

Indicators of sustainable development for Hungary, 2016



*Indicators of sustainable development
for Hungary, 2016*

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Background

Environmental movements, emerging from the 1950s, realised the conflicts arising between economic production and the state of the environment. Following the publication of the powerful works titled “*Silent Spring*” (1962), “*Tragedy of the Commons*” (1968) or “*Limits to Growth*” (1972), the interpretation of sustainable development, as adopted today, was outlined decades later in the report titled “*Our Common Future*” (1987). The 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro gave the impetus due to which sustainable development has been integrated into national and global policies. Besides the UN the different countries and groups of countries (e.g. the European Union) elaborated, too, strategies and – to measure the realisation of objectives – indicators or sets of indicators. After two decades it is established that favourable and unfavourable processes are parallelly present, in addition to the success of some positive environmental measures (e.g. reductions in emissions of ozone depleting compounds) there is a growing pressure on our resources (e.g. rising consumption of increasing population). The further conference in Rio (*Rio+20* in 2012) had already been moderately awaited. The main subject of the summit was green economy and the development of the institutional system, however, its closing document, titled “The future we want”, did not bring about a serious step forward in representing the matter of sustainability more efficiently. Its critics formulate the lack of strong political will, ambitious goals and legal commitment to those. A convention defining global sustainable development goals was one of the greatest achievements. Namely, with the expiration of the deadline for the completion of the *Millennium Development Goals* determined in 2000 a new agenda became necessary for the period after 2015. As a result of several years of preparation process world leaders adopted a new sustainable development framework, *Agenda 2030* (The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) at the 70th UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015. The central elements of the global programme are *sustainable development goals*, *SDGs*: 17 goals and 169 targets were set up towards more efficient co-operation in economic, social and environmental development. Monitoring and revisions are backed by a global indicator framework, on which a higher emphasis is put than previously and which determines 241 global indicators¹ currently. Nevertheless, *Agenda 2030* allows for adaptation at both regional and national levels, so, in addition to the global list, groups of countries and nation states are expected to elaborate their own sets of indicators in the near future. Hungary has actively participated from the beginning in shaping the framework, and the first steps necessary for domestic implementation have also been made. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) undertook to co-ordinate the compilation of domestic data necessary for the global indicator list. The compilation of data, the mapping of further data needs and the identification of shortages and possible data providers are currently under way.

Hungary’s strategy

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), established in 2007, elaborated Hungary’s new National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development,² which was adopted by Parliament on 25 March 2013.³ The goal of the framework strategy is to provide a long-term direction, uniting the whole nation, for individual and collective actions. In comparison with the strategy of the European Union, it interprets the concept of sustainability in a considerably narrower sense. In its interpretation, sustainable development policy is first of all a long-term resource management activity.⁴ The Framework Strategy distinguishes four resources: **human, social, natural and economic resources**.

The realisation of the strategy is made possible by the progress report issued every two years and the system of the indicators included. NCSD adopted the first report on 3 December 2015,⁵ which specifies 16 key indicators and uses several context indicators. The key indicators were approved after a long

¹ See *Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*, Annex III, March 2016. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf>

² The first domestic strategy was adopted by government in 2007, and the interpretation of the two differ significantly from each other.

³ For more, see Parliamentary Decision 18/2013 (28th March) on National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development.

⁴ Bartus, Gábor (2013): *A fenntartható fejlődés fogalom értelmezésének hatása az indikátorok kiválasztására*. (Impact of interpretation of sustainable development concept on choice of indicators.) [Statisztikai Szemle], Vol. 91, No. 8–9, pp. 842–869.

⁵ See the first progress report of the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development, 2013–2014, December 2015. http://nfft.hu/assets/NFFS_eloehaladasi_jelentes_fo_resz_2015.12.03.pdf

consultation process, relying on experts' materials, 12 of which were taken from the former volume of the present publication, a further two also come from data produced by HCSO and another two are based on other data sources. A substantial part of the context indicators are indicators included in the HCSO publication, too. The adoption of the domestic Framework Strategy preceded the adoption of SDGs, so the interpretation system and expressed objectives of the former could not take into consideration the latter. However, many points in the two programmes are coherent with one another, to establish the relationship is a task for the coming years. Yet, as is stated by NCSO, "to adapt SDGs is not an automatic process but it is necessary to find a way of interpretation, seeking coherence with national frameworks of interpretation of sustainability, of national implementation".⁶

About the present publication

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has published the indicators of sustainable development every two years since 2007. The first 3 volumes adopted the indicator system of Eurostat, and the aim in the first few years was its domestic adaptation and its completion with domestic peculiarities. In the volumes issued in 2013 and 2015 the indicators were presented by three major dimensions (environment, society and economy), in a thematic breakdown, which change can be considered as a first step towards the support of a resource approach. To continue this and consistently with the issue of the first progress report the present publication aims to explore the most important inter-dependencies within the theme, keeping in mind the interpretation system of the Framework Strategy. The indicators published also previously as well as the new ones are broken down into a new structure, by the 4 resources, which indicators include both evaluated ones and non-evaluated or "background indicators" ("context indicators"). This required the revision of the scope of indicators, during which several former indicators – not coherent with the new structure – were removed, however, several new ones could be published as an effect of the launch of new data collections and methodological developments. Certain indicators were merged, which permits a more comprehensive examination of a particular theme.

So a total 103 indicators are disclosed, 26 present the state of human resources, 13 that of social ones, 41 the state of environmental resources and 23 that of economic ones. 82 of these can be considered as real **indicators**,⁷ which are suitable for comparison over time and can present the positive and negative changes of phenomena.⁸ A part of the further 21 **background indicators** (context indicators) provide structural information (e.g. *structure of consumption, death rate by major causes of death*), and another part of them are proxy indicators which can be associated with sustainable development but their precise role and judgement are not clarified (e.g. *atypical employment, livestock density*). And in certain cases the evaluation of the time series is not possible (e.g. *areas exposed to drought, digital skills*). By presenting them we wished to ensure the possibility of deeper understanding of the particular theme.

The indicators refer in general to the period following 1995, but some indicators span a different interval of time. The sustainable development strategy of the European Union and the Europe 2020 strategy fixed specific targets for some indicators. Besides EU objectives, the latter also formulates country-specific recommendations for the different member states. These values are presented in the figures as well. The source of domestic data is basically the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, while that of EU data is Eurostat. Only the sources differing from these are indicated in the figures.

Each indicator is analysed in a uniform structure. The "thermometers" on the edge of the pages present the situation of the member countries, and among them of Hungary, through comparative data. **Definitions** at the end of each indicator section help clarity. The text after  under the figures summarises the most important message.

Further information is available in HCSO's **Statdat tables** (<http://www.ksh.hu/engstadat>), which are directly accessible from the electronic version of the publication.

⁶ Comparison of domestic and international sustainable development goals. First progress report of National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development (2013–2014), Annex 2. http://nfft.hu/assets/NFFS_eloehaladasi_jelentes_2013_2014_2_melleklet_SDG_versus_NFFS.pdf

⁷ See their evaluation in the Evaluation of indicators sub-chapter.

⁸ See indicator concept in: Havasi, Éva (2007): *Az indikátorok, indikátorrendszerek jellemzői és statisztikai követelményei*. (Characteristics of and statistical requirements on indicators and indicator systems.) [Statisztikai Szemle], Vol. 85, No. 8, pp. 678–689.

Evaluation of indicators

The ultimate aim of indicators measuring sustainable development is to evaluate trends. Knowing tendencies enables decision-makers to create strategies, it may promote interventions and serve as a feedback on the tasks already completed. It makes evaluation more difficult that the majority of indicators cover only one dimension of sustainability: e.g. a change which is favourable in respect of the economy may be harmful to the environment and vice versa. Increasing the sales of pesticides is against environmental aspects, however, it would be difficult to increase the performance of agriculture without that. On the other hand, the economy and the society are interested exactly in the expansion of agriculture, since, along with its increasing performance, employment, food supply security and the population retaining capacity of rural areas may grow and trade opportunities may expand among others. In many cases, decreasing carbon dioxide emissions are due to closing down heavy industrial factories. However, along with decreasing soil degradation and air pollution, these processes may involve, in any particular case, growing unemployment, impoverishment and long-lasting social problems.

Evaluation covers only the indicator in the first figure in each indicator section. As a matter of principle, two, a short- and a long-term evaluation was made based on data for the available years, exact time spans were indicated for each indicator.

Three types of indicators⁹ can be distinguished, which influenced the methodology of evaluation, too:

Type 1: a specific target value to be achieved by a particular year is set for the indicator.

Type 2: a specific target value with no target date is set for the indicator.

Type 3: no target value is set for the indicator, but the desirable direction of change can be determined.

The typification of indicators is available in Annex 1.

Type 1¹⁰

In this case the value of the indicator is to reach a given level in a particular year. Such an indicator is for example *expenditures on research and development*. Hungary's commitment was that expenditures as a proportion of GDP should reach 1.8% by 2020. Evaluation is based on the comparison of the observed evolution and the desired evolution of increase/decrease, which is described by the following equation:

$$\text{Quotient of observed and desired evolution} = \frac{\frac{\text{last available value} - \text{base value}}{\text{last available year} - \text{base year}}}{\frac{\text{target value} - \text{base value}}{\text{target year} - \text{base year}}}$$

There are two limit values (0.9 and 0), therefore three evaluation categories were established:

- Evaluation is positive if the proportion is 0.9 or higher, which means that the indicator changes in the targeted direction and the last available value approaches the value of the desired evolution to the extent of at least 90% in a particular year. 
- Evaluation is neutral if the proportion falls between 0 and 0.9. The indicator changes in the desired direction and the last available value approaches the value of the desired evolution to an extent lower than 90%. 
- Evaluation is negative if the rate is lower than 0, i.e. the evolution of the indicator is opposite to the desired direction. 

⁹ Only the 82 real indicators in the publication were evaluated, the further 21 background indicators were not.

¹⁰ See its detailed methodological descriptions in Eurostat (2014): *Getting messages across using indicators*. Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, pp. 21–22.

Type 2¹¹

For these indicators an agreed target value is set, but the year when it should be achieved is not determined. Such an indicator is for example *gross government debt as a proportion of GDP*.

Evaluation can be accomplished based on the simple comparison of the last available value and the target value, with two possible categories:

- Evaluation is positive if the desired evolution is growth, and the last available value is higher than the target value, or if the desired evolution is decrease, and the last available value is lower than the target value. 
- Evaluation is negative if the desired evolution is decrease, and the last available value is higher than the target value, or if the desired evolution is growth, and the last available value is lower than the target value. 

Type 3¹²

The majority of indicators in HCSO's indicator set belongs to this type. In this case the evolution of the indicator is compared with the desired evolution. It was applied for the indicators for which no target value was agreed, but the direction deemed to be favourable could be determined. The values for the base year and the last available year were taken into account only, so the method applied left out of consideration the evolution for the years in between. To calculate the observed evolution the percentage change was used, its equation being:

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{\text{last available value} - \text{base value}}{\text{base value}} * 100$$

Based on two limit values (3% in the desired direction and 3% in the opposite direction compared to the base value) the 3 categories below can be established:

- Evaluation is positive if the change goes in the desired direction and its absolute value is at least 3%. 
- Evaluation is neutral if the absolute value of the change is below 3%. 
- Evaluation is negative if the change goes in the direction opposite to the desired one and its absolute value is at least 3%. 

In some cases different evaluation was applied. In the case of *annual mean temperature*, the *amount of precipitation* and the *number of heat days and freezing days* the complete time series was evaluated, *dependency ratio* was evaluated based on the 2000–2016 period as well as on the projection for between 2017 and 2060, while *old-age dependency ratio* based on the 2000–2016 period and on the projection for between 2017 and 2061, according to the criterion under type 3.

¹¹ See its detailed methodological descriptions in Eurostat (2014): *Getting messages across using indicators*. Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, pp. 27–28.

¹² See its detailed methodological descriptions Ibid, pp. 33–34.

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Hungarian Meteorological Service
Hungarian State Treasury
Ministry for National Economy
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Human Capacities
National Directorate General for Disaster Management
National Election Commission
National Food Chain Safety Office, Forestry Directorate
Research Institute of Agricultural Economics
World Health Organization

Budapest, 2018

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1 Human resources

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Dependency ratio

Since 2000



Since 2016



Figure 1.1.1 Total dependency ratio* (compared to the 14 year-old and younger and 65 year-old and older population as a ratio of population aged 15–64 years)



* A dotted line signals the projection data.

Source: 1990–2016 HCSO, from 2017 the HCSO Demographic Research Institute, according to the baseline variant of population projections (projection database).

! The value of the indicator declined in 1990–2007, from 2007 it began to grow. According to the baseline variant of population projections, the increase will remain steady till 2060.



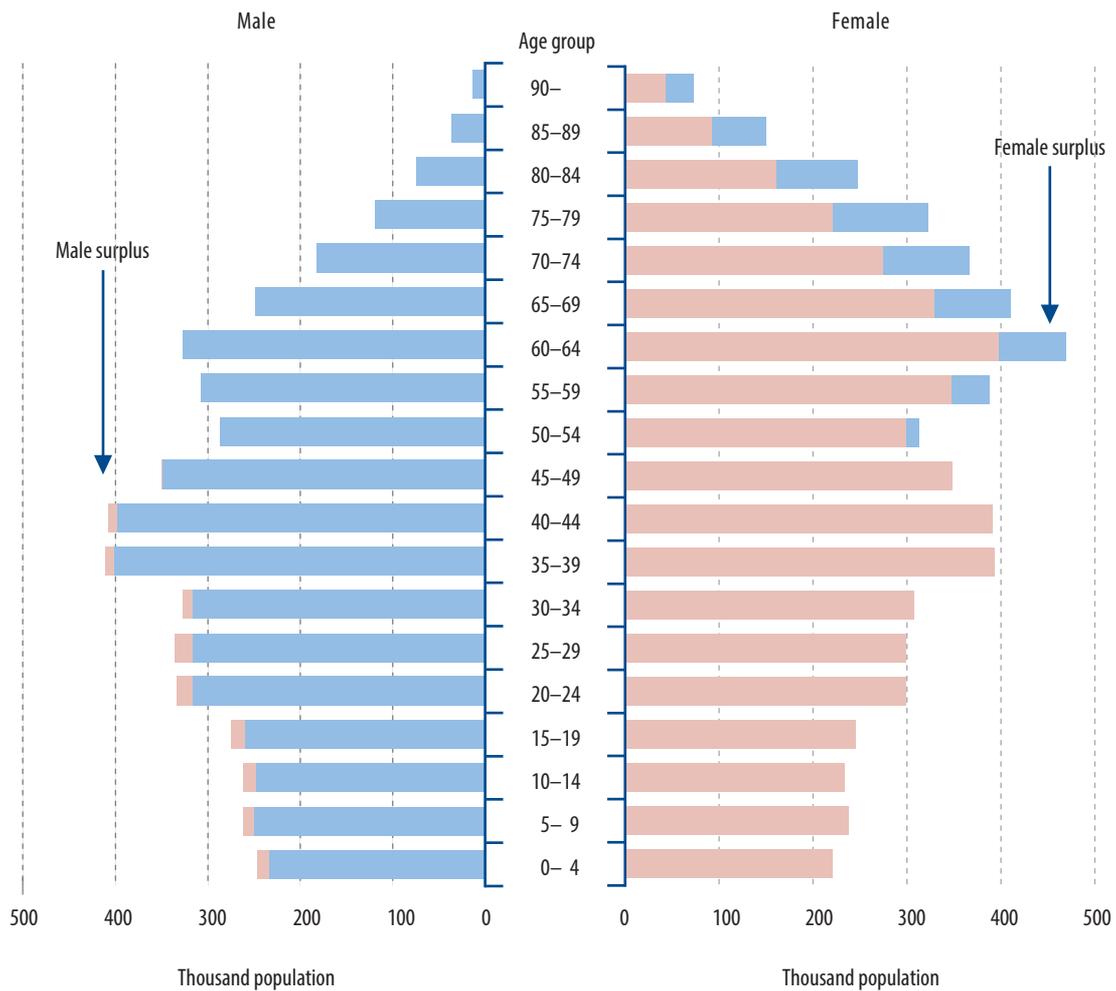
Definition

The total dependency ratio expresses the support burden per person of working age: the child (14 year-old and younger) and the elderly (65 year-old and older) population as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years.

Country	2015, %
FR	58.7
SE	58.4
FI	57.1
DK	55.2
IT	55.1
EL	54.9
UK	54.8
IE	54.1
BE	54.0
EE	53.2
PT	53.0
NL	52.7
EU-28	52.6
LV	52.4
DE	52.0
BG	51.2
ES	50.8
HR	50.4
LT	49.9
CZ	49.3
MT	48.9
AT	48.7
SI	48.5
RO	48.1
HU	47.9
CY	45.0
LU	44.6
PL	43.8
SK	41.4

Dependency ratios of the population aged below 15 years and over 65 years in the EU member states, 2015, %

Figure 1.1.2 Age pyramid of the population, 1 January 2016



The bottom of the age pyramid is 'slimmer' due to the decrease in the number of live births, the proportion of genders shifts from 47 years of age in favour of women.



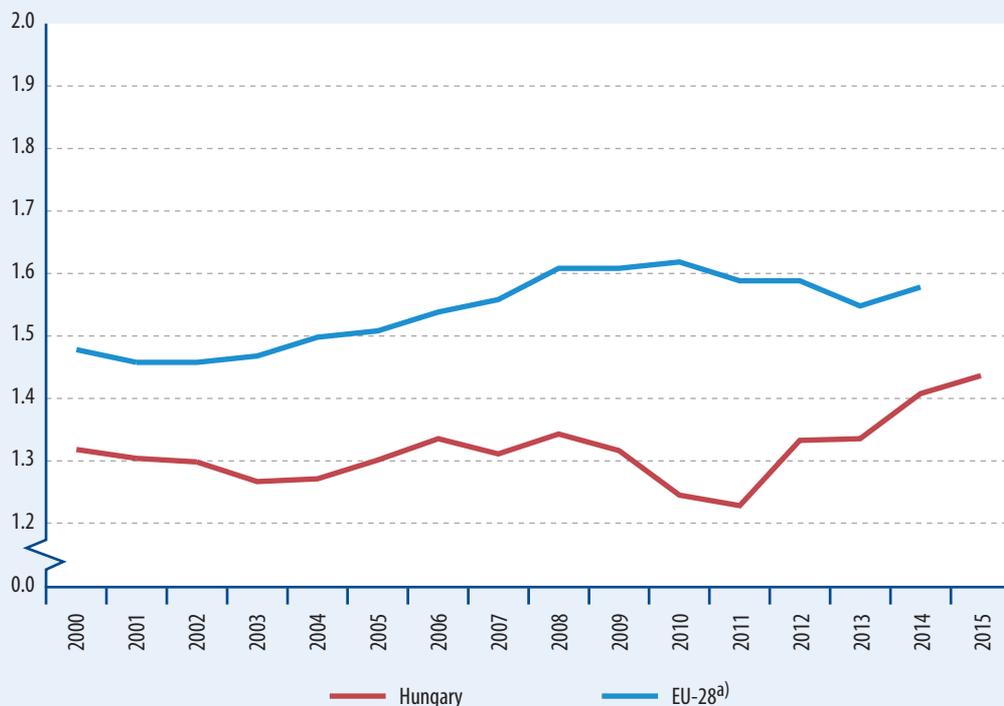
Stadat tables

- 1.1. Population, vital events
- 6.1.2. Resident population by age group, 1st January
- 6.1.6. Dependency ratios, ageing index, 1st January

Total fertility rate



Figure 1.2.1 Total fertility rate



^{a)} EU-27 in 2000.

Source: Eurostat, World Health Organization.

! For a long time, fertility rates have remained below the replacement level.



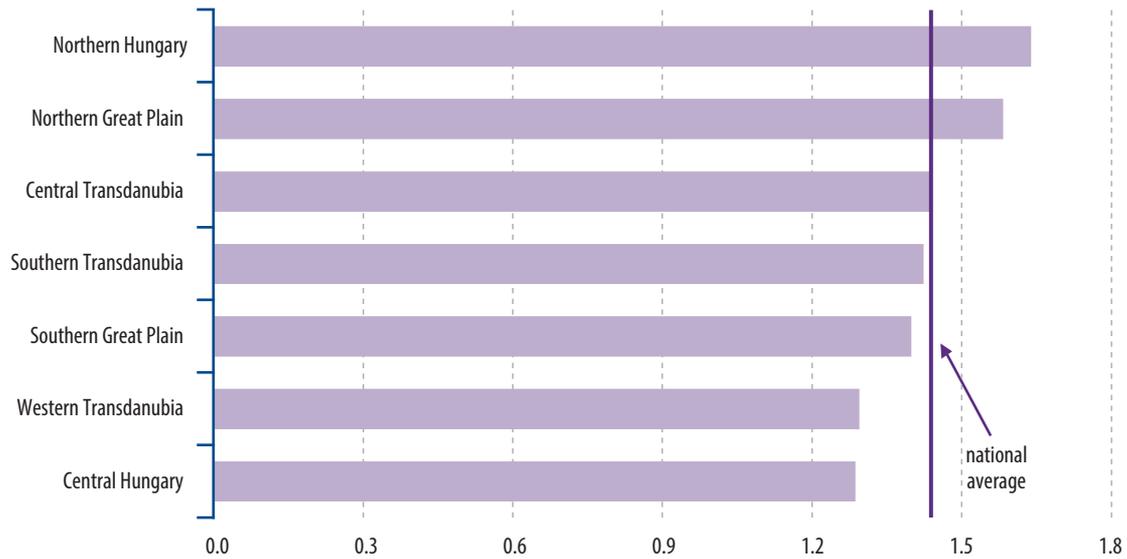
Definition

Total fertility rate expresses the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. It indicates the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, which is calculated by summing up the female age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Total fertility rate in the European Union, 2014, number of children per women

FR	2.01
IE	1.94
SE	1.88
UK	1.81
BE	1.74
FI, NL	1.71
DK	1.69
LV	1.65
LT	1.63
EU-28, SI	1.58
EE	1.54
BG, CZ	1.53
RO	1.52
LU	1.50
AT, DE	1.47
HR	1.46
MT	1.42
HU	1.41
IT, SK	1.37
ES, PL	1.32
CY	1.31
EL	1.30
PT	1.23

Figure 1.2.2 Total fertility rate by regions, 2015



The difference between the fertility of the Western and the Eastern parts of the country is considerable.

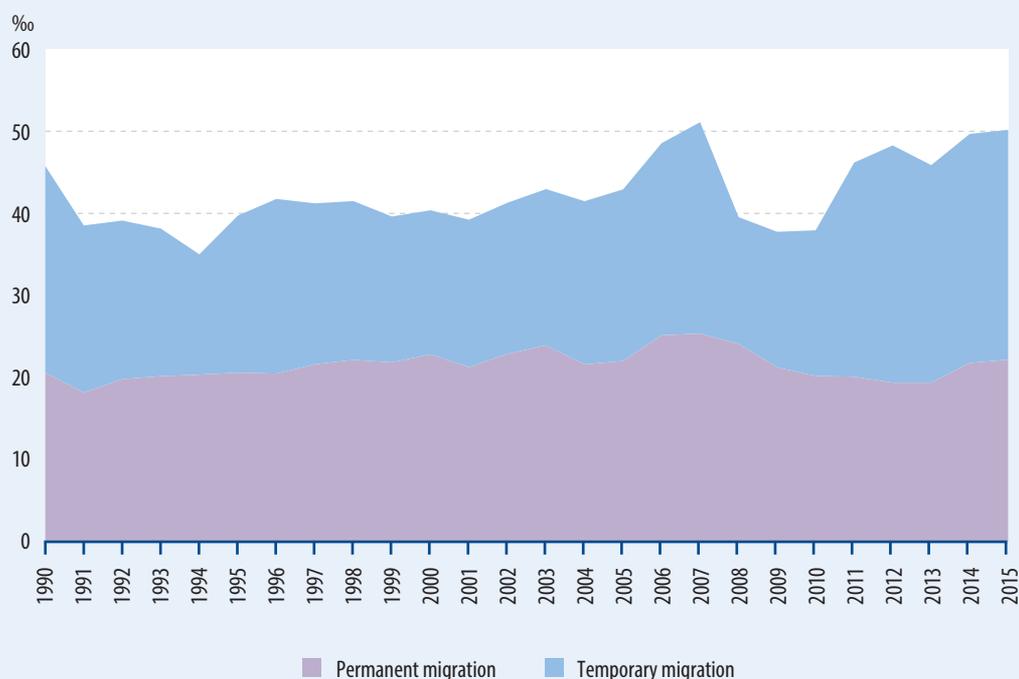


Stadat tables

1.1. Population, vital events

Internal migration

Figure 1.3.1 Internal migration by type of migration per thousand population



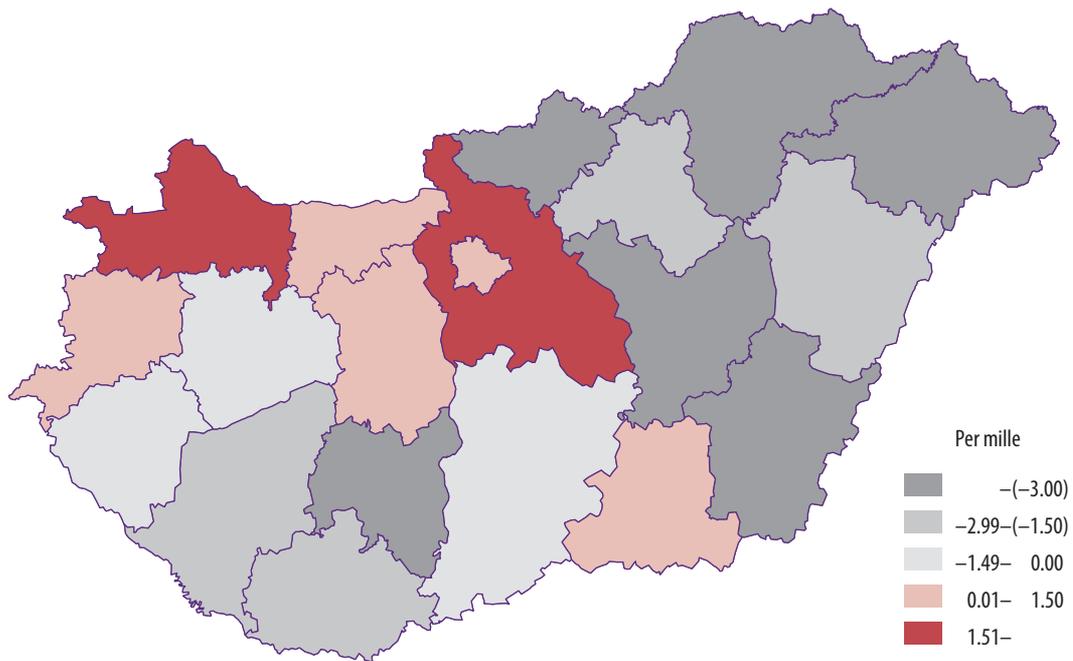
Since 2010, the number of internal migrations has been increasing breaking the downward trend of the previous periods.



Definition

Internal migration follows the spatial, geographical movement of the population within the country, based on the registration system of home addresses. Permanent migration: the change in the place of residence when the migrant leaving his/her place of residence indicates a dwelling in another settlement as another place of residence. Temporary migration: the change in the place of dwelling crossing municipal boundaries when the migrant maintaining the place of residence changes a dwelling and indicates a new dwelling as a place of stay as well as when he/she moves from one place of stay to another place of stay. Difference in internal migration: the difference between the number of persons registered with a permanent or temporary character and temporary remigrants to the given administrative unit and the number of persons registered with a permanent or temporary character and temporary remigrants to an another administrative unit from the given administrative unit.

Figure 1.3.2 Balance of internal migration per thousand population by counties, 1990–2015



The balance of migration in Pest county stood out from the other counties in the last 25 years, while the vast majority of counties can be considered as a source area.



Stadat tables

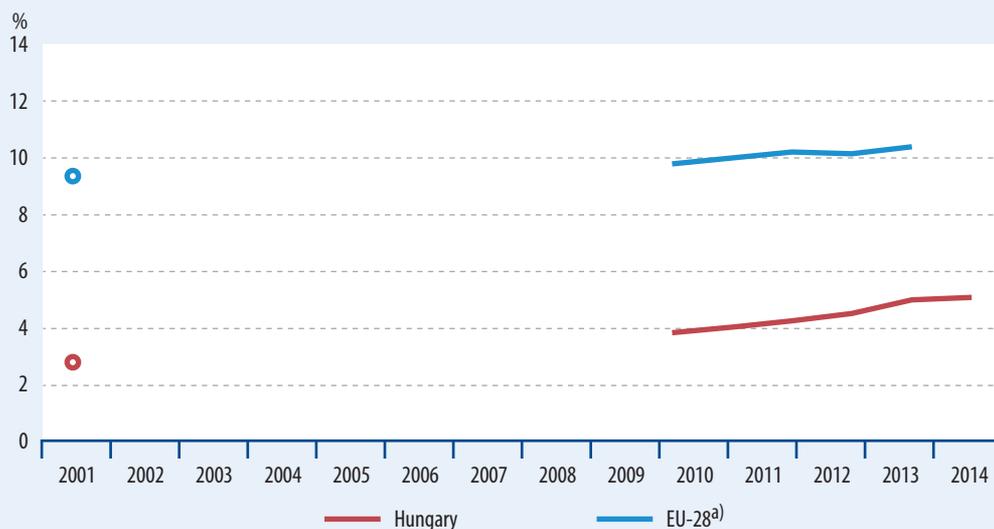
1.6. Internal migration

6.1.4. Vital events

6.1.5. Main rates in vital statistics

International migration

Figure 1.4.1 Rate of foreign-born population to the total population



^{a)} In 2001 and 2011 without Croatia, Cyprus, Germany and Malta.



The share of foreign-born population within the total population is growing, but it is still much below the EU average.



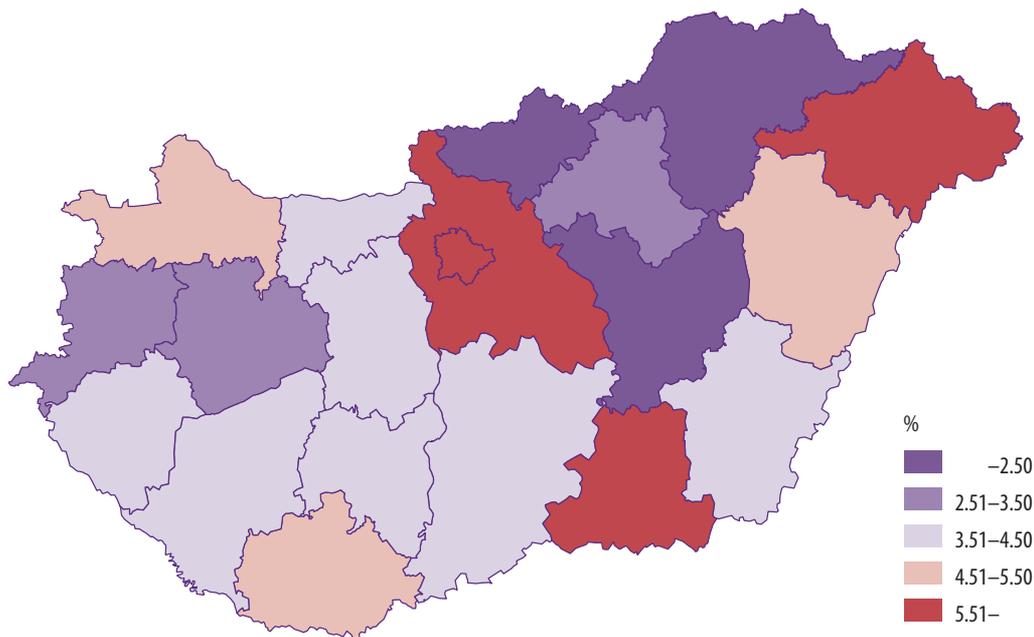
Definition

The proportion of the foreign-born population to the total population shows the percentage of the total population born outside the borders of Hungary.

LU	44.2
CY	20.9
AT	17.2
SE	16.4
IE	16.2
BE	16.1
EE	14.7
LV	13.4
HR	13.3
UK	13.0
ES	12.7
DE	12.6
FR	11.9
NL	11.8
SI	11.5
EL	11.4
DK	10.5
EU-28	10.4
MT	9.9
IT	9.5
PT	8.3
FI	5.8
HU	4.8
LT	4.7
CZ	4.0
SK	3.3
BG	1.7
PL	1.6
RO	1.4

Rate of foreign-born population to the total population in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 1.4.2 Rate of foreign-born population to the total population by counties, 1 January 2016



The proportion of the foreign-born population is the highest in Central Hungary, especially in Budapest.



Stadat tables

1.7. Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by continents, countries and sex, 1st January

At-risk-of-poverty rate

Since 2005

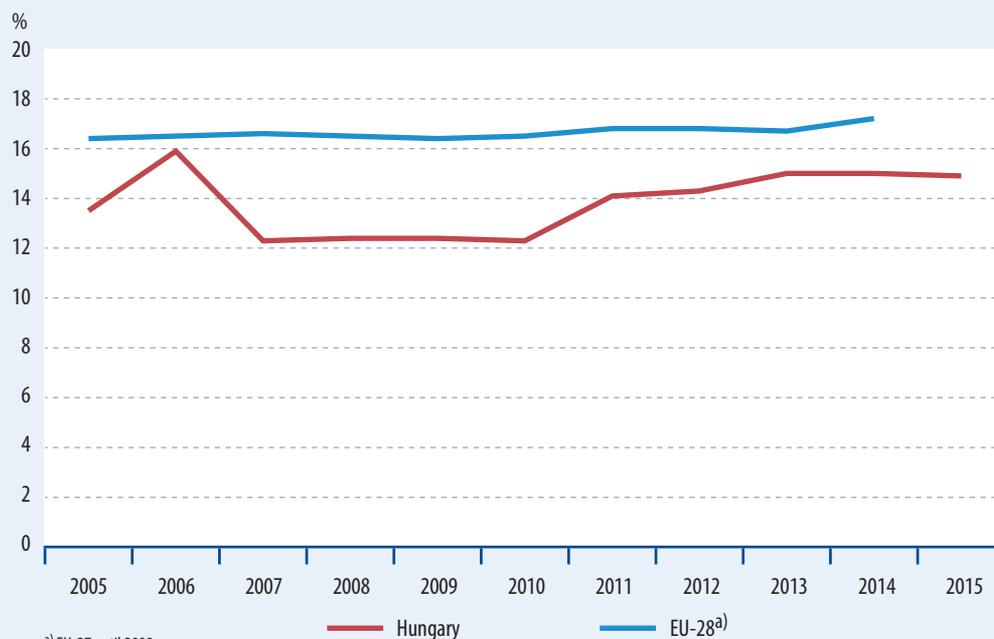


Since 2014



RO	25.4
ES	22.2
EL	22.1
BG, EE	21.8
LV	21.2
PT	19.5
HR, IT	19.4
LT	19.1
EU-28	17.2
PL	17.0
UK	16.8
DE	16.7
LU	16.4
MT	15.9
IE	15.6
BE	15.5
SE	15.1
HU	15.0
SI	14.5
CY	14.4
AT	14.1
FR	13.3
FI	12.8
SK	12.6
DK	12.1
NL	11.6
CZ	9.7

Figure 1.5.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate*



^{a)} EU-27 until 2009

* At-risk-of-poverty rate shows the proportion of persons living in households with income of less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in the total population.

Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat publishes data based on the year of the survey on its website.



At-risk-of-poverty rate stagnated in the past 3 years in Hungary.

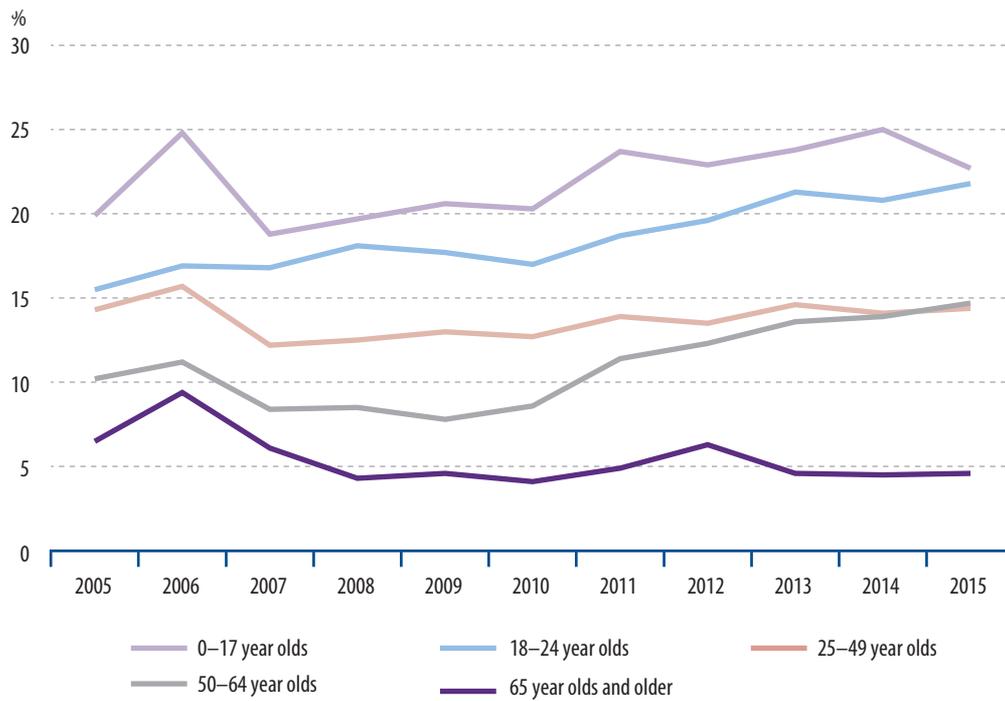


Definition

At-risk-of-poverty rate shows the proportion of persons living in households with income of less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in the total population.

At-risk-of-poverty rate in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 1.5.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age groups



At-risk-of-poverty rate is the highest in the youngest age group and the lowest in the oldest one.



Stadat tables

**2.2.2.1. Indicators of poverty or social exclusion, survey year 2011–2016
(reference year 2010–2015)**

Deprivation – people living in severe material deprivation

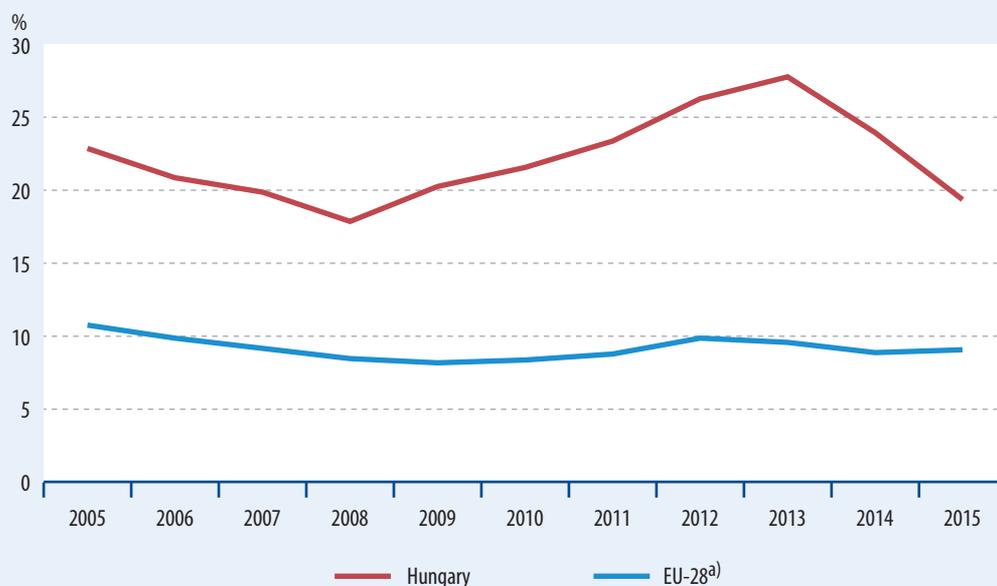
Since 2005



Since 2014



Figure 1.6.1 Severe material deprivation rate



Severe material deprivation rate decreased in Hungary in the past 2 years.



Definition

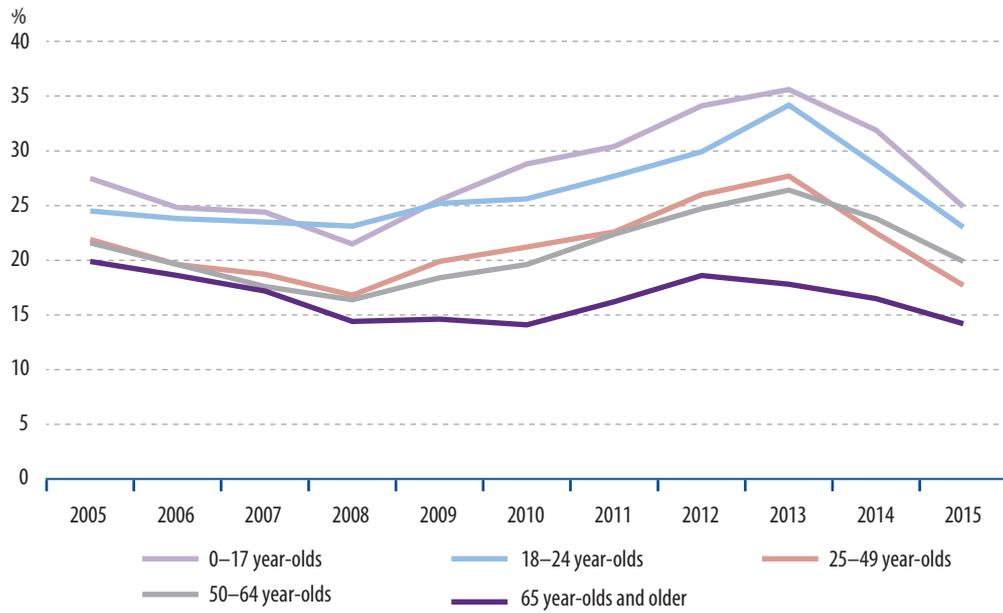
Severe material deprivation: severe material deprivation refers to persons who cannot afford to pay at least 4 out of the below mentioned 9 deprivation items:

- 1) pay rent or utility bills;
- 2) keep home adequately warm;
- 3) face unexpected expenses;
- 4) eat meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day;
- 5) a week holiday away from home;
- 6) a car;
- 7) a washing machine;
- 8) a colour TV;
- 9) a telephone.

Severe material deprivation rate in the European Union, 2015, %

BG	34.2
RO	22.7
EL	22.2
HU	19.4
LV	16.4
CY	15.4
LT	13.9
HR	13.8
IT	11.5
PT	9.6
EU-28	9.1
SK	9.0
MT, PL	8.1
ES	6.4
UK	6.1
BE, SI	5.8
CZ	5.6
EE, FR	4.5
DE	4.4
DK	3.7
AT	3.6
NL	2.5
FI	2.2
LU	2.0
SE	0.7

Figure 1.6.2 Severe material deprivation rate by age groups



Severe material deprivation rate is the highest in the youngest age group and the lowest in the oldest one.

Persons living in jobless households

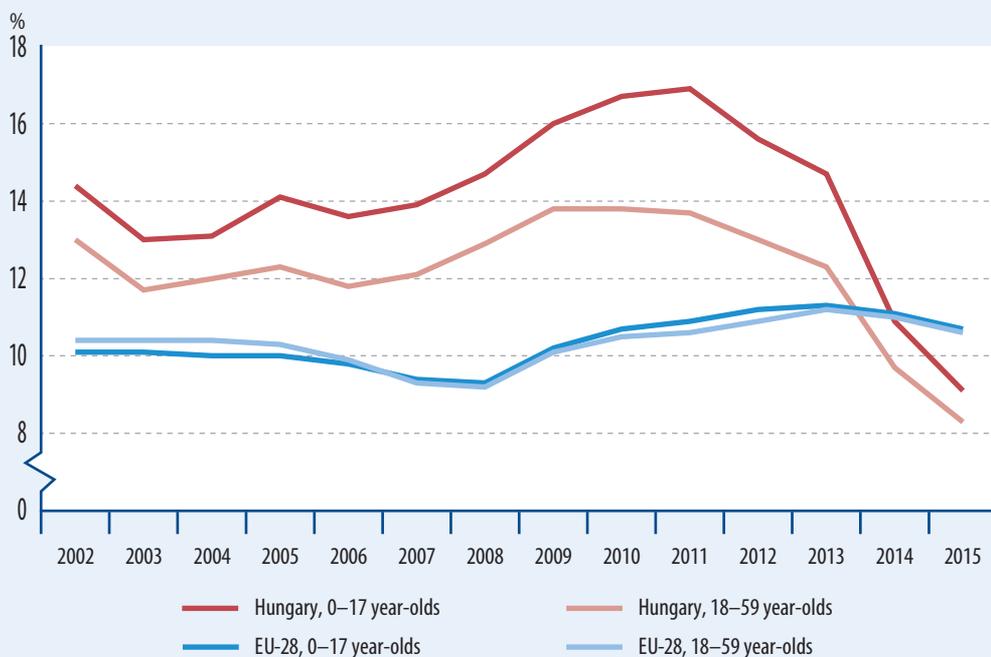
Since 2003



Since 2014



Figure 1.7.1 Persons living in jobless households by age groups



In Hungary, the proportion of persons living in jobless households fell below the European Union average after 2013.



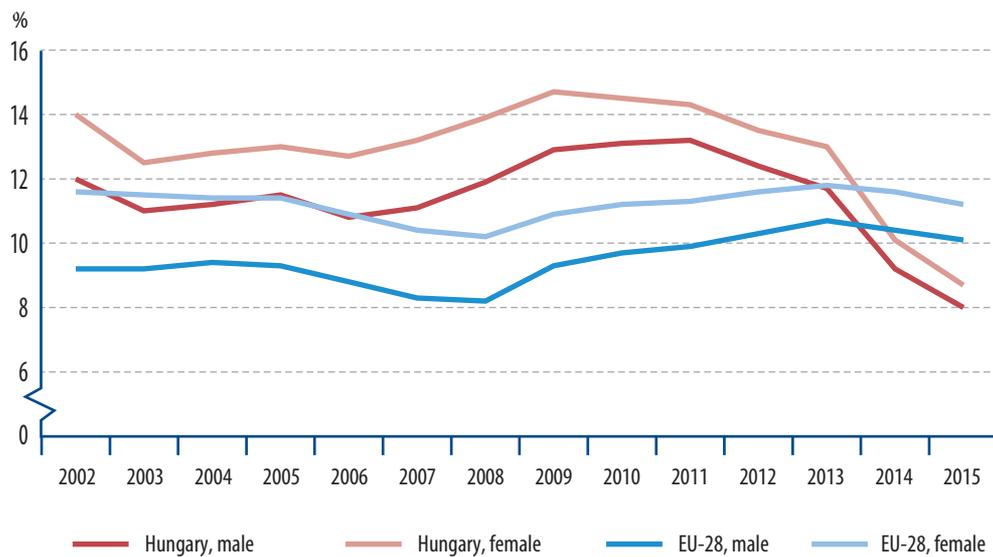
Definition

The persons living in jobless households indicator shows the share of those living in households where no one works (i.e. each member of the household is economically inactive or unemployed) within the given population group. In accordance with the ILO methodology, households where only 18-24 year-old students live are not taken into consideration.

Proportion of persons living in jobless households in the 0-17 age group in the European Union, 2015, %

BG	15.9
IE	14.5
UK	13.4
BE	13.1
FR	12.2
ES	11.8
EL	11.5
LT	11.4
EU-28	10.7
IT	10.6
RO	10.4
CY	9.9
SE	9.4
SK	9.3
HU	9.1
PL	9.0
DE	8.8
HR, CZ	8.4
MT	8.3
DK	8.1
EE	7.5
LV	7.2
AT	7.1
PT	6.7
NL	6.6
FI	5.3
SI	4.0
LU	3.5

Figure 1.7.2 Rate of 18–59 year-old persons living in jobless households by sex



Among 18–59 year-old persons, the difference from the EU average is decreasing in case of both sexes.

Equipment of dwellings – Dwellings without bathroom

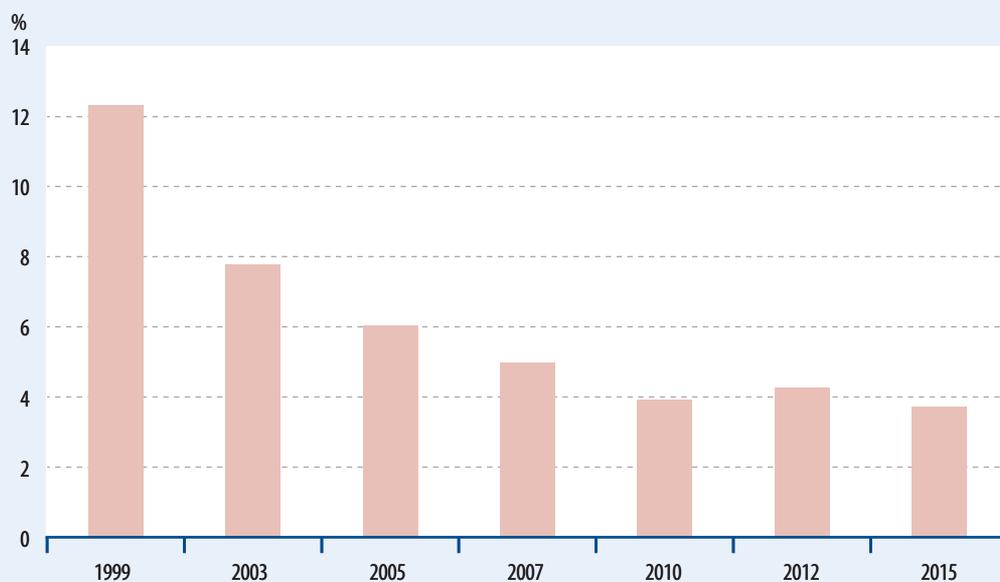
Since 1999



Since 2012



Figure 1.8.1 Proportion of dwellings without bathroom



The proportion of dwellings without bathroom continues to decrease, in 2015 it amounted to 3.7%.

RO	31.7
LV	16.2
BG	12.5
LT	12.0
EE	8.2
HU	4.3
PL	3.7
EU-28	2.4
DK	2.2
HR	1.9
PT	1.3
CY	1.0
BE, EL, FI, SI, SK	0.7
FR, SE, UK	0.5
IT	0.4
AT, CZ, IE, MT	0.3
LU	0.2
ES	0.1
DE, NL	0.0

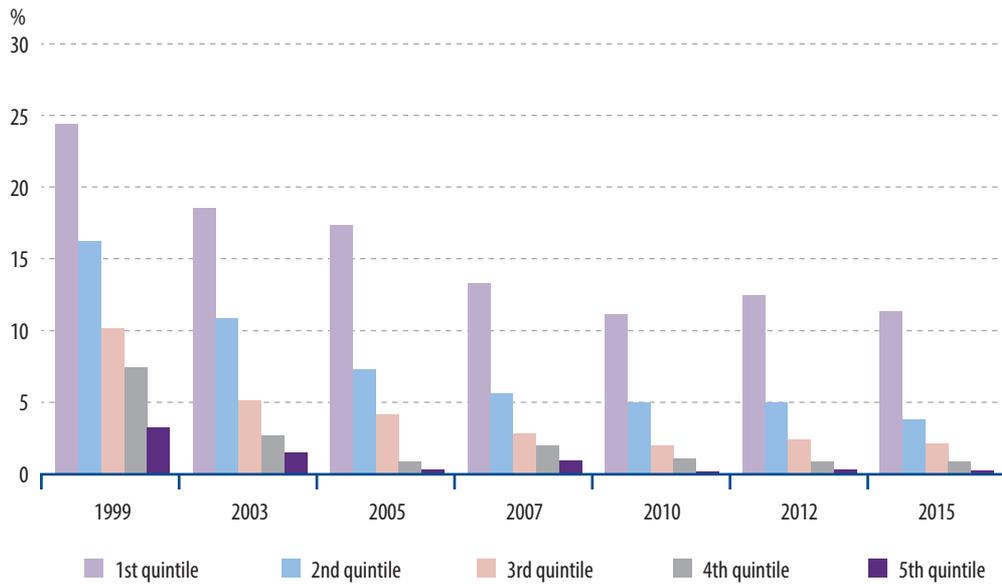


Definition

Dwellings with a shower-room are regarded as having a bathroom. Individual households were classified into quintiles based on all of the net income of the household.

Proportion of those in the total population who live in a home without bathroom or shower in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 1.8.2 Proportion of dwellings without bathroom by household income quintile



! *The income situation of households strongly influences whether the dwelling is equipped with bathroom, the proportion of dwellings without bathroom is higher in lower-income households.*



Stadat tables

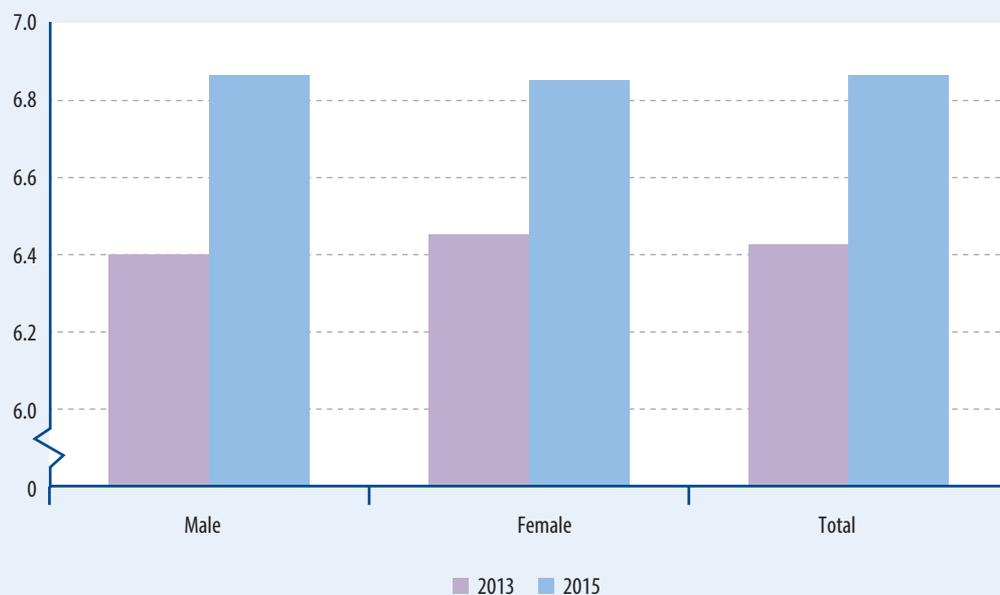
2.2.3.2. Data on housing by activity status, deciles, regions and type of settlements.

Satisfaction with living environment

Since 2013



Figure 1.9.1 Average values of satisfaction with the quality of living environment on a scale from 0 to 10

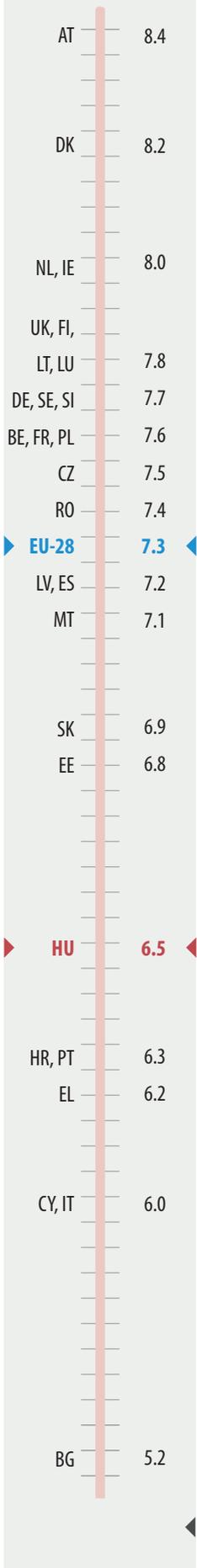


! By 2015, satisfaction with the quality of living environment improved amongst the population. No significant differences were found between the satisfaction of men and women.



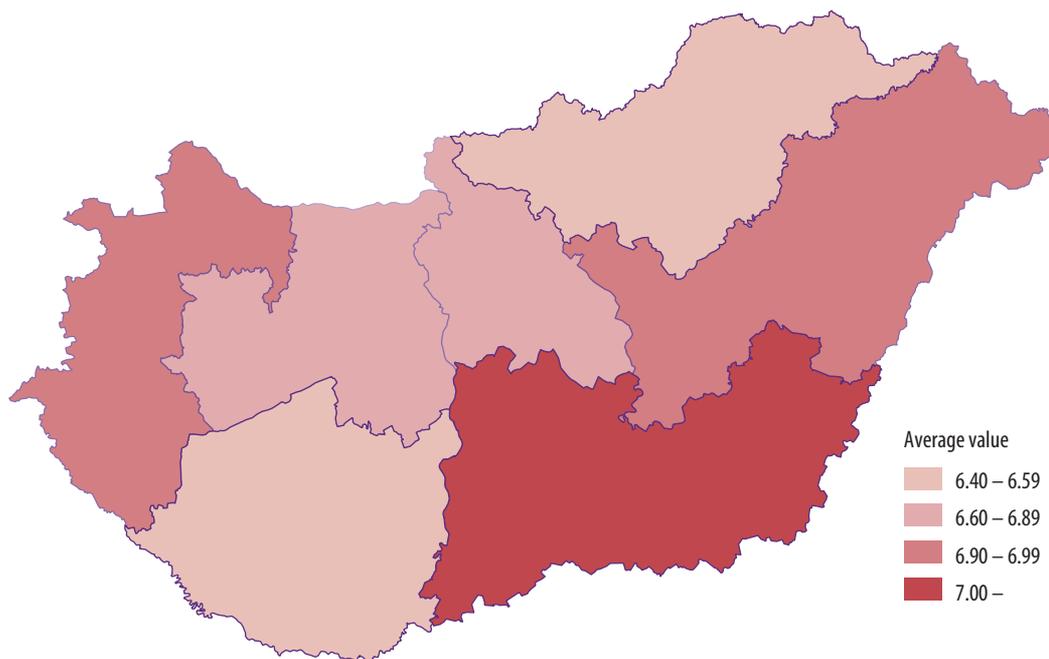
Definition

Satisfaction with the living environment on a scale from 0 to 10 is a subjective indicator that gives a quantitative picture of how satisfied people are with the quality of their living environment.



Average value of satisfaction with living environment, 2013, point (0-10)

Figure 1.9.2 Average value of satisfaction with the living environment by regions, 2015 (on a scale from 0 to 10)



People are most satisfied with the quality of their living environment in Southern Great Plain.



