



Vital events, 2016

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Summary

On 1 January 2017, the number of the population was 9,799 thousand in Hungary, 31.2 thousand fewer than a year earlier. In 2016, favourable changes occurred in all natural demographic processes. The number of births and marriages increased, the number of deaths was less than in the previous year and infant mortality fell to a new historic low. The decline in the number of induced abortions continued, and the number of divorces fell. According to preliminary data, 93,100 children were born and 126,900 people deceased in 2016. Natural decrease amounted to 33,800 persons, which was still very considerable, but about 16% lower than a year earlier. At the same time, the surplus resulting from international migration was significantly lower than in the previous year and could hardly reduce the extent of the natural decrease in the population number. As a result, the actual population decrease was nearly 31,200 persons, 6,100 persons or 24% higher than in 2015.

Table 1

Main vital events

Vital event	1990	2010	2015	2016*	2016* 2015=100.0
Live birth	125 679	90 335	91 690	93 100	101.5
Death	145 660	130 456	131 697	126 900	96.4
Infant death	1 863	481	383	365	95.3
Marriage	66 405	35 520	46 137	51 800	112.3
Divorce	24 888	23 873	20 315	19 600	96.5
Induced abortion	90 394	40 449	31 176	30 400	97.5
Natural decrease	-19 981	-40 121	-40 007	-33 800	84.5
Actual decrease	-1 670	-28 602	-25 086	-31 200	124.4

+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Following the historic low of about 88 thousand births in 2011, the number of births shows an increasing trend with some fluctuations. In 2015, 91,690 children were born, which was by hardly 0.2% or 180 infants higher than in the previous year. The dynamics of growth accelerated in 2016, and the number of births increased by 1.5% or 1,410 infants, and the 93,100 live births represented the highest number in the last seven years.

The number of deaths was continuously more than 130 thousand between 1975 and 2010, but it was below this level between 2011 and 2014. That is why the significant growth in the number of deaths in 2015 was unexpected, which not only exceeded 130 thousand, but represented a surplus of 4.3% or nearly 5,400 persons compared to the previous year. Mortality conditions significantly improved in 2016, and the estimated number of 126,900 deaths was by 3.6% or 4,800 deceases lower than in the previous year, but was still higher than the level in 2014.

The downward trend of infant deaths stopped in 2013, since, from the level below 5.0 per mille in the previous years, it rose again above this. In the following years, however, in addition to the increase in the number of births, the number of deaths under one year of age decreased again, thus, infant mortality rate fell to 3.9 per mille in 2016, which was the lowest level observed so far.

The number of marriages fluctuated within narrow limits, 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, and the earlier slow increase changed to a dynamic growth in the last two years. The number of marriages grew by 19% in 2015 and by another 12% in 2016 year-on-year. As a result of this, since 1996, the highest number of marriages (51,800) were registered in 2016.

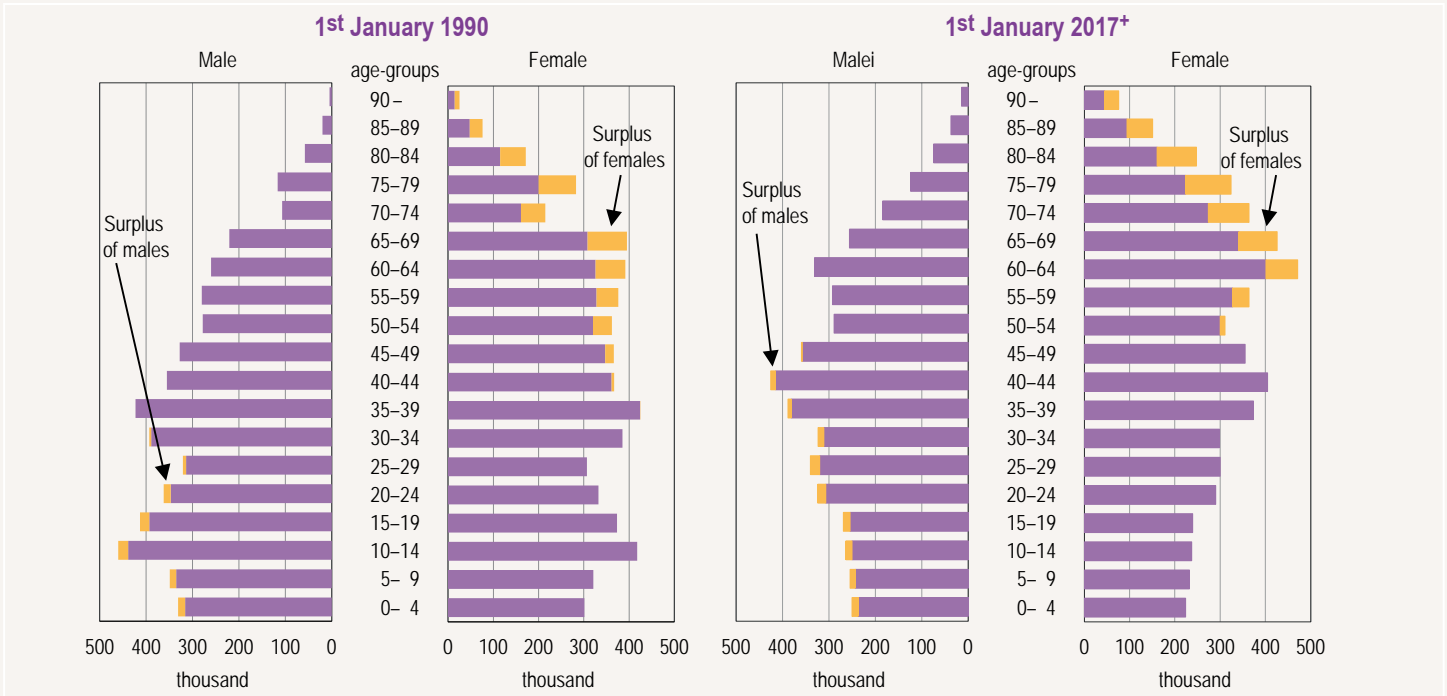
The annual number of divorces was around 24–25 thousand in the decade after the turn of the millennium and then, it showed a definitely decreasing trend. In 2014, for the first time in fifty years, the number of divorces fell below 20 thousand, but it rose again above this level in the following year. The estimated number of marriages dissolved by courts was 19,600 in 2016, which meant a decrease of 3.5% or numerically 715 couples compared to the previous year.

The increase in the number of births and the decrease in the number of deaths have considerably moderated the pace of natural decrease. Due to the negative balance of births and deaths, natural decrease was 33,800 in 2016, nearly 16 per cent and about 6,200 lower than in 2015. However, the declining positive balance of international migration could hardly moderate the decline in the number of the population resulting from natural decrease. So, the rate of actual decrease was higher than a year earlier.

