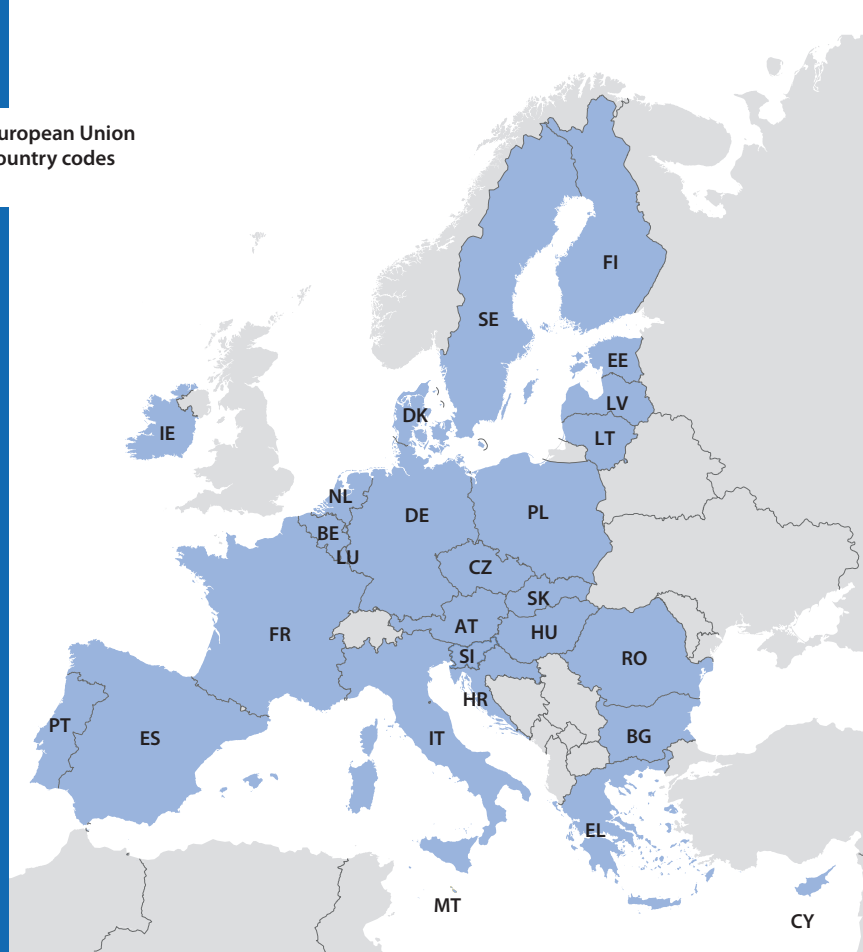


# Hungary in figures, 2023



Members States of the European Union (EU27\_2020) and their country codes used in the publication

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czechia
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia



# Hungary in figures, 2023

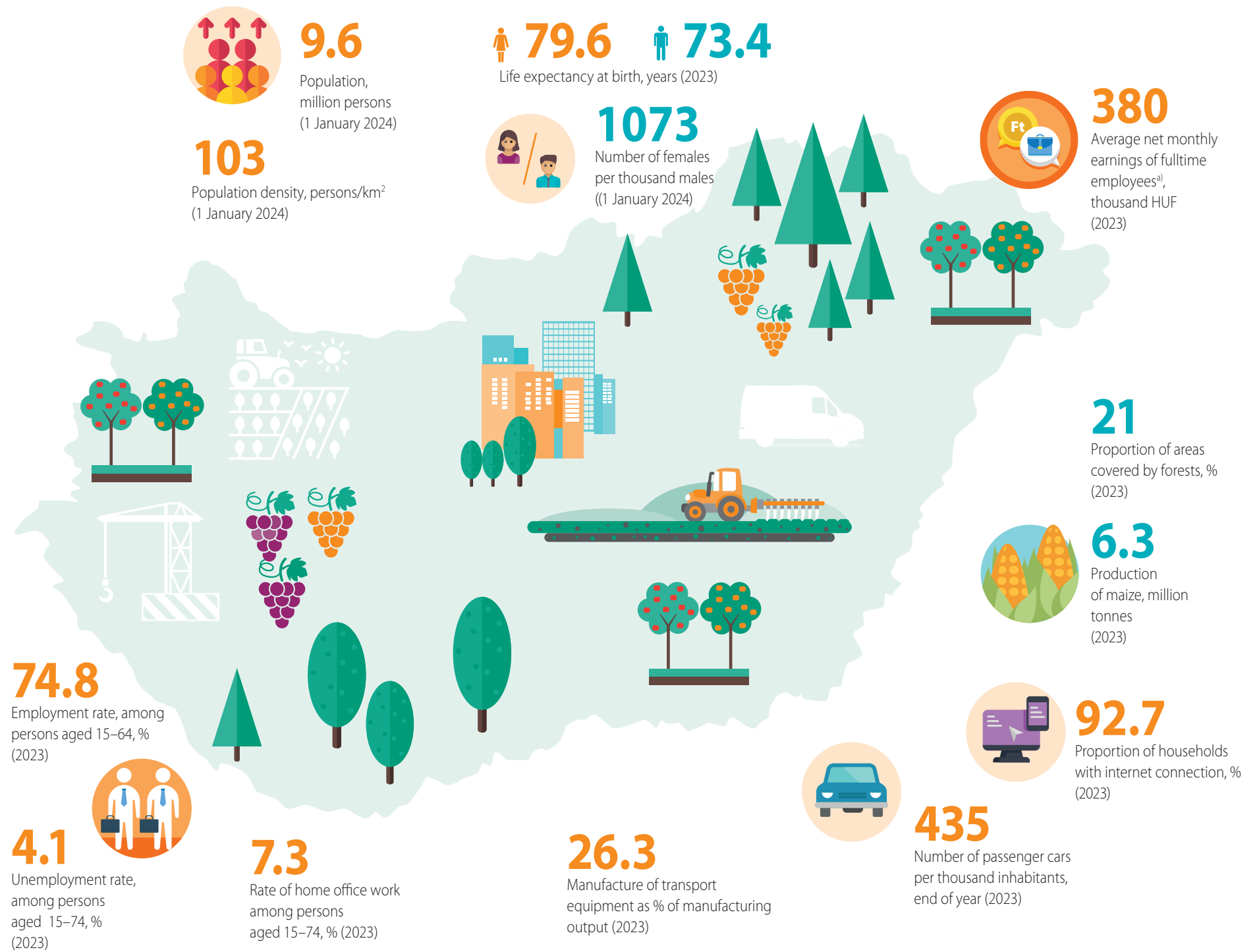
Counties in Hungary



BP	Budapest
BÁ	Bács-Kiskun
BA	Baranya
BÉ	Békés
BO	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
CS	Csongrád-Csanád
FE	Fejér
GY	Győr-Moson-Sopron
HA	Hajdú-Bihar
HE	Heves
JÁ	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
KO	Komárom-Esztergom
NÓ	Nógrád
PE	Pest
SO	Somogy
SZ	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
TO	Tolna
VA	Vas
VE	Veszprém
ZA	Zala

Economy | Society | Digitalisation | Environment

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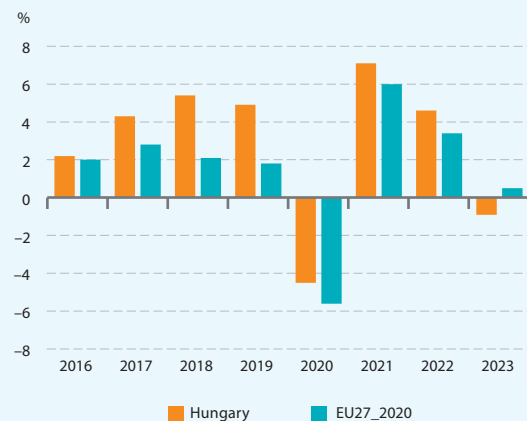


<sup>a)</sup> Calculated for the whole range of employers..

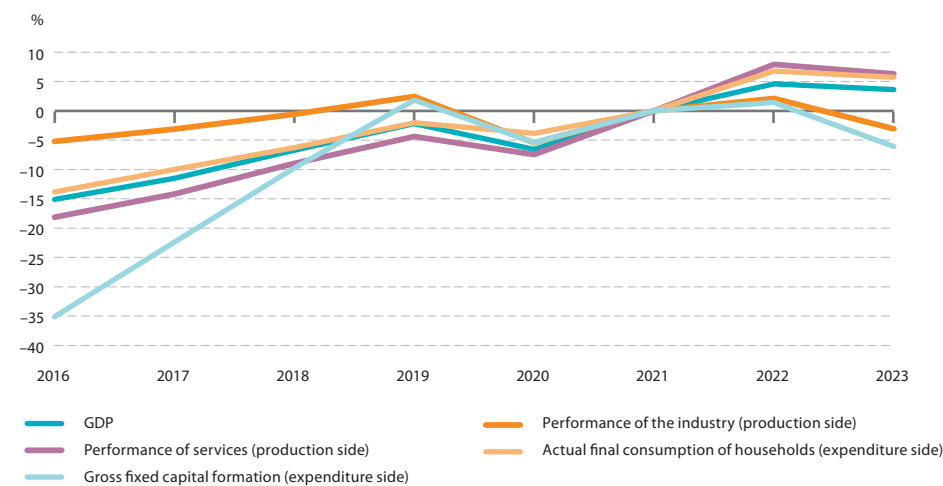
## Economic performance

After significant economic growth in 2021 and 2022, which exceeded the EU average, the performance of the Hungarian economy decreased by 0.9% in 2023, while the EU economy grew by 0.5% compared to the previous year. On the production side, both industry and services contributed to the contraction of the economy. On the consumption side, the improvement in foreign trade positions was unable to offset the more restrained consumption of a cautious population due to their inflationary experience and the decline in gross fixed capital formation.

Volume change of the GDP compared to the previous year



Volume change of the GDP and its main items compared to 2021

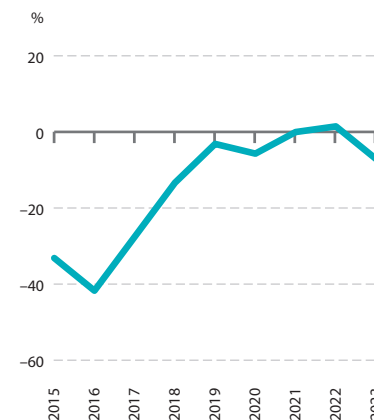


< Volume change of the GDP compared to the previous year, 2023, %

## Investments

The volume of investments, which broke records in 2021 and then again in 2022, fell by 8.5% in 2023 compared to the previous year. The resources of enterprises implementing 54% of developments decreased by 6.4%, while those of budgetary institutions increased by 13%. In terms of sectors, investment performance in the manufacturing industry, which accounts for one-third of the value of investments, rose by 4.5%, while real estate transactions, which account for one-fifth, fell by 18%, and transport and storage, which account for more than one-tenth, fell by 11%. In terms of material and technical composition, the volume of construction investments fell by 15%, while investments in machinery and equipment rose by 1.6%.

Volume change of the national economy's investments compared to 2021



Distribution and volume change of investments by sections, 2023

Section	Distribution (%)	Volume-change (compared to the previous year) (%)
Manufacturing	32.3	4.5
Real estate activities	20.1	-17.6
Transport and storage	11.0	-11.1
Trade	5.1	-14.0
Public administration	4.5	4.5
Agriculture	4.1	-16.8
Energy industry	3.6	-6.2
Education	2.6	0.9
Water- and waste management	2.5	33.0
Administrative services	2.3	-8.3
Arts and recreation	2.3	-25.5
Construction	2.0	-25.2
Information and communication	2.0	-15.2
Health care services	1.8	-10.6
Scientific and engineering activity	1.3	-37.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	-31.8
Other services	0.8	-31.2
Financial services	0.6	9.4
Mining	0.2	-49.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-8.5</b>

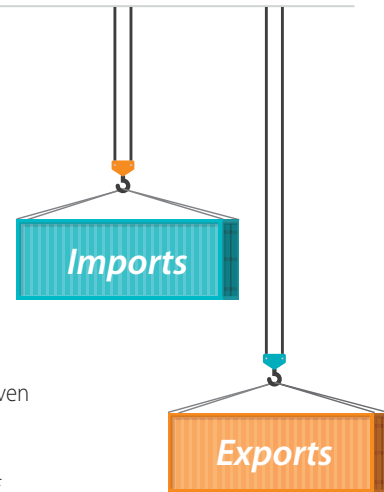
Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP, 2023 >

EE	27.9
CZ	27.3
RO	26.9
<b>HU</b>	<b>26.3</b>
SE	25.0
AT	24.7
BE	24.6
LV	24.1
LT	23.3
FI, IE	23.2
FR	23.1
DK	22.6
CY	22.1
SK	22.0
<b>EU27_2020</b>	<b>21.8</b>
DE	21.5
SI	21.3
IT	21.2
NL	20.1
HR, PT	19.4
ES	19.3
MT	18.6
LU	18.1
PL	17.8
BG	17.3
EL	13.9

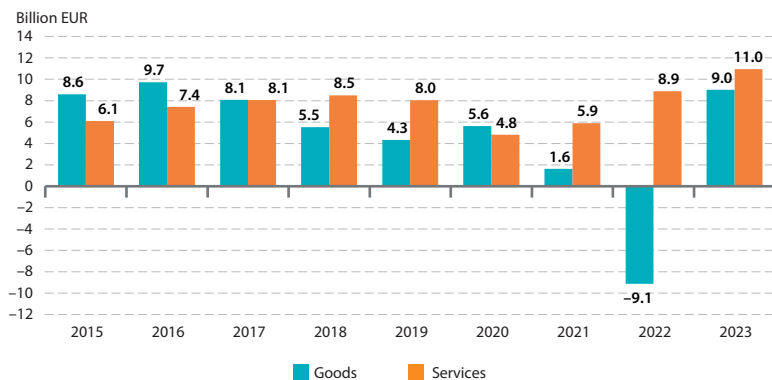
- 86.2 LU
- 79.9 EE
- 78.4 SK
- 77.3 CZ
- 74.2 HU
- 73.2 LV
- 73.0 RO
- 72.7 HR, PT
- 72.5 AT
- 71.1 PL
- 66.0 LT
- 64.7 BE
- 63.5 FI
- 61.7 BG
- 61.6 EU27\_2020
- 61.0 SE
- 60.6 DK
- 60.4 FR
- 59.9 MT
- 59.8 DE
- 59.2 ES
- 56.3 NL
- 54.2 IT
- 53.8 SI
- 53.1 EL
- 47.6 CY
- 40.8 IE

## International trade

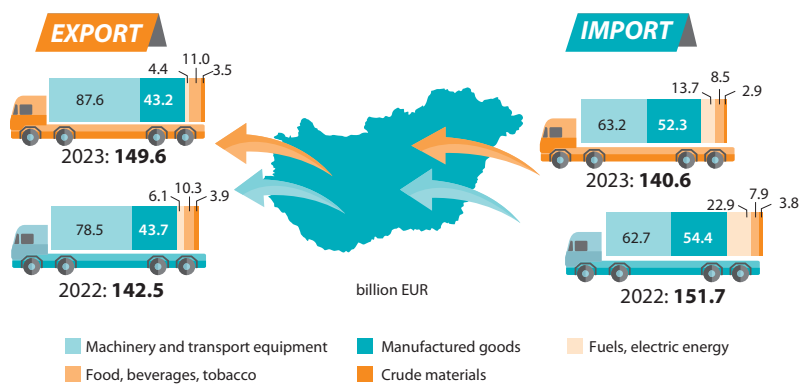
In 2023, Hungary's foreign trade in goods closed the year with a significant surplus of 9.0 billion euros, following the record deficit of the previous year. As a result, an unprecedented balance sheet improvement of 18.2 billion euros occurred in one year, but even this surplus was only exceeded in 2016. This favourable change was contributed by the significantly improving terms of trade (primarily due to cheaper product imports as a result of the fall in the prices of energy sources and raw materials) and by the expanding exports and decreasing import volumes.



