

Vital events, 2015

Contents

Summary	1
Natural and actual increase, decrease	2
Births	2
Induced abortions, foetal deaths	4
Marriages	4
Divorces	5
Deaths	6
Internal migration	8
International migration	8

Summary

On 1 January 2016, the number of the population was 9 million 823 thousand in Hungary, 32.6 thousand fewer than a year earlier. In 2015, both favourable and unfavourable trends occurred in the major demographic processes. The number of live births slightly increased, significantly more marriages were registered, the number of induced abortions decreased and infant mortality rate fell to a historic low. At the same time, a sudden and considerable growth occurred in the number of deaths, and, unlike the trend of the previous years, the number of divorces increased. The positive balance of international migration fell by nearly half compared to the previous year. According to preliminary data, in 2015, 91,700 children were born, 131,600 people deceased and the positive net international migration was 7,300 persons.

Table 1

Main vital events

Vital event	1990	2010	2014	2015 ⁺	2015 ⁺ /2014 2014=100.0
Live birth	125 679	90 335	91 510	91 700	100.2
Death	145 660	130 456	126 308	131 600	104.2
Infant death	1 863	481	421	380	90.3
Marriage	66 405	35 520	38 780	45 900	118.4
Divorce	24 888	23 873	19 576	20 600	105.2
Induced abortion	90 394	40 449	32 663	31 200	95.5
Natural decrease	-19 981	-40 121	-34 798	-39 900	114.7
Actual decrease	-1 670	-28 602	-21 794	-32 600	149.6

+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Following the historic low of about 88 thousand births in 2011, the number of births was 91,510 in 2014, 3.2 per cent and more than 2,800 infants higher than in the previous year. In 2015, the growth rate decreased sharply, and the number of births grew only by 0.2 per cent or less than 200 children. Nevertheless, the 91,700 new-born infants represented the highest number of births in the last six years.

The number of deaths has been continuously more than 130 thousand for a long time, while in the last few years it was below this level despite the fluctuations. In 2014, the number of deaths was 126,308, which, despite the ageing of the population, was the lowest number of deaths in the past four decades. In 2015, the number of deaths increased significantly, so it exceeded again 130 thousand, which meant an increase of 4.2 per cent or nearly 5,300 compared to the previous year.

The downward trend of infant deaths stopped in 2013, since, from the level below five per mille in the previous years, it rose again above this. In the following two years, however, in addition to the increase in the number of births, the number of deaths under one year of age decreased, thus, infant mortality rate fell to 4.1 per mille in 2015, which was the lowest level observed so far.

The decreasing trend of marriages stopped in the past years, and a slow but continuous increase started. The number of marriages fluctuated on a low level, or rather stagnated after the turn of the millennium, but it considerably fell (by one fifth) between 2006 and 2010. Then, an increasing trend began, which took a new turn in 2015, as the earlier slow increase was followed by a dynamic growth. In 2015, 45,900 marriages were registered, 18.4 per cent and 7,120 couples more than in the previous year and the highest number in the last nearly one decade and a half.

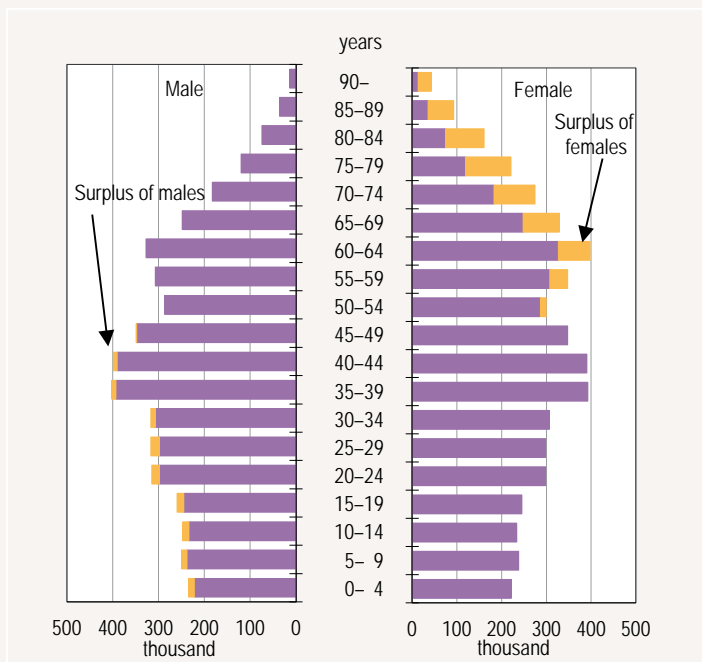
The annual number of divorces was around 24–25 thousand in the decade after the turn of the millennium; then, it showed a definitely decreasing trend. In 2014, for the first time in fifty years, the number of divorces fell below 20 thousand and the number of marriages dissolved by courts was 19,576. The number of divorces increased to 20,600 in 2015, which meant a 5.2 per cent or numerically about one thousand growth compared to the previous year.

The slight increase in the number of births and the considerable rise in the number of deaths has accelerated the pace of natural decrease. Due to the negative balance of births and deaths, natural decrease was 39,900 in 2015, nearly 15 per cent and about 5,100 higher than in 2014. The positive balance of international migration could only moderate the decline in the number of the population resulting from natural decrease, but could not stop it.

The changes in the structure of the population by age having been experienced for a long time continued. The ageing process of the population accelerated. The number and rate of people aged 60 years and over exceeded those of the 0–14 year-old child-age population in 1992 for the first time, but since 2005, even the number of people aged 65 years and over has been higher than that of child-age population. On 1st January 2016, the number of 65 year-old and older people per hundred children was 126.

Population by sex and age groups, 1 January 2016⁺

Figure 1



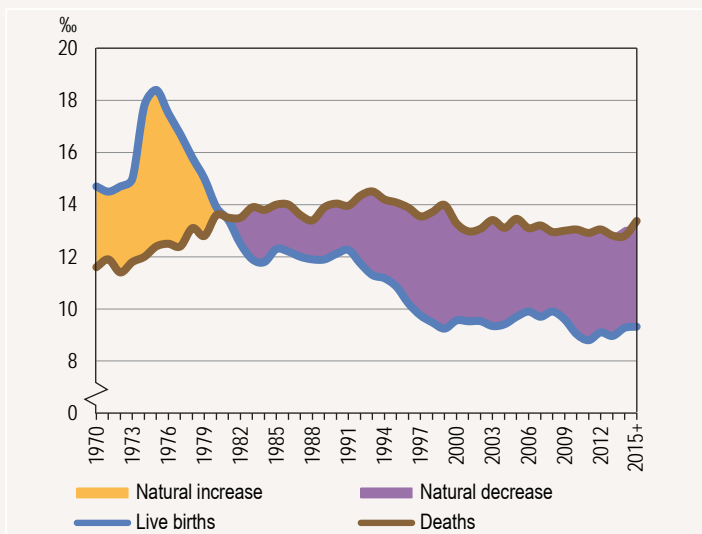
⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Natural and actual increase, decrease

