

Preliminary data



Hungarian Central Statistical Office

POPULATION CENSUS 2011

1. Preliminary data

Budapest, 2012

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ISBN 978-963-235-361-6

Compiled by the Census Department
of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office

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Cover design: Lounge Design Kft.

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DEAR READER!

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office conducted the 15th census of Hungary in October 2011.

The census of 2011 has been performed taking into consideration the traditions and experiences of nearly one and a half century and, at the same time, adjusted to the social, demographic and economic conditions of the 21st century with content and methods suitable to explore them. At the same time, based on UN recommendations, our census fits in the line of censuses worldwide round 2010, and it meets the requirements of the EU legislation on censuses as well. Consequently, it is possible so to trace the changes compared to the earlier censuses in Hungary as to compare the observed phenomena with those of other European or non-European countries.

In October 2011, nearly 40 thousand enumerators visited about 4.4 million dwellings in order to collect data on the social, demographic and economic characteristics as well on the housing conditions of the population in Hungary. 2 million personal questionnaires from 827 thousand dwellings were completed and received via internet, while more than one and a half million paper questionnaires were self-completed.

Processing and publishing census data is a process of several years. In order to inform those who are interested as soon as possible, and in line with the census practices in Hungary, HCSO publishes preliminary census data already before data processing on the basis of information collected separately and produced after the primary review of questionnaires received by different means and methods of data provision. After completing the processing of questionnaires, the thematically detailed segments of the rich data treasure produced by the census will be published, and, within the limits of data protection rules, we will provide possibility for our users to search the thematically arranged data stocks as well.

Our present publication shows the changes in the population number and in the most important data of the dwelling stock.

Dear Reader! I would like to thank you for contributing to the success of the census either as data provider or as participant.

Budapest, March 2012



Dr. Gabriella Vukovich
President
Hungarian Central
Statistical Office

NUMBER OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA OF THE 2011 CENSUS

Population, population density

Change in the population number

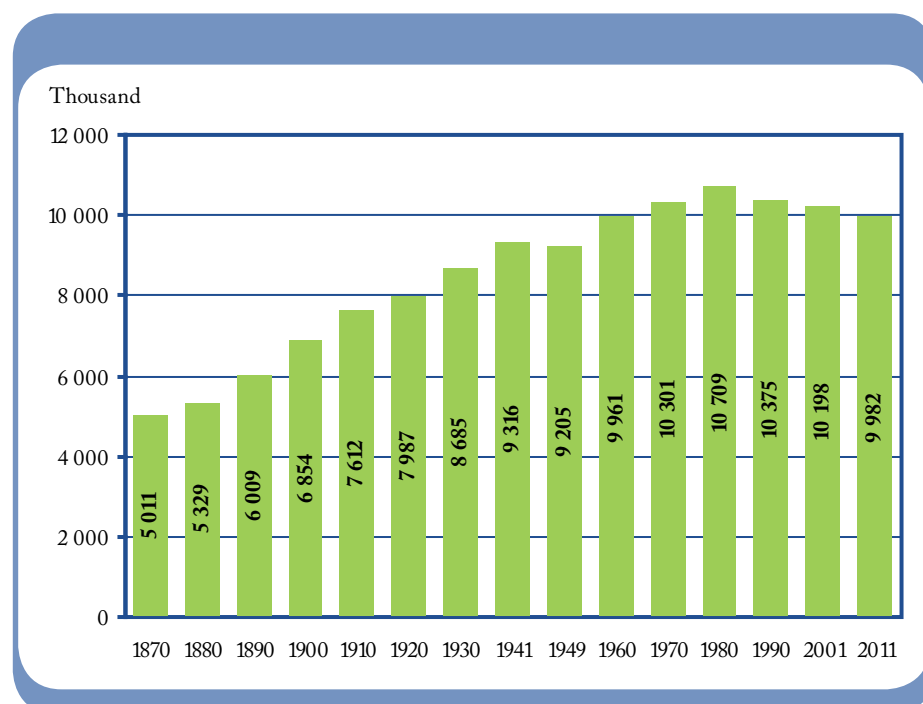
According to the preliminary results of the census compiled on the basis of information of data collection organization preceding detailed data processing, the population of Hungary was 9 million 982 thousand on 1 October 2011, 2.1 percent fewer than at the census of 1 February 2011.

The population of the country has been continuously decreasing since 1981. The extent of the fall was the most considerable in the 1980s, it moderated in the 1990s, and then, it accelerated again between 2001 and 2011.

Natural decrease is a determinant factor in the fall of the population number. Since 1981, the number of liveborn children in Hungary has been fewer year-by-year than the number of deceases. The extent of natural decrease showed a rising trend, it was 33 thousand per year on the average in the 1990s, while after 2000, it amounted to more than 35 thousand.

The fall in the population number due to natural decrease was somewhat moderated by the positive net international migration in the last two and a half decades. However, in the last decade, immigration surplus could compensate only less than half of the natural decrease.

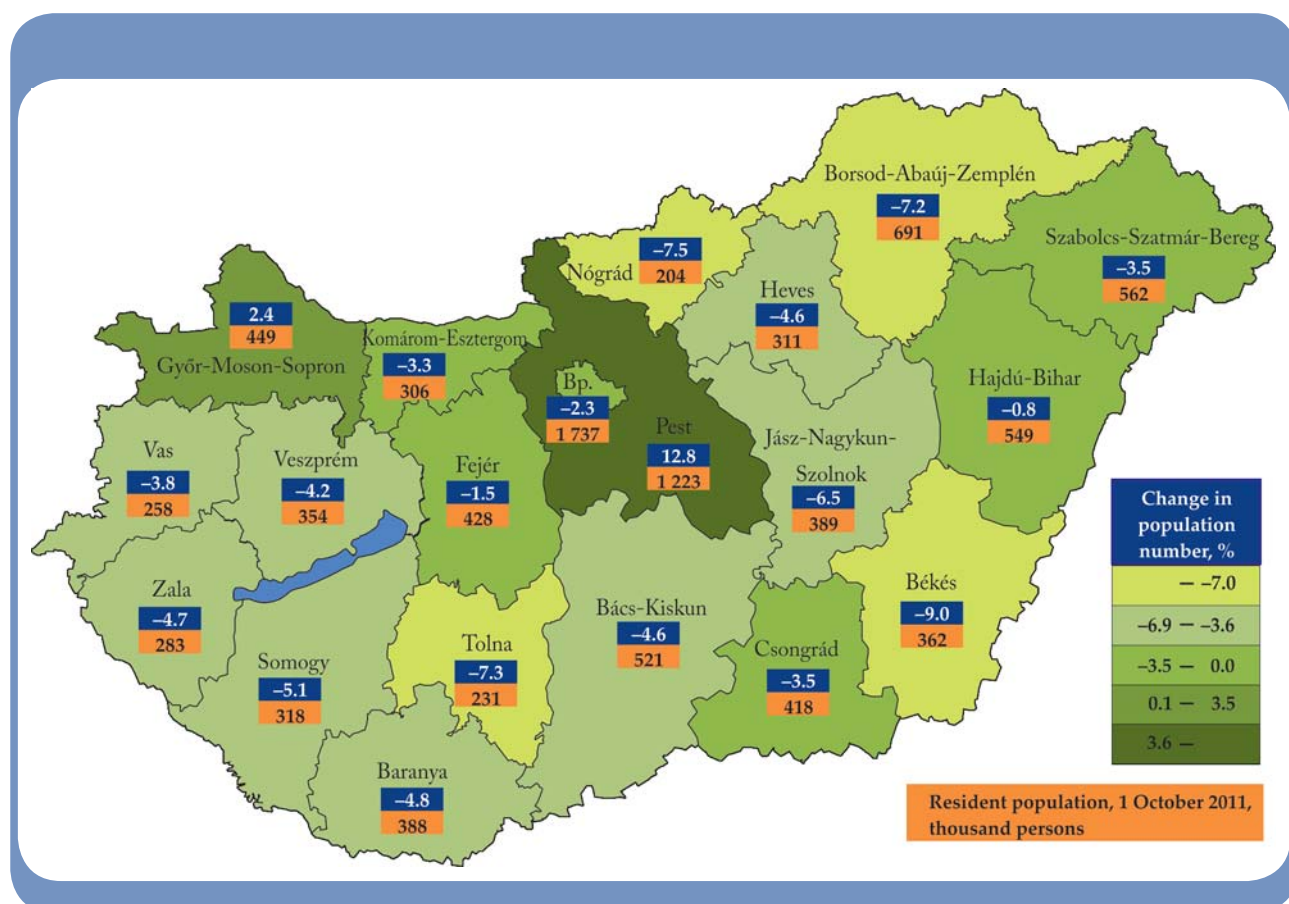
Figure 1
Changes in resident population, 1870–2011



In the period since the 2001 census, resident population has decreased almost in each county, except for Pest county, where the number of population grew considerably, by nearly 13 percent and Győr-Moson-Sopron county, where the rise was more moderate, 2.4 percent. Among counties with decreasing population, the lowest, 0.8 percent fall occurred in Hajdú-Bihar, while the highest one, 9.0 percent was observed in Békés county.

In the last ten years, the process of concentration of the country's resident population in Central Hungary continued to strengthen: while in 2001 28.1 percent of the population lived in Budapest or in Pest county, this proportion was 29.7 percent in 2011. In this increase, the growth in Pest county played a decisive role, the resident population of the capital continued – though to a small extent – to decrease. Within the country, the proportion of the population in other regions and counties has not (or hardly) changed.

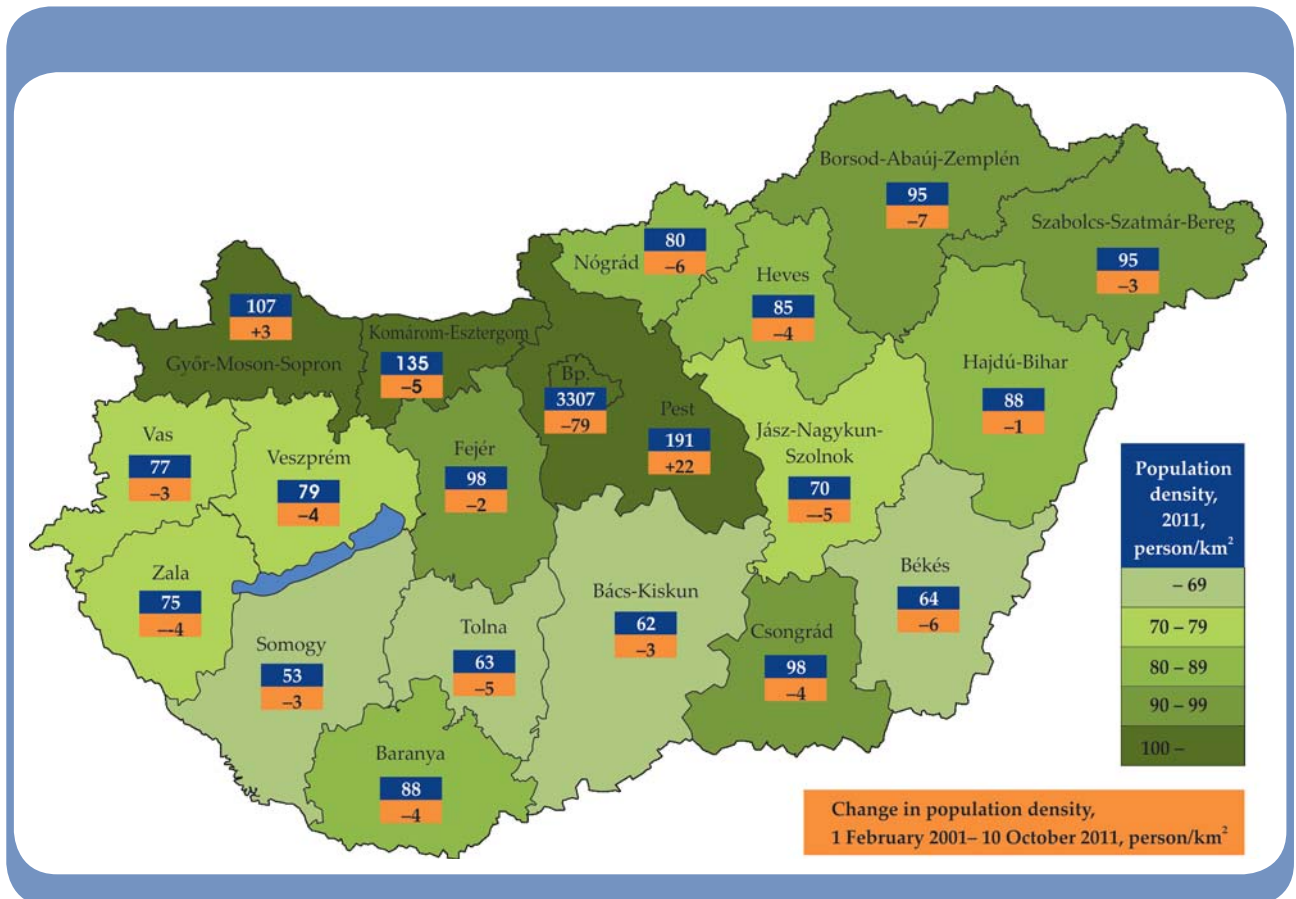
Figure 2 **Number of resident population and its change by counties, between 1 February 2001 and 1 October 2011**