### Balance of international trade in goods and services

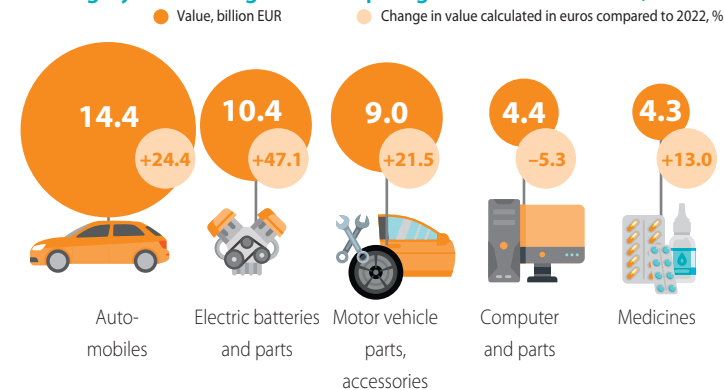


### Value of international trade in goods

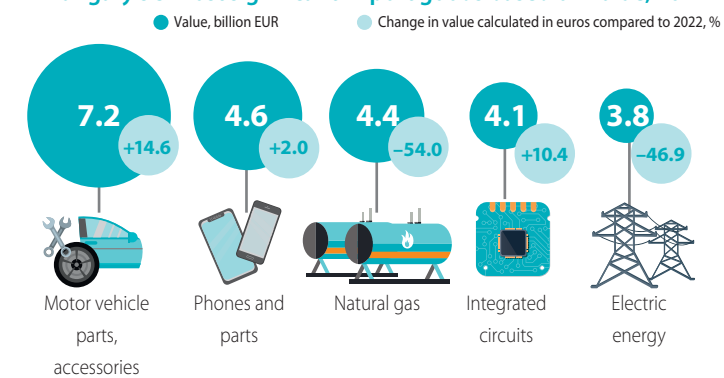


< Proportion of EU member states in the international trade of goods, 2023, %

### Hungary's 5 most significant export goods based on value, 2022



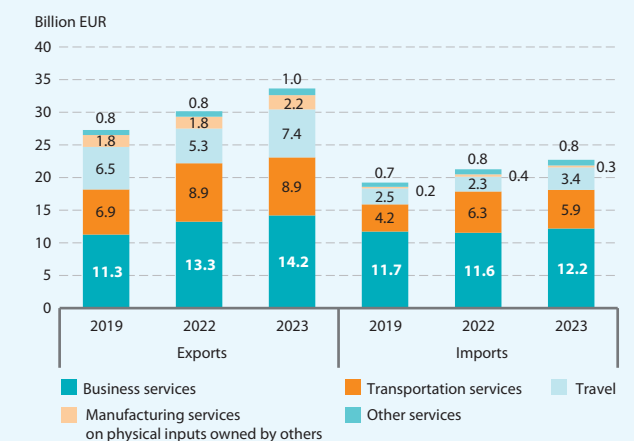
### Hungary's 5 most significant import goods based on value, 2022



Among the most important export products, similarly to previous years, the value of electric batteries in euros increased the most in 2023 (nearly one and a half times the high base of the previous year), but the export turnover of passenger cars and motor vehicle parts also increased at a rate well above the average, and the export turnover of medicines also increased by double digit rates. On the import side, of two important energy sources, natural gas slipped from the first place in the previous year to the third place, and electricity slipped from the second place to the fifth place on the list of the five products imported in the highest value, which was basically due to a significant decline in the world market price of these two products. At the same time, the turnover of other key import products expanded compared to a year earlier.

Our foreign trade in services, which was severely affected by the restrictions due to the coronavirus pandemic, exceeded the pre-pandemic 2019 level again in 2022, and the growth continued at a slower pace in 2023. Exports and imports, as well as the surplus set a record again. Among the service groups, the largest surplus and balance improvement occurred in travel in 2023.

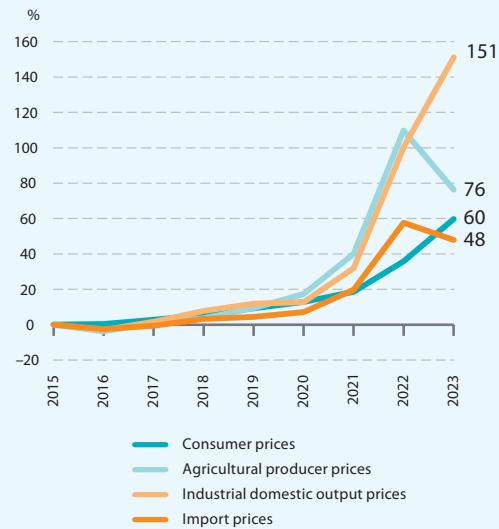
### Value of international trade in services



# Prices

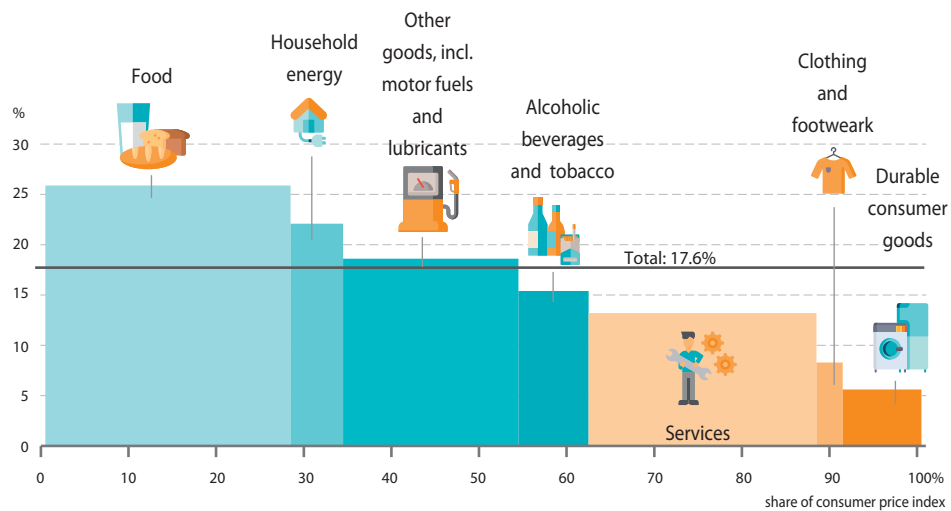


## Change in prices compared to 2015



Consumer prices were up by 17.6% in total in 2023, at a higher rate than in the previous year, however, following a peak in January, the rate of increase in prices gradually decelerated over the year. Several factors contributed to the decrease in inflation during the year: primarily a reversion in the world market price of energy carriers and raw materials, as well as goods imports becoming cheaper due to the strengthening of the forint. With an ease in the cost pressure, producer prices lessened, and the reduced demand restricted further possibilities to raise prices.

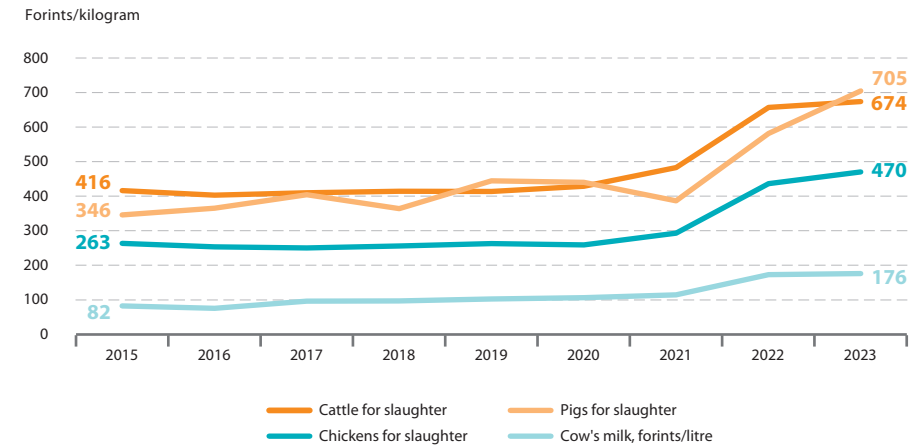
## Change in consumer prices compared to previous year, by aggregate group of expenditure, 2023



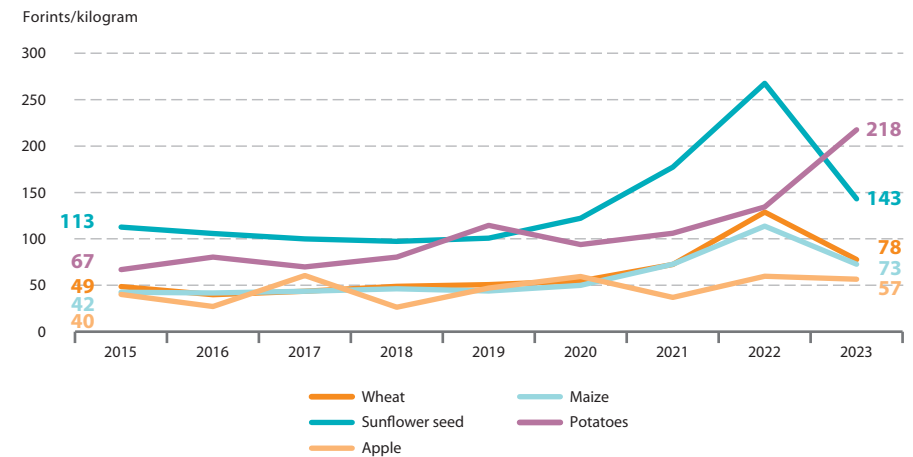
< Change in harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) compared to previous year, 2023, %

As an effect of higher yields after the severely dry 2022, the procurement price of cereals fell in 2023, which was not compensated by the increase in the price of animals and animal products, therefore, agricultural producer prices were down by 16%. Input prices diminished at a lower rate than this, by 1.0%, since despite fertilisers becoming essentially cheaper and animal feeding stuff prices being lower as well than in the previous year energy, plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products, as well as the maintenance and repairs of buildings and machinery became significantly more expensive.

## Procurement price of some live animals and animal products



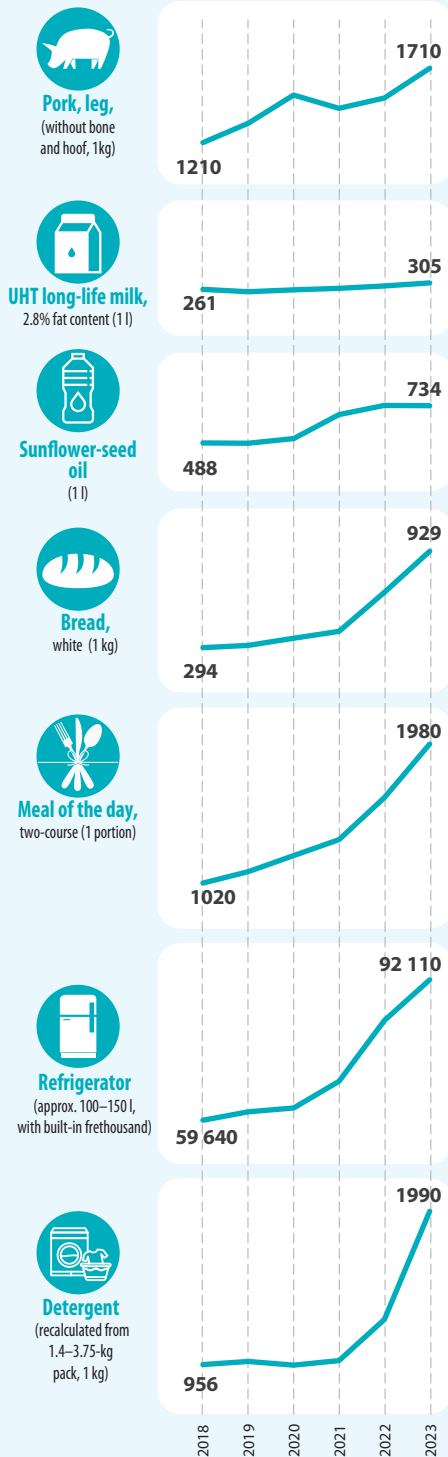
## Procurement price of some crop and horticultural products



## Agricultural terms of trade, 2023

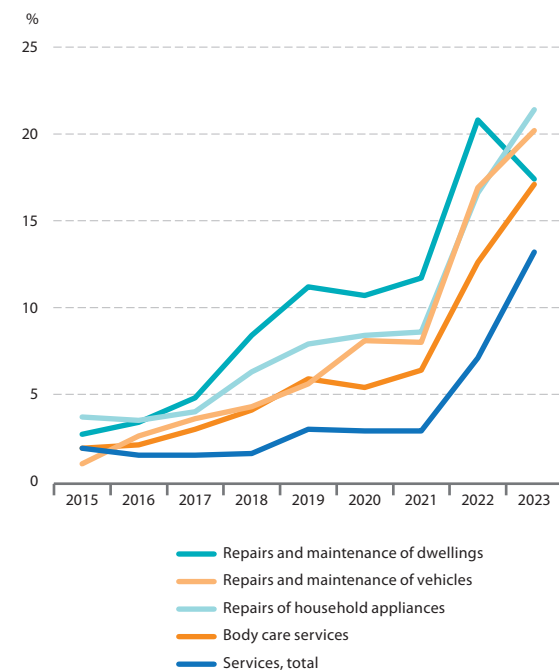


Annual average consumer price of certain products, forints

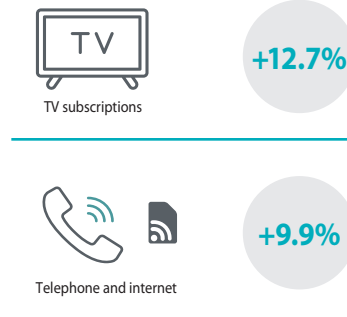


Along with a continuous decrease in inflation, the rate of increase in prices for services intensified in the first seven months of 2023 and eased only following that, the pace of price rise being 13.2% on an annual average. A higher price rise than this occurred in the case of services with higher demand for live labour, which resulted primarily from the lack of qualified labour force as well as from the increased wage claim generated by the general inflationary environment.

Change in price of certain labour-intensive services compared to previous year



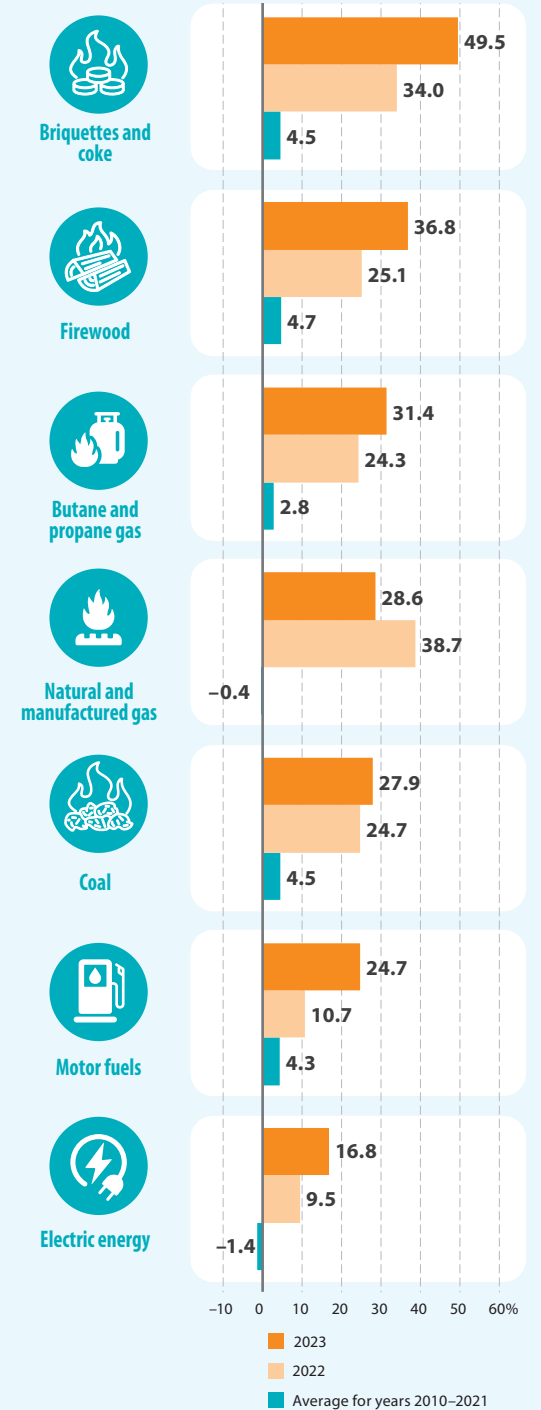
Change in price of communications services compared to previous year, 2023



Due to the mild weather and the more economical energy consumption, the quantity in the higher price bracket as a proportion of total household use decreased in 2023, so the average price of household energy showed a downward trend over the year.