Stadat tables
2.2.4.1. Satisfaction

Life expectancy

Since 2005



Since 2013

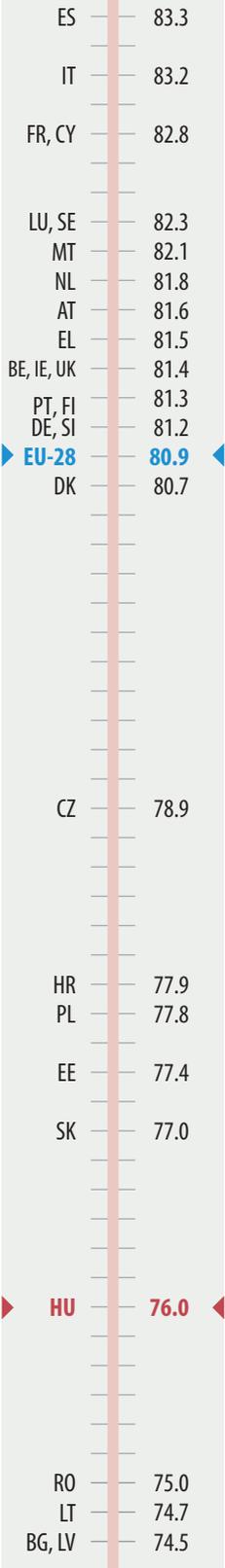
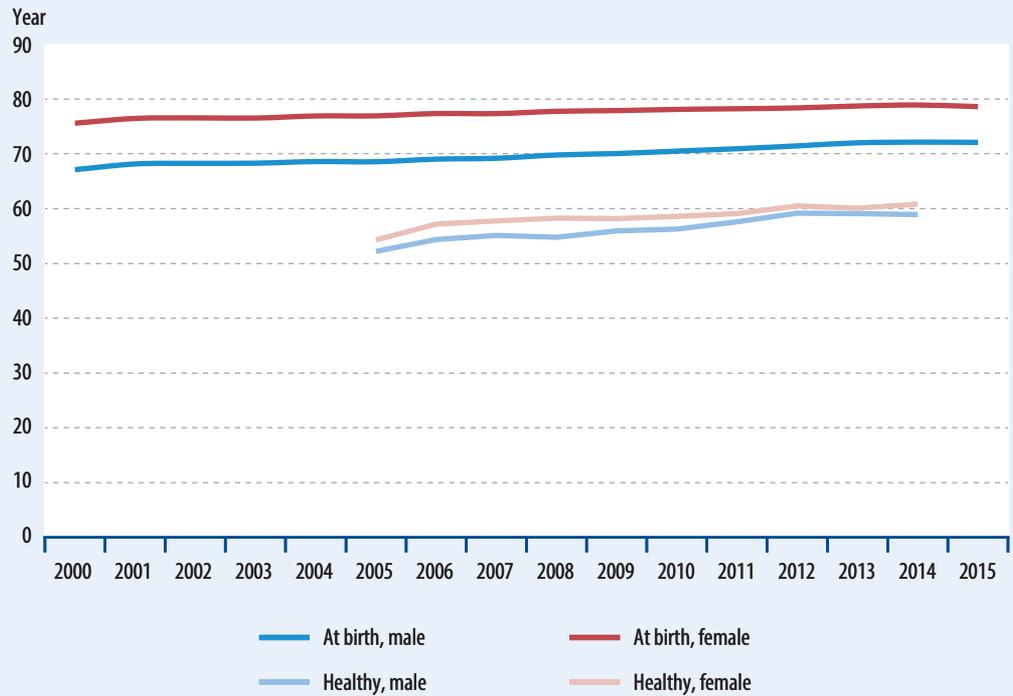


Figure 1.10.1 Life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy



! In 2015, life expectancy at birth was in Hungary 72.1 years for men and 78.6 years for women.



Definitions

The indicator life expectancy at birth expresses the average number of years a newborn can expect to live under the mortality conditions of the given year. The indicator healthy life expectancy (healthy life years) expresses the number of years a person can expect at birth to spend without activity limitation due to health reasons. The calculation of the indicator is based on combining morbidity and mortality data. The values of the indicator are calculated for women and men separately using the age-specific mortality data and the prevalence of persons limited in regular daily activities due to health reasons originated from the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey.

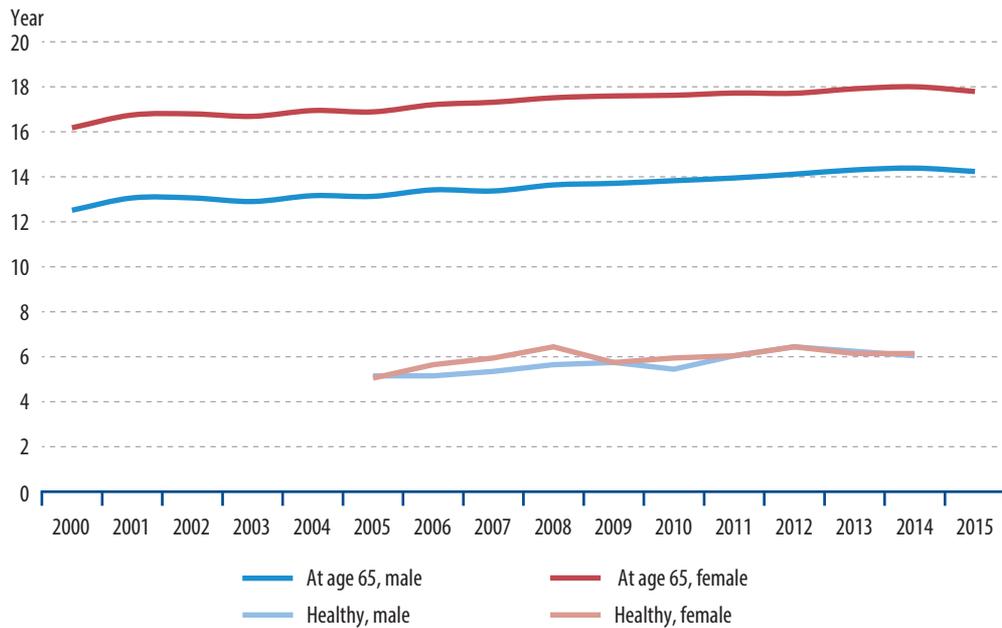
Health expectancies are independent of the number of population and of its age structure and so they allow direct comparison between different population sub-groups: e.g. sexes, socio-professional categories, as well as between countries within Europe.

The indicator life expectancy at the age 65 shows how many further years of lifetime a person can expect at the age of 65 years.

The healthy life expectancy (healthy life years) at the age 65 expresses the number of years a person can expect at age 65 to spend without activity limitation due to health reasons.

Life expectancy at birth in the European Union, 2014, years

Figure 1.10.2 Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at age 65



! Life expectancy at age 65 increased by 1.8 years for females and by 1.9 years for males between 2000 and 2014, while in 2015, it declined by 0.2 year for the former and by 0.1 year for the latter.



Stadat tables

6.1.7. Average life expectancy at birth, average age

Self-perceived health

Since 2005



Since 2013

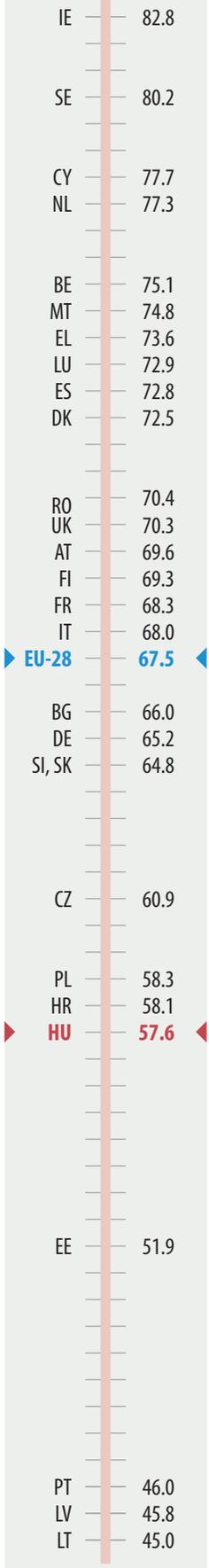
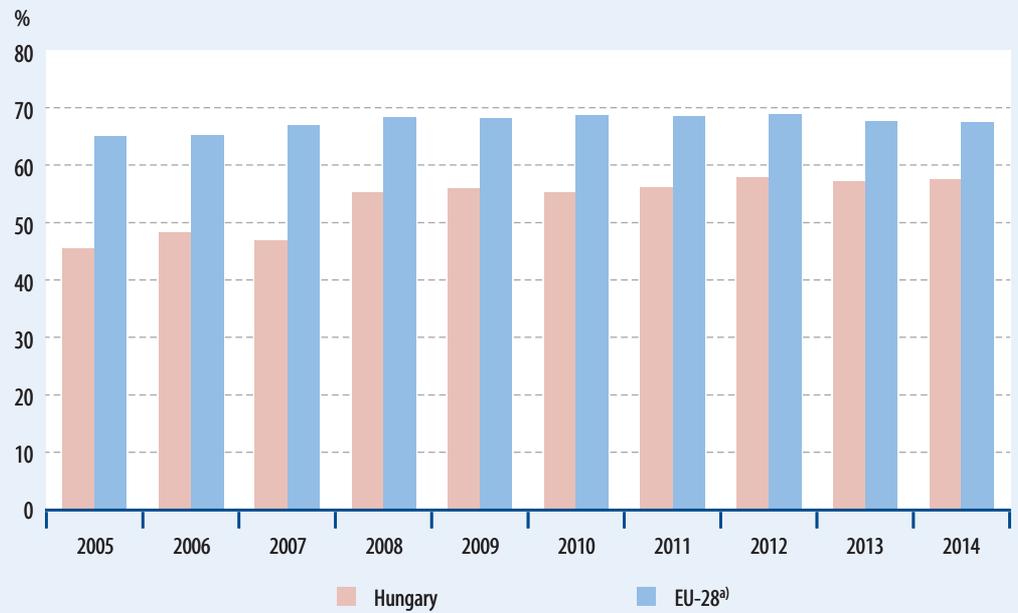


Figure 1.11.1 Self-perceived health (aggregate proportion of those placing themselves in the health category very good or good)



^{a)} EU-27 between 2005 and 2009.

! *The self-perceived health of the Hungarian population is continuously improving and approaching the EU average year-by-year, but, even so, the lag was 10 percentage points in 2014.*



Definition

The most frequently used indicator in population surveys for characterizing health status is the self-assessment of health status when the respondent determines his/her health status on a five-grade scale. The range of answer options is from 'very good' to 'very bad'.

When calculating income quintiles, the size and the structure of the household are also taken into account and the per capita income is used for calculation. By arranging the population in an increasing order according to their per capita income and dividing them to five equal parts, 20% of the total population belongs to each income quintile, the poorest to the first and the richest to the fifth quintile.

Self-perceived health categories (very good and good together) in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 1.11.2 Self-perceived health by income quintiles, 2014



People belonging to higher income quintiles deem their health situation more favourable.

Hypertension – chronic diseases

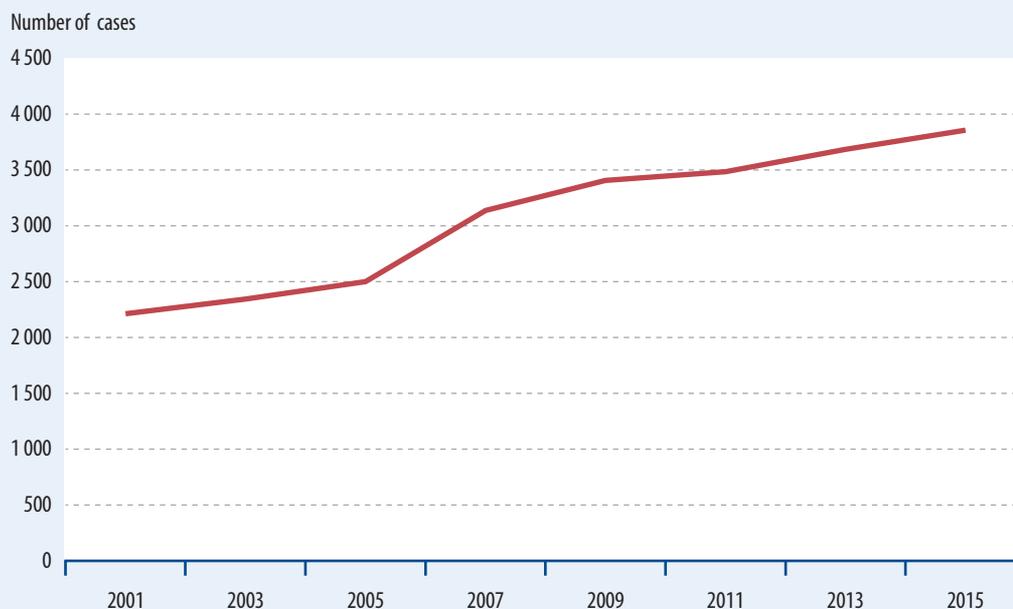
Since 2001



Since 2013



Figure 1.12.1 **Number of hypertensive diseases per ten thousand population aged 19 years and older**



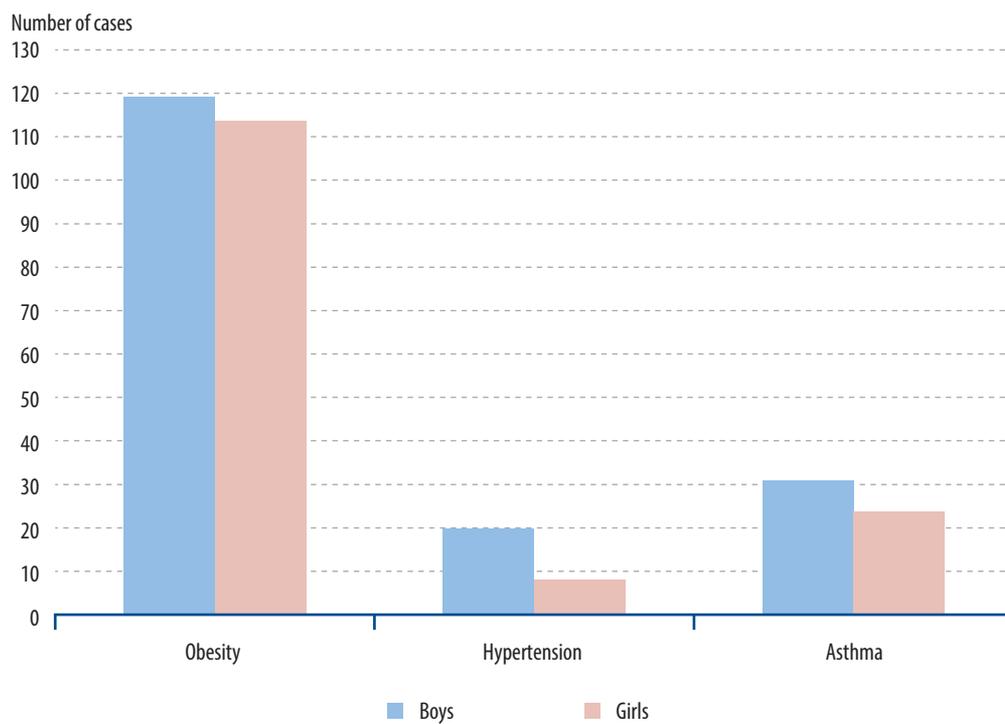
The incidence of hypertension in adult population is increasing.



Definition

The indicators of school health screening show the rate of diseases per thousand pupils by sex and age groups. The classification by morbidity is based on the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Normal weight is in connection with height, age, physique and sex, thus, it is difficult to define it. To define the degree of obesity, the body mass index (BMI) is used, which is the quotient of the weight in kilograms and the square of the height in meters. Based on the values of the body mass index, the following categories are used to determine the nutritional state: malnutrition (BMI < 3 percentile (pc)), skinny (BMI ≥ 3 pc, but < 10 pc), overweight (BMI ≥ 85 pc, but < 97 pc), obesity (BMI above 97 pc). Those children suffer from hypertensive disease, whose systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure measured at least three times in a period of several weeks is repeatedly higher than 90 percentile of the value normal in their age, irrespective of origin (primary or secondary), and who need medication.

Figure 1.12.2 Some major diseases per thousand examined pupils in school year 2014/2015



In school year 2014/2015, the proportion of the observed diseases was higher among boys than girls.

Medical examinations – Failed medical examinations due to financial reasons

Since 2005



Since 2013



Figure 1.13.1 Change in the proportion of failed medical examinations due to financial reasons



The indicator fluctuates from year to year, in 2014, 2.1% of the population had to forgo medical care due to financial reasons.

LV	23.6
EL	16.4
IT	13.3
RO	12.0
BG	9.6
CY	7.5
BE	7.1
HU	6.8
PL	6.4
PT	6.3
FR	6.2
EU-28	5.1
HR	4.6
SK	2.5
IE	2.2
LU	2.1
DE, LT	1.6
MT	1.6
NL	1.5
CZ, ES	1.3
EE	1.2
DK, SE	1.0
FI	0.5
SI	0.4
AT	0.2
UK	0.1

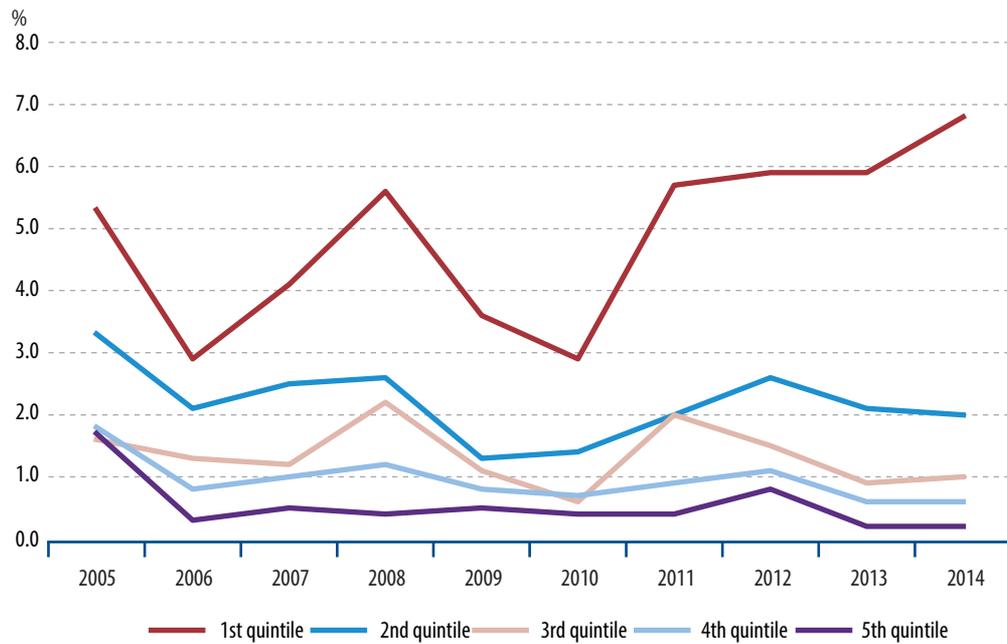


Definition

The proportion of failed medical examinations by income quintiles shows the ratio of persons who are not able to afford medical examination by income quintile. Income quintiles are determined on the basis of net income per consumption unit. With the help of the indicator we can see how far the access to medical examination depends on income among the population aged 16 years and older.

Failed medical examinations due to financial reasons in the lowest income quintile in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 1.13.2 Failed medical examinations due to financial reasons by income quintiles



! *The proportion of failed medical examinations due to financial reasons is considerable mainly in the lower income quintiles.*

Smoking – regular smokers

Since 2000



Since 2009

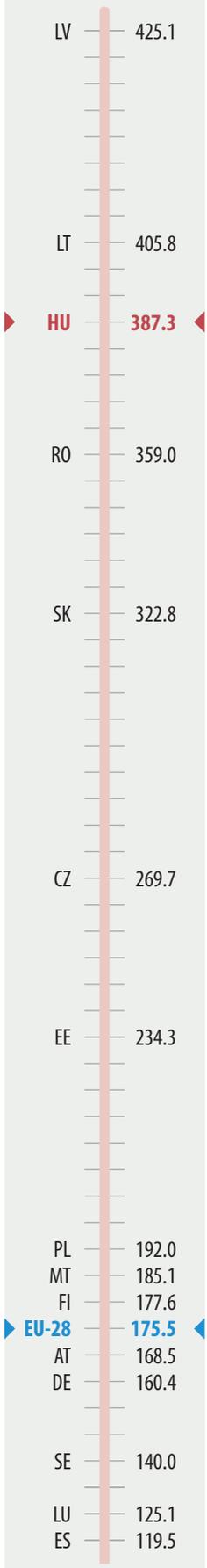
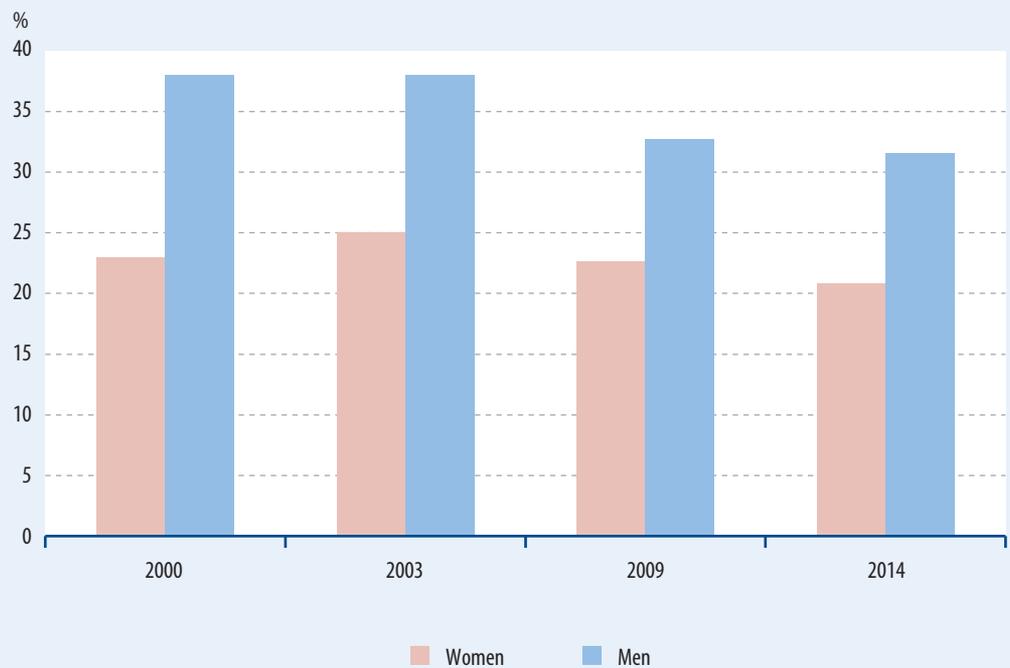


Figure 1.14.1 Rate of regular smokers



! Among the Hungarian adult population, more than one fifth of women and close to one third of men smoke tobacco daily.



Definition

Regular smokers are those who smoke tobacco daily.

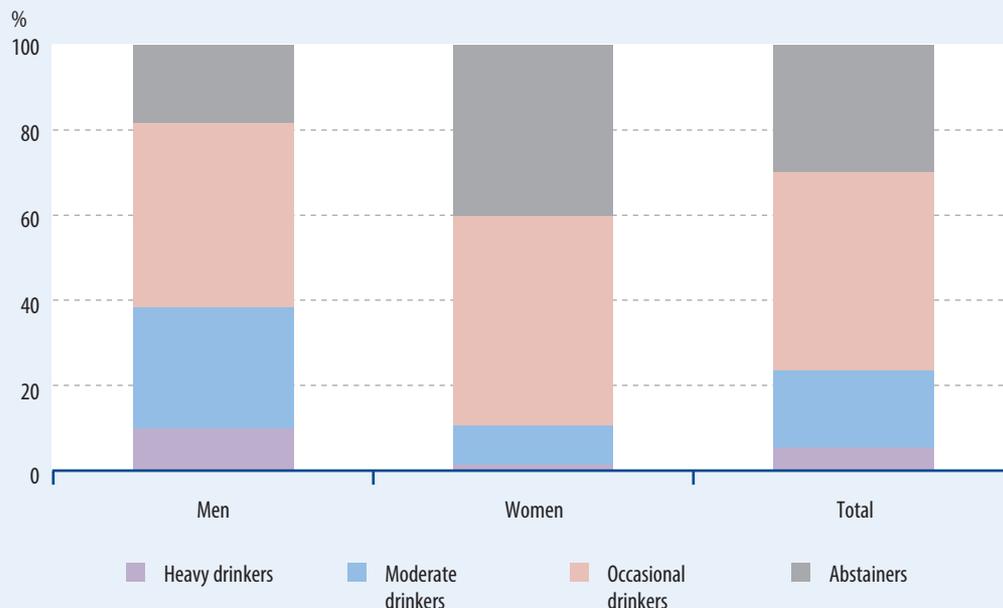
Smoking related death rate in the European Union, 2014, per hundred thousand population

Alcohol consumption

Since 2009



Figure 1.15.1 Alcohol drinking habits, 2014

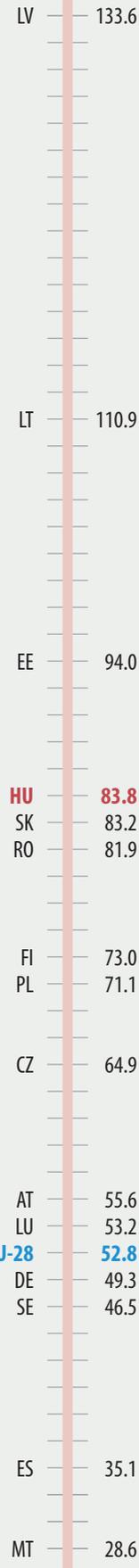


5.4% of the adult population considered themselves heavy drinker.



Definition

Heavy drinkers are those women and men who consumed more than 7 and 14 units of alcohol, respectively in the week preceding the survey (in case of women a lower limit is set due to their different physiological features). One drink/unit of alcohol is equivalent to one pint of beer, 2 dl wine or 5 cl spirit. Due to the great importance of the phenomenon called 'binge drinking' in scientific literature (consumption of a large quantity of alcohol in one occasion), we consider those who drink 6 or more drinks per one occasion heavy drinkers as well. Moderate drinker is who drinks alcohol at least once a week, but is not heavy drinker. Occasional drinker is who drinks alcohol less frequently than once a week.



Death rate connected to alcohol consumption in the European Union, 2014, per hundred thousand population

Suicide – Number of fatal suicides

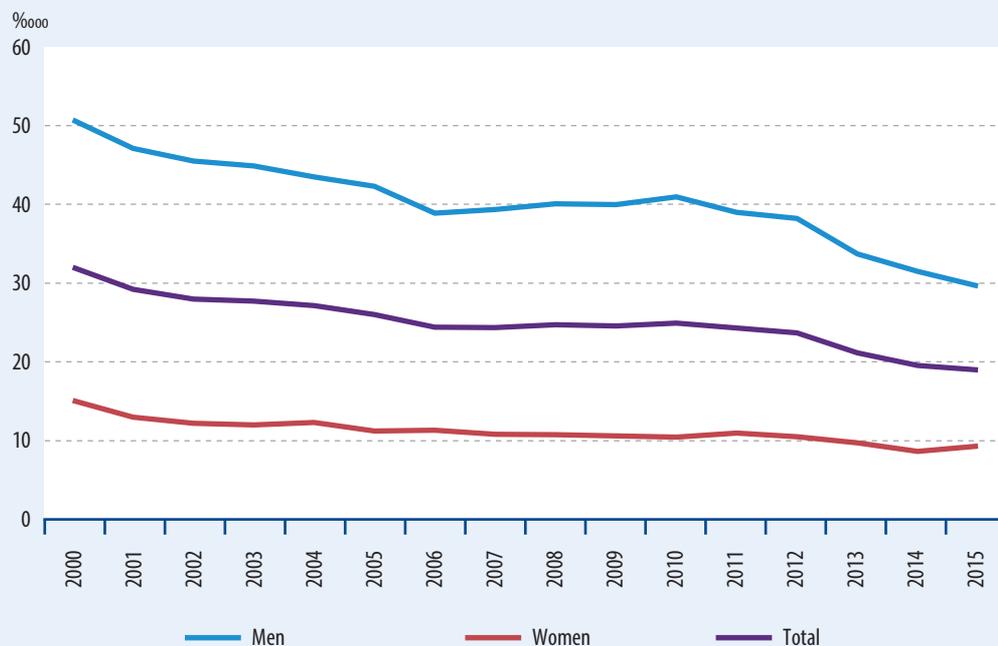
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 1.16.1 Number of fatal suicides per hundred thousand inhabitants

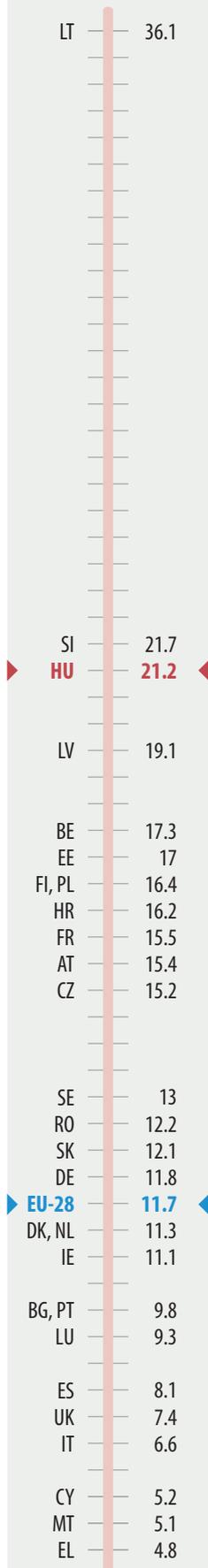


! Between 2000 and 2015, suicide death rate declined by 41%.



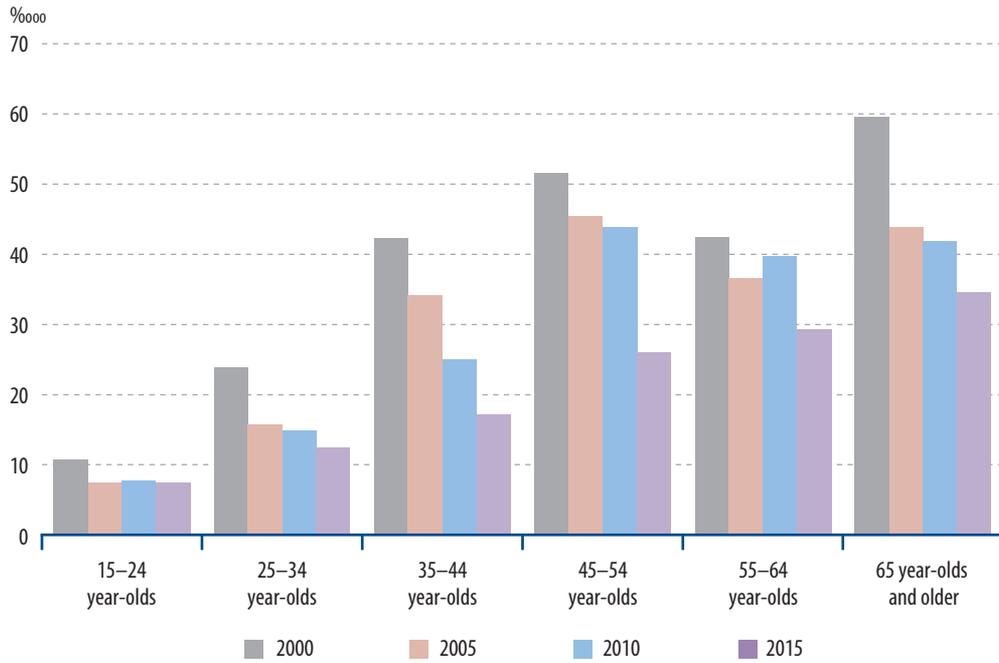
Definition

The indicator shows only the number of fatal suicides per hundred thousand inhabitants.



Standardized death rate of fatal suicides in the European Union, 2013, per hundred thousand population

Figure 1.16.2 Number of fatal suicides per hundred thousand inhabitants by age groups



Suicide death rate declined by 59% in the age group 35-44 between 2000 and 2015.

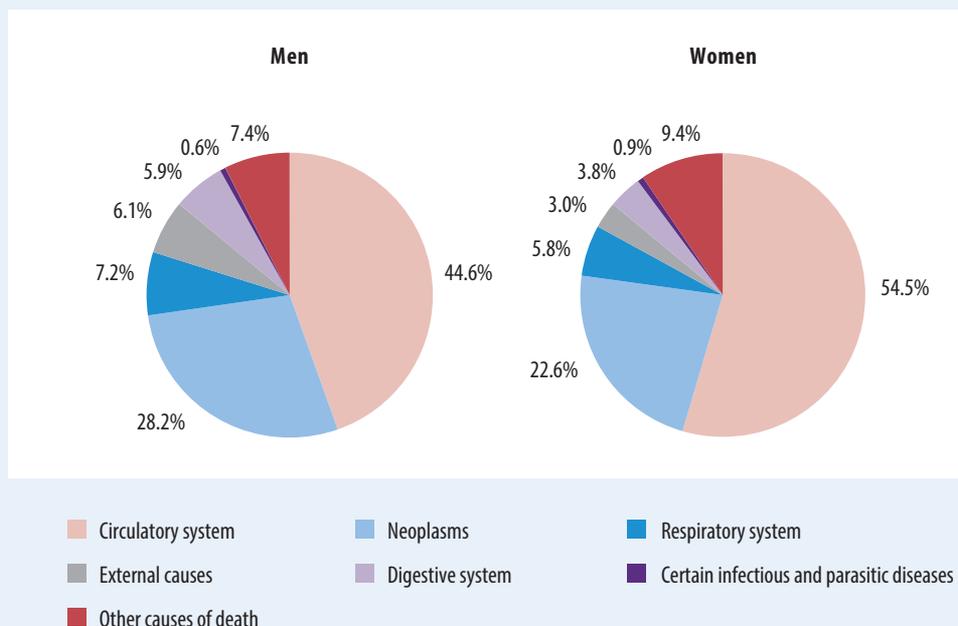


Stadat tables

1.5. Deaths by frequent causes of death

Death rate by major causes of death

Figure 1.17.1 Distribution of deaths by major causes of death, 2015



Among major causes of death, the proportion of diseases of the circulatory system is the highest, they account for about half, while neoplasms account for one fourth of all deaths on average.



Definition

Causes of death are classified according to the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. The standardized death rate is a crude indicator which is weighted by the age distribution of the Eurostat's European standard population.

Standardized death rate in the European Union, 2013, per hundred thousand population

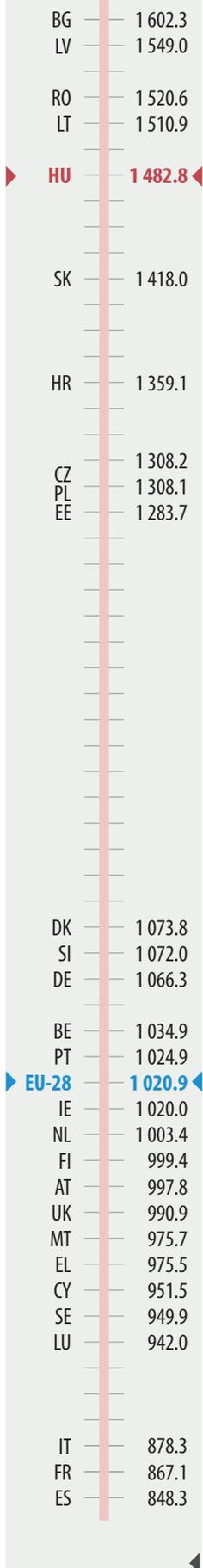
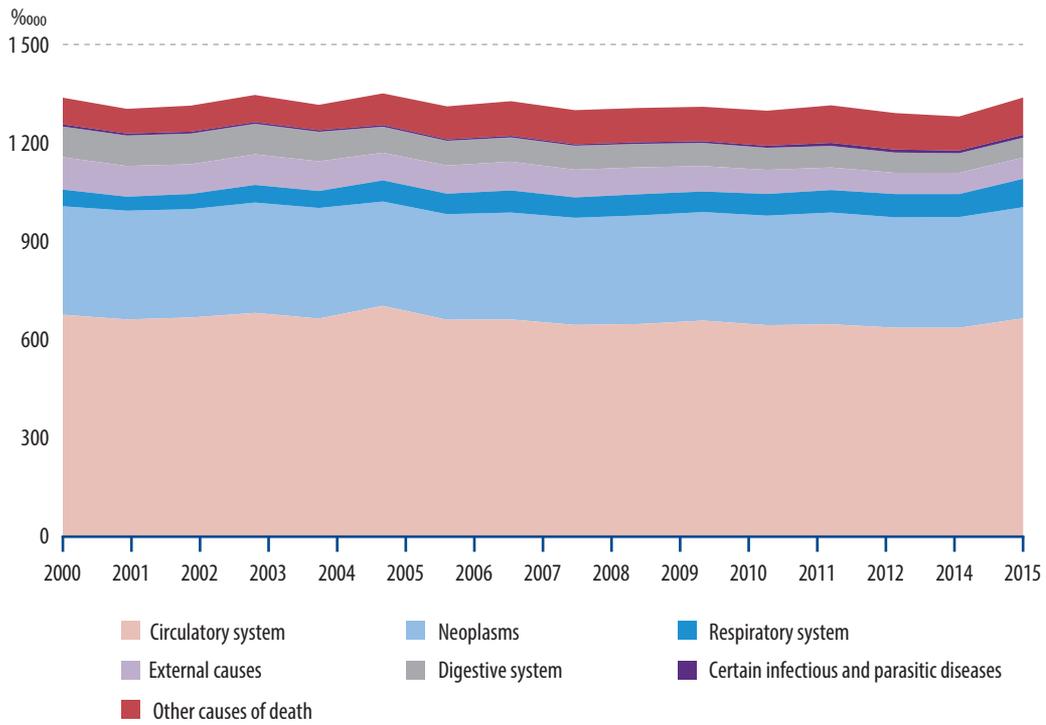


Figure 1.17.2 Number of deaths by the major causes of death per hundred thousand inhabitants



Diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms account for three quarters of deaths.

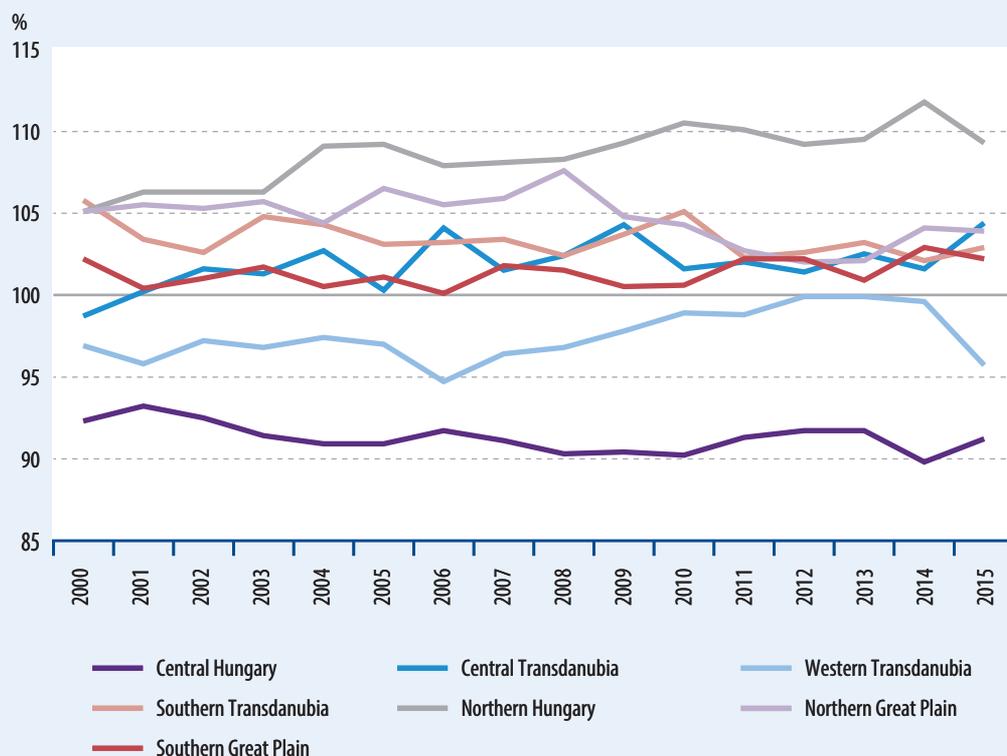


Stadat tables

1.5. Deaths by frequent causes of death

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR)

Figure 1.18.1 Standardized mortality ratio by regions



Between 2000 and 2015, the gap between the regions with the highest and the lowest mortality opened by 5 percentage points.

**Definition**

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) is the ratio of the actually observed number of deaths in the given region and the expected number of deaths calculated by the country's age specific mortality rates as standard weights. It expresses in percentage the mortality difference between the population of the given region and the population of the country. If the mortality of the given region is higher than that of the country, the value of the standardized mortality ratio is higher than 100%.

Educational attainment – Persons with low educational attainment

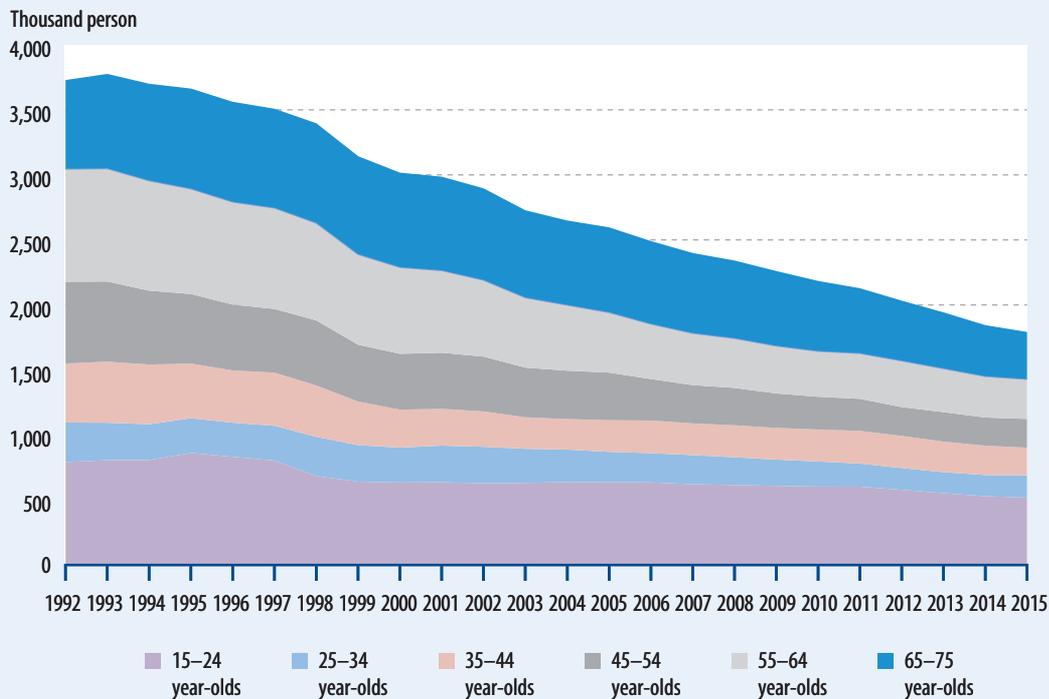
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 1.19.1 Number of persons with low educational attainment by age groups



The number of persons with low educational attainment continues to fall.



Definition

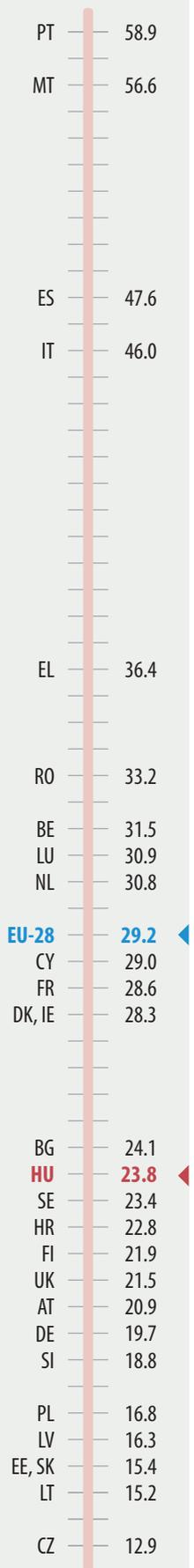
Persons with low educational attainment are those who completed 8 grades of primary school at most within the population aged 15–74.



Stadat tables

2.1.5. Number of population aged 15–74 by highest educational qualification and sex

Rate of persons with low educational attainment in the population aged 15–74 years in the European Union, 2015, %



School competencies – Students with low reading literacy performance

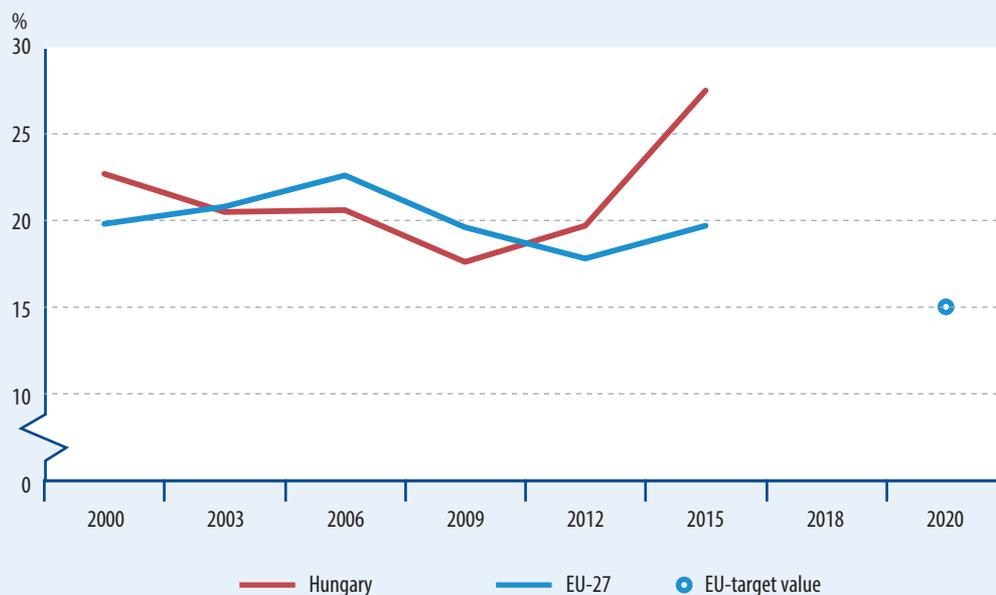
Since 2000



Since 2012



Figure 1.20.1 Share of students with low reading literacy



The share of young people with low reading literacy increased in the past years.



Definition

The indicator presents the share of students who are at level 1 or below at the PISA combined reading literacy scale. According to the definition used in PISA, reading literacy measures the ability of 15 year-old students to use written information. The PISA 2012 describes the performance of students with six proficiency levels. Achieving the second level is considered a watershed in respect of the future of students, since this is the minimum skill level necessary for the effective participation in the modern society.

Share of students with low reading literacy in the European Union, 2015, %

BG	41.5
RO	38.7
CY, MT	35.6
SK	32.1
HU	27.5
EL	27.3
LU	25.6
LT	25.1
AT	22.5
CZ	22.0
FR	21.5
IT	21.0
HR	19.9
EU-28	19.7
BE	19.5
SE	18.4
NL	18.1
UK	17.9
LV	17.7
PT	17.2
DE, ES	16.2
SI	15.1
DK	15.0
PL	14.4
FI	11.1
EE	10.6
IE	10.2

Leaving education – Early school leavers

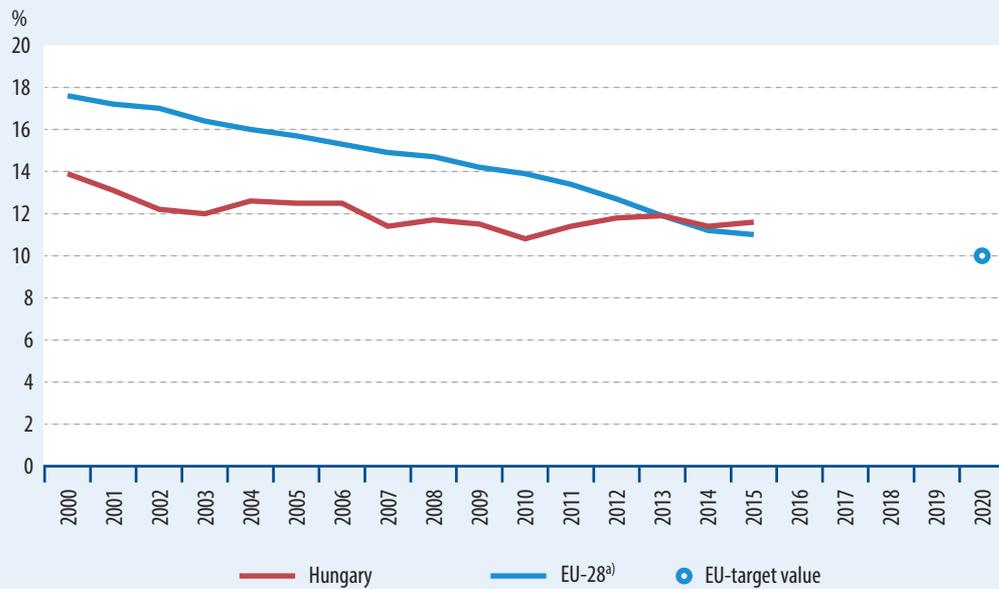
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 1.21.1 Rate of early school leavers



^{a)} EU-27 in 2000 and 2001.

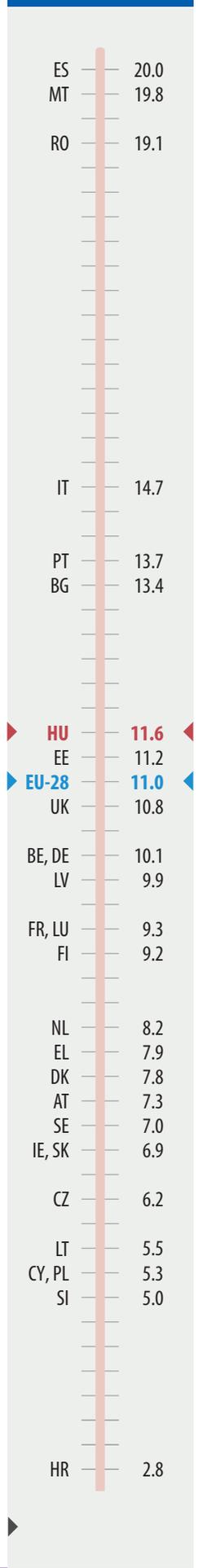


The rate of early school leavers decreased until 2010, then it slightly increased.



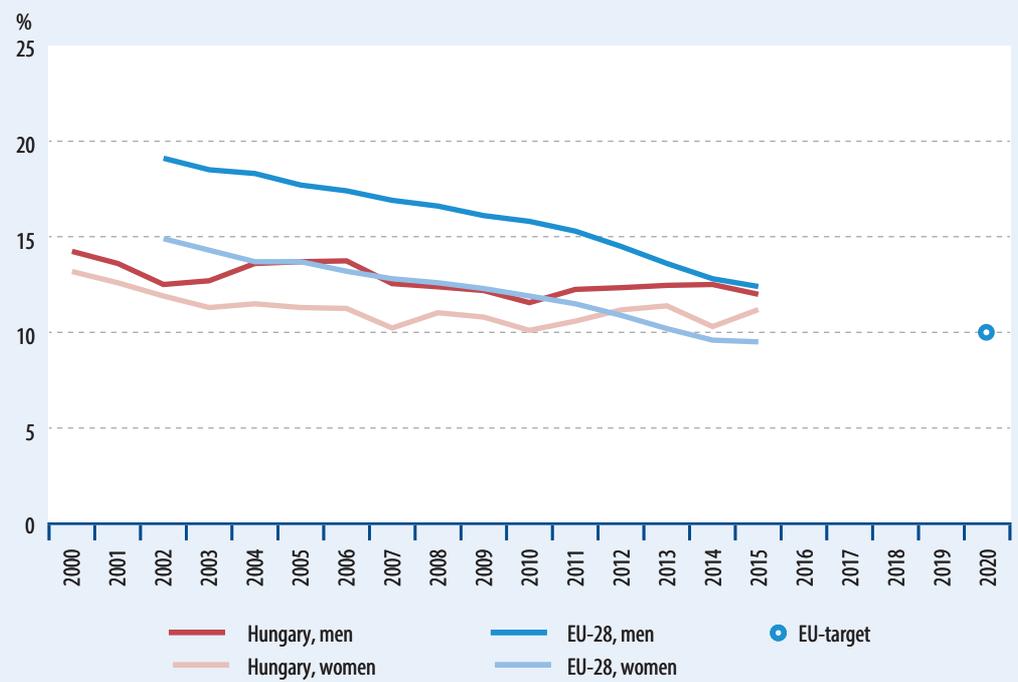
Definition

This indicator shows the ratio of early school leavers within the population of the given age group (18–24). Those 18–24 year-old primary school graduates are qualified as early school leavers, who did not participate in (either formal or non-formal) education or training during four weeks before the interview.



Rate of early school leavers in the European Union, 2015, %

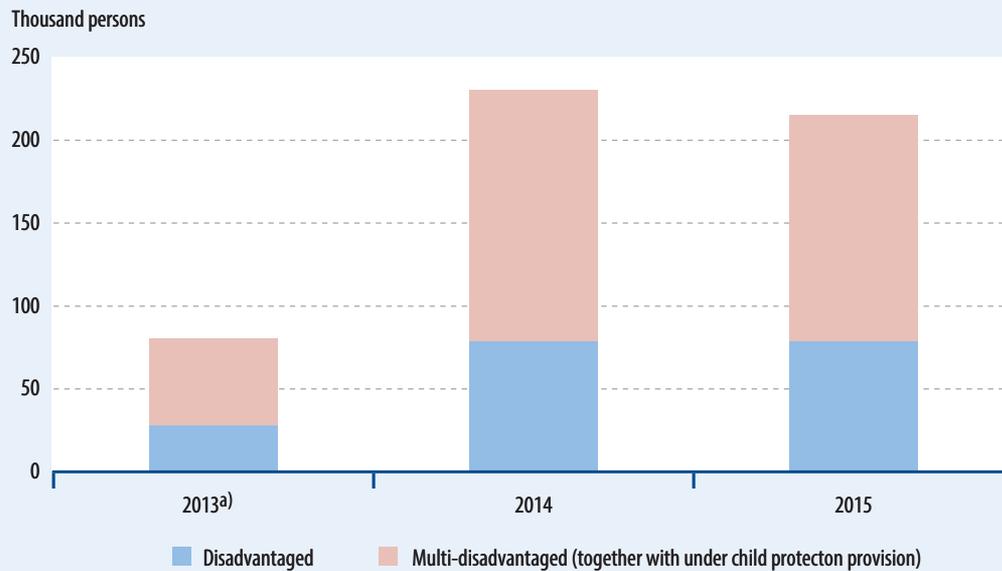
Figure 1.21.2 Rate of early school leavers by sex



While the indicator is continuously improving in the European Union, it essentially stagnates in Hungary.

Disadvantaged and multi-disadvantaged children

Figure 1.22.1 Number of disadvantaged or multi-disadvantaged children and young adults registered by the notary of the local government



^{a)} 2013 data include registrations in the period between 1 September and 31 December (after the implementation of the law), thus, 2013 data are not comparable with 2014 data.



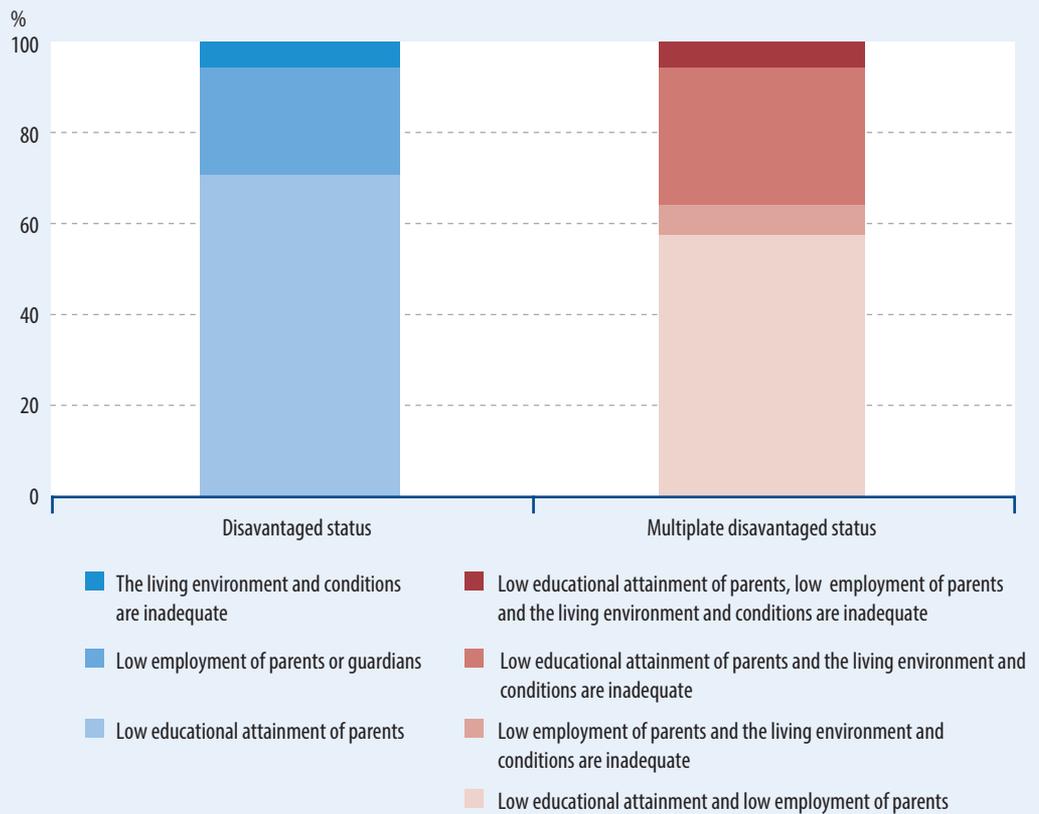
The number of disadvantaged young people has not changed compared to the previous year, however that of multi-disadvantaged ones decreased by 10% between 2014 and 2015.



Definition

Minors or young adults are disadvantaged who are eligible to regular child protection allowance and one of the following conditions prevails: low educational attainment of parents or guardians, low employment of parents or guardians, the living environment and conditions are inadequate. Minors or young adults are multi-disadvantaged who are eligible to regular child protection allowance and two of the conditions defined for disadvantaged people prevails (low educational attainment and low employment of parents or guardians, living environment and conditions). Moreover, multi-disadvantaged is a minor taken into foster care and a young adult enrolled in secondary school or university and taken into after care.

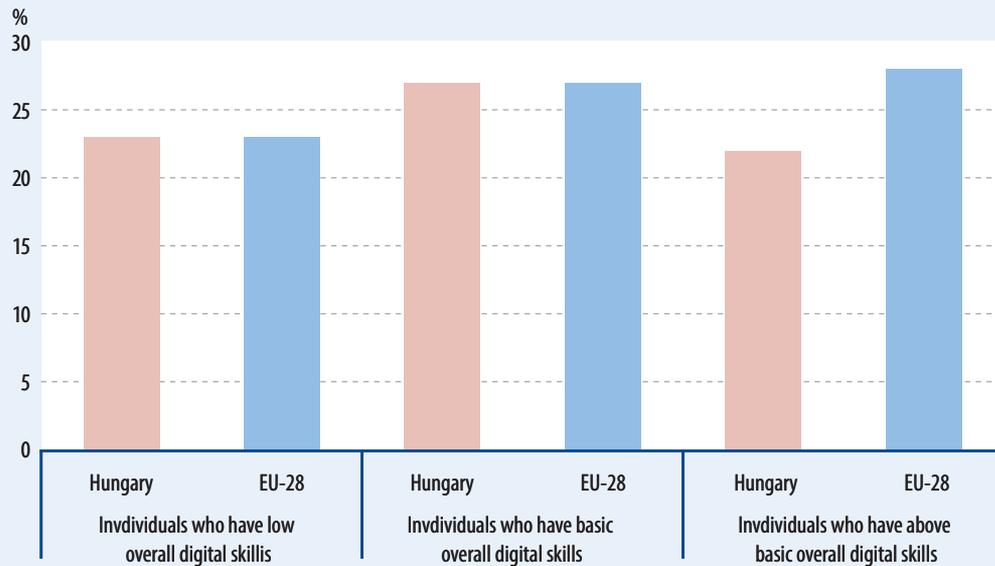
Figure 1.22.2 **Distribution of registered disadvantaged or multi-disadvantaged children and young adults by cause of registration, 2015**



The most registered disadvantaged children and young adults received the classification because of the low educational attainment of parents.