In the last decade, a natural decrease was observed in all areas of the country, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births in each county and in Budapest as well. However, the population change resulting from internal and international migration has not affected equally the counties of Hungary. The greatest winner of migration processes over the last decade was Pest county, where the population number increased by nearly 150 thousand as a result of the immigration surplus. A much lower, but positive net migration having a population increasing effect was observed in Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hajdú-Bihar, Fejér, Csongrád, Vas, Heves, Zala, Somogy and Komárom-Esztergom counties. At the same time, in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Békés, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Tolna, Nógrád, Baranya and Veszprém counties, the population loss resulting from natural decrease was further increased by the negative net migration.

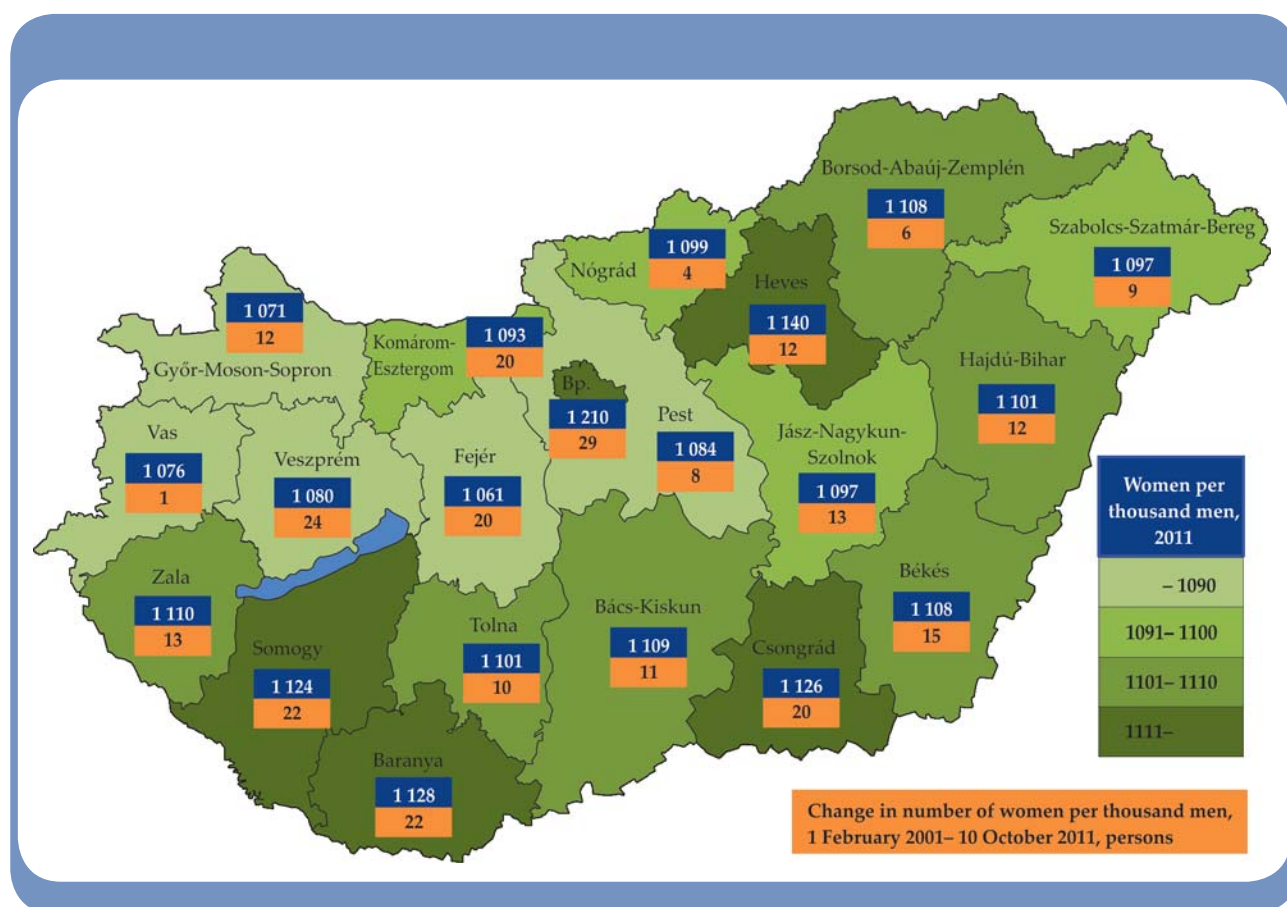
Population density In 2001, population density per one km² was 111 in the total territory of the country. This fell to 107 over ten years due to the vital events mentioned above. The outstanding population density of Budapest cannot be compared with that of the counties. Population density is much higher (by 84) than the national average in Pest county as well. At the same time, in Somogy county it is hardly more than one fourth of that in Pest county, and the number of inhabitants per one km² does not reach 65 in Bács-Kiskun, Tolna and Békés counties.

Figure 3 **Population density and its change by counties, between 1 February 2001 and 1 October 2011**



Proportion of sexes According to preliminary census data, the proportion of men is 47.2 percent, while that of women is 52.8 percent within the population. The surplus of women characteristic of the proportion of sexes further increased, the number of women per thousand men was 1,117 in 2011, by 15 more than in 2001. The number of women per thousand men grew in each county, the least, hardly noticeable growth was observed in Vas, Nógrád and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties. The proportion of sexes is invariably the least favourable in Budapest, where the number of women per thousand men is 1,210, while this number is only 1,061 in Fejér county.

Figure 4 **Changes in proportion of sexes by counties, between 1 February 2001 and 1 October 2011**



Population number in towns and villages

At the time of the census, 328 settlements had the legal status of town and 2,826 had that of village in Hungary. 17.4 percent of the resident population lived in Budapest, 52.1 percent in other towns and 30.5 percent in villages. Population decreased both in towns and villages, and the fall was larger in villages. Natural decrease played a more significant role in the fall of population number in villages, however, its effect was reduced here more by the surplus resulting from net migration than in towns. The outstanding immigration surplus in villages of Pest county had a great part in this.

As a result of demographic processes, the proportion of female population continued to grow in the population of the capital and other towns, while this process seemed to stop in villages as a whole.

Dwelling stock, size of dwellings

Dwelling stock

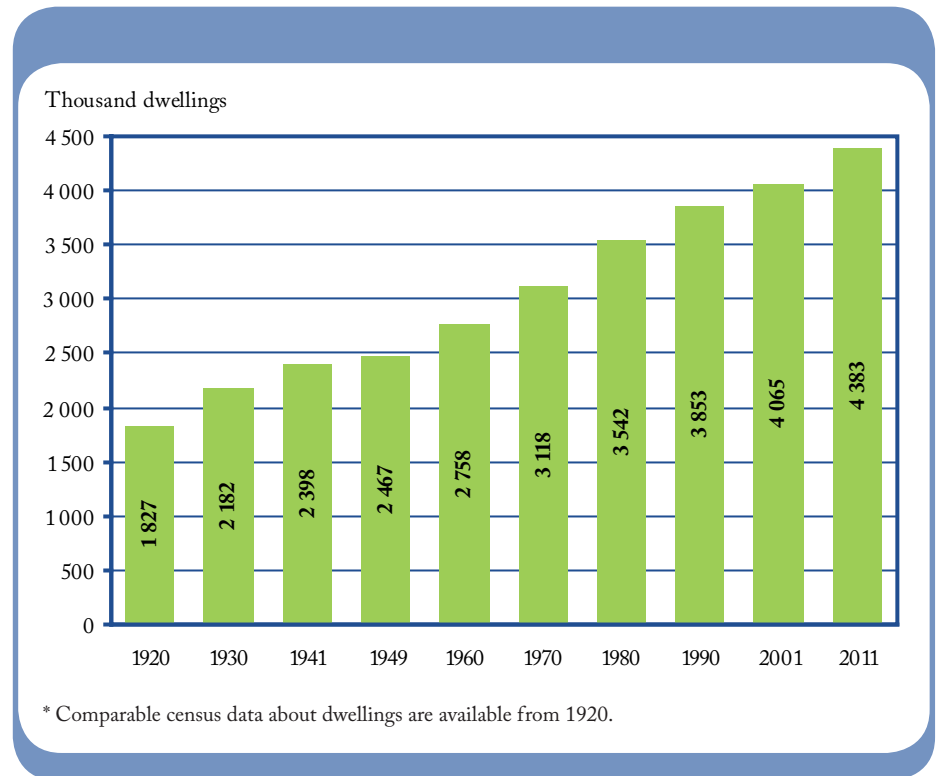
During the census, 4 million 389 thousand housing units were enumerated. Within this, the number of dwellings was 4 million 383 thousand, 318 thousand more than in 2001.

After the intensive growth of dwelling construction followed by a stagnation in the period after 2001, the number of dwellings built hit a low by 2011 due to

the termination of construction subsidies and the effect of the economic crisis. However, dwelling stock increased by 7.8 percent over the decade after 2000; this growth was slightly stronger than the low pace of increase in the 1990s.

Within the dwelling stock, the proportion of occupied dwellings accounts for 88.5 percent. In the past ten years, the number of vacant dwellings, dwellings used for other purposes (e.g. office, doctor's office) and dwellings used only seasonally or as a second home continued to increase.

