

Microcensus 2016

3 Demographic data



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GREETING OF THE PRESIDENT

In October–November 2016, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office carried out a microcensus on a 10% sample of all households. In the course of the microcensus, we surveyed about 440 thousand households in 2,148 settlements of Hungary to collect information about the current characteristics of our society.

The 2016 microcensus was conducted only electronically without paper questionnaires. With this method, we could not only save printing questionnaires, but the processing of data became faster as well. At the end of May 2017, six months after the data collection had been completed, we could already publish the first results of the survey in a publication titled Characteristics of the population and dwellings which was accompanied by about thousand data tables grouped by counties and detailing the most important data also at district level on our website.

Now we continue the publication of the results of the microcensus with the detailed demographic data. In this publication, we present the latest data on the age structure of the population, its composition by sex, the characteristics of population groups of different marital status, the current fertility status of women, the composition of the foreign population living in Hungary and the characteristics of the population by residence. We analyse the changes having occurred since the last census in 2011. In addition to the textual description illustrated with figures and maps, time series and regional data broken down by regions and counties are also available in the rich annex of tables on our website.

In the coming months we will continue to publish the results of the microcensus. I would like to recommend the website of the microcensus (www.ksh.hu/mikrocenzus2016) to all those who are interested where they can continuously obtain information about further data releases as well.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Vukovich Gabriella'.

Dr. Gabriella Vukovich
President of the
Hungarian Statistical Office

Summary

1 Change in the population number

- On 1 October 2016, Hungary's resident population was 9 million 804 thousand; the population decreased by 134 thousand in the five years since the 2011 census.
- Among the regions, population decline affected Northern Hungary the most, where 59 thousand fewer people live than five years ago.

2 Ageing society

- Since the 2011 census, the proportion of older age groups has continued to increase in the age structure of the population.
- On 1 October 2016, nearly 26 thousand fewer children and 144 thousand more people aged 65 years and over lived in the country than five years earlier.
- The ageing index (the number of old-age people per hundred children) has increased from 116 to 128 since the last population census.
- The average age of men was 40 years and that of women was 44 years in 2016.

3 Sex ratio

- The surplus of women decreased slightly: by the declining sex differences in mortality, the proportion of men increased, and the number of women per thousand men was 1,096 in 2016 as opposed to 1,106 in 2011.

4 Citizenship

- On 1 October 2016, 149 thousand non-Hungarian citizens lived in Hungary, 6 thousand more than the number of foreigners enumerated in the 2011 census.
- 383 thousand people were born outside the present borders of our country, which account for 3.9% of the population.

5 Marital status

- The marital status of 44% of the population aged 15 years and over is married, 34% is single and the proportion of widowed and divorced people is 11% each.
- Despite the increase in the number of marriages, the proportion of married people continued to decline slightly in the past five years.
- In 2016, 97% of married people lived with their spouse. Women typically enter into marriage at a younger age than men.
- The increase in the proportion of never married women and men continued, although at a decelerating rate. Mostly the 30–39 year-olds were affected.
- The proportion of never married people increased in all age groups except for the oldest ones. The growth was the most spectacular in the 30–39 age group.

6 Consensual union

- The number of people having a consensual partner has increased steadily in the past decades and by 177 thousand since the last population census.
- At present, 1 million 87 thousand people have a cohabiting partner, the marital status of more than two thirds of them is never married.

7 Fertility

- As in the previous decades, the average number of children per hundred women continues to show a downward trend.
- In 2016, the number of children was 144 per hundred women and 104 per hundred women of childbearing age.

- Childbearing is postponed to later and later ages. The average age of women when giving birth to their first child was 23 at the time of the 2011 census and 24 in 2016.

8 Place of residence

- Most of the residents of Hungary have one home address. 12% of the population, 1 million 199 thousand people have two addresses.
- In 2016, more than one fifth of the population have lived at the same place of residence since their birth.

1 Change in the population number

On 1 October 2016, at the time of the microcensus, the resident population of Hungary was 9 million 804 thousand. The population decline lasting from 1980 continued. In the five years since the last population census, the population of Hungary decreased by 134 thousand, while in the ten years between the last two censuses – between 2001 and 2011 – the population decline was nearly 261 thousand.

Between 1870 – the first census in the modern sense – and 1980, the population doubled at the present territory of the country. During this period, the population number of Hungary decreased between two censuses only once, after the Second World War. The population policy in the decades following the Second World War ensured further population growth, but the censuses after 1980 reported already declining population numbers.

Figure 1.1.1 Change in the population number



Except for Central Hungary, the population of all regions has decreased since 2011. The population decline affected Northern Hungary the most where 59 thousand fewer people live than five years ago. In addition to Budapest, only the population of Pest and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties grew, while in other counties, it decreased to different extent. 35 thousand more people live in the capital, 33 thousand more in Pest county and 11 thousand more in Győr-Moson-Sopron county than five years ago representing a growth of 2.0%, 2.7% and 2.4%, respectively, while the population of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county decreased by 35 thousand which means 5.1%.

2 Ageing society

2.1 Age structure of the population

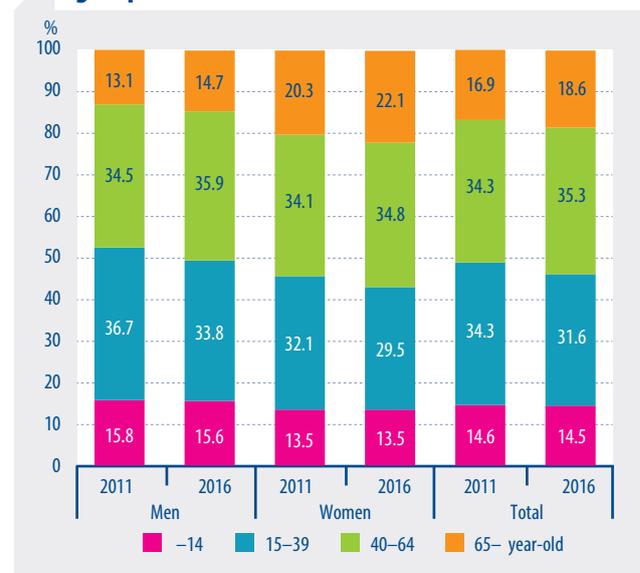
Since the 2011 census, the proportion of older age groups has continued to increase in the age structure of the population. The change is shown the most noticeably by the increasing proportion of people aged 65 years and over (old-age people hereafter) and the decreasing proportion of the 15–39 age group. Contrary to the trend of the previous decades, the proportion of the population under 15 years of age (child-age people hereafter) fell only slightly resulting partly from the increasing number of livebirths in the past years. At the same time, the number of the 15–39 age group decreased by more than 300 thousand, and their proportion in the total population fell by 2.7 percentage points (by 2.9 percentage points among men and 2.6 percentage points among women).