Digital skills

Figure 1.23.1 Proportion of individuals with digital skills of different level within the population, 2015



The most substantial difference compared to the European Union average is in the proportion of individuals who have above basic overall digital skills.



Definition

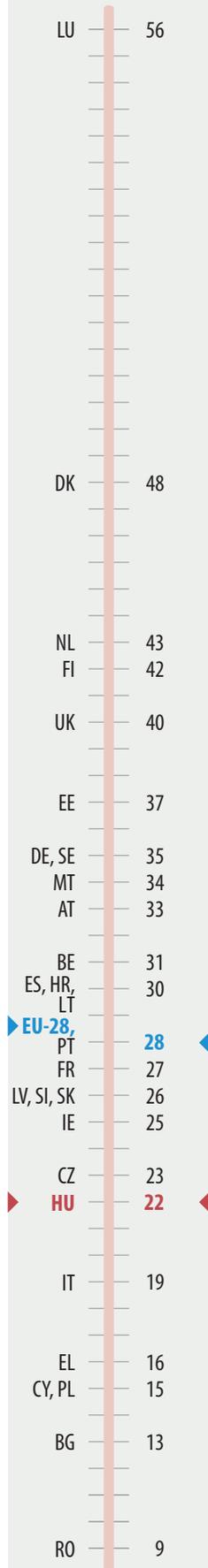
The digital skills indicator is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of digital level of knowledge of the population and internet users as a whole, through the measurement of its sub-areas. The indicator measures separately each of the proficiency levels in case of internet usage for three months, 3-12 months and more than one year.

In the present analysis, internet users within 3 months are considered relevant in terms of measuring the level of digital knowledge.

The indicator defines four levels of knowledge and measures them for all of the 4 specific digital areas.

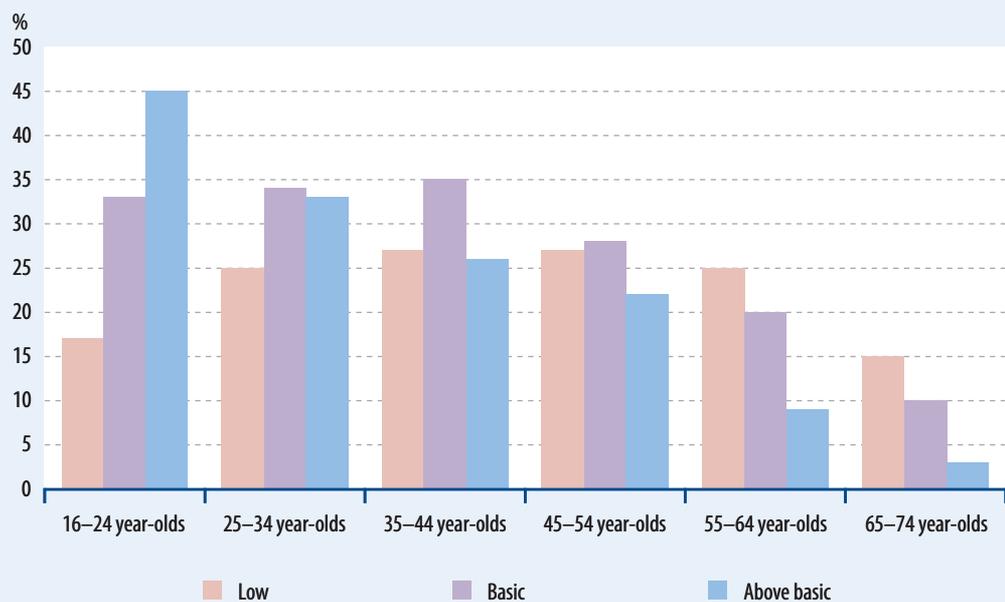
Knowledge Levels:

- No digital skills: if information, communication, problem solving and software skills are all missing, none of the four can be evaluated.
- Low level of digital skills: if skills are fully missing in one or two or three of the above four areas, but the value in one of the areas is not equal with zero, i.e. is low, basic or above basic.
- Basic level of digital skills: if neither of the four areas is equal with zero (so each of them is low, basic or above basic average level of knowledge), but at least one of the four is low level.
- Above basic level of digital skills: if all the four areas reach the basic level.



Share of individuals who have above basic overall digital skills in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 1.23.2 **Proportion of individuals with digital skills of different level within internet users by age groups, 2015**



Within the population, the proportion of individuals with above basic digital skills is the highest in the youngest age group (16–24 year-old).



Definition

Specific digital areas:

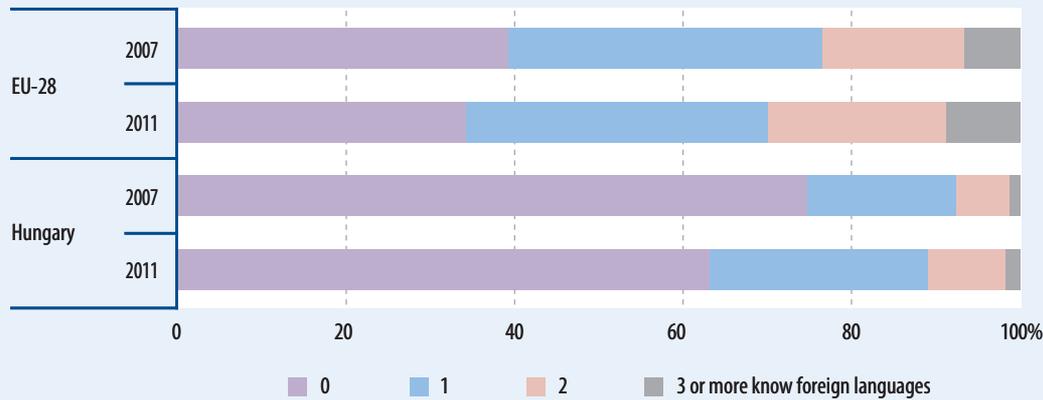
- Information skills: computer operations related to files and folders, online information searching, e-government, e-commerce, e-health topics.
- Communication skills: use of email, use of social networking sites, use of internet phone calls, uploading own contents.
- Problem-solving skills (solving information and everyday issues via internet): file and folder operations, software installation, change of software and program settings, internet shopping and sale, participation in online courses, use of online study materials, online communication with online course teachers, using online banking services.
- Software skills: using word processing software, using spreadsheet program, editing photo, video and audio files with an editor program, preparing presentations, code writing in a programming language in a spreadsheet program, use of advanced software functions.

Foreign language skills

Since 2007



Figure 1.24.1 Distribution of people aged 25–64 by foreign languages known in Hungary and in the EU

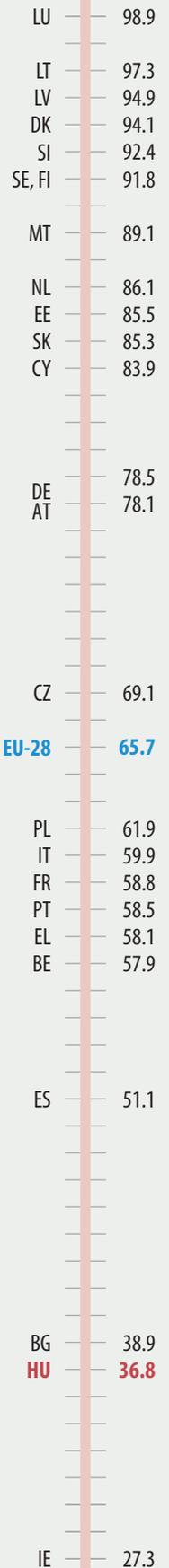


Although the situation has improved a lot since 2007, only 37% of people aged 25–64 reported that they knew at least one foreign language in 2011.



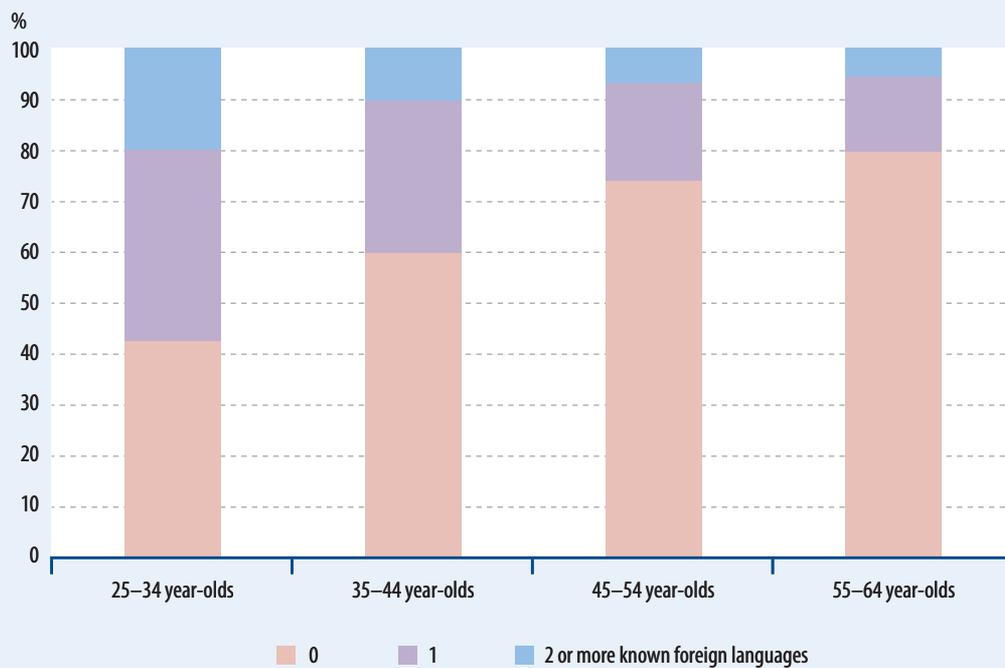
Definition

Foreign language skills: languages used in addition to mother tongue. The language skill was surveyed based on self-reporting in the Adult Education Survey (AES), these skills were not tested.



Share of people aged 25–64 in the European Union reporting that they knew at least one foreign language, 2011, %

Figure 1.24.2 **Distribution of people aged 25–64 by age and knowledge of foreign language, 2011**



The proportion of people knowing at least one foreign language is higher in younger age groups.

Lifelong learning

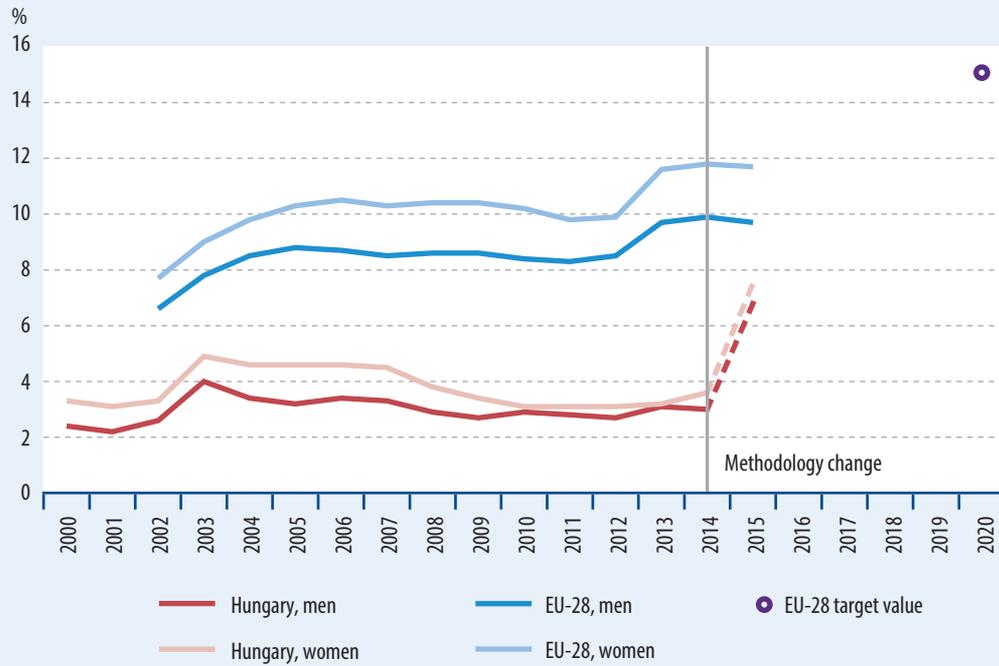
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 1.25.1 Lifelong learning in the population aged 25–64



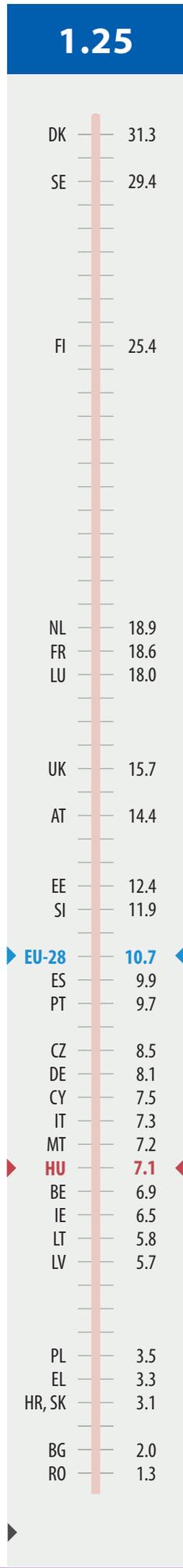
Although the proportion of adults participating in education or training increased in Hungary, it is still below the EU average.¹



Definition

Lifelong learning refers to the rate of persons aged 25–64 who participated in education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey within the whole population of the same age group.

¹ Results of researches and ad-hoc surveys make it clear, when answering the question, many people didn't take into account shorter, one- or two-day-long trainings or those not relating to the job. For this reason, the participation rate was significantly underestimated. In 2015, innovations regarding interviewing technics were introduced in order to make the measure of this phenomenon more effective and accurate. These changes resulted in a sharp increase in the indicator, therefore the rate for 2015 is not comparable to the previous ones.



Life-long learning in the European Union, 2015, %

Education expenditures as a proportion of GDP

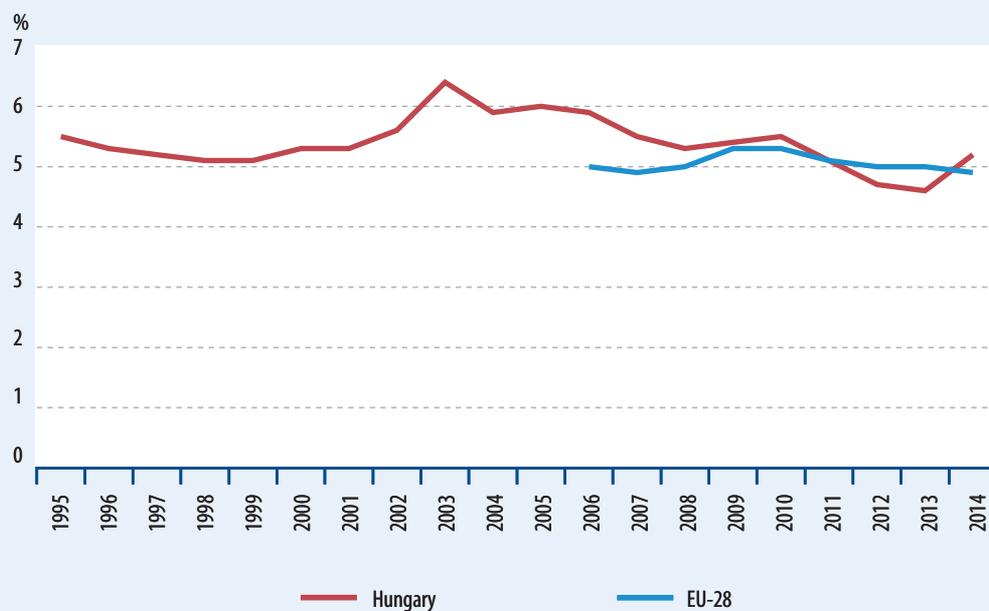
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 1.26.1 Education expenditures of government as a proportion of GDP

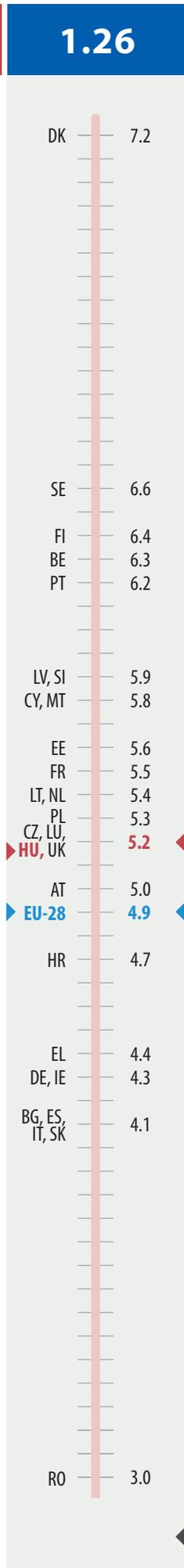


Regarding a longer period, education expenditures as a proportion of GDP show a fluctuating trend.



Definition

This analysis is based on the ratio of the 09 Education division of the Classification of the functions of government (COFOG) to GDP. Education expenditures have the following components: gross capital formation, compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, other taxes on production, social benefits other than social transfers in kind, social transfers in kind (purchased market production), other current transfers and capital transfers. From production approach, gross domestic product is the sum of the gross value added of resident producers (industries or institutional sectors), valued at basic prices, and the balance of taxes less subsidies on products, which cannot be divided among industries or sectors. The source of data is COFOG statistics validated by Eurostat in February 2016, which include preliminary calculations for 2014.



Education expenditures as a percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2014, %

2

Social resources



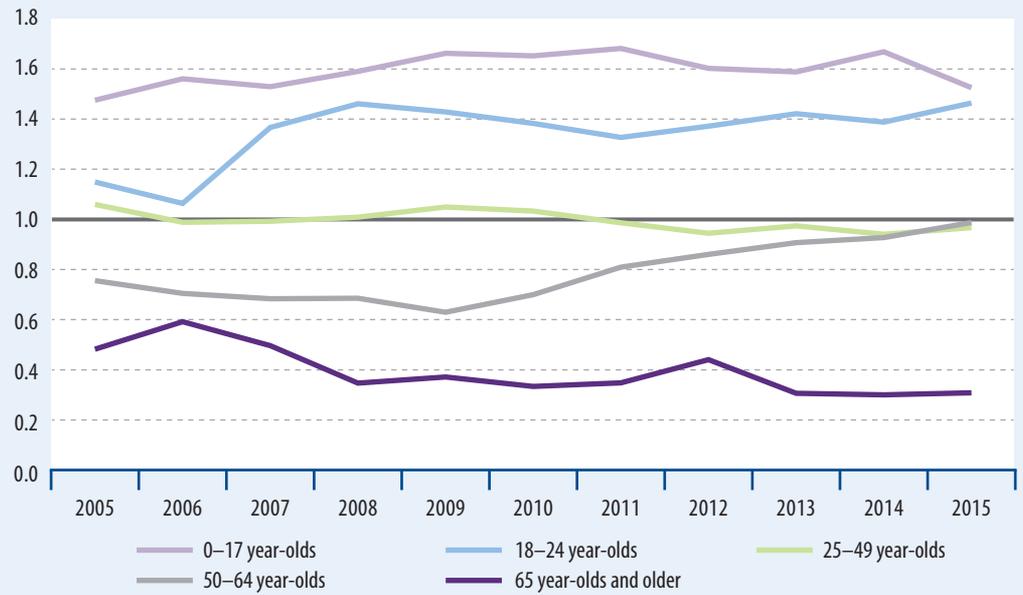
Chapter	Number	Indicator	Page	Evaluation	
				Long term	Short term
Financial security	2.1	Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate	64		
	2.2	Inequality of income distribution	65		
	2.3	Gross debt-to-income ratio of households	66		
	2.4	Sense of financial security	67		
	2.5	Self-employment – atypical employment	69		
	2.6	Capacity of kindergartens	71		
Trust	2.7	General trust	73		
	2.8	Personal contact network	75		
	2.9	The confidence of the population in the legal system	77		
Social activity	2.10	Nonprofit organisations	79		
	2.11	Voluntary work	80		
	2.12	Participation rates in parliamentary elections	82		
	2.13	E-government availability	84		

Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate

RO	38.1
ES	29.6
LT	28.9
IT	26.8
EL	26.6
BG	25.4
PT	24.8
MT	23.4
LV	23.2
HU	22.7
PL	22.4
LU	21.5
EU-28	21.1
HR	20.9
SK	20.1
EE	20.0
UK	19.8
FR	18.7
BE	18.0
AT	17.8
CY	16.7
CZ	14.7
DE	14.6
NL	14.5
SI	14.2
SE	12.9
DK	10.4
FI	10.0

Figure 2.1.1 Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate

(Total population=1.0)



The relative at-risk-of-poverty rate of children and young adults is above average, while that of older age groups is lower.



Definition

The relative at-risk-of-poverty rate is the proportion of people living in poverty in a certain age group compared to the national average. If the value is higher than 1, it indicates that the risk of getting below the poverty threshold will be higher than the average, while a value lower than 1 indicates that the risk will be lower than the average.

At-risk-of poverty rate of children under 18 years of age in the European Union, 2015, %

Inequality of income distribution

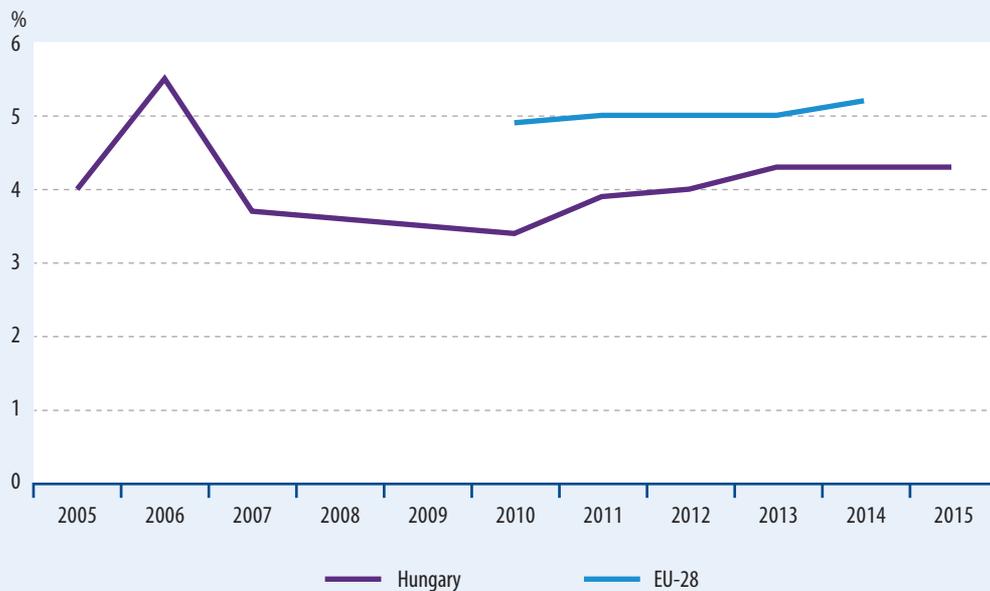
Since 2005



Since 2014



Figure 2.2.1 **Inequality of income distribution**



Income inequality in Hungary is below the EU average.



Definition

The S80/S20 indicator is one of the indicators of inequality of income distribution, which is the quotient of the equivalised income of the top income quintile and that of the lowest income quintile. The higher value indicates larger inequalities.

RO	8.3
LT	7.5
BG	7.1
ES	6.9
EL, LV	6.5
EE	6.2
PT	6.0
IT ^{a)}	5.8
► EU-28 ^{a)} , CY, UK, HR ^{a)}	5.2
PL	4.9
DE, IE ^{a)}	4.8
LU ^{a)}	4.4
► FR, HU	4.3
MT	4.2
DK	4.1
AT	4.0
BE, NL, SE	3.8
SI, FI	3.6
CZ, SK	3.5

Inequality of income distribution in the European Union, 2015, %

a) 2014.

Gross debt-to-income ratio of households

Since 2000

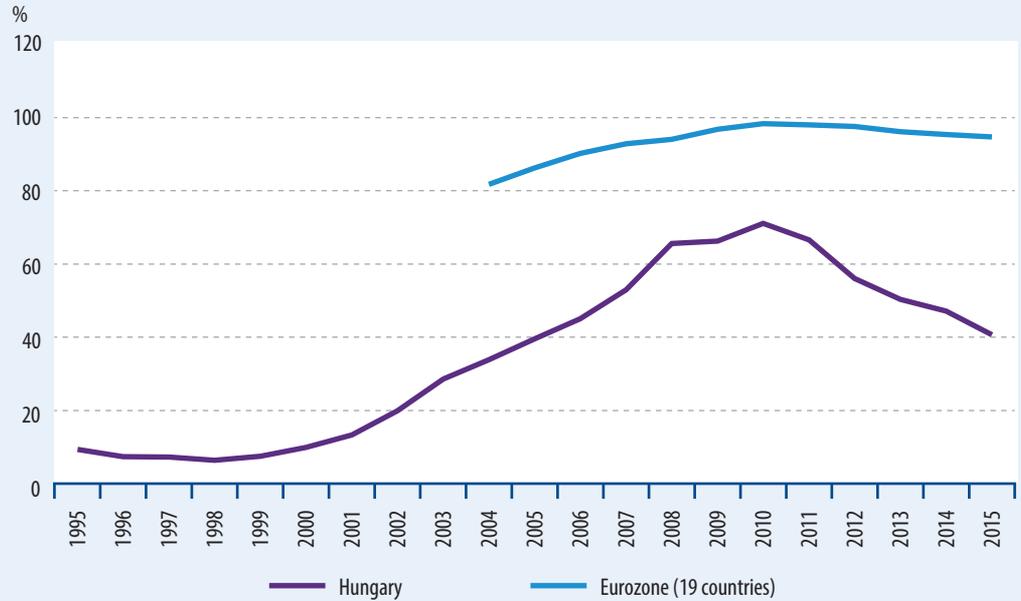


Since 2014



DK	268.1
NL	219.6
CY	202.5
IE	179.6
SE	148.8
UK	123.2
PT	117.2
ES	112.4
FI	109.8
BE	98.9
FR	86.8
DE	82.8
AT	82.7
EE	70.2
IT	62.7
PL	58.1
CZ	55.9
SK	50.7
HU ^{a)}	46.9
SI	46.0
LV	43.8
LT	34.3

Figure 2.3.1 Gross debt-to-income ratio of households



The gross debt-to-income ratio of household continuously increased between 2000 and 2010, however, this unfavourable trend turned in 2011.



Definition

Gross debt-to-income ratio of households shows the percentage of average gross loans in the households' disposable income – completed with the adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension funds reserves – in a given period.

a) HCSO data, updated on 30. 09. 2016.

Gross debt-to-income ratio of households in the European Union, 2014, %

Sense of financial security

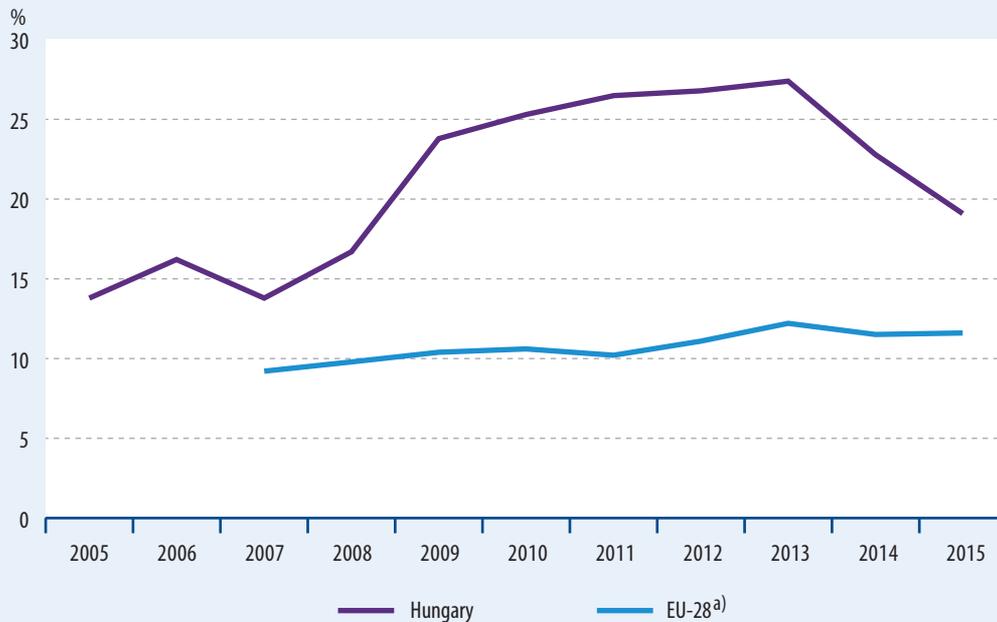
Since 2005



Since 2014



Figure 2.4.1 Proportion of people who are able to cover their usual expenses with great difficulties



^{a)} EU-27 until 2009.



There was a deteriorating trend before 2013, but since then an improvement has been observed.



Definition

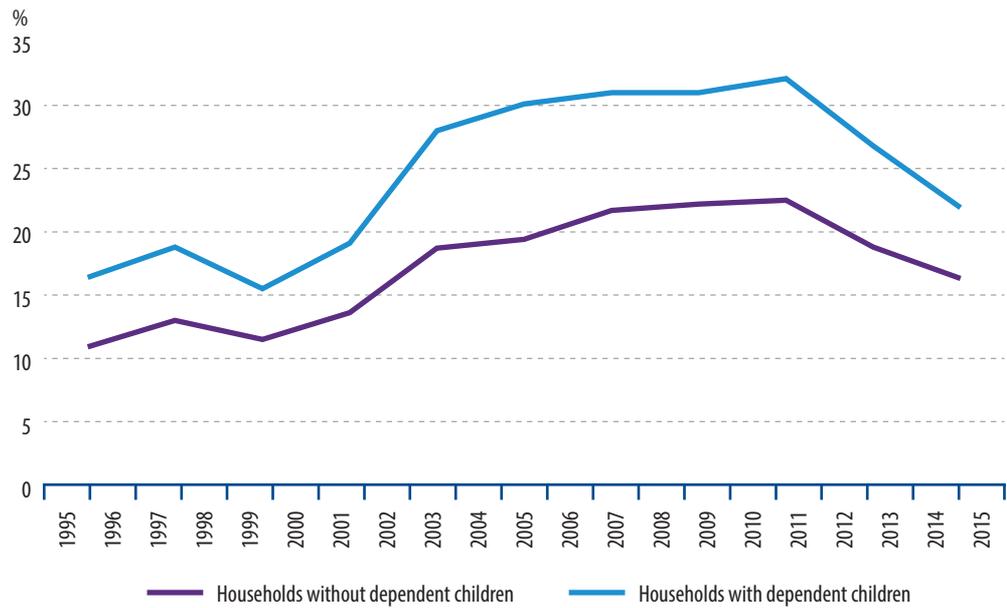
This index takes into account those who answered the following question so that they are able to cover their usual expenses with great difficulties: 'In your opinion, how can your household cover the usual expenses? With great difficulties (1), with difficulties (2), with little difficulties (3), relatively easily (4), easily (5), very easily (6)'.

EL	38.2
CY	32.0
BG	30.6
HR	22.8
PT	20.6
RO	20.2
HU	19.1
IE ^{a)}	17.9
LV	15.4
IT	15.3
ES	14.8
SK	11.7
EU-28	11.6
PL	10.2
SI	9.1
BE	8.4
CZ	7.8
MT	7.1
LT	6.8
UK	6.4
AT	5.3
EE	4.9
FR	4.6
LU ^{a)}	3.9
DK	3.5
NL	3.2
DE	2.6
FI	2.5
SE	2.3

Proportion of households struggling to make ends meet in the European Union, 2015, %

^{a)} 2014.

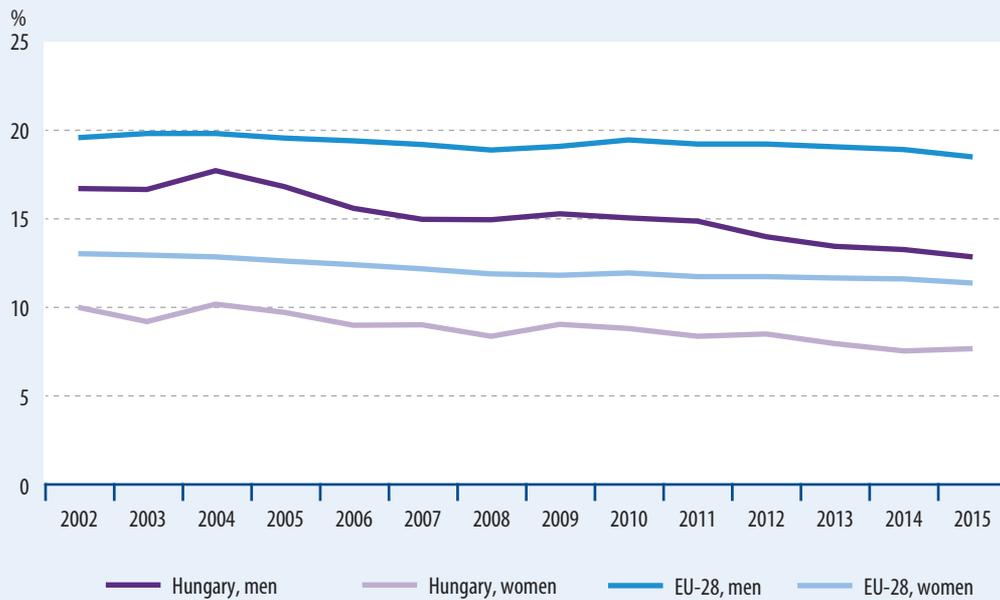
Figure 2.4.2 **Proportion of people who are able to cover their usual expenses with great difficulties by household types**



A larger proportion of households with children report that they are able to cover their usual expenses with great difficulties than childless households.

Self-employment – atypical employment

Figure 2.5.1 Self-employed as a percentage of employed persons aged 15–64



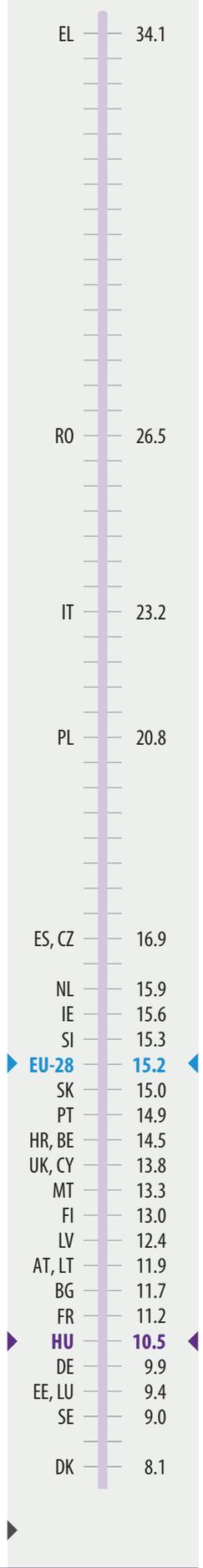
The proportion of the self-employed in Hungary is still below the EU average.



Definition

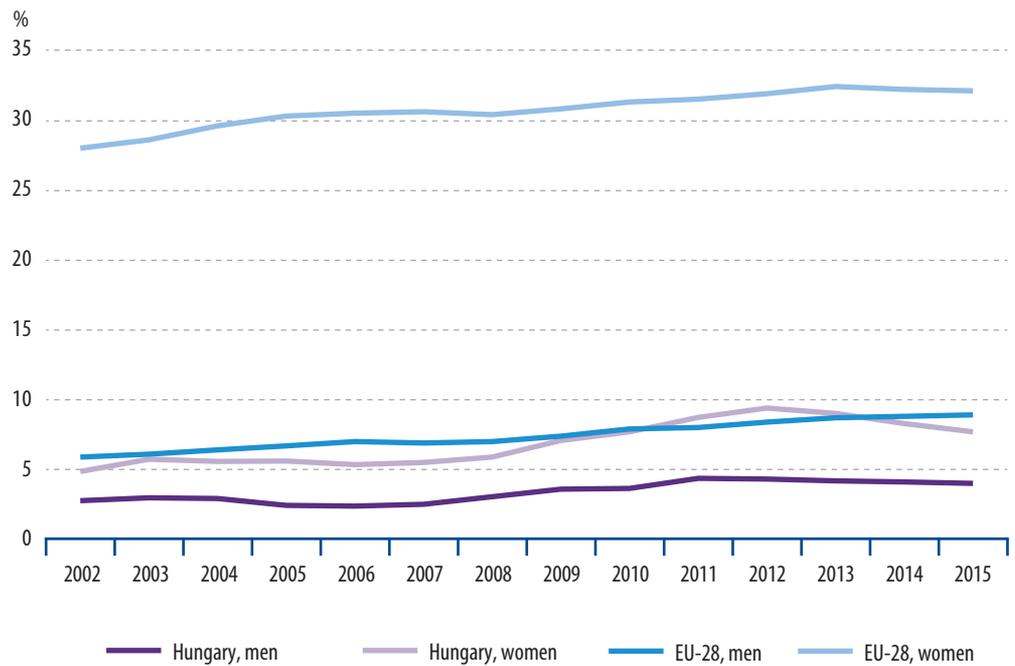
Those forms of employment are considered atypical which deviate from the ordinary ones. Full-time employment with contract of indefinite duration as employee is considered ordinary. On the basis of this definition and completed with other, unusual types of employment, the following categories are considered as atypical in the present study:

1. self-employed: employed working not as employee, like working member of partnerships, own-account workers, members of co-operatives, unpaid family workers,
2. part-time workers: working in part-time according to self-classification,
3. working with fixed-term contract: employed with fixed-term labour contract.



Self-employed as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 2.5.2 Part-time workers as a percentage of employed persons aged 15–64



! Part-time employment as a tool of crisis management showed a slight growth in Hungary, but the growth was only temporary, and in recent years, the rate of this form of employment has decreased again.

NL	50.0
AT	27.3
DE	26.8
UK	25.2
DK	24.7
BE, SE	24.3
IE	22.2
EU-28	19.6
LU	18.5
FR	18.4
IT	18.3
ES	15.6
MT	14.5
FI	14.1
CY	13.0
SI	10.1
PT	9.8
EE	9.5
EL	9.4
RO	8.8
LT	7.6
LV	7.2
PL	6.8
HR	5.9
SK	5.8
HU	5.7
CZ	5.3
BG	2.2



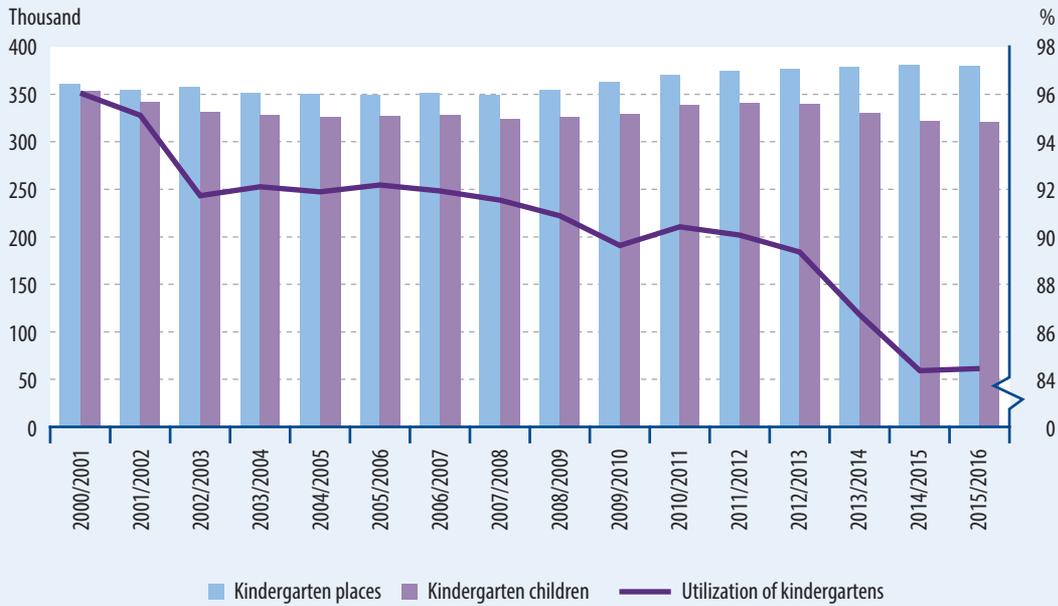
Stadat tables

- 2.1.9. Employed persons by status in employment
- 2.1.11. Number of employed persons by part- or full-time and sex
- 2.1.12. Number of employees by contract duration and sex

Part-time workers as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 in the European Union, 2015, %

Capacity of kindergartens

Figure 2.6.1 Utilization of kindergartens



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.



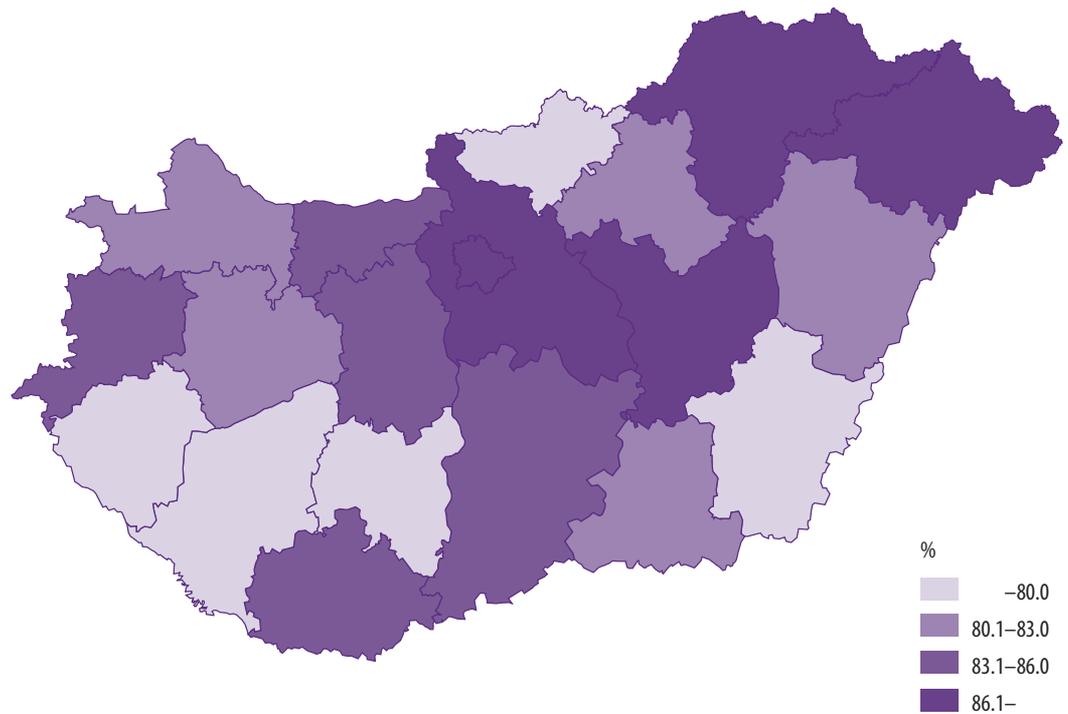
In school year 2015/16, the utilization of kindergartens was 85%.



Definition

The utilization rate of kindergartens is defined as the ratio of children enrolled and registered in kindergartens at the reference date of the statistical survey to the number of places of active kindergartens.

Figure 2.6.2 Utilization of kindergartens by counties, 2015



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.



The occupancy rate of kindergartens is the highest in Central Hungary.



Stadat tables

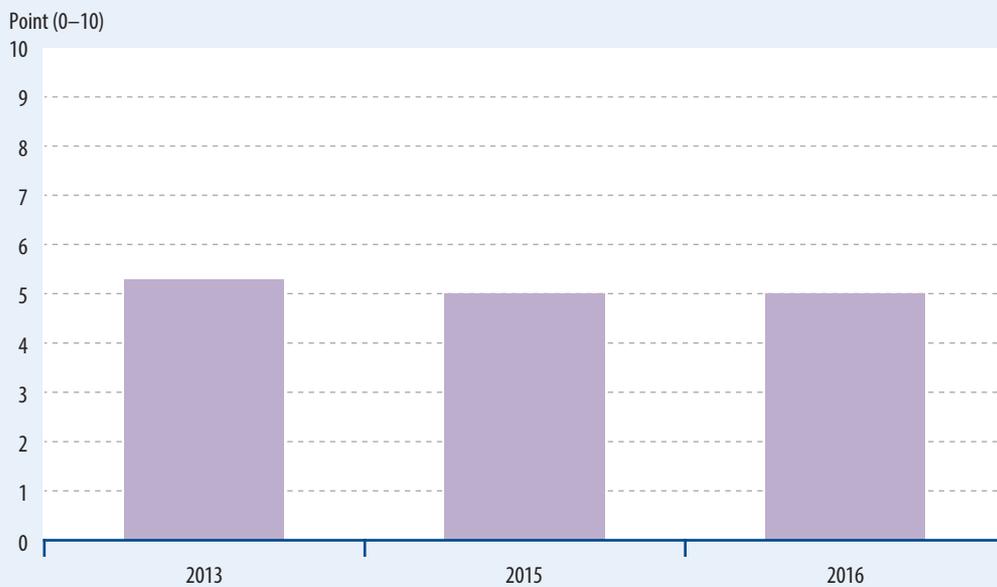
2.6.4. Education at kindergartens

General trust

Since 2015



Figure 2.7.1 Trust in people

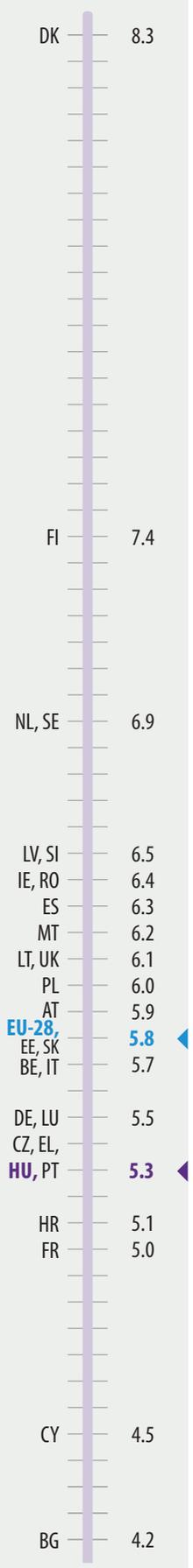


The level of trust between people – measured on a scale of 0 to 10 – is medium, from 2013 to 2015, the index is slightly deteriorated (from 5.30 to 4.95).



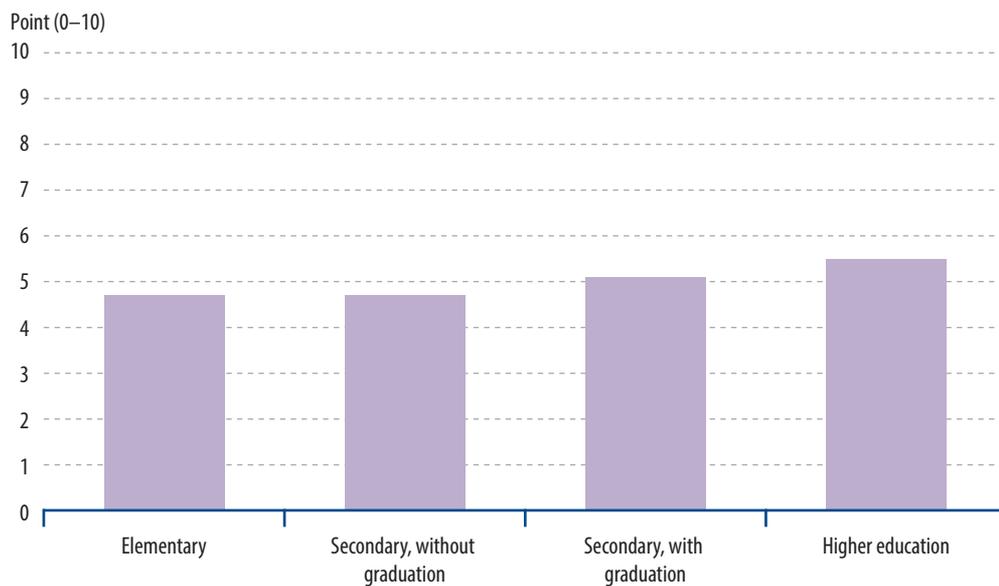
Definition

The level of general trust in the population shows how much people trust each other. The indicator is derived from a population survey, in which the respondent evaluated on a scale of 0 to 10 how does he/she personally think that most people can be trusted. 0 means, do not trust any other person at all, while 10 stands for 'most people can be trusted'.



Trust in others in the European Union, 2013, %

Figure 2.7.2 Trust in people by education, 2016



Trust in our fellow citizens increases with the level of education.



Stadat tables

2.2.4. Subjective Well-being

2.2.4.5. Trust in others

Personal contact network

Since 2013



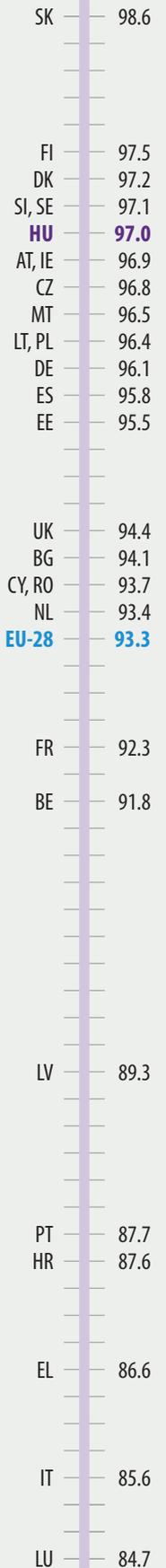
Figure 2.8.1 **The proportion of people who do not have anyone to discuss their personal matters with, by sex**



The number and proportion of people who do not have anyone to discuss their personal matters with, have decreased significantly.

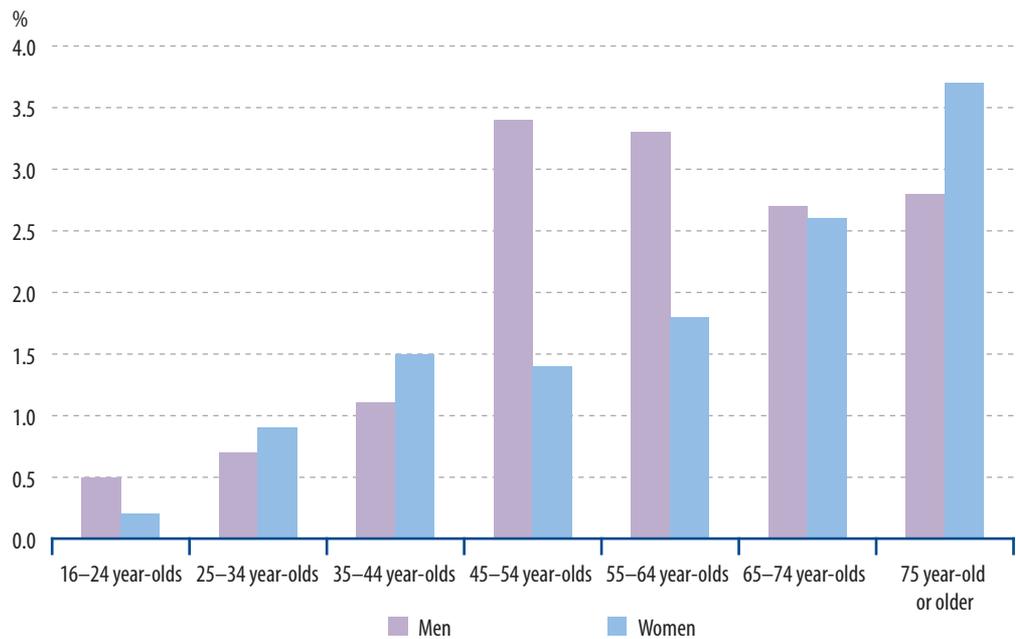
**Definition**

The indicator refers to the person's personal relationships, social relationships, and the retaining power of these. The indicator shows the proportion of people aged 16 or over who have an acquaintance or relative with whom they can talk about their personal matters.



Having someone to rely on in case of need in the European Union, 2013, %

Figure 2.8.2 **The proportion of people who do not have anyone to discuss their personal matters with, by age and sex, 2015**



In the case of men aged between 45 and 65 and women over the age of 75 have the highest risk that they have no fellows, relatives or friends to discuss their personal matters with.



Stadat tables

2.2.4. Subjective Well-being

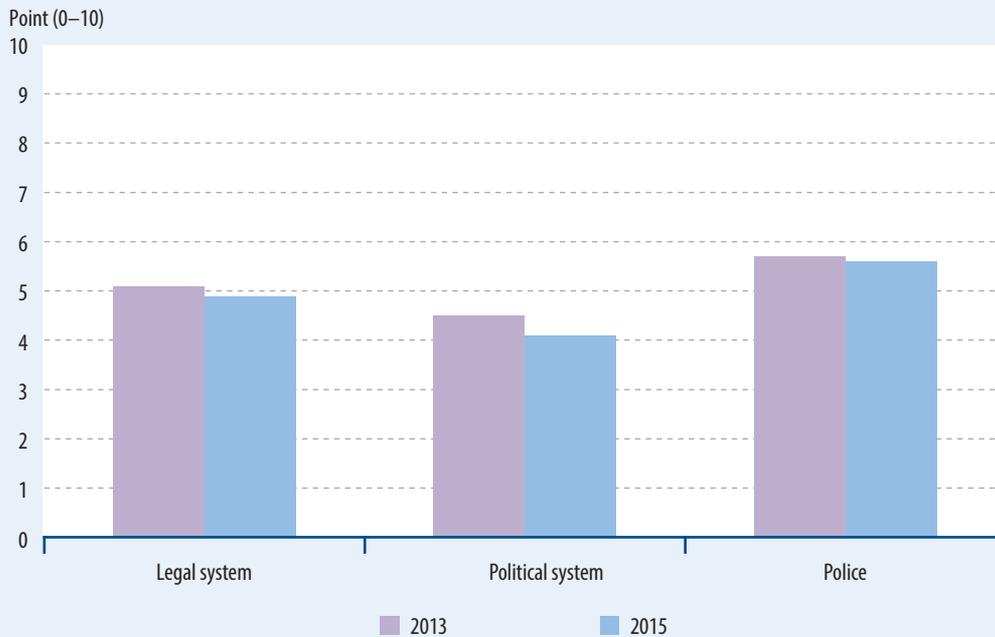
2.2.4.4. Personal relationships

The confidence of the population in the legal system

Since 2013



Figure 2.9.1 **The average value of public confidence in the legal system, the political system and the police**

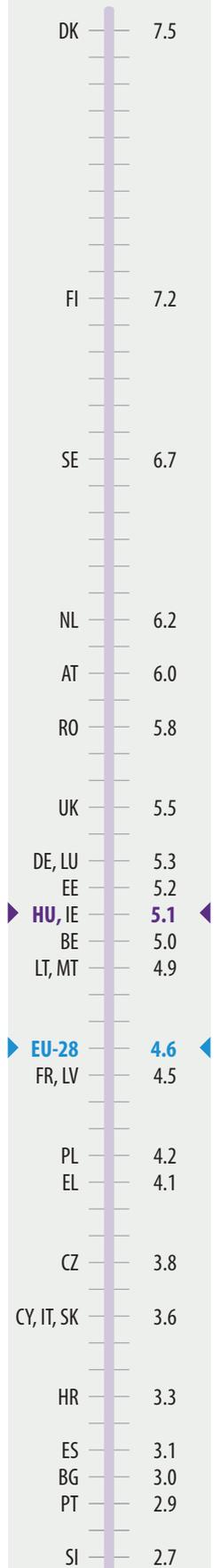


The confidence of the population in the legal system – such as in the political system or in the police – has fallen in our country between 2013 and 2015.



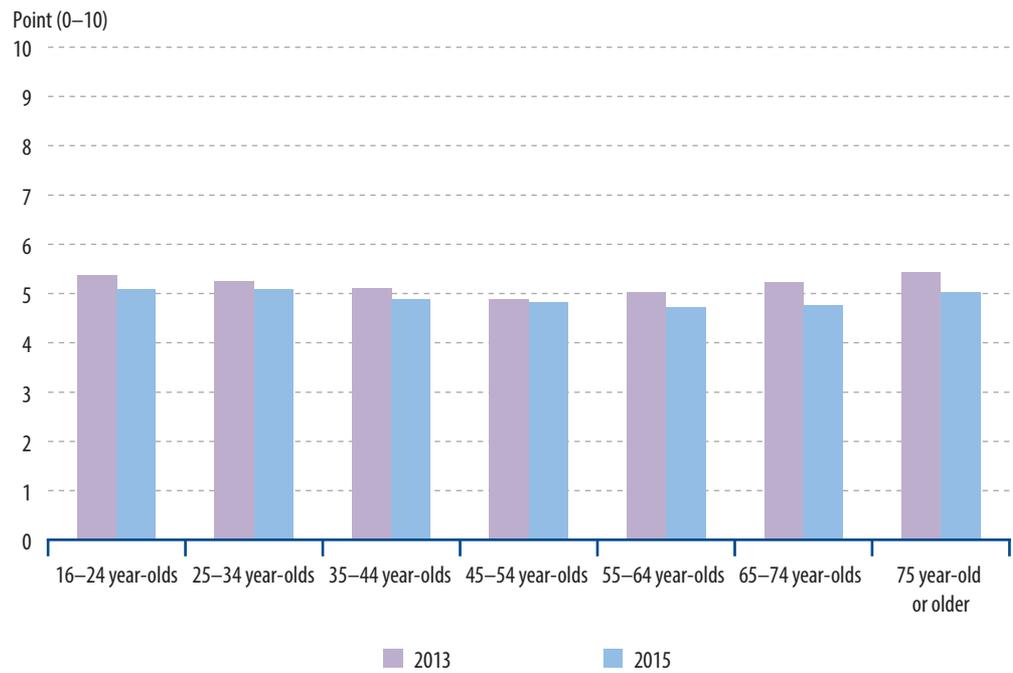
Definition

The indicator for the population shows how much people trust in the legal system as a special national institution. The examined variable is derived from a population survey, in which the respondent evaluated on a scale of 0 to 10 how much he/she personally trusts in the legal system. The 0 means 'do not trust at all', while 10 stands for 'fully trust' answer.