The number of the population was 9,823 thousand on 1st January 2016 based on the further calculated 2011 census data. Although at a varying pace, natural decrease has been continuous for thirty-five years. The greatest natural decrease was recorded in 1999, when, over one year, the population decline was more than 48.6 thousand due to the negative balance of live births and deaths. In the last ten years, 2011 was the least favourable year with a population decline of more than 40.7 thousand. The value in 2015 was not much lower than that, when the population number fell by 39.9 thousand as the difference between the two major vital events. However, the actual decrease in the number of the population was somewhat moderated by the positive net international migration. In 2015, the immigration surplus was estimated at 7,300 persons, thus, on the whole, 32.6 thousand fewer people lived in Hungary on 1st January 2016 than a year earlier.

Figure 2

Natural demographic processes



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

The number of deaths was higher than that of births in every region and county of Hungary. However, the extent of natural decrease was different by regions. Natural decrease per thousand inhabitants was the highest in Southern Great Plain and Southern Transdanubia, while it was the lowest in Central Hungary and Northern Great Plain. In respect of counties, the rate of natural decrease is considerably higher than the national average in Békés, Zala, Nógrád and Somogy counties due to the below average birth rates and above average death rates. At the same time, mainly due to the younger age structure than the national average, birth rates are relatively high and death rates are relatively low, and, consequently natural decrease is the lowest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Pest counties.

In 2015, there were three counties in the country where, despite natural decrease, the number of the population actually grew due to the combined effect of internal and international migration. These were: Pest, Győr-Moson-Sopron and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties. Among them, both internal and international migration showed a positive balance in Pest and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties, while in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, the extremely high positive balance of international migration compensated the population decline resulting from natural decrease and internal migration, thus, the actual population number slightly increased numerically. Compared to the previous year, the population number of the capital decreased, since the positive balance of internal and international migration was not enough to offset the population loss resulting from natural decrease.

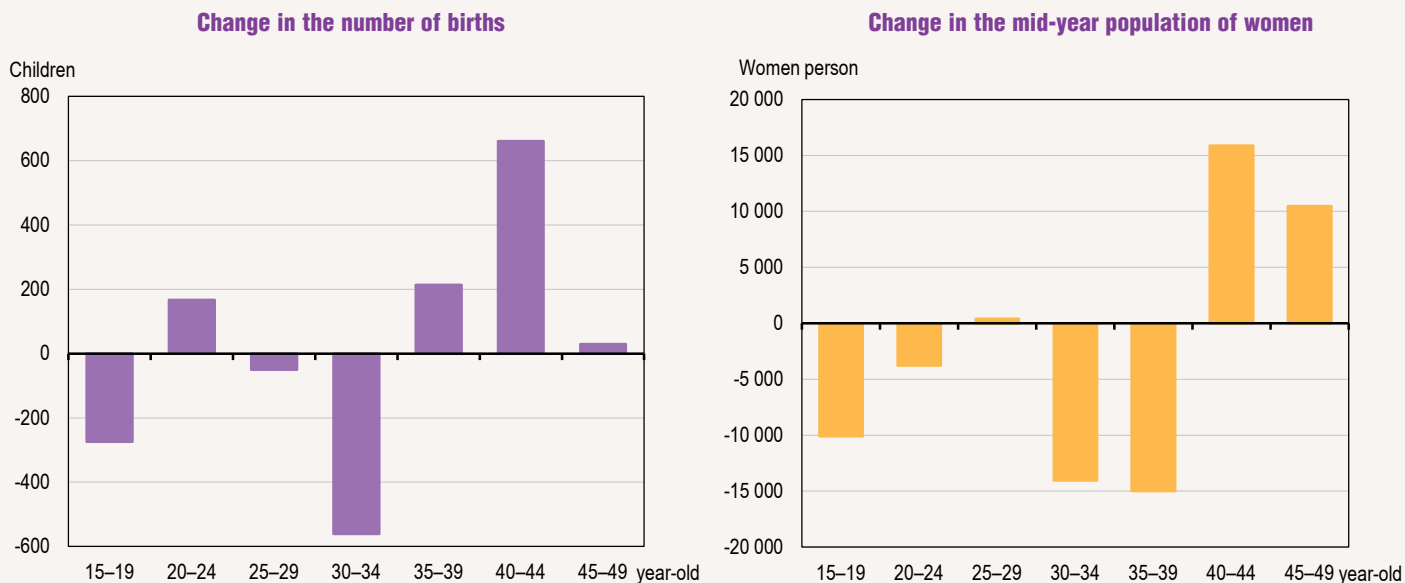
Births

The number of births fell below hundred thousand in 1998 for the first time, and it was on a basically low level around 95-100 thousand with some fluctuations in the decade after the turn of the millennium. After another considerable decrease had occurred in 2010, the number of births was not even 90 thousand in 2011. The 88,049 live births registered that year was the lowest number in the 140 years' history of vital statistics in Hungary. Then, a slow increase started as a result of which, the number of births was 91,510 in 2014, 3.2 per cent and 2,821 children more than in the previous year. The first five months of 2015 showed a promising picture, as the number of births was on average 3.2 per cent or nearly 1,200 infants more than in the previous year. However, this surplus has gradually melted away, as in the remaining months of the year, 1.7 per cent or about 1,000 fewer children were born on the whole than a year earlier. All in all, 91,700 children were born in 2015, only 0.2 per cent or 190 more than in the previous year.

The various age groups of women in childbearing age contributed differently to this increase. 35 year-old or older women gave birth to 900 more children than in the previous year, however, women under 20 years of age and, especially those between 30-34 years gave birth to fewer children than a year earlier (by 270 and 560, respectively). The picture is more nuanced if we examine the change in the number of women in childbearing age as well. The slight increase in the number of births in 2015 took place in parallel with the decrease in the number of women of childbearing age. Compared to the previous year, the midyear number of women aged 15-49 years fell by 16.2 thousand. The decrease affected very differently the various age groups. The number of women younger than 40 years decreased more or less in each age group, and their overall number was 42.5 thousand fewer than in the previous year. At the same time, the number of women aged 40-49 years increased by 26.4 thousand. This means that not only the age structure of the total population but also that of women of childbearing age is gradually 'ageing'. Due to the basically low and decreasing number of births in the past two decades, the number of women entering childbearing age (aged 15-19 years) fell by more than 10 thousand, and that of 20-24 year-old women decreased by about 3.8 thousand. The most significant decline of about 29 thousand, however, occurred among women in their 30s and among them, the decrease was the largest, nearly 15 thousand, in the age group 35-39. This was primarily due to the large difference between the number of the generation entering this age group (born in 1980) and that of the generation leaving that (born in 1975).