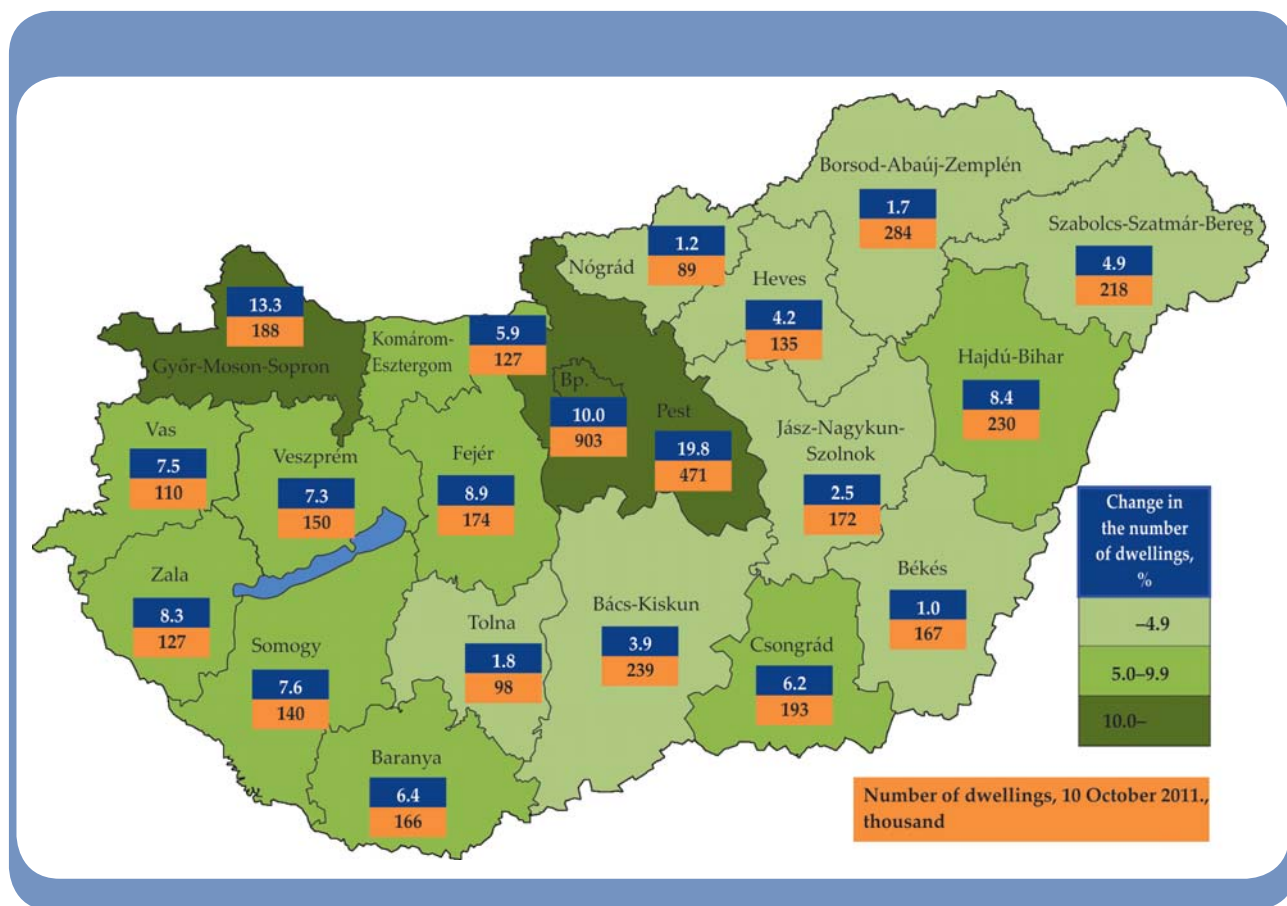
Figure 5
Changes in the dwelling
stock, 1920–2011*



In the last decade, dwelling stock increased to the largest extent in the regions of Central Hungary and Western Transdanubia. The growth was nearly 20 percent in Pest county, more than 13 percent in Győr-Moson-Sopron county and 10 percent in Budapest. The number of dwellings grew the most modestly, by less than 2 percent in Békés, Nógrád, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Tolna counties.

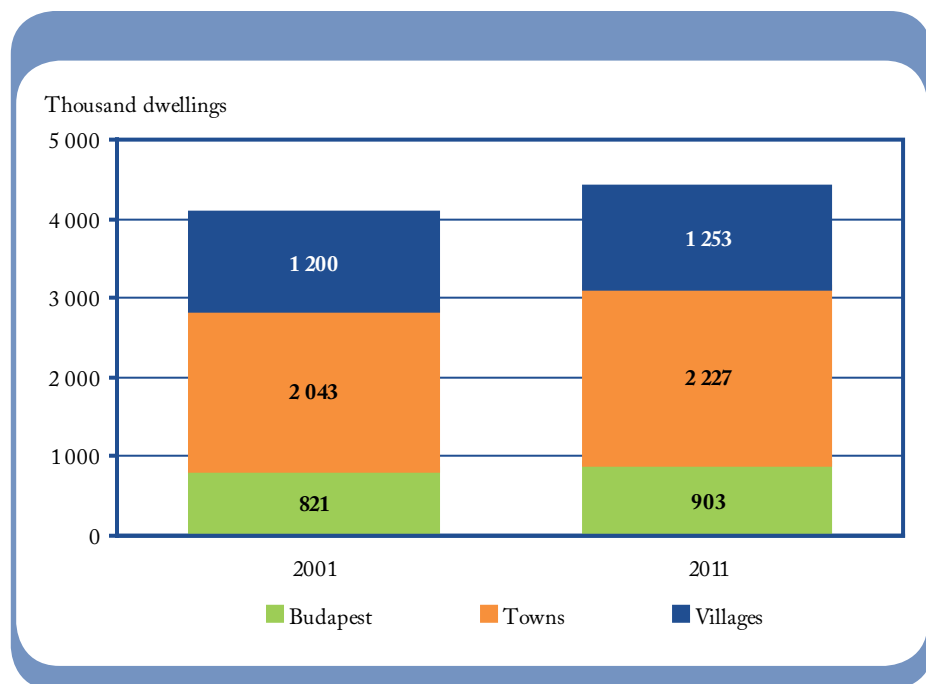
The regional distribution of dwelling stock has not changed significantly, only the proportion of Pest county grew by more than 1 percent. One third of the dwelling stock is in Central Hungary, every fifth dwelling is in Budapest and every tenth in Pest county.

Figure 6 Dwelling stock by counties between 1 1 February 2001 and 1 October 2011



In the distribution of dwelling stock by the type of locality, the proportion of Budapest continued to grow minimally, and that of villages diminished. 71.4 percent of dwellings are located in Budapest and in the other towns.

Figure 7 Size of dwelling stock by locality type, on 1 February 2001 and on 1 October 2011

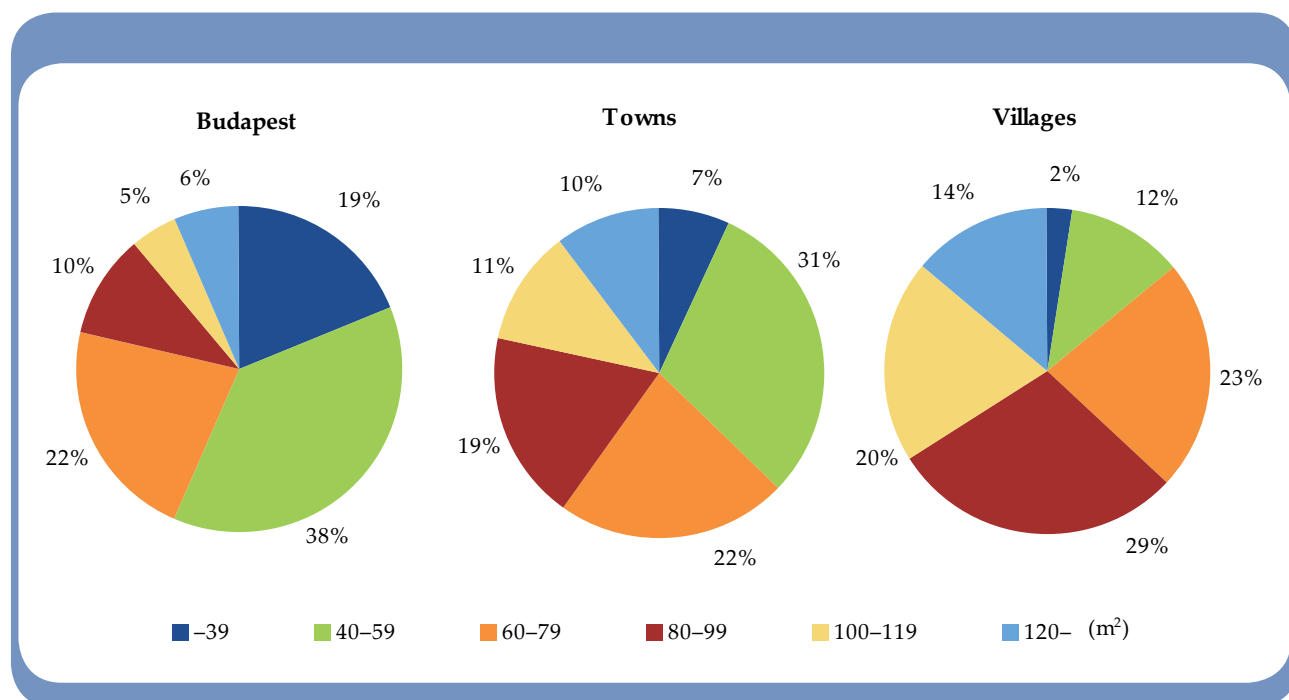


Dwelling stock by floor space

Due to the larger floor space of newly built dwellings, the composition of dwelling stock shifted to larger dwellings. In the last ten years, the average floor space of dwellings grew by 3 m², by 2 m² in towns and 5 m² in villages.

In respect of the composition of dwellings by floor space, the difference between locality types increased. The proportion of dwellings with small floor space is invariably the highest in Budapest. In nearly one fifth of the dwelling stock, the floor space is smaller than 40 m², while 7.1 percent of dwellings in towns and 2.5 percent of those in villages belong to this category.

Figure 8 **Distribution of dwellings by floor space and locality type, 1 October 2011**



The majority, 63.1 percent of the dwelling stock in villages has a 80 m² or larger floor space, while in towns, the floor area of nearly 60 percent of dwellings is less than 80 m².

Density standard

As a joint result of the decrease of resident population and the increase of dwelling stock, the number of occupants per hundred occupied dwellings was 251 in 2011. Since 2001, density standard has decreased by 16 persons and by nearly 6 percent. The fall was 7.0 percent in Budapest and in the other towns and 3.5 percent in villages. Consequently, in 2011, the number of occupants per hundred occupied dwellings was 215 in Budapest, 251 in other towns and 276 in villages.

The overwhelming majority, 235 thousand, of the population living in buildings other than dwelling lived in institutions, while the number of people living in so-called occupied other housing units and homeless people was 17 thousand. The number of persons belonging to this latter group may as well change significantly after the detailed processing, since the accessibility of this population group was the most difficult during the enumeration, and thus, their preliminary classification was more uncertain.

DURATION OF THE CENSUS, METHOD OF DATA PROVISION

In line with the census law, the census had to be conducted between 1 October 2011 and 31 October 2011, and the supplementary enumeration of missing persons and their dwellings had to be completed until 8 November 2011.

The method of data collection contained numerous novelties, among them, the possibility for completing the questionnaires via internet was the most significant. This was applied in many countries, similarly to Hungary, for the first time in the history of censuses. The internet-based completion of questionnaires was very well received among the population, during the two weeks available for internet-based completion, questionnaires were received this way from about 19 percent of addresses. Internet-based completion proved to be especially popular in Budapest, but its proportion was above the national average in Győr-Moson-Sopron, Fejér and Komárom-Esztergom counties as well.