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 older has been higher than that of child-age population. On 1 January 2017, the number of 65 year-old and older people per hundred children was 129.

Figure 1

Population by sex and age groups



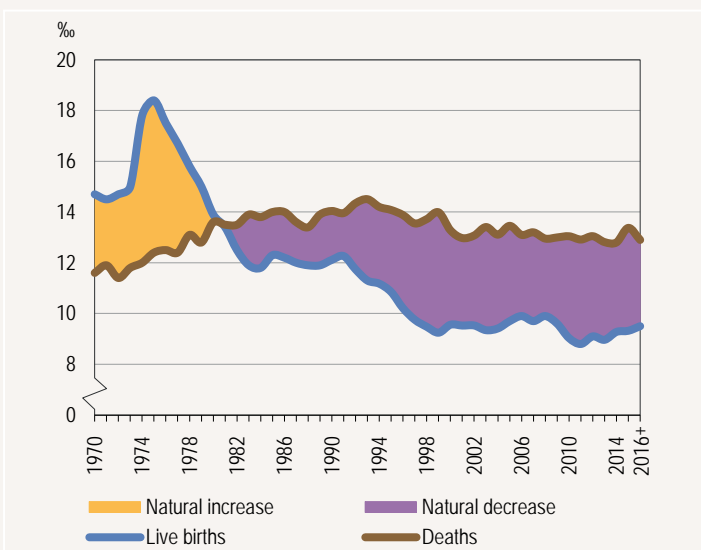
+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Natural and actual increase, decrease

The number of the population was 9,799 thousand on 1 January 2017 based on the further calculated 2011 census data. Although at a varying pace, natural decrease has been continuous for thirty-six years. The greatest natural decrease was recorded in 1999, when, over one year, the population decline was nearly 49 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 about 41 thousand. The value in 2016 was lower than that, and the population number fell by 34 thousand. To calculate the actual population decrease, the balance of international migration has also to be taken into account. This is still positive, but the surplus has declined compared to the previous years and is estimated to be 2,600 in 2016. Thus, on the whole, 31.2 thousand fewer people lived in Hungary on 1 January 2017 than a year earlier.

Figure 2

Natural demographic processes

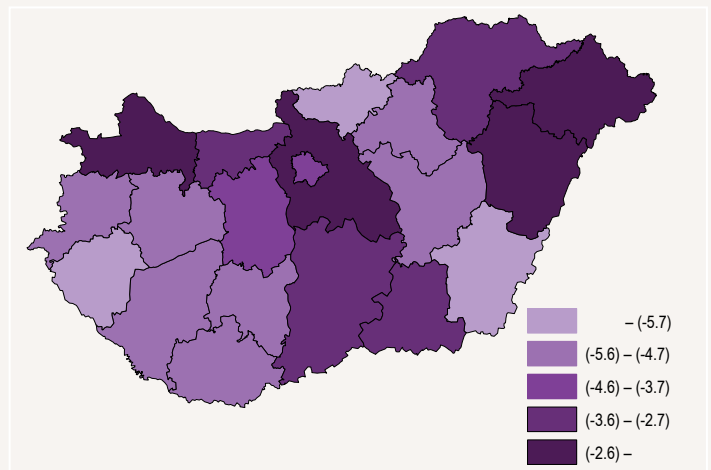


+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

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. Natural decrease per thousand population was the highest in Southern Transdanubia and Southern Great Plain, while it was the lowest in Northern Great Plain and Central Hungary. In respect of counties, the rate of natural decrease is considerably higher than the national average in Békés, Nógrád, Zala, Baranya 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.

Figure 3

Natural decrease per thousand population, 2016+



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

In 2016, there were only two counties – Pest and Győr-Moson-Sopron – in the country where, despite the natural decrease, the number of the population actually grew due to the combined effect of internal and international migration. Both internal and international migration was positive in both counties, but the positive balance of internal migration

had a larger weight in the growth in the population number than that of international migration. In Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, the population number increased in 2015, but in 2016 it already fell somewhat. In this county, international migration is outstandingly high, but also outmigration to other areas of the country was the highest here, so, the loss from internal migration could not be offset by the positive balance of international migration. Compared to the previous year, the population number of the capital decreased as well, since, in addition to natural decrease, outmigration also lessened the population number of Budapest, and the positive balance of international migration was not enough to offset this.

Live 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 in 2010, the number of births was not even 90 thousand in 2011, which was the lowest value in the nearly one and a half century’s history of vital statistics in Hungary. Then, a slow increase started as a result of which, the number of births was 91,690 in 2015, 0.2 per cent and 180 children more than in the previous year. Birth data in the first six months of 2016 did not show a promising picture, as the number of births was 1.4 per cent or 628 infants fewer than in the previous year. However, this deficiency gradually disappeared, because in the second half year, the number of births was higher in each month than a year earlier. On the whole, 4.3 per cent or 2,038 more children were born in the second half year of 2016 than one year before. As a result of this, 93,100 children were born in 2016, 1.5 per cent or 1,410 infants more than in the previous year.

The various age groups of women in childbearing age contributed differently to the increasing number of births. Nearly 84 per cent of the surplus in the number of births came from women younger than 30 years, and about one fifth of it from 40 year-old or older women. It is striking that women in their 30s did not contribute to the increase in the number of births, among 30–34 year-old women, the number of births only slightly grew, while 35–39 year-old women gave birth to fewer children in 2016 than in the previous year.

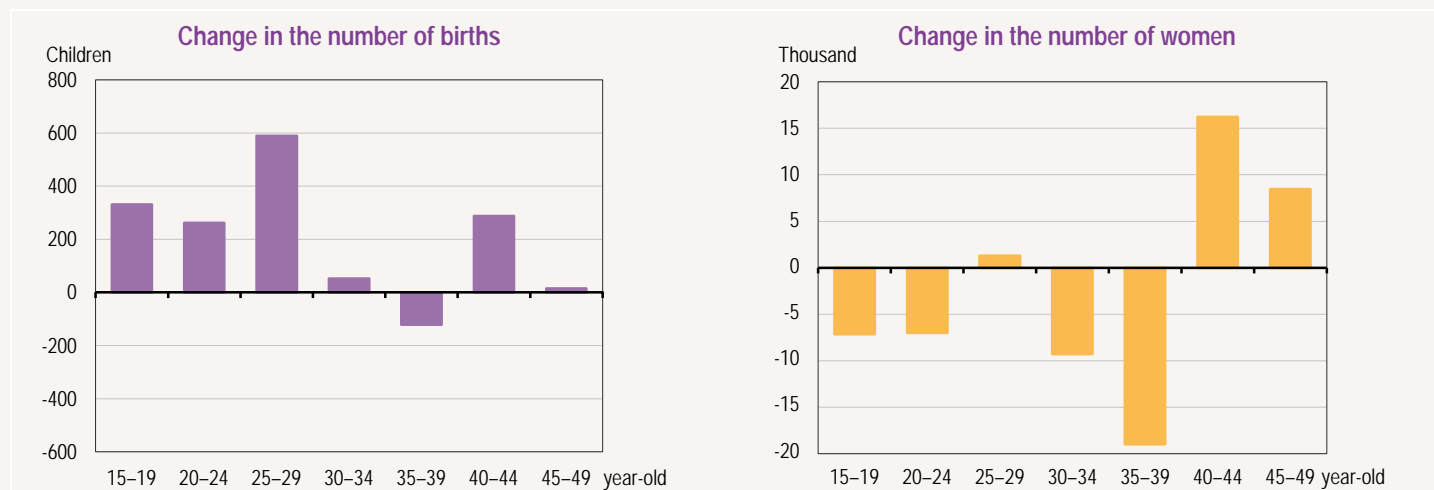
The direction and the extent of the change in the number of births basically depends on two factors: on the number of women in childbearing age and their fertility level, as well as their changes. The picture is more nuanced if these two factors are also taken into account. The increase in the number of births in 2016 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 nearly 16.5 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 41 thousand fewer than in the previous year, while the number of the 40–49 year-olds increased by nearly 25 thousand. This means that not only the age structure of the total population, but, within this, 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 7.2 thousand in 2016, and that of 20–24 year-old women decreased by about 7 thousand. The most significant decline of about 28 thousand, however, occurred among women in their 30s and among them, the decrease was the largest, nearly 19 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 1981) and that of the generation leaving that (born in 1976).