Over the past five years, only the number of people aged 40 years and over increased. The growth in the proportion of 40–64 year-old men was higher than that of women of corresponding age (1.4 and 0.7 percentage point, respectively). The proportion of the old-age population has increased by 1.7 percentage points since the 2011 census. Before that, the same degree of growth could be observed in ten years, between 2001 and 2011. So, the ageing process continued at an accelerating pace in the past five years.

The number of the child-age population showed a downward trend in the past decades; it amounted to 1 million 422 thousand in 2016 representing a 26 thousand decrease since 2011 and a 919 thousand decline since 1980. The number of people aged 15–

64 years (people of working age hereafter) fell as well: the number of the age group was 6 million 561 thousand in 2016, 252 thousand fewer than in 2011 and 358 thousand fewer than in 1980. In parallel with this process, the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 144 thousand since 2011 and by 372 thousand since 1980. In 2016, the number of the old-age population was 1 million 821 thousand. The number of the oldest people aged 70 years and over was 1 million 229 thousand in 2016, 74 thousand more than five years earlier.

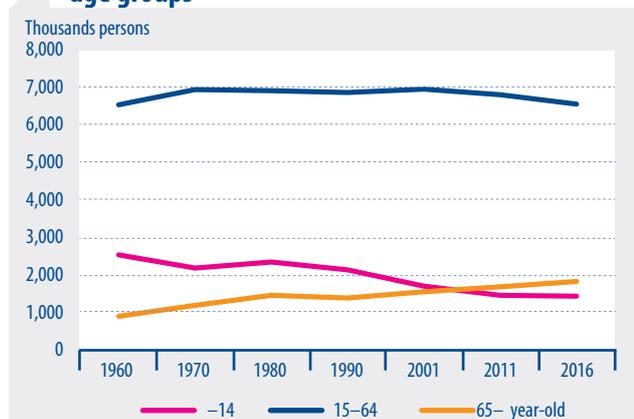
Figure 2.1.1 Distribution of men and women by age groups



At the time of the 2001 census, 149 thousand more children were enumerated than old-age people.

From 2011 on, however, the number of people aged 65 years and over was higher, and in 2016, the number of old-age people was 399 thousand more than that of children.

Figure 2.1.2 Change in the population number by age groups

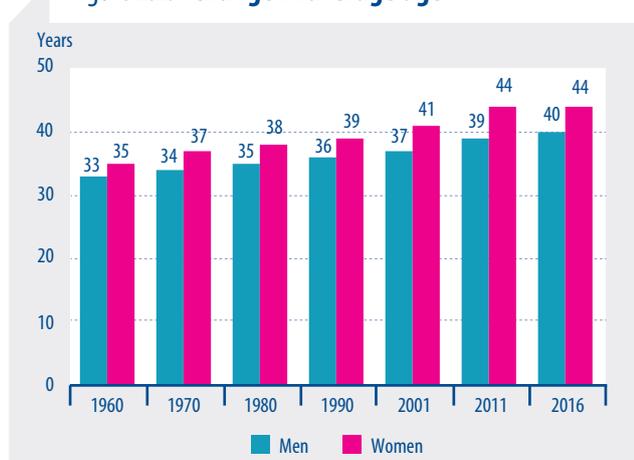


The age structure of a country's society can be easily grasped by the ageing index (number of old-age people per hundred children). Since the 2011 census, the ageing index has increased from 116 to 128. The value of the indicator is 160 in Békés and Zala counties having the oldest age structure, 95 in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county having the youngest one and 99 in Pest county.

2.2 Increasing average age

As a consequence of the change in the age structure of the population, the average age of the population is steadily increasing: it is 42 years at present, nearly one

Figure 2.2.1 Change in average age



year higher than five years ago. In 2016, the average age of men was 40 years and that of women was 44 years.

Average age is the highest in Zala county (45 years) and the lowest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (40 years).

2.3 Dependency ratio

In the social sense, the so-called dependency burden of the working age population is shown by how many child-age and old-age people they have to support. As a result of the decreasing number of the child-age population and a slow increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over, the dependency ratio diminished between 1980 and 2011. Between 2011 and 2016, the trend was reversed: the maintenance burden on the working age population has increased as a result of the increase in the ratio of the oldest age groups.¹ The composition of the dependency burden has changed: until 2001, the support of children, while after 2001, that of the old-age population accounted for the majority of the burden. At present, the number of children is 22 and that of the elderly is 28 per hundred people of working age, representing a growth of 1 and 3, respectively since 2011.

Table 2.3.1 Number of child-age and old-age population per hundred working age population

Year	0–14 year-olds	65 and over year-olds	0–14 year-olds, 65 and over year-olds
	per hundred 15–64 year-old population		
1960	39	14	52
1970	31	17	48
1980	34	21	55
1990	31	20	51
2001	24	22	47
2011	21	25	46
2016	22	28	49

The number of child-age and old-age people per hundred people of working age is the highest in Heves county (53), while it is only 46 in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

¹ Due to the rise of the retirement age, in the 2016 microcensus, 15–64 year-olds are considered people of working age instead of the earlier 15–59 age group. The dependency ratio was calculated for each year according to this.

3 Sex ratio

On 1 October 2016, the number of men was 4 million 678 thousand and that of women was 5 million 126 thousand. In the last five years, the number of men decreased by 41 thousand and that of women by 93 thousand. The surplus of women was more than half a million five years ago, but in 2016, the number of women was only by 449 thousand more than that of men.