Annual change in consumer price of certain types of household energy and motor fuels, %

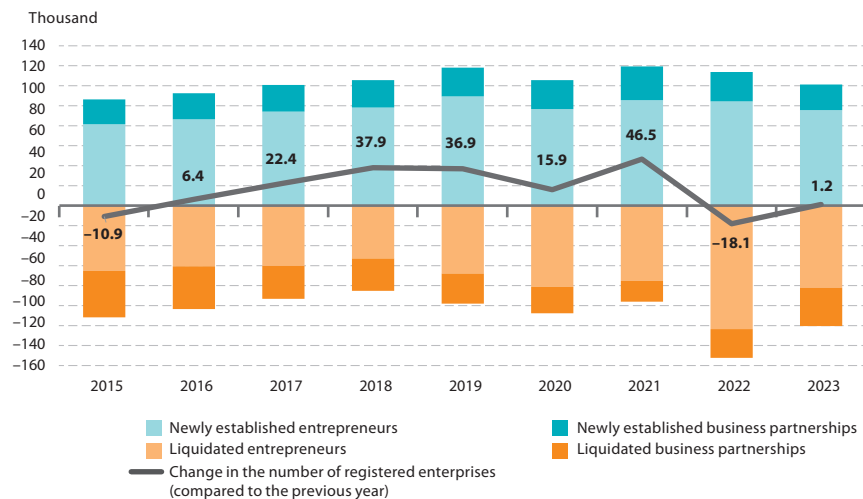


## Business environment

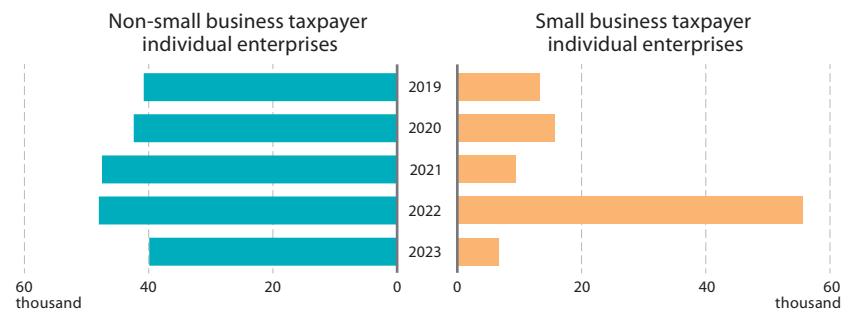


In 2023, the number of registered enterprises (1.8 million) remained essentially unchanged compared to the previous year. In absolute terms, the largest expansion occurred in the fields of other services, transportation and warehousing, construction, and administrative services. The appetite for starting new businesses moderated, while the number of closures decreased significantly. The latter fell by 41 thousand (by a third) among entrepreneurs after the impact of the 2022 change in KATA taxation had run out by 2023, while 9.3 thousand more business partnerships ceased to exist.

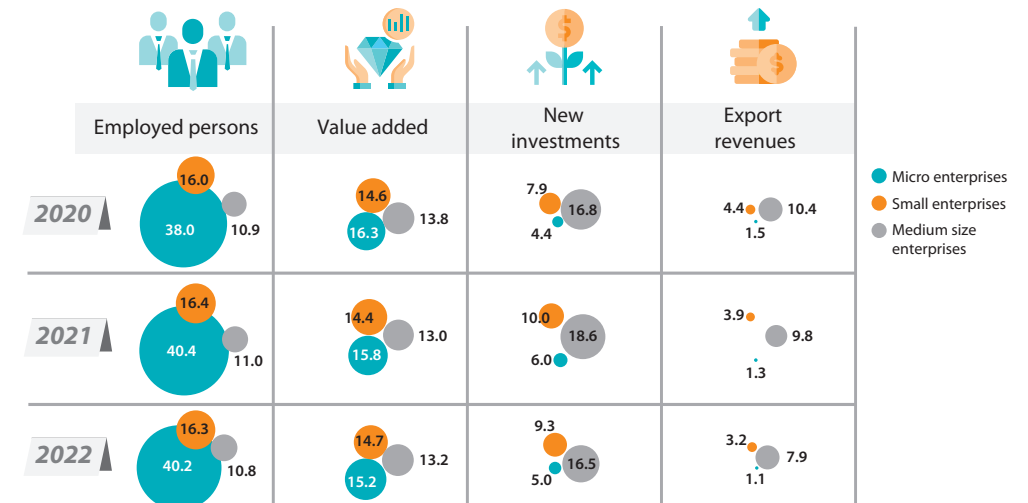
### Change in the number of enterprises by business entity form due to new company establishments and liquidations



### Number of ceased individual enterprises by taxation types



### Share of SMEs\* in employment and business performance, %



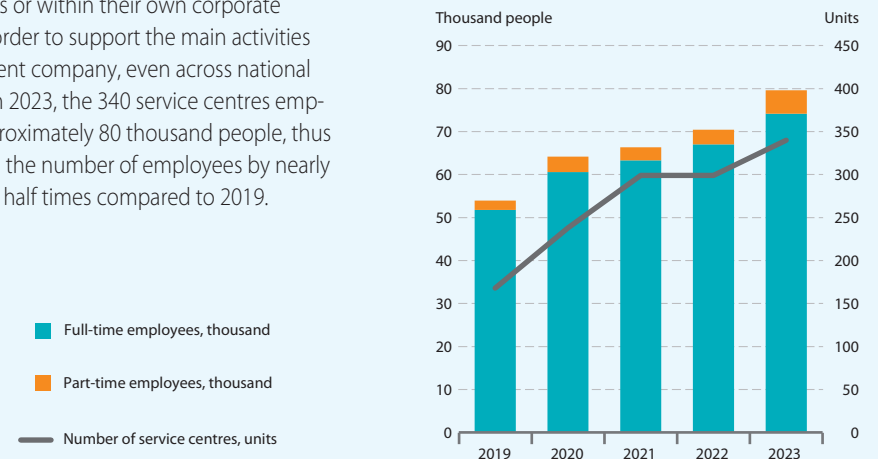
\* From 2021, according to the EBS Regulation.

In 2022, the number of active enterprises<sup>1)</sup> reached 977 thousand, of which 970 thousand belonged to the SME sector. The number of people employed by enterprises approached 3.4 million, which was 3.2% higher than a year earlier. The number of employees increased in all categories by company size; however, the rate of growth was the highest among large enterprises (non-SMEs). SMEs employed 67% of the workforce. In 2022, both SMEs and non-SMEs significantly increased their developmental resources, while the proportion of SMEs in investments decreased by 3.8 percentage points (to 31%).

<sup>1)</sup> Had sales revenue or employees in the reference year; from 2021, the data published include the financial services (K) sector of the economy, but exclude agriculture (A), public administration (O), and interest representation (S94).

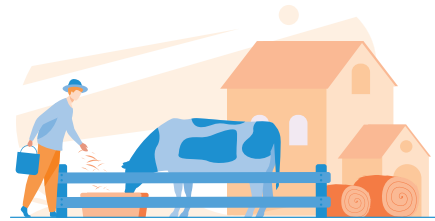
Service centres carry out their activity (providing business services) either via external companies or within their own corporate group in order to support the main activities of the parent company, even across national borders. In 2023, the 340 service centres employed approximately 80 thousand people, thus increasing the number of employees by nearly one and a half times compared to 2019.

### Number of service centres and their employee numbers

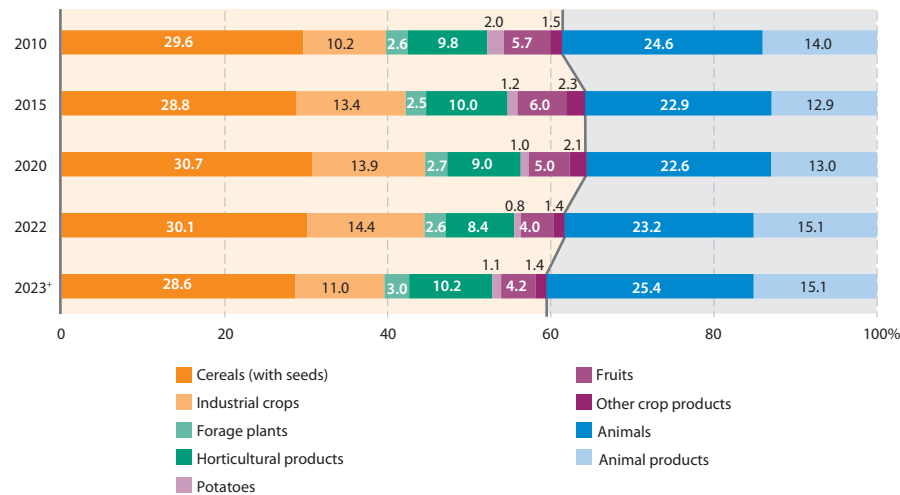


1944 LT  
1604 BG  
1572 HU  
1447 LV  
1260 RO  
1177 DK  
959 PL  
934 FR  
876 EE  
825 HR  
789 SK  
736 CZ  
573 AT  
538 FI  
507 DE  
402 SE  
360 IE  
314 SI  
258 ES  
237 BE  
222 EL, LU  
97 PT  
84 NL  
50 CY  
0 MT

# Agriculture

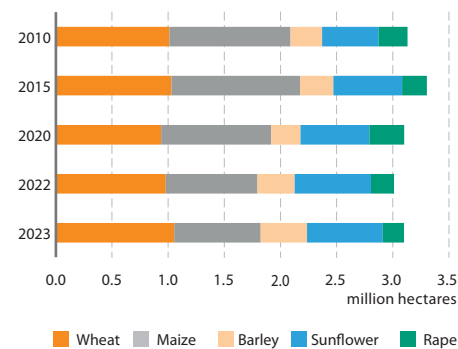


## Structure of production of agricultural products



\* Preliminary data.

## Harvested area of major cereals and oil crops



The weight of crop products in the structure of production of agriculture – as opposed to trends in the last decades – lessened in both 2022 and 2023, while the share of live animals and animal products went up.

The harvested area of barley and wheat grew, that of maize and rape decreased and the area of sunflower was practically unchanged in 2023 compared to the previous year.

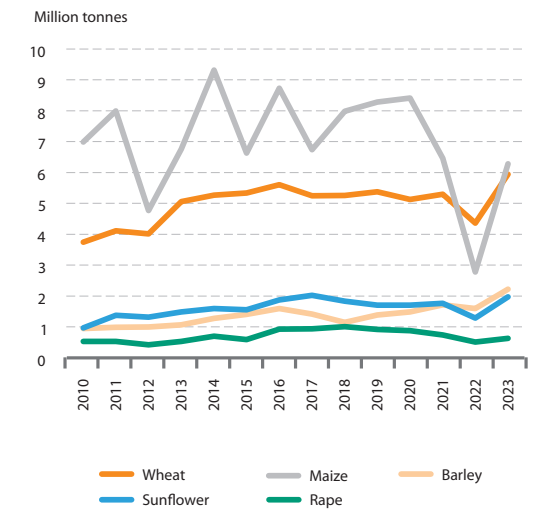
< Per capita production of cereals\*, 2023, kilograms

\* No data were available for EU27\_2020 and Italy.

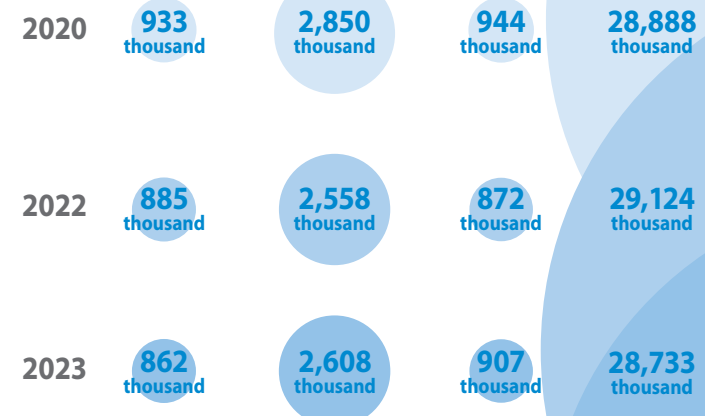
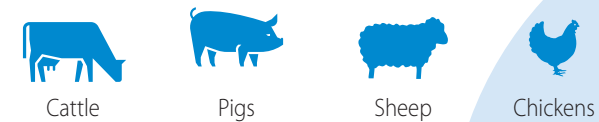
Both the production and the average yield of major arable crops rose in 2023 as a combined result of the low base in the previous year and the favourable weather conditions. The yield of barley (2.2 million tonnes) broke all-time records, and the harvested quantity of wheat (5.9 million tonnes) was the second largest in the period after the turn of the millennium.

Out of major livestock species, larger populations of sheep and pigs and smaller populations of cattle and chickens were kept on 1 December 2023 than a year earlier.

## Production of major arable crops

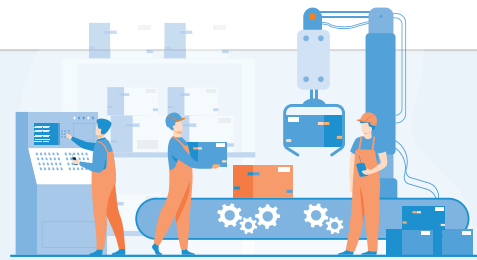


## Livestock, 1 December



- 9.2 DK
- 7.2 MT
- 4.5 SK
- 2.3 EL
- 1.4 CY
- 0.7 FR
- 0.3 SE
- 0.1 HR
- 0.3 AT
- 0.8 CZ
- 1.1 NL, PL
- 1.4 ES
- 1.8 EU27\_2020
- 1.9 DE
- 2.0 IT
- 2.1 FI
- 2.5 RO
- 3.1 PT
- 4.8 HU
- 4.9 SI
- 5.2 LV
- 5.7 LU
- 6.4 LT
- 7.3 BE
- 7.7 IE
- 8.4 BG
- 12.1 EE

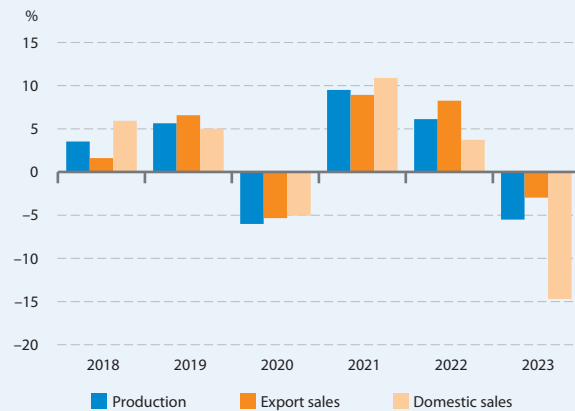
# Industry



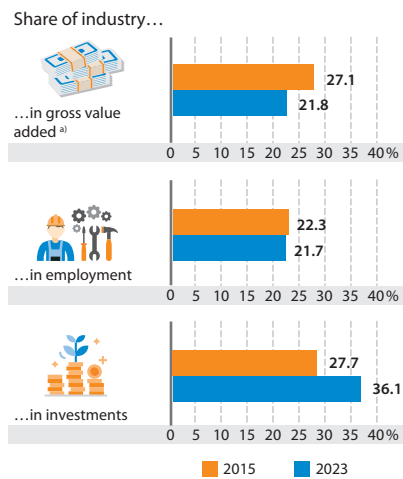
In Hungary, the economic weight of industry is relatively large, and despite the downward trend over the last ten years, its share of gross value added exceeded the EU average in 2023.

Following the expansion experienced during the two years after the coronavirus pandemic, the volume of industrial production in 2023 was 5.5% lower than a year earlier. Exports, which account for six-tenths of sales, declined to a lesser extent, but domestic sales fell significantly.