Figure 3

Change in the number of births and in the number of childbearing-aged women by age groups of women compared to the previous year in 2015+



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data:

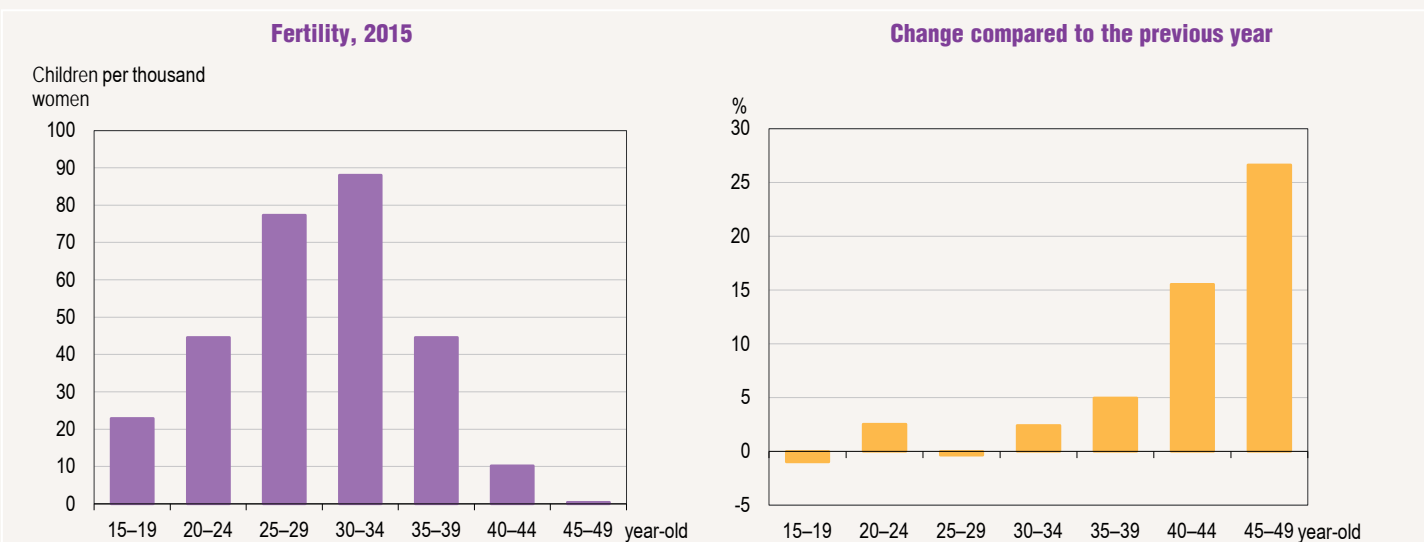
If the number of births is increasing along with a decrease in the number of women of childbearing age, this is definitely due to the increase in the frequency of childbearing or, in other words, fertility. Although the number of potential mothers is lower, they give birth to more children than earlier. The change in the fertility in 2015 shows very remarkable characteristics by the age groups of women. The increase in fertility was the most significant among women aged 40 years and older. As, in addition to the growth in their headcount, their fertility increased as well, most of the surplus of births came from this age group. This applies first of all to women in their early 40s. It should be noted here that the fertility level of women over 40 years of age is very low compared to the other age groups, so the change is much more spectacular in their case. In case of women aged 40–44 years, this means that thousand women gave birth to 10 children in 2015 as opposed to 9 children in 2014. However, the significant increase in the fertility of 45 year-old or older women hardly resulted in a surplus in the number of children.

The fertility of women in their 30s increased as well, but their number considerably decreased compared to the previous year. The number of children born to women aged 30–34 years fell despite the increase of their fertility, which means that the effect of the decrease in their headcount could not be offset by their higher fertility, which resulted in the decreasing number of children. The opposite is true for the age group 35–39, where the considerable fall in the headcount could be compensated by 5.0 per cent rise of fertility, which resulted in an about two hundred surplus of births. The situation is similar among the 20–24 year-old women as well.

An important factor of the annual number of births is the proportion of births within and outside marriage. The proportion of births outside marriage continuously increased in the decade following the turn of the millennium, then, after a short break, it began to rapidly grow again, and reached 47.8 per cent in 2015, which was the highest proportion measured so far. The reason for this is the dynamic increase in the number of cohabiting partnerships and the fact that couples living in such partnership

Fertility level in 2015 and its change by age groups of women+

Figure 4



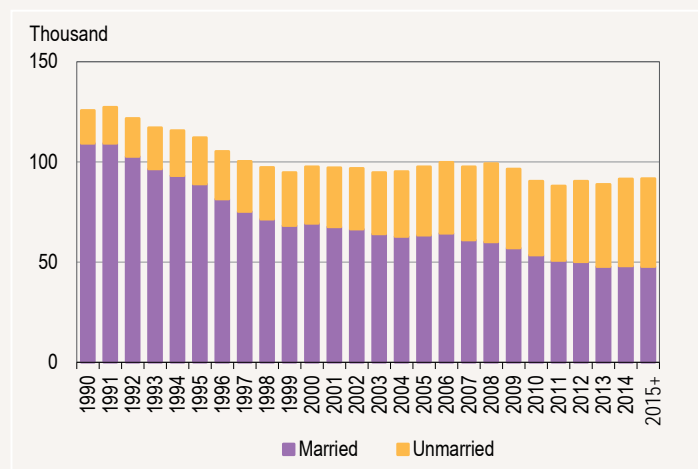
+ Preliminary, partly estimated data:

feel more courageous to have children. According to the 2011 census data, the number of families based on cohabiting partnership became one and a half times larger over ten years, it increased more than 3.5-fold compared to 1990, and 28 per cent of women of childbearing age living in partnership lived in such a cohabiting partnership.

Compared to the previous year, the number of children born outside marriage grew by 0.8 per cent in 2015, which represented 352 more children. In other words, the slight increase in the number of births came entirely from births outside marriage, while the number of children born within marriage fell by 0.3 per cent or 162. Taking into account the differences by the age of the mother, the number of births outside marriage rose in each age group of women older than 35 years, while the number of children born within marriage dropped mostly in the age group 25–34.