Confidence in the legal system in the European Union, 2013, %

Figure 2.9.2 Average value of population confidence in the legal system by age groups



As people get older, the value of the indicator decreases for a while, although it rises again in older ages.



Stadat tables
 2.2.4. Subjective Well-being
 2.2.4.5. Trust in others

Nonprofit organisations

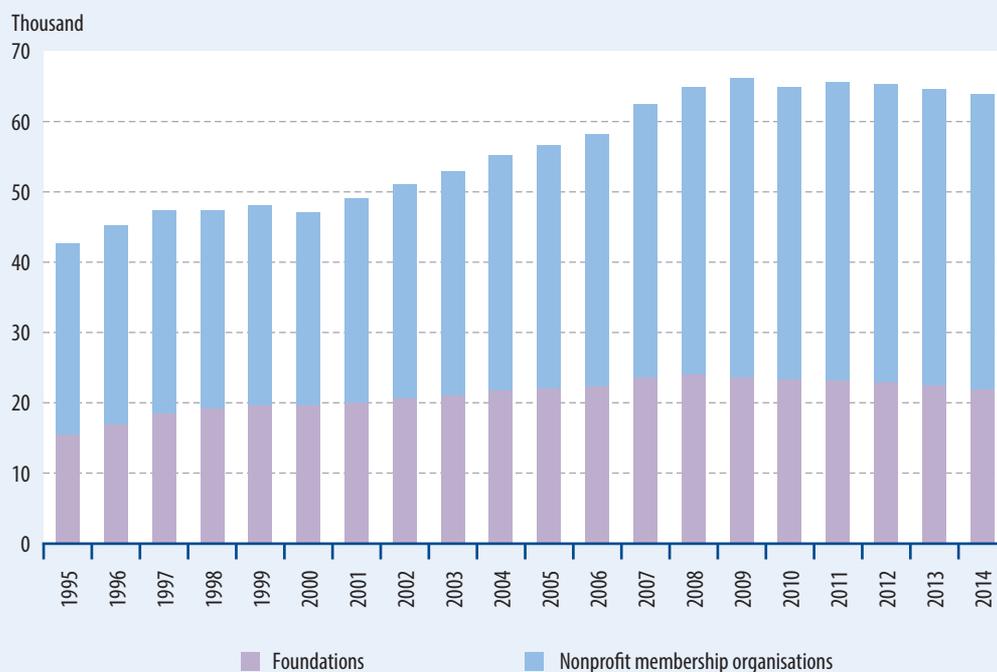
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 2.10.1 Number of nonprofit organisations



In the past two decades, both the size and the composition of the nonprofit sector have fundamentally changed.



Definition

Nonprofit organisations: foundations (private and public foundations) and membership organisations (associations, federations, professional organisations, trade unions, public law associations, nonprofit enterprises, nonprofit institutions).



Stadat tables

3.2. Business units and nonprofit organisations, annual performances and expenses of enterprises

Voluntary work

Since 2003



Since 2013



Figure 2.11.1 Number of volunteers through nonprofit organisations

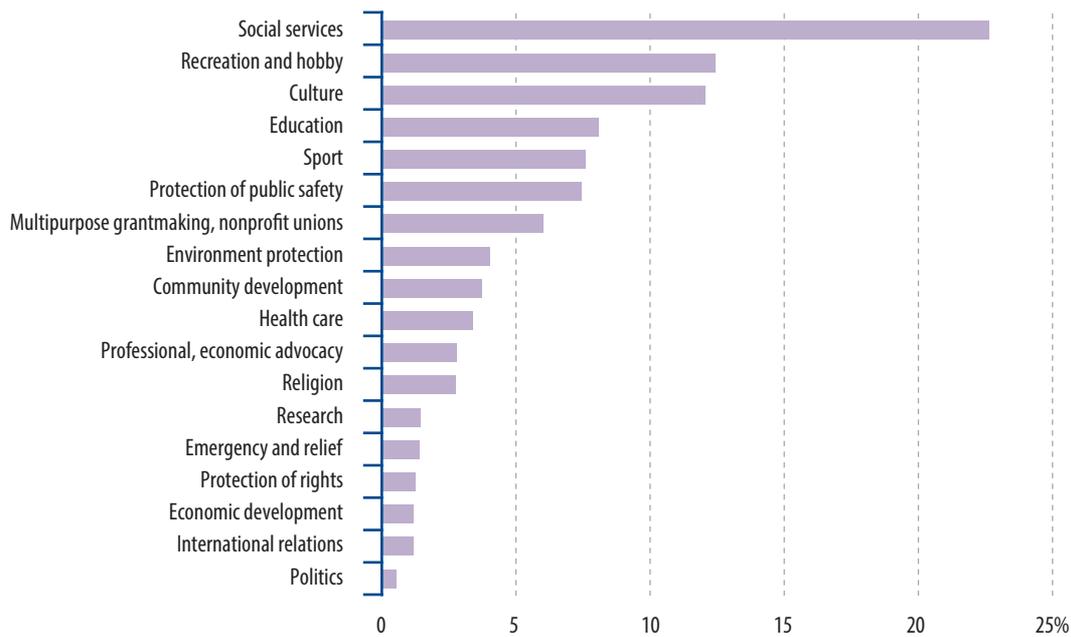


The number of volunteers working for nonprofit organisations has stabilized around 490 thousand persons in the last two years. The number of volunteers was the highest in 2012 while the lowest in 2005.

**Definition**

Under volunteers, we mean those who work in the nonprofit sector in a given year, as regular or occasional helpers, without any remuneration. Nonprofit organisations are foundations (private and public foundations) and membership organisations (associations, federations, professional organisations, trade unions, public law associations, nonprofit enterprises, nonprofit institutions), which are not profit oriented and non-governmental organisations.

Figure 2.11.2 **The proportion of people doing voluntary work through nonprofit organisations by activity groups, 2014**



In 2014, most volunteers helped nonprofit organisations in the field of social services, recreation and hobby, while they were least active in the field of politics, international relations, protection of rights and economic development.



Stadat tables

3.2. Business units and nonprofit organisations, annual performances and expenses of enterprises

Participation rates in parliamentary elections

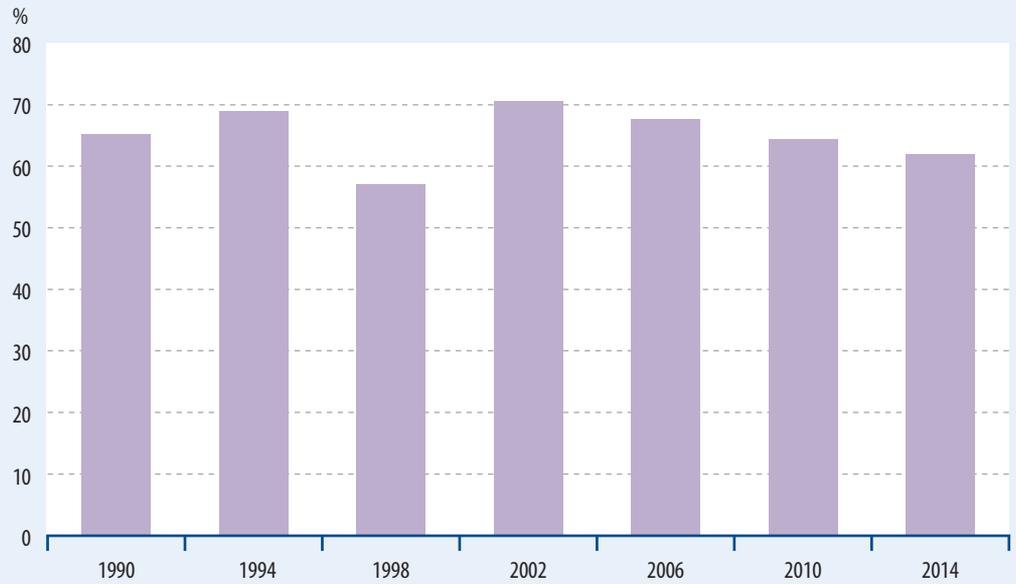
Since 2002



Since 2010



Figure 2.12.1 Participation rates in the Hungarian parliamentary elections (first round participation rates)



Source: National Election Commission.



In Hungary, the participation in the parliamentary elections was the highest in 2002, but since then there is a decreasing tendency.



Definition

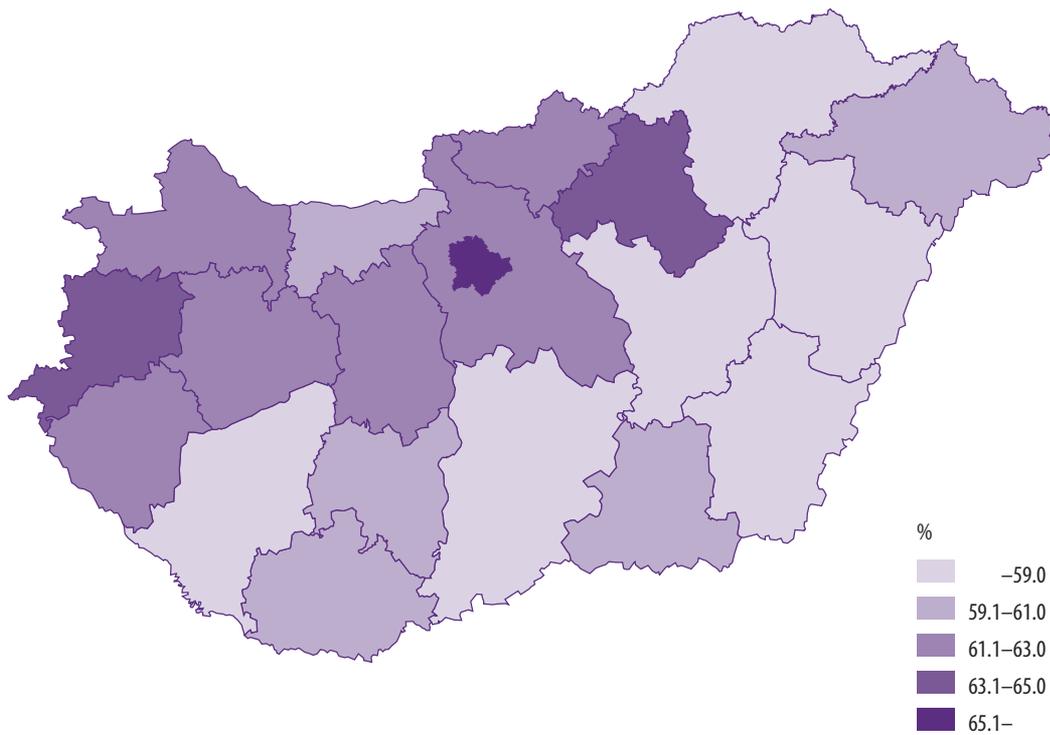
The rate of participation in the Hungarian parliamentary elections shows the proportion of those who participate in the national parliamentary elections within those who are eligible to vote in the elections.

MT ^{d)}	93.0
LU ^{d)}	91.1
BE	89.4
DK ^{b)}	87.7
SE	85.8
CY ^{d)}	81.6
FR ^{c)}	80.4
IT ^{d)}	75.2
AT ^{d)}	74.9
NL ^{c)}	74.6
DE ^{d)}	71.5
IE ^{b)}	70.0
ES ^{b)}	68.9
EU-28	68.0
FI ^{b)}	67.4
UK ^{a)}	65.8
RO	64.1
EE ^{b)}	63.5
GR ^{c)}	62.5
HU	61.8
CZ ^{d)}	59.5
SK ^{c)}	59.1
LV	58.8
PT ^{b)}	58.0
HR ^{b)}	54.2
LT ^{c)}	52.9
SI	51.7
BG	51.1
PL ^{b)}	48.9

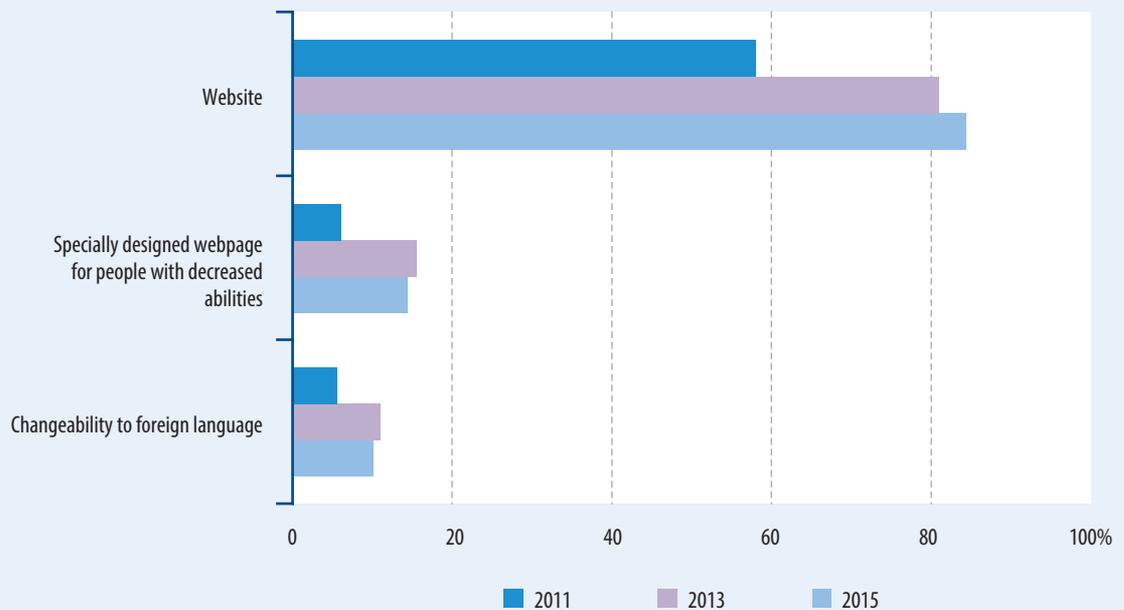
a) 2010
b) 2011
c) 2012
d) 2013

Voter turnout in national parliamentary elections in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 2.12.2 Participation rate in Hungarian parliamentary elections by county, 2014



There is a wide variety of participation rates by counties, the number of people taking part in the last parliamentary election was the highest in Budapest, Heves and Vas counties, while the lowest in Bács-Kiskun and Hajdú-Bihar counties.

*E-government availability*Figure 2.13.1 **Availability of e-government**

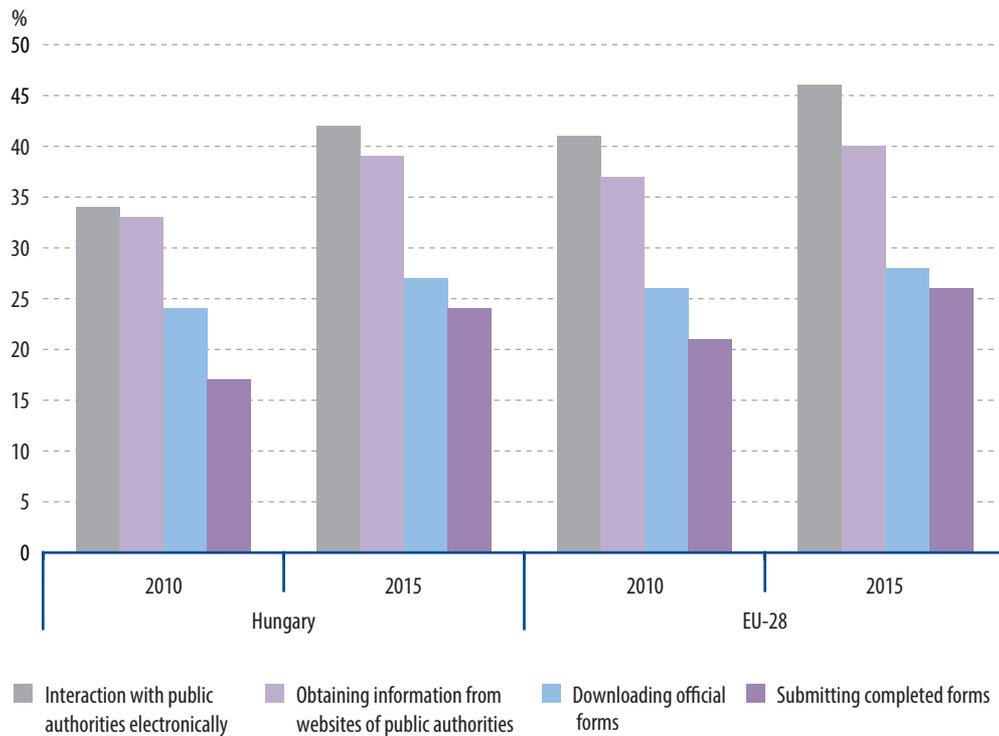
The accessibility of public authorities through website has increased between 2013 and 2015 but the proportion of special websites decreased slightly.

**Definition**

The indicator of e-government availability shows the proportion of administrative institutions having a website. Those webpages for which content and style is influenced by the institution are also considered as the individual website of the institution, whether they are developed by superior bodies or the institution's IT specialists.

The indicator of e-government used by individuals shows the percentage of the population aged 16–74 years who contacted or interacted electronically with public authorities, used electronic administrative websites for obtaining information, downloaded official forms or submitted completed forms, in the last 12 months. Results stem from the survey, containing 2015 data, conducted in 2015.

Figure 2.13.2 Use of e-government by individuals in the preceding 12 months



In 2015, forms could be downloaded from 47% of public authorities' websites and in case of 7% of websites, the completed forms could be returned as well, however, full electronic services were provided by merely 2% of the websites of public authorities.



Chapter	Number	Indicator	Page	Evaluation	
				Long term	Short term
Air	3.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	90		
	3.2	Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption	92		
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	3.39	Energy use of transport	155		
Transport	3.40	Volume of freight transport	157		
	3.41	Volume of passenger transport	159		

Greenhouse gas emissions

Since 1990



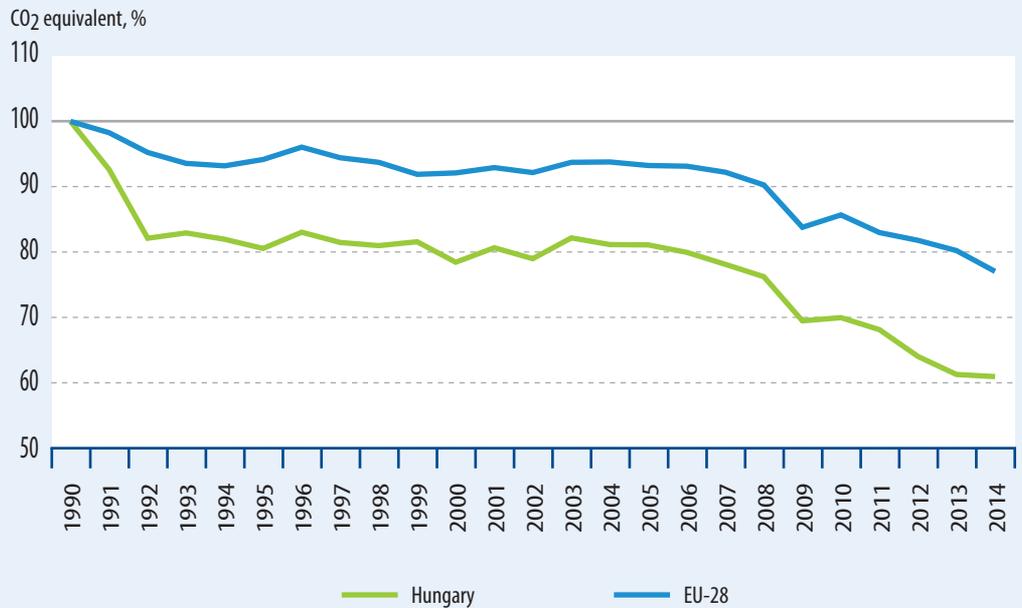
Since 2013



MT	150.9
CY	143.1
ES	117.5
PT	108.8
IE	105.7
AT	98.2
EL	97.2
LU	90.6
SI	89.2
NL	87.3
FR	85.4
FI	84.4
IT	81.4
PL	80.7
BE	79.1
SE	77.4
EU-28	77.1
DK	74.4
DE	73.5
HR	70.4
UK	68.5
CZ	63.5
HU	61.0
BG	55.1
SK	54.5
EE	52.9
LV	44.0
RO	43.7
LT	40.5

Figure 3.1.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

(1990=100.0)



GHG emissions in Hungary are lower than emissions in EU-28 countries compared to 1990.



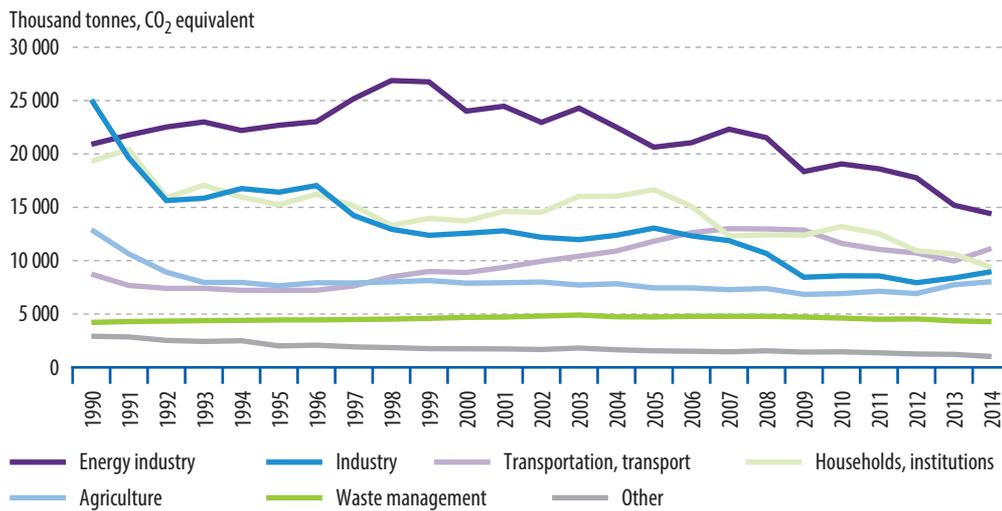
Definition

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions indicator shows the emissions of seven greenhouse gases (CO₂ – carbon dioxide, CH₄ – methane, N₂O – dinitrogen oxide, HFC – hydrofluorocarbons, PFC – perfluorocarbons, SF₆ – sulphur hexafluoride, NF₃ – nitrogen trifluoride), converted into CO₂ equivalents. In general, the base year is 1990 for non-fluorinated gases and 1995 for fluorinated gases. This indicator does not include emissions and sequestration related to land use, land use change and forestry sector (LULUCF); as well as emissions by international sea transport and carbon dioxide coming from biomass, however includes emissions from international air transport.

The indicator of greenhouse gas emissions by sectors does not contain emissions and sequestration related to land use, land-use change and forestry sector (LULUCF) and the carbon dioxide coming from biomass, but it includes the emissions from international air transport in landing and take off phase.

Greenhouse gas emissions in CO₂ equivalent in the European Union, 2014 (1990=100.0), %

Figure 3.1.2 Greenhouse gas emissions by sectors



GHG emissions by the transport sector have increased since the regime change.



Stadat tables

- 5.3.1. Emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases
- 5.3.2. Emission of greenhouse gases by industries
- 5.3.3. Emission of carbon-dioxide (CO₂) by industries
- 5.3.4. Emission of carbon-dioxide (CO₂) (without emissions from biomass used as fuel) by industries
- 5.3.5. Emission of carbon-dioxide (CO₂) from biomass by industries
- 5.3.6. Emission of dinitrogen oxide (N₂O) by industries
- 5.3.7. Emission of methane (CH₄) by industries
- 5.3.8. Emission of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) by industries
- 5.3.9. Emission of perfluorocarbons (PFC) by industries
- 5.3.10. Emission of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) by industries

Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption

Since 2000

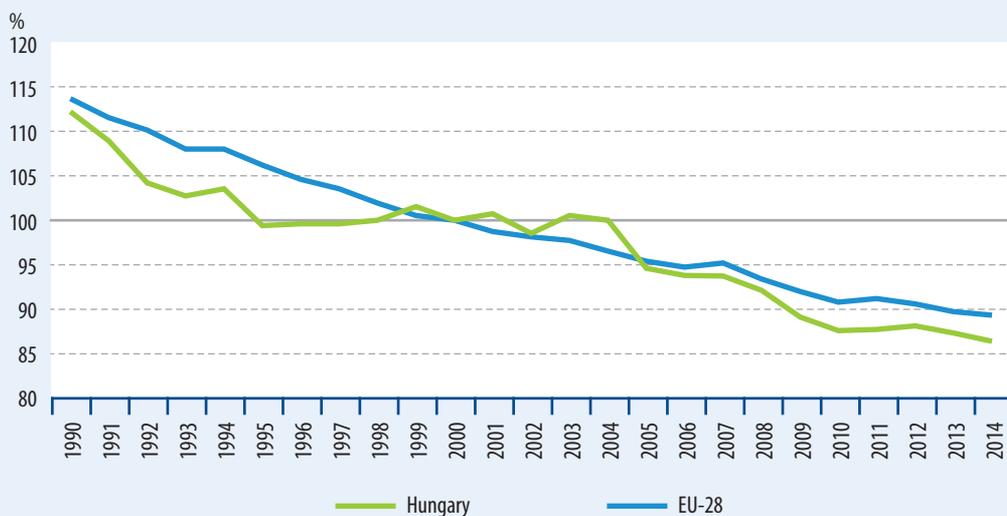


Since 2013



Figure 3.2.1 Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption

(2000=100.0)



The greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption decreases and correlates with the average of the EU-28 countries.



Definition

The greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption is the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions of energy use to gross domestic energy use.



Stadat tables

5.3.2. Emission of greenhouse gases by industries

CY	108.9
LT	107.2
MT	102.8
BG	102.5
LU	95.8
DE	94.6
LV	94.1
HR	93.3
SK	92.1
EL	92.0
EE	91.3
PL	91.1
ES	90.5
IE, UK	89.4
EU-28	89.3
RO	88.7
PT	88.1
IT	87.1
HU, NL	86.4
FR	85.9
BE	84.8
DK	84.4
AT	84.3
SI	83.7
CZ	82.8
SE	80.2
FI	79.2

Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption in the European Union, 2014 (2000=100.0), %

Emissions of acidifying air pollutants

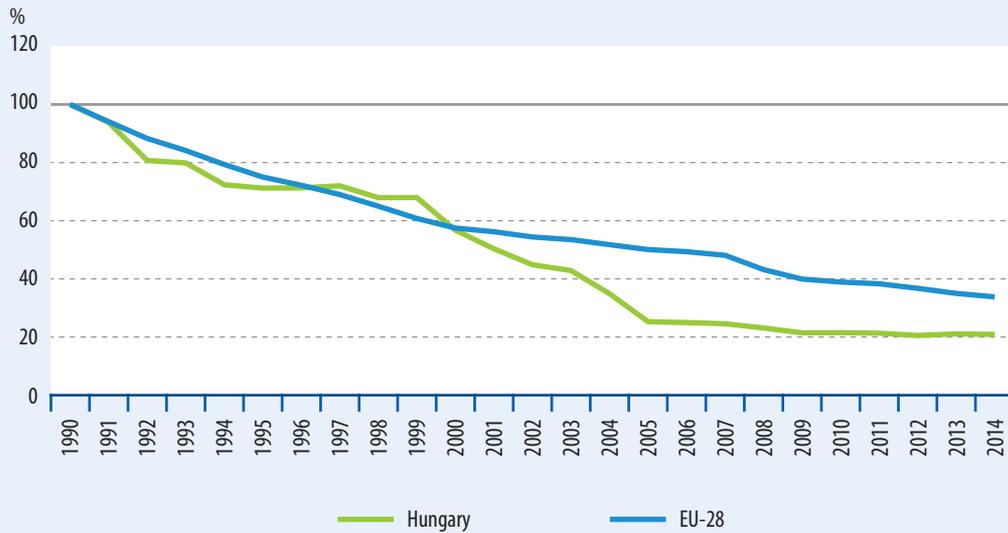
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 3.3.1 Emissions of acidifying air pollutants (1990=100.0)



Source: European Environment Agency.



Emissions of acidifying air pollutants decreased substantially in the European Union and in Hungary in the past nearly a quarter century.



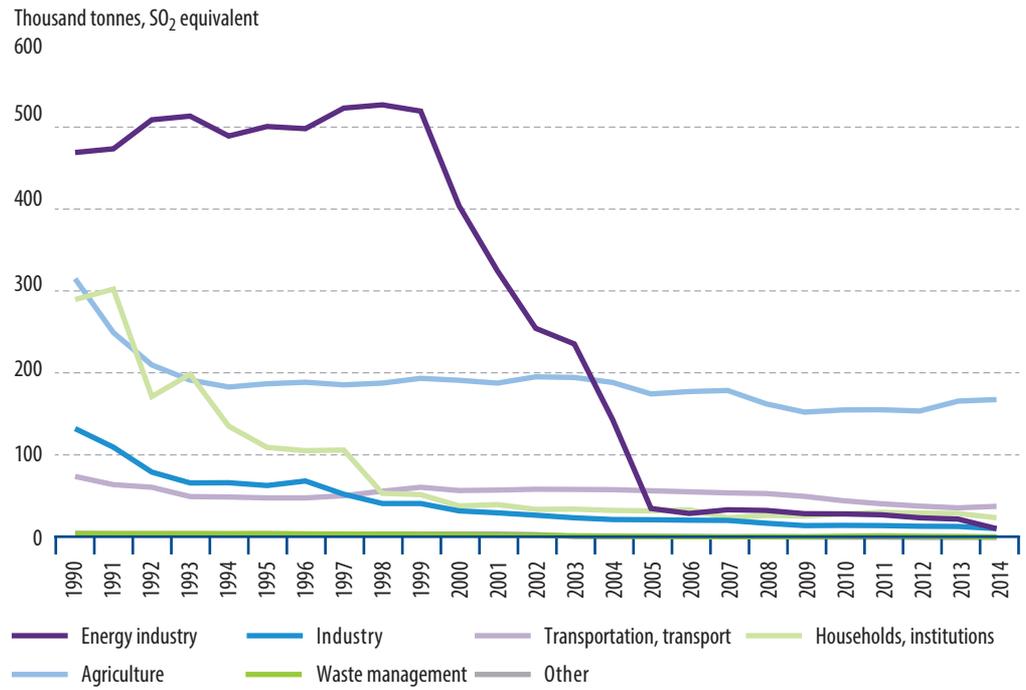
Definition

The indicator of emissions of acidifying air pollutants monitors the total annual emissions of nitrogen oxides from human activities, sulphur dioxide and ammonia.

CY	101.1
MT	98.5
EL	75.9
AT	70.0
PT	67.4
PL	67.3
LU	66.5
ES	59.9
SI	58.4
IE	56.6
HR	52.8
HU	50.3
BG	49.3
SE	48.7
FI	48.2
BE	47.8
RO	46.8
FR	45.2
EU-28	44.6
EE	43.7
DE	42.5
LT	40.5
NL	38.9
IT	38.5
DK	37.7
SK	37.4
LV	37.2
UK	32.2
CZ	23.1

Emission of nitrogen oxides in the European Union, 2014 (1990=100.0), %

Figure 3.3.2 Emissions of acidifying air pollutants by sectors



Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.



Emissions from energy industry fell considerably, which is mainly due to the utilisation of desulphurisation equipment and the declining proportion of heating by coal.



Stadat tables

- 5.3.11. Emission of acidifiers by industries
- 5.3.12. Emission of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by industries
- 5.3.13. Emission of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) by industries
- 5.3.14. Emission of ammonia (NH₃) by industries

Ozone precursors emissions

Since 2000

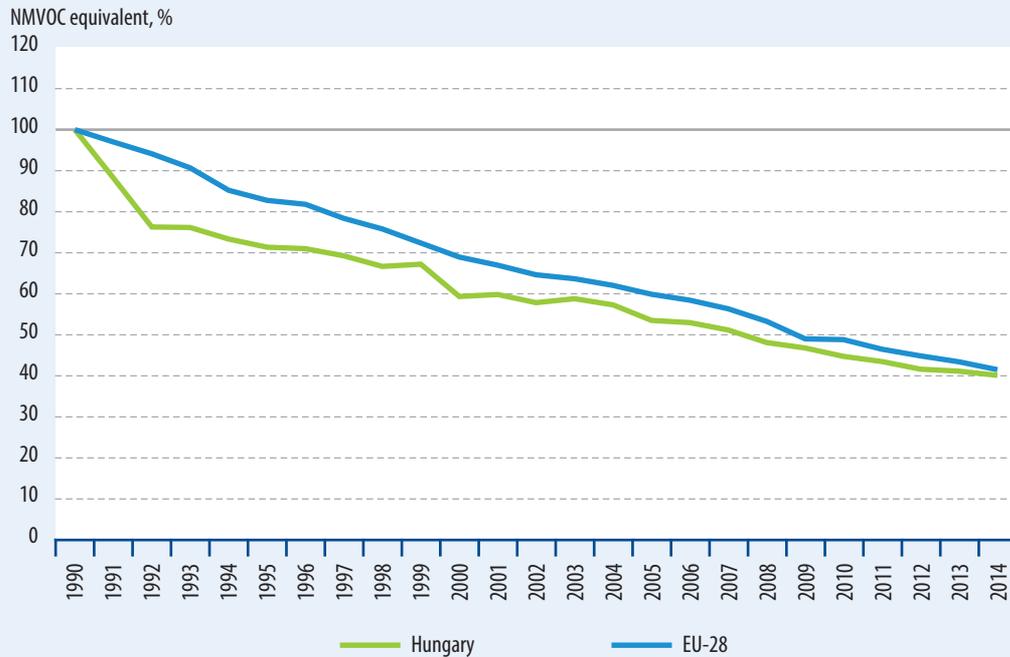


Since 2013



Figure 3.4.1 Ozone precursors emissions

(1990=100.0)



Source: European Environment Agency.



Ozone precursors emissions in Hungary correlate closely with the decreasing EU trend.



Definition

The ozone precursor emissions indicator shows trend of nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), carbon monoxide and methane emissions, expressed in NMVOC equivalents without the memo items, so only national totals are included.

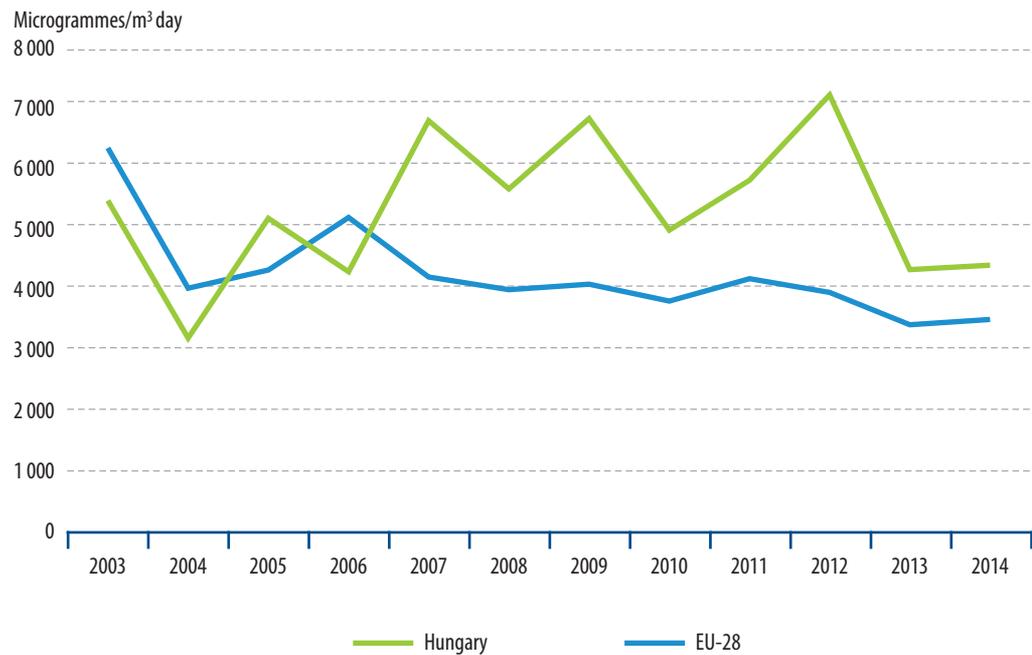
Population exposure to air pollution by ozone shows the ozone concentration to which people living in a particular area are potentially exposed to, weighted by the number of people living there.

MT	116.3
PL	83.4
CY	81.7
PT	61.1
EL	60.7
ES	58.8
IE	57.7
RO	56.1
AT	51.7
SK	51.1
SE	48.7
SI	48.6
HR	47.2
LV	43.5
DK	43.0
LT	42.4
EE	42.1
EU-28	41.5
FI	41.4
BE	40.8
HU	40.1
IT	39.2
LU	38.6
NL	36.7
FR	35.1
DE	34.6
UK	30.8
CZ	30.5
BG	28.5

Ozone precursors emissions in NMVOC equivalent in the European Union, 2014 (1990=100.0), %

Figure 3.4.2 Population exposure to air pollution by ozone

(1990=100.0)



The indicator does not show a clear trend because of the unpredictability of weather, but population exposure to air pollution by ozone in Hungary is mainly above the EU-28 average.



Stadat tables

5.3.7. Emission of methane (CH₄) by industries

5.3.12. Emission of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by industries

5.3.15. Emission of ozone precursors by industries

5.3.16. Emission of non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) by industries

5.3.17. Emission of carbon monoxide (CO) by industries

Air pollution by particulate matters - Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matters

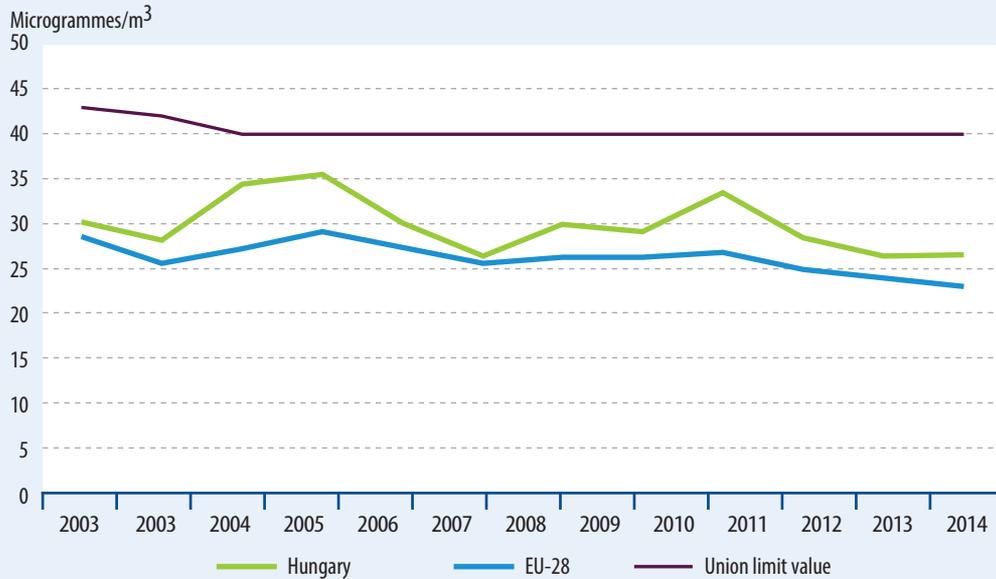
Since 2003



Since 2013



Figure 3.5.1 Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matters (PM₁₀)



Source: European Environment Agency.

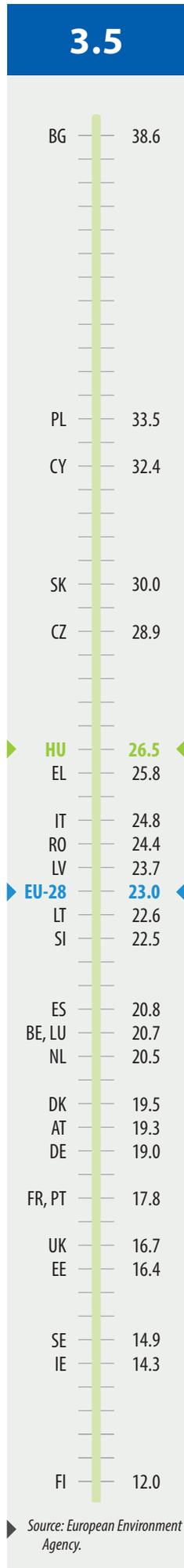


The exposure of the population in Hungary to air pollution by particulate matters was higher than the EU average between 2003 and 2014.



Definition

The indicator of PM₁₀ emissions signals the annual quantity of particulate matters – with a diameter of less than 10 micrometres – emissions from anthropogenic activities, where the so-called memo items (items excluded of the national total) are excluded. The indicator of population exposure to air pollution by particulate matters shows the annual mean concentration of pollution by particulate matters, measured at monitoring stations in different agglomerations, weighted with the number of people living there.

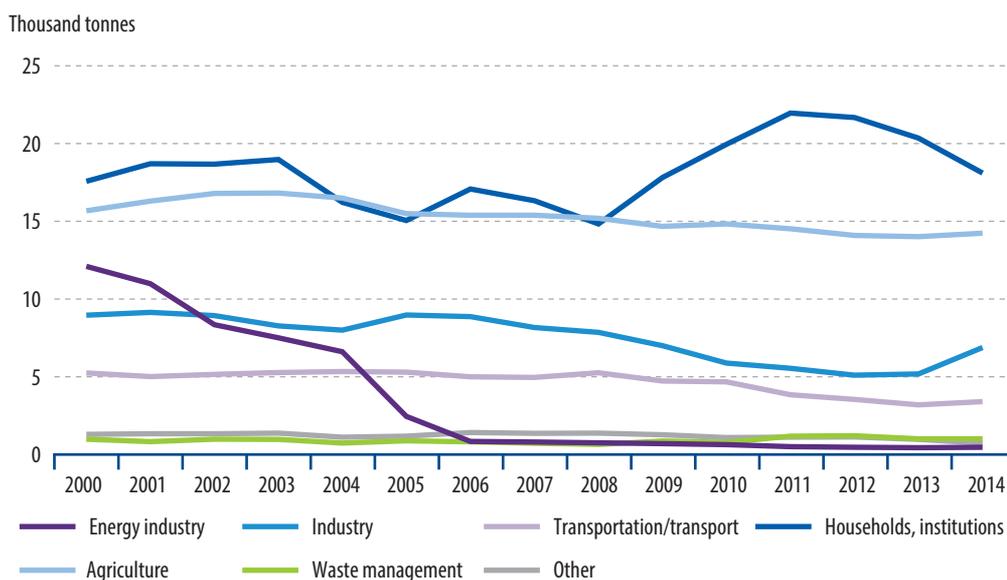


Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, 2014, microgrammes/m³

Source: European Environment Agency.

Figure 3.5.2 PM₁₀ emissions by sectors

(2000=100.0)



Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

! *PM₁₀ emissions from households, institutions and waste management were up, while those from the rest of the sectors decreased between 2000 and 2014.*



Stadat tables

5.3.18. Emission of particulate matter with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less (PM₁₀) by industries

5.3.28. Concentrations of particulate matter with a diameter of 10 µm or less (PM₁₀) according data of the monitoring network

BG	127.6
RO	122.8
HR	118.2
LT	97.1
MT	93.7
LV	91.3
SE	86.0
SI	84.9
PL, LU	84.2
SK	82.5
DE	80.3
AT	80.2
DK	79.6
IT	79.5
IE	78.6
UK	76.7
EU-28	76.5
HU	72.4
ES	68.2
BE	66.7
CZ	64.1
PT	63.1
FI	62.4
NL	62.3
FR	60.3
EE	39.3
CY	31.1

Source: European Environment Agency.

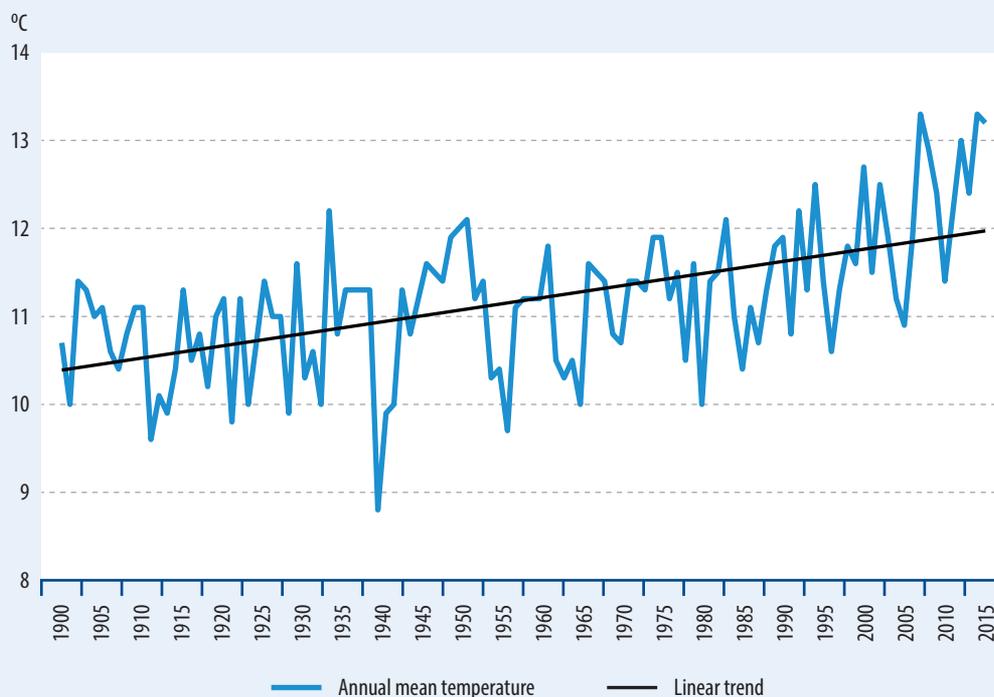
PM₁₀ emissions in the European Union, 2014
(2000=100.0), %

Annual mean temperature

Since 1901



Figure 3.6.1 Annual mean temperature in Budapest



Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.



Warming exceeded 1 °C in Budapest from 1901.



Definition

The annual mean temperature is the average of the monthly mean temperatures of the 12 months (averages of daily mean temperatures).



Stadat tables

5.10.3. Extreme weather values

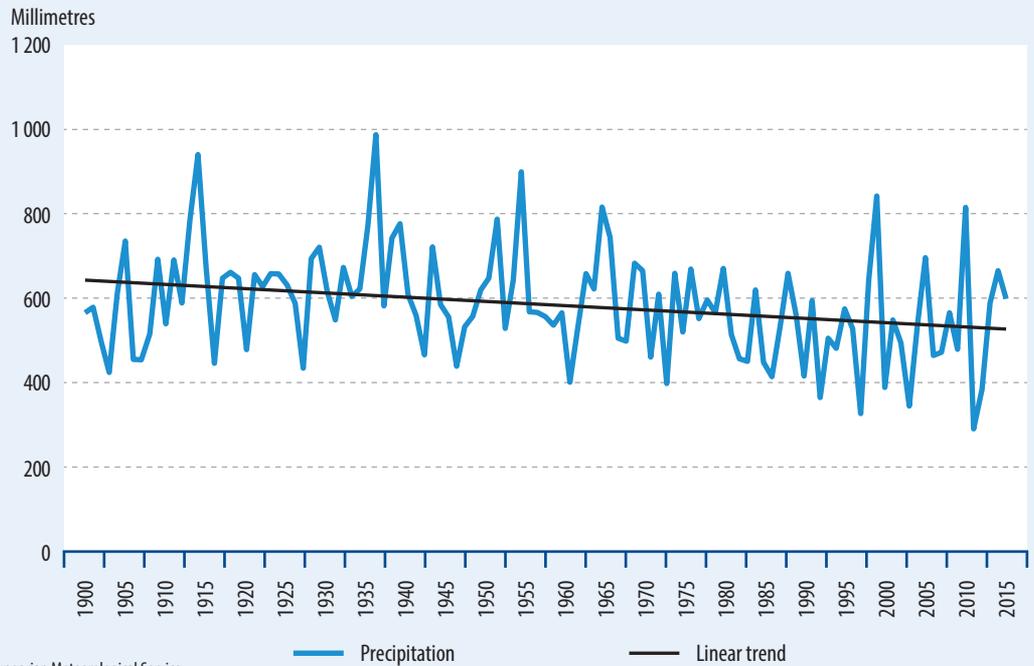
5.10.4. Main data of meteorological observation stations

Amount of precipitation

Since 1901



Figure 3.7.1 Annual amount of precipitation in Budapest



In Budapest the long time series of annual precipitation indicate a decrease.

**Definition**

The amount of atmospheric precipitation is measured with the height (millimetres) that rainwater (or melted snow) would reach if it did not evaporate or leak away.

**Stadat tables**

5.10.3. Extreme weather values

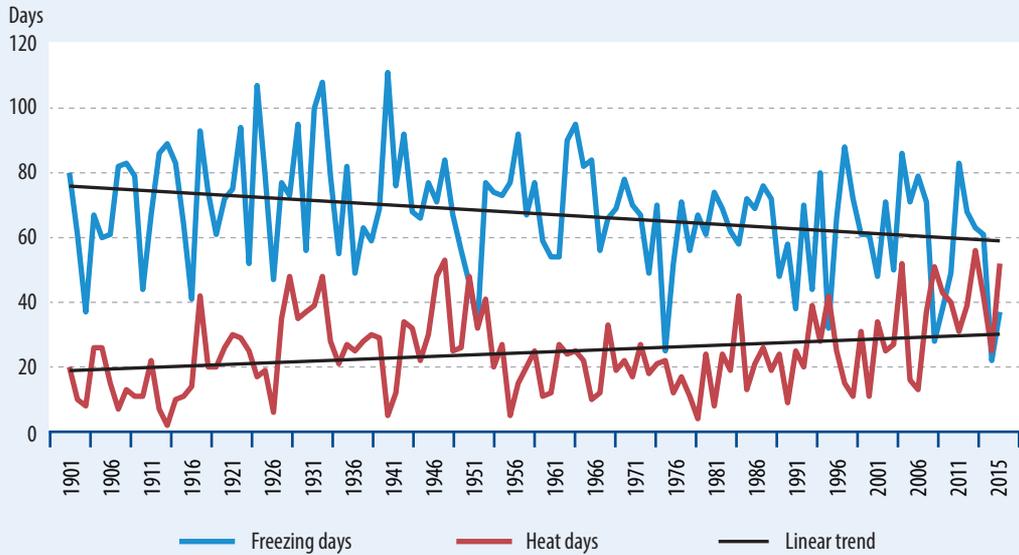
5.10.4. Main data of meteorological observation stations

Number of heat days and freezing days

Since 1901



Figure 3.8.1 Number of heat days and freezing days in Budapest

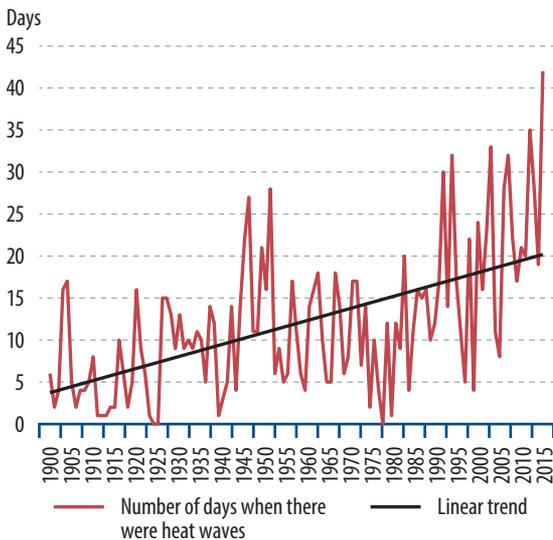


Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.



The number of freezing days fell, while that of heat days increased between 1901 and 2015.

Figure 3.8.2 Number of days when there were heat waves in Budapest



Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.



The number of days when there were heat waves was rising in the last few decades along with substantial fluctuations.



Definition

The days when the daily maximum temperature exceeds 30 °C are referred to as heat days. The days when the daily minimum temperature is below 0 °C can be referred to as freezing days. On days when there are heat waves the daily mean temperature exceeds 25 °C.



Stadat tables

5.10.3. Extreme weather values

5.10.4. Main data of meteorological observation stations

Areas exposed to drought

Figure 3.9.1 Proportion of areas exposed to drought based on Pálfi-index



Source: General Directorate of Water Management.



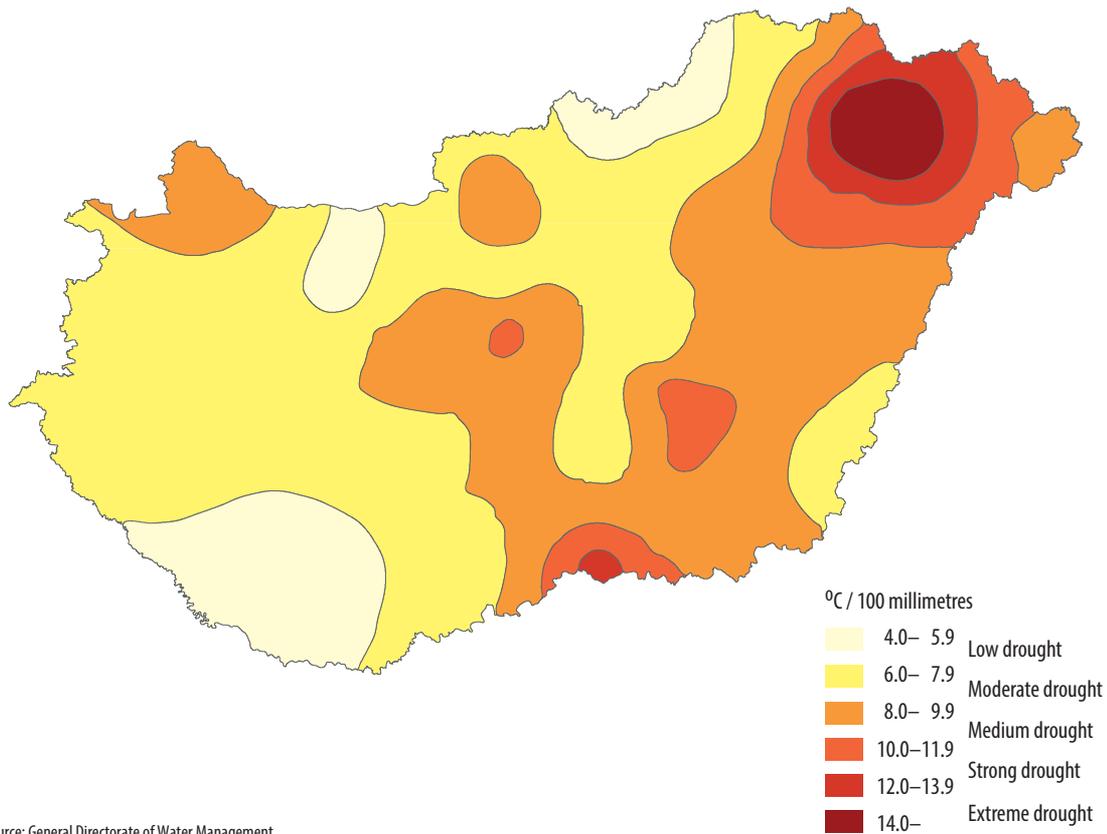
In 2015, Hungary's territory was hit by the eighth most serious drought of the last eighty-five years.



Definition

The size of areas exposed to drought is determined by the Pálfi drought index (PDI). This index is the quotient of mean temperatures in the period between April and August and the weighted precipitation amount of the period between October and August. The index takes into account the number of hot days, the length of period with low precipitation, the depth of ground water, and the water demand of agricultural plants changing over time. Areas not exposed to drought are those where the PDI is under 6°C/100 millimetres; areas exposed to extreme drought are those where the PDI is above 12°C/100 millimetres.

Figure 3.9.2 Territorial distribution of drought index (PDI) values, 2015



Source: General Directorate of Water Management.



Stadat tables

5.6.1. Areas exposed to drought

Public water abstraction

Since 2000



Since 2014



IT ^{e)}	159.1
IE ^{a)}	140.3
BG	125.1
HR	119.2
EL ^{d)}	116.3
ES ^{e)}	111.9
CY	97.1
SE ^{c)}	97.1
UK ^{e)}	91.8
PT ^{e)}	86.4
FR ^{e)}	84.0
AT ^{c)}	82.0
SI	79.7
FI	76.5
LU	75.6
NL ^{e)}	72.8
BE ^{b)}	65.7
DK ^{e)}	64.6
DE ^{c)}	62.1
HU ^{f)}	61.5
CZ	58.8
SK	54.5
PL	52.3
LV	50.4
RO	48.4
EE	45.9
LT ^{e)}	40.2
MT	32.8

Figure 3.10.1 Per capita water abstraction of public utilities



In Hungary, the annual per capita water abstraction of public utilities decreased between 2000 and 2015.



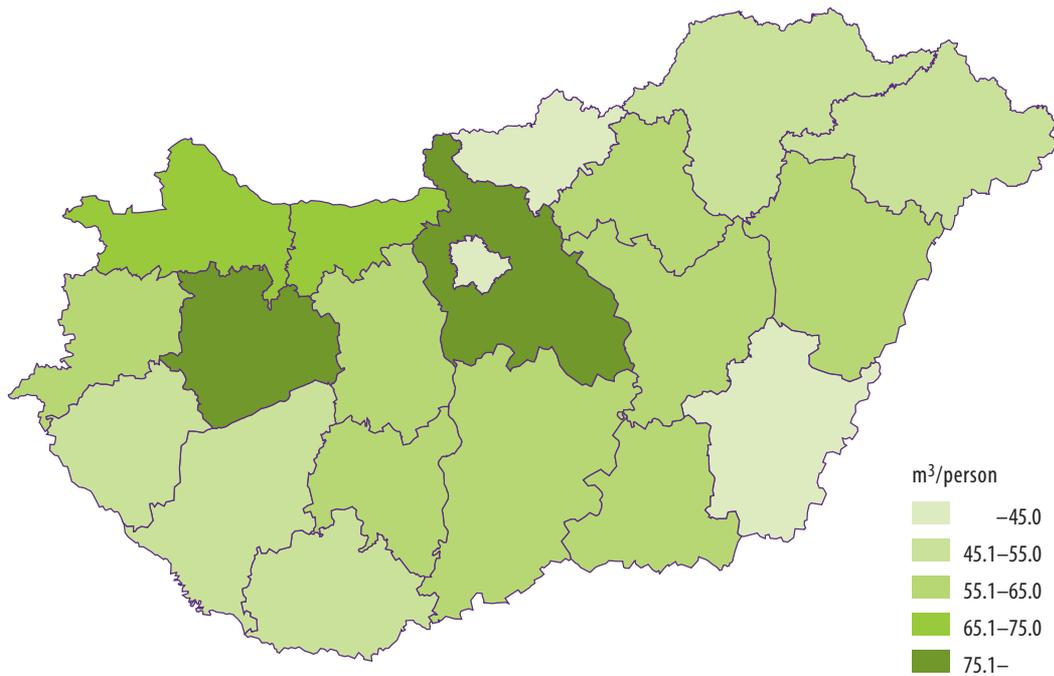
Definition

The indicator of annual per capita water abstraction of public utilities contains the volume of water abstracted from surface and ground water bodies.

a) 2007. d) 2011.
 b) 2009. e) 2012.
 c) 2010. f) 2015.

Per capita public water production in the European Union, 2013, m³/person

Figure 3.10.2 Per capita water abstraction of public utilities by counties, 2015



Public water abstraction per capita was the highest in Pest County (176 m³) and the lowest in Budapest (3.3 m³).