Volume changes in industrial production and sales compared to the previous year

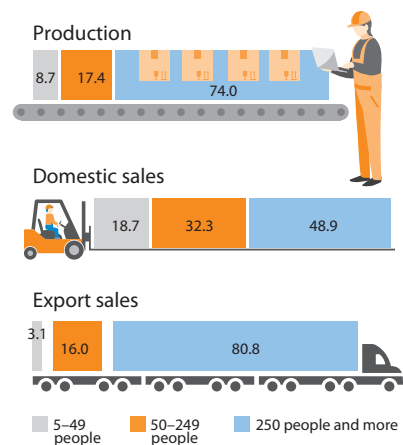


## The weight of industry in the national economy

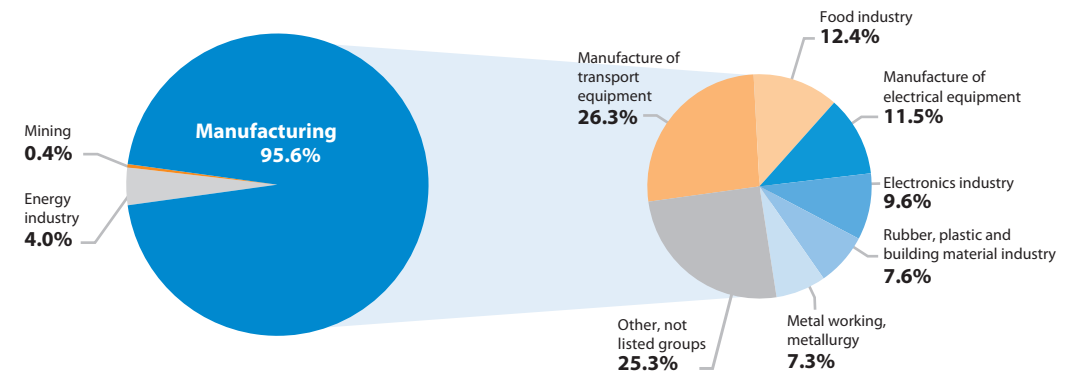


<sup>a)</sup> Including water- and waste management.

## Distribution of industrial production and sales by company size, 2023, %



Distribution of the industrial production value by division groups\*, 2023



\* Data of industrial enterprises with at least 5 employees.

## Production and sales structure in the subsections of manufacturing representing the largest weight\*, 2023 %

Subsection	Volume change of production		Proportion of export in sales
	compared to 2021	compared to 2022	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Of which:			
manufacture of transport equipment	23.7	8.6	90.6
food industry	-5.5	-12.1	43.1
manufacture of electrical equipment	55.5	11.6	93.3
electronics industry	-1.6	-9.3	94.6
rubber, plastic and building material industry	-20.0	-18.0	63.2
metal working, metallurgy	-15.6	-11.5	49.1

\* Data of industrial enterprises with at least 5 employees.

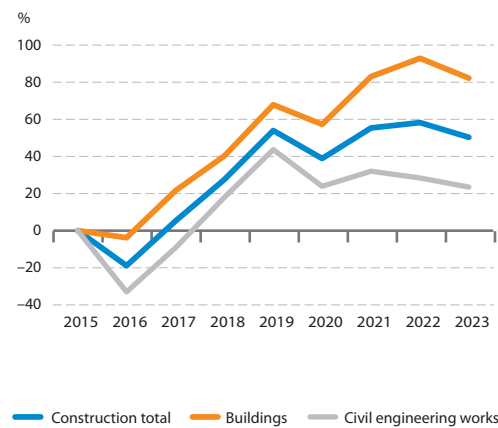
Within the manufacturing industry, only three subsections grew in terms of production volume. As in the previous four years, the largest increase was in the manufacture of electrical equipment, due to the commissioning of significant production capacities related to battery manufacturing. The most important sector, that is, manufacture of transport equipment, continued to expand, exceeding all previous levels of performance. The growth of the food industry since 2014 came to a halt, largely due to a decline in demand caused by high food inflation. In several areas of the chemical industry, output decreased by more than 10%; these sectors had significantly been affected by the rise in natural gas and crude oil prices due to the Russian-Ukrainian war.

\* Calendar adjusted data.

# Construction



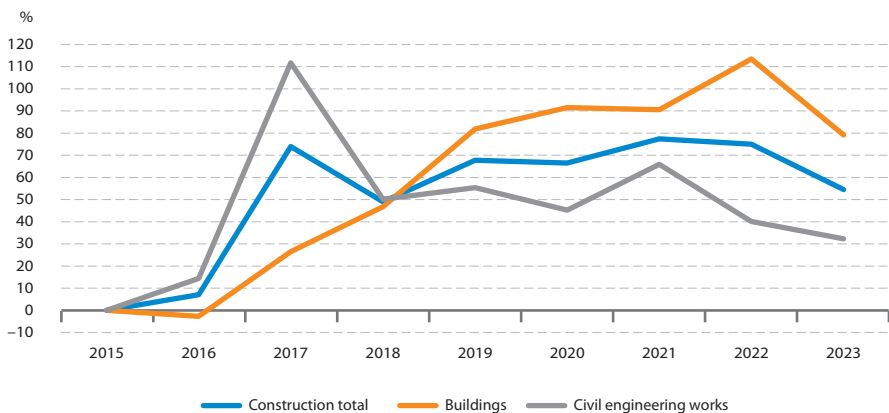
Volume change of construction output by main groups of construction compared to 2015\*



\* Working day adjusted data.

Following the expansion in the previous two years, the volume of construction production fell by 5.3% in 2023 compared to the previous year, due to a 6.8% decline in building construction and a 2.4% decline in civil engineering works. The value of new contracts concluded by construction enterprises in 2023 was 6.5% lower than in 2022 at comparable prices. Contractors entered into new contracts for the construction of buildings in a 15% smaller volume and for the civil engineering works in a 5.4% larger volume.

Change in the volume of new contracts concluded by the construction industry during the year, by main construction group, compared to the monthly average for 2015



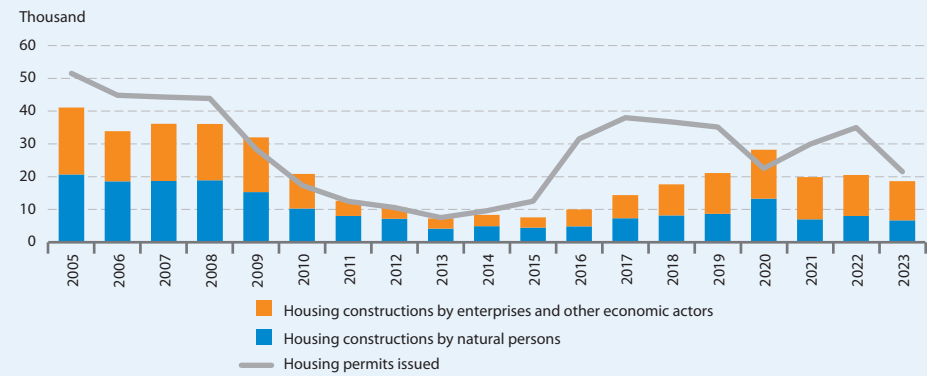
< Volume change of construction output compared to the previous year\*, 2023, %

\* Calendar adjusted data. Data for Ireland were not available.

# Real estate market

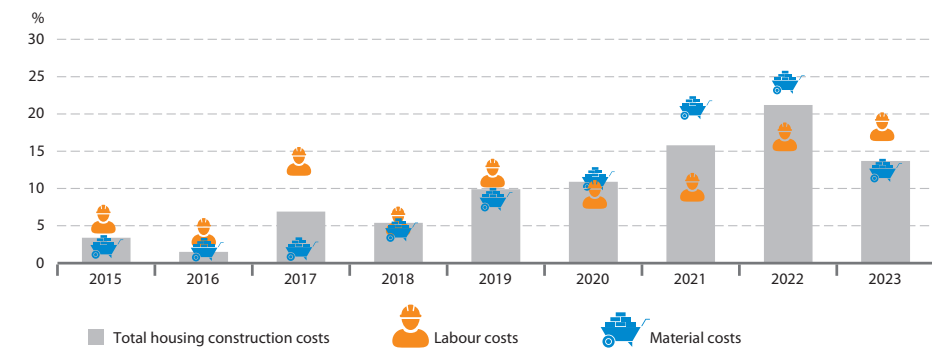


Number of dwellings built and construction permits issued



In 2023, 9.2% fewer dwellings were taken into use in the country than in the previous year, the last time the number of housing constructions was lower than this was in 2018. The significant increase in the cost of house building and the higher interest costs of home loans have significantly reduced the intention to build homes in Hungary: 39% fewer homes were planned to be built than a year earlier, the last time the construction activity was more subdued was in 2015.

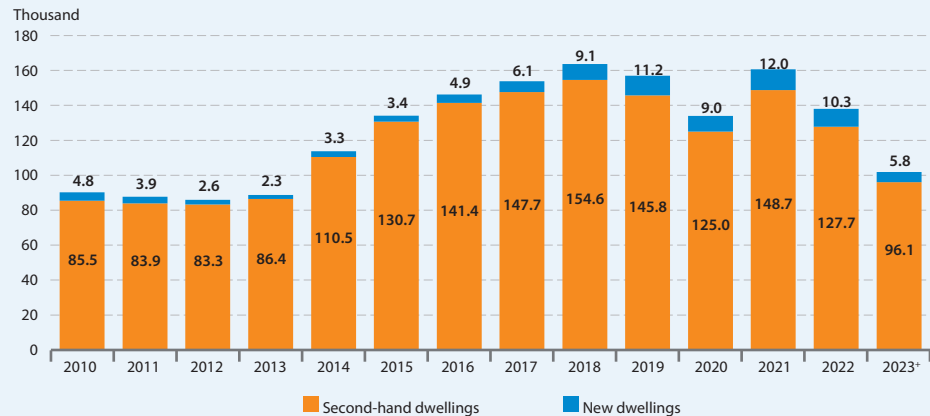
Change in housing construction costs compared to the previous year



Change in housing prices compared to the previous year\*, 2023 >

\* Based on the consolidated housing price index calculated according to Eurostat methodology. Data for Greece not available.

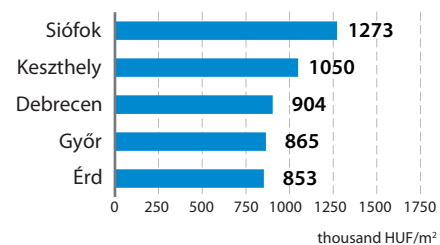
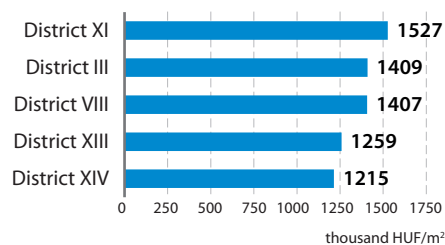
Number of dwellings sold



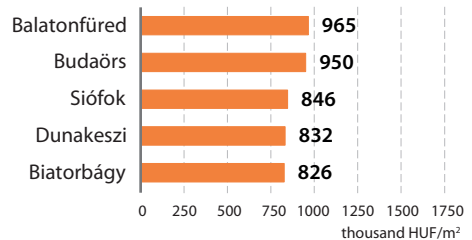
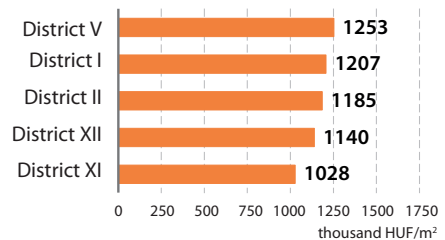
In 2023, around a quarter fewer dwellings were sold than a year earlier, and the share of new dwellings among them was much lower. As in the previous year, the average price per square metre in Budapest was not the highest among the municipalities with more than 50 apartments for sale, neither in the new nor in the second-hand housing market (1266 thousand HUF and 885 thousand HUF respectively). Siófok was ahead of the capital in the former market segment, and Balatonfüred and Budaörs in the latter.

Top five most expensive Budapest districts and rural municipalities with more than 50 dwellings sold, 2023\*

New housing market

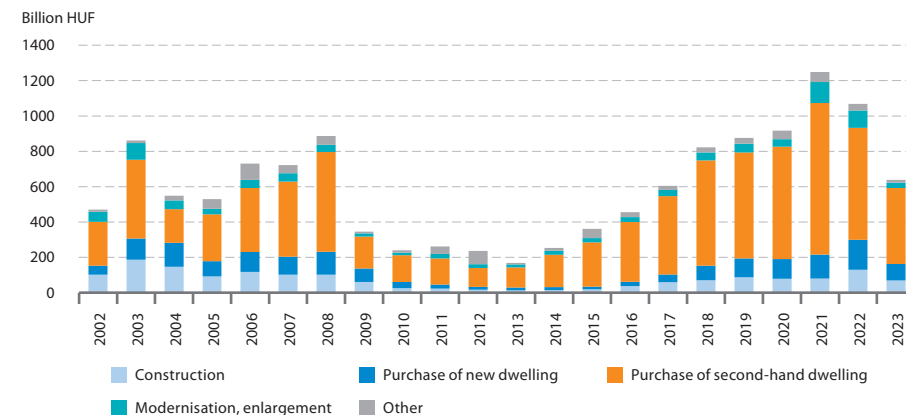


Second-hand housing market



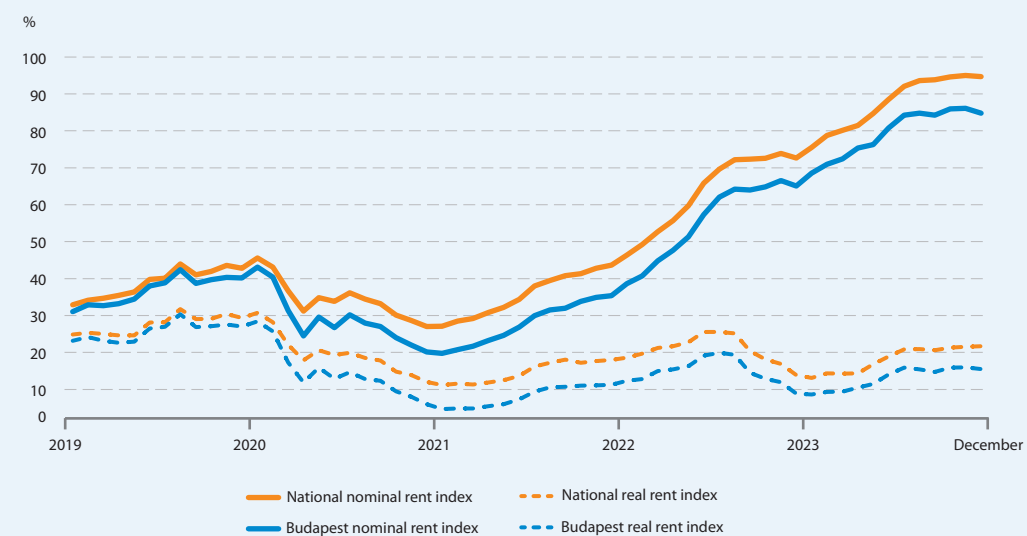
\* Preliminary data.

Amount of housing loans disbursed by purpose



The number and amount of loans disbursed also continued to decline, with loans for the purchase of second-hand housing still dominating. In December 2023, rents both nationally and in the capital city were well above the peak before the outbreak of the coronavirus in nominal terms, but in real terms (due to the significant increase in consumer prices in recent years) they were 8–11% below.