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. The number of potential mothers is lower, but they give birth to more children than earlier. The change in the fertility in 2016 showed very remarkable characteristics by the age groups of women. The increase in fertility was the most significant among women under 20 years of age and those aged 40 years and older. The decrease in the number of young women aged 15–19 years was offset by the significant increase in their fertility, so, they gave birth to more children than in the previous year. The situation is similar for 20–24 year-old women as well. At the same time, both the number and the fertility of the 25–29 female age group increased, so, 42% of the surplus in the number of births (nearly 600 children) came from this age group in 2016. The fertility of women in their 30s increased as well, but their number considerably decreased compared to the previous year. The decrease in the number of 30–34 year-old women could still be offset by the increase in their fertility, but the considerable fall in the headcount of 35–39 year-old women was no longer compensated by their growing fertility, so, they gave birth to fewer children than a year earlier. The fertility of women aged 40 years and older is very low despite its increase, therefore, the surplus in the number of births in their case can be primarily attributed to the significant rise in their number. This is rather true for the 40–44 age group, since the fertility of the 45–49 age group remained negligible, therefore, their contribution to the total number of births is not significant.

Figure 4

Change in the number of births and in the number of childbearing-aged women by age groups of women compared to the previous year, 2016+

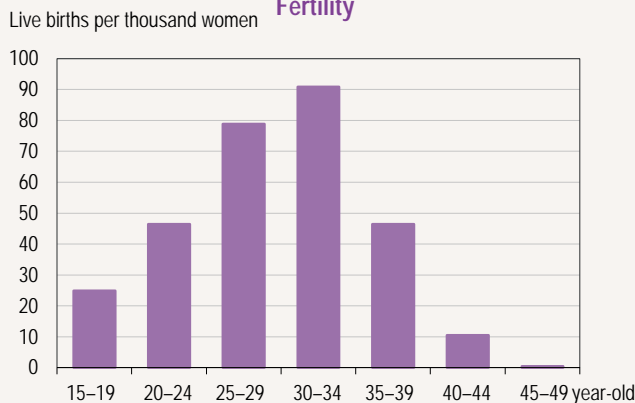


+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

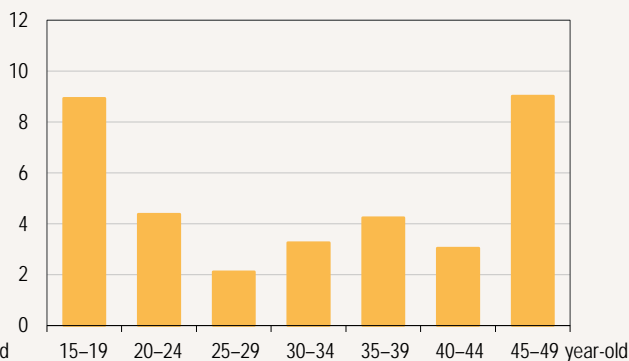
Fertility level and its change by age groups of women, 2016⁺

Figure 5

Fertility



Change compared to the previous year

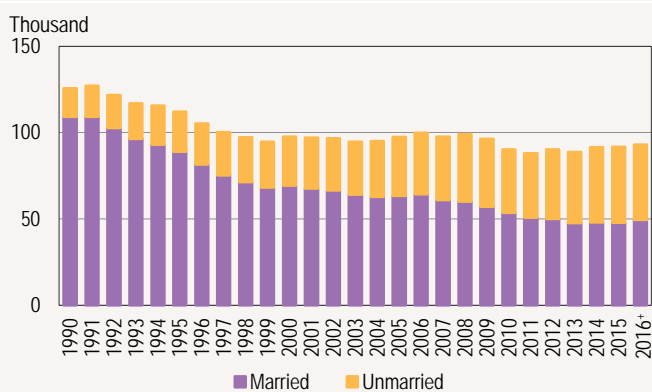


⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

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 past decades, between 1990 and 2000, it more than doubled, from 13 per cent to 29 per cent. After the turn of the millennium, following a short break, it began to rapidly grow again, and reached nearly 48 per cent in 2015, which was the highest proportion measured so far. In 2016, the proportion and number of births outside marriage fell for the first time after a long period. Most probably, this can be attributed to the dynamic rise in the number of marriages observed in the past years. Compared to the previous year, there was an above average rise of 3.3 per cent (1,578 children) in the number of births within marriage. Therefore, the increase in the number of births in 2016 came entirely from births within marriage, while the number of children born outside marriage fell by 0.4 per cent or 168. Taking into account the differences by the age of the mother, the number of births within marriage rose in each age group of mothers, while the number of children born outside marriage dropped mostly among young women under 25 years of age and in the 30–34 age group.