Stadat tables

5.4.2. Public water abstraction and supply

Water consumption of households from public water supply

Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.11.1 Water consumption of households from public water supply



In Hungary, the per capita annual consumption of piped water showed a declining tendency as a result of water saving and high water prices.



Definition

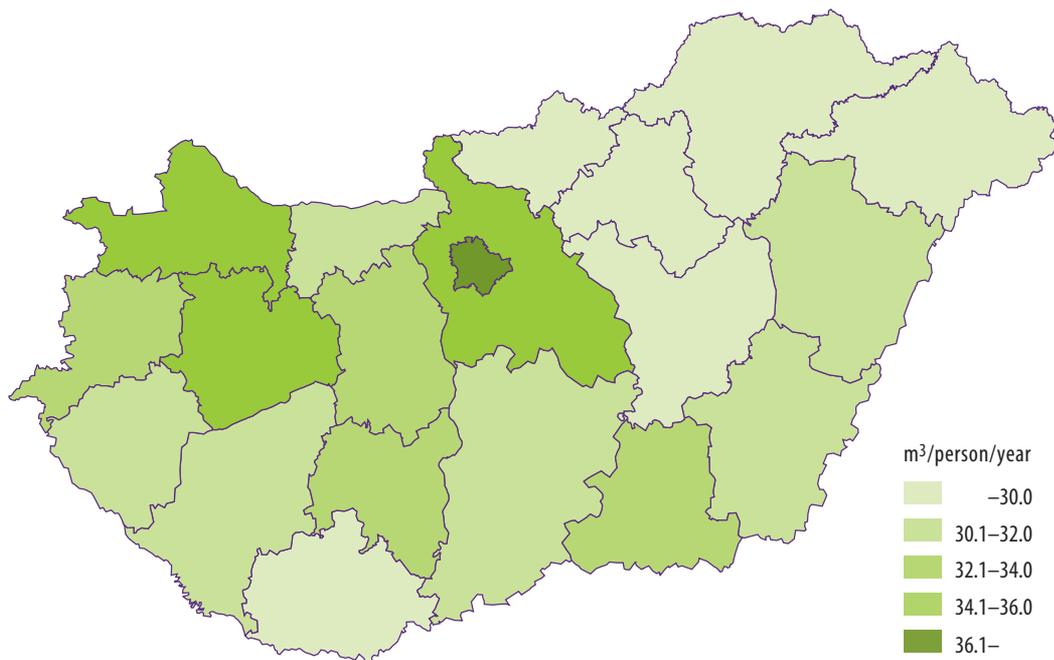
The household consumption of piped water contains the volume of drinking water piped from water utilities to private homes and public taps. Concerning the counties, the annual water consumption refers to the mid-year population number.

CY ^e	88.5
EL ^d	79.6
PT ^b	58.6
ES ^e	57.5
FR ^d	53.8
SE ^a	52.9
NL ^e	46.7
UK ^d	45.9
HR, AT ^c	45.6
MT ^b	39.8
SI	38.2
BG	35.9
HU	34.1
PL	31.3
CZ	30.2
RO	29.4
LT ^e	19.4
BE ^d	9.7

a) 2005. d) 2011.
b) 2009. e) 2012.
c) 2010.

Water consumption of population from public water supply in the European Union, 2013, m³/capita/year

Figure 3.11.2 Household consumption of piped water by counties, 2015



The per capita household consumption of water was the highest in Budapest (47.3 m³) and the lowest in Nógrád county (21.7 m³/year).



Stadat tables

5.4.2. Public water abstraction and supply

Municipal wastewater treatment

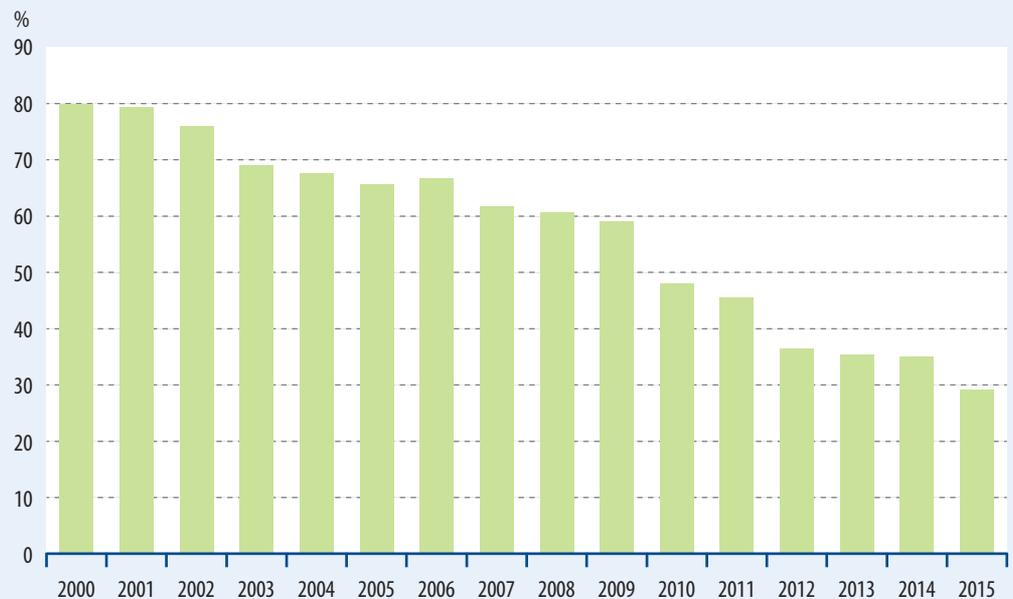
Since 2000



Since 2014



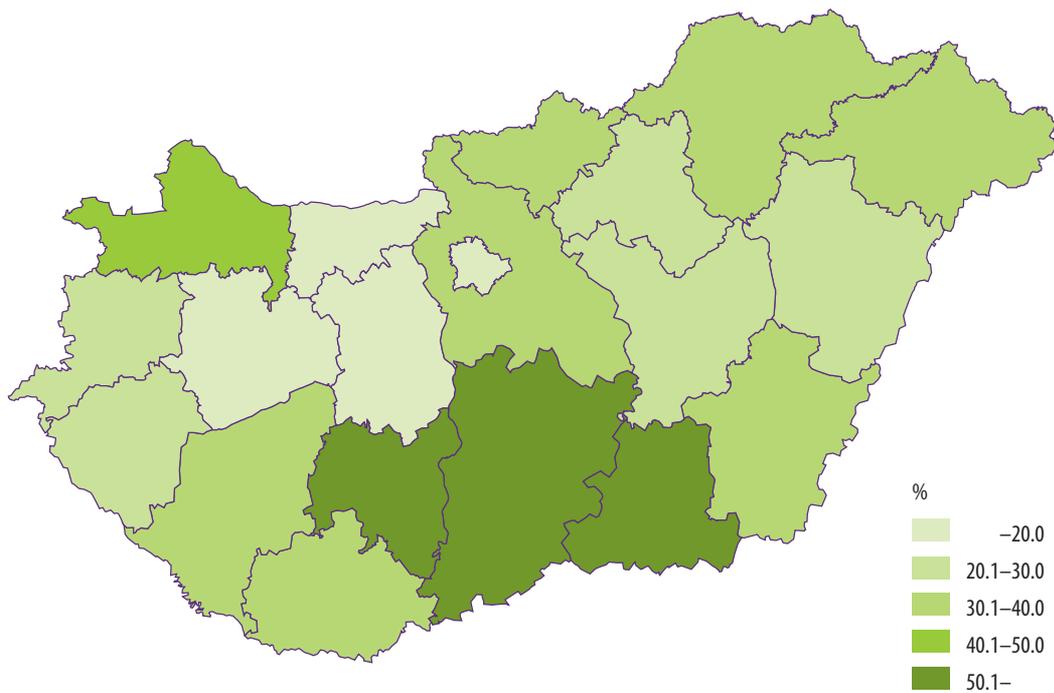
Figure 3.12.1 Municipal wastewater treatment index



In Hungary, the municipal wastewater treatment index significantly improved between 2000 and 2015.

**Definition**

The municipal sewage treatment index, which takes into account the efficiency of treatment, shows how developed the municipal sewage treatment is. The indicator on municipal wastewater treatment shows the efficiency of stages in wastewater treatment based on average weighting factors developed by Eurostat: untreated wastewater: 1.00; only primary (mechanical) treatment: 0.86; secondary (biological) treatment: 0.49; tertiary treatment 0.00. An index on municipal wastewater treatment is 100% if there is no wastewater treatment; and 0% if all municipal wastewaters are purified by tertiary treatment.

Figure 3.12.2 **Municipal wastewater treatment indices by counties, 2015**

After Budapest, the index of municipal sewage treatment was the most favourable in Komárom-Esztergom County.



Stadat tables

5.4.3. Municipal waste water discharge and treatment

Public utility gap

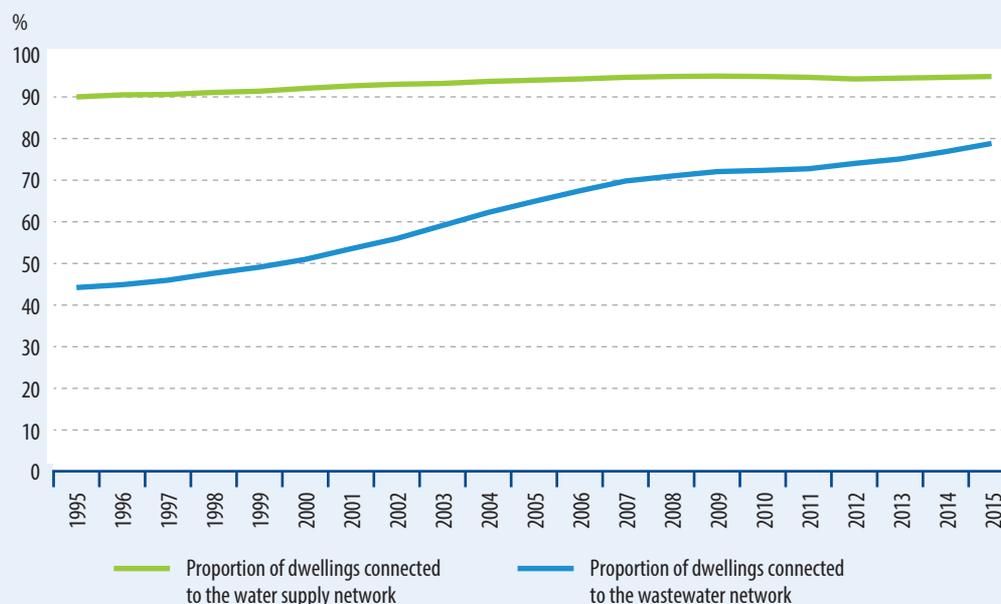
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.13.1 Changes in the public utility gap

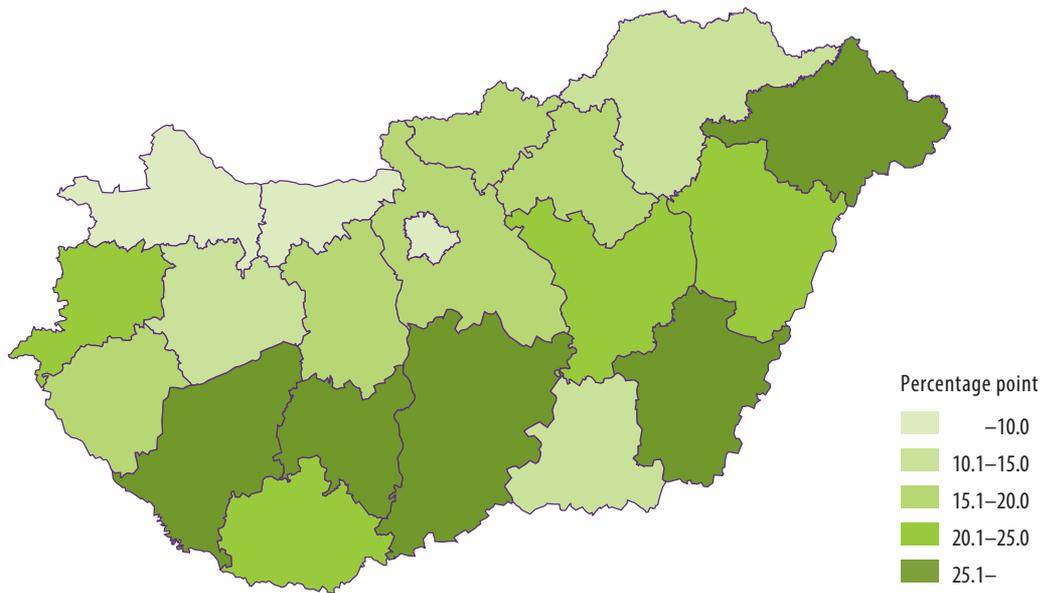


The public utility gap significantly decreased between 1995 and 2015, at the end of 2015 it was 16 percentage points.

**Definition**

Public utility gap: the difference between the proportion of households connected to the public water supply network and the proportion of households connected to the public wastewater network expressed in percentage points. In an ideal case, the public utility gap is 0 percentage point.

Figure 3.13.2 Public utility gap by counties, 2015



Budapest had the lowest public utility gap (4 percentage points).



Stadat tables

5.4.2. Public water abstraction and supply

5.4.3. Municipal waste water discharge and treatment

Biochemical oxygen demand of rivers

Since 2000



Since 2014



Cy^{b)} 4.30
RO 4.03
EL^{a)} 3.86
HR 3.66
PL 3.65
HU^{c)} 3.62

Cz^{b)} 2.87
BG 2.86
PT^{b)} 2.77
ES^{b)} 2.71

SK 2.20
DE^{b)} 2.17
BE 2.16
IT, LT 2.11

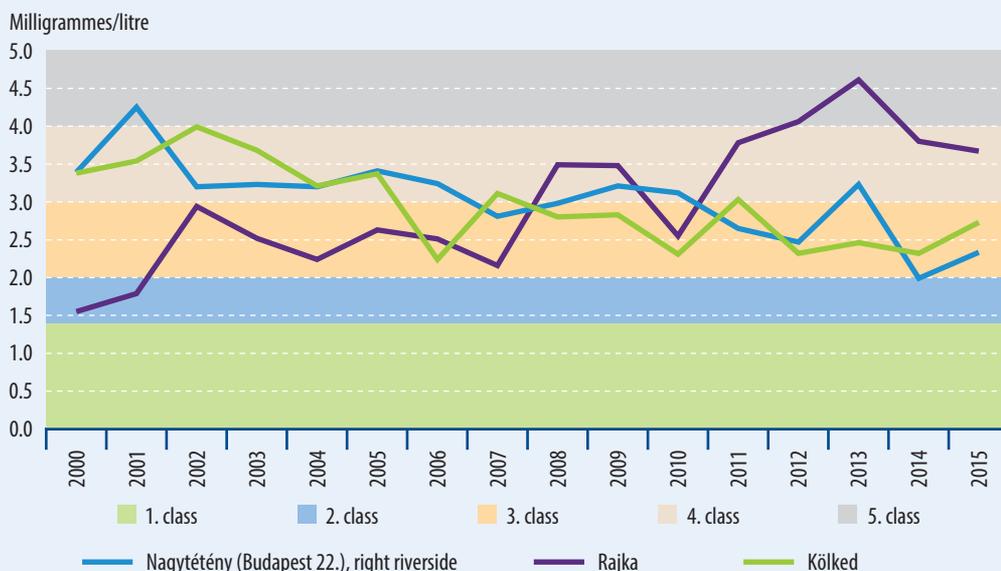
LU 1.88

UK 1.58
EE 1.57
AT 1.55
DK 1.50
LV 1.47
FI 1.41
FR 1.28
NL^{b)} 1.24
IE 1.19

SI 1.02

a) 2004.
b) 2008.
c) 2015.

Figure 3.14.1 Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of the Danube



Source: Database of National Environmental Information System (OKIR).



Sampling done at Nagytétény (through-flow point) and Kölked (outflow point) indicates a decline in the BOD₅ values.



Definition

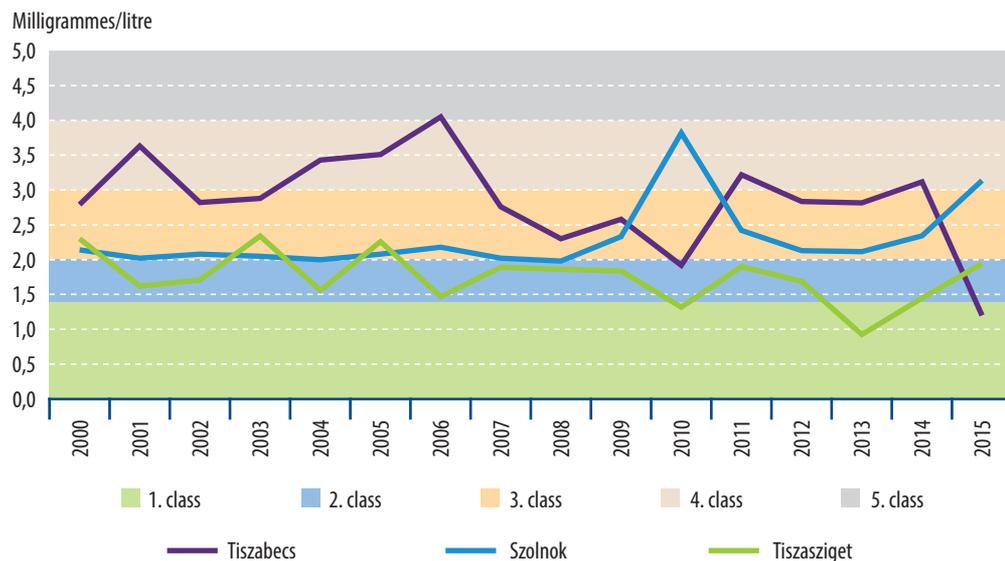
This indicator is to show the quality of water at the given river section based on the annual average value of BOD₅ measured in a given year. Biochemical oxygen demand is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms in a body of water to break down organic material present in a given water sample. The lower the value the better the quality of the river water.

Water classes are as follows:

- class 1: < 1.4 mg/l,
- class 2: ≥ 1.4 < 2.0 mg/l,
- class 3: ≥ 2.0 < 3.0 mg/l,
- class 4: ≥ 3.0 < 4.0 mg/l,
- class 5: ≥ 4.0 mg/l.

BOD₅ of rivers in the European Union, 2012, milligrammes/litre

Figure 3.14.2 Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of the Tisza



Source: Database of National Environmental Information System (OKIR).



The water quality of the Tisza was in the water quality classes 1., 2. and 4. in line with the measurement points in 2015.



Stadat tables

5.4.4. Main surface water quality parameters of Hungarian rivers

Biologically inactive areas

Since 2000



Since 2006



Figure 3.15.1 Biologically inactive areas

As a percentage of country's area



Source: HCSO and CORINE land cover database.



The proportion of artificial surfaces increases year by year in Hungary, while the area of cultivated arable land declined by nearly 9% between 1990 and 2016.



Definitions

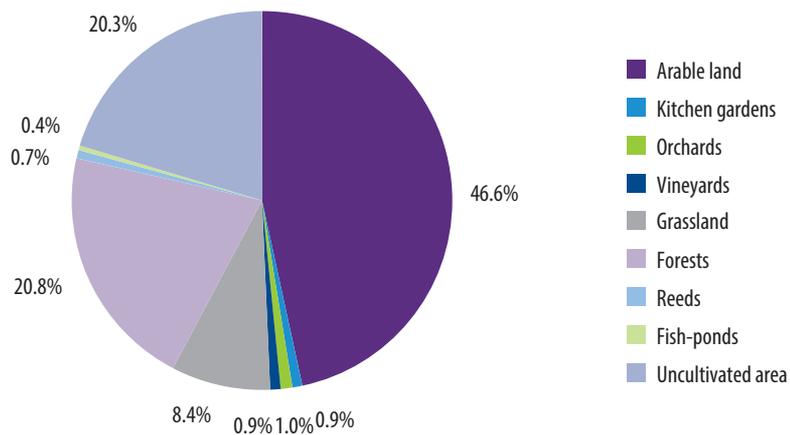
Built-up areas and arable land areas are considered as biologically inactive, where total plant coverage cannot be achieved due to their structure and the cultivation method respectively. Agricultural areas are the total of the land use categories of utilised arable land, kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards and grassland. Uncultivated land areas include unutilised agricultural areas and the areas of buildings, roads, courtyards, ornamental gardens, water reservoirs, etc. in inner and outer areas. Areas under construction, areas involved in earthworks and areas where soil or bedrock excavations are carried out are defined as construction sites.

Proportion of built-up and other artificial areas in the European Union, 2015, %

MT	23.7
NL	11.8
BE	11.3
LU	8.5
DE	6.9
IT	6.5
DK, UK	6.1
CY	5.6
FR	5.2
PT	5.0
CZ	4.6
HU	4.1
AT, EU-28	4.0
HR	3.7
IE	3.4
PL	3.3
ES, EL	3.2
SI	3.1
SK	2.9
RO	2.2
LT	2.0
BG	1.9
EE, SE, FI	1.5
LV	1.4

Source: LUCAS survey.

Figure 3.15.2 Distribution of land use, 1 June 2016



58% of the country's area is used for agricultural production.



Stadat tables

6.4.1.1. Land area by land use category

Sales of fertilisers

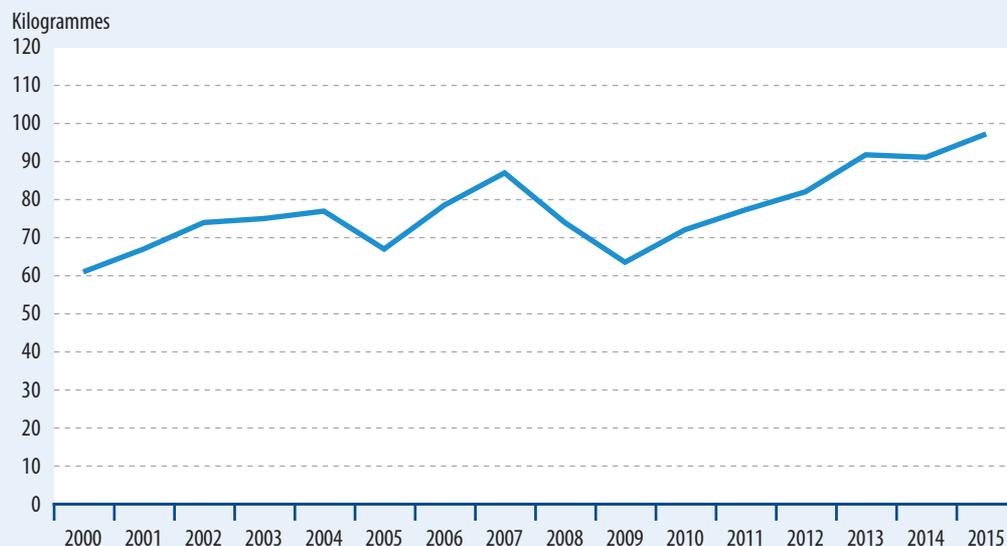
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.16.1 Quantity of active ingredients in fertilisers per hectare of agricultural area



Source: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics.

! *The quantity of active ingredients in fertilisers fell by a total 27% per hectare from 2007 to 2009, but it has grown almost steadily since then.*

NL	137.1
DE	125.1
PL	116.7
IE	112.2
CZ	106.9
FR	96.0
DK	95.9
SK	81.1
FI	80.8
UK	79.3
LT	76.6
HU	74.9
SI	72.5
BG	69.0
SE	68.7
EE	68.6
ES	61.6
CY	59.1
IT	57.8
AT	55.2
EL	47.6
RO	43.1
LV	34.1
PT	31.0



Definitions

The quantity of active ingredients in fertilisers per hectare is sold quantity (N, P₂O₅, K₂O) divided by agricultural area.

The Eurostat figure is sold quantity (N, P, K), as estimated by Fertilizers Europe, divided by the agricultural area of a particular member state. Its calculation was possible only in cases where both data were available for the particular country.



Stadat tables

4.1.7. Quantity of sold fertilizers

6.4.1.2. Manure and fertilizer application, irrigation

Active ingredients in fertilisers per hectare of agricultural area in the European Union, 2014, kilogrammes/hectare

Source: Estimates by Fertilizers Europe.

Sales of pesticides

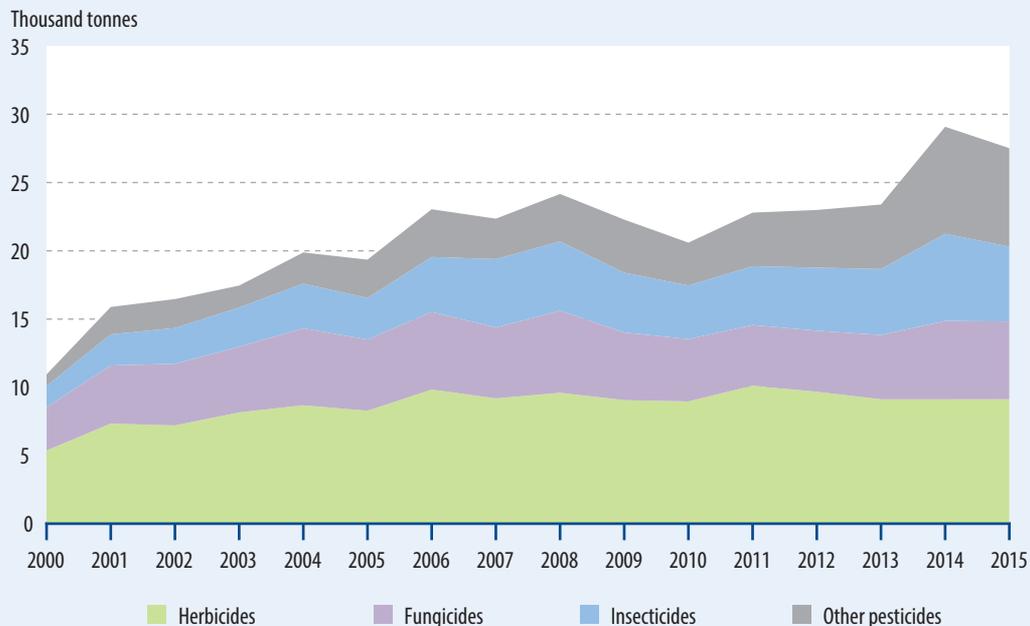
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.17.1 Quantity of sold pesticides by group of pesticides



Source: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics.



The quantity of sold pesticides rose almost continuously in Hungary apart from larger falls in 2009–2010 and 2015.



Definition

The indicator of sales of pesticides shows sales by pesticides producing and distributing enterprises, expressed in tonnes. Sales figures are considered as use since no regular statistical survey of total use is conducted in Hungary. Use data have been surveyed every five years only – last in 2014 –, merely in the case of the most substantial agricultural plants.



Stadat tables

4.1.8. Quantity of active substances of pesticides placed on the market

CY	9.78
MT	9.28
NL	5.80
BE	5.25
IT	5.04
PT	3.48
ES	3.34
DE	2.76
FR	2.60
SI	2.09
HR	1.71
HU	1.68
PL	1.63
CZ	1.61
FI	1.58
UK	1.31
AT	1.24
SK	1.14
LT	0.86
SE	0.82
EL, LV	0.76
DK	0.74
RO	0.72
LU ^{a)}	0.65
IE, EE	0.61
BG	0.20

Active substances of pesticides per hectare of agricultural area in the European Union, 2014, kilogrammes/hectare

a) 2013.

Nutrient balance

Figure 3.18.1 Gross nitrogen balance per hectare of agricultural area

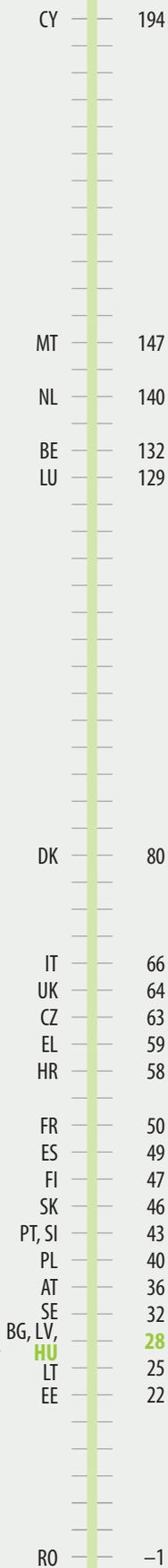


The nitrogen balance per hectare of agricultural area was 41 kilogrammes in 2015.



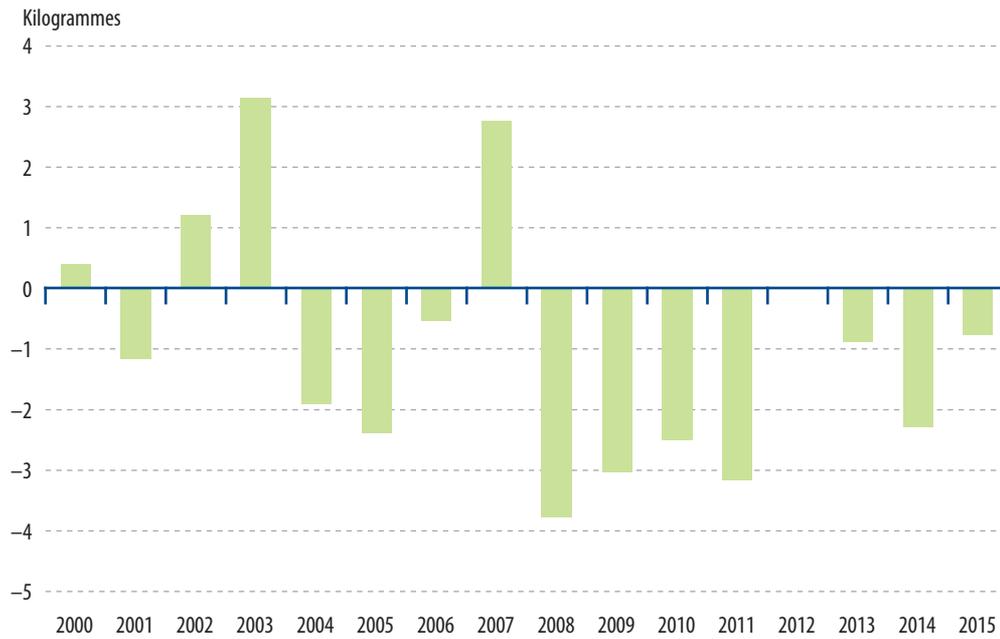
Definition

A nutrient balance is the difference between nutrient input by applying fertilisers and manures as well as in other ways and nutrient output due to crop output. A major component of the input side of the balance is nutrient input by applying fertilisers. The output side is determined by the quantity of crop output, but it significantly depends on weather conditions in a particular year, too.

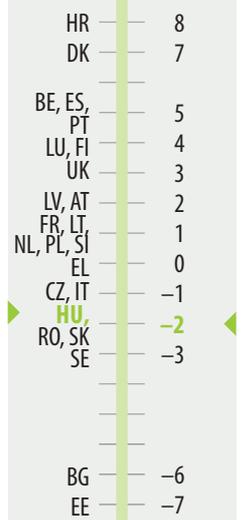


Nitrogen balance per hectare of agricultural area in the European Union, 2014, kilogrammes/hectare

Figure 3.18.2 Phosphorus balance per hectare of agricultural area



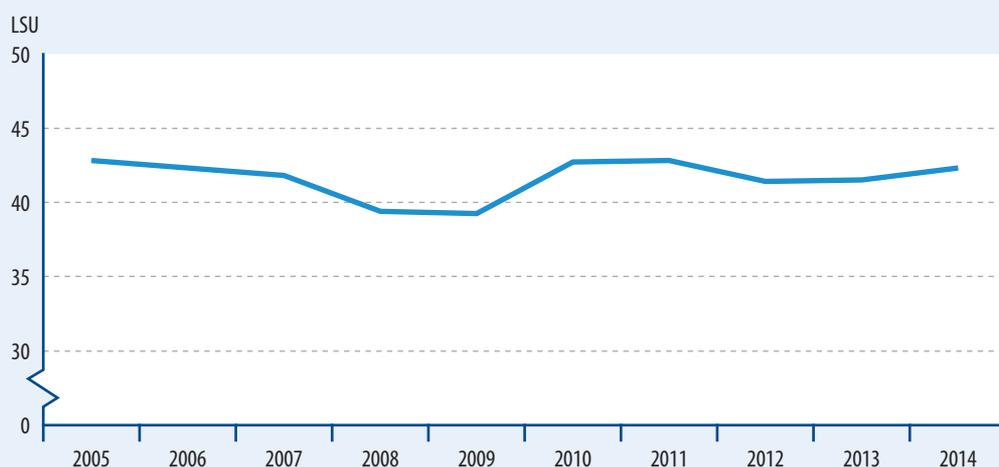
The phosphorus balance was -1 kilogramme in 2015.



Phosphorus balance per hectare of agricultural area in the European Union, 2014, kilogrammes/hectare

Livestock density

Figure 3.19.1 Livestock units per hundred hectares of agricultural area



The number of livestock units per hundred hectares of area decreased between 2005 and 2009, grew in 2010 and has stagnated since then.

**Definition**

The value of the livestock density indicator shows the number of livestock (LSU – livestock units) per hundred hectares of agricultural area. LSU is an equivalent of total livestock, used for the aggregation of animals of different ages and sexes of various animal species. The indicator covers cattle, pig, sheep, horse and poultry stocks as well as goat and rabbit stocks, which it aggregates after using a specific coefficient for each of these.

**Stadat tables**

4.1.25. Livestock, December

6.4.1.19. Cattle, 1 December

6.4.1.20. Pigs, 1 December

6.4.1.21. Sheep, 1 December

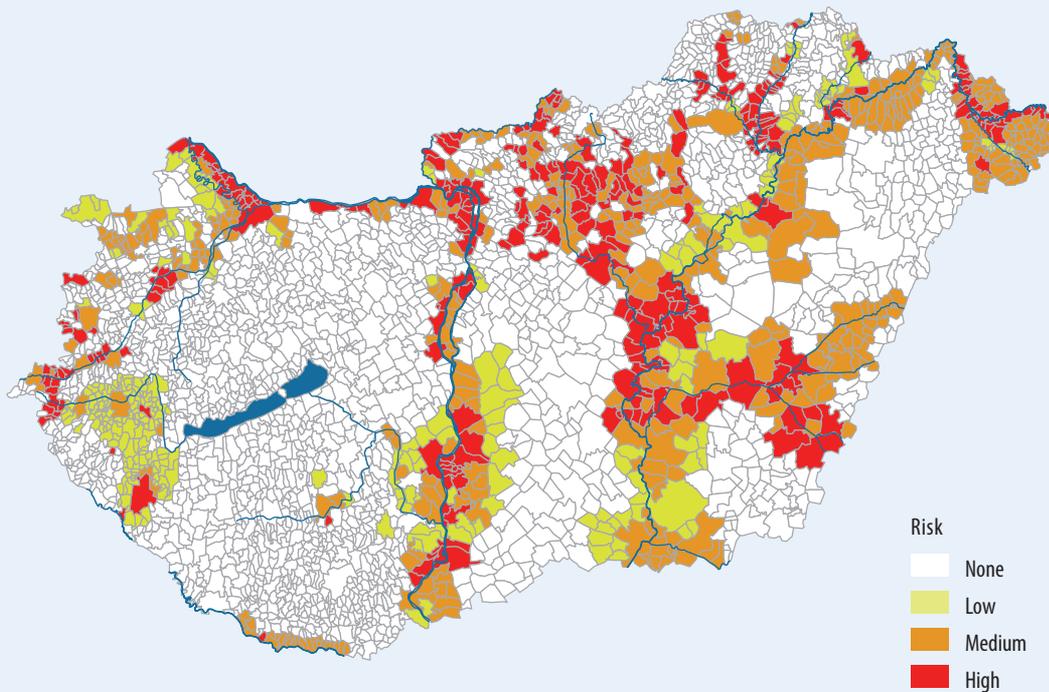
6.4.1.22. Chickens, hens, cocks, 1 December

NL	357
MT	321
BE	274
CY	160
DK	158
LU	126
IE	120
DE	110
SI	100
AT	89
FR	79
IT	77
UK	76
PL	64
ES	62
PT, SE	56
HR	55
FI	51
CZ	50
HU	49
EL	44
RO	38
SK	34
EE	32
LT	29
LV	26
BG	22

Livestock density in the European Union, 2013, livestock units/hundred hectares

Floods and inland inundation

Figure 3.20.1 Flood risk classification of settlements in Hungary, 2011



Source: National Directorate General for Disaster Management, National disaster risk assessment, 2011.



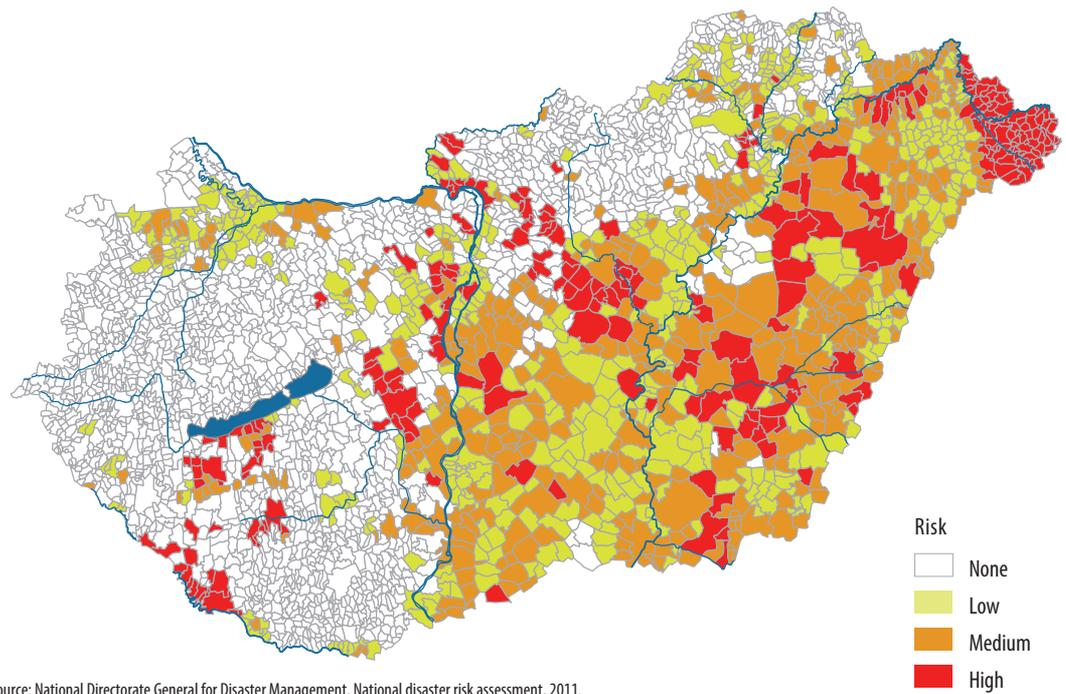
In Hungary, an area of over 20,000 km² is periodically exposed to floods.



Definitions

Flood: water exceeding the edge of the mean-stage bed or exiting the mean-stage bed of a river or watercourse. Inland inundation is generated in the upper layer of soil when the free pores of soil are impregnated with water. Typically, it develops on the spot as an effect of unfavourable meteorological and hydrological factors, from sudden melting of snow or precipitation activity, but it can also be the result of a high level of ground water, when ground water exits onto the surface.

Figure 3.20.2 Inland inundation risk classification of settlements in Hungary, 2011



Source: National Directorate General for Disaster Management, National disaster risk assessment, 2011.



Around 60% of lowlands in Hungary are periodically exposed to inland inundation.

Organic farming

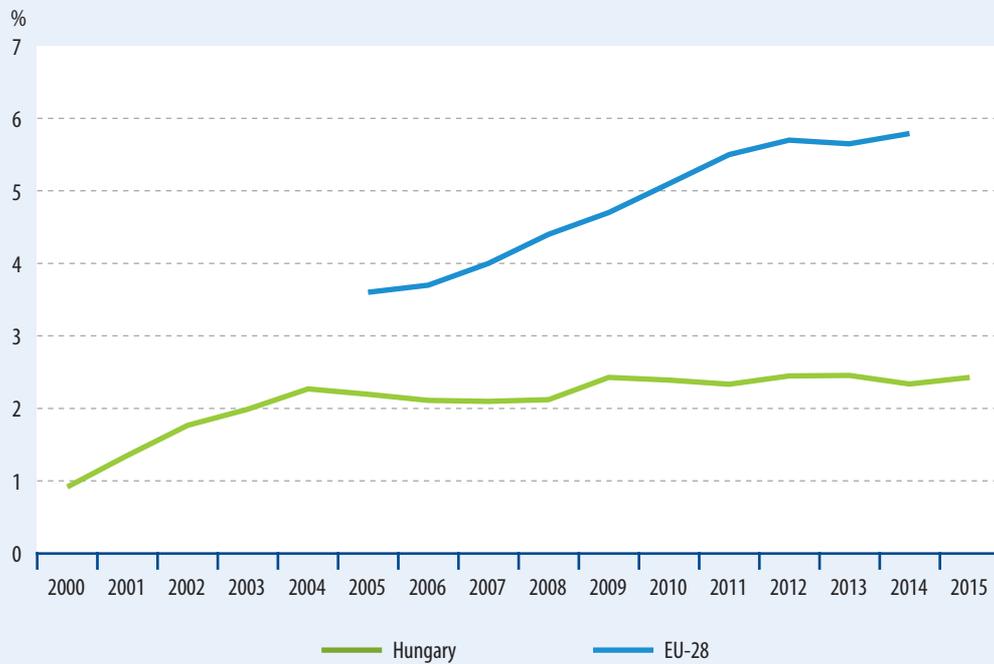
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.21.1 Proportion of organic farming areas within agricultural area



The proportion of organic farming areas within the agricultural area has stagnated around 2.5% since 2010, while this proportion has grown almost continuously at an EU level.



Definition

The indicator of organic farming shows the proportion of organic farming areas within the total agricultural area.



Stadat tables

4.1.6. Organic farming

AT	19.3
SE	16.5
EE	16.0
CZ	13.4
IT, LV	10.9
SK	9.4
FI	9.3
SI	8.6
ES	7.3
EL	7.1
DK	6.3
DE	6.2
EU-28	5.8
PT	5.7
LT	5.6
BE	5.0
PL	4.6
HR	4.0
FR	3.9
CY	3.6
LU	3.4
UK	3.0
NL	2.7
HU	2.3
RO	2.1
IE	1.2
BG	1.0
MT	0.3

Proportion of organic farming areas within agricultural areas in the European Union, 2014, %

Areas subject to agri-environmental measures

Since 2002



Since 2015



Figure 3.22.1 Agri-environmental aid recipient areas as a proportion of agricultural area



Source: Hungarian State Treasury.



The proportion of agricultural areas participating in agri-environmental programmes was 9.6% in Hungary in 2016.

**Definition**

The indicator is areas participating in agri-environmental programmes divided by the total agricultural area.

Changes in the population of farmland birds

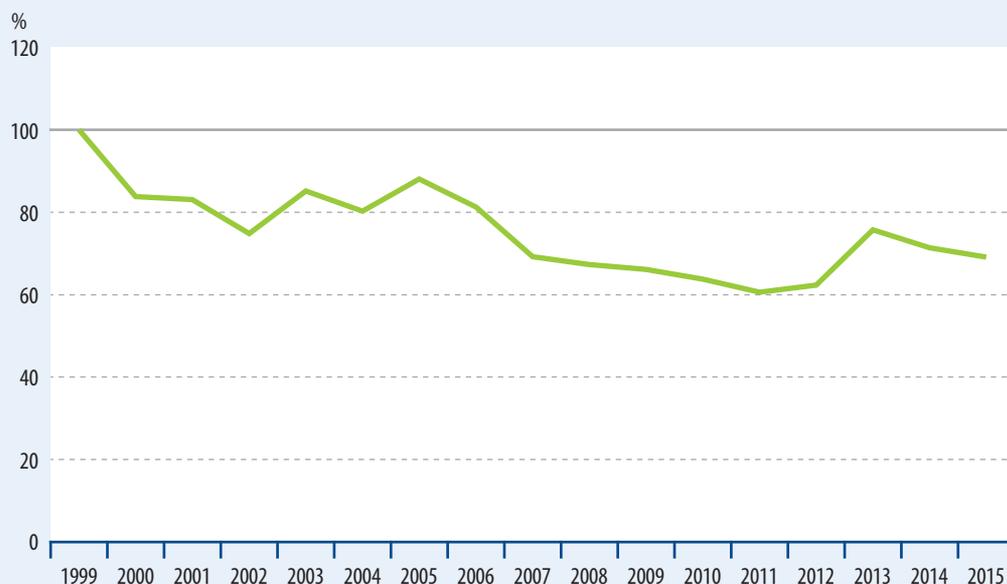
Since 1999



Since 2014



Figure 3.23.1 Changes in the population of farmland birds in Hungary (1999=100.0)



Source: Birdlife Hungary.

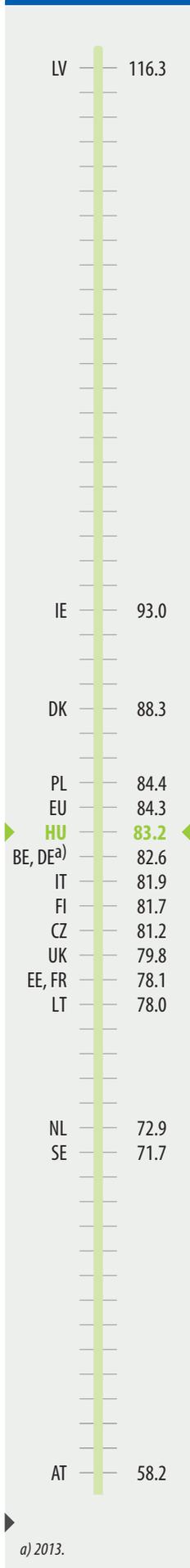


Following an increase between 2012 and 2013, the population of farmland birds in Hungary fell dramatically between 2005 and 2011, and then declined again in 2014 and 2015.



Definition

This indicator is an aggregate index. It is based on the results of the monitoring program of common bird species associated with agricultural habitats from nutritional and reproductive aspects. Its value gives how the population of farmland bird species changes. The Hungarian index is based on the data of 16 such species, which, based on 1999-2012 data, will represent the common bird species of domestic agricultural habitats (based on habitat use and preference). The EU index is based on the aggregated data of 39 species.

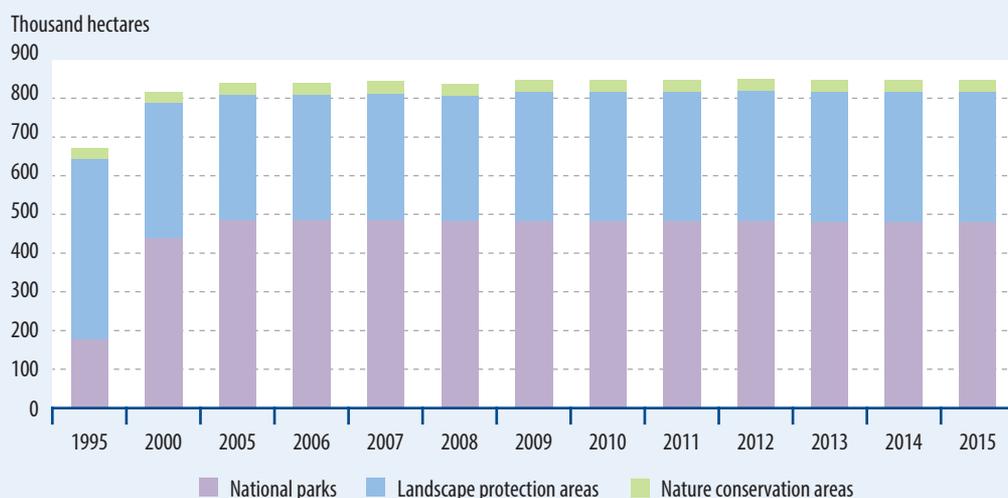


Change in the population of farmland birds in the European Union, 2014 (2000=100.0)

a) 2013.

Protected natural areas

Figure 3.24.1 Natural areas of national importance protected by separate legislation



Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

! The size of areas belonging to the protected category of national importance was 849 thousand hectares in 2015, 23% of them were in Northern Hungary.

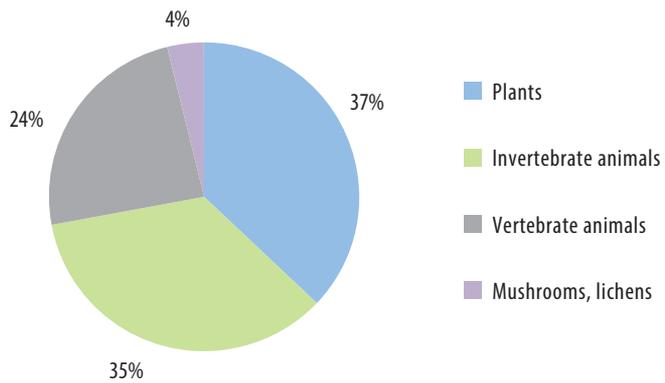


Definition

National park: such larger landscape of the country with no significant change in its natural conditions where the presence of plant and animal species, geomorphologic features and the whole of these have a special significance from the point of view of science, public education and recreation.
 Landscape protection area: a larger area or piece of landscape to preserve and maintain natural assets as well as favourable natural conditions.
 Nature conservation area: an area to preserve and maintain nature protection values as well as a cave with its surface areas.

Suitability of areas designated by the EU Habitats Directive in the European Union, 2013, %

Figure 3.24.2 Proportion of natural values protected without area, 2015



37% of protected species are plants.



Stadat tables

- 5.2.2 Protected natural areas
- 5.2.3 Natural values protected

Indigenous tree species

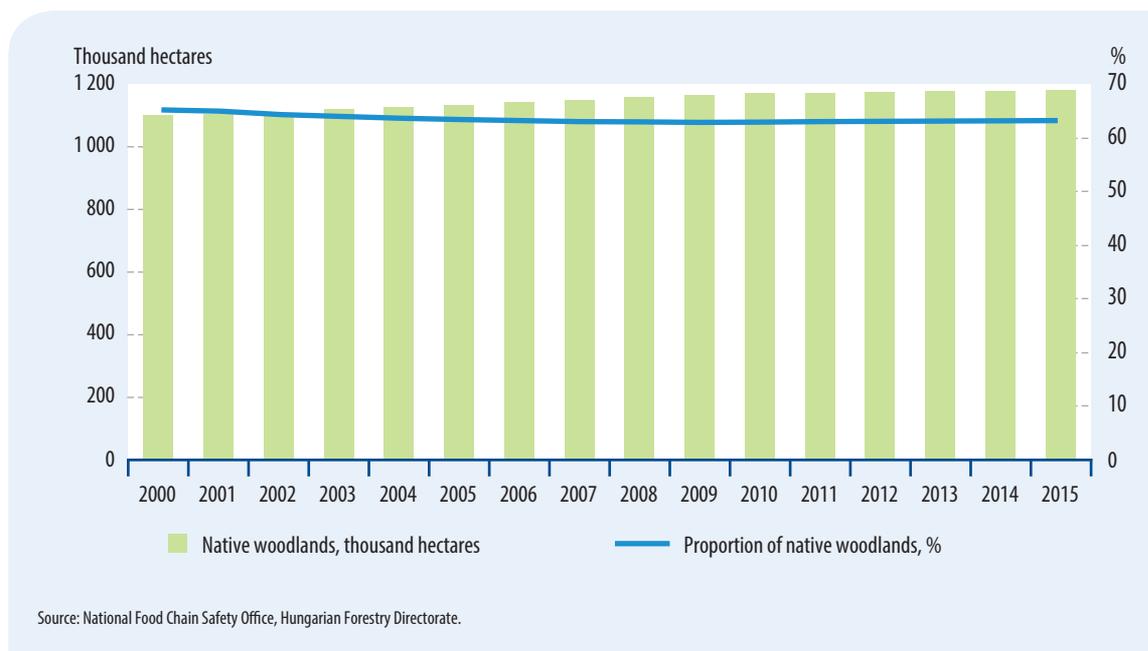
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.25.1 Proportion of indigenous tree species

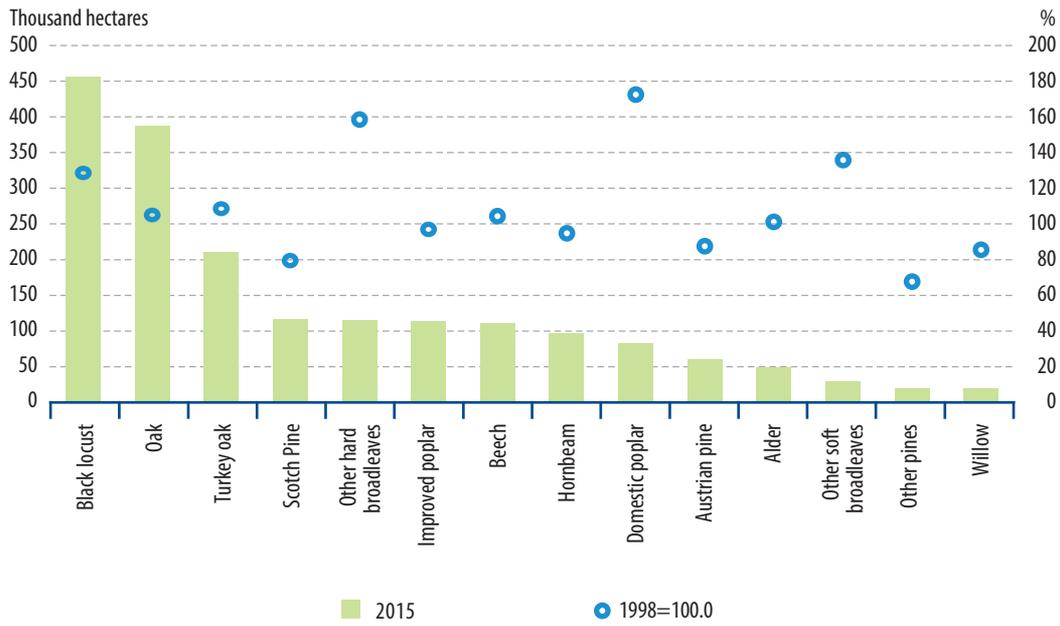


In 2015, areas covered with indigenous tree species accounted for 63% of the Hungarian forests.

**Definition**

Those species are called indigenous species, which are natural elements in native tree communities. In Hungary, the most common native tree species are: pendunculate and sessile oak, turkey oak, beech, hornbeam, domestic poplar. Best known non-native species are: Austrian pine, black locust and improved poplar.

Figure 3.25.2 Distribution of wooded forest area by group of tree species, 2015



Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forestry Directorate.



In 2015, non-native black locust trees covered most of the forest area.

Logging and current increment

Since 2000



Since 2014

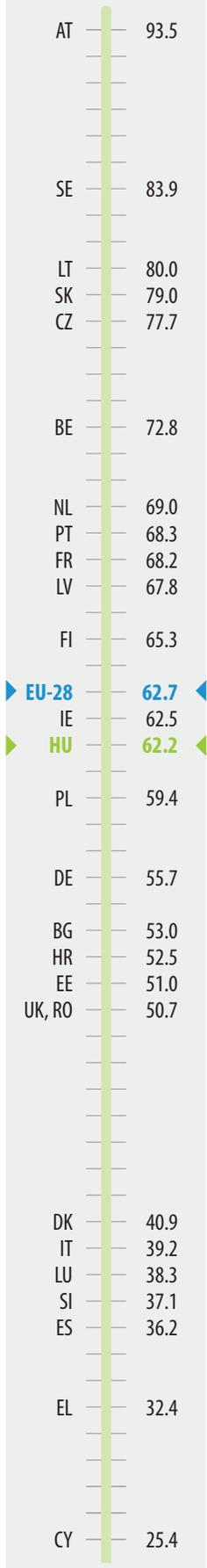
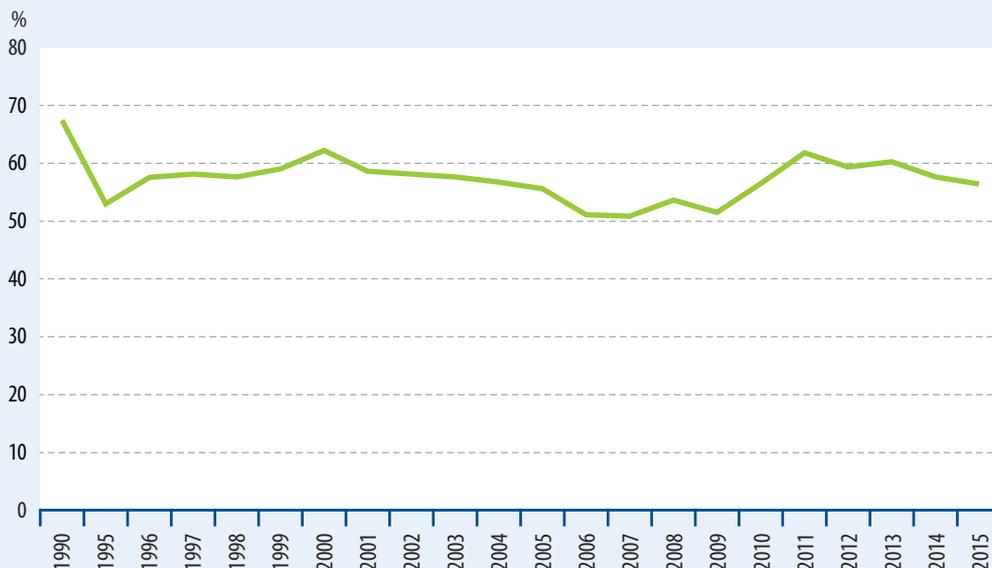


Figure 3.26.1 Changes in the rate of logging



Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forestry Directorate.



In 2015, the logging rate was 56%.

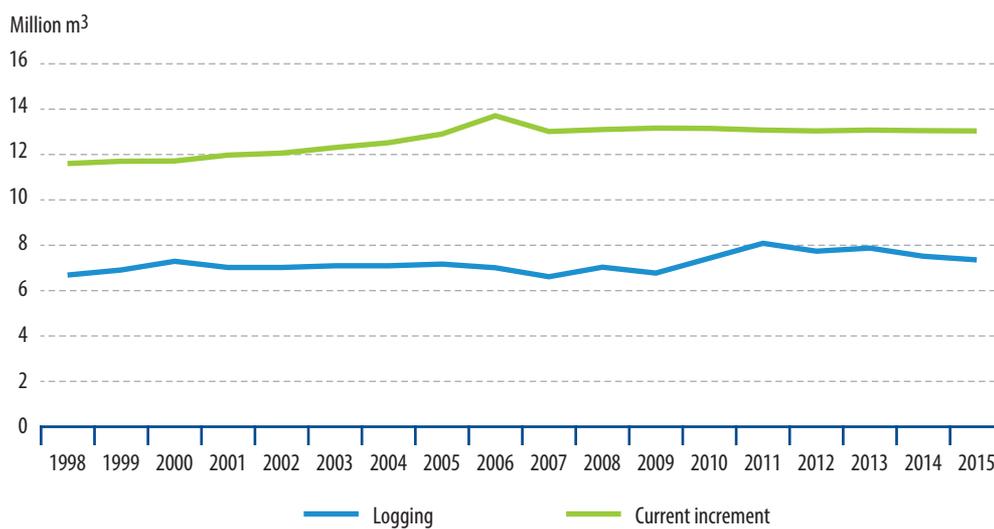


Definition

The rate of logging shows how gross increment replaces the annual volume of felled timber. This indicator is calculated in EU comparison as a share of annual felled timber in net annual current increment. The annual volume of current increment is an annual average calculated on the basis of all increments in the previous ten years.