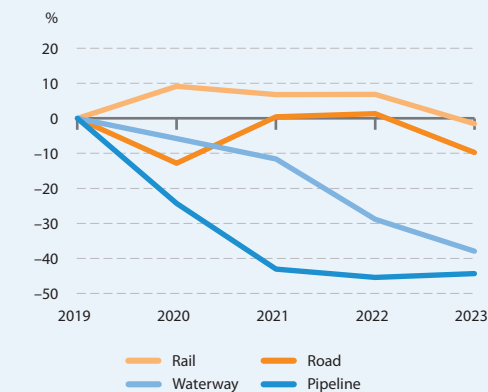
Change in real and nominal rents compared to 2015 based on the HCSO-ingatlan.com rent index



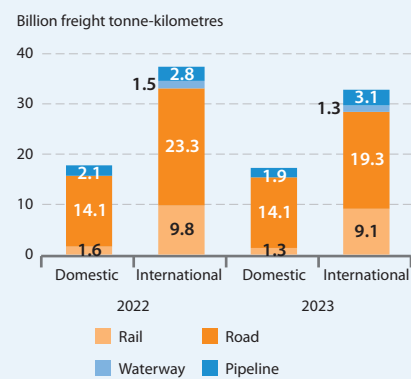
8.5 EL  
7.8 PT  
6.6 CY  
1.7 MT  
-0.1 IE  
-0.3 ES  
-1.1 HR  
-3.3 IT  
-3.4 RO  
-4.5 PL  
-4.7 LU  
-8.1 FR  
-10.1 NL  
-10.2 BG  
-10.8 EU27\_2020  
-11.3 DK  
-12.8 BE  
-13.3 HU  
-15.8 AT  
-16.3 LT  
-16.7 SK  
-20.7 DE  
-21.4 CZ  
-23.6 EE  
-24.4 SE  
-26.6 FI  
-30.1 LV  
-31.4 SI

## Transport

Change in freight transport performance compared to 2019

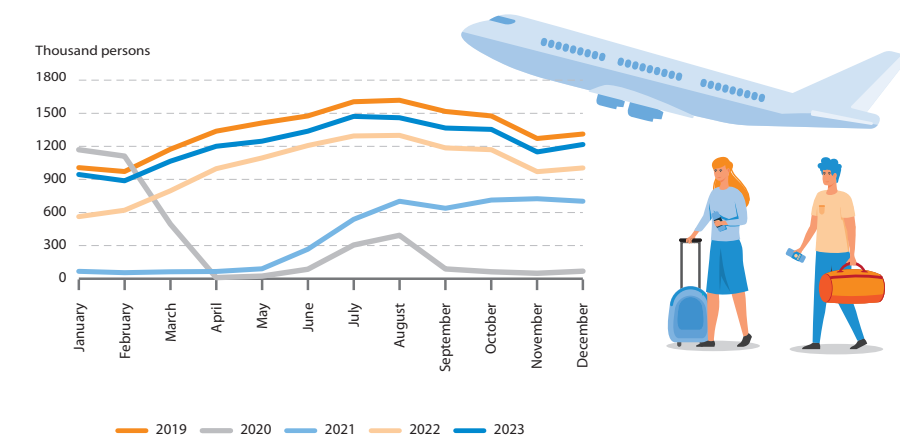


Freight transport performance by main modes and relations



In 2023, the performance of all modes of freight transport, except pipelines, decreased compared to the previous year, with all four modes now below their pre-coronavirus levels in 2019. The overall performance of the sector was 9.2% lower than in 2022, with the biggest factor being the decline in international road freight transport. Despite dynamic growth over the last two years, passenger air transport is still below the record high of four years ago.

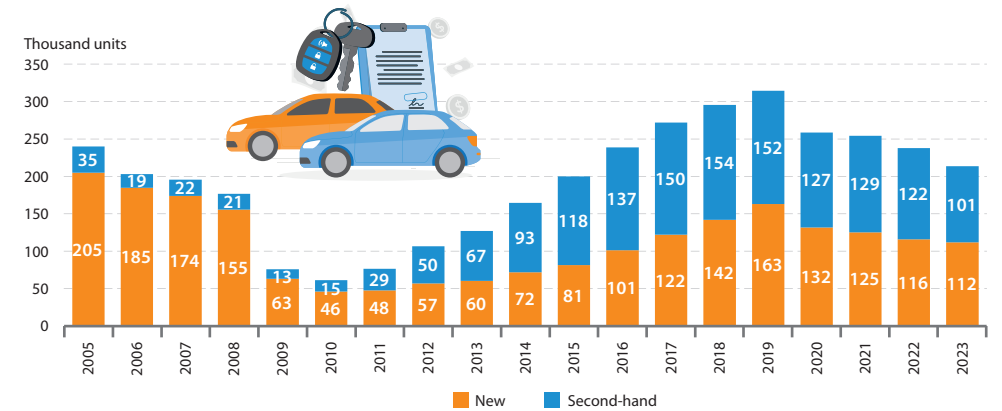
Passenger traffic at Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport



< Change in the number of commercial flights compared to four years ago, 2023, %

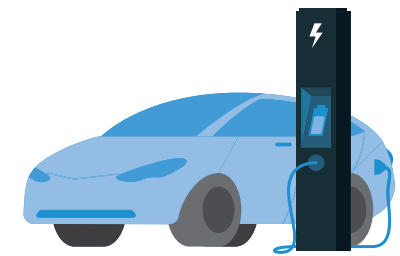
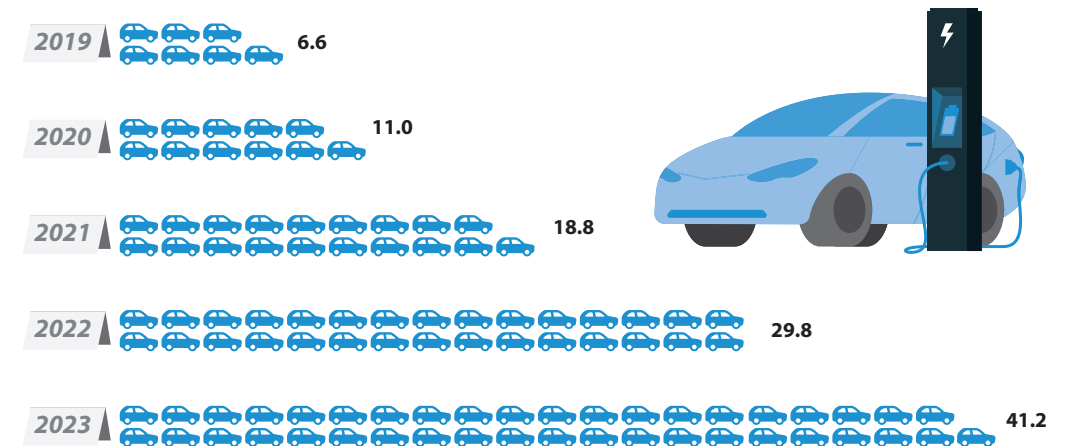
Source: Eurocontrol.

Number of passenger cars registered in Hungary for the first time



The number of passenger cars registered for the first time in the country continued to decrease in 2023. Fewer new and used cars were registered, with the number of new car registrations being at its lowest since 2016, and the number of used car registrations since 2014. The stock of electric cars, on the other hand, continued to grow at a dynamic pace: at the end of 2023, it was already 38% larger than in the previous year.

Number of electric cars at the end of the year, thousand units

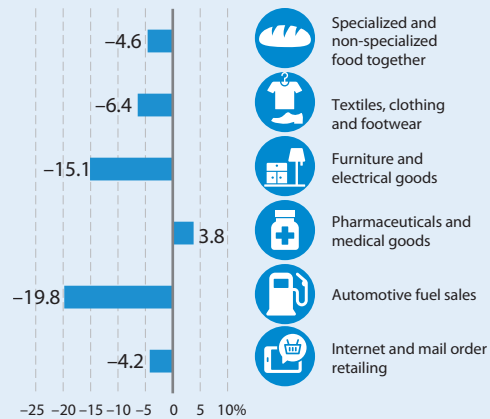


7.3 LU  
6.3 CY  
3.0 HR  
2.6 ES  
2.2 MT  
1.8 BG  
1.7 IE, RO  
1.0 PT  
-1.2 DK, PL  
-1.3 LT  
-1.5 LV, NL  
-1.9 FR  
-2.0 EU27\_2020  
-2.5 IT  
-3.1 DE  
-3.3 AT, EL  
-3.7 FI  
-4.2 CZ  
-5.1 SE  
-5.4 SK  
-5.9 SI  
-6.7 BE  
-7.8 HU  
-8.0 EE

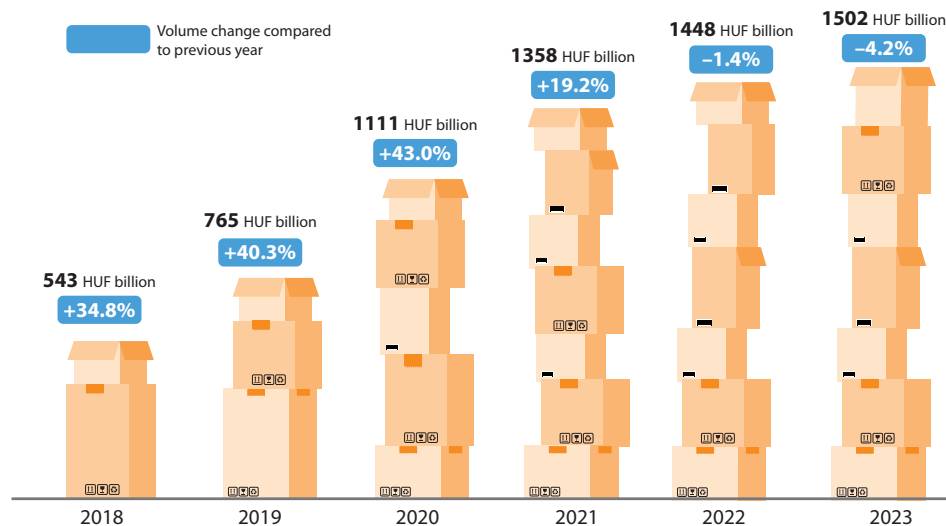
## Retail trade

In 2023, the total value of domestic retail sales was HUF 18.4 thousand billion, down 7.8% on a year earlier, adjusted for calendar effects. The volume of sales decreased in all segments except stores selling pharmaceuticals, medicinal products and perfumes. Mail order and internet retailing accounted for 8.2% of total retail sales.

Volume change in turnover of some major retail shop types compared to the previous year, 2023



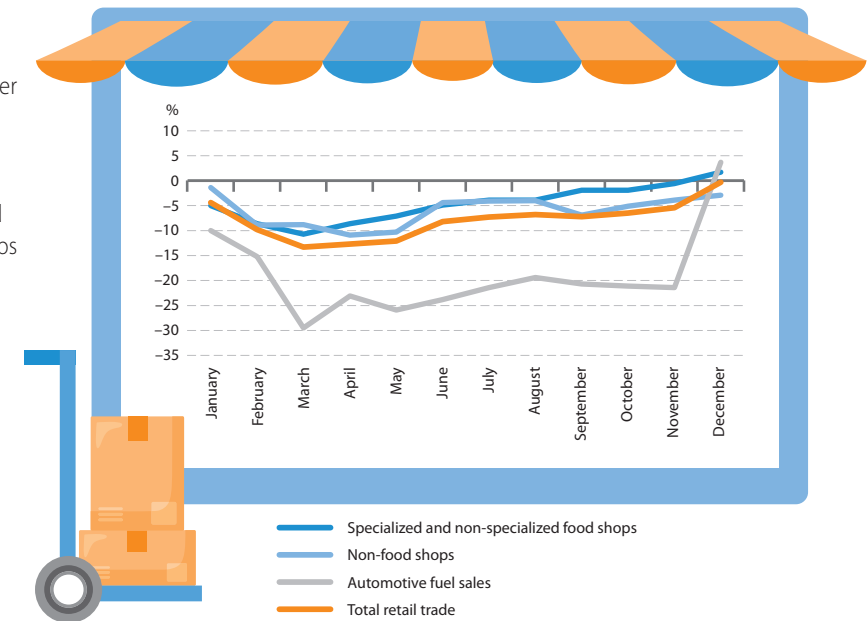
Value (billion HUF) and volume change of internet and mail order retail trade compared to the previous year, %



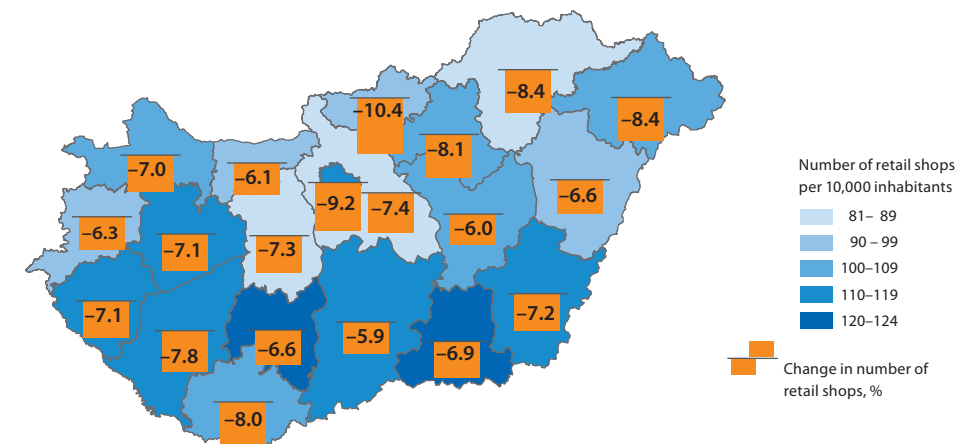
< Volume change in turnover of retail shops compared to previous year, 2023, %

Due to significant price rises and falling real wages, retail sales were below a year earlier in all months of 2023, but as inflation eased, the rate of volume decline became smaller from the beginning of the second quarter, except in September, and in December, sales in specialized and non-specialized food shops and automotive fuel sales increased slightly. The fall in fuel sales was driven by the abolition of the official price cap in December 2022 and the resulting fall in demand.

Volume change in turnover of retail shops compared to the same month of the previous year, 2023



Number of retail shops per 10,000 inhabitants by county and change in the number of shops compared to one year earlier, 31 December 2023



The number of retail outlets continued to fall, to less than 100 thousand at the end of the year, while the average floor area of shops increased to 152 m<sup>2</sup>.

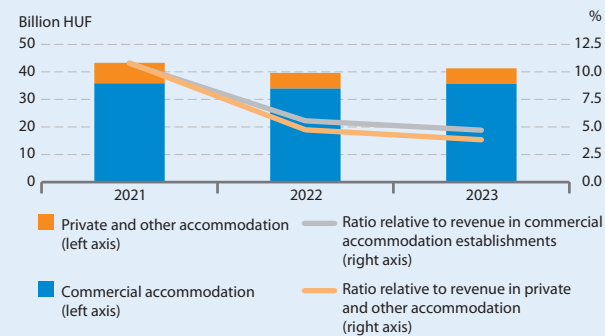
46.8 MT

## Tourism, food services

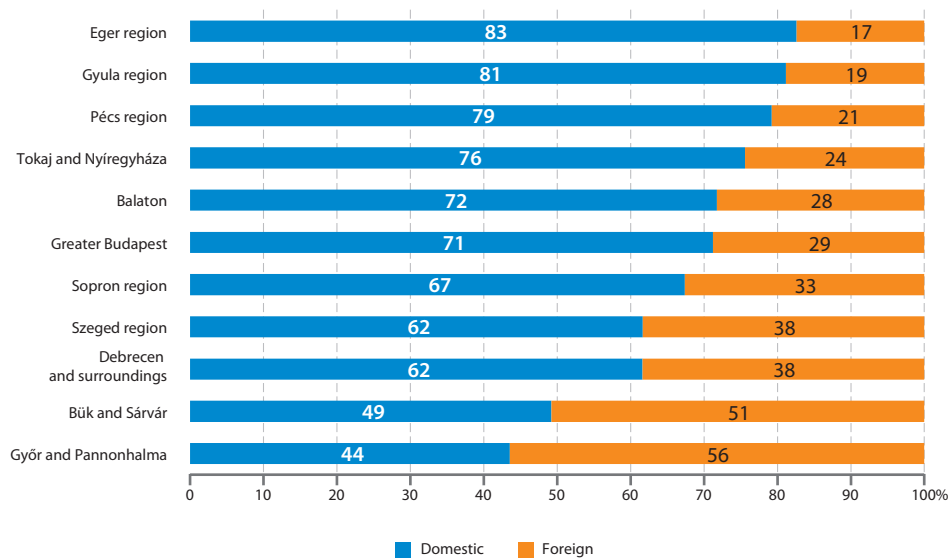


In 2023, tourism continued to recover and expand after the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic. The number of nights spent in tourist accommodation (41.8 million) increased by 4.7% compared to 2022, driven by buoyant foreign demand. The number of nights spent by domestic guests (21.6 million) fell by 4.3%, while the number of nights spent by foreign guests (20.2 million) rose by 16%. The 11 tourism areas in Hungary accounted for 53% of all overnight stays.