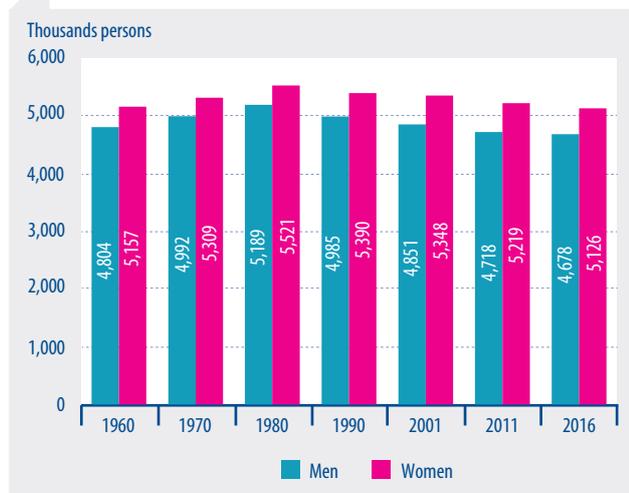
From the 1980s, the proportion of women increased until the 2011 census due to the higher mortality of men. By 2016, by the declining sex differences in mortality, the surplus of women decreased. The number of women per thousand men is 1,096, 10 fewer than five years earlier.

The sex ratio is changing differently in the different age groups: in the 0–14 and 15–39 age groups men, while in the 40–64 age group and among people aged 65 years and over, women are in majority. In the last five years, the sex ratio did not change among the 0–14 year-olds, while in the other age groups, the proportion of women decreased. The surplus of women lessened the most among the elderly: the number of women per thousand men fell from 1,716 to 1,655.

Table 3.1 Number of women per thousand men by age groups

Age group, year-old	2001	2011	2016
0–14	954	948	948
15–39	969	968	956
40–64	1,124	1,094	1,064
65–	1,689	1,716	1,655
Total	1,102	1,106	1,096

Figure 3.1 Change in the number of men and women



The sex ratio is the most balanced in Fejér county where the number of women per thousand men is 1,052, while the surplus of women is the highest in the capital (1,160) and in Heves county (1,114).

4 Citizenship

4.1 Non-Hungarian citizens

In 2016, the number of non-Hungarian citizens living in Hungary was 149 thousand, 6 thousand more than the number of foreigners enumerated in the 2011 census. Among them, 105 thousand (70%) are citizens of a European and 33 thousand (22%) citizens of an Asian country (mainly Vietnam and China).

In 2011, the number of Romanian, German and Ukrainian citizens living in Hungary was the highest, while in 2016, in addition to Romanians and Germans, the number of Slovakian citizens was higher than 10,000. By 2016, the number of Romanians dropped from 39 thousand to 22 thousand, but still they constitute the most populous group of foreigners. The number of Germans increased from 17 thousand to nearly 20 thousand in five years. The number of Slovakian citizens was 17 thousand, while that of Ukrainians was 5 thousand in 2016.

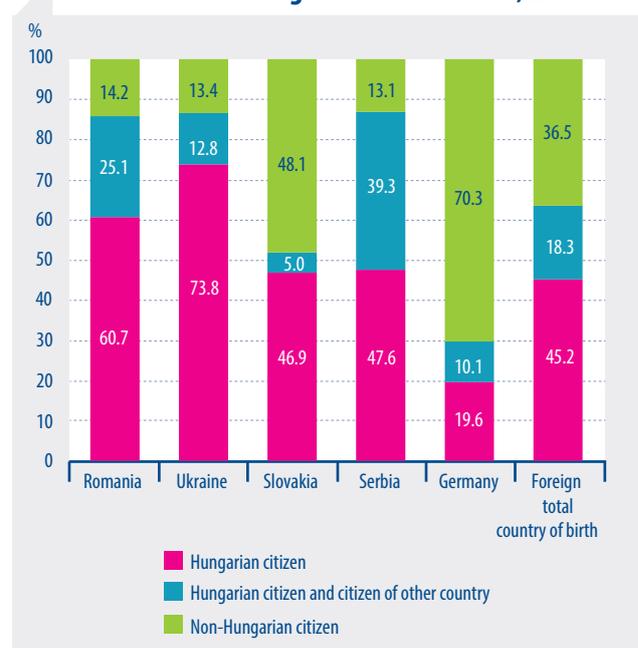
4.2% of the population in the capital and 2.0% of the inhabitants in Baranya and Zala counties do not have a Hungarian citizenship, while their proportion is even lower in the other counties.

4.2 Foreign-born population

383 thousand people were born outside the present borders of our country, which account for 3.9% of the population. Most of them, 158 thousand people were born in Romania, 37 thousand were born in Ukraine, 33 thousand in Slovakia, 25 thousand in Serbia and 23 thousand in Germany.

Among those born in the neighbouring countries, the proportion of Hungarian citizens is significant. More than 85% of people born in Romania, Ukraine and Serbia are Hungarian citizens, while this proportion is 52% among people born in Slovakia and only 30% among those born in Germany. A significant proportion (61% and 74%, respectively) of persons born in Romania and Ukraine have only Hungarian citizenship, while this is true for only less than half of the those born in Slovakia and Serbia.

Figure 4.2.1 Distribution of the citizenship of foreign-born population living in Hungary by the most common foreign countries of birth, 2016

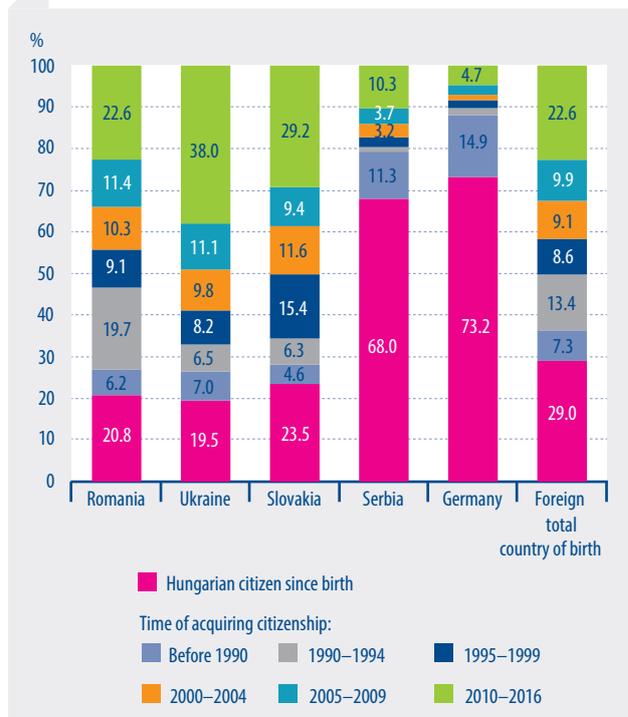


4.3 Acquisition of Hungarian citizenship

In addition to people who have only Hungarian citizenship, those are also considered Hungarian citizens who have more citizenships and one of them is Hungarian. The overwhelming majority of Hungarians born in Hungary have been Hungarian citizens since their birth. Among those born in Romania, Ukraine and Serbia, the acquired citizenship is the dominant phenomenon: four fifths of Hungarian citizens born in Romania and Ukraine and three quarters of those born in Serbia acquired their Hungarian citizenship through naturalisation. By contrast, a significant proportion, more than two thirds of Hungarian citizens born in Slovakia and Germany have been Hungarian citizens since their birth.