Logging rate in the European Union, 2010, %

Figure 3.26.2 Changes in logging and current increment



Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forestry Directorate.



In 2015, logging exceeded 7 million m³ and current increment 13 million m³.



Stadat tables

5.1.2 Distribution of stocked forest area by tree species and age group

5.1.3 Logging by tree species

Health conditions of forests

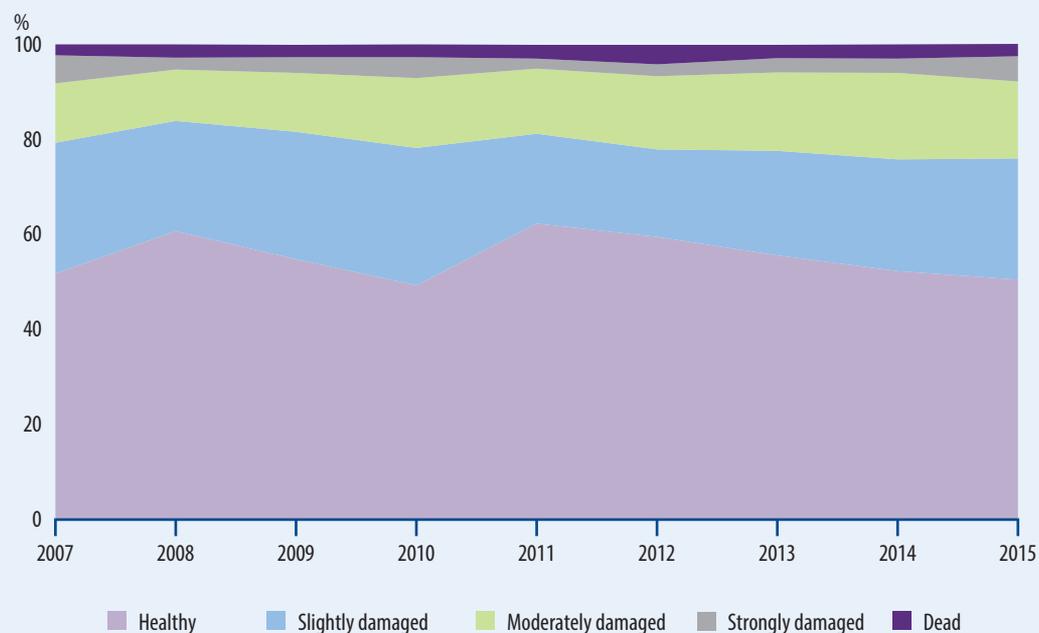
Since 2007



Since 2014



Figure 3.27.1 Health conditions of forests based on total damage



Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forestry Directorate.

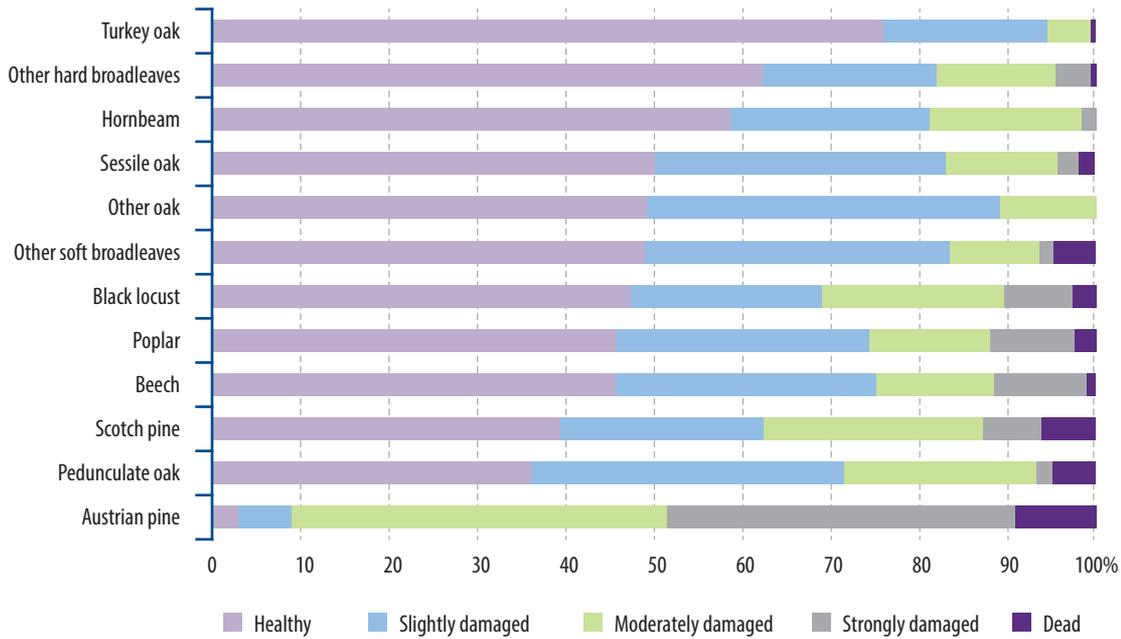


The state of forests was good in 2015, although the last 4 years between 2007 and 2015 saw a continuous deterioration.

**Definition**

On the state of health of forests, based on total damage, all damages of roots, stems, bark and foliage are meant. Damage-levels do not include losses due to clearly identifiable causes such as damages resulting from breakage or foliage-chewing.

Figure 3.27.2 Health condition of forests based on total damage, by tree species group, 2015



Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forestry Directorate.



In 2015, Turkey oak was the least and Austrian pine the most damaged tree species.



Stadat tables
5.1.5 Health conditions of forests

Generated waste

Since 2004

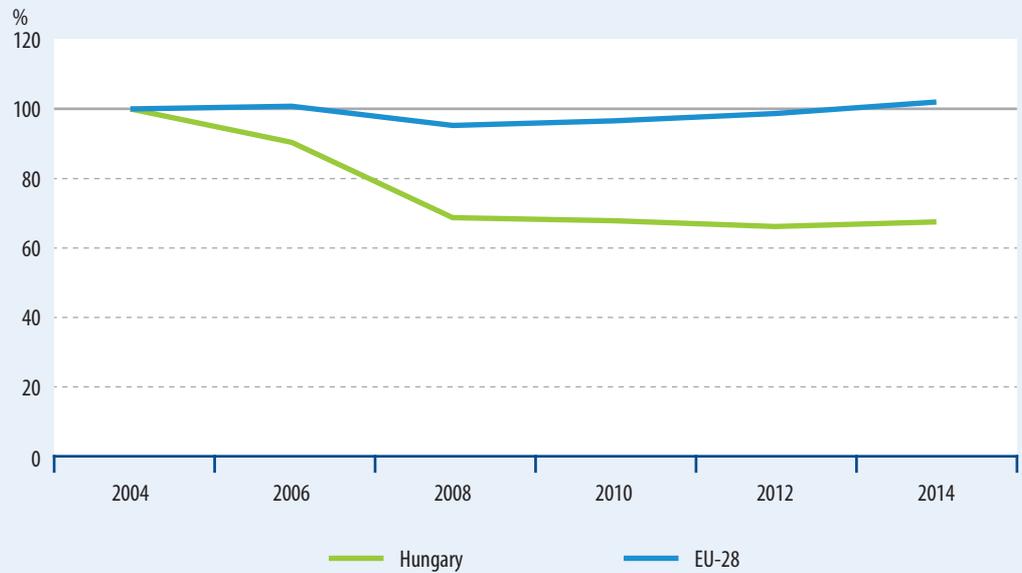


Since 2012



Figure 3.28.1 Change in the amount of waste generated

(2004=100.0)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Information System.



The volume of waste generated in Hungary has changed a little since 2008, while in the EU it has grown slightly.



Definition

Waste generated is all waste generated in the area of a given country. The indicator of per capita municipal waste shows the per capita volume of household and similar waste. Household waste is mixed waste, separately collected waste and bulky waste generated by households, including waste collected from private homes, resorts and similar establishments, and from the common spaces and areas of residential buildings. Waste similar to household waste is such mixed waste and separately collected waste generated in places other than households which is comparable to household waste in nature and composition.

DK	758
DE	618
CY	617
LU	616
MT	600
IE ^{a)}	586
AT	566
NL	527
EL ^{a)} , FR	509
IT	488
FI, UK	482
EU-28	474
PT	453
BG	442
SE	438
BE	436
ES	435
LT	433
SI	432
HR	387
HU	385
EE	357
LV	325
SK	321
CZ	310
PL	272
RO	249

Per capita municipal waste in the European Union, 2014, kilogrammes/capita

a) 2013.

Figure 3.28.2 Proportion of waste generated by type



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Information System.



With the exception of construction–demolition waste, the total volume of other types of waste dropped significantly by 2014.



Stadat tables

5.5.2. Volume of each type of waste by method of treatment

6.5.2. Municipal waste removed by public services

6.5.3 Generation of municipal waste transported in the framework of public services

Treated waste

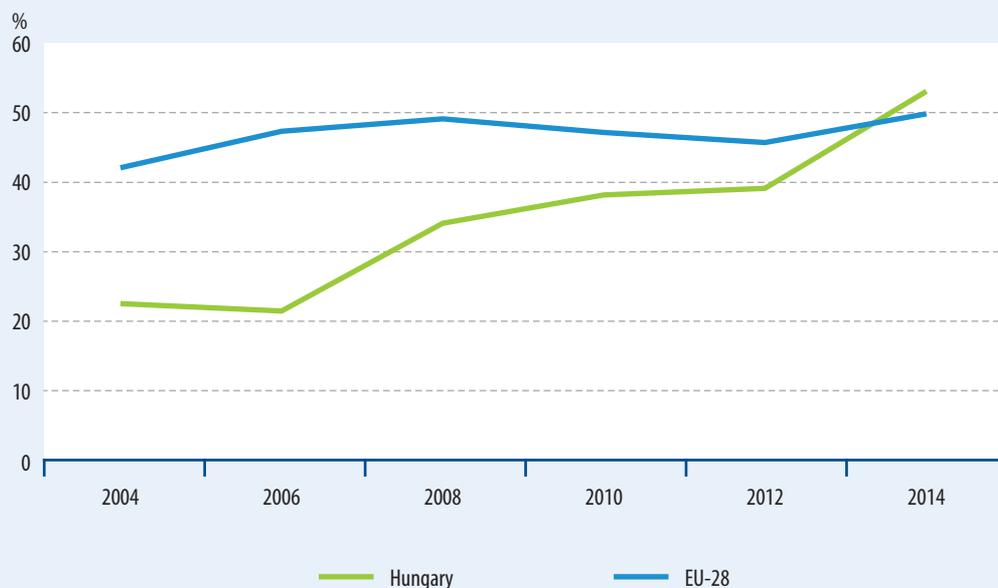
Since 2004



Since 2012



Figure 3.29.1 Proportion of materially recovered waste



The proportion of materially recovered waste has been growing steadily in Hungary since 2006 and has already exceeded the EU-28 average in 2014.



Definition

Treated waste: the amount of waste treated in a given country including the amount of waste exported abroad for treatment, however, excluding imported waste.

Waste treatment: waste recovery or disposal operations, also including waste preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

Recycling: a recovery operation, in which the waste is converted into product or material either for its original intended use or other purposes. This includes the processing of organic materials, but does not include energy recovery and the conversion to such materials, which are used in landfilling operations. The incineration of waste is the thermal treatment of waste in an incineration or co-incineration plant. The disposal of waste in conformity with determined legal requirements and technical safety prescriptions is qualified as landfilling.

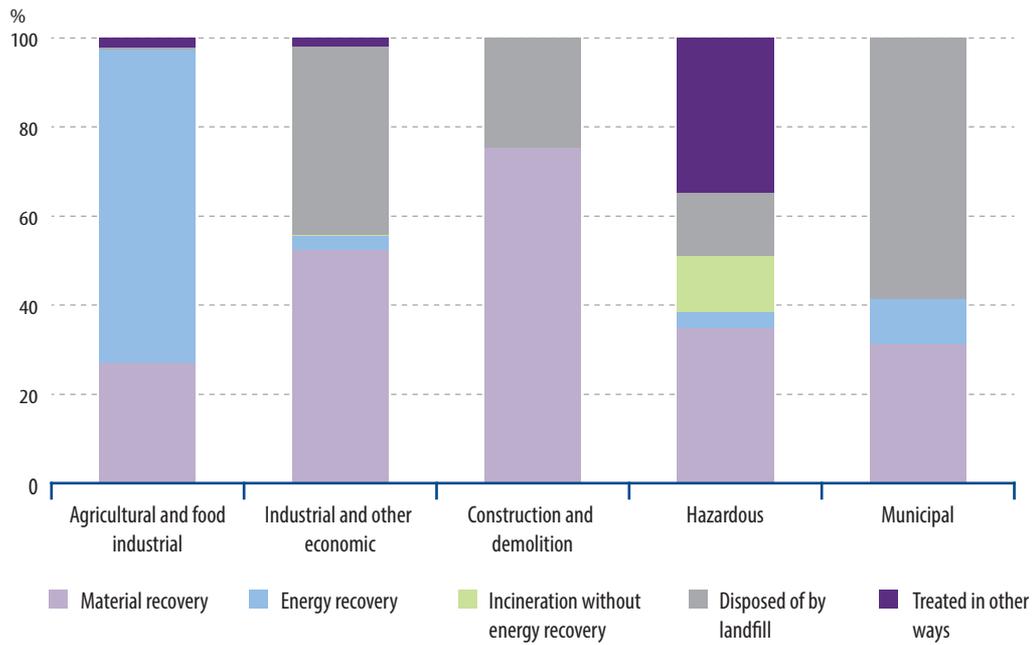
Backfilling is a recovery or disposal operation where suitable waste is used for reclamation purposes in excavated areas or for engineering purposes in landscaping and where the waste is a substitute for non-waste materials.

Recycling rate of municipal waste in the European Union in 2014, %

a) 2012.

SI	85.3
CZ, IT	77.2
BE	73.9
PL	72.0
MT	71.1
DE	68.0
FR	64.2
LU	59.3
DK	57.6
LV	56.4
PT	55.0
AT	54.8
UK	53.6
HU	53.1
EU-28	49.8
ES	48.9
HR	47.5
NL	46.2
SK	41.2
CY	39.4
IE ^{a)}	35.0
EE	31.9
LT	28.3
FI	13.8
EL	11.3
SE	10.8
RO ^{a)}	7.5
BG	2.0

Figure 3.29.2 Distribution of each type of waste by method of treatment in 2014



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Management Information System.



Construction–demolition waste is primarily materially recovered while municipal waste is landfilled.



Stadat tables

5.5.2. The volume of each type of waste by method of treatment

6.5.4. Municipal waste transported in the framework of public service by method of treatment

Packaging waste

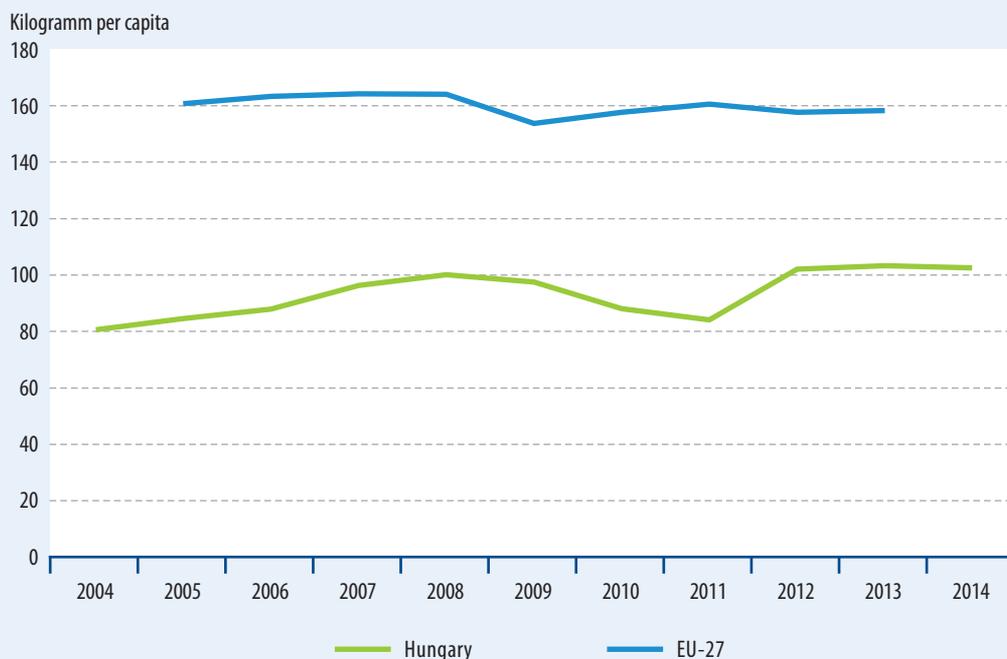
Since 2004



Since 2013



Figure 3.30.1 Packaging waste per capita



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Management Information System, Eurostat.

! *The amount of packaging waste per capita has remained virtually unchanged since 2012, moving slightly above 100 kilogrammes/capita.*



Definition

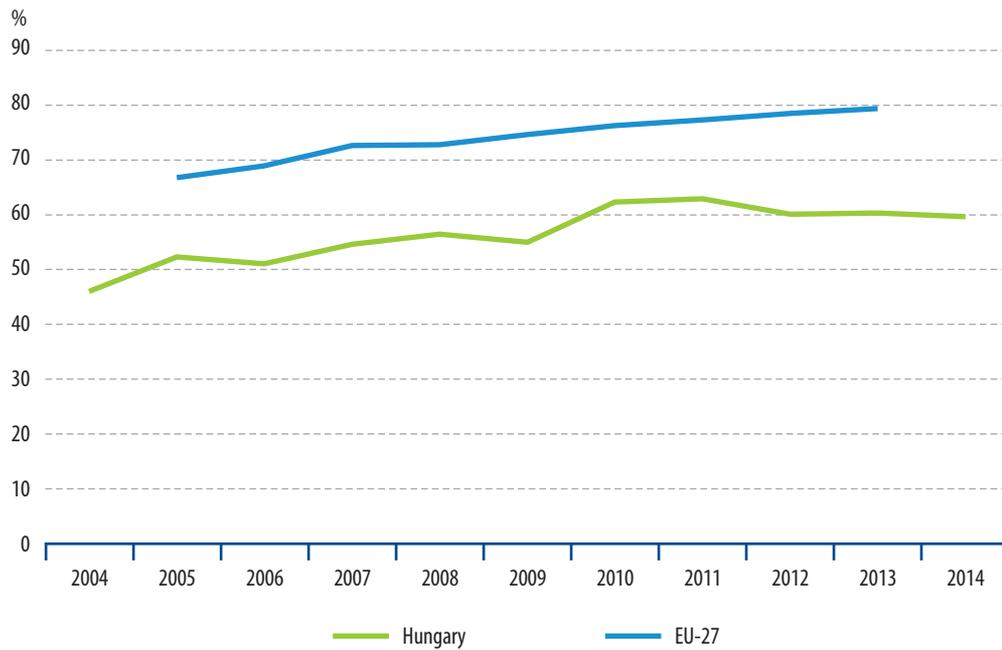
All products made of materials of any properties, which are used for holding, preserving, transferring, receiving, transporting and presenting goods are considered to be packaging material including all goods from raw materials to processed commodities, furthermore one-way goods used for the same purpose. Packaging and packaging materials that became waste are classified as packaging waste excluding manufacturing or residual wastes generated during industrial or production activities. [Government Decree No. 442/2012 (XII. 29.)]

DE	212.1
LU	203.8
IE	188.9
IT	188.6
FR	184.1
EE	170.2
NL	167.2
UK	161.4
DK	158.7
EU-28	157.0
BE	155.1
AT, PT	149.5
ES	144.0
MT	134.1
FI	131.5
PL	127.0
LV	114.6
SE	108.7
LT	108.6
HU	103.3
SI	97.2
CZ	95.7
CY	91.7
SK	81.7
EL	68.6
RO ^{a)}	52.9
BG	48.3
HR	46.8

Per capita packaging waste in the European Union, 2013, kilogrammes/capita

a) 2012.

Figure 3.30.2 Changes in the rate of recycling of packaging wastes



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Information System, Eurostat.



Compared to 2004, the recovery rate of packaging wastes in Hungary increased by 14 percentage points.

Resource productivity

Since 2000

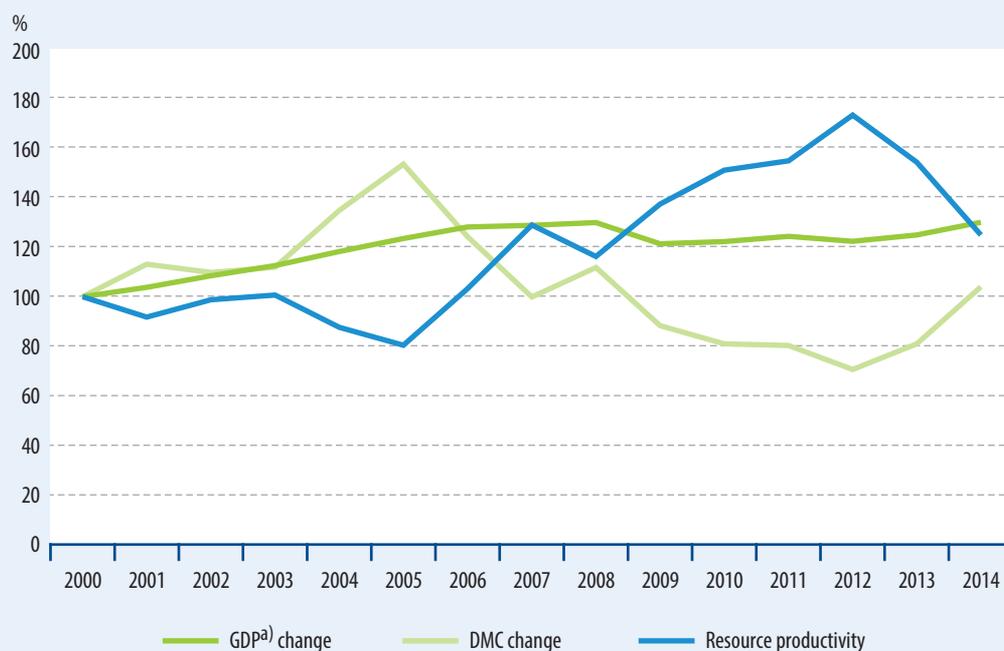


Since 2013



LU	3.98
UK	3.85
NL	3.82
IT	3.20
FR	2.79
ES	2.76
BE	2.47
DK	2.30
DE	2.16
EU-28	2.09
IE	1.94
SE	1.93
CY	1.76
AT	1.74
MT	1.54
SI	1.38
EL	1.27
FI	1.21
PT	1.17
SK	1.11
HR	1.09
CZ	0.98
LV	0.84
HU	0.82
PL	0.63
LT	0.58
EE	0.54
RO	0.36
BG	0.31

Figure 3.31.1 Change in resource productivity and its components (DMC and GDP)



^{a)} At 2010 prices.



After 2000, resource productivity was highest in 2012, while subsequent years showed a downward trend.



Definition

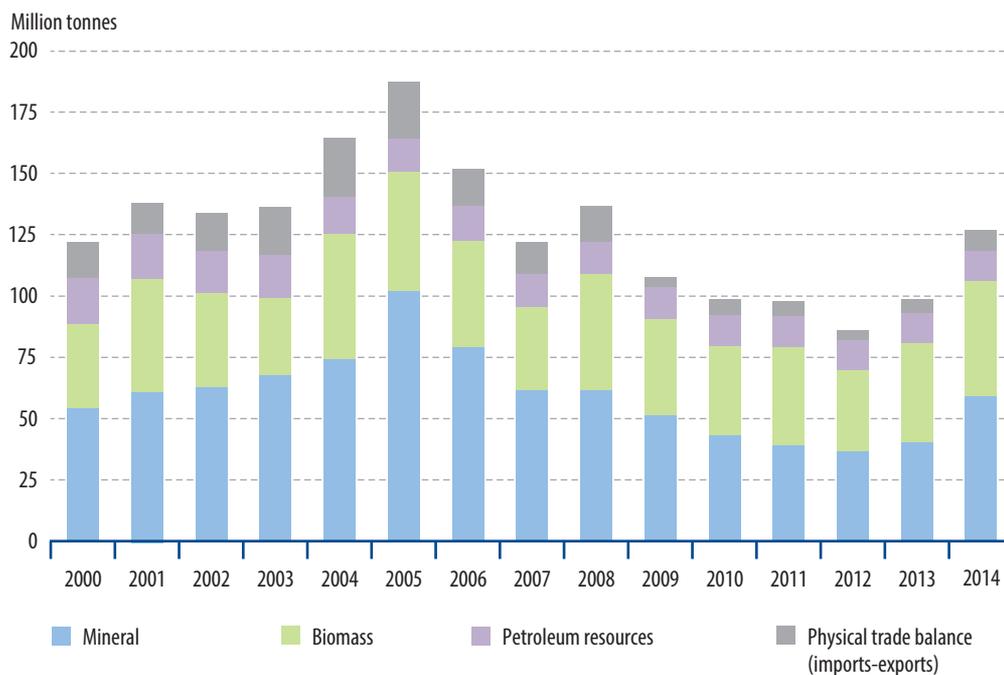
Domestic material consumption includes the total quantity of materials directly used in the national economy. According to the definition, domestic material consumption (DMC) equals the difference between all materials entering the national economy (used domestic extraction plus imports) and exported materials.

In an economic sense, domestic material consumption reflects material consumption by residents of the national economy. Exports are therefore deducted to distinguish the consumption driven by domestic needs from the demand driven by needs of the export market.

In an environmental sense, the indicator is used to measure all the environmental pressures associated with the use of materials within the national economy throughout their life cycle, irrespective of whether the environmental pressures occurred in the country itself or in the country from which the product was imported.

Resource productivity in the European Union, 2014, euros/kilogramme

Figure 3.31.2 Components of domestic material consumption



The value of domestic material consumption in 2014 was at the level of the second half of the 2000s.



Stadat tables
5.10.2. Material flows

Environmental taxes

Since 2005

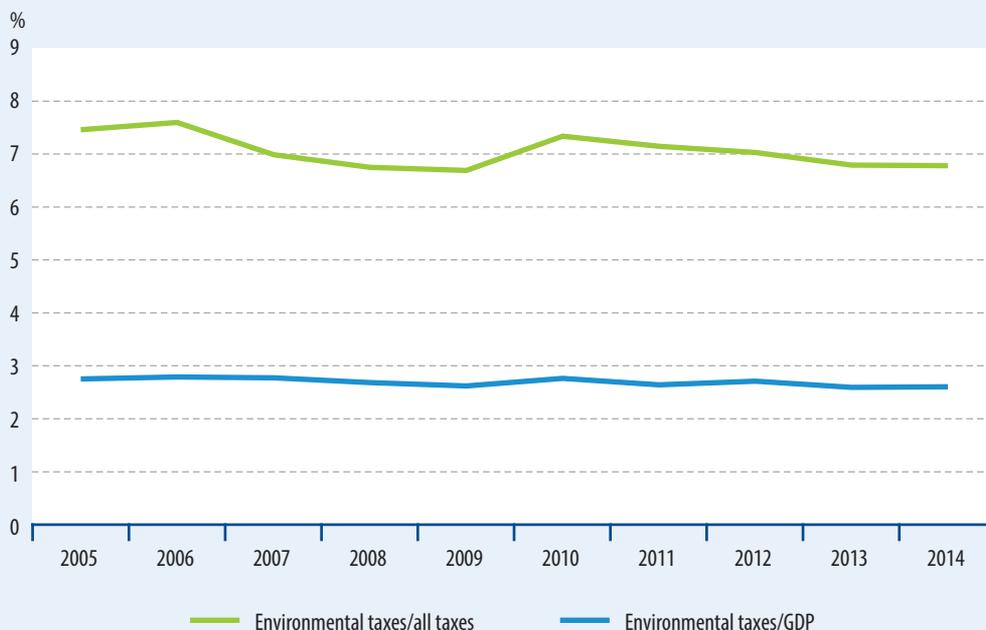


Since 2013



SI	10.54
HR	10.51
BG	9.84
EL	9.45
LV	9.16
CY	9.01
NL	8.85
RO	8.75
MT	8.24
EE, IT	8.22
DK	8.02
IE	7.98
PL	7.60
UK	7.19
HU	6.78
FI	6.55
CZ	6.21
EU-28	6.15
PT	6.10
LT	6.06
SK	5.72
AT	5.54
ES	5.38
LU, SE	5.06
DE	5.05
BE	4.29
FR	4.28

Figure 3.32.1 Ratio of environmental taxes to all taxes as well as to the GDP



By 2014, the ratio of environmental taxes to all taxes decreased by nearly 0.7 percentage point compared to 2005. The decline in the ratio to GDP was smaller than this.



Definition

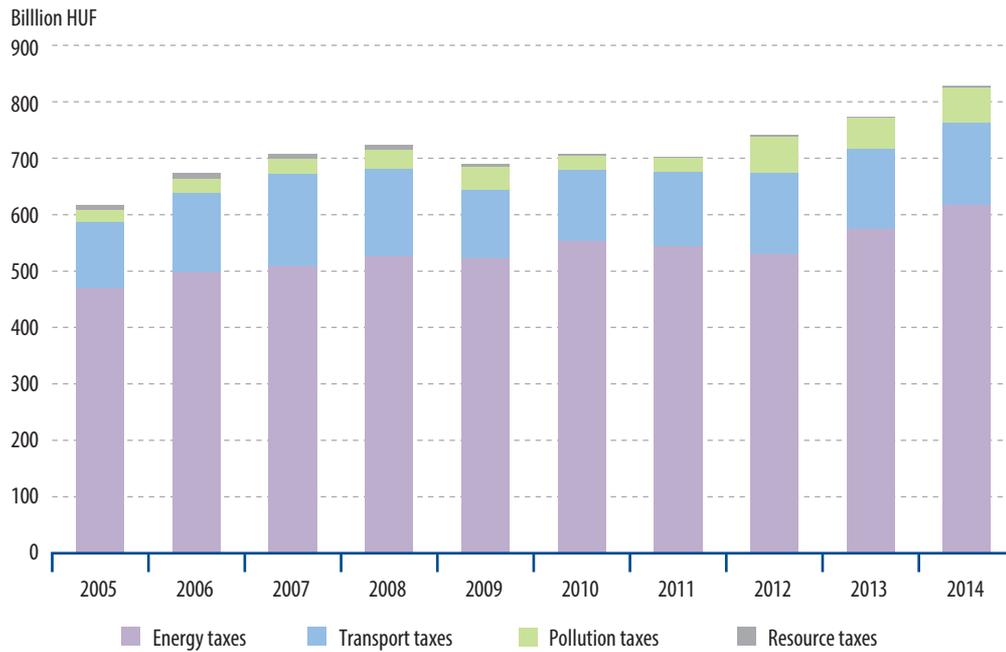
In line with the definitions of OECD and Eurostat, such types of taxes are called environmental taxes whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment. This indicator shows the ratio of environmental taxes (all types of taxes regarded as environmental taxes in line with the common methodology of OECD/Eurostat) to all taxes (including social security contributions) as well as to GDP.

In most European countries, the classification of environmental taxes is based on the OECD-Eurostat terminology in which four subsets are distinguished: energy taxes (including the carbon dioxide tax), transport taxes, pollution taxes and resources taxes.

The energy tax is a tax on fossil fuels used in power plants as well as in road, air, etc. transport (so the petrol tax is classified as an environmental tax not as a transport tax). Of transport taxes, the different kinds of vehicle taxes are typical of Hungary. As a third category, pollution taxes are on air and water pollution, waste generation and noise. In Hungary, the different environmental protection product fees can be classified here. 'Resource taxes' are to be paid on the use of different natural resources. Land use contribution, among others, is included in this group in Hungary.

The ratio of environmental taxes to total tax revenue in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 3.32.2 Grouping of environmental taxes by type of tax



Energy taxes, within which the budget excise on fuel represents an average of nine tenths, account for three-quarters of all environmental taxes.



Stadat tables
5.9.4. Environmental taxes

Implicit tax on energy

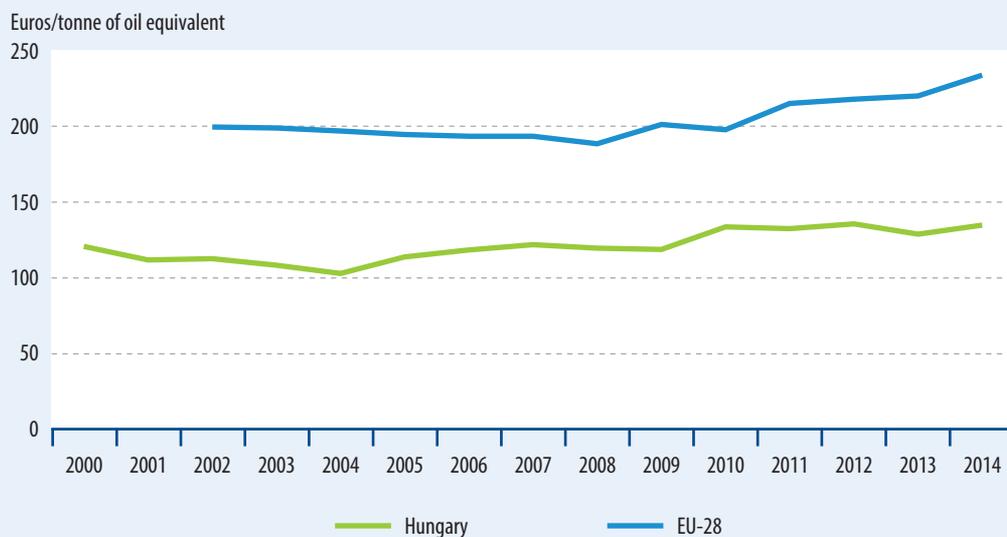
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 3.33.1 Tax revenues from energy use per final energy use



The value of tax revenues from energy consumption did not change significantly between 2000 and 2014.



Definition

The indicator of implicit tax on energy shows tax revenues from energy use relative to final energy use. The measurement unit of the indicator is euros/tonne of oil equivalent, where tax revenues are calculated in euros (values adjusted by final use deflator) and the quantity of energy used in tonnes of oil equivalent.

DK	431.7
IT	400.6
EL	350.6
UK	271.8
NL	257.7
CY	252.8
IE	250.4
SI	236.4
FR	236.3
EU-28	233.7
SE	220.4
DE	218.8
MT	217.3
ES	202.7
LU	200.8
PT	177.5
AT	175.4
HR	161.8
FI	147.2
EE	143.6
PL	139.4
CZ	136.7
RO	136.4
BE	136.2
HU	134.9
LV	111.9
LT	108.6
SK	107.7
BG	104.2

Implicit tax rate on energy in the European Union, 2014, euros/tonne oil equivalent

Environmental protection expenditures

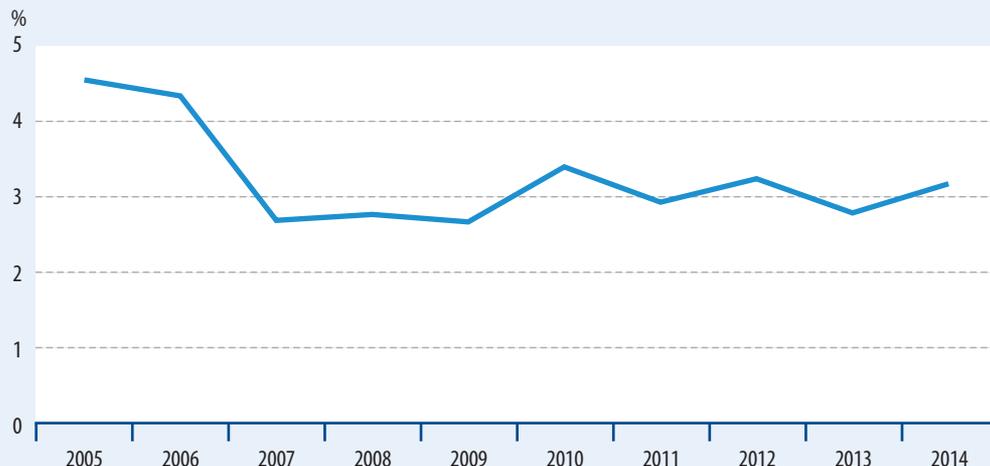
Since 2005



Since 2013



Figure 3.34.1 Ratio of environmental protection investments to all investments



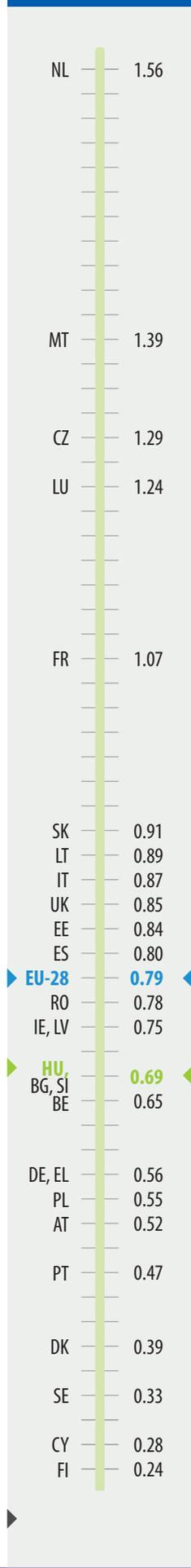
In 2014, the ratio of environmental investments in the national economy to all investments was 1.4 percentage point lower than in 2005.



Definition

All investments with the primary aim of preventing, reducing and eliminating environment pollution or any other environmental degradation are regarded as environment protection investments. These investments are to tackle some environmental tasks, and are clearly and directly related to the implementation of the given task of environment protection.

Internal current environmental expenditures include internal current expenditures aiming at the reduction of emissions to the environment.



Environmental protection expenditures (current expenditure and investment) of public administration as a percentage of GDP, 2012, %

Figure 3.34.2 **Current internal environmental protection expenditures by environmental area**



The value of current internal environmental expenditures only slightly changes year after year.



Stadat tables

5.9.1. Environmental protection investments by purpose

5.9.2. Environmental protection investments by branch of industry

5.9.3. Internal current environmental expenditures

Energy import dependency

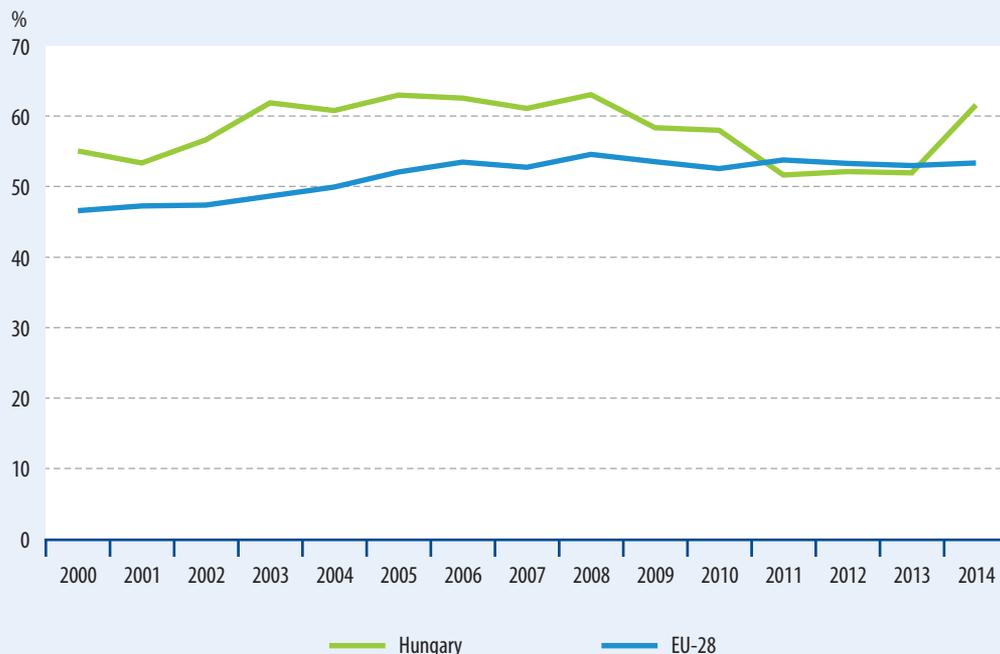
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 3.35.1 Energy import dependency



In 2014, the energy import dependency of our country rose to over 60% exceeding the EU average by 8 percentage points.



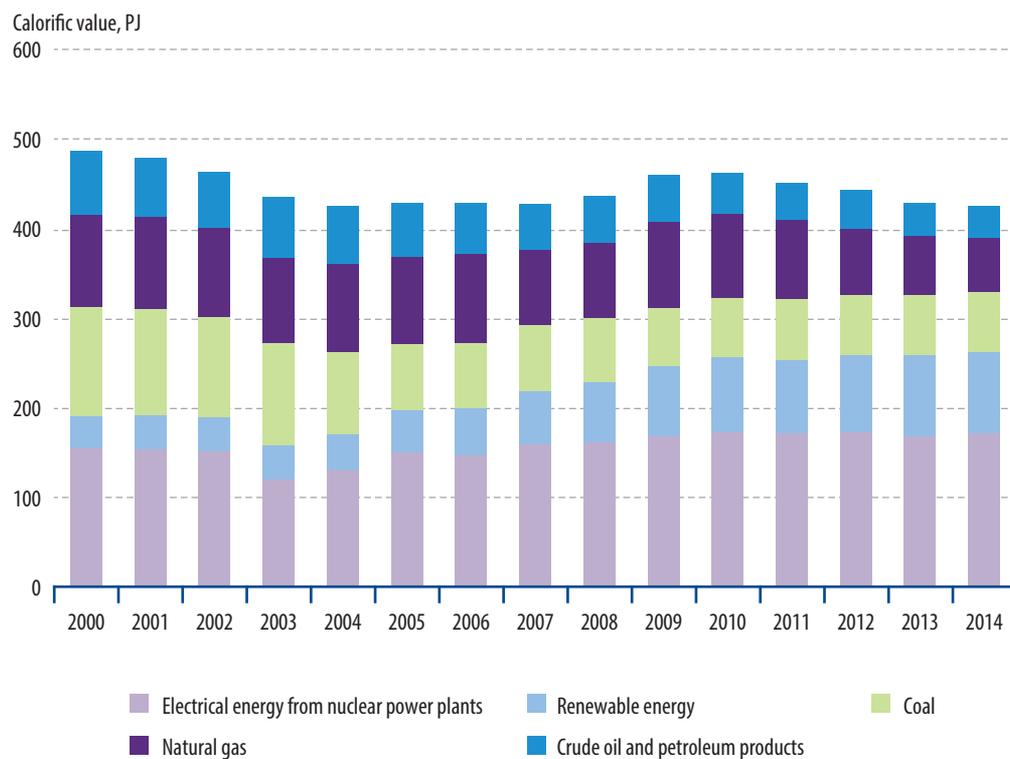
Definition

The indicator of energy import dependency expresses the extent to which a particular country relies on imported energy sources in order to meet domestic energy needs. The indicator can be calculated by dividing the volume of net imports by the sum of gross domestic primary energy consumption and stock formation. Net imports are the difference between total imports and total exports. Energy dependency can also have a negative sign – in case of a net exporter –, and a positive value above 100% refers to stock formation. Primary energy is energy from renewable and non-renewable energy sources that has not undergone any transformation or processing. Secondary energy is energy transformed from primary energy (e.g. liquid fuels, electricity).

MT	97.7
LU	96.6
CY	93.4
IE	85.3
BE	80.1
LT	77.9
IT	75.9
ES	72.9
PT	71.6
EL	66.2
AT	65.9
HU	61.7
DE	61.6
SK	60.9
EU-28	53.5
FI	48.8
FR	46.1
UK	45.5
SI	44.6
HR	43.8
LV	40.6
BG	34.5
NL	33.8
SE	32.1
CZ	30.4
PL	28.6
RO	17.0
DK	12.8
EE	8.9

Energy import dependency in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 3.35.2 Production of primary fuels in calorific value



Source: National Environment and Energy Centre, Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.



The declining fossil fuel extraction is offset by an expansion in the production of electricity in nuclear power plants and renewable energy.



Stadat tables

5.7.2. Primary energy production in calorific values

3.8.1. Primary energy balance

Energy intensity

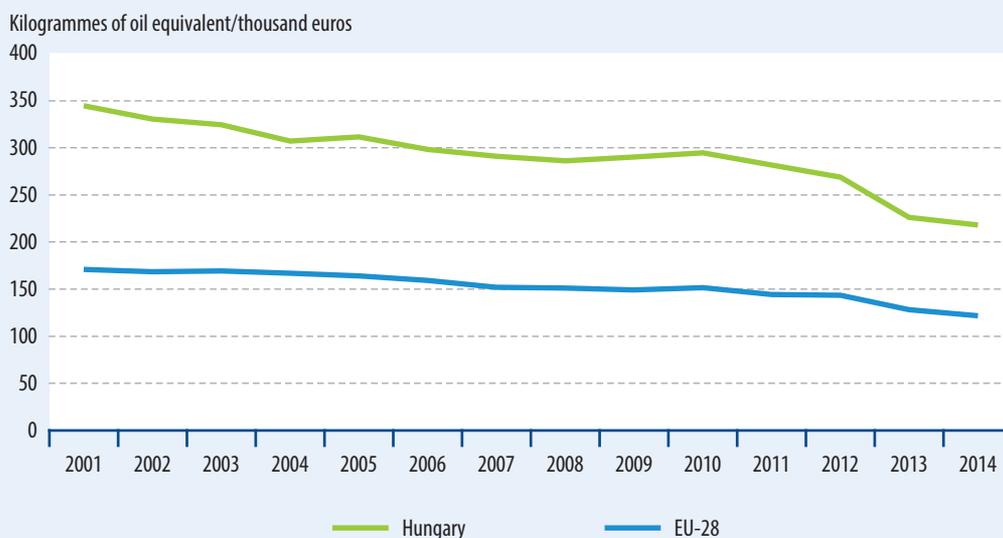
Since 2001



Since 2013



Figure 3.36.1 Energy intensity



Energy intensity decreased by 37% in Hungary between 2001 and 2014.



Definition

Energy intensity in a given calendar year is the ratio of gross domestic energy use to GDP in a particular calendar year, where energy use is given in kilogrammes of oil equivalent. Gross value added is calculated at constant prices of the year 2010.

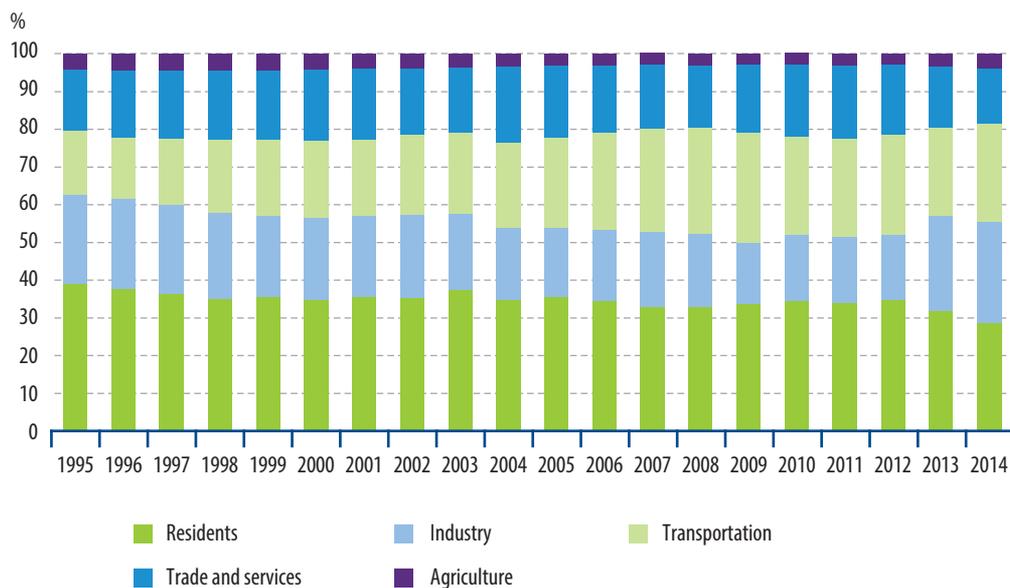
The indicator for agriculture, industry or services is the ratio of final energy use to gross value added in the particular section.

The indicator of direct (final) energy use gives the direct energy use of different divisions in tonnes of oil equivalent (one tonne of oil has a net heat equivalent of 41 868 megajoules), including the sum of final energetic, non-energetic and material-type use, and excluding use with the purpose of transformation into other fuels.

BG	445.2
EE	390.5
CZ	256.3
RO	234.7
PL	233.7
SK	220.1
HU	217.7
LV	215.7
LT	202.5
HR	189.6
FI	185.6
SI	184.5
BE	141.5
EL	132.1
PT	130.7
CY	128.1
SE	122.7
EU-28	121.7
FR	120.1
NL	119.4
MT	118.6
DE	114.1
ES	112.7
AT	106.2
IT	97.9
UK	95.6
LU	94.8
IE	74.9
DK	68.6

Energy intensity in the European Union, 2014,
Kilogrammes of oil equivalent/thousand euros

Figure 3.36.2 Direct energy use by sector



! Between 1995 and 2014, the share of transport grew significantly, while that of the population decreased.



Stadat tables
5.7.1 Final energy consumption

Renewable energy sources

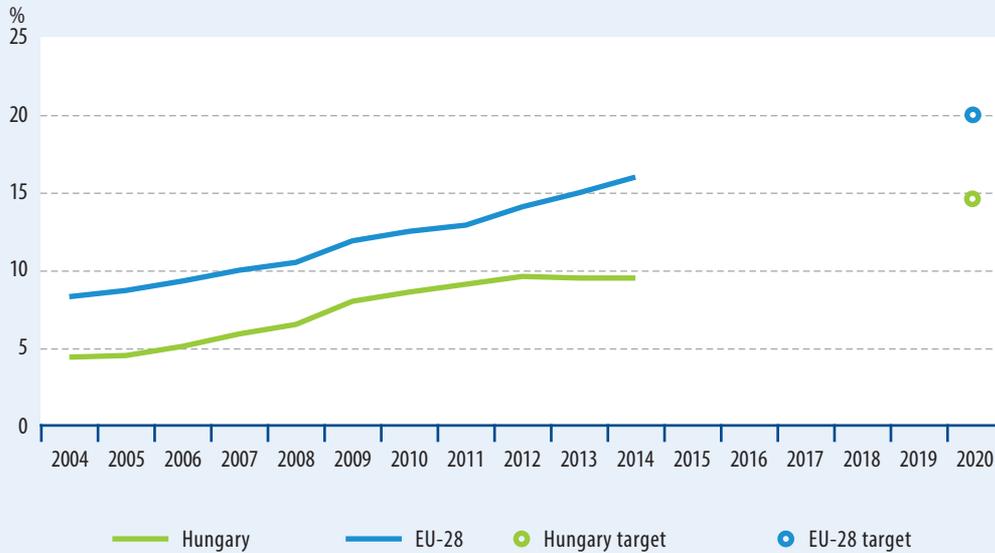
Since 2004



Since 2013



Figure 3.37.1 Share of renewable energy sources in total energy use

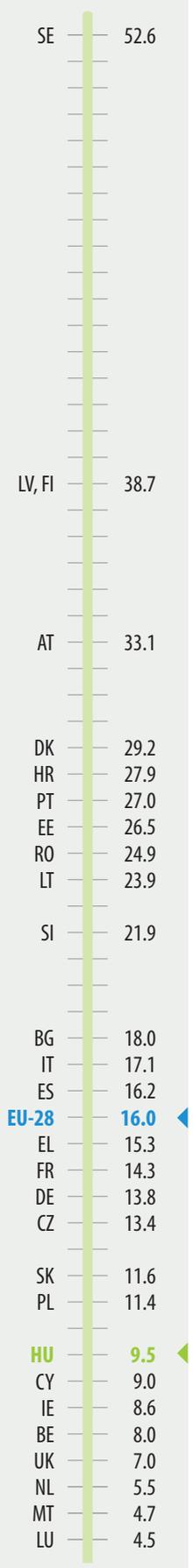


Hungary must increase the share of renewable energy sources to 14.65% until 2020 according to the Renewable Energy Utilisation Action Plan; in 2014 this figure was 9.5%.



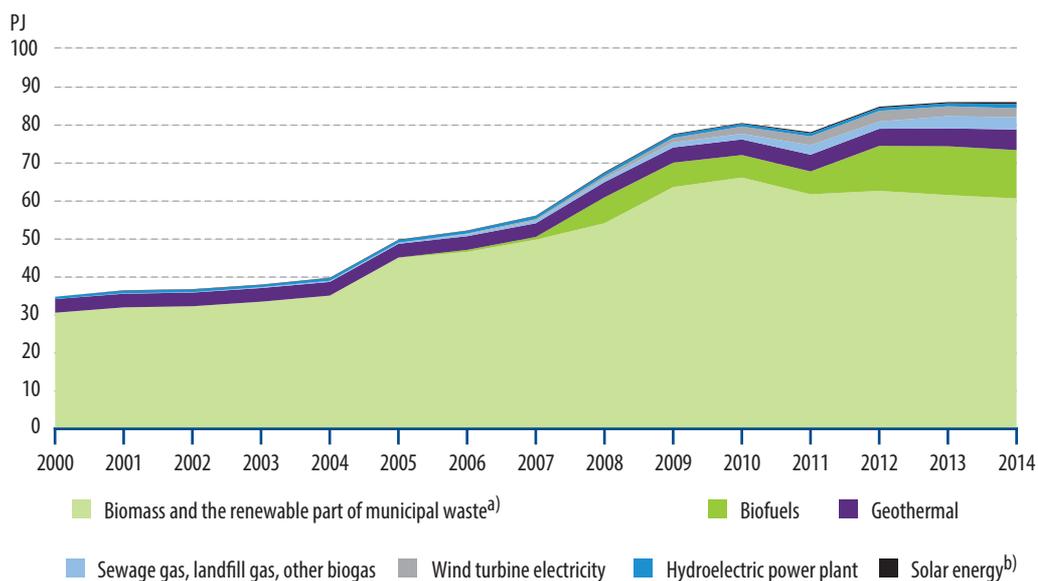
Definition

The indicator shows the share of renewable energy sources (hydroelectric and wind power, solar thermal and photovoltaic energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, biofuels, municipal waste) within total gross energy consumption.



Share of renewable energy sources in total energy use in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 3.37.2 Energy produced from renewable energy sources and waste qualified as basic energy sources, by sources of energy



^{a)} Including firewood and other solid bioenergy carriers.
^{b)} Solar cells and solar collectors.

Source: National Environment and Energy Centre, Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

! *Biomass and the renewable part of municipal waste are the most utilized renewable energy sources, together accounting for nearly 71% of renewable energy generation.*



Stadat tables

5.7.3. Share of renewable resources and waste in electricity production

5.7.4. Production of primary energy from renewable resources and waste, by sources

Energy consumption of households

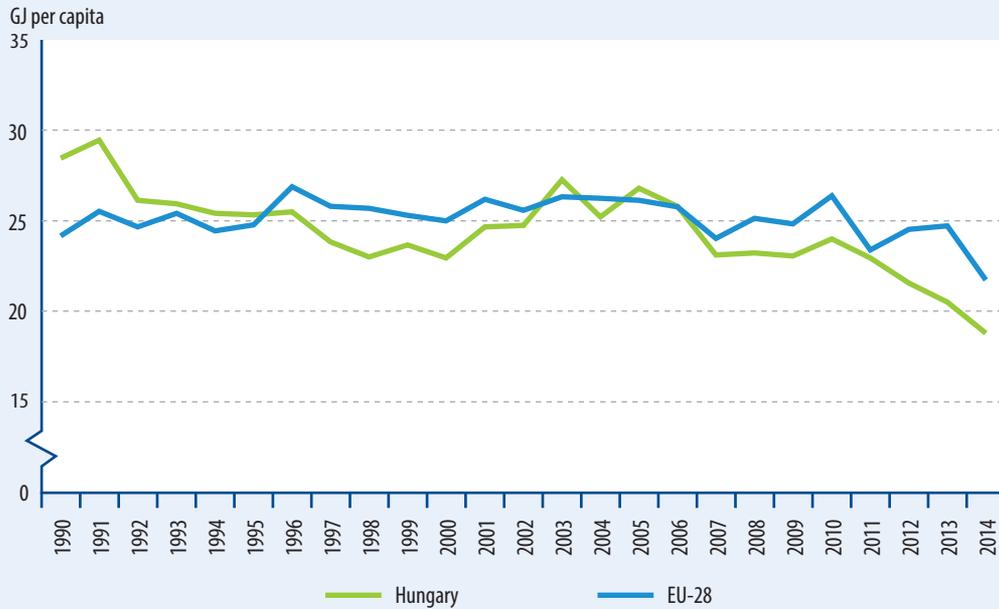
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 3.38.1 Residential energy consumption per capita



Per capita household energy consumption in Hungary is 14% lower than the EU-28 value.



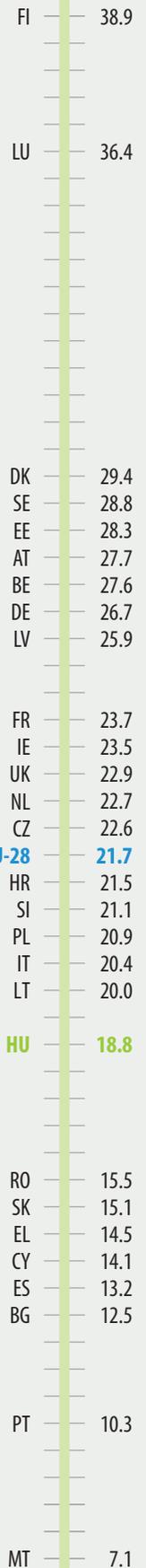
Definition

Electricity consumer: any household with a consumption meter (dwelling, shared dwelling, recreational home) which receives electricity supply and its consumption is separately accounted for by the provider using a so called household pricing.

Electricity consumption: the amount of electricity sold for households (dwellings, holiday houses) also including separately measured electricity accounted for according to night tariff. Separately measured consumption serving non-domestic needs but industrial activities is not classified as household consumption.