Value and share of SZÉP cards redeemed in tourist accommodation as a percentage of total turnover by type of accommodation



Share of domestic and foreign tourism nights in tourist accommodation in the tourism areas, 2023



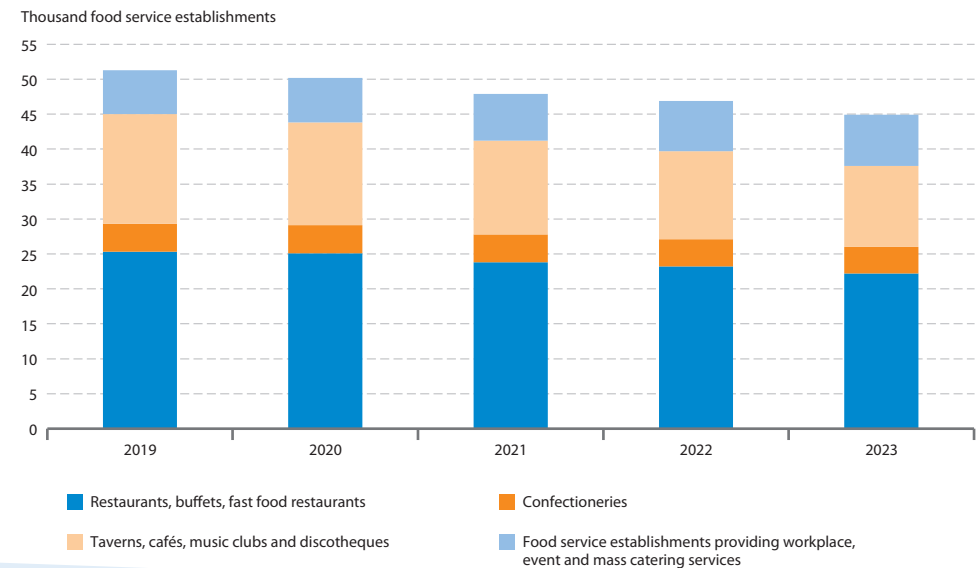
32.9 LU  
32.7 RO  
32.4 CZ  
  
30.4 LV  
29.5 CY  
28.9 FI  
28.7 AT, HU  
28.1 DK  
27.9 SE  
27.5 IT  
27.1 SI

20.5 EU27\_2020  
20.2 BG  
19.6 ES  
19.1 PT  
  
16.8 BE  
16.6 IE  
16.0 DE, FR  
15.2 EE  
14.3 NL

11.9 HR < Change in the number of tourism nights booked on online platforms in short-term accommodation establishments compared to the previous year, 2023, %

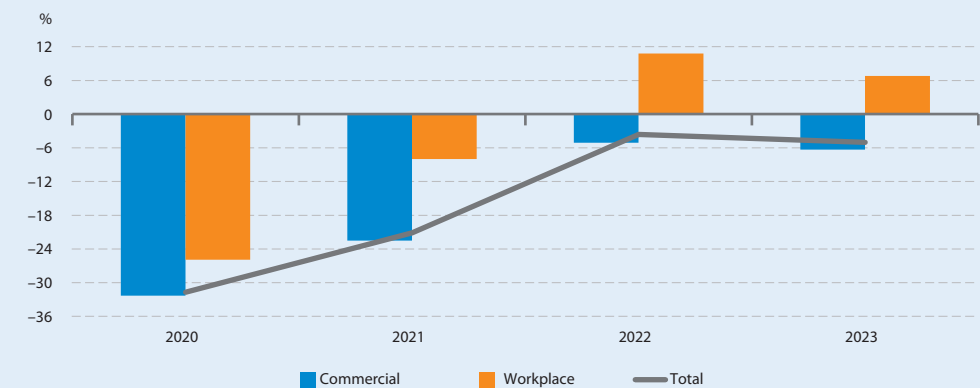


Evolution of the number of food service establishments by type of business



In 2023, both the number of food service establishments and the volume of sales decreased. The number of food service establishments fell below 45 thousand, down 2.0 thousand compared to the end of 2022 and down 6.4 thousand compared to the pre-pandemic year of 2019. The gross sales volume of food service establishments (HUF 2,334 billion) at comparable prices was 1.4% lower than in 2022 and 5.0% lower than in 2019. Commercial catering accounted for 89% of the turnover of food service establishments.

Change in volume of food service turnover (compared to 2019)

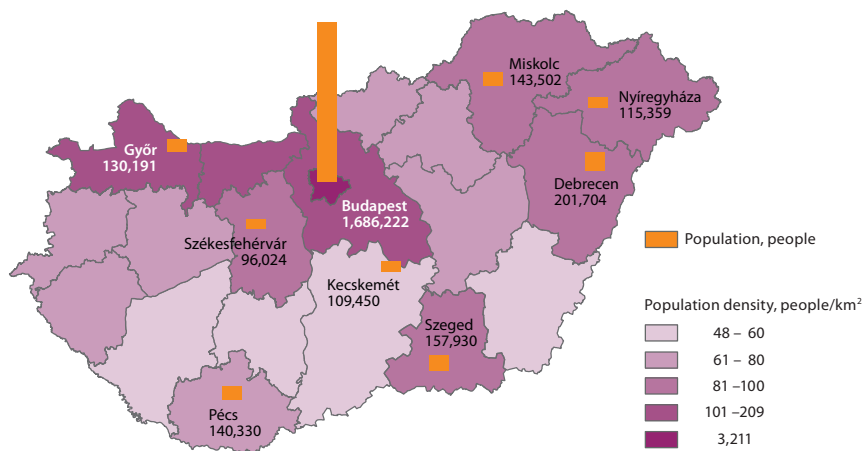


3.9 CY  
3.7 IE  
  
2.8 LU  
  
0.8 MT  
0.7 FR  
0.5 SE  
  
0.0 BE  
-0.2 DK  
-0.3 NL  
  
-1.0 SK  
-1.3 AT  
  
-2.0 CZ  
-2.1 SI  
-2.4 ES  
**-2.6 EU27\_2020**  
  
-3.1 PT  
-3.2 FI  
  
3.7 EE, PL  
-4.0 DE  
**-4.3 HU**  
-4.7 RO  
-4.8 IT  
-5.0 HR  
-5.4 EL  
-5.7 LT  
  
-6.8 BG  
-7.2 LV

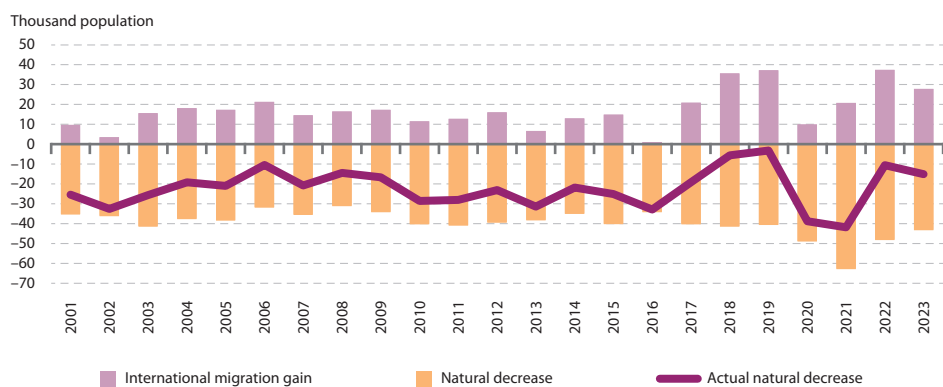
## Demography

The population of Hungary was 9 million 585 thousand on 1 January 2024. Budapest had 1 million 686 thousand people, or nearly 18% of the population, while almost 53% lived in other cities and 30% in villages. The country's population has been declining since 1981. In 2023, the rate of natural decline slowed down slightly: although fewer children were born than a year earlier, the number of deaths fell even more sharply. Taking into account the international immigration surplus, the country's population decreased by 15 thousand people. On 1 January 2024, there were 251 thousand foreign citizens residing in Hungary.

Population of Hungary's largest cities and population density of counties, 1 January, 2024

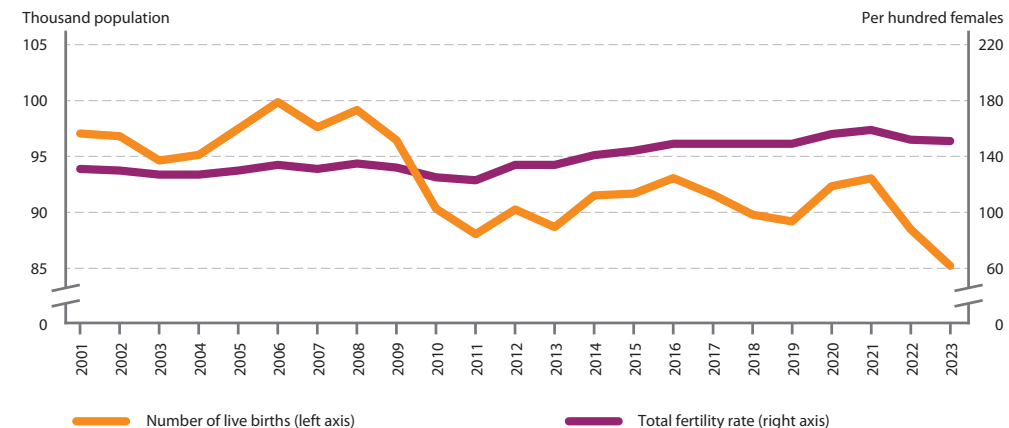


### Factors of population change



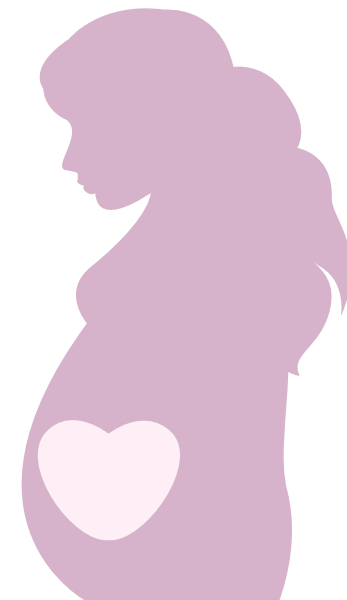
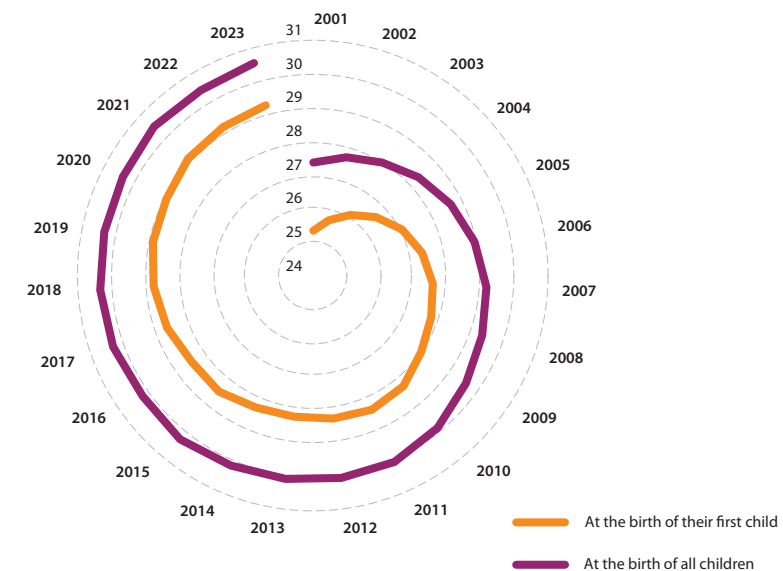
< Natural increase, decrease (-) per 1,000 inhabitants, 2023

### Number of births and total fertility rate

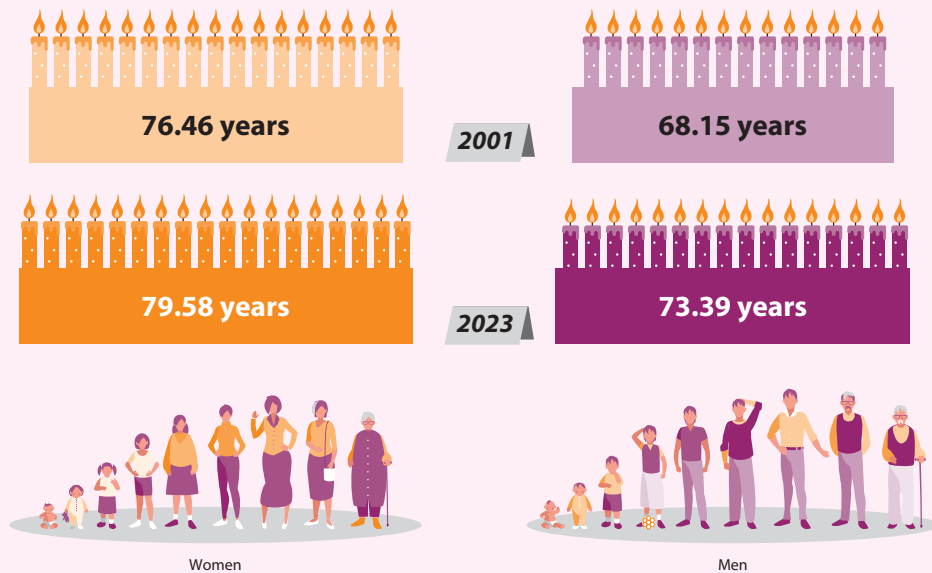


An increase in fertility that had lasted for several years came to end following the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023, 85.2 thousand children were born, 3.7% fewer than a year earlier. Despite the decline, the total fertility rate was higher than in the decade before 2020, as the number of births is also significantly influenced by the long-term decline in the number of women aged 15–49. In 2023, mothers were 29 years old on average when their first child was born. The proportion of children born in marriage continued to increase (76%).

### Average age of women at the birth of their child

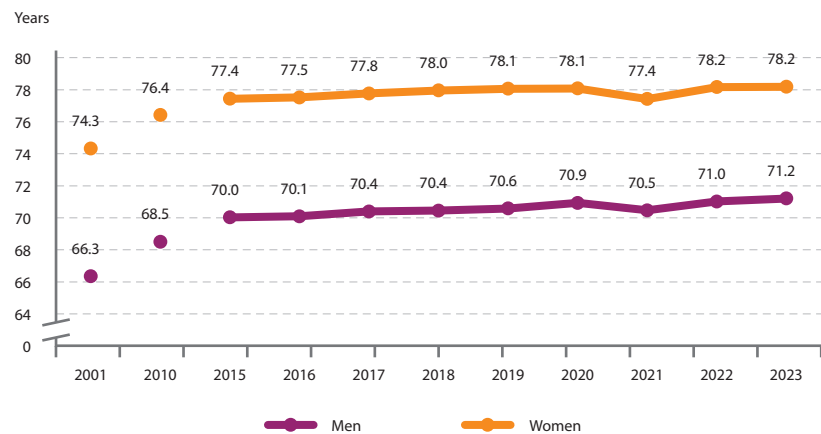


Life expectancy at birth by sex

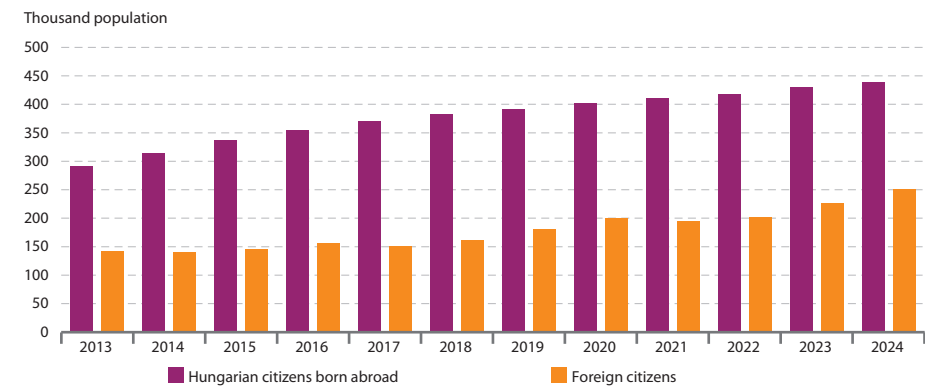


The number of deaths has been declining steadily since the mid-1990s, except for the years 2020–2021, which were affected by the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023, 128 thousand people died, 6.1% less than in the previous year, and the number per thousand inhabitants returned to the level of the pre-pandemic years. Life expectancy showed a fundamentally upward trend, with life expectancy at birth in 2023 at 73.4 years for men and 79.6 years for women, higher than in 2019, before the pandemic.