Figure 5

Live births by marital status of mother



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data

At the fertility level of 2015, hundred women would give birth to 144 children during their lifetime, 3 more than one year earlier. Thus, total fertility rate per hundred women increased from 141 last year to 144 in 2015. This means a 2.1 per cent growth in fertility as opposed to the 0.2 per cent increase in the number of births. The difference is due to the fact that the increasing fertility comes from fewer women of childbearing age, which, in this case, was 'only' enough for a 0.2 per cent rise in the number of births. In other words, the increasing fertility managed to offset the decline in the number of women of childbearing age, but only resulted in a slight rise in the number of births. It is worth mentioning that at the fertility level of 2014 by age, the number of births would not have even reached 90 thousand in 2015 and about 2,300 fewer children would have been born than the actual number of births. The fertility level of 2015 was still far below the average of 210 children necessary for simple reproduction. The gross reproduction rate was 0.699, i.e. at the fertility level of 2015, thousand women would give birth to 699 daughters during their lifetime, and thus, the number of the children generations going to grow up would be 30 per cent lower than the number of the parents' generations.

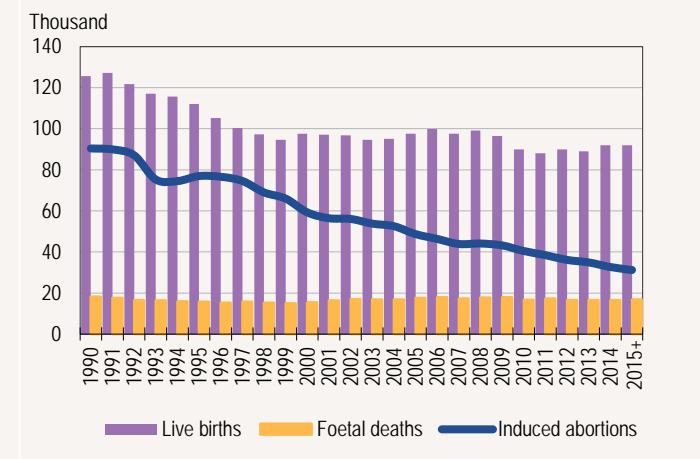
Induced abortions, foetal deaths

The decreasing trend in induced abortions having been observed for a long time stopped in 2008, but then it continued in the past years. The number of interventions was 31.2 thousand in 2015, nearly 1,500 and 4.5 per cent fewer than in the previous year. The number of abortions per thousand women in childbearing age was 13.6 as opposed to the 14.1 a year earlier. Although to different degrees, but the decreasing trend could be observed in each age group of women. The rate of improvement was higher and higher by the increase in age. Among teenagers, the frequency of abortions only slightly decreased and it was the same extent as the value two years earlier. Teenagers represent potential mothers of the

future, so, induced abortion may have a particular risk among them, as often their first pregnancy is interrupted by abortion or they undertake the surgical intervention without having a child. Among women in their 20s, the decline in the frequency of induced abortions was also below the average. The improvement was the largest among the 35 year-old and older women, which may be connected with the more frequent childbearing among women of this age. In terms of the age profile of abortions, induced abortions were the most frequent among women in their 20s in 2015 as well, among them, the number of abortions per thousand women was 21–23. The number of induced abortions fell, while that of births increased year on year, as a result of which, the number of abortions per hundred live births was 34 in 2015, as opposed to nearly 36 interventions in 2014.

Figure 6

Obstetrical events



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data

Besides induced abortions, the number of foetal deaths, i.e. the total number of spontaneous abortions and stillbirths has slightly increased. The estimated number of 16.8 thousand foetal deaths represented a 2.1 per cent increase compared to the previous year. As the number of births increased at a lower rate than that, the number of foetal deaths per hundred live births also grew (from 18.0 to 18.3) year on year. The reduction of foetal deaths may represent a potential reserve for the increase in the number of births, because in the vast majority of cases, desired conceptions are concerned, since otherwise, unwanted pregnancies would be intentionally interrupted. In case of foetal deaths, the foetus is lost despite the will of the mother, and the desired child cannot be born.

The number of induced abortions decreased more than that of foetal deaths increased, so, on the whole, both the number of foetal losses (induced abortions and foetal deaths together) and their rate per hundred live births decreased. In 2015, the number of foetal losses per hundred live births was 52.3 as opposed to 53.7 in the previous year. This is still a high value, because it means that there is one foetal loss for every two live births.

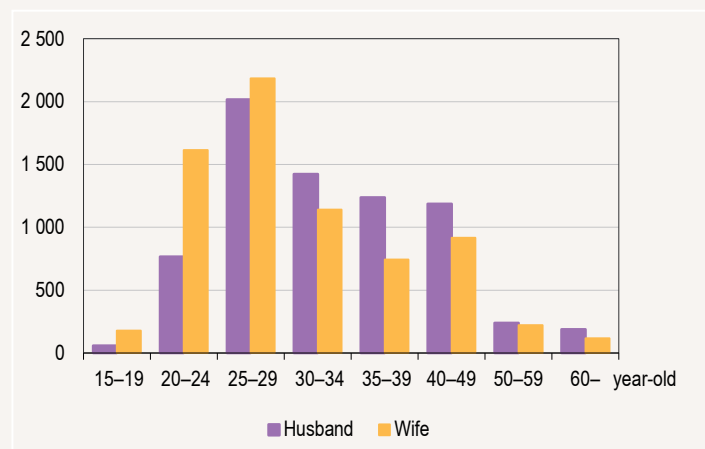
Marriages

The decreasing trend of marriages having lasted for a long time stopped in the past few years and turned first to a slow and then, last year to a dynamic increase. In the years after the turn of the millennium, the registered annual 44–46 thousand marriages did not even reach half of the annual 90–100 thousand marriages in the 1970s. In the 1970s, a large number of the generations born in the Ratkó era got married, while after the turn of the millennium, the similarly large number of their children entered the age of marriage. Despite this, the number of marriages continued to decrease and the 35.5 thousand marriages in 2010 reached a local nadir, which was one of the lowest levels in the history of vital statistics so far. There was a slight increase from this low in the last five years. The number of 45.9 thousand marriages in 2015 was 18.4 per cent and 7,120 couples more than in the

previous year and more than 29 per cent and 10.4 thousand couples more than in 2010. The number of marriages increased in each age group of men and women. 53 per cent of the surplus of marriages come from women in their 20s, but there was an above average increase in the number of marriages of women aged 40–49 as well. Among men, 82 per cent of the surplus in marriages occurred in the age group 25–49, but there was a significant increase among men under 25 years of age as well. The above average increase in the number of marriages of men under 25 years and teenager women did not result in a considerable surplus of marriages, because the number of those entering into marriage at this age is relatively low. It deserves also attention that in case of about 79 per cent of the surplus in marriages, both parties entered into marriage for the first time. The former marital status of 85 per cent of brides and 88 per cent of grooms was single, that is they entered into marriage for the first time in their lives.

