EASPD IS THE **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES** REPRESENTING SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDER ORGANISATIONS ACROSS EUROPE AND ACROSS DISABILITY.

2018 Country Report for Hungary

Key points for EASPD members

I. Employment and Labour Market Policy

- Policy measures helped to improve the labour market situation.

- While the employment is at a record high level, some challenges remain.

- The gaps between the employment rates of low-, medium- and high-skilled workers have been higher in Hungary than elsewhere in the EU.

- Active labour market programmes targeting young people have been successful in Hungary.

- People with disabilities are under-represented in the labour market. Their participation in employment is one of the lowest in the EU (39.6 % vs. the EU average of 47.4 %).

- Several measures have been launched to incentivise employers to hire people with disabilities, but their impact is still to be seen.

II. Education Policy

- The impact of pupils' socioeconomic background on education outcomes is the strongest in the EU.

- Education outcomes in basic skills are significantly below the EU average.

- In 2016, the early school leaving (ESL) rate increased to 12.4 %, above the EU average of 10.7 %.

- In November 2016 the government adopted an action plan to reduce ESL and introduced mandatory data collection on pupils' progress at school, which feeds into a digital early warning and pedagogical support system.

III. Social Policy

- The health system is faced with high risks from unhealthy lifestyles, uneven quality of care and disparities in access.

- While showing improvements, health outcomes lag behind most other EU countries reflecting also the limited effectiveness of healthcare provision.

- Despite reform efforts, the setup of service delivery remains strongly hospital centred, with weaknesses in primary care and care coordination of chronic disease patients.

- While showing a decreasing trend, mortality rates remain high reflecting also the limited effectiveness of the healthcare system.

- Spending on healthcare is comparatively low.

- The reorganisation of the hospital sector executed in two major phases (in 2007 and 2012) reduced acute in-patient capacities, especially in smaller hospitals, and resulted in the closure of around 10 000 beds overall. However, the number of hospital beds remained far above the EU average (699 compared to 515 beds per 100 000 population), as well as hospital activity rates.

- Hungary has a somewhat lower number of doctors than the EU average (3.1 per 1000 population vs. 3.6), but shows a larger difference in the number of nurses (6.5 per 1000 population vs. 8.4).

IV. Anything else?

- Social dialogue structures and processes remain underdeveloped.

- While the share of population at risk of poverty and social exclusion is falling, it is still above the EU average.

- While remaining below the EU average, income inequalities rose during the crisis and have not yet started to decrease following the recovery.

- The gender employment gap merits attention.

Additional Information

- European Commission: 2018 Country Report for Hungary

- EASPD Activities on the European Semester

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