Life expectancy at birth by sex



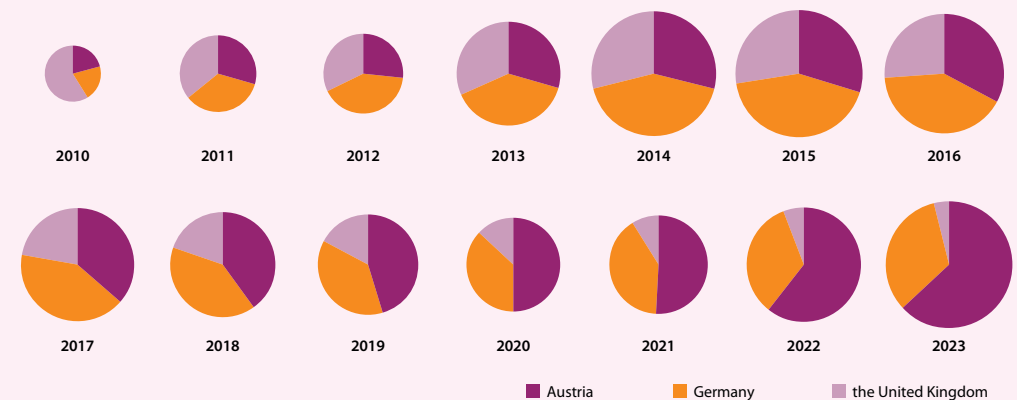
Number of foreign citizens residing in Hungary and Hungarian citizens born abroad



At the beginning of 2024, there were 251 thousand foreign citizens living in Hungary, 55% of whom came from the European continent, 37% from Asia, 4.2% from Africa, and 3.1% from America. However, the number of people affected by migration is much higher than this, as as many people born abroad and of Hungarian ancestry were granted Hungarian citizenship as a result of the naturalisation law that came into force in 2011. 2) In 2023, 35.7 thousand Hungarian citizens left the country, and 23.9 thousand returned. Forty-six percent of Hungarian emigrants settled in Austria and 24% in Germany.

<sup>2)</sup> Source: Dr. Áron Kincses: International Migration (2023).

Distribution of Hungarian citizens emigrating to the three main destination countries, %



Source: Social Security Number Register of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary.

54.5 IE  
51.9 LU  
50.7 CY  
49.4 SE  
46.4 LT  
44.8 BE  
44.3 NL  
42.9 DK  
42.6 FI  
42.4 FR  
41.6 EE  
41.4 ES  
39.2 LV  
37.9 PL  
36.6 AT  
35.1 EU27\_2020  
34.3 EL  
33.8 SI  
33.3 DE  
33.2 MT  
30.5 BG  
29.8 HU, PT  
28.8 SK  
28.7 HR  
27.0 CZ  
21.6 IT  
18.6 RO

## Education

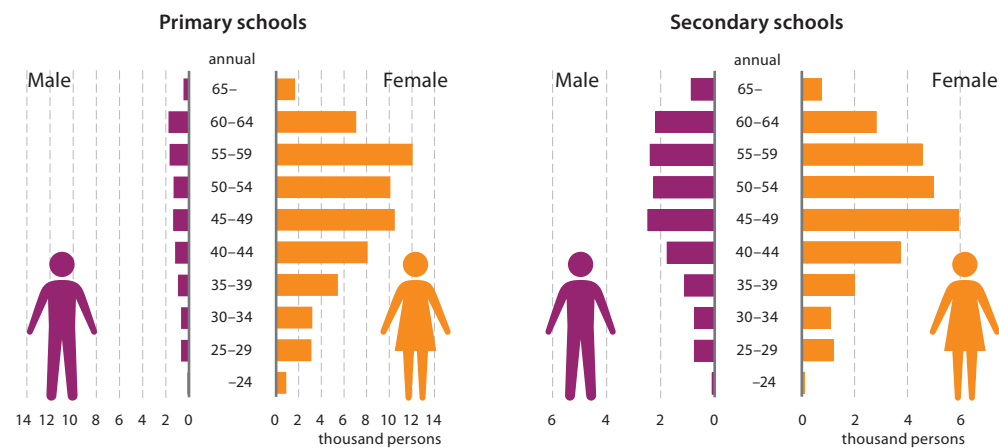
In the 2023/2024 school year, 1.7 million students participated in the different levels of full-time initial, vocational and tertiary education in Hungary, which is 0.3% more than a year earlier, but 12% less than in 2010. Compared with the previous school year, the number of kindergarten children and tertiary education students increased, while the number of primary school students decreased and the number of secondary school students remained essentially unchanged.

In the 2023/2024 school year, a total of 115 thousand teachers worked in primary and secondary schools, 1.3% fewer than in the previous year, of whom approximately 50% were aged over 49.

### Kindergarten children and full-time students of primary, secondary and tertiary education and vocational training

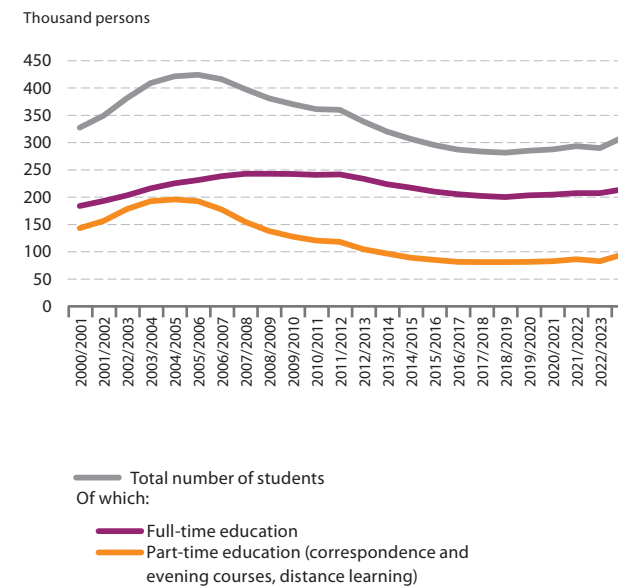
Denomination	Thousand persons		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Kindergarten children	318.4	322.9	323.5
Students in primary schools	720.0	715.2	712.4
Students in secondary general schools	194.2	195.0	194.1
Students in vocational grammar schools and technical institutions	165.9	166.2	170.7
Students in vocational training schools	64.4	59.6	56.2
Students in vocational schools and special skills development schools	7.2	6.8	6.7
Students in tertiary education	207.3	207.4	214.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1677,3</b>	<b>1673,0</b>	<b>1678,3</b>

### Teachers at primary and secondary schools by sex and age-group, 2023/2024 school-year



< Share of persons with a tertiary degree within the population aged 25–64 years, 2023 (mid-year), %

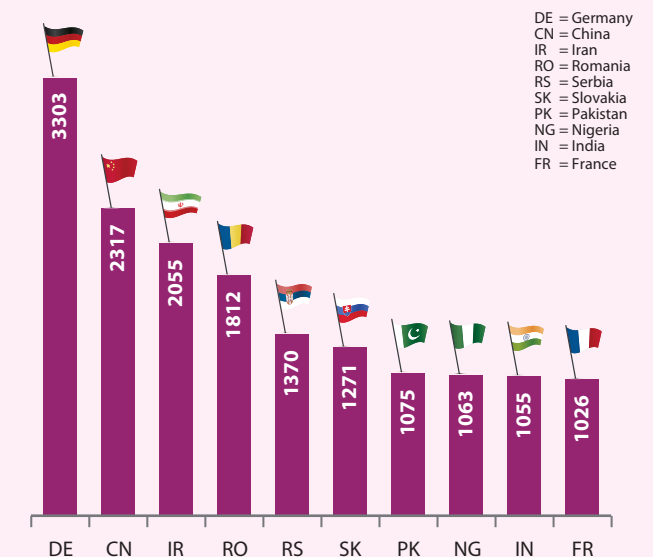
### Number of students in tertiary education



### The top ten sending countries based on the number of foreign students enrolled in full-time bachelor's, master's and undivided training courses, students, 2023/2024 school-year

The number of students in tertiary education declined steadily from 2006 to 2018, and then it rose slightly over the following five years. In 2023, 69% of the 310 thousand students were enrolled in full-time programs, 2.6 percentage points more than in 2010.

Between 2010 and 2023, the number of foreign students in full-time bachelor's, master's and undivided training courses increased from 15 thousand to 37 thousand, so their share in the total student population rose from 6.9% to 18.9%.



12.2 ES  
11.1 EL  
7.7 IT, SE  
7.3 FR  
7.2 FI  
6.9 LT  
6.5 LV, PT  
6.4 EE  
6.1 EU27\_2020, HR  
5.8 CY, SK  
5.6 RO  
5.5 BE  
5.2 LU  
5.1 AT, DK  
4.3 BG, IE  
4.1 HU  
3.7 SI  
3.6 NL  
3.5 MT  
3.1 DE  
2.8 PL  
2.6 CZ

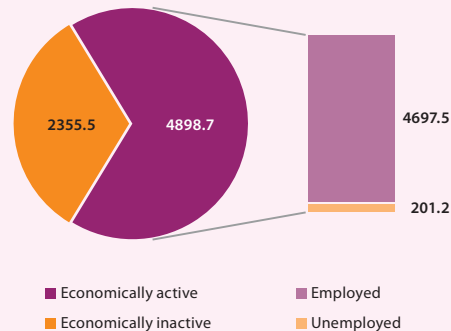
## Labour market

The momentum in the domestic labour market since 2011 stalled in 2020, before employment started to improve again. In 2022, the number of employed persons aged 15–74 exceeded the pre-coronavirus level. In 2023, the number of inactive persons decreased further, while both the number of employed and unemployed increased. Compared to the previous year, the number of employed persons increased by 28 thousand to 4,697 thousand, while the number of unemployed persons increased by 27 thousand to 201 thousand.

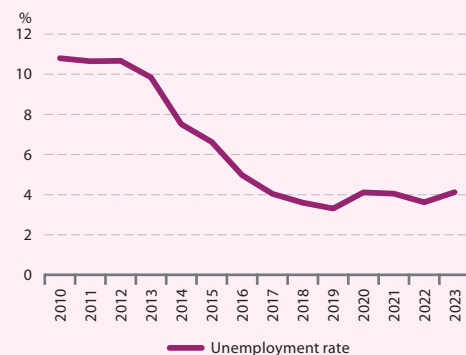
The employment rate for 15–64 year olds rose by 0.4 percentage points to 74.9% in 2023. The employment rate of men (79.2%) remains higher than that of women (70.6%).

Among the ten largest employment sectors, the largest increase (3.3% each) was in agriculture, while the largest decrease (3.6%) was in scientific and technical activities.

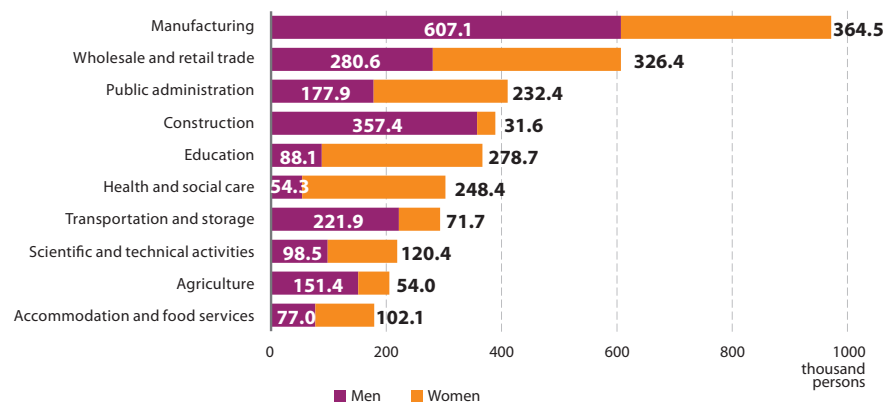
Economic activity of the population aged 15–64, 2023, thousand persons



Unemployment rate trends in the 15–74 age group

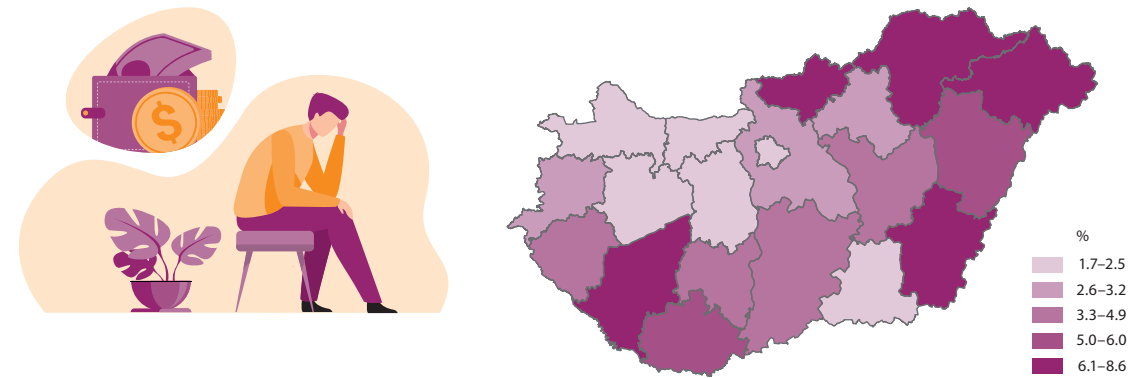


Number of persons employed in the top ten sections of employment, 2023

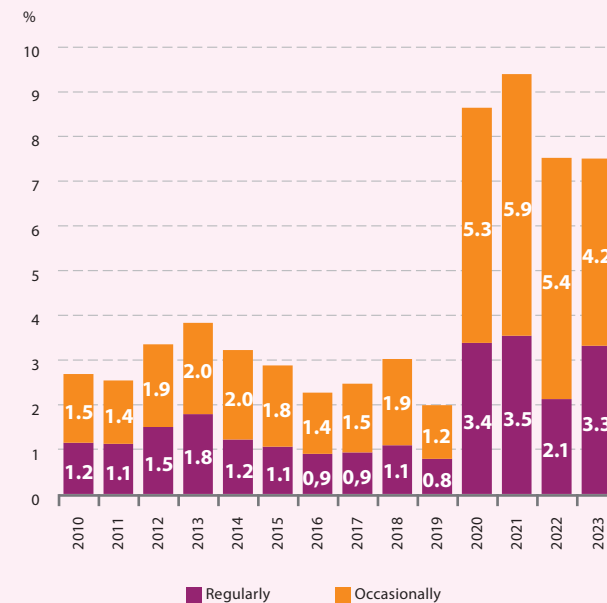


< Unemployment rate in the population aged 15–74, December 2023, %

Unemployment rate by county for 15–74 year olds, 2023



Share of teleworkers among people aged 15–64



Teleworking became popular during the coronavirus epidemic and remained popular after the epidemic subsided. In 2023, 7.5% of the employed 15–74 year olds, 343 thousand people, worked remotely, either regularly or occasionally. Of these, men were more likely to work from home than women. In terms of educational attainment, the highest proportion (77%) had a tertiary education (18% of graduates worked part or all of the time in teleworking). Seven tenths of home office workers were in market services. Two tenths of those employed in the capital were teleworkers.

4.8% of employed persons aged 15–74 were part-time workers, of whom nearly two thirds were women.

6.6 BG  
6.3 LT  
6.2 LV  
5.8 RO  
5.6 PT  
5.5 ES  
5.4 EE  
5.3 EL, IT, MT  
4.9 HR  
4.8 LU  
4.7 EU27\_2020, SE  
4.6 FR  
4.5 HU  
4.4 DE  
4.3 AT, CY  
4.2 DK  
4.1 PL  
3.9 IE, NL  
3.8 FI  
3.6 SK  
3.4 BE, CZ  
3.3 SI

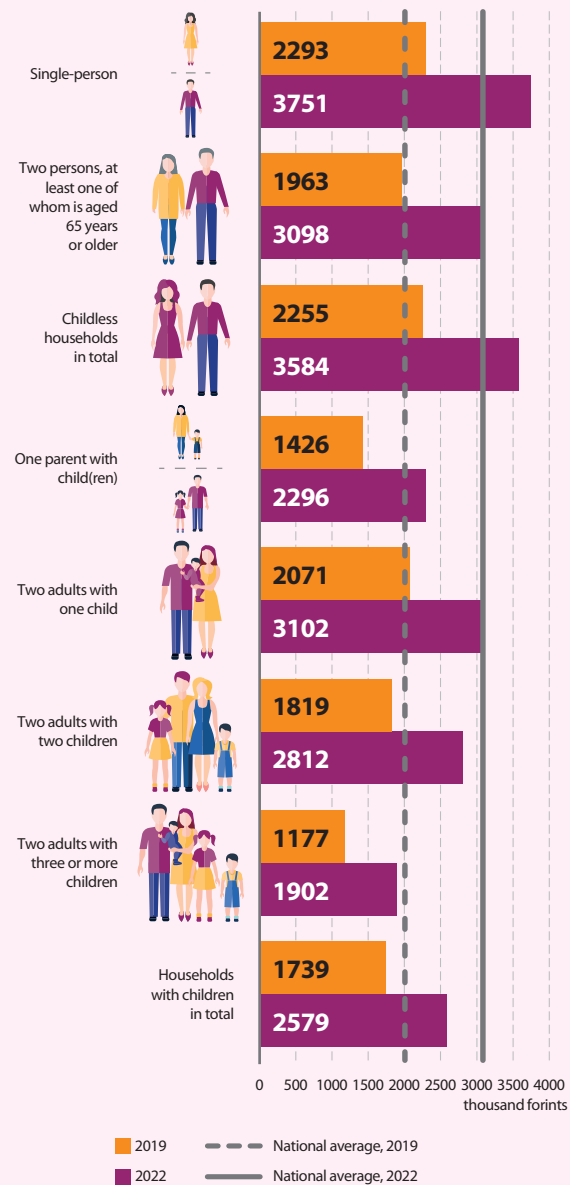
## Income\*

The average gross annual income per capita in households was 3 million 84 thousand forints in 2022, which is 54% higher than in 2019. The income in single-person households, households with two adults and three or more children, and single-parent households increased the most. Income inequalities in Hungary are below the EU average, which means that social differences are smaller in our country.

