fare better than the OECD average in four of the eleven well-being indicators: share of households with broadband access, homicide rate, labour force with a secondary degree and voters in the last elections. The household disposable per capita income is less than half the OECD average.

How do the top and bottom regions in Hungary fare on the well-being indicators?

	Hungarian regions		Country average	OECD average
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%		
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2013	74.5	59.0	66.7	67.2
Safety				
Homicide rate (per 100 000 people), 2012	0.9	1.8	1.5	4.2
Education				
Labour force with at least a secondary degree (%), 2013	90.9	83.6	87.2	74.6
Jobs				
Employment rate (%), 2013	62.6	49.3	56.9	66.7
Unemployment rate (%), 2013	8.3	15.0	10.7	8.0
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2013	68.0	61.4	64.4	67.7
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2012	76.4	73.8	75.0	79.5
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2012	11.1	13.0	12.0	8.1
Environment				
Level of air pollution (PM _{2.5}) experienced by regional population (µg/m ³), 2012	17.1	19.5	18.6	12.3
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2012	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8
Income				
Household disposable income per capita (in USD), 2011	9 311	7 236	8 303	18 907

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933129448>

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values in regions at the top and the bottom 20% of national ranking. The OECD average is computed for 34 countries except for housing (32 countries) and life expectancy at birth (33 countries).

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-en>; www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org



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