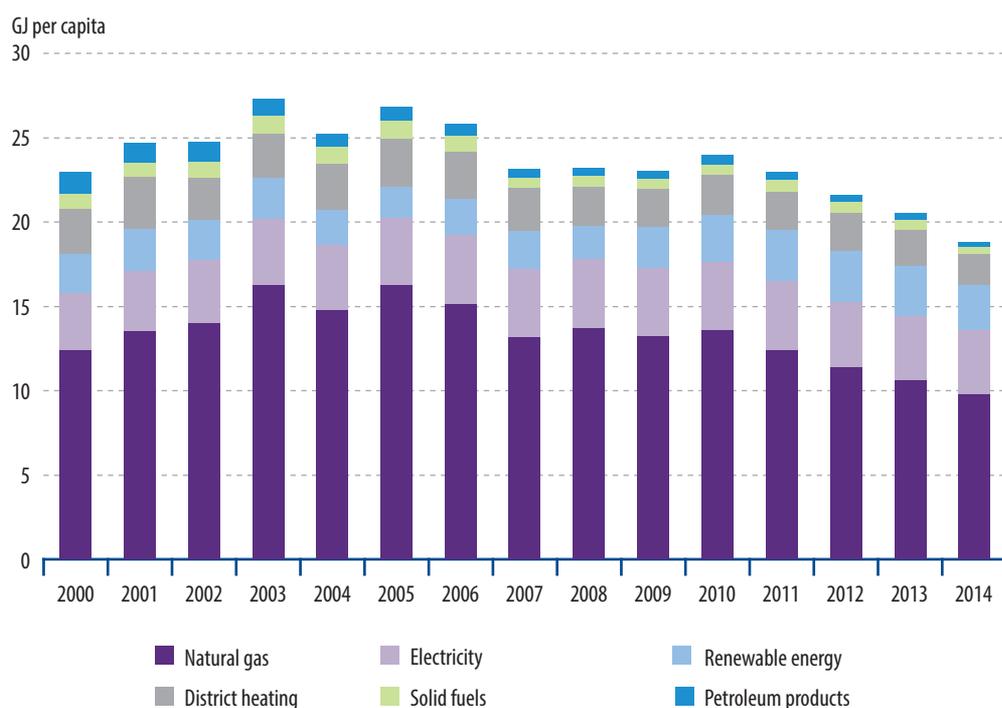
Gas consumption: household consumption consists of two categories:

- consumption of households having a gas metre: direct use of gas energy within the dwelling for operating household appliances (Use of gas boilers heating more dwellings are not taken into account here).
- Flat-rate consumption: non-heating gas use in condominium, housing estate dwellings and their common premises, which is measured using a common meter.



Residential energy consumption per capita in the European Union, 2014, GJ/capita

Figure 3.38.2 Residential energy consumption per capita by energy sources



Household energy consumption decreased by 18% compared to consumption in 2000.



Definition

District heating: heat energy that is delivered from the district heating plant to the place of use through a district heating network using a heat transfer medium (steam, heated water) within the framework of business activity. The amount of heat used for district heating does not include the amount of heat used to produce hot water.

Household consumer: owner or community of owners of a residential building or a mixed-use building, in case of heat quantity measurement per part of building the owner of the given part of the building.

Solid fuels: firewood, carbon and carbon products, including briquette and coke and combustible renewable resources and municipal wastes. (Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority)



Stadat tables

2.3.9 Piped gas supply

2.3.10 Electricity supply

6.2.2.8 District heating and hot water supply

Energy use of transport

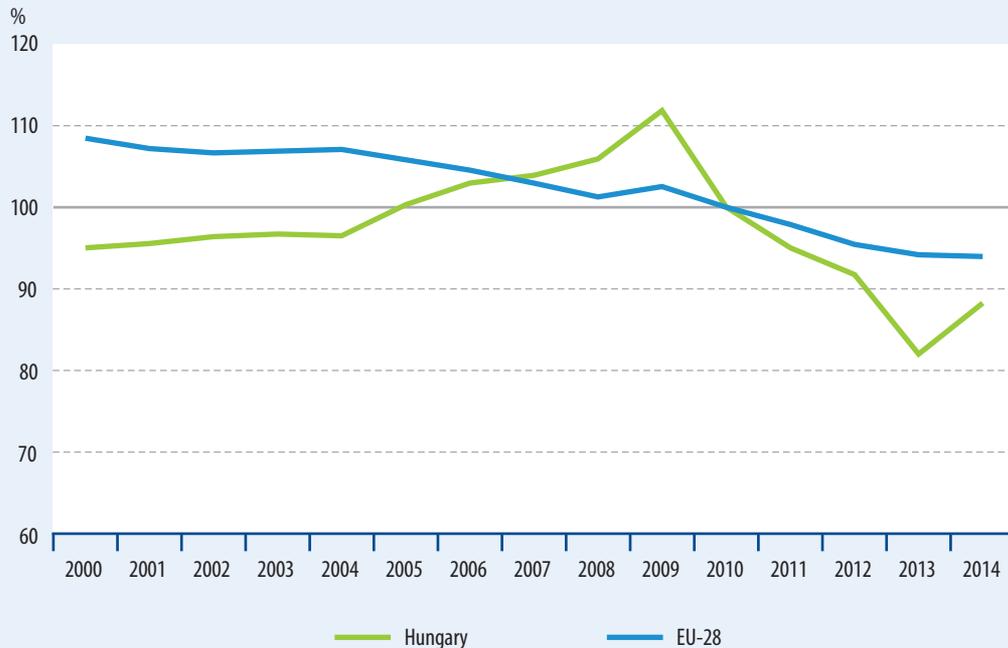
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 3.39.1 Energy use of transport as a proportion of GDP (2010=100.0)

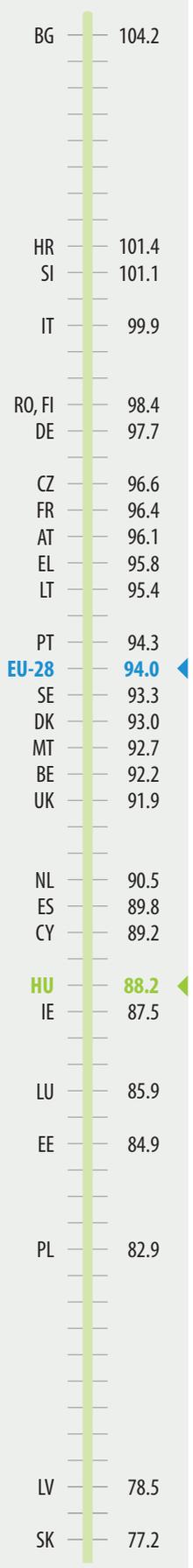


Following the peak in 2009, the energy use of transport did not exceed the pace of economic growth.



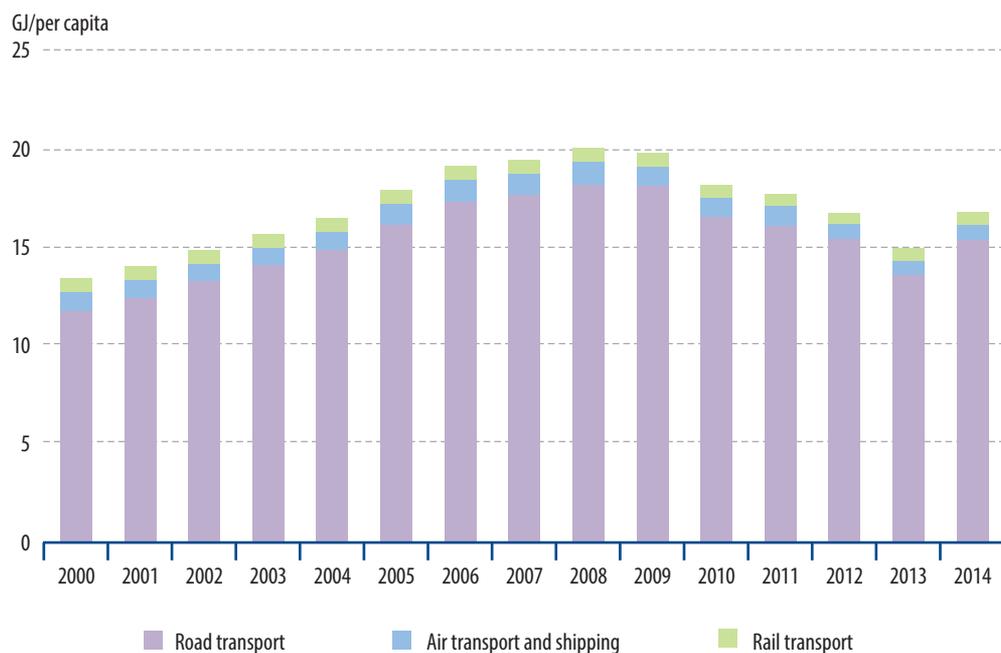
Definition

The indicator of energy consumption of transport relative to GDP can be calculated by dividing the transport energy consumption and the gross domestic product (2010=100). Energy consumption includes commercial and individual transport and delivery modes (road, rail, inland waterways and air transport), but does not include sea shipping and pipeline transport.



The energy use of transport relative to GDP in the European Union, 2014, (2010=100.0), %

Figure 3.39.2 Per capita energy use of transport by mode of transport



The specific energy consumption of transport expanding from 2000 declined from 2009 onwards and then increased again in 2014.

Volume of freight transport relative to GDP

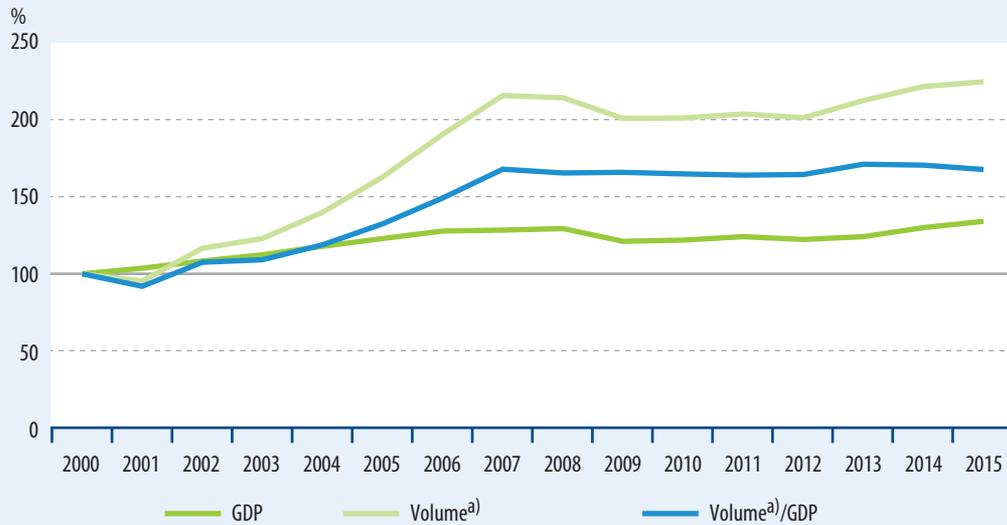
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.40.1 Freight transport performance relative to GDP (2000=100.0)



^{a)} Based on data expressed in freight tonne kilometres.

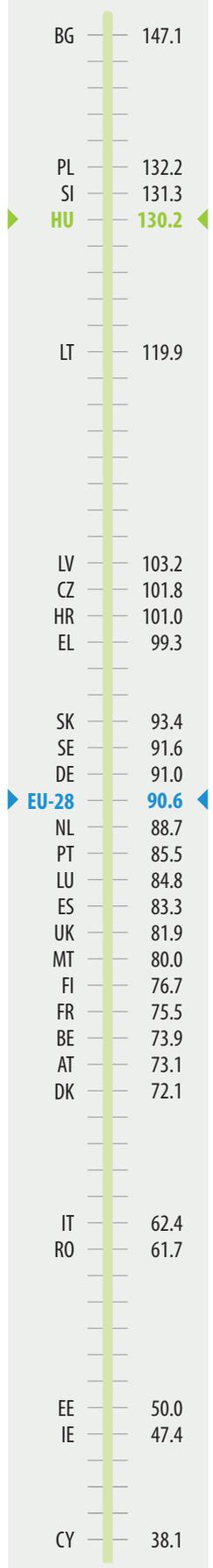


In the early 2000s, freight transport performance increased significantly from year to year in relation to GDP, however, this pace was broken at the beginning of the crisis and since then this indicator has stagnated.



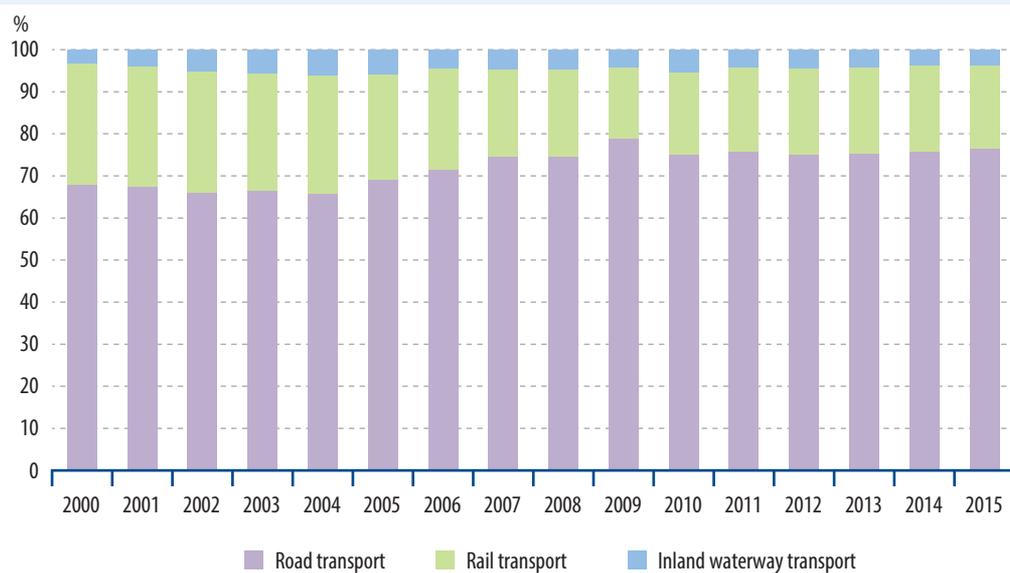
Definition

The indicator of freight transport volume relative to GDP (2000=100.0) is the data of freight road, rail and waterways transport – measured in freight tonne kilometres (delivery of one tonne of goods over one kilometre) and indexed to 2000 – as a proportion of GDP (GDP volume index calculated at average prices of the year 2000). For international data, the base (2005 = 100.0%) was used. Data on rail and inland waterways transport refer to domestic transport (‘territoriality principle’), irrespective of the registered nationality of the vehicle or the ship. Road freight data contain both the domestic and international performance of vehicles registered in the country. The distribution indicator of freight transport includes road, rail and water freight data, measured in freight tonne kilometres (transport of one tonne of goods over one kilometre), in rail and water transport irrespective of the registered nationality of vehicles. Road freight data contain both the domestic and international performance of vehicles registered in the country.



Freight transport performance relative to GDP in the European Union, 2014, (2005=100.0), %

Figure 3.40.2 Distribution of freight transport by modes of transport



Freight transport is dominated by road freight transport.



Stadat tables
4.6.3. Goods transport, total

Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP

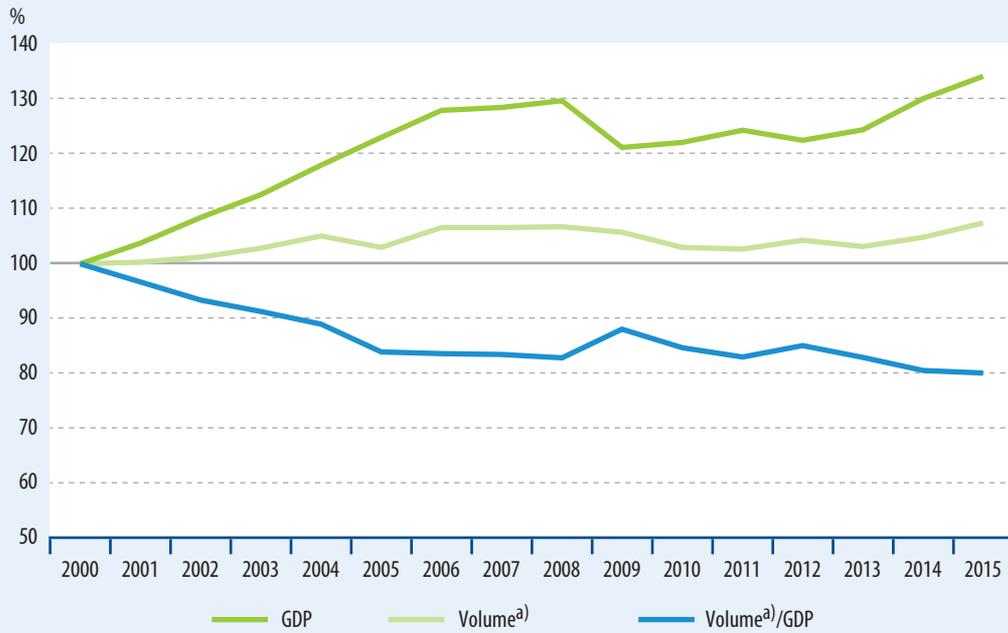
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 3.41.1 Passenger transport performance relative to GDP (2000=100.0)



^{a)} Based on data expressed in passenger kilometres.

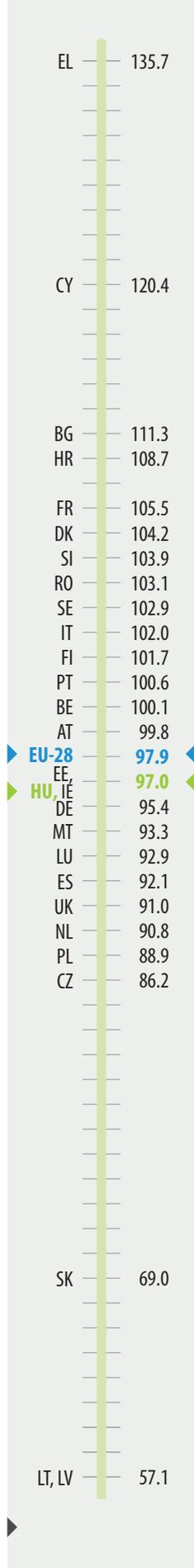


Between 2000 and 2015, the expansion of passenger transport performances in Hungary was smaller than that of the economy.



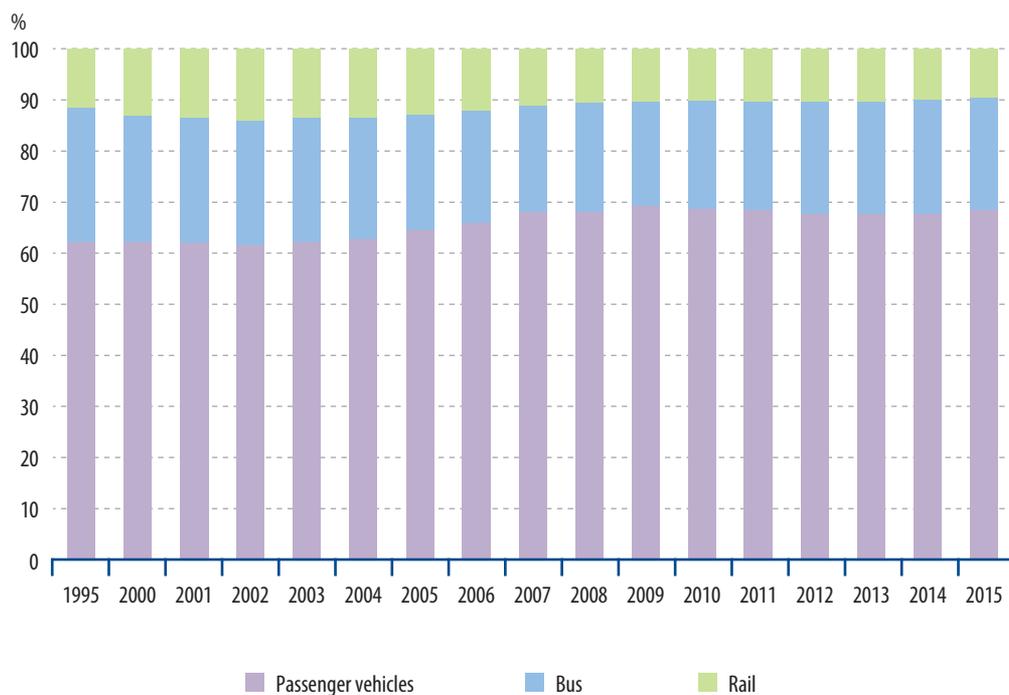
Definition

The performance of passenger transport is measured in passenger kilometres (transport of one passenger over one kilometre), while the GDP indicator is the volume index of gross domestic product at 2000 prices. This indicator compares the growth rates of these two to each other. Land passenger transport covers the volume data (in passenger kilometres) of domestic transport by passenger cars, buses and trains. Data collection methodologies of different member states are not harmonised at community level.



Passenger transport performance relative to GDP in the European Union, 2014 (2005=100.0), %

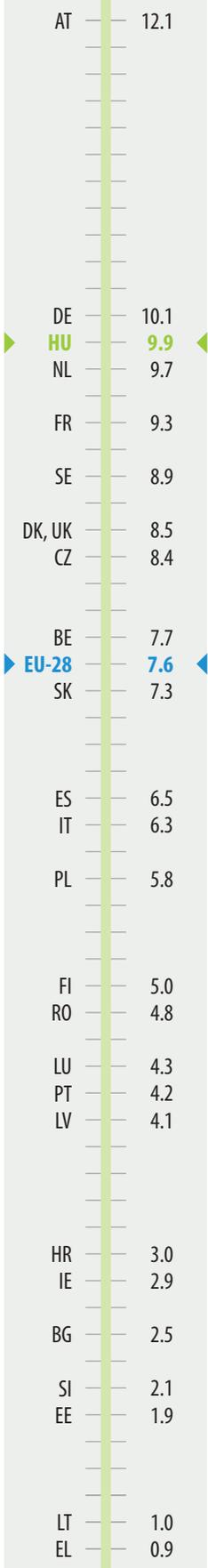
Figure 3.41.2 Distribution of passenger transport performance (pkm) by modes of transport



! *Passenger car traffic, which is the most environmentally harmful mode of transport, accounts for over two-thirds of passenger transport.*



Stadat tables
 4.6.8. Interurban passenger transport
 4.6.9. Urban passenger transport



Rail transport as a proportion of total passenger transport in the European Union, 2014, %



Chapter	Number	Indicator	Page	Evaluation	
				Long term	Short term
General economic indicators	4.1	Gross domestic product (GDP)	164		
	4.2	Gross national income (GNI)	165		
	4.3	Gross fixed capital formation	166		
	4.4	Gross savings rate	168		
	4.5	Gross government debt as a proportion of GDP	169		
	4.6	Final consumption expenditure of general government	171		
	4.7	Labour productivity	172		
	4.8	Active enterprises	173		
	4.9	Expenditures on research and development	175		
	4.10	Structure of consumption	177		
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Employment	4.12	Economic activity	181		
	4.13	Employment rate	183		
	4.14	Unemployment rate	185		
	4.15	Long-term unemployment rate	187		
	4.16	Average age at the time of leaving the labour market	188		
	4.17	Gender pay gap	189		
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Economic relations	4.20	Balance of external trade in goods	194		
	4.21	Foreign direct capital investment	196		
	4.22	Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world	197		
	4.23	Index of international price competitiveness	198		

Gross domestic product (GDP)

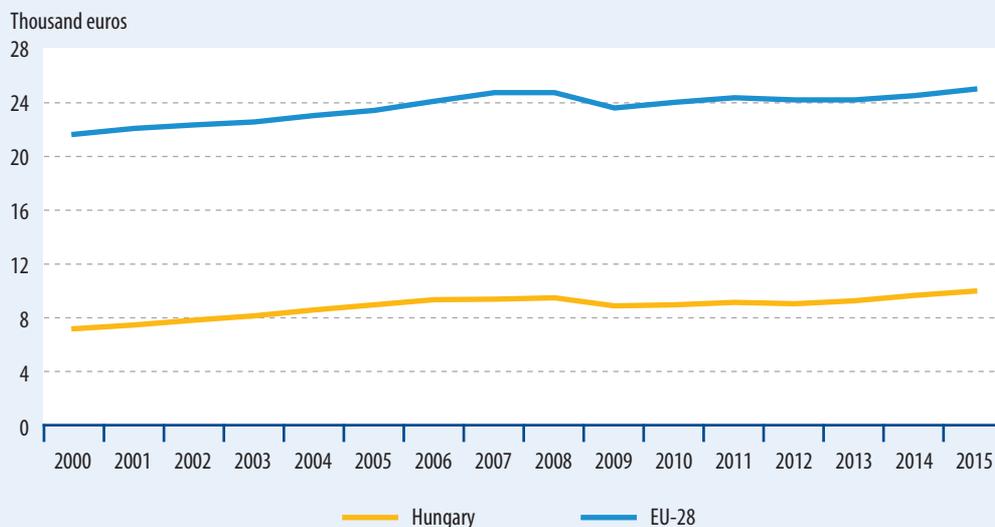
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.1.1 GDP per capita at average 2005 prices



The growth trend of GDP per capita changed in nearly the same way as the EU average from 2000, and did not approximate that.



Definition

The gross domestic product from production approach is the sum of the gross value added of resident producers (industries or institutional sectors), measured at basic prices, and the balance of taxes less subsidies on products, which cannot be divided among industries or sectors. GDP per capita is GDP at current prices divided by mid-year population.



Stadat tables

- 3.1.1. Value and volume indices of gross domestic product
- 3.1.2. Value of gross domestic product in HUF, EUR, USD and purchasing power parity
- 3.1.3. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP)
- 3.1.4. Value and distribution of gross value added by industries
- 3.1.5. Volume indices of gross value added by industries

LU	76 400
IE	49 600
NL	36 800
AT	36 600
DK	36 200
DE	36 000
SE	35 600
BE	33 800
UK	31 600
FI	31 200
FR	30 300
EU-28	28 800
IT	27 500
ES	26 200
MT	25 400
CZ	25 000
SI	23 700
CY	23 500
PT	22 300
SK	22 200
LT	21 300
EE	21 200
EL	20 200
PL	19 800
HU	19 700
LV	18 500
HR	16 700
RO	16 300
BG	13 600

GDP per capita in the European Union, 2015, purchasing power standards (PPS)

Gross national income (GNI)

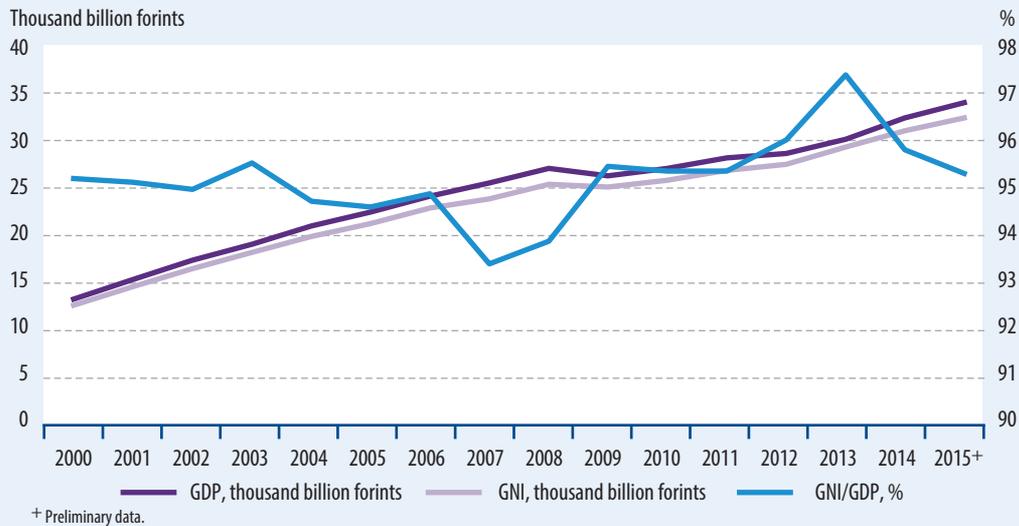
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.2.1 Gross national income and gross domestic product



The ratio of GNI to GDP was the highest in 2013 following the turn of the millennium.



Definitions

GNI is an indicator that can be calculated from GDP, it takes into account primary incomes received from and paid to the rest of the world. Contrary to gross domestic product, it does not contain property incomes produced by foreign equity investors in Hungary and the incomes of non-resident employees from Hungary, however, it contains the income of Hungarian investors and employees received from the rest of the world and the amount of the balance of subsidies received from and taxes paid to the EU.

The compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.

Property income is income receivable by the owners of financial assets and natural resources in return for putting the financial assets and natural resources at the disposal of other institutional units.

Interest is receivable by the owners of deposits, debt securities, loans and other accounts receivable for putting the financial assets at the disposal of other institutional units.

Dividends are a form of property incomes received by the owners of shares to which these owners become entitled as a result of, for example, placing funds at the disposal of corporations.

Reinvested earnings on foreign direct capital investment: the sum of the operating surplus of the foreign direct investment enterprise and all property incomes or current transfers receivable, less all property incomes or current transfers payable, including actual remittances to foreign direct investors and all current taxes payable on the income, wealth, etc. of the foreign direct investment enterprise.



Stadat tables

3.1.9. Gross national income (GNI) of Hungary

Gross fixed capital formation

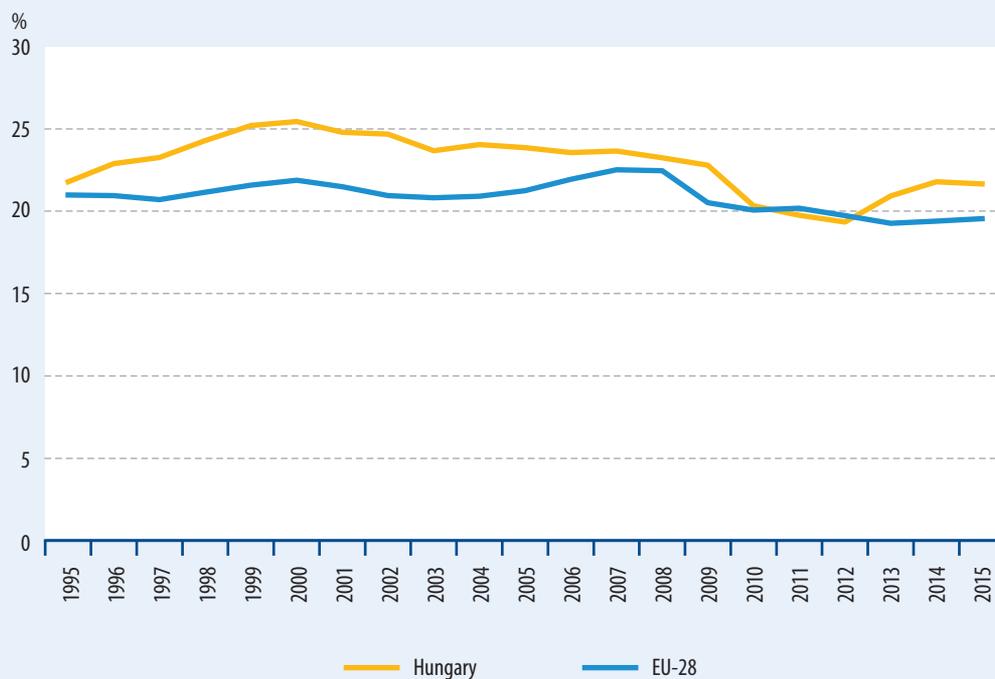
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.3.1 Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) as a proportion of GDP



Gross fixed capital formation was declining in Hungary from 2007 to 2012, it started to grow in 2013 and its value as a proportion of GDP was 21.7% in 2015.



Definition

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) contains the value of tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased or own-produced in the accounting period, the addition to the value of existing tangible fixed assets, capital transfers in kind from abroad and the value of tangible fixed assets acquired through financial leasing. The proportion is the part of GDP that the national economy spends on fixed capital formation. The consumption of fixed capital stock in the reference period and the value of sorting out assets are not deducted from gross fixed capital formation, i.e. the latter indicates changes in national wealth due to fixed capital formation from the increases side. Gross fixed capital formation by government: the part of GDP that the government sector spends on fixed capital formation. Fixed capital formation by sectors other than government is defined as the part of GDP that sectors other than government spend on fixed capital formation.

Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2015, %

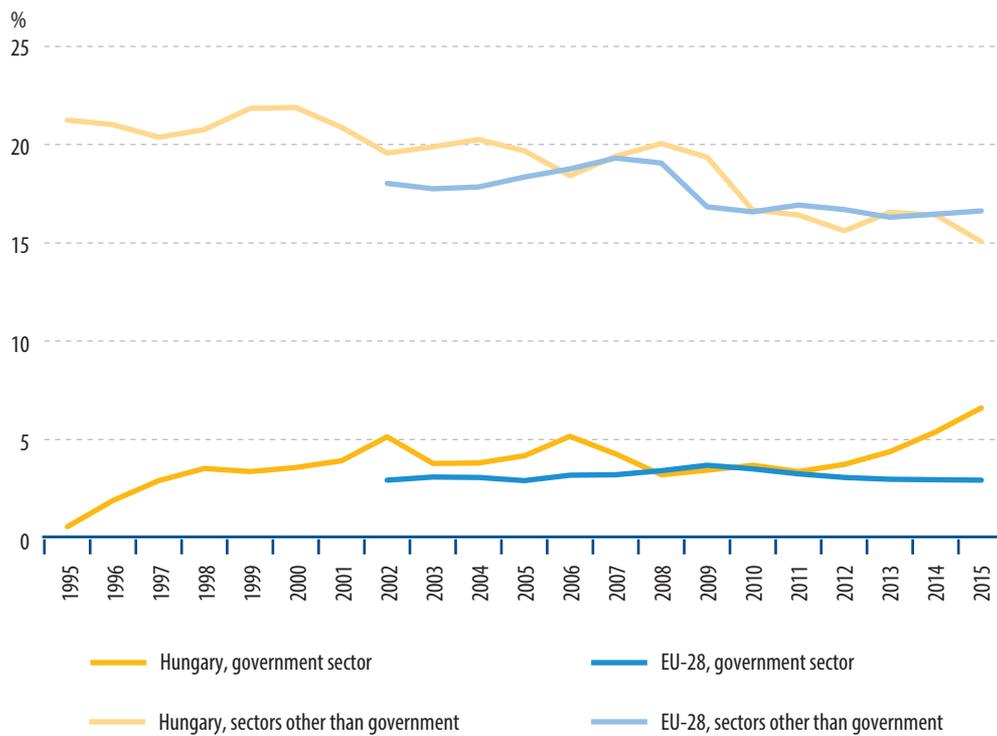
CZ	26.3
MT	25.4
RO	24.7
EE, SE	23.7
BE	23.3
SK	23.0
LV, AT	22.6
HU	21.7
FR	21.5
BG, IE	21.2
FI	20.4
PL	20.1
DE	19.9
ES	19.7
EU-28	19.5
SI	19.4
NL	19.4
LT	19.3
HR	19.1
DK, LU	19.0

UK	16.9
IT	16.6

PT	15.3
----	------

EL	11.7
----	------

Figure 4.3.2 Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP, by sector



The fixed capital formation by sectors other than government was below the EU average, and there was a declining trend there in the past few years.



Stadat tables
3.1.31. Gross fixed capital formation

Gross savings rate

Since 2000



Since 2014

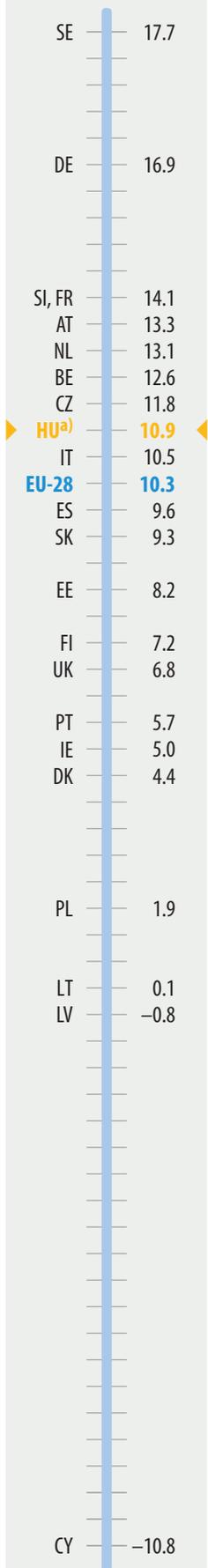
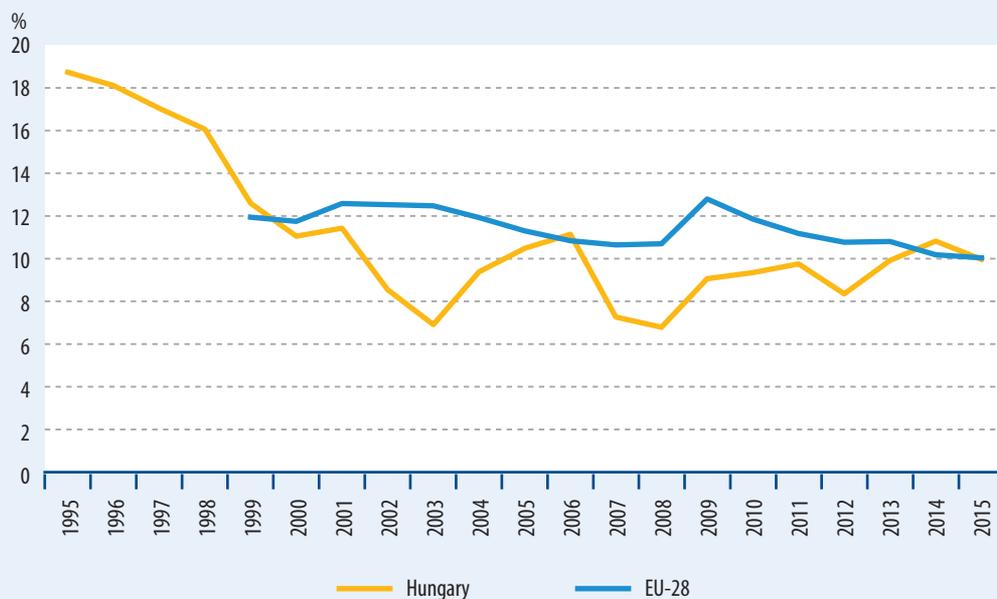


Figure 4.4.1 Gross household savings rate as a proportion of GDP



! *The Hungarian household savings rate fluctuated steadily below the EU average between 2000 and 2013 to exceed that, however, in 2014.*



Definition

Gross household savings rate shows the percentage of households' disposable income – completed with the adjustment for the change in the net equity of private pension funds – in a given period that they accumulate for the satisfaction of their later needs in financial assets or capital goods. The remaining part of the disposable income is spent on consumption, i.e. on needs arising in the given period.

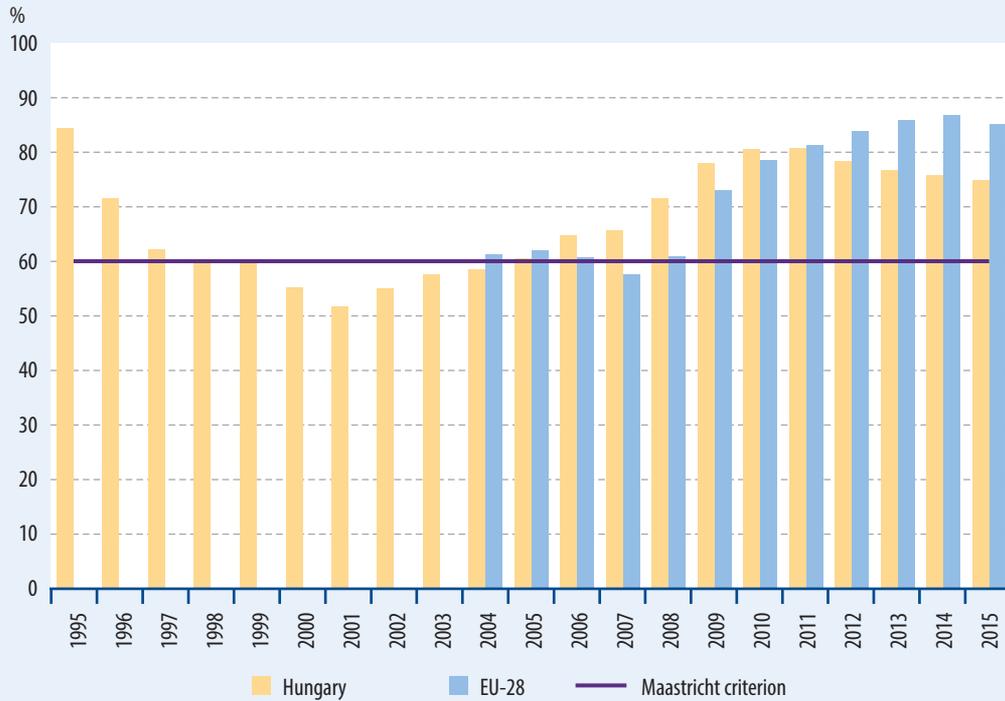
a) HCSO figure updated on 30 September 2016.

Gross household savings rate in the European Union, 2014, %

Gross government debt as a proportion of GDP



Figure 4.5.1 General government consolidated gross debt as a proportion of GDP

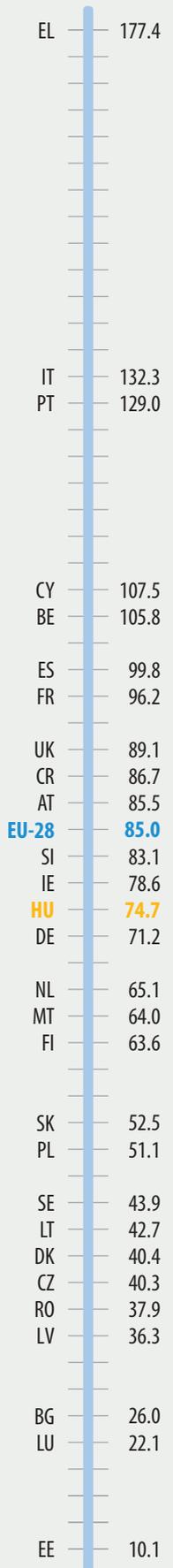


Government debt as a proportion of GDP rose uninterruptedly in Hungary between 2001 and 2011 and decreased following that.



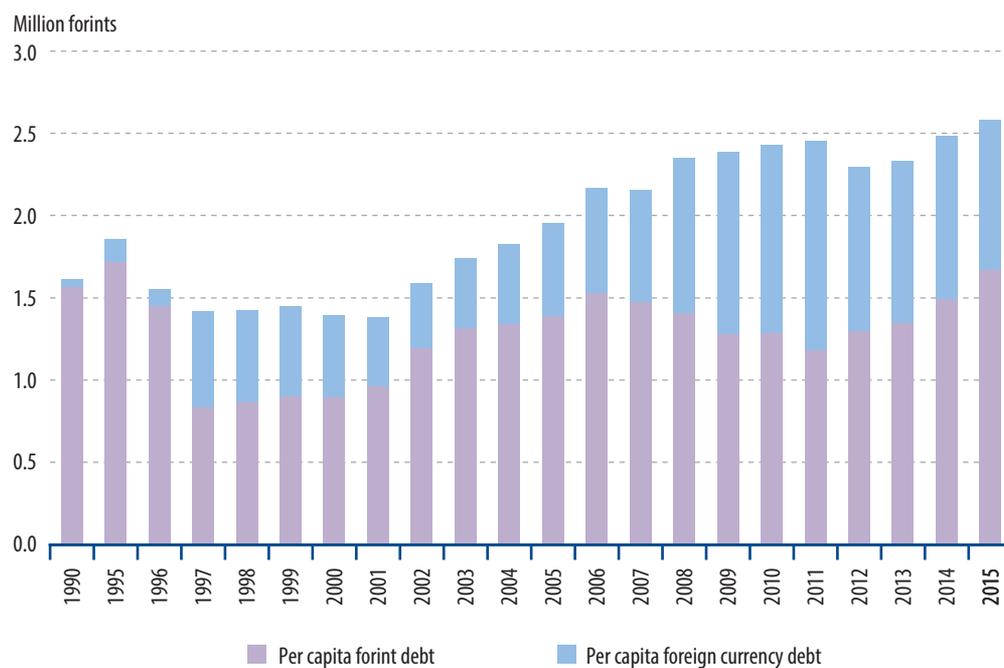
Definition

General government consolidated gross debt consists of three main components: cash and deposits, debt securities and short- and long-term loans. It does not include financial relations within general government. It is gross, the sector's claims cannot be deducted from debt.



General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2015, %

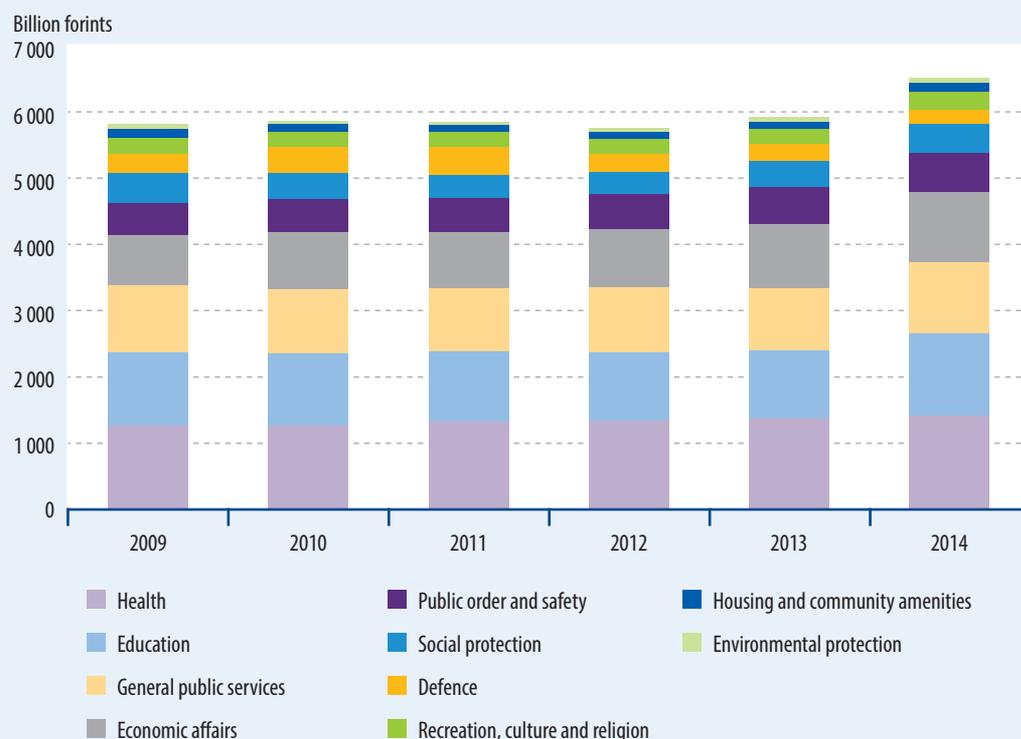
Figure 4.5.2 **General government consolidated gross per capita forint and foreign currency debt at 2015 prices**



It is again the proportion of forint-denominated debt that increased within the debt stock from 2011.

Final consumption expenditure of general government

Figure 4.6.1 Final consumption expenditure of general government by (COFOG) function



The highest shares within the final consumption expenditure of general government were represented by health and education out of the ten COFOG divisions.



Definition

The final consumption expenditure of general government includes two categories of expenditure: 1) the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own-account capital formation, market output and payments for non-market output, 2) general government expenditure on the purchase of goods and services that are produced by market producers and are supplied to households, for their own final consumption, in an unchanged form, without any transformation, as social transfers in kind. This includes the case when general government merely pays for goods and services but they are provided to households directly by the sellers. Final consumption expenditure can be classified into the following divisions according to the classification of the functions of government (COFOG): general public services, defence, public order and safety, economic affairs, environmental protection, housing and community amenities, health, recreation, culture and religion, education and social protection. The analysis was made to present the average of six years (2009–2014), since the EU-28 average was available for this period. The data for Hungary were available for 1995–2014.

Labour productivity

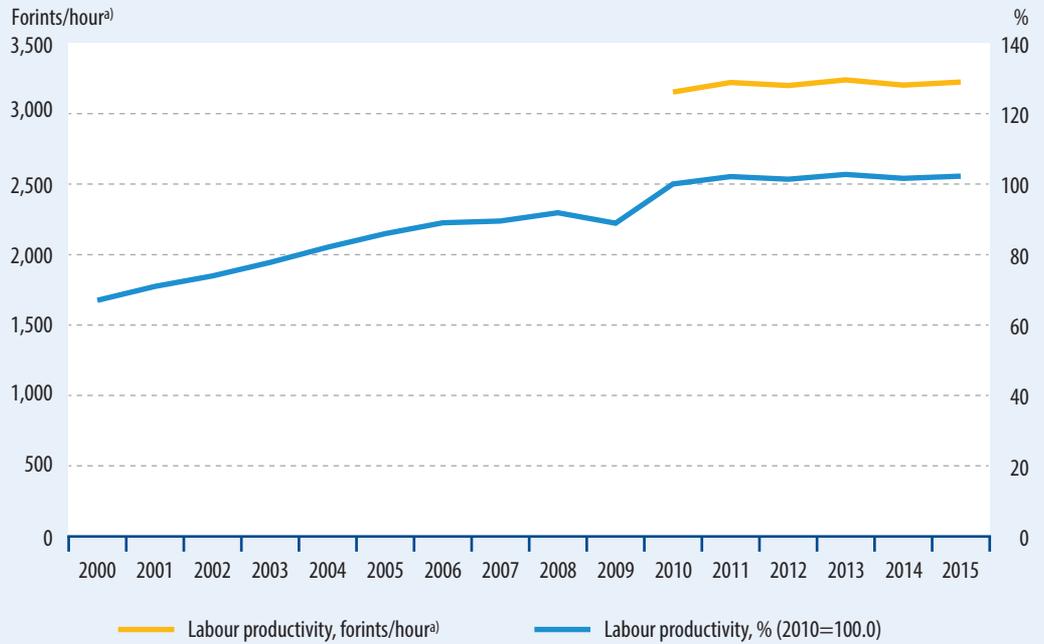
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.7.1 Labour productivity



^{a)} At prices of 2005.



Labour productivity rose significantly after the turn of the millennium, however, it practically stagnated between 2010 and 2015.



Definition

Labour productivity is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) at the prices of 2005 divided by the input of hours worked.

IE	134.1
RO	123.3
LV	114.8
LT	113.6
BG	112.9
PL	112.1
SK	111.3
HR	110.2
MT	109.1
CZ	108.2
EE	105.8
ES	105.6
CY	105.3
EU-28, DK, SE	105.1
DE	104.7
AT	104.6
FR	104.3
SI	104.0
NL	103.6
PT	102.8
HU	102.2
LU	102.0
BE	101.9
UK	101.4
IT	101.1
FI	100.9
EL	94.9

Labour productivity in the European Union, 2015, % (2010=100.0)

Active enterprises

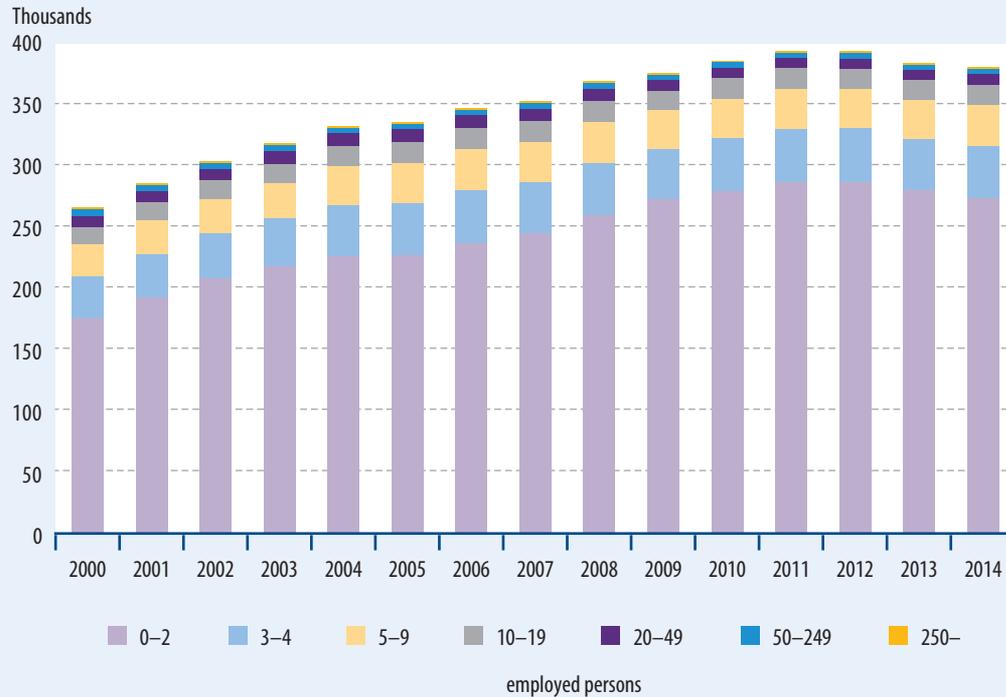
Since 2000



Since 2013



Figure 4.8.1 Number of active business partnerships by staff categories



The increase of active business partnerships starting in 2000 stopped in 2011, their number has been decreasing since then.



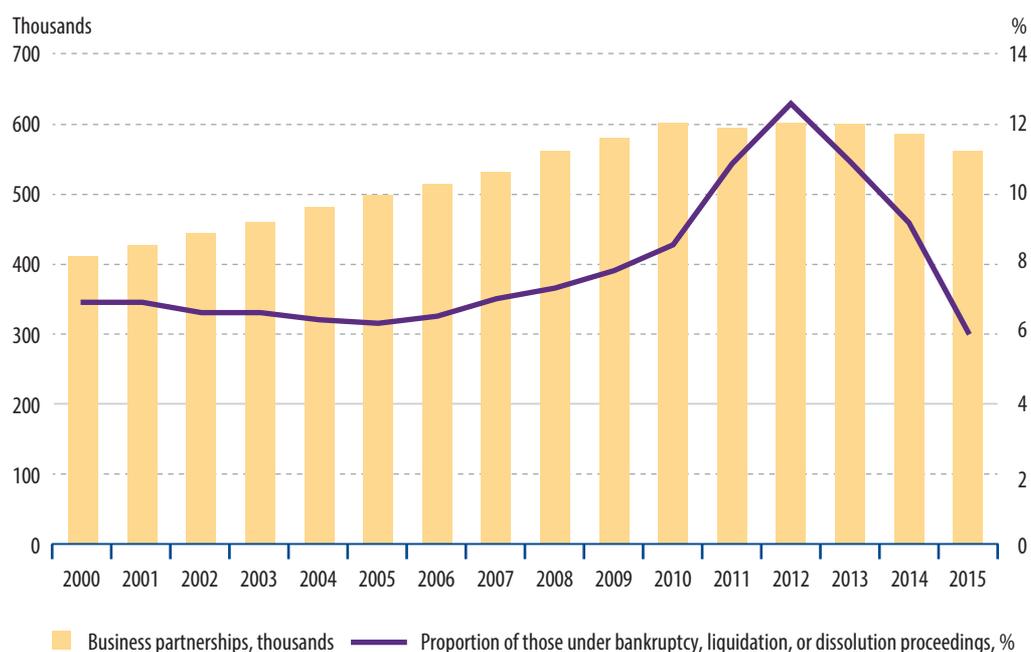
Definition

The number of active enterprises shows the number of registered enterprises – those existing in legal terms – performing economic activities in a particular year.

An enterprise is considered to be active if it had sales or employed persons in a particular year.

Registered units: units in administrative registers at the time of the survey, existing in legal terms, having a tax number, including those under bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution proceedings at the particular time.

Figure 4.8.2 **Number of registered business partnerships and proportion of those under bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution proceedings**



The proportion of business partnerships facing cessation – after the increase due to the crisis in 2008 – was 0.8 percentage point lower in 2015 compared to 2000.



Stadat tables

3.2. Business units and nonprofit organisations

Expenditures on research and development

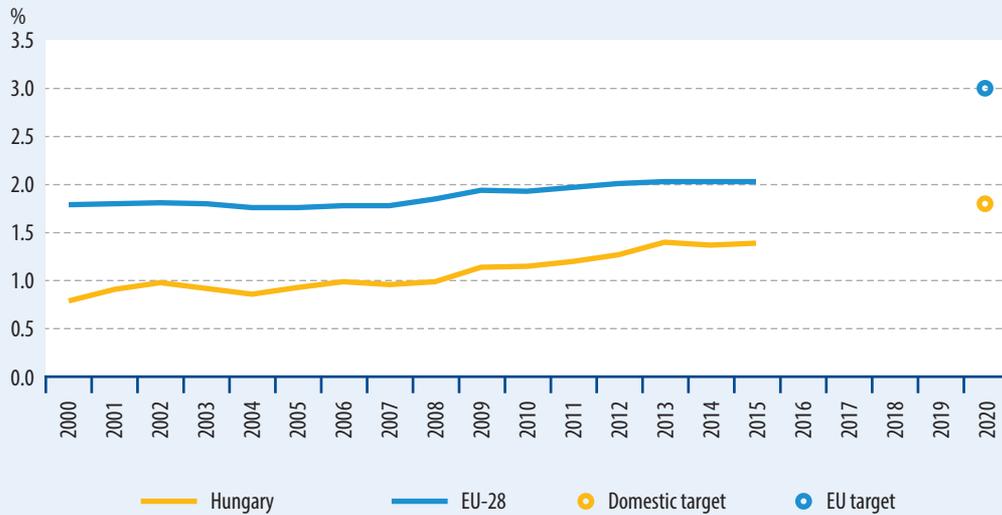
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.9.1 Research and development expenditures as a percentage of GDP

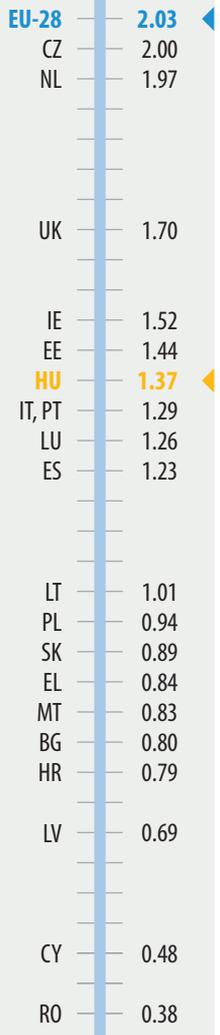


Though R&D expenditures as a proportion of GDP increased compared to 2000, they were slightly lower than the path of growth aimed at.



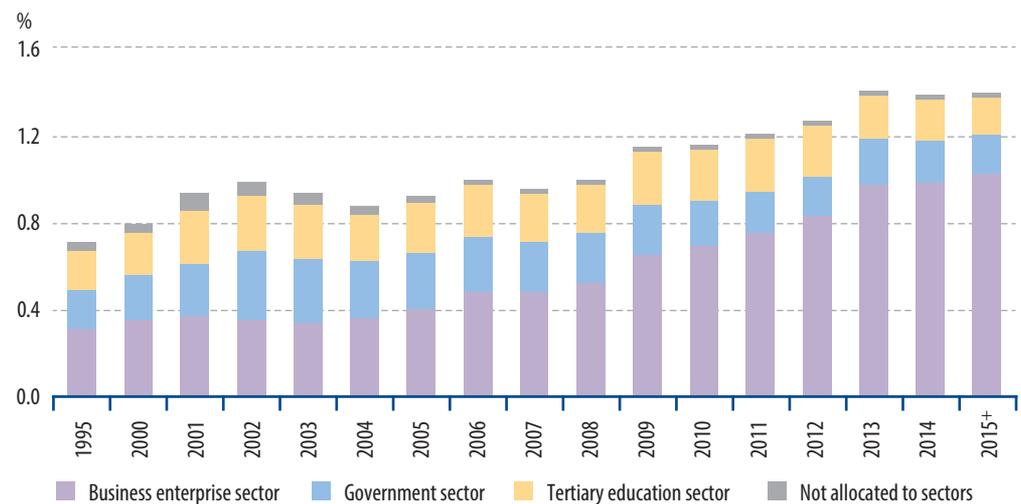
Definition

The most widespread indicator used to measure and internationally compare research and development expenditures and R&D activities expresses the amount of R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP. Expenditures on research and development are equal to the total amount of R&D current costs and R&D capital expenditure, not including VAT, coming from whatever domestic or foreign sources and irrespective of the fact whether the financial source was originally assigned for research, development or any other purpose. Research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. Sales revenues from innovation express the sales of products new to the enterprise or new to the market as a proportion of total sales revenues of enterprises. Innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method, in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.