Table 1
**Distribution of methods
of data provision by
counties and locality
types**

County, capital	Proportion of addresses where data were provided			Total
	via internet	by self-completed paper-based questionnaires	by an interview with the enumerator	
Budapest	29.9	20.6	49.4	100.0
Baranya	12.4	9.9	77.7	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	15.8	18.1	66.1	100.0
Békés	12.1	10.2	77.7	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	14.5	13.7	71.8	100.0
Csongrád	17.9	13.7	68.3	100.0
Fejér	19.7	16.1	64.2	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	20.6	15.5	63.9	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	15.3	17.9	66.8	100.0
Heves	13.8	14.6	71.6	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	13.1	15.0	71.9	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	19.3	14.9	65.8	100.0
Nógrád	11.6	17.1	71.3	100.0
Pest	18.4	21.9	59.7	100.0
Somogy	11.5	15.8	72.6	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	11.9	10.3	77.9	100.0
Tolna	14.8	12.2	73.0	100.0
Vas	18.2	15.5	66.3	100.0
Veszprém	17.6	13.0	69.4	100.0
Zala	14.4	13.1	72.5	100.0
Country, total	18.6	16.3	65.2	100.0
Within this:				
towns without Budapest	19.0	17.5	63.5	100.0
villages	9.6	11.0	79.4	100.0

In every sixth address, data providers chose the completion of paper-based questionnaires, and 65.2 percent of them responded the questions in the traditional way: in the frame of an interview with the enumerator. The proportion of those choosing the interview with the enumerator was below 50 percent in Budapest, while in villages this method was invariably the most significant with a proportion of nearly 80 percent.

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The publication containing preliminary census data is prepared on the basis of information collected expressly for this purpose in the course of data collection; when it was compiled, processed data of census questionnaires have not been available yet. Due to their preliminary character, data may differ more or less from the results of the final processing. HCSO traditionally starts the publication of census results by publishing preliminary data, since it is proved by practice that the difference between preliminary and final data is not so large to jeopardize the reliability of data.

Absolute numbers in thousands and distribution ratios were rounded individually, so the sum of partial data does not always equal the rounded value of aggregated data.

Reference date of the 2011 census

Census is a status survey relating to a certain reference date. According to the EU census regulation, the reference date of the census was 2011, which was specified by the Act of the Hungarian Parliament (Act CXXXIX of 2009 on the census 2011) as 0 o'clock on 1 October 2011. The reference date of the previous census in 2001 was 0 o'clock on 1 February, so 10 years and 8 months passed between the two censuses.

Reference dates of censuses were:

- ◆ in 1870 0 o'clock on 1 January
- ◆ in 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 the midnight of 31 December
- ◆ in 1941 the midnight of 31 January
- ◆ in 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 0 o'clock on 1 January
- ◆ in 2001 0 o'clock on 1 February
- ◆ in 2011 0 o'clock on 1 October.

Determining population number, population categories

Differently from the earlier practice, the main rule of the 2011 census was to enumerate each person in one address, where he/she habitually lives. This forms the basis of the *'resident population of the census'*. An exception from this rule concerned those members of the household who, due to studying, working or other reason, live elsewhere (e.g. in student hostel, workers' home, lodging), but return home weekly, every second week or monthly. Questionnaires about these people had to be completed in two addresses, in the address used habitually (e.g. about a student living in a student hostel in the address of the hostel) and in the family home as well. These *'persons returning home periodically'* are of course included only once in the resident population, i.e. in the locality of the address used habitually. However, based on the questionnaires completed in family homes, it becomes possible to form a population category which provides important information on the household as an economic unit including family members studying or working away from home as well, together forming an economic community of productive and dependent persons.

Those persons belong to the *resident population of the census*, whose only place of residence is the place of enumeration, or who have more than one place of residence, but live their everyday life and spend the nights usually, in most of the week in the the place of enumeration. Homeless people belong to the resident population of the locality or district of Budapest, where they were enumerated in the census. Therefore, the *resident population of the census* means the actual population, which category was already used by the census in 2001. The concept of *resident population of the census* is in line with the census methodology adopted internationally as well. International regulations and recommendations prescribe namely that not the 'de jure' population number based on official records, but the 'de facto' population number enumerated in the actual places of residence must be determined.

Dwellings, housing units

The census enumerates persons in housing units, and, in order to get information on housing conditions, it also enumerates housing units together with persons.

The concept of *housing unit* comprises dwellings, occupied holiday houses, occupied other housing units and institutions (collective living quarters).

A *dwelling* is a unit of places (rooms) with specific functions (living room, cooking place, sanitary place, etc.), in general connected technically (architecturally) to each other, which is intended for human accommodation, stay (home) or converted into dwelling, it is suitable for living at present as well and has a separate entrance from a public place, courtyard or from a collectively used place inside the building.

A *holiday house* is a housing unit, which is generally built and used for holiday, recreation and relaxation. According to census practices, dwellings and occupied holiday houses comprise together the dwelling stock.

Occupied other housing units are the occupied premises of economic, temporary, mobile or other facilities (storage room, workshop, wash-house, garage, hut, caravan, etc.) as well as detached facilities on the site of the building used by another household (e.g. lodger, night-lodger) as place of residence, which cannot be classified as dwelling (e.g. cook-house).

Institutions are premises or premise groups providing collective accommodation and certain boarding for five or more persons, irrespective of whether there were persons living and boarding there at the reference date of the census. Among others, student hostels, infants' and children's home, workers' homes, hospitals, residential social institutions, hotels, boarding houses and campsites, holiday houses owned by corporations and institutions, as well as prisons, etc. belong to this category. Dwelling and housing unit data of census publications usually do not contain the number of institutions, information on institutions are released in separate publications. In our present publication, the table No. 2.2.1 contains joint data of all housing units.

Difference between population data of the census and population estimation

Between two censuses, HCSO calculates the national and regional data of the resident population based on the data of the previous census and adjusted by the number of livebirths and deaths as well as by the data of internal and international migration. This is the so-called population estimation. In the previous census in 2001, the number of the resident population of the census exceeded by nearly 200 thousand the estimated number of population. The main reason for the significant difference was that, in the lack of suitable basic data, it was not yet possible to take into consideration international migration data in the whole decade of 1990.

On 1 October 2011, at the reference date of the census, the estimated number of the resident population was 9 million 968 thousand according to preliminary data, 14 thousand fewer than the resident population of the census. The small, 0.1 percent divergence is caused by the differences in methodology and recording. Among them, the two most important ones are that the data sources are different: international migration data used for updating 2001 census data came primarily from registers used for other than statistical purposes, and, in case of preliminary census data, information provided by people may contain errors or sometimes duplications or omissions.

In the changes of population data of counties and regions, internal migration plays a more significant role than international migration. The sources of internal migration data are also registers established for other than statistical purposes, which are prepared on the basis of address changes reported by the inhabitants. In localities, where a part of inhabitants fail to report the change in the address, i.e. they live habitually in another address than the one registered, actual census data may as well differ significantly from estimated data.

TABLES

1. Population

1.1 National data

1.1.1 Population number, population density

Year	Population, thousand persons	Population density per 1 km ^{2a)}	Change in population compared to	
			the 1870	the previous
			census, %	
Population present				
1870	5,011	53.9	100.0	–
1880	5,329	57.3	106.3	106.3
1890	6,009	64.6	119.9	112.8
1900	6,854	73.7	136.8	114.1
1910	7,612	81.8	151.9	111.1
1920	7,987	85.9	159.4	104.9
1930	8,685	93.4	173.3	108.7
1941	9,316	100.1	185.9	107.3
1949	9,205	98.9	183.7	98.8
1960	9,961	107.1	198.8	108.2
1970	10,322	111.0	206.0	103.6
Resident population				
1970	10,301	110.7	205.6	–
1980	10,709	115.1	213.7	104.0
1990	10,375	111.5	207.0	96.9
2001	10,198	109.6	203.5	98.3
2011	9,982	107.3	199.2	97.9

^{a)} Area: 93 026.33 km²

1.2 Regional and county data

1.2.1 Number of resident population and factors of changes in population number

(thousand)

Region, county, capital	2001	1 February 2001–1 October 2011		2011
		natural increase or decrease	internal and international migration	
Budapest	1,778	–72	30	1,737
Pest	1,084	–12	151	1,223
Central Hungary together	2,862	–84	182	2,959
Fejér	434	–13	6	428
Komárom-Esztergom	317	–12	2	306
Veszprém	370	–14	–1	354
Central Transdanubia together	1,121	–39	6	1,088
Győr-Moson-Sopron	439	–13	23	449
Vás	268	–14	4	258
Zala	297	–17	3	283
Western Transdanubia together	1,004	–44	30	990
Baranya	407	–17	–2	388
Somogy	335	–19	2	318
Tolna	250	–12	–6	231
Southern Transdanubia together	992	–49	–6	938
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	744	–27	–26	691
Heves	326	–18	3	311
Nógrád	220	–13	–3	204
Northern Hungary together	1,290	–58	–27	1,205
Hajdú-Bihar	553	–12	8	549
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	416	–20	–7	389
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	582	–9	–11	562
Northern Great Plain together	1,551	–41	–11	1,500
Bács-Kiskun	547	–25	0	521
Békés	398	–27	–9	362
Csongrád	433	–20	5	418
Southern Great Plain together	1,378	–73	–4	1,301
Country total	10,198	–387	171	9,982

1.2.2 Changes in population number by factors

(%)

Region, county, capital	2001	1 February 2001–1 October 2011		2011
		natural increase or decrease	internal and international migration	
Budapest	100.0	-4.0	1.7	97.7
Pest	100.0	-1.1	14.0	112.8
Central Hungary together	100.0	-2.9	6.3	103.4
Fejér	100.0	-2.9	1.4	98.5
Komárom-Esztergom	100.0	-3.8	0.5	96.7
Veszprém	100.0	-3.9	-0.4	95.8
Central Transdanubia together	100.0	-3.5	0.6	97.1
Győr-Moson-Sopron	100.0	-3.0	5.3	102.4
Vas	100.0	-5.3	1.5	96.2
Zala	100.0	-5.6	0.9	95.3
Western Transdanubia together	100.0	-4.4	3.0	98.6
Baranya	100.0	-4.3	-0.5	95.2
Somogy	100.0	-5.6	0.5	94.9
Tolna	100.0	-5.0	-2.3	92.7
Southern Transdanubia together	100.0	-4.9	-0.6	94.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	100.0	-3.7	-3.5	92.8
Heves	100.0	-5.4	0.8	95.4
Nógrád	100.0	-6.0	-1.5	92.5
Northern Hungary together	100.0	-4.5	-2.1	93.4
Hajdú-Bihar	100.0	-2.1	1.4	99.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	100.0	-4.8	-1.7	93.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	100.0	-1.5	-2.0	96.5
Northern Great Plain together	100.0	-2.6	-0.7	96.7
Bács-Kiskun	100.0	-4.6	0.0	95.4
Békés	100.0	-6.8	-2.2	91.0
Csongrád	100.0	-4.7	1.2	96.5
Southern Great Plain together	100.0	-5.3	-0.3	94.5
Country total	100.0	-3.8	1.7	97.9

1.2.3 Changes in population density

(persons)

Region, county, capital	Resident population per 1 km ²		Changes in population density
	2001	2011	
Budapest	3,385.7	3,306.8	-79
Pest	169.6	191.4	22
Central Hungary together	413.8	427.9	14
Fejér	99.6	98.1	-2
Komárom-Esztergom	139.8	135.2	-5
Veszprém	82.3	78.8	-4
Central Transdanubia together	100.8	97.9	-3
Győr-Moson-Sopron	104.3	106.8	3
Vas	80.4	77.3	-3
Zala	78.6	74.9	-4
Western Transdanubia together	88.7	87.4	-1
Baranya	92.0	87.6	-4
Somogy	55.5	52.7	-3
Tolna	67.4	62.5	-5
Southern Transdanubia together	70.0	66.2	-4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	102.7	95.3	-7
Heves	89.6	85.4	-4
Nógrád	86.5	80.1	-6
Northern Hungary together	96.1	89.7	-6
Hajdú-Bihar	89.0	88.4	-1
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	74.5	69.7	-5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	98.1	94.7	-3
Northern Great Plain together	87.5	84.6	-3
Bács-Kiskun	64.7	61.7	-3
Békés	70.7	64.3	-6
Csongrád	101.7	98.1	-4
Southern Great Plain together	75.1	71.0	-4
Country total	109.6	107.3	-2