Most of those born in Romania acquired Hungarian citizenship after the change of regime between 1990–1994 and 2010–2016. The most significant proportion of Hungarian citizens born in Ukraine and Serbia also became Hungarian citizens between 2010 and 2016.

Figure 4.3.1 Distribution of foreign-born Hungarian citizens living in Hungary by the time of acquiring citizenship and the most common countries of birth, 2016

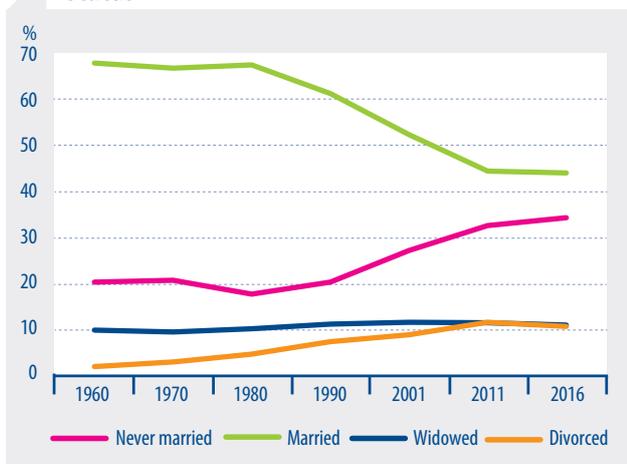


5 Marital status

In respect of marital status, the country's social conditions are characterized by a decelerating decline in the proportion of married people and a slowing down increase in the proportion of single ones.

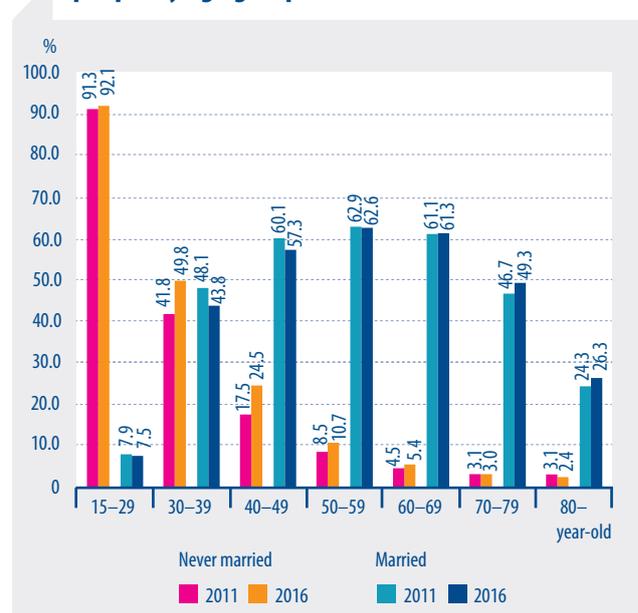
In 2016, the marital status of 44% of the population aged 15 years and over, 3 million 687 thousand people were married, 34%, 2 million 877 thousand people were single, and the proportion of widowed and divorced people was around 11% each. The proportion of married people has shown a declining trend since the 1980s. In the past five years, along with the increase in the number of marriages, the decline has slowed down. Since 2011, the decline in the proportion of married people has not been significant. In 2016, 97% of married people lived with their spouse.²

Figure 5.1 Distribution of the population by marital status



The increase in the proportion of never married people continued. However, compared to the trends of earlier decades, the growth slowed down: their proportion increased only by 1.8 percentage points in the last five years, while the growth was 5.4 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 5.2 Proportion of never married and married people by age groups



In the last five years since the 2011 census, the proportion of never married people increased in all age groups except for the oldest ones. The growth was the most spectacular, 7.9 percentage points among

² By living with the spouse the maintenance of the marital relationship is meant irrespective of whether the spouses live in the same or separate dwellings.

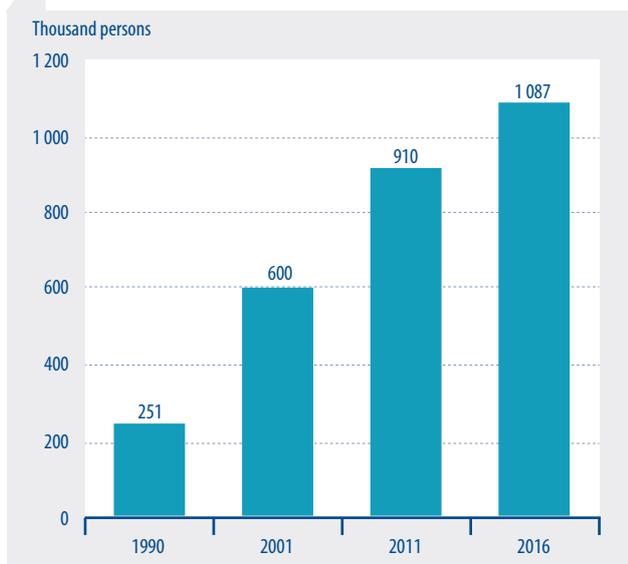
the 30–39 year-olds (8.2 percentage points among men and 7.7 percentage points among women), but their proportion grew by 7.0 percentage points in the 40–49 age group as well (by 7.3 percentage points for men and 6.7 percentage points for women) compared to five years earlier. In both age groups, the proportion of never married men increased more strongly, and in parallel, the proportion of married people fell the most in these two age groups (by 4.3 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively). The proportion of married men fell more significantly than that of married women.