Figure 6

Live births by marital status of women



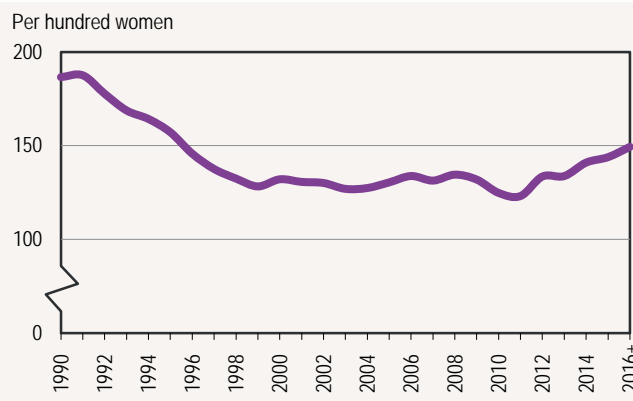
⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

At the fertility level of 2016, hundred women would give birth to 149 children during their lifetime, 5 more than one year earlier. This means a 3.5 per cent growth in fertility which is more than twice as much as the 1.5 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 1.5 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. The fertility level of 2016 was still far below the average of about 210 children necessary for simple reproduction, but, even so, it has been the highest value since 1996. The gross reproduction rate was 0.727, i.e. at the fertility level of 2016, thousand women would give birth to 727 daughters

during their lifetime, and thus, the number of the children generations going to grow up would be nearly 27 per cent lower than the number of the parents' generations.

Figure 7

Total fertility rate



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Induced abortions, foetal deaths

Except for the halt in 2008, the number of induced abortions has been steadily decreasing, although, the rate of decline slowed down in recent years. The number of interventions was 30.4 thousand in 2016, nearly 780 and 2.5 per cent less than in the previous year. The number of abortions per thousand women in childbearing age was 13.3 as opposed to the 13.5 a year earlier. The decreasing trend could not be observed in each age group. Among teenagers, the frequency of abortions only slightly decreased, while among women in their early 20s, it increased.

Figure 8

Obstetrical events

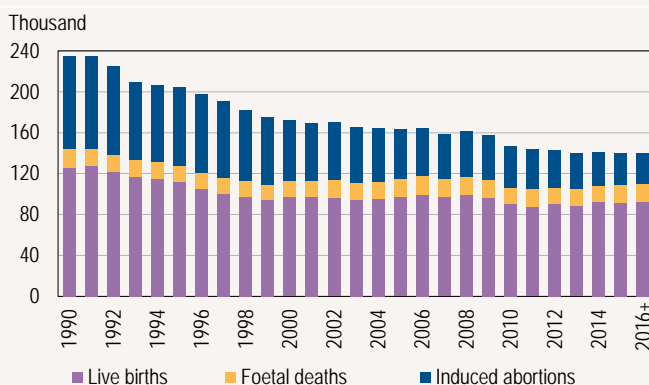
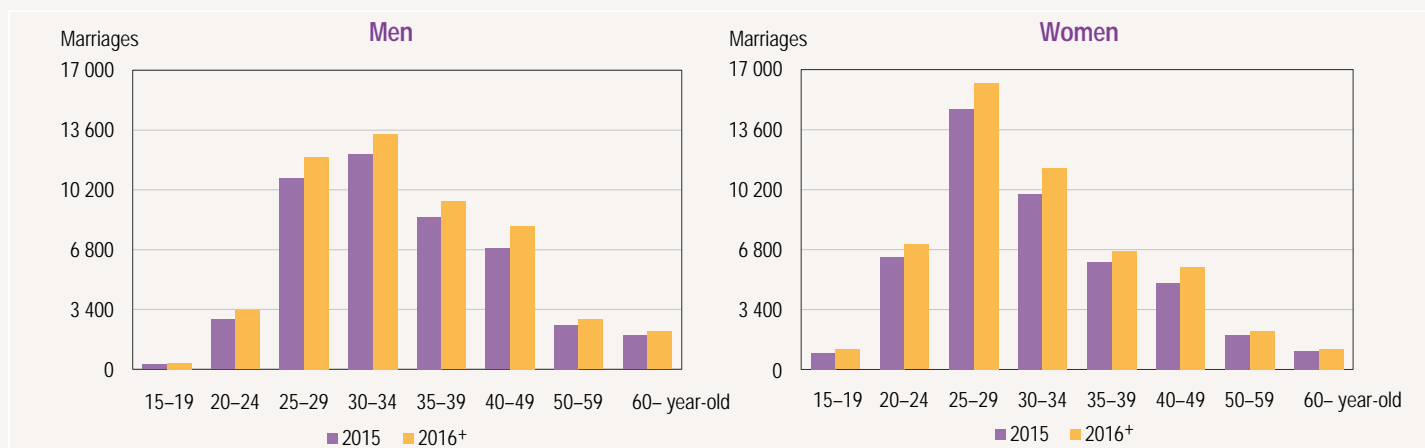


Figure 9

Number of marriages by age groups of men and women



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

This is noteworthy because the increase occurred in the age group where the number of induced abortions is generally the highest. Young women under 25 years of age 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. Although to a smaller extent, but an increase occurred among 30–34 year-old women as well. The improvement was clear and the largest among 35 year-old and older women, which may be connected with the more frequent childbearing among women of this age than earlier. The age profile of abortions did not change: induced abortions were the most frequent among women in their 20s in 2016 as well. The number of abortions per thousand women was 23.6 in the 20–24 and 20.8 in the 25–29 age group. The number of induced abortions slightly fell, while that of births increased year-on-year, as a result of which, the number of abortions per hundred live births was 32.7 in 2016, as opposed to nearly 34.0 interventions in 2015.

In 2016, the estimated number of foetal deaths (total number of spontaneous abortions and stillbirths) was 17 thousand, 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous year. As the number of births increased at a lower rate than that, the number of foetal deaths per hundred live births grew slightly, from 18.3 to 18.4 year-on-year.

The number of induced abortions decreased more than that of foetal deaths increased, so, on the whole, both the number of foetal losses and their rate per hundred live births slightly decreased. In 2016, the number of foetal losses per hundred live births was 51.0 as opposed to 52.3 in the previous year. This is still a high value, because it means that there is one foetal loss for every two live births.