Figure 7

Surplus of marriages compared to the previous year by the age group of husband and wife, 2015⁺



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data

The intensity of marriages is measured by the number of marriages per thousand single women/men of corresponding age. The value of this indicator is not only influenced by the number of people of corresponding age but, within them, also the proportion of singles, i.e. of those who may potentially enter into marriage. The upward trend can be observed in each age group of women and men as well. In 2015, the distribution of marriages by age groups did not change, marriage continued to be the most frequent

among women in the second half of their 20s and men at the beginning of their 30s. However, it deserves attention that the increase in the willingness to marry was above average among younger, 20–24 year-old women and 25–29 year-old men. Those belonging to both age groups are younger than the gender specific average age at marriage, thus, this may be the first sign that the further postponement of average age at first marriage decelerates or possibly stops. However, willingness of young people to marry is although increasing, but is still low compared to the years following the turn of the millennium. In 2015, out of thousand unmarried teenage women 4 entered into marriage, which was less than half of the value in 2001, while among 20–24 year-old men, the intensity of marriages fell to almost one third over the same period. The average age at marriage was 36.4 years among men and 33.3 years among women in 2015.

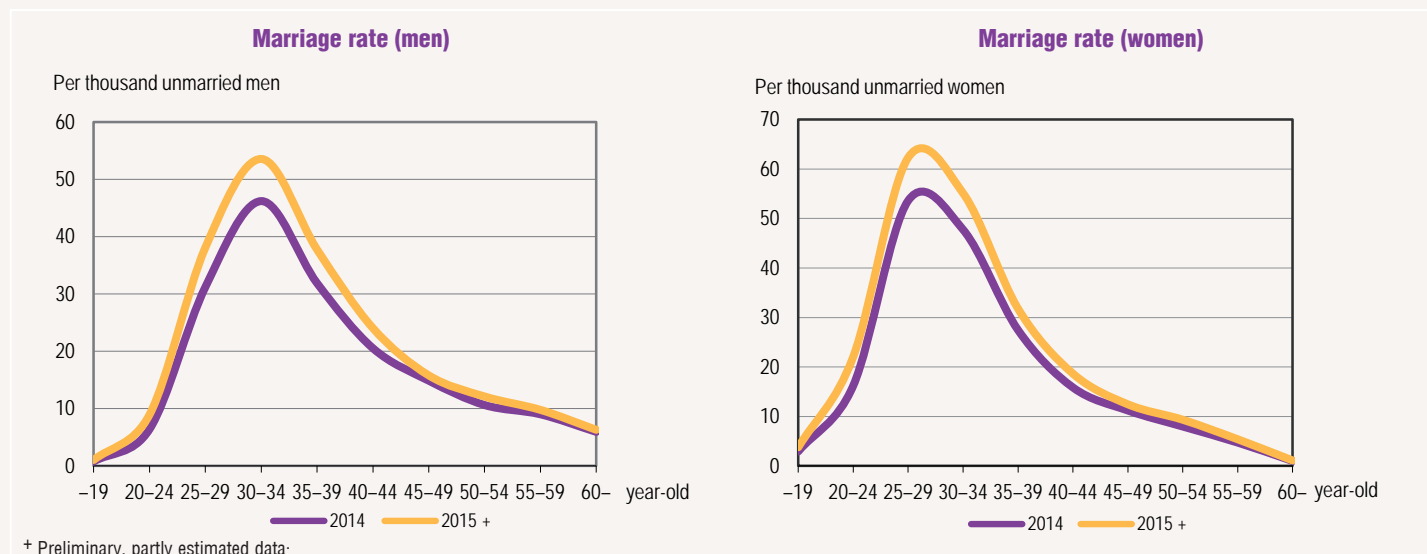
On 1st July 2009, a new category of marital status, namely the registered partnership was introduced.¹ In the second half of 2009, the number of registered partnerships was 67, while it was 80 in 2010, the first whole year. Until 2013, this number was decreasing year by year, and the number of such partnerships registered by the registrars that year was only 30 couples, less than half of the one registered three years earlier. In the last two years, the number of registered partnerships showed again an upward trend: in 2014 42 and in 2015 65 partnerships (36 male and 29 female couples) were registered. Although male couples are still in majority, the number of registered partnerships of female couples more than doubled in 2015 compared to the previous year. In nearly half of the cases, the couples were inhabitants of Budapest or Pest county. The average age of men entering into registered partnership was 38.6 years, while that of women was 34.5 years. The average age difference was 9.8 years among male and lower, 6.1 years among female partners.

Divorces

Compared to the number of divorces, which stagnated on a high level in the past decade and increased between 2004 and 2008, the number of dissolved marriages fell by 18 per cent between 2010 and 2014. By contrast, the number of divorces increased again in 2015. The number of marriages dissolved by courts was 20.6 thousand, 5.2 per cent (numerically more than 1,000) more than in the previous year, but it was still lower than the level measured three years earlier and in the preceding decades. The relationship between the rising number of divorces and the increasing number of marriages in the past years is not known yet; this can be revealed only by the analysis of the frequency of divorces by the duration of marriages. The surplus in divorces was not characteristic of each age

Figure 8

Marriages by age groups of men and women



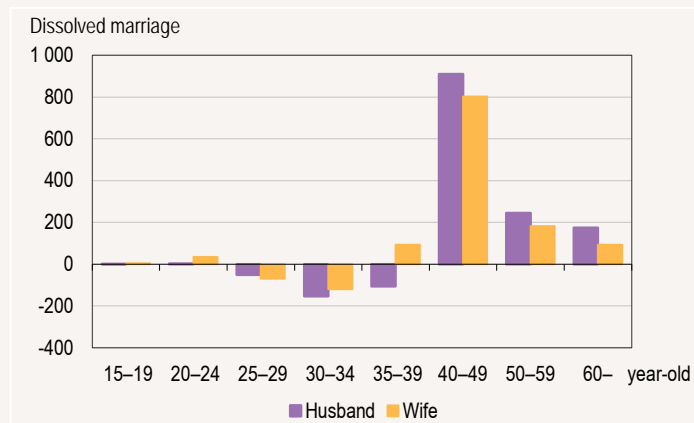
⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data

¹On 1st July 2009, the Act XXIX of 2009 on Registered Partnerships and Related Legislation, which regulates the establishment and termination of same-sex partnerships, entered into force.

group: the vast majority of the surplus did not occur among young people but among couples in their 40s, and the number of divorces increased over 50 years of age, presumably after longer marriages as well.