By settlement types, the proportion of never married people is higher (38%) in the capital and lower (33%) in towns other than those with county rights and villages. In parallel with this, the proportion of married people is more considerable in the latter two settlement types (45–46%) and only 40% of the inhabitants of the capital are married. In terms of counties, the proportion of never married people is the highest in Csongrád county (37%), the lowest in Nógrád county (30%), and that of married people is the largest in Győr-Moson-Sopron county (48%) and the smallest in Csongrád county (41%).

6 Consensual union

The number of people having consensual union increased steadily in the past decades: in 1990, 251 thousand people had a cohabiting partner, while this number was more than 1 million in 2016. Since the last population census, the number of people having consensual union has increased by 177 thousand. At present, 1 million 87 thousand people have a cohabiting partner, and 967 thousand of them live together with their partner.

Figure 6.1 Change in the number of people having consensual union



While in 1990, the proportion of people having consensual union was only 3.0% in the population

aged 15 years and over, it was already 7.1% in 2001, 11% in 2011 and 13% in 2016. The growth is mainly due to the fact that people whose marital status is single typically in the younger age groups establish more and more often a cohabiting partnership before or instead of marriage.

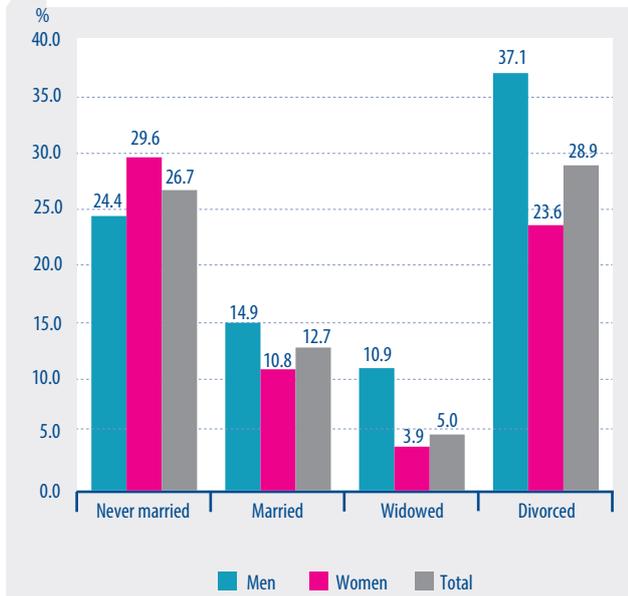
Table 6.1 Proportion of people having consensual union in the population with different marital status

Year	Proportion of				
	never married	married	widowed	divorced	total
	people aged 15 years and over having consensual union				
1990	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	3.0
2001	3.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	7.1
2011	6.9	0.2	0.6	3.1	10.7
2016	9.2	0.2	0.6	3.1	13.0

Having consensual union is mainly typical of people whose marital status is divorced or never married. More than a quarter of people belonging to these two groups have consensual union. Divorced men are more likely to establish a cohabiting partnership than divorced women, but the proportion of single women having consensual union is higher than that of single men.

³ People having consensual union are those who have a cohabiting partner irrespective of whether they live in the same dwelling.

Figure 6.2 Proportion of men and women having consensual union in the population by marital status, 2016



The marital status of more than two thirds of people having consensual union is never married, nearly a quarter of them are divorced, and the proportion of those whose marital status is widowed or married is under 5%. More than half of people having consensual union belong to the 30–49 age group and nearly a quarter of them to the 15–29 age group. The marital status of the vast majority of people under 30 years of age and three quarters of those belonging to the 30–49 age group is never married. In the older age groups, the proportion of

Figure 6.3 Distribution of people having consensual union by marital status and age groups, 2016



people whose marital status is divorced is the most significant.

The characteristics of people living with their spouse and of those having consensual union are different in many respects. These two forms of partnership are established at different ages, and there are also differences in the attitude of men and women.

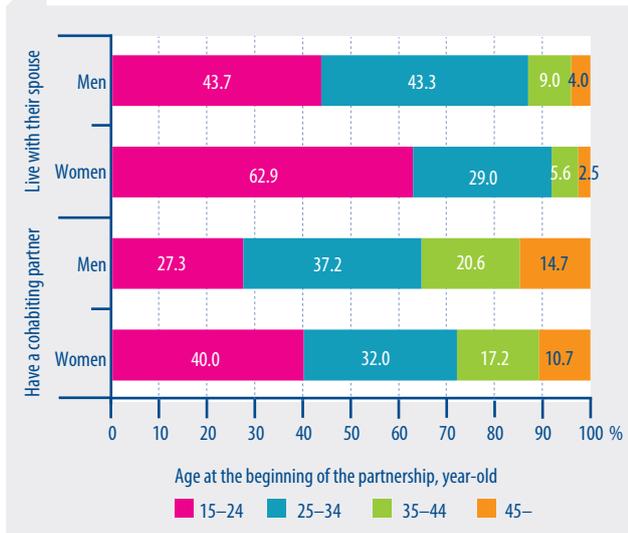
Table 6.2 Population aged 15 years and over by marital status, cohabitation and sex, 2016

(thousand persons)

Marital status, cohabitation	Men	Women	Total
Never married	1,610	1,266	2,877
Of which: have a consensual partner	393	375	767
Married	1,837	1,850	3,687
Of which:			
live with their spouse	1,786	1,788	3,574
do not live with their spouse and have no consensual partner	44	55	98
do not live with their spouse and have a consensual partner	8	7	14
Widowed	145	778	923
Of which: have a consensual partner	16	31	47
Divorced	355	540	895
Of which: have a consensual partner	131	127	259
Total	3,947	4,434	8,382
Of which:			
live with their spouse	1,786	1,788	3,574
have a consensual partner	548	539	1,087

More than a half of the population living with their spouse married before the age of 25, while only one third of people living with a cohabiting partner established the cohabitation at that age. Irrespective of the type of the partnership, it can be said that one in every three of them established his or her current partnership at the age of 25–34 years. At the same

Figure 6.4 Distribution of men and women by the type of the partnership and the age at the beginning of the partnership, 2016