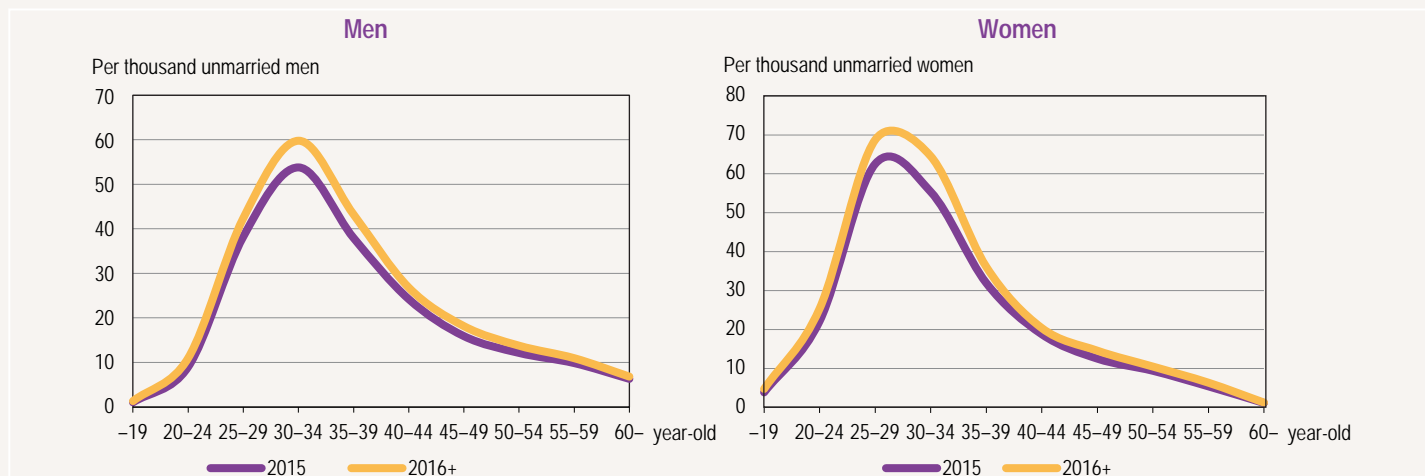
Marriages

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, in the last two last years 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, and 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 events statistics so far. There was a positive shift from this low in the last six years. The number of 52 thousand marriages in 2016 was 12 per cent, numerically 5,663 more than in the previous year and nearly 46 per cent higher than in 2010. After 1996, most marriages were registered in 2016. The number of marriages increased in each age group of men and women. 52 per cent of the surplus of marriages came from women aged 25–34, but there was an above average increase in the number of marriages of 40–49 year-old and teenage women as well. Among men, 80 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 number of marriages, where both parties entered into marriage for the first time, grew more than the average and these couples accounted for about 77 per cent of the surplus in marriages.

In addition to the absolute number, we get a clearer picture if the intensity of marriages is measured by the number of marriages per

Figure 10

Marriage rate by age groups of men and women



+ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

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 by the proportion of singles, i.e. of those who may potentially enter into marriage. The upward trend can be observed also here in each age group of women and men. In 2016, 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. It deserves attention that the increase in the willingness to marry was above average among 30–39 year-old women and 35–39 year-old men. In terms of proportions, the highest increase occurred among unmarried men and women under 25 years of age, but, even so, their desire to marry is still low and much below the level in the years following the turn of the millennium. In 2016, for example, out of thousand unmarried teenage women less than 5 entered into marriage, which was only half of the value in 2001, while among 20–24 year-old men, the intensity of marriages fell to less than half over the same period.

Registered partnerships of same-sex partners

On 1 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 three years, the number of registered partnerships showed again an upward trend: it was 65 in 2015 and 85 in 2016, which has been the highest figure since the introduction of the category. The number of registered partnerships was higher among men than among women every year. In 2016, 51 male and 34 female couples were registered by the registrars. Compared to 2014, the number of registered partnerships of female couples more than doubled, and in 40 per cent of all cases, female couples were registered in 2016. 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 40.8 years, while that of women was 38.0 years. The average age difference was 8.4 years among male and lower, 6.1 years among female partners.

Divorces

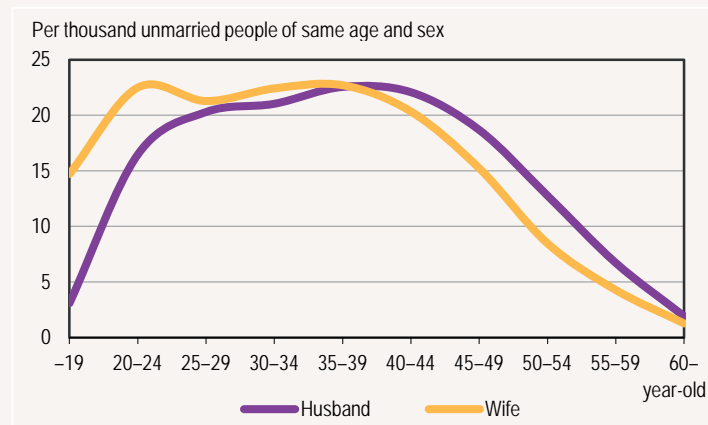
Compared to the number of divorces, which stagnated on a high level (24–25 thousand per year) in the past decade, the number of dissolved marriages definitely fell between 2010 and 2014. For the first time after a long period, the number of marriages dissolved by court fell below 20 thousand in 2014. The improving trend stopped in 2015, and their number increased again to more than 20 thousand. The estimated number of divorces was 19,600 in 2016, which was 715 or 3.5% lower than in the previous year and essentially the same as two years earlier, which has been the record low for decades. If the number of divorces is

decreasing, while that of marriages is dynamically increasing, this refers to the growing stability of marriages. Fewer divorces occurred mainly among 30–39 year-old couples, they accounted for the majority of the decrease. An increase in the number of divorces was only observed among 40–49 year-old women, and among men of this age, the number was unchanged. The age difference of married couples is resulting that the number of divorces grew among 40–49 year-old women and hardly changed among men of same age year-on-year.

The frequency of divorces by age shows the number of divorces per thousand married women and men of corresponding age. The frequency of divorces by age shows a different picture among men and women. In each age group of women under 40 years of age, divorces were more frequent than among men of similar age, while over 40 years of age, the frequency of divorces was higher in each group of men. Taking into consideration the average age of women at marriage, the strikingly high divorce rate of 20–24 year-old women shows that marriages contracted at such a young age are broken up after a relatively short duration. Besides, the divorce rate is the highest among 30–39 year-old women and 35–44 year-old men; the number of divorces per thousand marriages is 22–23 in these age groups, while this rate is 11 per mille among people aged 15 and older.

Figure 11

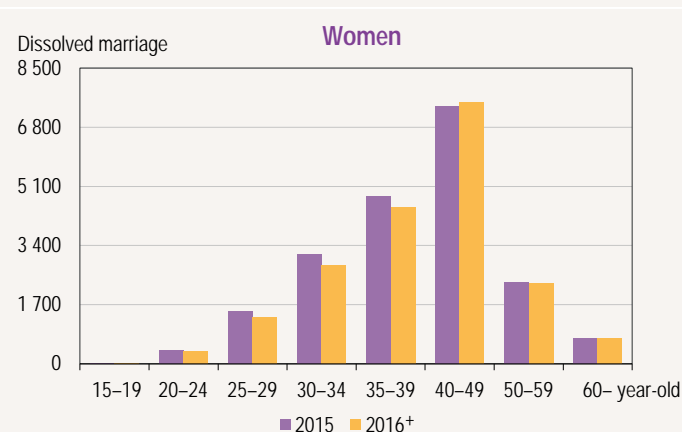
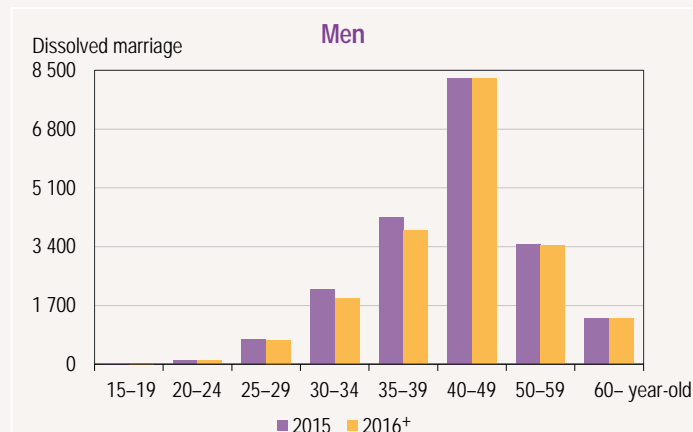
Divorce rate by age groups of earlier spouses, 2016+