1.2.4 Number of resident population by sex

(thousand)

Region, county, capital	2001				2011			
	men	women	total	women per 1000 men	men	women	total	women per 1000 men
Budapest	815	963	1,778	1,181	786	951	1,737	1,210
Pest	522	562	1,084	1,076	587	636	1,223	1,084
Central Hungary together	1,337	1,525	2,862	1,140	1,373	1,587	2,959	1,156
Fejér	213	222	434	1,041	208	220	428	1,061
Komárom-Esztergom	153	164	317	1,073	146	160	306	1,093
Veszprém	180	190	370	1,056	170	184	354	1,080
Central Transdanubia together	545	575	1,121	1,055	524	564	1,088	1,076
Győr-Moson-Sopron	213	226	439	1,059	217	232	449	1,071
Vas	129	139	268	1,075	124	134	258	1,076
Zala	142	156	297	1,097	134	149	283	1,110
Western Transdanubia together	484	520	1,004	1,074	475	515	990	1,083
Baranya	193	214	407	1,106	182	206	388	1,128
Somogy	159	176	335	1,102	150	168	318	1,124
Tolna	119	130	250	1,091	110	121	231	1,101
Southern Transdanubia together	472	520	992	1,101	442	495	938	1,120
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	354	390	744	1,102	328	363	691	1,108
Heves	153	173	326	1,128	145	166	311	1,140
Nógrád	105	115	220	1,095	97	107	204	1,099
Northern Hungary together	612	678	1,290	1,107	570	635	1,205	1,115
Hajdú-Bihar	265	288	553	1,089	261	288	549	1,101
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	200	216	416	1,084	185	203	389	1,097
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	279	303	582	1,088	268	294	562	1,097
Northern Great Plain together	743	808	1,551	1,087	715	785	1,500	1,098
Bács-Kiskun	260	286	547	1,098	247	274	521	1,109
Békés	190	208	398	1,093	172	190	362	1,108
Csongrád	206	228	433	1,106	197	221	418	1,126
Southern Great Plain together	656	721	1,378	1,099	616	686	1,301	1,114
Country total	4,851	5,348	10,198	1,102	4,715	5,267	9,982	1,117

1.2.5 Distribution of resident population by sex

(%)

Region, county, capital	2001			2011		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Budapest	45.8	54.2	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
Pest	48.2	51.8	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0
Central Hungary together	46.7	53.3	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0
Fejér	49.0	51.0	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	48.2	51.8	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0
Veszprém	48.6	51.4	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0
Central Transdanubia together	48.7	51.3	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	48.6	51.4	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
Vas	48.2	51.8	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Zala	47.7	52.3	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0
Western Transdanubia together	48.2	51.8	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0
Baranya	47.5	52.5	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0
Somogy	47.6	52.4	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0
Tolna	47.8	52.2	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0
Southern Transdanubia together	47.6	52.4	100.0	47.2	52.8	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	47.6	52.4	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0
Heves	47.0	53.0	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0
Nógrád	47.7	52.3	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0
Northern Hungary together	47.5	52.5	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	47.9	52.1	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	48.0	52.0	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	47.9	52.1	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0
Northern Great Plain together	47.9	52.1	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	47.7	52.3	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0
Békés	47.8	52.2	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0
Csongrád	47.5	52.5	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0
Southern Great Plain together	47.6	52.4	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0
Country total	47.6	52.4	100.0	47.2	52.8	100.0

1.2.6 Regional distribution of resident population

(%)

Region, county, capital	2001			2011		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Budapest	16.8	18.0	17.4	16.7	18.0	17.4
Pest	10.8	10.5	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.3
Central Hungary together	27.6	28.5	28.1	29.1	30.1	29.6
Fejér	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Veszprém	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Central Transdanubia together	11.2	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Vas	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Zala	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Western Transdanubia together	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.8	9.9
Baranya	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Somogy	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tolna	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Southern Transdanubia together	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Heves	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nógrád	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Northern Hungary together	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.1
Hajdú-Bihar	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Northern Great Plain together	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0
Bács-Kiskun	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Békés	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
Csongrád	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Southern Great Plain together	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.0	13.0
Country total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.3 Data by type of locality

1.3.1 Number of resident population and factors of changes in population number

(thousand)

County, capital	2001	1 February 2001–1 October 2011		2011	
		natural increase or decrease	internal and international migration		
Budapest	1,778	-72	30	1,737	
Bács-Kiskun	towns villages	365 181	-13 -12	2 -2	354 168
	Together	547	-25	0	521
Baranya	towns villages	265 142	-11 -7	1 -3	255 133
	Together	407	-17	-2	388
Békés	towns villages	297 101	-19 -8	-6 -3	272 90
	Together	398	-27	-9	362
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns villages	440 304	-18 -9	-18 -8	404 287
	Together	744	-27	-26	691
Csongrád	towns villages	325 108	-13 -7	3 2	315 103
	Together	433	-20	5	418
Fejér	towns villages	260 174	-6 -7	-5 11	250 178
	Together	434	-13	6	428
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns villages	261 178	-5 -8	10 13	267 182
	Together	439	-13	23	449
Hajdú-Bihar	towns villages	442 111	-8 -4	6 1	440 109
	Together	553	-12	8	549
Heves	towns villages	149 177	-6 -11	0 3	142 169
	Together	326	-18	3	311
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns villages	295 121	-14 -6	-6 -1	275 114
	Together	416	-20	-7	389
Komárom-Esztergom	towns villages	209 107	-7 -5	-2 4	200 106
	Together	317	-12	2	306
Nógrád	towns villages	95 126	-6 -8	-4 0	85 118
	Together	220	-13	-3	204
Pest	towns villages	709 375	-4 -8	97 55	801 422
	Together	1,084	-12	151	1,223
Somogy	towns villages	171 165	-7 -12	4 -2	167 151
	Together	335	-19	2	318
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns villages	314 268	-2 -7	-6 -5	306 256
	Together	582	-9	-11	562
Tolna	towns villages	139 111	-6 -7	-3 -3	130 101
	Together	250	-12	-6	231
Vas	towns villages	162 106	-5 -9	0 4	156 102
	Together	268	-14	4	258
Veszprém	towns villages	227 142	-6 -8	-3 1	218 136
	Together	370	-14	-1	354
Zala	towns villages	167 130	-7 -10	0 3	160 123
	Together	297	-17	3	283
	Country total	10,198	-387	171	9,982
	Within this:				
	towns without Budapest	5,292	-163	69	5,198
	villages	3,129	-153	71	3,047

1.3.2 Changes in population number by factors

(%)

County, capital	2001	1 February 2001–1 October 2011		2011
		natural increase or decrease	internal and international migration	
Budapest	100.0	-4.0	1.7	97.7
Bács-Kiskun	100.0	-3.7	0.5	96.9
	towns	100.0	-6.6	92.4
	villages	100.0	-4.6	95.4
	Together	100.0	0.0	95.4
Baranya	100.0	-4.0	0.3	96.2
	towns	100.0	-4.8	93.4
	villages	100.0	-4.3	95.2
	Together	100.0	-1.9	91.9
Békés	100.0	-6.3	-1.9	91.9
	towns	100.0	-8.4	88.4
	villages	100.0	-6.8	91.0
	Together	100.0	-4.1	91.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	100.0	-4.1	-4.2	91.7
	towns	100.0	-3.1	94.3
	villages	100.0	-3.7	92.8
	Together	100.0	-4.0	96.7
Csongrád	100.0	-4.0	0.8	96.7
	towns	100.0	-6.7	95.6
	villages	100.0	-4.7	96.5
	Together	100.0	-2.3	95.9
Fejér	100.0	-2.3	-1.8	95.9
	towns	100.0	-3.8	102.3
	villages	100.0	-2.9	98.5
	Together	100.0	-1.8	102.2
Győr-Moson-Sopron	100.0	-1.8	3.9	102.2
	towns	100.0	-4.7	102.7
	villages	100.0	-3.0	102.4
	Together	100.0	-1.8	99.6
Hajdú-Bihar	100.0	-1.8	1.4	99.6
	towns	100.0	-3.3	97.8
	villages	100.0	-2.1	99.2
	Together	100.0	-4.2	95.6
Heves	100.0	-4.2	-0.2	95.6
	towns	100.0	-6.5	95.2
	villages	100.0	-5.4	95.4
	Together	100.0	-4.7	93.3
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	100.0	-4.7	-2.0	93.3
	towns	100.0	-5.2	93.8
	villages	100.0	-4.8	93.5
	Together	100.0	-3.2	95.7
Komárom-Esztergom	100.0	-3.2	-1.1	95.7
	towns	100.0	-5.0	98.6
	villages	100.0	-3.8	96.7
	Together	100.0	-5.8	90.3
Nógrád	100.0	-5.8	-3.9	90.3
	towns	100.0	-6.1	94.2
	villages	100.0	-6.0	92.5
	Together	100.0	-0.6	113.0
Pest	100.0	-0.6	13.6	113.0
	towns	100.0	-2.1	112.5
	villages	100.0	-1.1	112.8
	Together	100.0	-4.3	98.2
Somogy	100.0	-4.3	2.4	98.2
	towns	100.0	-7.0	91.6
	villages	100.0	-5.6	94.9
	Together	100.0	-0.6	97.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	100.0	-0.6	-2.0	97.4
	towns	100.0	-2.5	95.6
	villages	100.0	-1.5	96.5
	Together	100.0	-4.2	93.7
Tolna	100.0	-4.2	-2.2	93.7
	towns	100.0	-6.0	91.4
	villages	100.0	-5.0	92.7
	Together	100.0	-3.3	96.6
Vas	100.0	-3.3	-0.1	96.6
	towns	100.0	-8.4	95.5
	villages	100.0	-5.3	96.2
	Together	100.0	-2.8	96.0
Veszprém	100.0	-2.8	-1.2	96.0
	towns	100.0	-5.6	95.5
	villages	100.0	-3.9	95.8
	Together	100.0	-4.1	95.6
Zala	100.0	-4.1	-0.3	95.6
	towns	100.0	-7.5	94.9
	villages	100.0	-5.6	95.3
	Together	100.0	-3.8	97.9
	Country total	100.0	-3.8	1.7
	Within this:			
	towns without Budapest	100.0	-3.1	98.2
	villages	100.0	-4.9	97.4

1.3.3 Number of resident population by sex

(thousand)