Figure 9

Change in the number of divorces compared to the previous year by the age groups of spouses, 2015⁺



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

The frequency of divorces by age shows the number of divorces declared by court per thousand married women and men of corresponding age. In this respect, divorces continued to be the most frequent among married women in their 20s, which means, taking into account the average age at marriage, that marriages are most often dissolved after a relatively short duration. In case of men, divorces are the most frequent among those aged 30, which is due to the older age of men at the time of entering into marriage and the age difference between the spouses. Regarding the dynamics of divorce rates, the picture is slightly different. In 2015, the largest increase, much larger than the average, was observed among middle-aged and older married couples. The frequency of divorces increased by 12–13 per cent among 45 year-old and older married men and by 9–17 per cent among women in their 40s compared to the previous year. It is difficult to judge the spectacular rise in the number of divorces among teenagers and the decreasing frequency of divorces among men at their early 20s, since the rate of people living in marriage is very low at these ages, so the number of divorces is relatively low as well, and its annual fluctuation may significantly affect the value of the indicator.

The number of those living in marriage is increasing due to new marriages, but decreasing due to divorces and widowhood. The balance of marriages compares the number of new and ceased marriages. If the number of new marriages is higher than that of ceased ones, the balance is positive, otherwise it is negative. The balance of marriages has been continuously negative for nearly four decades, i.e. more marriages end due to divorce or widowhood than the number of marriages. Not even the growing number of marriages in the recent years could change this. In 2015, 65,650 marriages ceased, more than two thirds of them due to widowhood and only 45,900 new marriages were recorded. In 2015, the number of ceased marriages per hundred marriages was 143, which was the most favourable figure in the past nearly two decades.

Table 2

Marriages and ceased marriages

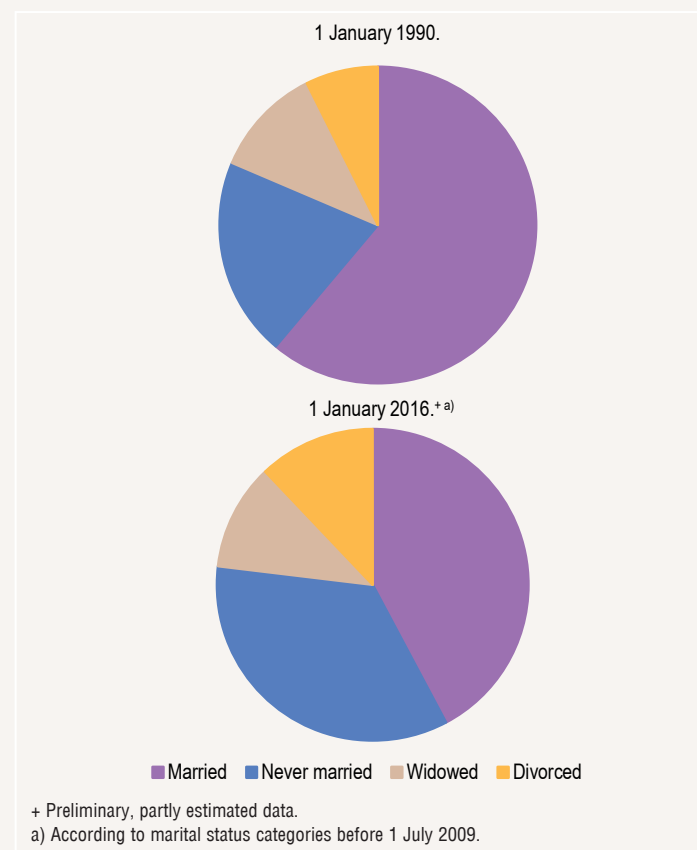
Denomination	1990	2000	2014	2015 ⁺
Marriages	66 405	48 110	38 780	45 900
Ceased marriages	89 817	79 685	63 710	65 650
due to death	64 929	55 698	44 134	45 050
due to divorce	24 888	23 987	19 576	20 600
Ceased marriages per 100 marriages	135	166	164	143

+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

The long-lasting negative balance of marriages considerably changed the composition of the population by marital status. Since 1990, the proportion of people living in marriage has significantly fallen from 61.2 per cent to 42.2 per cent and, in parallel with this, the proportion of singles has grown from 20.3 per cent to 34.7 per cent and that of divorced people from 7.4 per cent to 12.1 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of widowed persons did not basically change and fluctuated between 11 and 12 per cent in the past twenty years. In the population aged 15 years and over, the dominance of those living in marriage stopped in 2004 for the first time, and since that time, the dominance of unmarried persons has become more and more evident. There are significant differences between men and women: the proportion of married persons is the highest among both genders, the proportion of singles is much lower among women than among men, and among women, the proportion of widows is 4.7 times and that of divorcees is 1.3 times as high as among 'the stronger sex'. The differences mainly result from the different mortality and age structure of men and women, as well as from their different habits and chances in marrying and remarrying.

Figure 10

15 year-old and older population by marital status



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

a) According to marital status categories before 1 July 2009.

Deaths

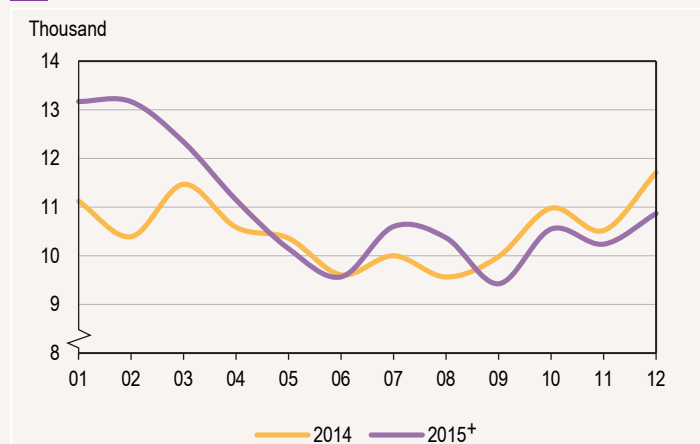
The number of deaths has been showing a basically decreasing trend with some fluctuations since the beginning of the 1990s. The more than 150 thousand deaths in 1993 was the highest value after long decades. The decrease started from this level frequently broken by years of stagnation or smaller increase. The year 2011 meant a turn in this respect, since the number of deaths fell below 130 thousand that year after a long time and remained below this level until 2014. In 2015, there was a negative turn in the basically declining trend of mortality: the number of deaths was 131,600, 4.2 per cent and nearly 5,300 persons more than in the previous year. By this, the critical 130 thousand deaths was again exceeded and mortality increased to the highest level in the past seven years.