If we observe the dynamics of divorce rates, i.e. their year-on-year change, the picture is slightly different. In 2016, the decrease in the number of divorces was much above the average among women younger than 35 years, the divorce rate was unchanged in the 35–44 age group and slightly increased among married women over 45 years of age. The situation is similar among men, as the dynamics of the decline was the most significant among married men under 35 years of age, the decrease was below average in the 35–49 age group and the frequency of divorces

Figure 12

Number of divorces by age groups of men and women



¹ On 1 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.

increased among men aged more than 50 years compared to a year earlier. The number of divorces decreasing less or sometimes increasing in case of men and women of higher age suggests that in such cases, marriages are broken up after a longer duration.

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 new marriages. Not even the growing number of marriages in recent years could change this, but the difference between the number of marriages contracted and that of ceased marriages decreased significantly. In 2016, 63,500 marriages ceased, nearly 70 per cent of them due to widowhood, but 51,800 new marriages were recorded. The number of ceased marriages per hundred new marriages was 123 in 2016, which was much more favourable than the number of 141 in the previous year and one of the lowest figures in the past decades.

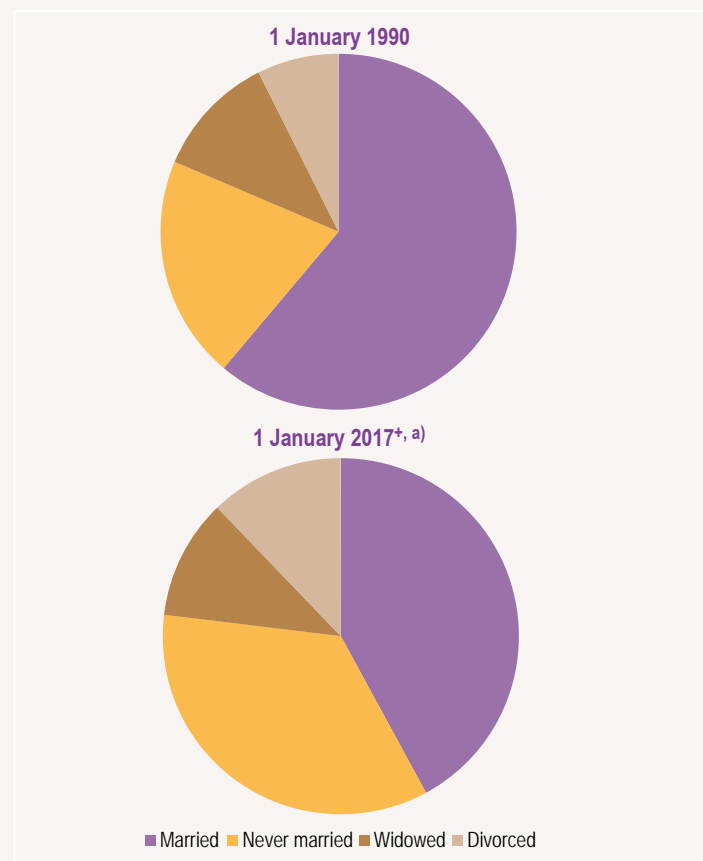
Table 2

Marriages and ceased marriages

Denomination	1990	2000	2015	2016 ⁺
Marriages	66 405	48 110	46 137	51 800
Ceased marriages	89 817	79 685	64 918	63 500
due to death	64 929	55 698	44 603	43 900
due to divorce	24 888	23 987	20 315	19 600
Ceased marriages per 100 marriages	135	166	141	123

Figure 13

15 year-old and older population by marital status



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.
^a According to marital status categories before 1 July 2009.

The long-lasting negative balance of marriages considerably changed the composition of the population by marital status. Since 1990, the proportion of 15 year-old and older people living in marriage has significantly fallen from 61 per cent to 42 per cent and, in parallel with this, the proportion of singles has grown from 20 per cent to 35 per cent and that of divorced people from 7.4 per cent to 12 per cent. The proportion of widowed persons did not basically change and fluctuated between 11 and 12 per cent in the past twenty years. 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. The dynamically growing number of marriages has not yet been able to change this trend, and has only moderated the increasing dominance of unmarried people. 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 4.6 times and that of divorces is nearly 1.3 times as high as among 'the stronger sex'. The differences mainly result from the different age structure and mortality of men and women, as well as from their different habits and chances in marrying and remarrying.

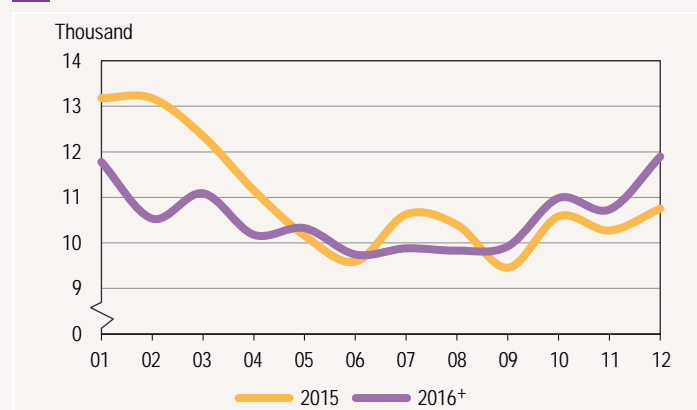
Deaths

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 smaller increase or stagnation. 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 change, since the number of deaths was 132 thousand, 4.3 per cent and nearly 5,400 persons more than in the previous year. The number of deaths estimated for 2016 was again much lower, by 3.6 per cent and nearly 4,800 persons than in the previous year, but even so, it was higher than the figure in 2014.

The number of deaths changed unevenly in 2016. In the first four months of the year, it was nearly 13 per cent, about 6,300 persons fewer than in the same period of the previous year. It also contributed to the significant improvement that the excess mortality in 2015 also occurred in the first months of the year, so the spectacular decline occurred from a high base. Between May and August, the number of deaths fluctuated, but, on the whole, nearly 7,300 or 8.0 per cent less people deceased in the first eight months of the year than a year earlier. In the remainder of the year, the number of deaths was higher in every month than a year earlier, and in the four months as a whole, the surplus of deaths was nearly 2,500. Thus, regarding the whole year, the number of deaths decreased less than it could be predicted on the basis of data of earlier months.