Research and development expenditures as a percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2014, %

Figure 4.9.2 Research and development expenditures as a percentage of GDP by sectors



+ Calculated by preliminary GDP.



The R&D expenditures of the business enterprise sector have been constantly increasing.



Stadat tables

3.4.1. Main ratios of R&D

3.4.2. R&D units and R&D staff number

3.4.3. R&D expenditures

3.4.4. Total R&D expenditures by financial source

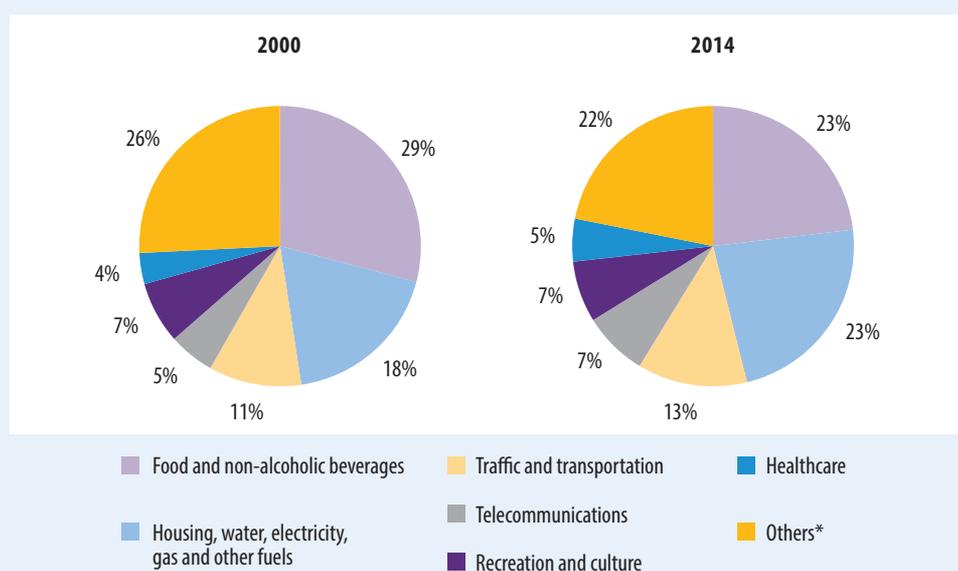
3.4.5. Number of publications of R&D units

3.4.6. Patent activity

6.3.4.1. Data of R&D units

Structure of consumption

Figure 4.10.1 Distribution of consumption expenses per household



* Catering and accommodation services, clothing and footwear, furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, education as well as other products and services together.



Between 2000 and 2014, households significantly increased their spending on housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels.



Definition

The definition of household in household statistics: households consist of persons who, regardless of kinship ties, form a joint income and consumer community, sharing partly or totally the cost of living. Students temporarily living elsewhere as well as people temporarily working elsewhere are considered persons belonging to the given household by the Household Budget Survey in cases when the observed household plays a crucial role in their supplies and in case of the latter, if they make a vital contribution with their incomes to the household expenditures.

Food quantities: the number and unpackaged weight of foods consumed in the household collected in appropriate units (kilograms, litres, pieces).

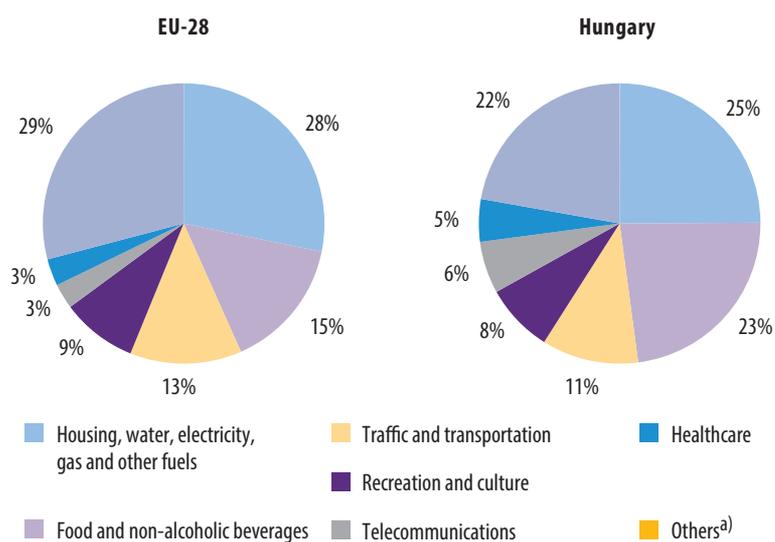
Self-produced consumption: consumption of food, beverages and wood produced (grown) in private or leased land, garden, backyard farm and not sold on the market even it was produced by the own household or it was a gift from other households.

The method used differs from country to country in some respects, therefore the collection of data is not fully harmonised. One of the most important methodological differences is how we treat the problem of those living in owner-occupied housing, which, as a correction factor, in some countries is treated with the help of the imputed cost of housing. However, they do not use this in the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

Household consumption expenditures include purchased consumption or consumption from own production. The inclusion or disregard of the latter also differ in the Member States, however, these substantially affect the level of consumption only in a few countries, including Hungary, where food consumption from own production is outstanding.

The comparison of expenditure data was based on PPS (purchasing power standard) value. It allows to purchase the same amount of goods and services at alternative rates in every country in the given period, taking into account different prices in different countries.

Figure 4.10.2 **Structure of expenditures per household in the European Union (EU-28) and in Hungary, 2010**



^{a)} Catering and accommodation services, clothing and footwear, furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, education as well as other products and services together.



The richer a country or a household, its food expenditures are smaller compared to the total expenditures. In the EU this type of expenditures has a lower proportion on average, compared to Hungary.

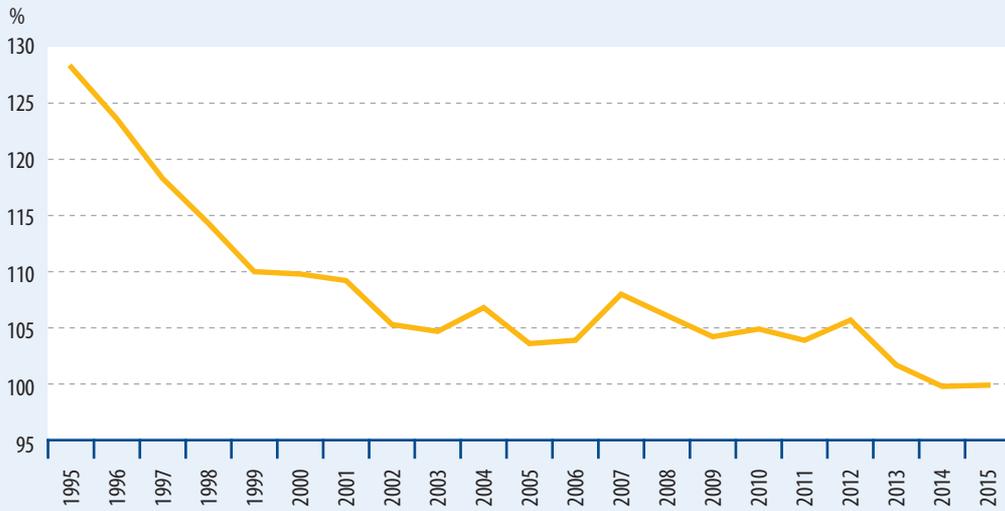


Stadat tables

2.2.3.4. Annual per capita expenditure by COICOP, income deciles, regions and type of settlements

Consumer price index (inflation)

Figure 4.11.1 Consumer price index (previous year=100.0)



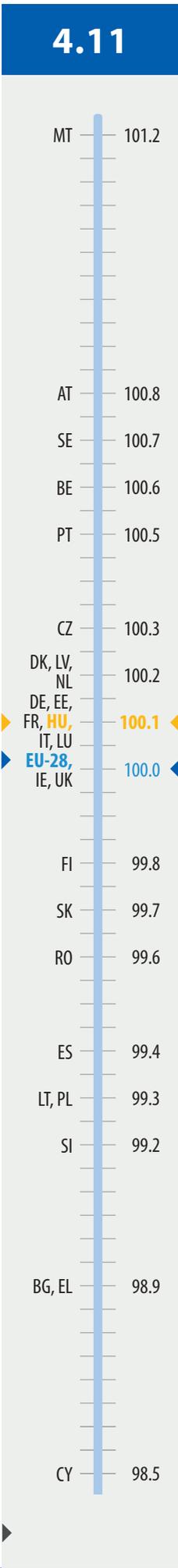
In 2015, consumer prices decreased by 0.1% on average compared to the previous year. The annual consumer price index fell below 100% for the last time in 2014, and before that in 1968.



Definition

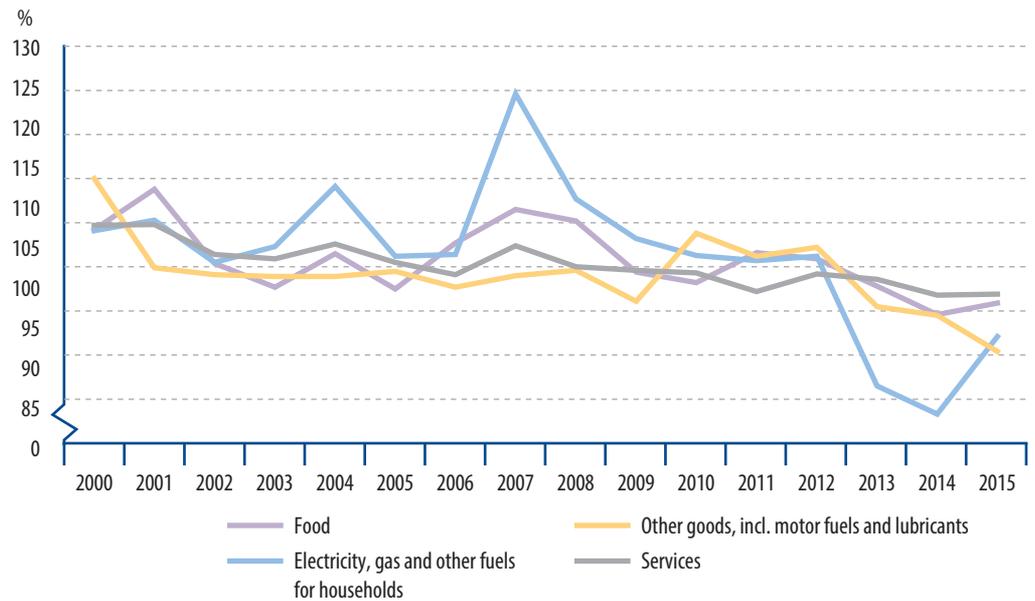
The consumer price index is an indicator measuring the monthly average consumer price changes of goods purchased and services used by households.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP): a consumer price index reflecting EU recommendations, aimed to ensure international comparisons across the member countries of the European Union.



Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) in the European Union, 2015 (previous year=100.0), %

Figure 4.11.2 Consumer price index in selected main groups



The evolution of the consumer price index was dominated by the price change of food and electricity, gas and other fuels in the last few years.



Stadat tables

3.6.1. Time series of consumer price indices

3.6.2. Harmonised consumer price indices

3.6.5. Consumer price indices by detailed groups of expenditure

Economic activity

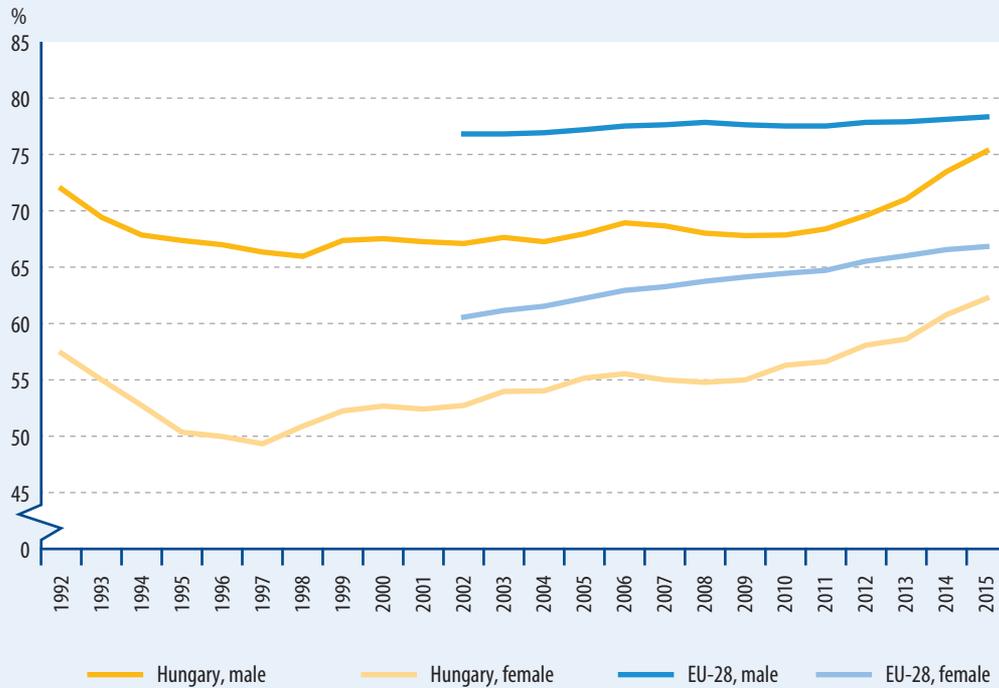
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.12.1 Proportion of economically active persons aged 15–64



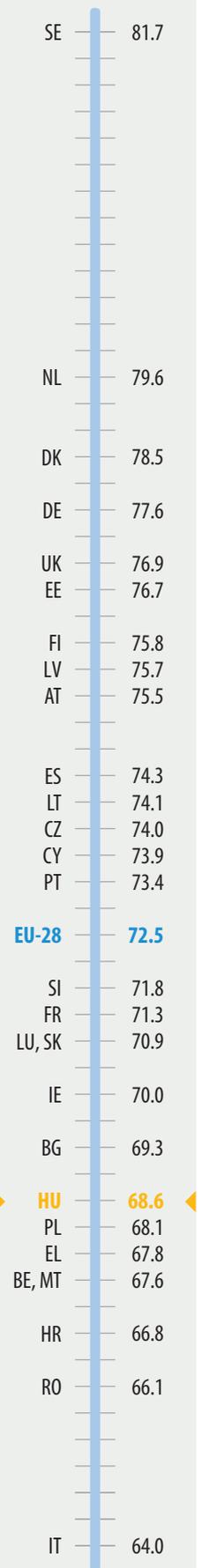
Regarding the activity rate, our lagging behind the EU-28 average decreased, the activity indicators of both men and women improved in the past five years.



Definition

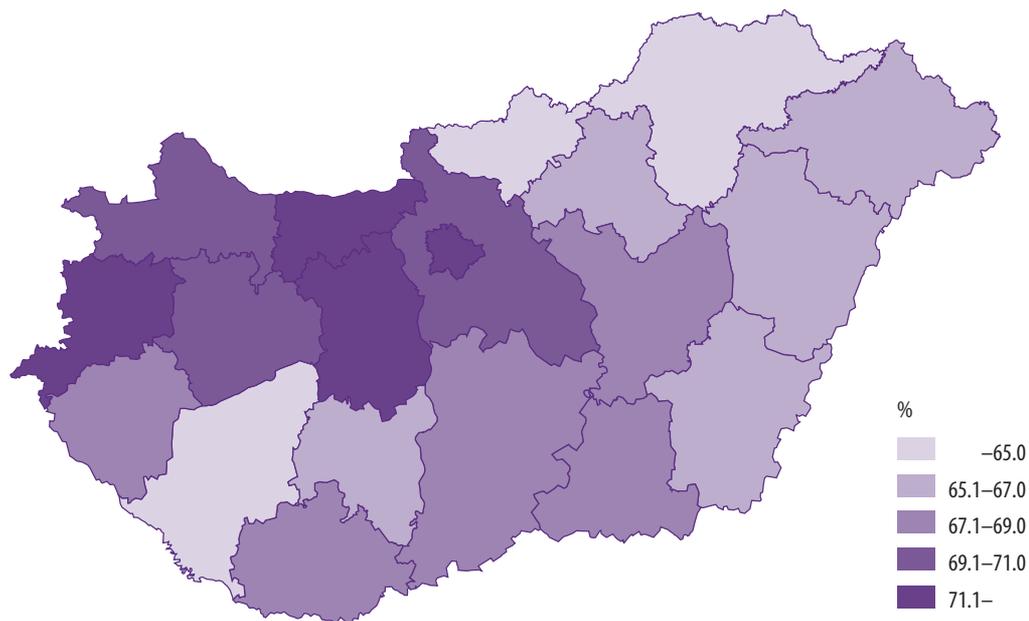
Economically active persons are those who are present in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed persons.

Economically inactive persons are those who did not work in the reference week, did not have regular income from work and did not even seek a job, or searched for one but would not have been able to start working. Among others, passive unemployed belong here who would like to find a job, but as they deem their chances unfavourable, they do not seek one actively.



Rate of economically active persons aged 15-64 in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 4.12.2 Proportion of economically active persons aged 15–64 by counties, 2015



! Regional differences are significant in Hungary: the activity rate is the highest in Budapest and Vas county (72.9% and 72.4%, respectively) and the lowest in Somogy county (63.1%).



Stadat tables
2.1. Labour market

Employment rate

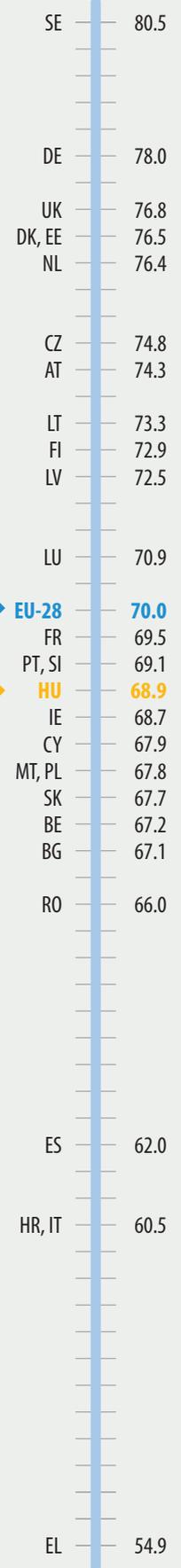
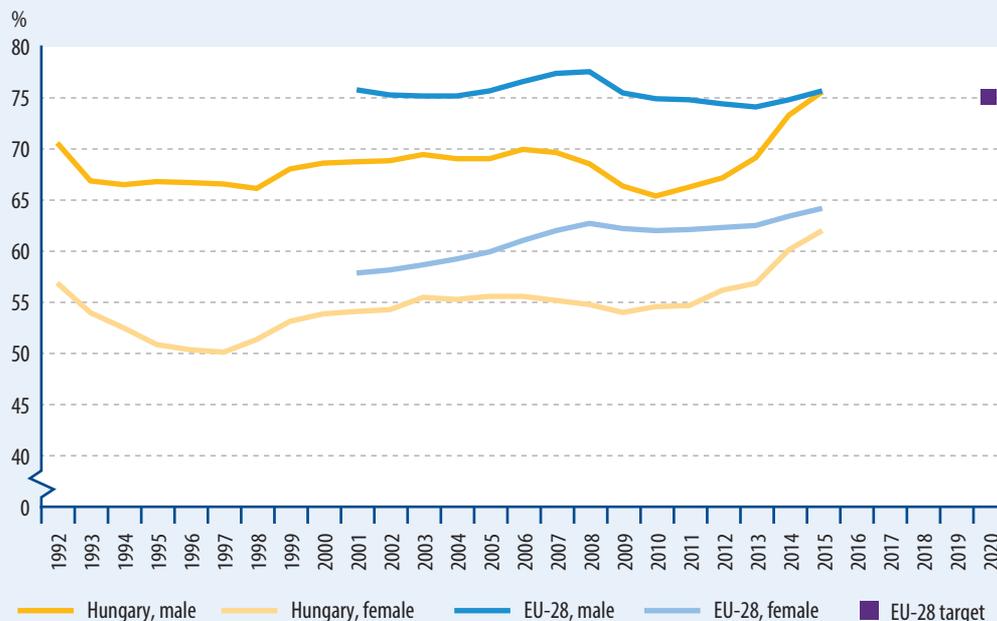
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.13.1 Employment rate of the population aged 20–64



After the turn of the millennium, the level of employment of people aged 20–64 was stagnant in Hungary, then it decreased during the crisis, but a continuous growth has been observed in employment since 2011.

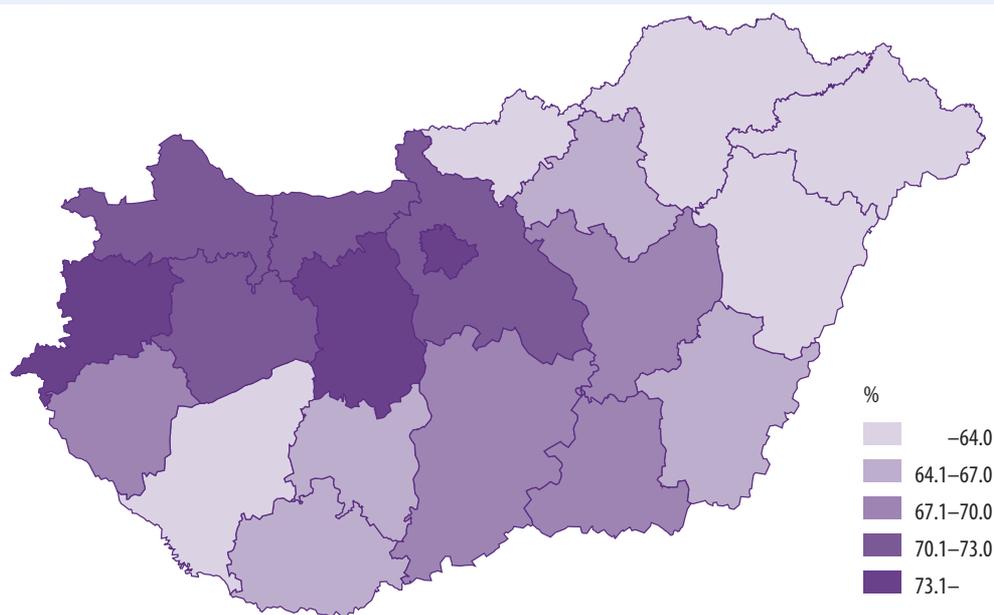


Definition

The employment rate is the ratio of employed persons aged 20–64 to the population of corresponding age. Employed persons are persons who during the reference week (from Monday till Sunday) performed work for pay or profit for at least one hour or were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent (because of e.g. holidays, illness etc.).

Employment rate of the population aged 20–64 in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 4.13.2 **Employment rate by counties, 2015**



! *Regional differences in employment still exist: Central Hungary and Central Transdanubia are regions with more favourable conditions, while Northern Hungary, Northern and Southern Great Plain as well as Southern Transdanubia are more disadvantaged in respect of employment.*



Stadat tables
 2.1. Labour market
 6.2. Society

Unemployment rate

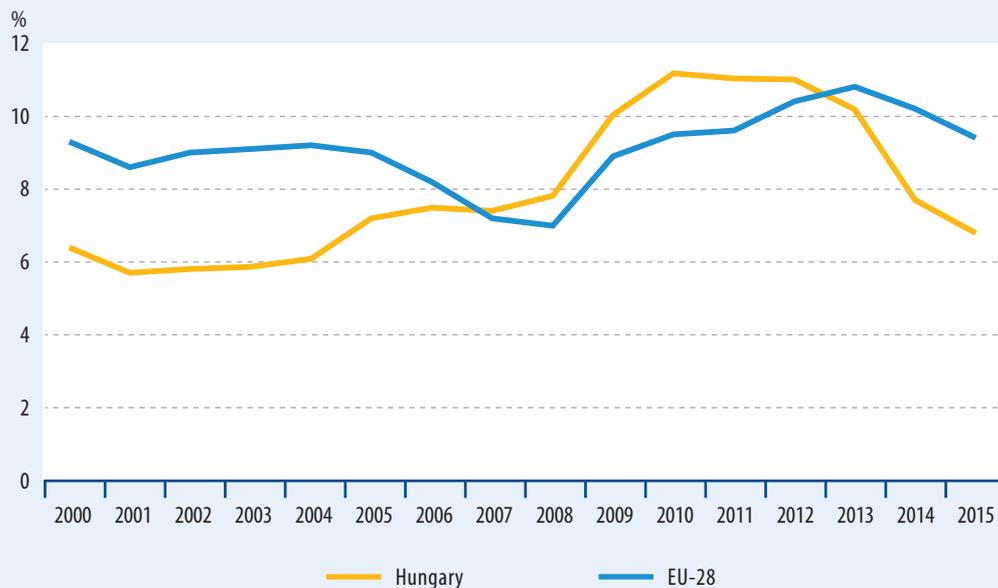
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.14.1 Unemployment rate of the population aged 15–74

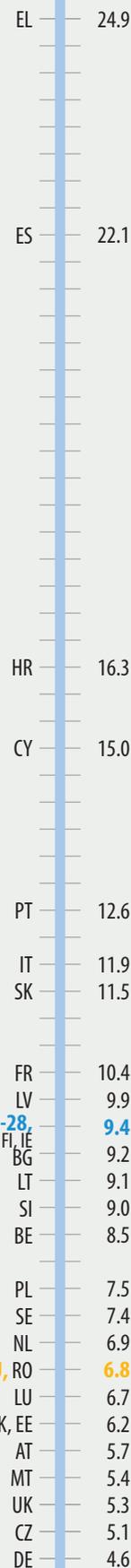


Unemployment rate was continuously increasing from the beginning of the 2000s till 2010 in Hungary; then a smaller and since 2013 a significant decline has been experienced.



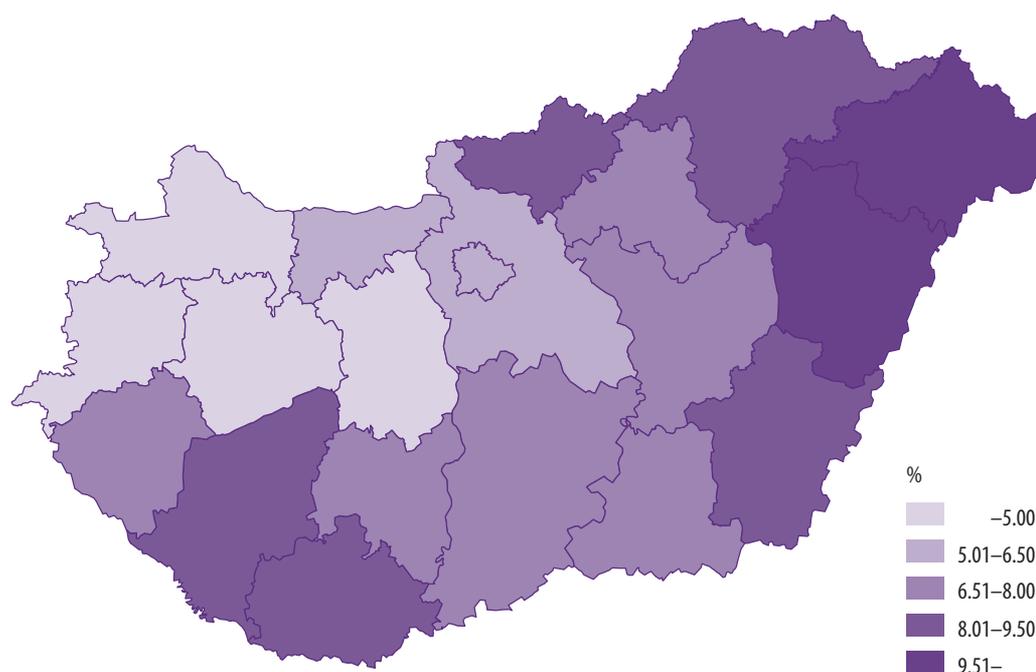
Definition

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, neither worked, nor had a job from which they were temporarily absent, who were actively seeking work in the four weeks before the reference week, were available for work at the time of the survey, i.e. could start work within two weeks following the reference week if a proper job was found, or who had found a job to start later, i.e. within 90 days. The unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed persons to the economically active population.



Unemployment rate of the population aged 15–74 in the European Union, 2015, %

Figure 4.14.2 Unemployment rate by counties, 2015



In 2015, the lowest value was measured in Győr-Moson-Sopron county (2.9%) and the highest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (13.0%). The regional division, which can be considered traditional in respect of unemployment, has not changed.



Stadat tables

- 2.1.15. Number of unemployed persons by age group and sex
- 2.1.16.1. Unemployed persons by industry of previous workplace and by sex – NACE Rev. 1.1
- 2.1.16.2. Unemployed persons by industry of previous workplace and by sex – NACE Rev. 2
- 2.1.17.1. Unemployed persons by major occupational groups – HSCO'93
- 2.1.17.2. Unemployed persons by major occupational groups – HSCO'08
- 2.1.18. Unemployed persons by status in employment
- 2.1.19. Unemployed persons by length of job search
- 2.1.20. Unemployed persons by highest educational qualification and sex
- 2.1.21. Number of unemployed persons by reason for leave of their previous workplace by sex
- 2.1.22. Number of unemployed persons by type of employment sought, by sex
- 2.1.23. Unemployment rate by age group and sex
- 2.1.24. Unemployment rate by highest educational qualification and sex
- 6.2.1.6. Number of unemployed persons
- 6.2.1.11. Unemployment rate

Long-term unemployment rate

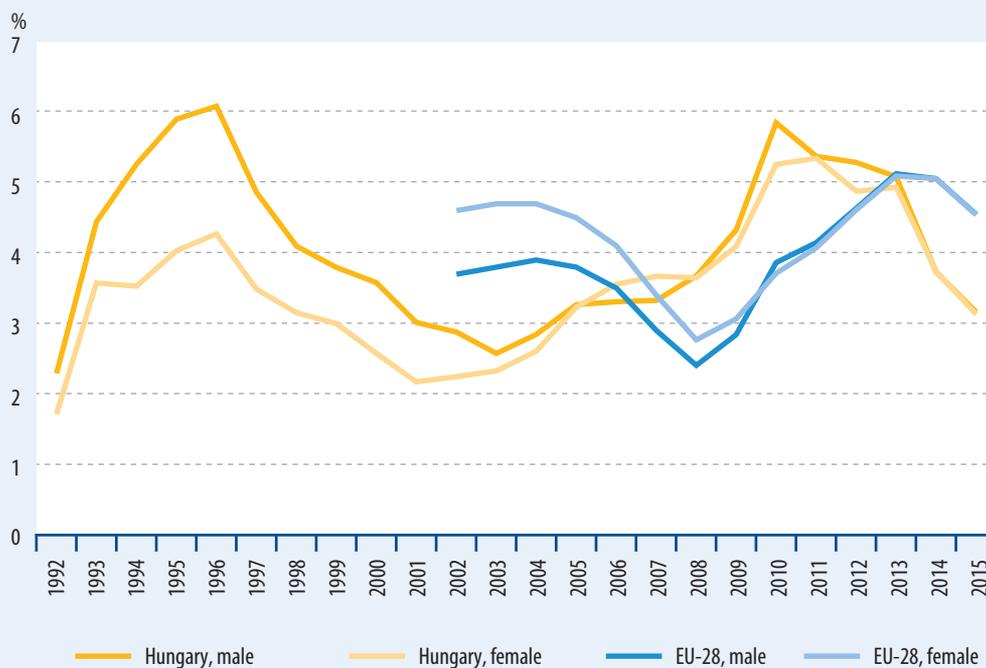
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.15.1 Long-term unemployment rate by sex



After the highest value in 2010, long-term unemployment rate decreased steadily and reached the pre-crisis level in 2015.



Definition

Long-term unemployed are unemployed persons who have been actively seeking work for at least 12 months, while the very long-term unemployed for at least 24 months. The indicator is defined as the ratio of long-term unemployed persons to the economically active population.



Stadat tables

2.1.19. Unemployed persons by length of job search

EL	18.2
ES	11.4
HR	10.3
SK	7.6
PT	7.2
IT	6.9
CY	6.8
BG	5.6
IE	5.3
SI	4.7
FR	4.6
EU-28	4.5
LV, BE	4.4
LT	3.9
HU	3.1
RO, NL, PL	3.0
CZ, EE	2.4
MT, FI	2.3
DE	2.0
LU	1.9
AT, DK	1.7
UK	1.6
SE	1.5

Long-term unemployment rate in the European Union, 2015, %

Average age at the time of leaving the labour market

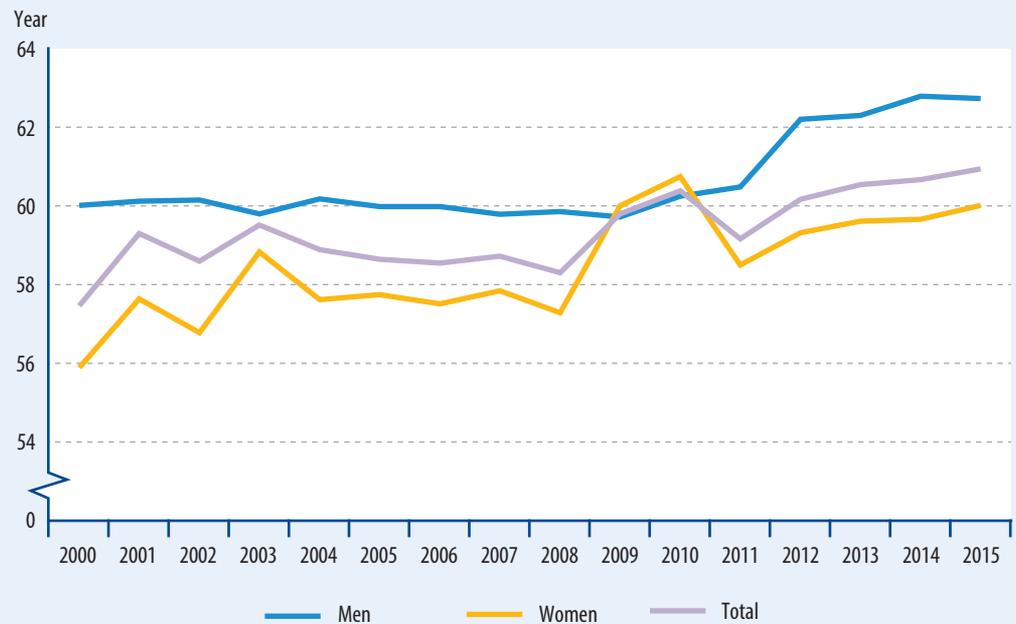
Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.16.1 **Average age of old-age and old-age-type retirement by the year of the pension award**



Source: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance.



The increase in the retirement age centre can be observed in case of both sexes.



Definition

The available data provide only indirect information on the exit from the labour market, namely they inform on one of the typical ways of leaving the labour market in large numbers, i.e. on retirement. The 2012–2013 data include also the benefits under retirement age introduced in 2012, partly in order to provide more accurate results in respect of leaving the labour market and partly in the interest of comparability with the previous period.

Gender pay gap

Since 2000



Since 2014



Figure 4.17.1 Gender pay gap calculated on the basis of full-timers' monthly wages



Source: Ministry of National Economy, wages and salaries survey.



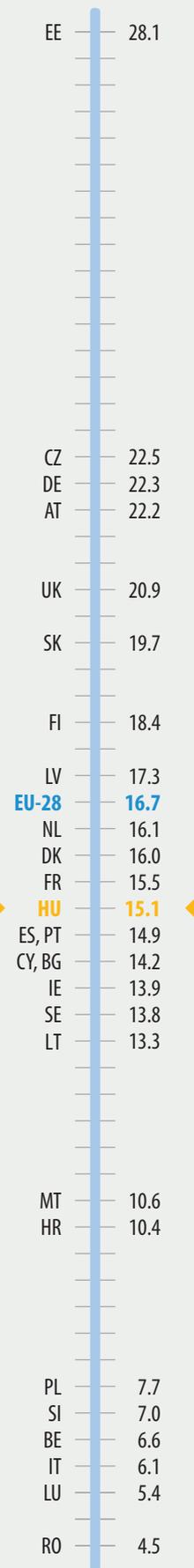
The difference between the wages of men and women showed essentially a downward trend with some fluctuations in the last two decades.



Definition

The gender pay gap in Hungary: it shows the percentage difference between the average gross monthly earnings of full-time female and male employees. Within the national economy, enterprises with at least 5 employees, the entire public sector, as well as selected non-profit organisations are taken into account to determine the value of the index.

Gender pay gap (GPG) in the European Union: the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of men in organisations with more than 10 employees of the national economy except for the sections agriculture and public administration.



Gender pay gap in the European Union, 2014, %

Employment rate of recent graduates

Since 2006

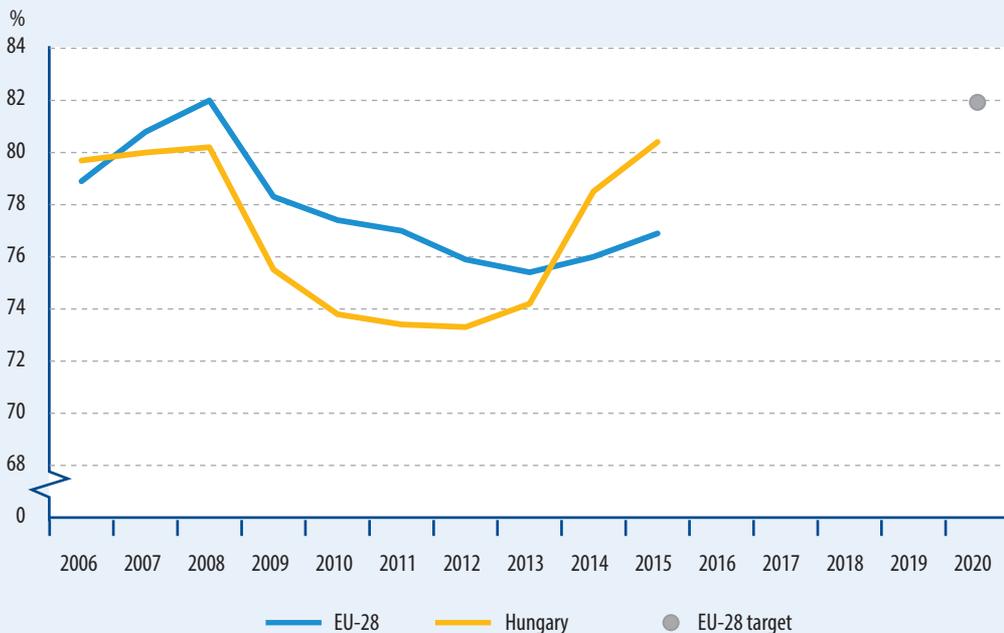


Since 2014



MT	95.1
DE	90.4
NL	88.2
AT	86.9
SE	85.9
UK	85.8
LU	84.7
CZ	82.2
LT	82.1
DK	81.7
EE, HU	80.4
BE	79.5
LV	78.8
PL	77.4
EU-28	76.9
FI	75.5
IE	75.3
SK	75.2
BG	74.6
FR	72.4
PT	72.2
SI	71.5
CY	68.9
RO	68.1
ES	65.2
HR	62.9
IT	48.5
EL	45.2

Figure 4.18.1 Employment rate of 20–34 year-old recent graduates



! In Hungary, the employment rate of recent graduates is higher than the EU average.

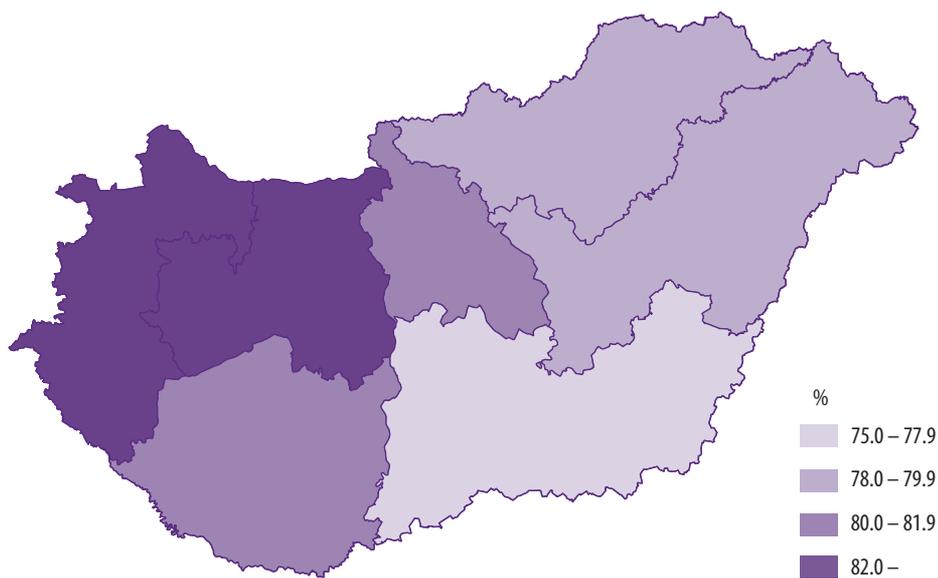


Definition

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 20–34 with at least upper secondary education who are employed, successfully completed their secondary or tertiary education and left the education system 1–3 years before the survey.

Employment rate of 20–34 year-old recent graduates, 2015, %

Figure 4.18.2 Employment rate of 20–34 year-old recent graduates by regions, 2015



The employment rate of recent graduates is higher than the 2020 target in Central Transdanubia and Western Transdanubia.

Old-age dependency ratio

Since 2000



Since 2016



Figure 4.19.1 **Old-age dependency ratio** (65 year-old and older population as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years)



* Dotted line signals the projection data.

Source of data: 1990–2016 HCSO, from 2017, the HCSO Demographic Research Institute according to the baseline variant of population projections (projection database).

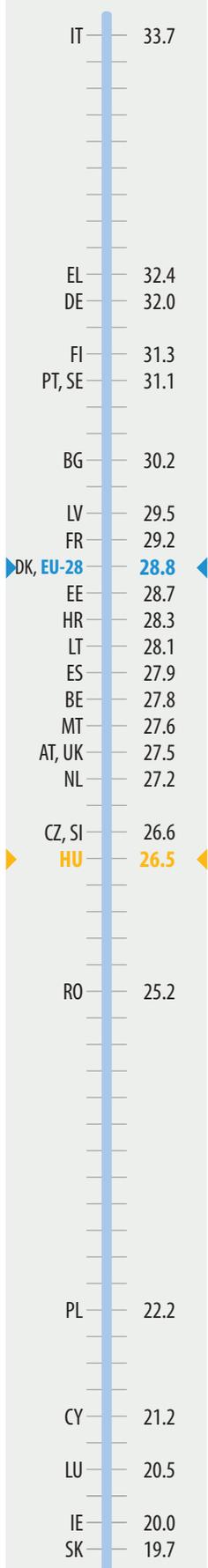


Since 1990, the value of the indicator has been increasing slowly but evenly. According to the population projections, the increase will continue till 2060 at an accelerating pace.



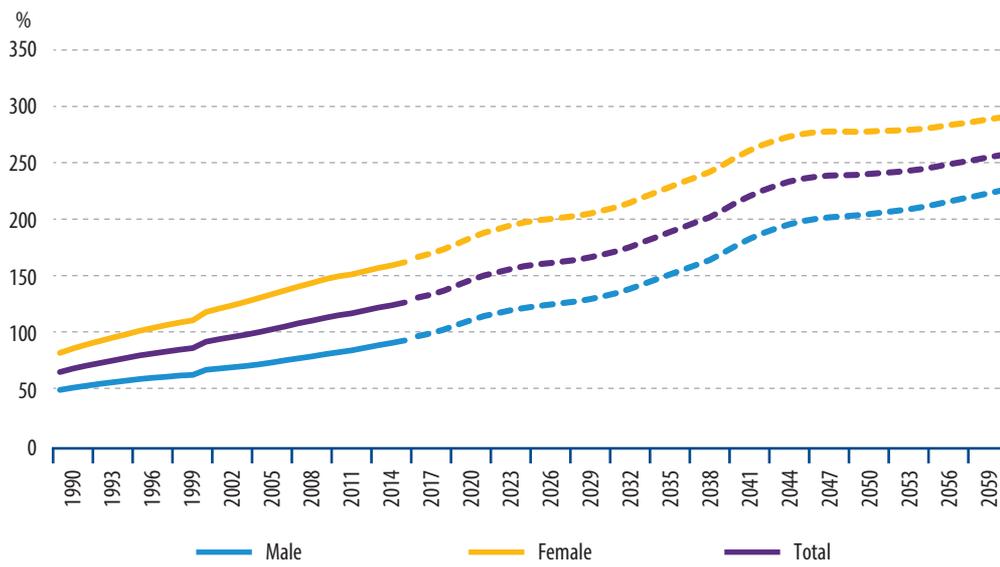
Definition

Old-age dependency ratio: the elderly population (65 year-old and older) as a percentage of the population aged 15–64. The dependent population ratio (dependency rate): the child (0–14 year-old) and elderly (65 year-old and older) population as a percentage of the population aged 15–64. Ageing index: the elderly population (65 year-old and older) as a percentage of the child population (0–14 year-old).



Dependency ratio of people aged over 65 in the European Union, 2015, %

Figures 4.19.2 Ageing index* (65 year-old and older population as a percentage of the child population aged 0-14 years)



* Dotted line signals the projection data.



In the ageing index, there are significant differences between men and women for the benefit of the latter.

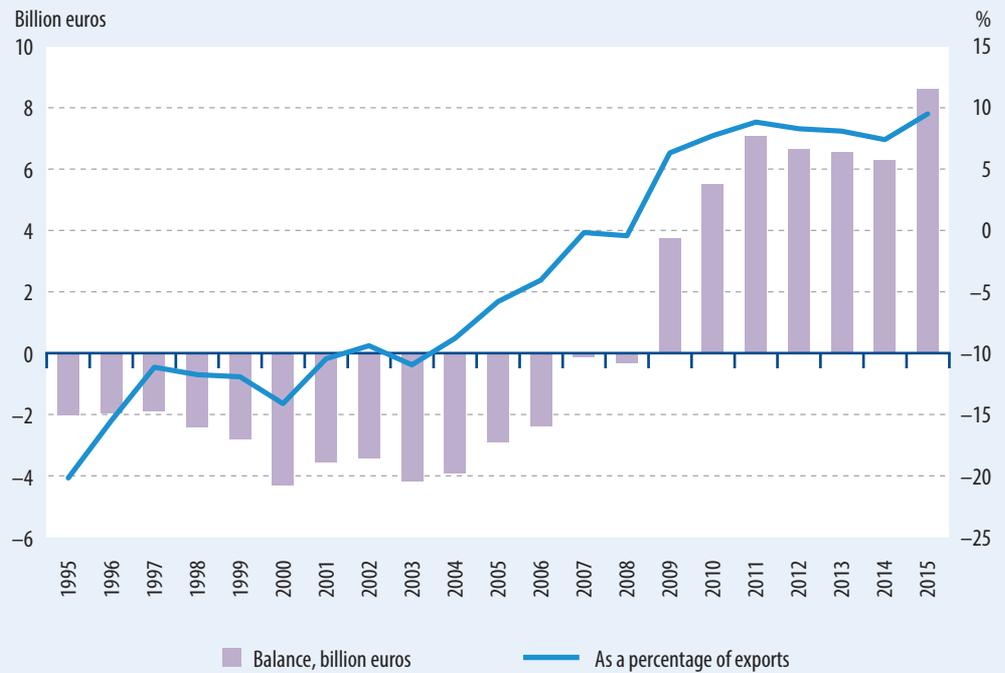


Stadat tables

- 1.1. Population, vital events
- 6.1.2. Resident population by age group on 1.January
- 6.1.6. Dependency ratio, ageing index on 1 January

Balance of external trade in goods

Figure 4.20.1 Balance of external trade in goods



The balance of external trade improved following EU accession, and a considerable surplus was registered following the crisis.

**Definition**

The balance of external trade in goods shows the difference between the value of exports and imports, i.e. the balance of trade in goods. The relative balance of external trade is the proportion of the balance to goods exports, expressing the relative size of external trade deficit or surplus.

Figure 4.20.2 Balance of external trade of the European Union (EU-28)



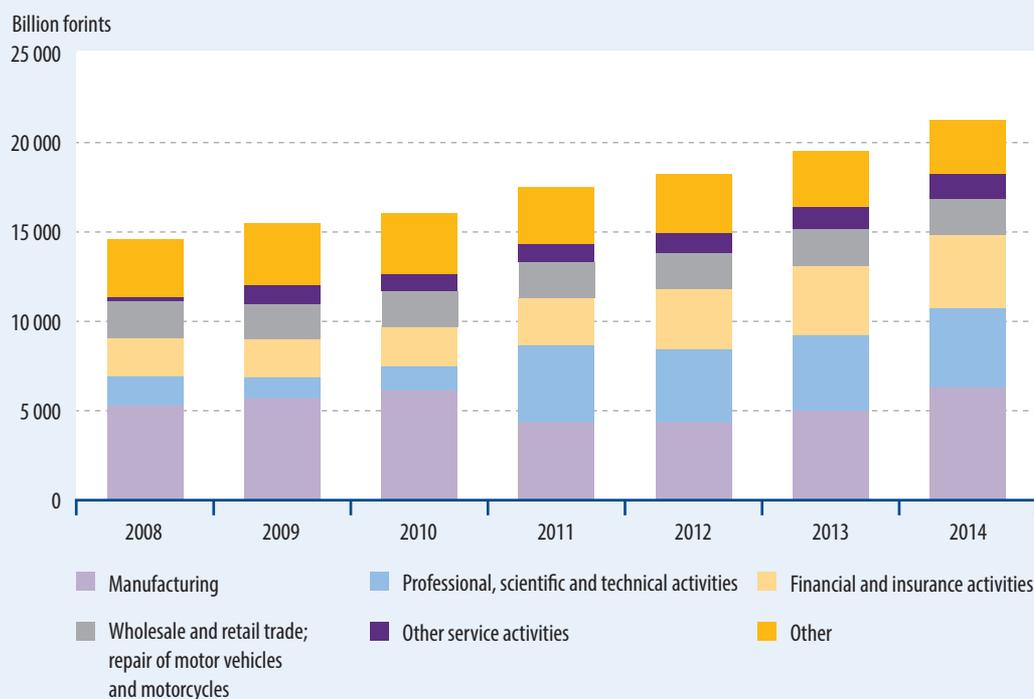
The balance of external trade in goods improved in the European Union after the global economic crisis and had already a surplus in 2013.



Stadat tables
3.5. External trade

Foreign direct capital investment

Figure 4.21.1 Distribution of stock of foreign direct capital investment in Hungary by industry



The stock of capital invested in Hungary grew continuously.



Definition

A foreign direct investment enterprise is an enterprise with or without legal personality in which an investor resident in another economy owns 10% or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in the case of an enterprise with legal personality or has an equivalent share in the case of an enterprise without legal personality.



Stadat tables

3.1.39.2. Number of foreign direct investment enterprises by industries – BPM6

3.1.40.2. FDI of foreign direct investment enterprises by industries – BPM6

Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world

Figure 4.22.1 Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world



+ Preliminary data.



Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world increased substantially after 2005 and was at nearly the same level between 2009 and 2011. It went down continuously between 2012 and 2014 and grew significantly, by 67% in 2015.



Definitions

Dividends are forms of property incomes received by the owners of shares to which these owners become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of enterprises. SPE: A special purpose entity (SPE) or special purpose vehicle (SPV) is usually a private limited-liability company or a limited partnership, created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives and to isolate a financial risk, a specific taxation or a regulatory risk.

Index of international price competitiveness

Since 2000



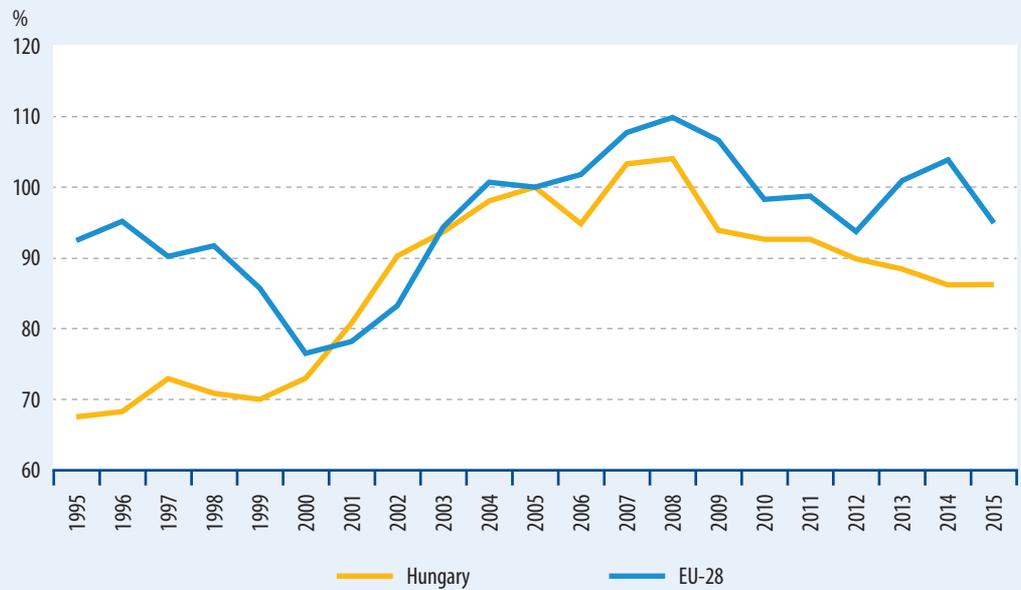
Since 2014



BG	152.54
EE	141.03
LV	137.23
SK	126.09
MT	111.14
LU	109.83
LT	108.93
FI	106.58
CZ	104.97
DK	104.82
AT	103.82
SE	103.23
BE	102.74
IT	100.73
SI	100.56
NL	100.50
FR	100.37
RO	99.68
PL	97.18
DE	96.58
EU-28	94.90
UK	94.35
ES	92.95
CY	92.84
HR	92.46
PT	86.56
HU	86.24
EL	85.35
IE	75.56

Figure 4.23.1 Real effective exchange rate index

(2005=100.0)



! The real effective exchange rate index of Hungary decreased by nearly 18 percentage points between 2008 and 2015. (A decrease in the index indicates the improvement of competitiveness.)



Definition

The index of international price competitiveness is used to assess a country's (or currency area's) price competitiveness relative to its principal competitors in international markets. To assess the indicator the real effective exchange rate (REER) index is used, which takes into account in addition to the change of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) the change of per unit labour costs in the particular country relative to the 37 countries examined (member states of the EU-28 and 9 extra-EU countries: Australia, Canada, United States, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Mexico, Switzerland and Turkey). An increase in the index indicates the deterioration of competitiveness.

Real effective exchange rate index in the European Union, 2013, % (2005=100.0)

1 Human resources

Chapter	Number	Indicator	Type of evaluation
Demography	1.1	Dependency ratio	3
	1.2	Total fertility rate	2
	1.3	Internal migration	–
	1.4	International migration	–
Living conditions	1.5	At-risk-of-poverty rate	3
	1.6	Deprivation	3
	1.7	Persons living in jobless households	3
	1.8	Equipment of dwellings	3
	1.9	Satisfaction with living environment	3
Health	1.10	Life expectancy	3
	1.11	Self-perceived health	3
	1.12	Hypertension - chronic diseases	3
	1.13	Medical examinations	3
	1.14	Smoking	3
	1.15	Alcohol consumption	3
	1.16	Suicide	3
	1.17	Death rate by major causes of death	–
	1.18	Standardized mortality ratio	–
Education	1.19	Educational attainment	3
	1.20	School competencies	3
	1.21	Leaving education	1
	1.22	Disadvantaged and multi-disadvantaged children	–
	1.23	Digital skills	–
	1.24	Foreign language skills	3
	1.25	Lifelong learning	3
	1.26	Education expenditures as a proportion of GDP	3

2 Social resources

Chapter	Number	Indicator	Type of evaluation
Financial security	2.1	Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate	–
	2.2	Inequality of income distribution	3
	2.3	Gross debt-to-income ratio of households	3
	2.4	Sense of financial security	3
	2.5	Self-employment – atypical employment	–
	2.6	Capacity of kindergartens	–
Trust	2.7	General trust	3
	2.8	Personal contact network	3
	2.9	The confidence of the population in the legal system	3
Social activity	2.10	Nonprofit organisations	3
	2.11	Voluntary work	3
	2.12	Participation rates in parliamentary elections	3
	2.13	E-government availability	–

3 Environmental resources

Chapter	Number	Indicator	Type of evaluation
Air	3.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	3
	3.2	Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption	3
	3.3	Emissions of acidifying air pollutants	3
	3.4	Ozone precursors emissions	3
	3.5	Air pollution by particulate matters	3
Climate	3.6	Annual mean temperature	3
	3.7	Amount of precipitation	3
	3.8	Number of heat days and freezing days	3
	3.9	Areas exposed to drought	–
Water	3.10	Public water abstraction	3
	3.11	Water consumption of households from public water supply	3
	3.12	Municipal wastewater treatment	3
	3.13	Public utility gap	3
	3.14	Biochemical oxygen demand of rivers	3
Land	3.15	Biologically inactive areas	3
	3.16	Sales of fertilisers	3
	3.17	Sales of pesticides	3
	3.18	Nutrient balance	–
	3.19	Livestock density	–
	3.20	Floods and inland inundation	–
	3.21	Organic farming	3
	3.22	Areas subject to agri-environmental measures	3
Wildlife	3.23	Changes in the population of farmland birds	3
	3.24	Protected natural areas	–
	3.25	Indigenous tree species	3
	3.26	Logging and current increment	3
	3.27	Health conditions of forests	3
Waste and material flow	3.28	Generated waste	3
	3.29	Treated waste	3
	3.30	Packaging waste	3
	3.31	Resource productivity	3
Environment control	3.32	Environmental taxes	3
	3.33	Implicit tax on energy	3
	3.34	Environmental protection expenditures	3
Energy	3.35	Energy import dependency	3
	3.36	Energy intensity	3
	3.37	Renewable energy sources	1
	3.38	Energy consumption of households	3
	3.39	Energy use of transport	3
Transport	3.40	Volume of freight transport	3
	3.41	Volume of passenger transport	3

4 Economic resources

Chapter	Number	Indicator	Type of evaluation
General economic indicators	4.1	Gross domestic product (GDP)	3
	4.2	Gross national income (GNI)	3
	4.3	Gross fixed capital formation	3
	4.4	Gross savings rate	3
	4.5	Gross government debt as a proportion of GDP	2
	4.6	Final consumption expenditure of general government	–
	4.7	Labour productivity	3
	4.8	Active enterprises	3
	4.9	Expenditures on research and development	1
	4.10	Structure of consumption	–
	4.11	Consumer price index (inflation)	–
Employment	4.12	Economic activity	3
	4.13	Employment rate	1
	4.14	Unemployment rate	3
	4.15	Long-term unemployment rate	3
	4.16	Average age at the time of leaving the labour market	3
	4.17	Gender pay gap	3
	4.18	Employment rate of recent graduates	1
	4.19	Old-age dependency ratio	3
Economic relations	4.20	Balance of external trade in goods	–
	4.21	Foreign direct capital investment	–
	4.22	Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world	–
	4.23	Index of international price competitiveness	3

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