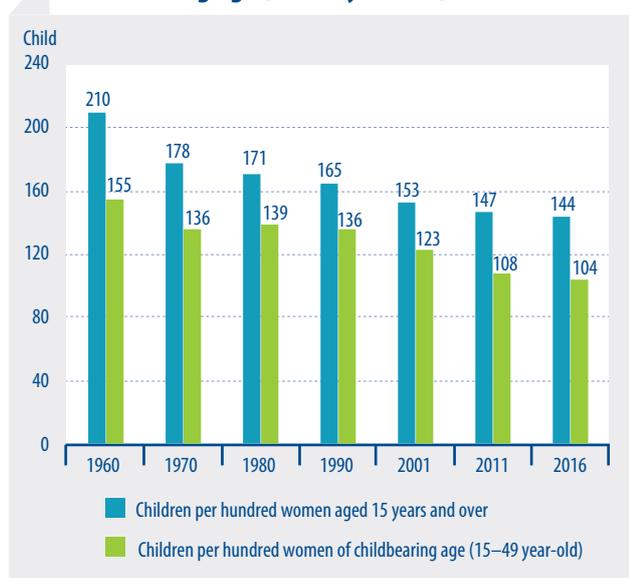
time, the proportion of people who established a cohabiting partnership at the age of 35 years or over is three times the proportion of those who entered into marriage at that age.

Women typically enter into marriage or establish a cohabiting partnership at a younger age than men: while 63% of married women entered into marriage before 25 years of age, this proportion is only 44% among married men. It can also be said in the case of cohabiting partners that the proportion of women who chose this form of partnership before the age of 25 years is higher than that of men.

7 Fertility

In 2016, 4 million 434 thousand women aged 15 years and over lived in Hungary who gave birth to a total of 6 million 366 thousand children during their lives. As in the previous decades, the average number of children per hundred women continues to show a downward trend, but the decline in the average number of children is slowing down. The number of children per hundred women was 144 in 2016, 3 fewer than enumerated during the 2011 census. Between 2001 and 2011, the rate of decline was similar, with 6 children, and between 1990 and 2001, the decrease was 12.

Figure 7.1 Number of children per hundred women aged 15 years and over and per hundred women of childbearing age (15–49 year-old)



The rate of decline is even more spectacular when looking at the fertility data of women of childbearing age (15–49 year-old). The number of children per hundred women of childbearing age fell by 13 between 1990 and 2001, by another 15 between 2001 and 2011 and by 4 in the past five years. The average number of children per hundred women of childbearing age was 136 in 1990, while it was only 104 in 2016.

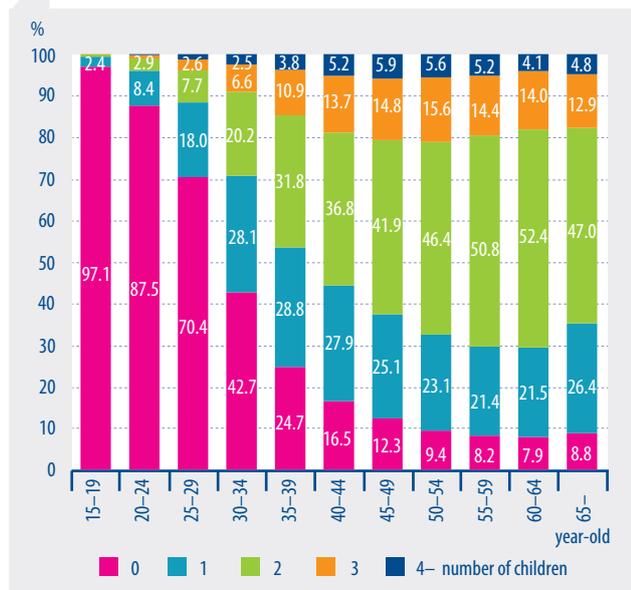
Figure 7.2 Number of children per hundred women aged 15 years and over by the age groups of women, 2016



Older women gave birth to more children during their lives: in the age group of 45 years and over, the average number of children is more than 180, while the value of the indicator is 155 in the 35–44 age group and 74 among the 25–34 year-olds. In 2016, 56% of 25–34

year-old women and 20% of 35–44 year-olds have not given birth to a child yet. It also plays a role in the low fertility indicators of the young age groups that they have not yet reached the end of the childbearing age.

Figure 7.3 Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by the number of children and age groups, 2016



The number of children per hundred women is the highest in villages: here, the average number of children per hundred women was 166. The average number of children is lower in towns and was only 110 in the capital. In respect of the counties, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county is at the beginning of the ranking with an average of 168 children, while in Csongrád county this figure is only 136.

Over the past period, the spread of consensual unions has resulted in an increase in the number of children born out of wedlock. Due to the spread of consensual unions, the number of children per hundred single women is steadily increasing amounting to 35 in 2011 and 40 in 2016.

The fertility of married women decreased slightly in the past five years: the number of children per hundred married women was 188 in 2011 and 185 in 2016. In parallel with this, the proportion of married women who had no child was 7.3% in 2011 and 8.3% in 2016.

The proportion of married women with one, two and three children hardly changed, while the proportion of those with four or more children minimally decreased.

Table 7.1 Number of children per hundred women aged 15 years and over by marital status

Year	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1960	18	232	337	151	210
1970	11	201	277	148	178
1980	12	189	242	151	171
1990	13	188	230	164	165
2001	20	187	211	170	153
2011	35	188	201	176	147
2016	40	185	194	173	144

The fertility characteristics of married women and those having consensual partner show significant differences. The largest difference can be observed in the proportion of childless women: while less than one tenth of married women had no child, this proportion is more than one-in-three among women having consensual partner. Among married women, the most common is to have two children (49%). Among women having consensual partner and having children, the proportion of those who have one child is the largest (29%), while the proportion of those with two or more children is lower than that of married women.