Figure 14

Number of deaths by months

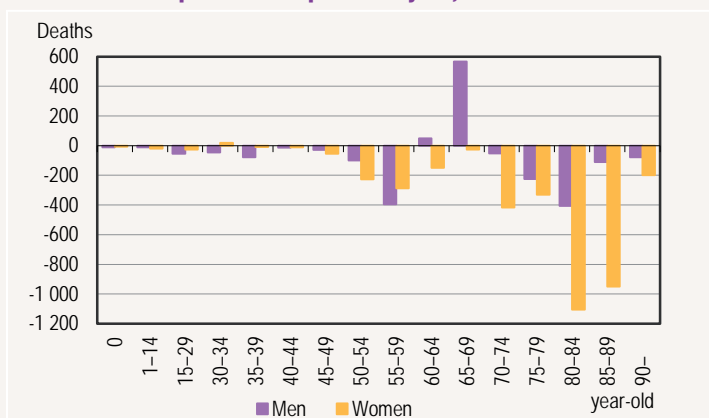


The decrease in mortality affected people of different age and gender to varying degrees. The number of deaths fell in almost all age groups of

men and women except for men in their 60s and women aged 30–34 years. The excess mortality of 7.1 per cent or about 570 persons among 65–69 year-old men is striking, while due to the low mortality of women in their early 30s, the increase in absolute numbers was relatively small, only 19 compared to the previous year. The overall decrease of 3,000 among 70 year-old and older women was spectacular, this accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the fall in female mortality. The role of the base effect must be mentioned also here, as the excess mortality of 2015 mainly occurred among women and in the older age groups, thus, the considerable decline occurred from a relatively high level. The pace of decrease was more moderate among men, but the base effect was also much smaller among them than among women. On the whole, nearly 80 per cent of the 4,800 fewer deaths in 2016 resulted from the 3,800 fewer deaths of women. At the same time, women had a similar role in the excess mortality in 2015. Compared to the previous year, the number of deceased women fell by 5.6 per cent, while male mortality decreased only by a quarter of that, i.e. by 995 persons or 1.6 per cent.

Figure 15

Change in the number of deaths by age groups of men and women compared to the previous year, 2016⁺



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

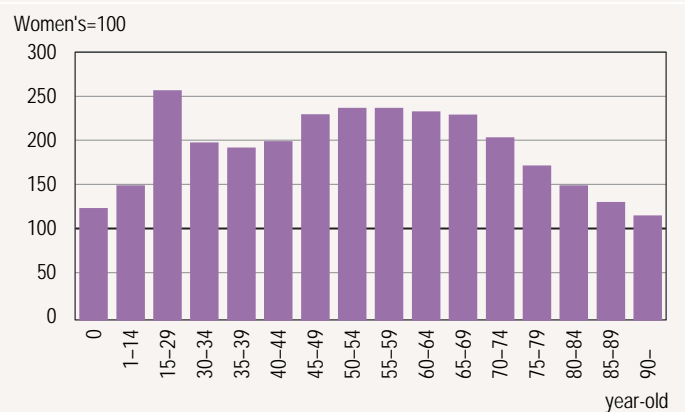
In 2016, the number of deaths per thousand population was 12.9, within which it was 13.4 in case of men and 12.5 in case of women. Crude death rate decreased by 0.1 per mille point year-on-year among men and it grew more significantly, by 0.7 per mille point among women. The change in the rate of deaths by age was different in case of the two genders. In terms of proportions, the mortality of men under 40 years of age improved the most, but due to the relatively low mortality, this was only associated with a decrease of about 200 deaths on the whole. The improvement in mortality was lower among 40–59 year-old middle-aged men, as a result of which, nearly 540 fewer men of this age deceased in 2016 than a year earlier. The mortality of men in the 60–74 age group improved only very slightly, within this, the 65–69 age group was the only one where mortality increased. In terms of absolute numbers, this meant that the number of deaths grew by nearly 620 among 60–69 year-old men and decreased only by 53 among the 70–74 year-olds compared to the previous year. Mortality decreased in each age group of men over 75 years of age with 820 fewer deaths on the whole than a year earlier.

Among women, the situation is different in so far that mortality increased among women in their 30s, but this was not associated with a considerable increase in the number of deaths. The mortality of 40–59 year-old middle-aged women improved the most resulting in a decrease of 580 in the number of deaths, but the improvement in the mortality of women over 60 years, and especially of 80 year-old and older women was significant as well. As the number of elderly women is much higher than that of men of similar age, and the level of mortality is also high at this age, the degree of improvement was associated with a considerable fall in the number of deaths. So, for example, the 8.0 per cent decrease in the mortality of women in their 80s reduced by nearly 2,100 the number of deaths compared to the previous year.

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 74 years, when the mortality of men is nearly or more than twice as high as that of women in each age group.

Figure 16

Death surplus of men by age groups, 2016⁺



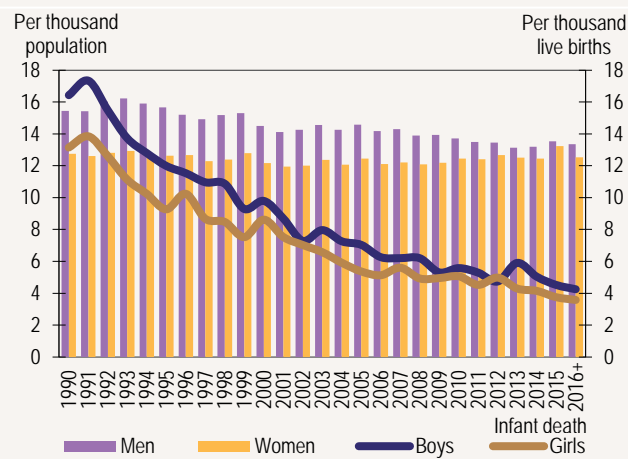
⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

In respect of the marital status of deceased people, it is noteworthy that only the mortality of married and widowed men decreased, but that of unmarried and divorced men, although slightly, but increased. In case of women, mortality increased only among singles. 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 (62 per cent).

Infant mortality in itself does not represent a significant role in the total number of deaths, but it is yet an indicator of outstanding 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 2015, the mortality probability of infant boys was about the same as that of 47 year-old men, while the mortality probability of infant girls was equal to that of 50 year-old women.

Figure 17

Death and infant death rates by sex



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

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 years, a favourable turn occurred again, as a result of which, in 2016, out of ten thousand newborns 39 (3.9 out of one thousand) died before one year of age, which was the lowest ever recorded rate in the history of official vital statistics, and the first time when infant mortality has fallen below 4 per mille. The decrease could be observed among both genders and its extent was also nearly the same, about 5–6 per cent. Both the infant death rate of 4.2 per mille for boys and 3.6 per mille for girls were historically the lowest values.