The number of deaths changed unevenly during the year. In the first two months of the year, 22 per cent or nearly 4,800 more people died,

which was 91 per cent of the total surplus during the year. Although to a lesser extent, the increasing trend continued in March and April as well, thus, in the first four months of the year, the number of deaths was 14 per cent or about 6,250 persons higher than a year earlier. This was higher than the total death surplus of the year, which means that in the remaining months, the trend of mortality showed a basically decreasing trend with varying intensity. Especially the data of the last four months of the year were favourable, when, on the whole, more than 2,000 fewer persons died than in the same period of the previous year.

Figure 11

Number of deaths by months

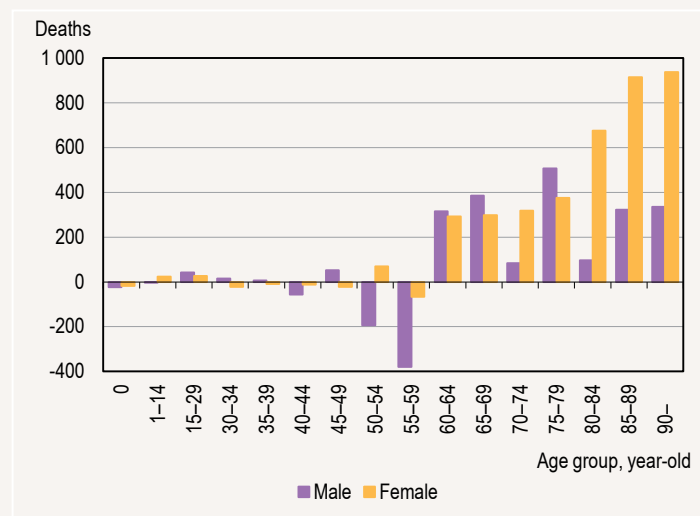


+ Preliminary, partly estimated data:

Excess mortality affected people of different age and gender to varying degrees. Excess mortality was above average (5.5 per cent and 5,860 persons) among people aged 60 years and over, while the number of deaths diminished on the whole year on year in case of people under 60 years of age. There are considerable differences between men and women, as 71.5 per cent of the total excess mortality occurred among women. This is basically due to two reasons: on the one hand, the number and rate of the elderly is much higher among women (this means of course higher number of deaths) and, on the other hand, death rates compared to the previous year, i.e. the extent of mortality increased more among elderly women than among men of similar age.

Figure 12

Change in the number of deaths compared to the previous year by age groups of males and females, 2015+



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data:

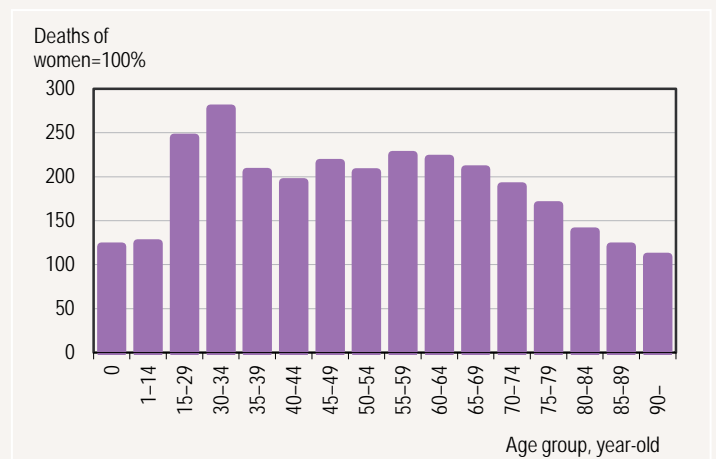
In 2015, the number of deaths per thousand inhabitants was 13.4, 13.5 in case of men and 13.2 in case of women. Crude death rate increased by

0.3 per mille point year on year among men, while it grew more significantly, by 0.8 per mille point among women. The change in the rate of deaths by age was different in case of the two genders. Among 15–39 year-old men, mortality increased by 5–10 per cent, but, due to the low mortality in this age group, this resulted only in a surplus of 64 deaths. Among 40–59 year-old middle-aged men, mortality decreased in each age group and, on the whole, the number of deaths fell by nearly 570 on year among them. In the age group over 60 years, mortality increased except for the age group 70–74, and this resulted in a considerable excess in the number of deaths of more than 2,000. Among women, the situation is different in so far that the increase in mortality appears already from the age of 50, and, in most age groups, the degree of the increase is also higher than in case of men of similar age. As a result of this, the surplus of number of deaths was about 3,800 persons among women over 50 years of age compared to the previous year. In the age groups of women under 50 years, mortality increased or decreased to varying degrees, but, on the whole, it did not result in a surplus in the number of deaths.

Mortality indicators of men continued to be much more unfavourable than those of women of same age, thus, the mortality surplus of men remained unchanged. The difference is the most considerable in the ages between 15 and 69 years, when the mortality of men is nearly or more than twice as high as that of women in each age group.

Figure 13

Death surplus of men by age groups, 2015+



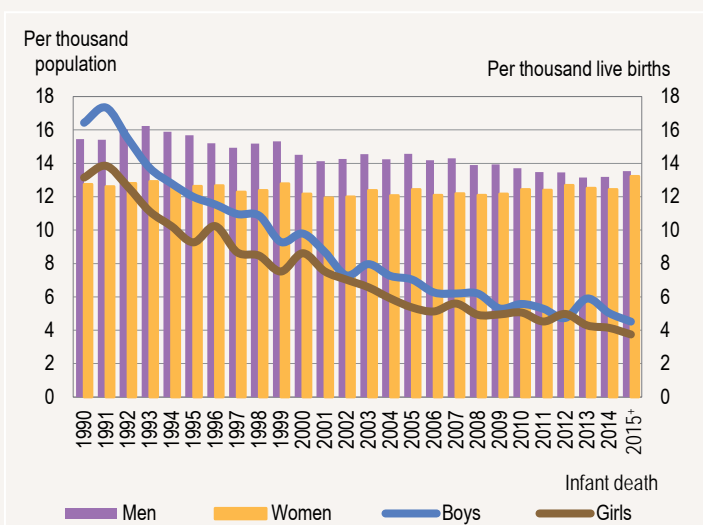
+ Preliminary, partly estimated data:

Infant mortality in itself does not represent a significant role in the total number of deaths, but it is yet an indicator of great importance. It is an important, internationally recognized indicator of the state of development of the health care system, the level of prenatal and neonatal care in a country. On the other hand, infant mortality has a key role in the development of average life expectancy at birth, because the mortality probability under one year of age is extremely high compared to the mortality probability at later ages. According to the life table of 2014, the mortality probability of infant boys was about the same order of magnitude as that of 47 year-old men, while the mortality probability of infant girls was similar to that of 51 year-old women.