County, capital		2001				2011			
		men	women	total	women per 1000 men	men	women	total	women per 1000 men
Budapest		815	963	1,778	1,181	786	951	1,737	1,210
Bács-Kiskun	towns	173	192	365	1,114	166	188	354	1,132
	villages	88	94	181	1,066	81	86	168	1,063
	Together	260	286	547	1,098	247	274	521	1,109
Baranya	towns	124	141	265	1,137	118	138	255	1,171
	villages	69	73	142	1,052	65	68	133	1,050
	Together	193	214	407	1,106	182	206	388	1,128
Békés	towns	141	156	297	1,107	128	144	272	1,123
	villages	49	52	101	1,055	43	46	90	1,063
	Together	190	208	398	1,093	172	190	362	1,108
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns	208	232	440	1,118	189	215	404	1,136
	villages	146	158	304	1,078	139	148	287	1,069
	Together	354	390	744	1,102	328	363	691	1,108
Csongrád	towns	153	173	325	1,130	146	169	315	1,155
	villages	53	55	108	1,035	51	53	103	1,044
	Together	206	228	433	1,106	197	221	418	1,126
Fejér	towns	126	134	260	1,057	119	130	250	1,093
	villages	86	88	174	1,017	88	90	178	1,017
	Together	213	222	434	1,041	208	220	428	1,061
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns	126	135	261	1,077	127	140	267	1,101
	villages	87	90	178	1,032	90	92	182	1,028
	Together	213	226	439	1,059	217	232	449	1,071
Hajdú-Bihar	towns	211	231	442	1,100	208	232	440	1,112
	villages	54	57	111	1,047	53	56	109	1,057
	Together	265	288	553	1,089	261	288	549	1,101
Heves	towns	69	79	149	1,140	66	77	142	1,168
	villages	84	94	177	1,117	80	89	169	1,117
	Together	153	173	326	1,128	145	166	311	1,140
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns	141	154	295	1,094	130	145	275	1,112
	villages	59	62	121	1,060	55	58	114	1,060
	Together	200	216	416	1,084	185	203	389	1,097
Komárom-Esztergom	towns	100	109	209	1,083	95	106	200	1,115
	villages	52	55	107	1,055	52	54	106	1,052
	Together	153	164	317	1,073	146	160	306	1,093
Nógrád	towns	45	50	95	1,115	40	45	85	1,125
	villages	60	65	126	1,081	57	62	118	1,081
	Together	105	115	220	1,095	97	107	204	1,099
Pest	towns	341	368	709	1,080	382	418	801	1,094
	villages	181	194	375	1,070	204	218	422	1,066
	Together	522	562	1,084	1,076	587	636	1,223	1,084
Somogy	towns	80	91	171	1,140	77	90	167	1,172
	villages	80	85	165	1,064	73	78	151	1,073
	Together	159	176	335	1,102	150	168	318	1,124
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns	149	165	314	1,102	144	162	306	1,120
	villages	129	139	268	1,072	124	132	256	1,069
	Together	279	303	582	1,088	268	294	562	1,097
Tolna	towns	66	73	139	1,117	61	69	130	1,138
	villages	54	57	111	1,060	49	52	101	1,056
	Together	119	130	250	1,091	110	121	231	1,101
Vas	towns	77	84	162	1,094	74	82	156	1,100
	villages	52	54	106	1,047	50	52	102	1,040
	Together	129	139	268	1,075	124	134	258	1,076
Veszprém	towns	110	118	227	1,072	103	115	218	1,115
	villages	70	72	142	1,031	67	69	136	1,026
	Together	180	190	370	1,056	170	184	354	1,080
Zala	towns	79	88	167	1,116	75	86	160	1,148
	villages	63	67	130	1,073	60	64	123	1,062
	Together	142	156	297	1,097	134	149	283	1,110
	Country total	4,851	5,348	10,198	1,102	4,715	5,267	9,982	1,117
	Within this:								
	towns without Budapest	2,518	2,774	5,292	1,102	2,449	2,749	5,198	1,123
	villages	1,518	1,611	3,129	1,061	1,480	1,567	3,047	1,059

1.3.4 Regional distribution of resident population

(%)

County, capital		2001			2011		
		men	women	total	men	women	total
Budapest		16.8	18.0	17.4	16.7	18.0	17.4
Bács-Kiskun	towns	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
	villages	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
	Together	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Baranya	towns	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
	villages	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Together	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Békés	towns	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
	villages	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
	Together	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0
	villages	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
	Together	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Csongrád	towns	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
	villages	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
	Together	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Fejér	towns	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
	villages	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
	Together	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
	villages	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
	Together	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Hajdú-Bihar	towns	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
	villages	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Together	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Heves	towns	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
	villages	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Together	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
	villages	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
	Together	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Komárom-Esztergom	towns	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	villages	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
	Together	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nógrád	towns	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
	villages	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Together	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Pest	towns	7.0	6.9	6.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
	villages	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.2
	Together	10.8	10.5	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.3
Somogy	towns	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
	villages	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Together	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	villages	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
	Together	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Tolna	towns	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	villages	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Together	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Vas	towns	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	villages	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
	Together	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Veszprém	towns	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	villages	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
	Together	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Zala	towns	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	villages	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	Together	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Country total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within this:							
towns without Budapest		51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.1
villages		31.3	30.1	30.7	31.4	29.8	30.5

2. Dwellings

2.1 National data

2.1.1 Number of housing units and dwellings

Year	Housing units, total ^{a)}	Dwellings ^{a)}	Change in number of dwellings compared to	
			the 1920	the previous
			census, %	
1920	1,829,471	1,826,771	100.0	–
1930	2,185,816	2,182,499	119.5	119.5
1941	2,403,962	2,397,625	131.2	109.9
1949	2,477,310	2,466,514	135.0	102.9
1960	2,786,016	2,757,625	151.0	111.8
1970	3,136,813	3,118,096	170.7	113.1
1980	3,553,504	3,542,418	193.9	113.6
1990	3,855,192	3,853,288	210.9	108.8
2001	4,069,820	4,064,653	222.5	105.5
2011	4,388,920	4,382,894	239.9	107.8

^{a)} Data of 1960 and earlier years include the number of unoccupied holiday houses as well.

2.2 Regional and county data

2.2.1 Number of housing units and institutions by type

Region, county, capital	2001					2011				
	dwelling	occupied holiday house	occupied other housing unit	institution	total	dwelling	occupied holiday house	occupied other housing unit	institution	total
Budapest	820,566	411	473	1,003	822,453	902,853	368	272	1,197	904,690
Pest	391,319	2,207	754	734	395,014	467,816	3,553	703	1,178	473,250
Central Hungary together	1,211,885	2,618	1,227	1,737	1,217,467	1,370,669	3,921	975	2,375	1,377,940
Fejér	159,670	494	321	344	160,829	172,987	1,365	480	560	175,392
Komárom-Esztergom	119,794	156	208	264	120,422	126,386	668	477	476	128,007
Veszprém	139,808	232	127	1,143	141,310	149,498	734	296	1,943	152,471
Central Transdanubia together	419,272	882	656	1,751	422,561	448,871	2,767	1,253	2,979	455,870
Győr-Moson-Sopron	165,857	142	75	382	166,456	187,726	426	97	585	188,834
Vás	102,272	69	31	246	102,618	109,865	118	87	489	110,559
Zala	117,053	166	144	342	117,705	126,715	257	276	643	127,891
Western Transdanubia together	385,182	377	250	970	386,779	424,306	801	460	1,717	427,284
Baranya	155,905	341	386	352	156,984	165,762	525	878	484	167,649
Somogy	130,073	326	396	1,197	131,992	140,186	184	372	1,603	142,345
Tolna	96,080	66	86	337	96,569	97,847	45	221	439	98,552
Southern Transdanubia together	382,058	733	868	1,886	385,545	403,795	754	1,471	2,526	408,546
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	278,966	312	394	524	280,196	283,685	299	451	1,173	285,608
Heves	129,434	114	157	371	130,076	134,893	136	78	730	135,837
Nógrád	87,954	88	69	128	88,239	88,970	160	28	268	89,426
Northern Hungary together	496,354	514	620	1,023	498,511	507,548	595	557	2,171	510,871
Hajdú-Bihar	211,721	342	470	399	212,932	229,478	429	377	673	230,957
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	167,710	339	274	330	168,653	171,767	467	319	571	173,124
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	207,701	137	185	339	208,362	217,872	116	181	496	218,665
Northern Great Plain together	587,132	818	929	1,068	589,947	619,117	1,012	877	1,740	622,746
Bács-Kiskun	229,801	206	355	535	230,897	238,741	335	211	644	239,931
Békés	164,740	184	128	348	165,400	166,495	70	116	494	167,175
Csongrád	181,759	138	134	282	182,313	192,546	551	106	434	193,637
Southern Great Plain together	576,300	528	617	1,165	578,610	597,782	956	433	1,572	600,743
Country total	4,058,183	6,470	5,167	9,600	4,079,420	4,372,088	10,806	6,026	15,080	4,404,000

2.2.2 Changes in dwelling stock

Region, county, capital	2001	2011	Dwelling stock in 2011 as a percentage of that in 2001
Budapest	820,977	903,221	110.0
Pest	393,526	471,369	119.8
Central Hungary together	1,214,503	1,374,590	113.2
Fejér	160,164	174,352	108.9
Komárom-Esztergom	119,950	127,054	105.9
Veszprém	140,040	150,232	107.3
Central Transdanubia together	420,154	451,638	107.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	165,999	188,152	113.3
Vas	102,341	109,983	107.5
Zala	117,219	126,972	108.3
Western Transdanubia together	385,559	425,107	110.3
Baranya	156,246	166,287	106.4
Somogy	130,399	140,370	107.6
Tolna	96,146	97,892	101.8
Southern Transdanubia together	382,791	404,549	105.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	279,278	283,984	101.7
Heves	129,548	135,029	104.2
Nógrád	88,042	89,130	101.2
Northern Hungary together	496,868	508,143	102.3
Hajdú-Bihar	212,063	229,907	108.4
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	168,049	172,234	102.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	207,838	217,988	104.9
Northern Great Plain together	587,950	620,129	105.5
Bács-Kiskun	230,007	239,076	103.9
Békés	164,924	166,565	101.0
Csongrád	181,897	193,097	106.2
Southern Great Plain together	576,828	598,738	103.8
Country total	4,064,653	4,382,894	107.8

2.2.3 Dwelling stock by floor space, 2011

Region, county, capital	-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-	Total
	m ²						
Budapest	171,391	338,975	198,430	92,964	44,264	57,197	903,221
Pest	23,456	83,712	108,193	112,508	68,576	74,924	471,369
Central Hungary together	194,847	422,687	306,623	205,472	112,840	132,121	1,374,590
Fejér	9,276	52,462	35,055	35,977	23,442	18,140	174,352
Komárom-Esztergom	8,195	44,134	22,542	22,496	16,256	13,431	127,054
Veszprém	8,632	38,296	34,252	31,715	19,530	17,807	150,232
Central Transdanubia together	26,103	134,892	91,849	90,188	59,228	49,378	451,638
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9,672	46,497	33,770	40,165	31,827	26,221	188,152
Vas	5,069	26,582	24,367	23,808	15,590	14,567	109,983
Zala	5,664	32,292	29,973	26,619	16,521	15,903	126,972
Western Transdanubia together	20,405	105,371	88,110	90,592	63,938	56,691	425,107
Baranya	13,640	49,728	33,655	29,100	20,163	20,001	166,287
Somogy	6,745	31,485	31,243	31,610	20,680	18,607	140,370
Tolna	3,245	19,569	21,400	23,416	17,121	13,141	97,892
Southern Transdanubia together	23,630	100,782	86,298	84,126	57,964	51,749	404,549
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	23,022	75,589	58,934	54,437	43,064	28,938	283,984
Heves	4,913	29,672	33,285	32,623	19,510	15,026	135,029
Nógrád	4,675	22,749	19,031	20,093	13,742	8,840	89,130
Northern Hungary together	32,610	128,010	111,250	107,153	76,316	52,804	508,143
Hajdú-Bihar	17,470	57,178	58,912	50,246	28,210	17,891	229,907
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	7,375	39,961	48,615	45,461	19,779	11,043	172,234
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8,360	40,188	46,941	50,260	46,357	25,882	217,988
Northern Great Plain together	33,205	137,327	154,468	145,967	94,346	54,816	620,129
Bács-Kiskun	13,140	46,529	56,557	61,245	36,234	25,371	239,076
Békés	4,338	32,708	39,901	46,296	26,823	16,499	166,565
Csongrád	11,228	50,090	46,333	42,148	24,440	18,858	193,097
Southern Great Plain together	28,706	129,327	142,791	149,689	87,497	60,728	598,738
Country total	359,506	1,158,396	981,389	873,187	552,129	458,287	4,382,894