Internal migration

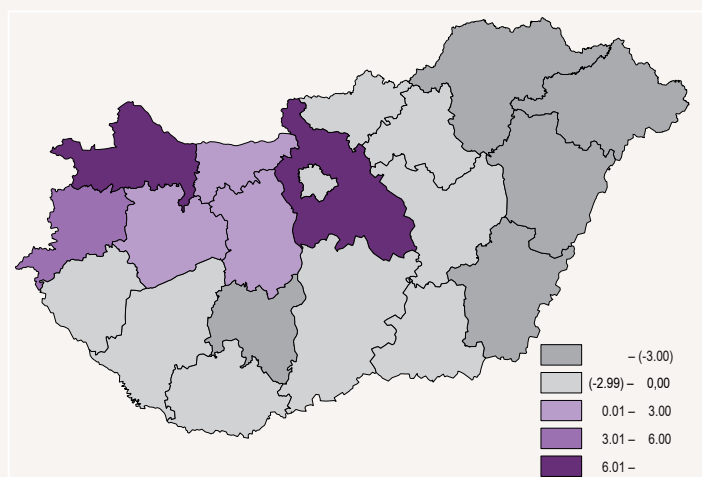
The direction and extent of internal migration can considerably change the population number of a certain area, therefore, in addition to the number of births and deaths, it is important to measure it as well.

In 2016, the number of permanent migrations was 255 thousand and that of temporary migrations was 297 thousand, which resulted in an increase of 58 thousand or 12 per cent in the total internal migration compared to the previous year. Most of the considerable increase came from permanent internal migration, which rose by 37 thousand persons and 17 per cent year-on-year, while the number of temporary internal migration grew by 21 thousand persons or 7.6 per cent.

The main directions of mobility between settlement types changed compared to the previous years. In contrast to the migration surplus characteristic of the capital earlier, the total net migration was negative in Budapest in 2016 due to the suburbanization process. In selecting the target settlement, the role of the agglomeration around the capital has grown. The total migration loss of Budapest was 3,400 persons, within which the loss of 3,250 came from permanent migration and 150 from temporary migration. As opposed to the earlier trend, other towns were characterized by in-migration in 2016. The total migration surplus was 1,600 in these settlements. Both permanent and temporary net migration became positive. The population number of villages was also increased by the positive net migration. The positive balance of permanent migration (2,050 persons) was much higher than the negative balance of temporary migration (-250 persons), as a result of which, total net migration (1,800 persons) also turned positive.

Figure 18

Difference in internal migration per thousand persons, 2016⁺



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Similarly to previous years, in regional comparison, net internal migration was positive in Central Hungary (10,950 persons), Western Transdanubia (3,050 persons) and Central Transdanubia (1,750 persons), while in Southern Transdanubia and all regions of the large region of Great Plain and North, out-migration continued to be characteristic. The migration surplus decreased by 5–10 per cent in Central Hungary and Western Transdanubia, while it nearly tripled in Central Transdanubia compared to the previous year. Among counties, Pest, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Fejér, Vas and Komárom-Esztergom counties were the most

attractive in 2016, and, internal net migration was positive in Veszprém county, as a new county. On the whole, among regions, the population retaining capacity of Northern Great Plain and Northern Hungary was the weakest, where, due to internal migration, the population decreased by 6,900 and 3,850 persons, respectively. Among counties, similarly to the previous years, out-migration continued to be the highest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties in 2016 as well, resulting in a migration loss of 3,700 and 3,250 persons, respectively. In other areas east of the Danube, out-migration continued to be characteristic as well.

International migration

International migration has also a determinant role in the change of the population number in a country. In Hungary, there are regions where the positive balance of international migration reduces the decrease in the population number. This is characteristic of Northern Great Plain and Western Transdanubia where international migration reduces the natural population decrease; within them, the most considerably in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties. Among the settlements of the country, Budapest is also outstanding, where the number of people arriving from abroad was also very high in 2016.

In the other regions, international migration loss could be observed, which increased the population decline. The population reducing effect of international migration was the strongest in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county.

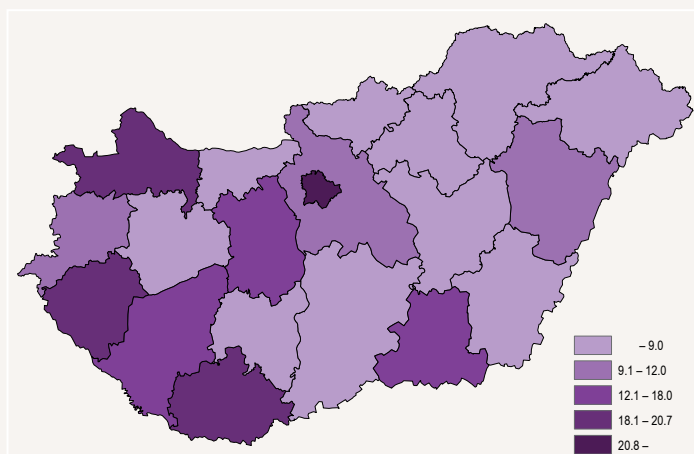
On 1 January 2017, the number of foreigners residing in Hungary for a long time with valid permits was 153,600. At present, foreign citizens account for 1.6 per cent of the population of the country. The vast majority, 65 per cent of immigrants came from Europe, especially from the surrounding countries such as Romania (16 per cent), Germany (12 per cent), Slovakia (6.2 per cent) and Ukraine (3.8 per cent). Another 27 per cent came from Asia, while the proportion of those having arrived from Africa and America was 3.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively. Among Asian countries, mainly the number of people coming from China and Vietnam is significant.

On 1 January 2017, 47 per cent of foreigners residing in Hungary lived in Budapest, 34 per cent in towns other than the capital and 18 per cent in villages. Their proportion to the total population is the highest in Budapest (41.6 per thousand population), in Baranya, Zala, Győr-Moson-Sopron and Somogy counties and the lowest in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county (4.1 per thousand population).

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 45 per cent among foreigners living in Hungary.

Figure 19

Number of foreign citizens per thousand population, 1 January 2017⁺



⁺ Preliminary, partly estimated data.

There are difficulties in the accurate measurement of emigration of Hungarian citizens abroad, but according to data of administrative registers, the increase in their number stopped and then turned in recent years. In 2016, 29,400 Hungarian citizens moved abroad, 10 per cent less than a year before. In addition, 17,000 Hungarian citizens who had emigrated earlier migrated back. Predominantly members of younger age

groups moved abroad: 45 per cent of them were under 30 years of age and 74 per cent of them have not yet reached the age of 40. These ratios differ significantly from the age structure of the resident population in Hungary (32 and 46 per cent, respectively). Most of the emigrants (53 per cent) are men and the vast majority of them are singles (64 per cent).

Further information, data

(links):

[Tables](#)

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[Methodology](#)

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