As a result of the general improvement in infant deaths, infant mortality fell below 5 per mille in 2011 for the first time, and it remained below this level in 2012 as well. The improving trend stopped in 2013, and infant mortality rose above 5 per mille. In the following two years, a favourable turn occurred again, as a result of which, out of ten thousand newborns 41 (4.1 out of one thousand) died before one year of age, which was the lowest ever recorded rate in the history of official vital statistics in Hungary. The decrease could be observed among both genders and its extent was also nearly the same, about 10 per cent. Both the infant death rate of 4.5 per mille for boys and 3.7 per mille for girls were historically the lowest values.

Death and infant death rates by sex

Figure 14



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

In 2015, the total number of deaths was 5,292 higher than in the previous year. Due to the different age structure of the two genders and the different degree of increase in their mortality, the growth mostly affected the mortality of women. The number of deceased women increased by 3,784 and nearly 6 per cent, while the number of deceased men grew only by less than half of that, i.e. by 1,508 or 2.4 per cent compared to the previous year. In respect of the marital status of deceased people, the number of deaths increased among both genders and in each marital status. The increase was the largest among single men and divorced women, but the increase in the mortality of widowed women was also above average. In case of both genders, the growth was the lowest among married people. As a result of the different life expectancy of men and women and the different marital status of the elderly, the majority of deceased men (51 per cent) lived in marriage before their death, while among deceased women the proportion of widows was determinant, more than 63 per cent.

Internal migration

The direction and extent of internal migration can considerably change the population number of a certain area, therefore, in addition to the number of births and deaths, it is important to measure it as well.

In 2015, the number of permanent migrations was 218.2 thousand and that of temporary migrations was 275.9 thousand, which resulted in an increase of 4,246 thousand or 0.9 per cent in the total internal migration compared to the previous year. Most of the slight increase came from permanent internal migration, which rose by 3.4 thousand persons and 1.6 per cent year on year, while the number of temporary internal migration grew only by 753 thousand persons (0.3 per cent).

There was no considerable year-on-year change in the main directions of mobility between settlement types, but they have become more balanced. Net migration continued to be positive in case of Budapest in 2015 as well, but its degree was less than one fourth of the one a year earlier. In Budapest, the migration surplus was 1,600 in case of permanent and only 800 in case of temporary migration. Other towns were characterized by out-migration, the total migration loss was 1,500 in these settlements, which was less than half of the figure one year before. Due to permanent and temporary migration, the population number of villages fell by 900 persons, which is only 14 per cent of the value in the previous year.

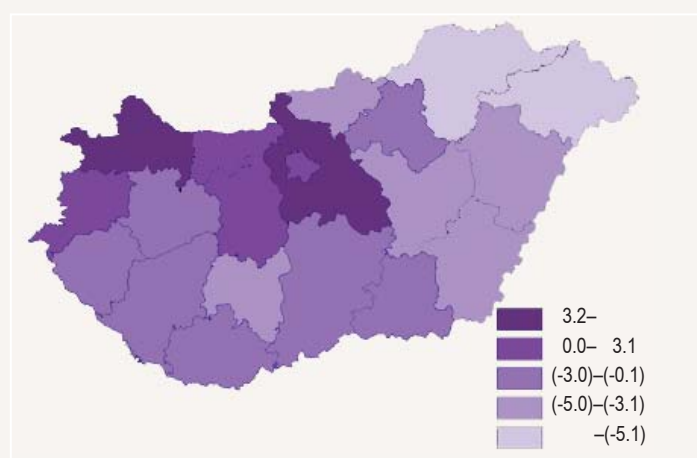
In regional comparison, net internal migration was positive in Central Hungary (12,300 persons), Western Transdanubia (3,200 persons) and Central Transdanubia (600 persons), while in the other regions, out-migration continued to be characteristic. While the migration surplus

decreased by 26 per cent in Central Hungary, it increased by 8.1 per cent in Western Transdanubia year on year. In Central Transdanubia, the negative net migration last year changed to a positive one.

Among counties, Pest, Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas counties were the most attractive in 2015, and, as a new destination, more people moved to Fejér and Komárom-Esztergom counties resulting in a positive net migration. Among regions, the population retaining capacity of Northern Great Plain and Northern Hungary was the weakest, where the population decreased by 6,750 and 4,700 persons, respectively, which were 96 per cent and 82 per cent of the values last year, respectively. Among counties, similarly to the previous years, out-migration continued to be the highest in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties in 2015 as well, resulting in a migration loss of 3,750 and 3,500 persons, respectively. In other areas east of the Danube, out-migration continued to be characteristic.

Figure 15

Difference in internal migration per thousand persons, 2015+



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

International migration

International migration has also a determinant role in the change of the population number, in some areas it modifies the changes resulting from natural decrease and internal migration and mitigates the losses, while in other areas it further strengthens them. This latter is the situation in Northern Hungary and Southern Transdanubia where international migration enhances the natural decrease; within them, the most considerably in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Baranya counties. In other regions, a gain from international migration can be observed, which reduces the population decline. Its positive impact is the strongest in Northern Great Plain where a large number of Hungarian citizens from across the border settle. Within this, this situation is the most apparent in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county bordering Ukraine. An above average number of people arrived also in Budapest from abroad.

On 1st January 2016, the number of foreigners residing in Hungary for a long time with valid permits was 148,400. At present, foreign citizens account for 1.5 per cent of the population of the country. The vast majority, 69 per cent of immigrants came from Europe, especially from the surrounding countries such as Romania (20 per cent), Germany (13 per cent), Slovakia (6 per cent) and Ukraine (4 per cent). Another 24 per cent came from Asia, while the proportion of those having arrived from Africa and America was 3 per cent each. Among Asian countries, mainly people from China and Vietnam favour Hungary. Among foreigners, there are more men (56 per cent) than women (44 per cent) on the whole. The age structure of foreigners living in Hungary is younger than that of Hungarians. The number of the 20–39 age group was the highest among both genders, their proportion was 44 per cent among foreigners living in Hungary. 46 per cent of foreigners live in Budapest, 35 per cent in towns other than the capital and 19 per cent in villages.

The accelerating rate of emigration in recent years slowed down in 2015; however, we encounter difficulties in its accurate measurement. According to data of administrative registers, 32,850 Hungarian citizens moved abroad in 2015, 4.6 per cent more than a year before. Predominantly members of younger age groups move abroad: 44 per cent of migrant

Hungarians were under 30 years of age and 75 per cent of them have not yet reached the age of 40. Most of the emigrants (53 per cent) are men and the vast majority of them are singles (64 per cent). The majority of people emigrating from Hungary live in EU member states, first of all in Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

Contact details:

kommunikacio@ksh.hu

[Information services](#)

Telephone: (+36-1) 345-6789

www.ksh.hu