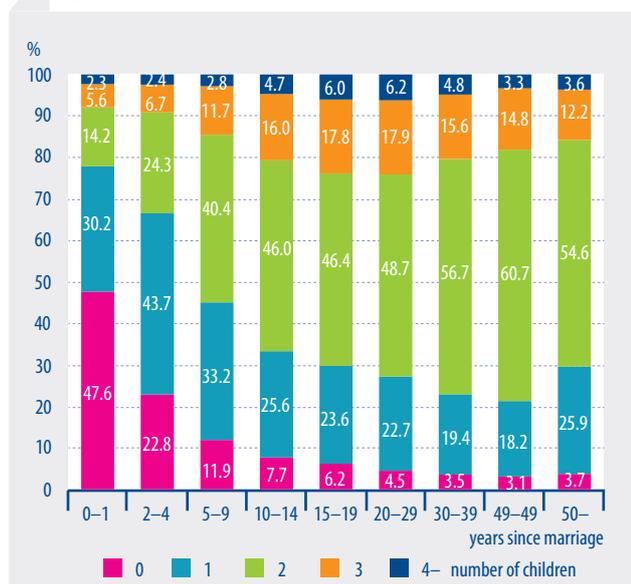
Figure 7.4 Number of children per hundred married women



More than half of women who have been married for up to a year have already given birth to a child before or after their marriage, while this proportion is only 38% among women who have had consensual partner for up to a year. Irrespective of the duration

of the partnership, the proportion of childless people is always higher among cohabiting partners than among married couples. The proportion of those having one child is 44% among married couples who have been married for 2–4 years and 29% among cohabiting partners who have lived in cohabiting partnership for the same time period. The proportion of couples having two children is 52% among those who have been married and 29% among those who have lived in cohabiting partnership for at least five years.

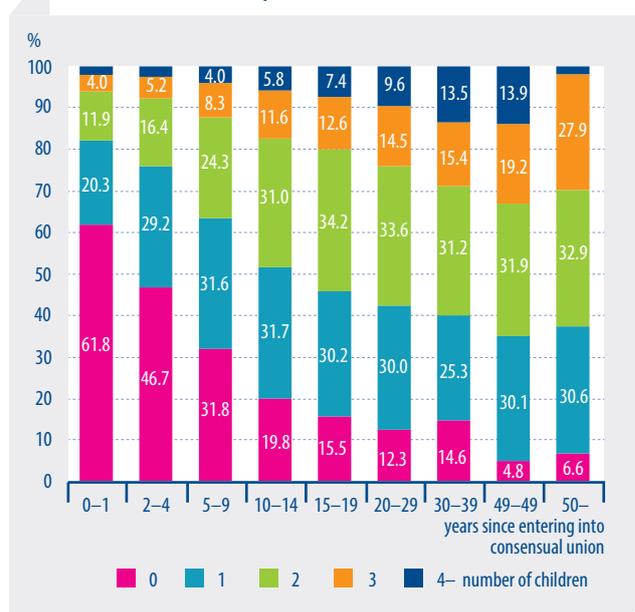
Figure 7.5 Distribution of married women by number of children and the duration of marriage, 2016



In all regions of the country, the willingness to have children is higher among women who live with their spouse than among those who live in consensual union. In respect of the average number of children, the difference between the two forms of cohabitation is the largest in Central Hungary (74) and the smallest in Northern Hungary (40).

Childbearing is postponed to later and later ages: the average age of women when giving birth to their first child was 23 at the time of the 2011 census and 24 in 2016. The change is explained by the later willingness of the 30–49 year-olds to have children. The childbearing age of women rose the most in these age groups. In 2016, 35–39 year-old women gave birth to their first child at the age of 27 and the 40–44 year-olds at the age of 26.

Figure 7.6 Distribution of women living in consensual union by number of children and duration of consensual union, 2016



Women with higher educational attainment start a family later in life: while the average age of women with at most primary educational attainment was 22 years when giving birth to their first child, that of women with G.C.E. was 25 years and that of women with university or college degree was 27 years. In the last five years, the average age of women when giving birth to their first child rose by 1 year both among those with secondary educational attainment without G.C.E. and among those with G.C.E., while there was no change on the other educational levels.

Figure 7.7 Average age of women when giving birth to their first child by highest education completed, 2016

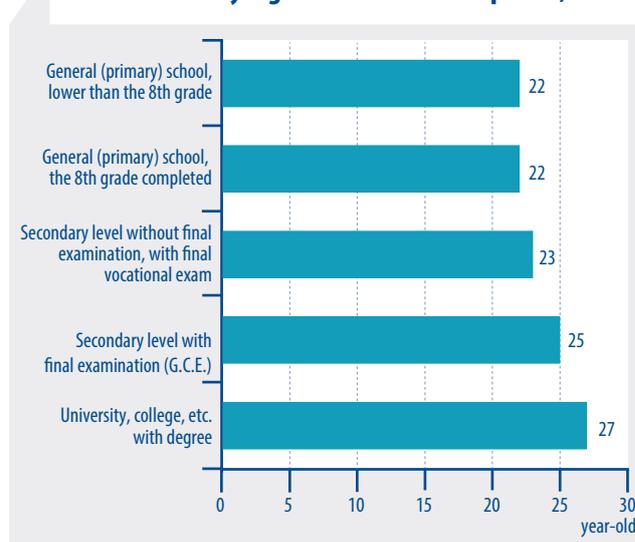
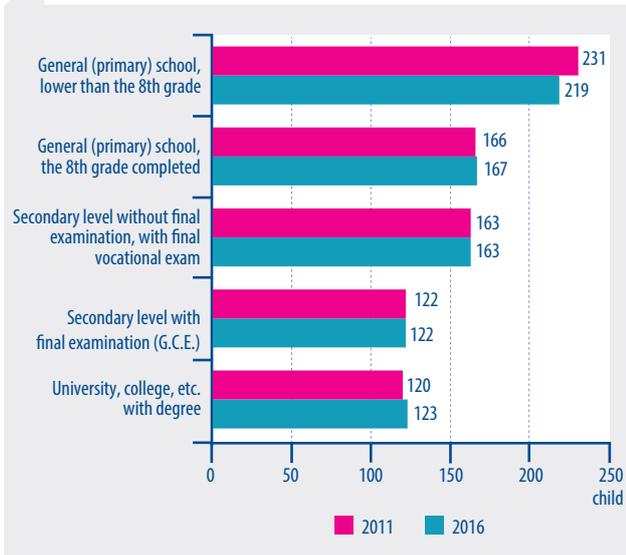


Figure 7.8 Number of children per hundred women aged 15 years and over by the highest education completed of women