2.2.4 Distribution of dwelling stock by floor space, 2011

(%)

Region, county, capital	-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-	Total
	m ²						
Budapest	19.0	37.5	22.0	10.3	4.9	6.3	100.0
Pest	5.0	17.8	23.0	23.9	14.5	15.9	100.0
Central Hungary together	14.2	30.8	22.3	14.9	8.2	9.6	100.0
Fejér	5.3	30.1	20.1	20.6	13.4	10.4	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	6.5	34.7	17.7	17.7	12.8	10.6	100.0
Veszprém	5.7	25.5	22.8	21.1	13.0	11.9	100.0
Central Transdanubia together	5.8	29.9	20.3	20.0	13.1	10.9	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	5.1	24.7	17.9	21.3	16.9	13.9	100.0
Vás	4.6	24.2	22.2	21.6	14.2	13.2	100.0
Zala	4.5	25.4	23.6	21.0	13.0	12.5	100.0
Western Transdanubia together	4.8	24.8	20.7	21.3	15.0	13.3	100.0
Baranya	8.2	29.9	20.2	17.5	12.1	12.0	100.0
Somogy	4.8	22.4	22.3	22.5	14.7	13.3	100.0
Tolna	3.3	20.0	21.9	23.9	17.5	13.4	100.0
Southern Transdanubia together	5.8	24.9	21.3	20.8	14.3	12.8	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	8.1	26.6	20.8	19.2	15.2	10.2	100.0
Heves	3.6	22.0	24.7	24.2	14.4	11.1	100.0
Nógrád	5.2	25.5	21.4	22.5	15.4	9.9	100.0
Northern Hungary together	6.4	25.2	21.9	21.1	15.0	10.4	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	7.6	24.9	25.6	21.9	12.3	7.8	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4.3	23.2	28.2	26.4	11.5	6.4	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	3.8	18.4	21.5	23.1	21.3	11.9	100.0
Northern Great Plain together	5.4	22.1	24.9	23.5	15.2	8.8	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	5.5	19.5	23.7	25.6	15.2	10.6	100.0
Békés	2.6	19.6	24.0	27.8	16.1	9.9	100.0
Csongrád	5.8	25.9	24.0	21.8	12.7	9.8	100.0
Southern Great Plain together	4.8	21.6	23.8	25.0	14.6	10.1	100.0
Country total	8.2	26.4	22.4	19.9	12.6	10.5	100.0

2.2.5 Regional distribution of dwelling stock, average floor space

Region, county, capital	2001, %	2011, %	Average floor space, m ²	
			2001	2011
Budapest	20.2	20.6	63	64
Pest	9.7	10.8	81	86
Central Hungary together	29.9	31.4	69	72
Fejér	3.9	4.0	74	78
Komárom-Esztergom	3.0	2.9	73	76
Veszprém	3.4	3.4	77	79
Central Transdanubia together	10.3	10.3	75	78
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.1	4.3	80	83
Vás	2.5	2.5	79	82
Zala	2.9	2.9	78	81
Western Transdanubia together	9.5	9.7	79	82
Baranya	3.8	3.8	75	77
Somogy	3.2	3.2	80	82
Tolna	2.4	2.2	81	84
Southern Transdanubia together	9.4	9.2	78	81
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	6.5	74	77
Heves	3.2	3.1	79	81
Nógrád	2.2	2.0	76	79
Northern Hungary together	12.2	11.6	76	79
Hajdú-Bihar	5.2	5.2	72	75
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4.1	3.9	73	76
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.1	5.0	81	84
Northern Great Plain together	14.5	14.1	75	78
Bács-Kiskun	5.7	5.5	77	81
Békés	4.1	3.8	79	82
Csongrád	4.5	4.4	75	77
Southern Great Plain together	14.2	13.7	77	80
Country total	100.0	100.0	74	77

2.3 Data by type of locality

2.3.1 Changes in dwelling stock

County, capital		2001	2011	Dwelling stock in 2011 as a percentage of that in 2001
Budapest		820,977	903,221	110.0
Bács-Kiskun	towns	151,012	161,015	106.6
	villages	78,995	78,061	98.8
	Together	230,007	239,076	103.9
Baranya	towns	105,071	113,993	108.5
	villages	51,175	52,294	102.2
	Together	156,246	166,287	106.4
Békés	towns	120,557	123,544	102.5
	villages	44,367	43,021	97.0
	Together	164,924	166,565	101.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns	167,835	171,714	102.3
	villages	111,443	112,270	100.7
	Together	279,278	283,984	101.7
Csongrád	towns	135,765	146,221	107.7
	villages	46,132	46,876	101.6
	Together	181,897	193,097	106.2
Fejér	towns	98,361	106,631	108.4
	villages	61,803	67,721	109.6
	Together	160,164	174,352	108.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns	101,194	116,034	114.7
	villages	64,805	72,118	111.3
	Together	165,999	188,152	113.3
Hajdú-Bihar	towns	168,589	185,748	110.2
	villages	43,474	44,159	101.6
	Together	212,063	229,907	108.4
Heves	towns	58,690	62,687	106.8
	villages	70,858	72,342	102.1
	Together	129,548	135,029	104.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns	117,218	121,476	103.6
	villages	50,831	50,758	99.9
	Together	168,049	172,234	102.5
Komárom-Esztergom	towns	80,628	85,729	106.3
	villages	39,322	41,325	105.1
	Together	119,950	127,054	105.9
Nógrád	towns	37,958	38,259	100.8
	villages	50,084	50,871	101.6
	Together	88,042	89,130	101.2
Pest	towns	256,356	309,475	120.7
	villages	137,170	161,894	118.0
	Together	393,526	471,369	119.8
Somogy	towns	66,909	75,429	112.7
	villages	63,490	64,941	102.3
	Together	130,399	140,370	107.6
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns	111,517	120,899	108.4
	villages	96,321	97,089	100.8
	Together	207,838	217,988	104.9
Tolna	towns	53,576	55,610	103.8
	villages	42,570	42,282	99.3
	Together	96,146	97,892	101.8
Vas	towns	60,417	65,922	109.1
	villages	41,924	44,061	105.1
	Together	102,341	109,983	107.5
Veszprém	towns	86,186	93,594	108.6
	villages	53,854	56,638	105.2
	Together	140,040	150,232	107.3
Zala	towns	65,628	72,813	110.9
	villages	51,591	54,159	105.0
	Together	117,219	126,972	108.3
	Country total	4,064,653	4,382,894	107.8
	Within this:			
	towns without Budapest	2,043,467	2,226,793	109.0
	villages	1,200,209	1,252,880	104.4

2.3.2 Dwelling stock by floor space, 2011

County, capital		-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-	Total
		m ²						
Budapest		171,391	338,975	198,430	92,964	44,264	57,197	903,221
Bács-Kiskun	towns	11,485	37,681	38,446	36,879	20,786	15,738	161,015
	villages	1,655	8,848	18,111	24,366	15,448	9,633	78,061
	Together	13,140	46,529	56,557	61,245	36,234	25,371	239,076
Baranya	towns	12,291	44,380	22,786	14,730	9,166	10,640	113,993
	villages	1,349	5,348	10,869	14,370	10,997	9,361	52,294
	Together	13,640	49,728	33,655	29,100	20,163	20,001	166,287
Békés	towns	3,830	28,594	29,005	31,383	18,200	12,532	123,544
	villages	508	4,114	10,896	14,913	8,623	3,967	43,021
	Together	4,338	32,708	39,901	46,296	26,823	16,499	166,565
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns	20,144	61,415	33,366	23,428	18,374	14,987	171,714
	villages	2,878	14,174	25,568	31,009	24,690	13,951	112,270
	Together	23,022	75,589	58,934	54,437	43,064	28,938	283,984
Csongrád	towns	10,156	45,126	35,577	27,077	15,022	13,263	146,221
	villages	1,072	4,964	10,756	15,071	9,418	5,595	46,876
	Together	11,228	50,090	46,333	42,148	24,440	18,858	193,097
Fejér	towns	7,240	44,458	19,334	15,785	10,209	9,605	106,631
	villages	2,036	8,004	15,721	20,192	13,233	8,535	67,721
	Together	9,276	52,462	35,055	35,977	23,442	18,140	174,352
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns	8,936	42,642	23,070	17,859	11,909	11,618	116,034
	villages	736	3,855	10,700	22,306	19,918	14,603	72,118
	Together	9,672	46,497	33,770	40,165	31,827	26,221	188,152
Hajdú-Bihar	towns	16,277	51,049	46,813	36,861	20,212	14,536	185,748
	villages	1,193	6,129	12,099	13,385	7,998	3,355	44,159
	Together	17,470	57,178	58,912	50,246	28,210	17,891	229,907
Heves	towns	3,470	20,562	16,144	11,211	5,719	5,581	62,687
	villages	1,443	9,110	17,141	21,412	13,791	9,445	72,342
	Together	4,913	29,672	33,285	32,623	19,510	15,026	135,029
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns	6,273	32,852	32,758	29,153	12,557	7,883	121,476
	villages	1,102	7,109	15,857	16,308	7,222	3,160	50,758
	Together	7,375	39,961	48,615	45,461	19,779	11,043	172,234
Komárom-Esztergom	towns	6,821	38,917	14,796	11,045	7,272	6,878	85,729
	villages	1,374	5,217	7,746	11,451	8,984	6,553	41,325
	Together	8,195	44,134	22,542	22,496	16,256	13,431	127,054
Nógrád	towns	3,318	15,616	6,635	5,783	3,783	3,124	38,259
	villages	1,357	7,133	12,396	14,310	9,959	5,716	50,871
	Together	4,675	22,749	19,031	20,093	13,742	8,840	89,130
Pest	towns	16,491	62,323	74,193	69,616	40,349	46,503	309,475
	villages	6,965	21,389	34,000	42,892	28,227	28,421	161,894
	Together	23,456	83,712	108,193	112,508	68,576	74,924	471,369
Somogy	towns	4,945	22,787	15,419	13,807	8,980	9,491	75,429
	villages	1,800	8,698	15,824	17,803	11,700	9,116	64,941
	Together	6,745	31,485	31,243	31,610	20,680	18,607	140,370
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns	6,725	29,255	25,678	24,290	20,806	14,145	120,899
	villages	1,635	10,933	21,263	25,970	25,551	11,737	97,089
	Together	8,360	40,188	46,941	50,260	46,357	25,882	217,988
Tolna	towns	2,510	15,258	11,937	11,023	7,887	6,995	55,610
	villages	735	4,311	9,463	12,393	9,234	6,146	42,282
	Together	3,245	19,569	21,400	23,416	17,121	13,141	97,892
Vas	towns	4,511	22,252	14,350	10,412	6,896	7,501	65,922
	villages	558	4,330	10,017	13,396	8,694	7,066	44,061
	Together	5,069	26,582	24,367	23,808	15,590	14,567	109,983
Veszprém	towns	7,285	31,152	21,316	15,190	9,089	9,562	93,594
	villages	1,347	7,144	12,936	16,525	10,441	8,245	56,638
	Together	8,632	38,296	34,252	31,715	19,530	17,807	150,232
Zala	towns	4,488	25,576	17,441	11,252	6,614	7,442	72,813
	villages	1,176	6,716	12,532	15,367	9,907	8,461	54,159
	Together	5,664	32,292	29,973	26,619	16,521	15,903	126,972
Country total		359,506	1,158,396	981,389	873,187	552,129	458,287	4,382,894
Within this:								
	towns without Budapest	157,196	671,895	499,064	416,784	253,830	228,024	2,226,793
	villages	30,919	147,526	283,895	363,439	254,035	173,066	1,252,880