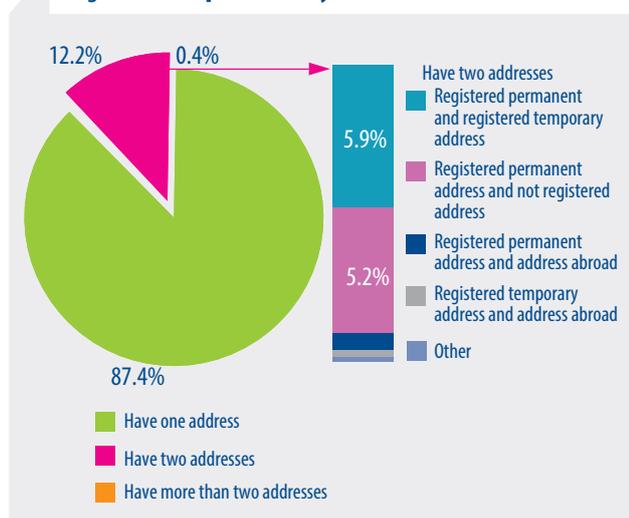


With increasing educational attainment, the number of children per hundred women is decreasing. The number of children is the highest among women who did not even complete primary school and the lowest among those with G.C.E. or university or college degree. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of children per hundred women fell spectacularly among those with the lowest educational attainment. This is due to the disappearance of the oldest age groups having typically many children.

8 Place of residence

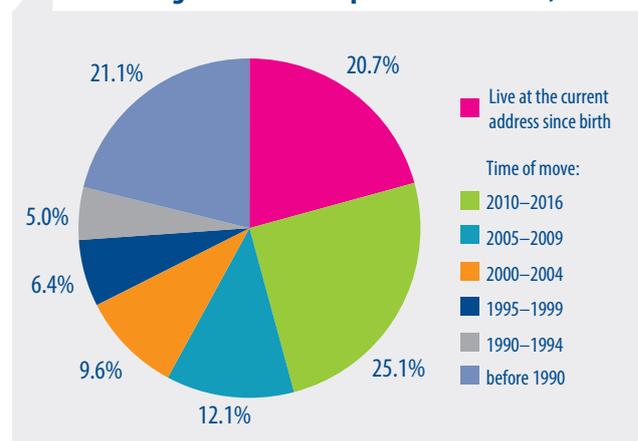
Most of the residents of Hungary have one address. According to the data of the microcensus, 87% of the population, 8 million 569 thousand people have one address. 12% of the population, 1 million 199 thousand people have two addresses. Only 0.4% of the population, 36 thousand people have more than two addresses.

Figure 8.1 Population by addresses, 2016



The proportion of people with more addresses is higher in the urban population and lower in villages. More than one fifth of people living in the capital have at least two addresses, while this proportion is less than one tenth in villages. The proportion of those who have more addresses is the highest in Baramya county (13%) and the lowest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (8.3%).

Figure 8.2 Distribution of the population by the year of moving to the current place of residence, 2016

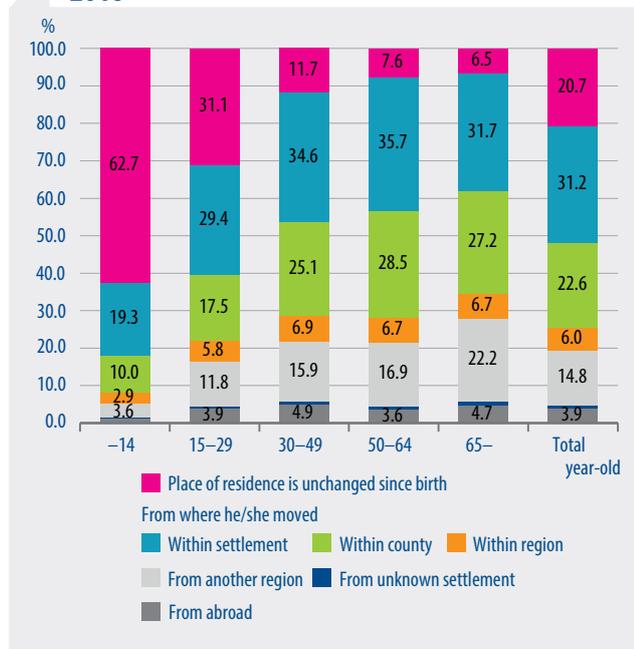


In 2016, more than one fifth of the population have lived at the same address since their birth. In respect of changing the place of residence, the oldest age group of the population is characterized by stability. Nearly 60% of people aged 65 years and over and two fifths of the 50–64 age group moved to their current place of residence before 1990. In the younger age groups of the population, among the 30–49 and 15–29 year-olds, most people moved to their current place of residence in the past six years, while the majority of the population younger than 15 years of age have lived at the same address since their birth.

52% of the population live in the same settlement and another 23% in the same county as at birth. The proportion of those living in the same settlement as at birth is higher in the younger age groups. 70% of

people younger than 30 years of age, 46% of people aged 30–49 years and 41% of 50 year-olds and older live at the same place of residence as at birth.

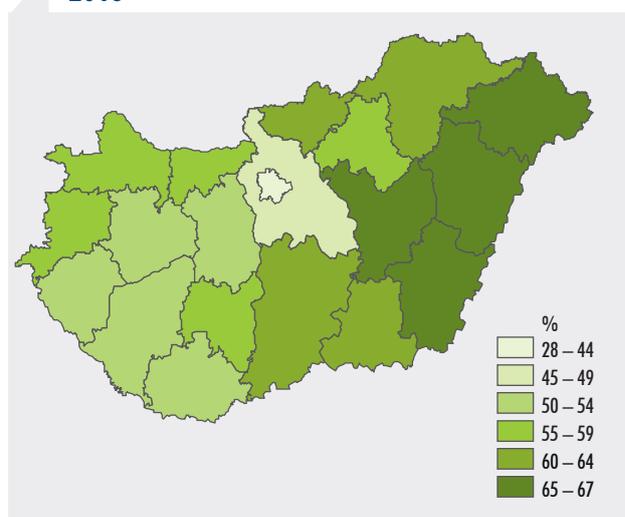
Figure 8.3 Population by the place of residence at birth and at present and by the direction of move, 2016



The stability of the place of residence is more characteristic of people living in villages than of the

urban population. 56% of the population of villages and half of that of towns have lived in the same settlement since their birth. Among regions, leaving the place of birth is the most characteristic in Central Hungary and stability characterizes Northern Great Plain the most. More than two thirds of the population in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Hajdú-Bihar counties have lived in the same settlement since their birth, while this proportion is only 45% in Pest county.

Figure 8.4 Proportion of the population living in the same settlement since their birth by counties, 2016



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