2.3.3 Distribution of dwelling stock by floor space, 2011

County, capital			-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-	(%)
			m ²						Total
Budapest			19.0	37.5	22.0	10.3	4.9	6.3	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	towns		7.1	23.4	23.9	22.9	12.9	9.8	100.0
	villages		2.1	11.3	23.2	31.2	19.8	12.3	100.0
		Together	5.5	19.5	23.7	25.6	15.2	10.6	100.0
Baranya	towns		10.8	38.9	20.0	12.9	8.0	9.3	100.0
	villages		2.6	10.2	20.8	27.5	21.0	17.9	100.0
		Together	8.2	29.9	20.2	17.5	12.1	12.0	100.0
Békés	towns		3.1	23.1	23.5	25.4	14.7	10.1	100.0
	villages		1.2	9.6	25.3	34.7	20.0	9.2	100.0
		Together	2.6	19.6	24.0	27.8	16.1	9.9	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns		11.7	35.8	19.4	13.6	10.7	8.7	100.0
	villages		2.6	12.6	22.8	27.6	22.0	12.4	100.0
		Together	8.1	26.6	20.8	19.2	15.2	10.2	100.0
Csongrád	towns		6.9	30.9	24.3	18.5	10.3	9.1	100.0
	villages		2.3	10.6	22.9	32.2	20.1	11.9	100.0
		Together	5.8	25.9	24.0	21.8	12.7	9.8	100.0
Fejér	towns		6.8	41.7	18.1	14.8	9.6	9.0	100.0
	villages		3.0	11.8	23.2	29.8	19.5	12.6	100.0
		Together	5.3	30.1	20.1	20.6	13.4	10.4	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns		7.7	36.7	19.9	15.4	10.3	10.0	100.0
	villages		1.0	5.3	14.8	30.9	27.6	20.2	100.0
		Together	5.1	24.7	17.9	21.3	16.9	13.9	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	towns		8.8	27.5	25.2	19.8	10.9	7.8	100.0
	villages		2.7	13.9	27.4	30.3	18.1	7.6	100.0
		Together	7.6	24.9	25.6	21.9	12.3	7.8	100.0
Heves	towns		5.5	32.8	25.8	17.9	9.1	8.9	100.0
	villages		2.0	12.6	23.7	29.6	19.1	13.1	100.0
		Together	3.6	22.0	24.7	24.2	14.4	11.1	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns		5.2	27.0	27.0	24.0	10.3	6.5	100.0
	villages		2.2	14.0	31.2	32.1	14.2	6.2	100.0
		Together	4.3	23.2	28.2	26.4	11.5	6.4	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	towns		8.0	45.4	17.3	12.9	8.5	8.0	100.0
	villages		3.3	12.6	18.7	27.7	21.7	15.9	100.0
		Together	6.5	34.7	17.7	17.7	12.8	10.6	100.0
Nógrád	towns		8.7	40.8	17.3	15.1	9.9	8.2	100.0
	villages		2.7	14.0	24.4	28.1	19.6	11.2	100.0
		Together	5.2	25.5	21.4	22.5	15.4	9.9	100.0
Pest	towns		5.3	20.1	24.0	22.5	13.0	15.0	100.0
	villages		4.3	13.2	21.0	26.5	17.4	17.6	100.0
		Together	5.0	17.8	23.0	23.9	14.5	15.9	100.0
Somogy	towns		6.6	30.2	20.4	18.3	11.9	12.6	100.0
	villages		2.8	13.4	24.4	27.4	18.0	14.0	100.0
		Together	4.8	22.4	22.3	22.5	14.7	13.3	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns		5.6	24.2	21.2	20.1	17.2	11.7	100.0
	villages		1.7	11.3	21.9	26.7	26.3	12.1	100.0
		Together	3.8	18.4	21.5	23.1	21.3	11.9	100.0
Tolna	towns		4.5	27.4	21.5	19.8	14.2	12.6	100.0
	villages		1.7	10.2	22.4	29.3	21.8	14.5	100.0
		Together	3.3	20.0	21.9	23.9	17.5	13.4	100.0
Vas	towns		6.8	33.8	21.8	15.8	10.5	11.4	100.0
	villages		1.3	9.8	22.7	30.4	19.7	16.0	100.0
		Together	4.6	24.2	22.2	21.6	14.2	13.2	100.0
Veszprém	towns		7.8	33.3	22.8	16.2	9.7	10.2	100.0
	villages		2.4	12.6	22.8	29.2	18.4	14.6	100.0
		Together	5.7	25.5	22.8	21.1	13.0	11.9	100.0
Zala	towns		6.2	35.1	24.0	15.5	9.1	10.2	100.0
	villages		2.2	12.4	23.1	28.4	18.3	15.6	100.0
		Together	4.5	25.4	23.6	21.0	13.0	12.5	100.0
		Country total	8.2	26.4	22.4	19.9	12.6	10.5	100.0
		Within this:							
		towns without Budapest	7.1	30.2	22.4	18.7	11.4	10.2	100.0
		villages	2.5	11.8	22.7	29.0	20.3	13.8	100.0

2.3.4 Regional distribution of dwelling stock, average floor space

County, capital		2001, %	2011, %	Average floor space, m ²	
				2001	2011
Budapest		20.2	20.6	63	64
Bács-Kiskun	towns	3.7	3.7	75	78
	villages	1.9	1.8	82	87
	Together	5.7	5.5	77	81
Baranya	towns	2.6	2.6	70	71
	villages	1.3	1.2	85	91
	Together	3.8	3.8	75	77
Békés	towns	3.0	2.8	78	81
	villages	1.1	1.0	82	85
	Together	4.1	3.8	79	82
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns	4.1	3.9	69	71
	villages	2.7	2.6	82	87
	Together	6.9	6.5	74	77
Csongrád	towns	3.3	3.3	73	74
	villages	1.1	1.1	82	87
	Together	4.5	4.4	75	77
Fejér	towns	2.4	2.4	70	72
	villages	1.5	1.5	81	87
	Together	3.9	4.0	74	78
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns	2.5	2.6	73	74
	villages	1.6	1.6	93	98
	Together	4.1	4.3	80	83
Hajdú-Bihar	towns	4.1	4.2	71	74
	villages	1.1	1.0	76	82
	Together	5.2	5.2	72	75
Heves	towns	1.4	1.4	74	75
	villages	1.7	1.7	83	87
	Together	3.2	3.1	79	81
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns	2.9	2.8	72	75
	villages	1.3	1.2	76	80
	Together	4.1	3.9	73	76
Komárom-Esztergom	towns	2.0	2.0	67	70
	villages	1.0	0.9	84	90
	Together	3.0	2.9	73	76
Nógrád	towns	0.9	0.9	69	71
	villages	1.2	1.2	82	85
	Together	2.2	2.0	76	79
Pest	towns	6.3	7.1	80	84
	villages	3.4	3.7	84	90
	Together	9.7	10.8	81	86
Somogy	towns	1.6	1.7	78	78
	villages	1.6	1.5	82	86
	Together	3.2	3.2	80	82
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns	2.7	2.8	78	81
	villages	2.4	2.2	84	88
	Together	5.1	5.0	81	84
Tolna	towns	1.3	1.3	79	81
	villages	1.0	1.0	84	89
	Together	2.4	2.2	81	84
Vas	towns	1.5	1.5	75	76
	villages	1.0	1.0	86	91
	Together	2.5	2.5	79	82
Veszprém	towns	2.1	2.1	72	74
	villages	1.3	1.3	83	88
	Together	3.4	3.4	77	79
Zala	towns	1.6	1.7	74	75
	villages	1.3	1.2	84	89
	Together	2.9	2.9	78	81
Country total		100.0	100.0	74	77
Within this:					
towns without Budapest		50.3	50.8	74	76
villages		29.5	28.6	83	88

3. Density standard

3.1 Regional and county data

3.1.1 Occupied dwellings and their occupants, density standard

Region, county, capital	Occupied dwellings	Occupants, thousand persons	Occupants per hundred occupied dwellings	
	2011		2001	
Budapest	785,795	1,688	215	232
Pest	429,144	1,203	280	293
Central Hungary together	1,214,939	2,892	238	252
Fejér	159,619	415	260	278
Komárom-Esztergom	117,056	300	256	273
Veszprém	133,935	344	257	277
Central Transdanubia together	410,610	1,059	258	276
Győr-Moson-Sopron	168,392	436	259	279
Vas	96,062	250	261	280
Zala	108,683	277	255	275
Western Transdanubia together	373,137	964	258	278
Baranya	148,871	375	252	272
Somogy	118,868	309	260	280
Tolna	88,391	226	256	270
Southern Transdanubia together	356,130	910	256	274
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	253,033	675	267	279
Heves	118,896	303	255	269
Nógrád	77,468	200	258	270
Northern Hungary together	449,397	1,178	262	275
Hajdú-Bihar	206,017	532	258	275
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	151,577	381	251	266
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	195,176	548	281	296
Northern Great Plain together	552,770	1,461	264	280
Bács-Kiskun	206,787	509	246	261
Békés	146,553	351	240	256
Csongrád	167,767	405	241	258
Southern Great Plain together	521,107	1,265	243	258
Country total	3,878,090	9,730	251	267

3.2 Data by type of locality

3.2.1 Occupied dwellings and their occupants, density standard

County, capital			Occupied dwellings	Occupants, thousand persons	Occupants per hundred occupied dwellings	
					2011	2001
Budapest			785,795	1,688	215	232
Bács-Kiskun	towns		141,154	344	244	260
	villages		65,633	165	252	263
		Together	206,787	509	246	261
Baranya	towns		102,751	245	238	260
	villages		46,120	130	282	299
		Together	148,871	375	252	272
Békés	towns		109,913	263	239	257
	villages		36,640	88	241	254
		Together	146,553	351	240	256
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	towns		156,098	391	250	268
	villages		96,935	284	293	296
		Together	253,033	675	267	279
Csongrád	towns		128,899	304	235	253
	villages		38,868	101	260	271
		Together	167,767	405	241	258
Fejér	towns		98,025	242	247	268
	villages		61,594	174	282	295
		Together	159,619	415	260	278
Győr-Moson-Sopron	towns		104,671	256	245	267
	villages		63,721	180	283	298
		Together	168,392	436	259	279
Hajdú-Bihar	towns		166,939	425	255	274
	villages		39,078	107	274	277
		Together	206,017	532	258	275
Heves	towns		55,862	136	243	264
	villages		63,034	168	266	273
		Together	118,896	303	255	269
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	towns		108,500	268	247	264
	villages		43,077	113	262	270
		Together	151,577	381	251	266
Komárom-Esztergom	towns		79,348	195	246	265
	villages		37,708	105	277	289
		Together	117,056	300	256	273
Nógrád	towns		34,342	83	241	259
	villages		43,126	117	272	278
		Together	77,468	200	258	270
Pest	towns		283,415	787	278	291
	villages		145,729	417	286	295
		Together	429,144	1,203	280	293
Somogy	towns		65,343	162	247	270
	villages		53,525	148	276	291
		Together	118,868	309	260	280
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	towns		109,447	295	269	291
	villages		85,729	253	295	302
		Together	195,176	548	281	296
Tolna	towns		51,088	126	247	265
	villages		37,303	100	267	278
		Together	88,391	226	256	270
Vas	towns		60,000	151	251	275
	villages		36,062	100	277	289
		Together	96,062	250	261	280
Veszprém	towns		85,166	211	248	270
	villages		48,769	134	274	288
		Together	133,935	344	257	277
Zala	towns		64,369	155	241	266
	villages		44,314	121	274	287
		Together	108,683	277	255	275
		Country total	3,878,090	9,730	251	267
	Within this:					
	towns without Budapest		2,005,330	5,038	251	270
	villages		1,086,965	3,004	276	286