\* Data on earnings calculated for total employers.



### Annual gross income per capita by household type



### Average net earnings of full-time employees by age-groups and type of work, 2023

Denomination	Thousand HUF					
	Under 20 years of age	20–29 years old	30–39 years old	40–49 years old	50–59 years old	60 years old and over
Manual work	231.7	273.9	291.9	291.0	280.0	268.7
Non-manual work	253.0	395.5	493.2	495.5	463.8	522.7

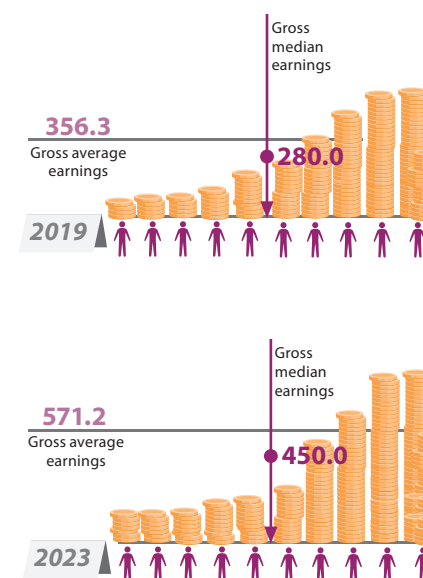
\* Without allowances. Scope of reference: whole circle of employers (all enterprises, non-profit organisations, and budgetary institutions having employees).

Average net earnings rose significantly (by 14.2%) in 2023, with a greater increase in the past decade only in 2022. At the same time, the sharp acceleration of inflation only moderated the growth of real earnings until 2022, and it already reduced it in 2023.

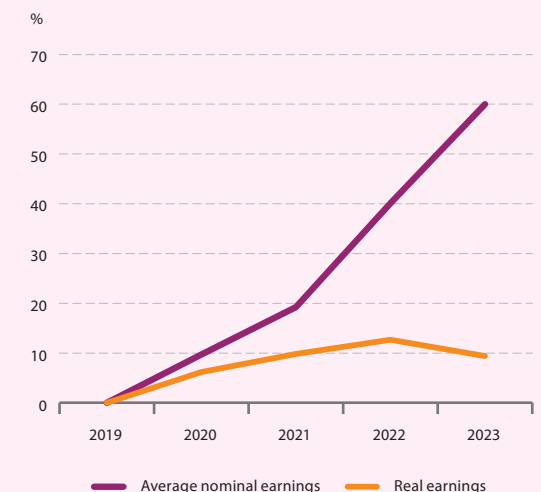
The highest wages were earned in the fields of financial and insurance activities as well as information and communication, averaging 642 and 609 thousand forints, respectively, while those working in the food service sector received the least. The largest wage increases were in mining (21%) and real estate activities (20%).

In parallel with the expansion of employment, the number of people paying personal income tax also increased, by 1.1% in 2022 compared to 2019. The amount of income forming the basis for personal income tax rose by more than four-tenth, in connection with the increase in earnings.

### Gross median and average earnings, thousand HUF



### Change in net earnings compared to 2019

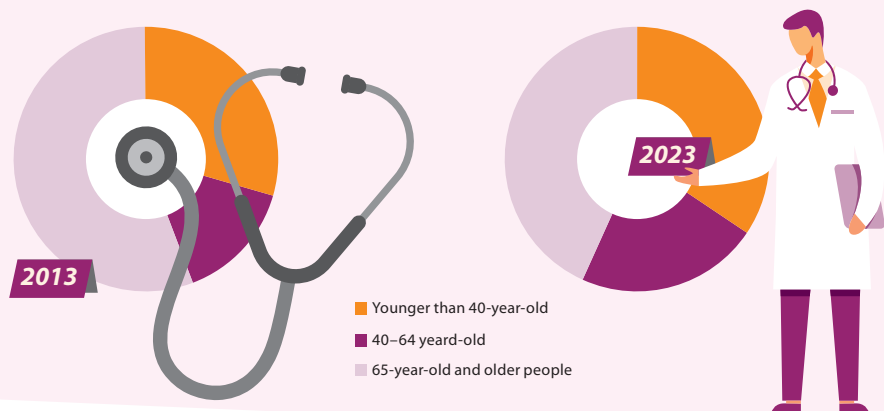


< Average income ratio of the population in the highest and lowest income quintile, 2023

83.2 ES  
83.1 SE  
83.0 LU  
82.8 IT  
82.6 IE  
82.4 MT  
82.3 FR  
81.8 BE, PT  
81.7 NL  
81.6 CY  
81.4 AT  
81.3 DK, SI  
81.2 FI  
80.8 EL  
80.7 DE  
80.6 EU27\_2020  
79.0 CZ  
78.1 EE  
77.7 HR  
77.2 PL  
77.0 SK  
76.0 HU  
75.8 LV  
75.1 RO  
74.5 LT  
74.2 BG

## Health care

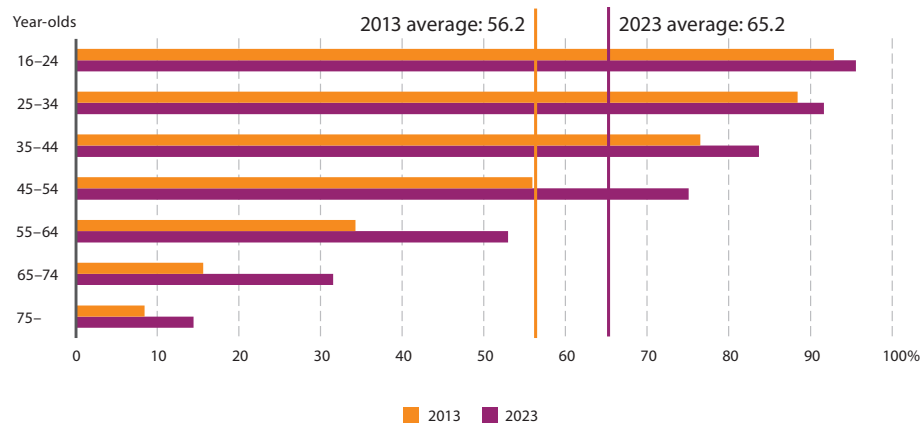
Number of active physicians by age group, persons



The number of practicing physicians increased by 12% over 10 years to 42,065, 58% of whom were women, 3 percentage points more than in 2013. One-third of physicians were younger than 40, 30% more than 10 years earlier. One in five doctors was over 64 years old, 69% more than in 2013.

In 2023, two-thirds of the population considered their health to be good or very good: 69% of men and 62% of women. Compared to 2013, there was a significant improvement mainly among middle-aged people aged 45-74.

Ratio of people in very good or good health by age group

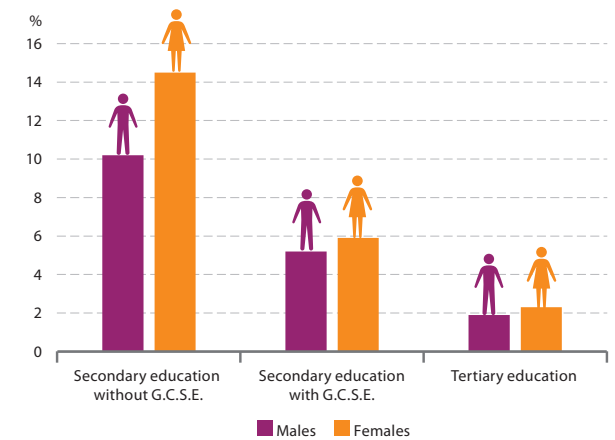


< Average life expectancy at birth, 2022, years

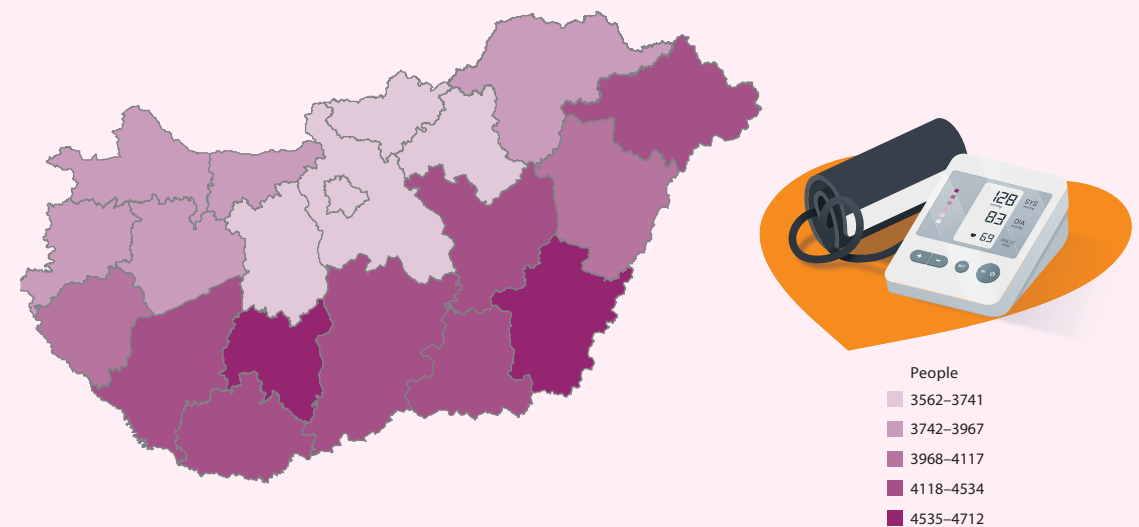
Thirty-five percent of the population aged 16 and over (38% of women and 31% of men) reported chronic illness or long-term health problems. 6.1% declared themselves severely disabled, including 5.3% of men and 6.8% of women. Those with lower levels of education reported severe limitations more often (10% of men and 15% of women), while among those with higher education, this proportion did not reach 4% for either sex.

Between 2021 and 2023, the share of people with severe limitations in the European Union fell by 1.4 percentage points to 7.2%, whereas in Hungary the opposite trend occurred, with an increase of 0.4 percentage points, the eighth largest increase.

The proportion of people who consider themselves severely limited for health reasons by age and educational attainment, 2023



Patients treated with hypertension per 10,000 inhabitants aged 19 and over by county, 2023



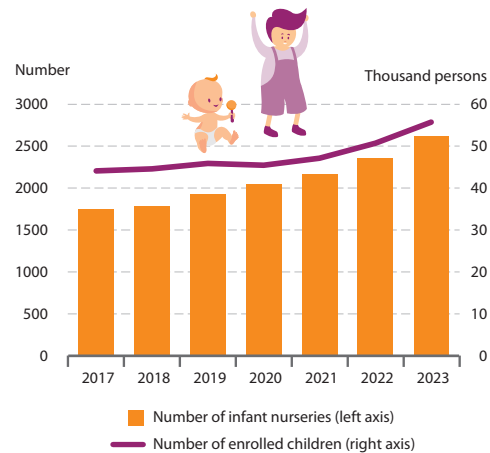
32.0 RO  
30.0 BG  
26.5 ES  
26.0 EL  
25.5 LV  
24.3 EE, LT  
22.8 IT  
21.4 EU27\_2020, LU, DE  
21.3  
20.7 HR  
20.4 FR  
20.1 PT  
19.8 MT  
19.7 HU  
19.1 IE  
18.6 BE  
18.2 SE  
18.0 DK  
17.7 AT  
17.6 SK  
17.0 NL  
16.7 CY  
16.4 PL  
15.8 FI  
13.7 SI  
12.0 CZ

## Social care

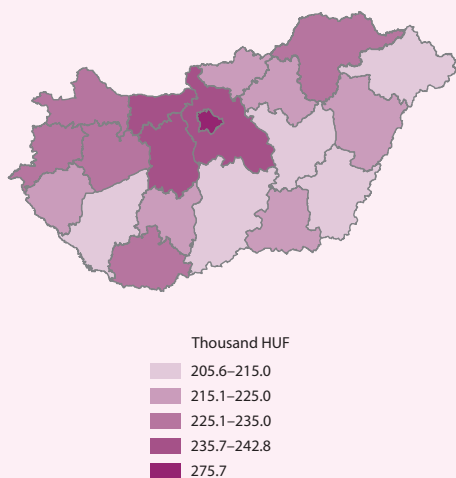
In 2023, 55.7 thousand children, 9.9% more than in the previous year, were cared for in 2,611 infant nurseries, 80% of whom went to traditional and 14% to family infant nurseries.

At the beginning of 2024, a quarter of Hungary's population, 2,423 thousand people received a pension or other benefits classified to pension payment, two million of whom were old-age pensioners. The average amount of old-age pension was 231 thousand forints, which was 57% of January average net earnings.

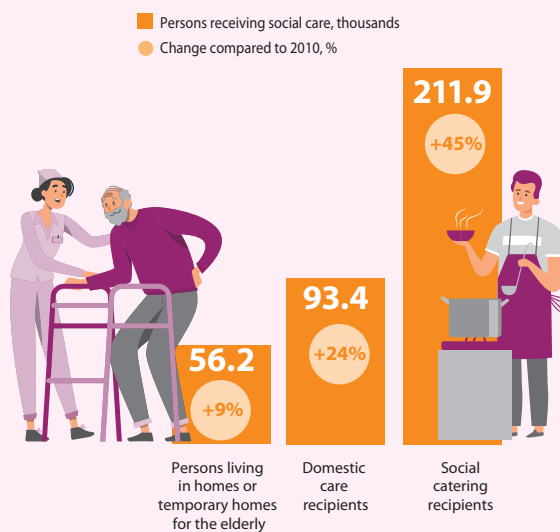
Number of infant nurseries and enrolled children



Average amount of old-age pensions per capita, by county, 1 January 2024



Number of persons receiving social care and its change compared to 2010, 2023

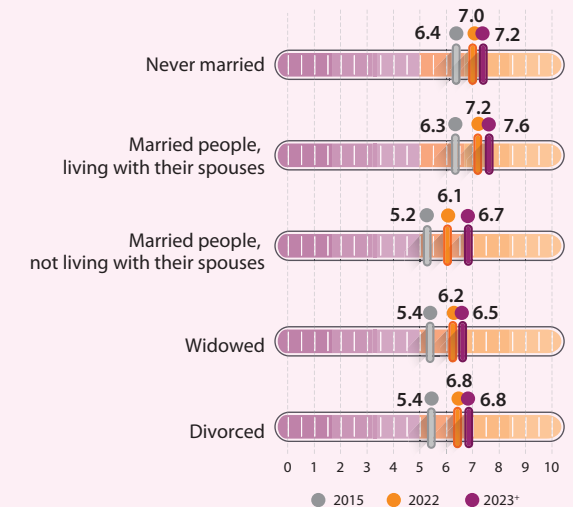


## Subjective well-being\*



According to their subjective assessment, Hungarian people were more satisfied with their well-being in 2023 than a year earlier: the subjective, general life satisfaction of the population aged 16 and over was 7.2 points, 0.3 points higher than in 2022. Men (7.3 points) are still slightly more satisfied than women (7.2 points), but there has been an improvement for both sexes. The improvement was characteristic of all age groups. By marital status, cohabiting spouses (7.6) are the most satisfied, while widows and widowers are the least satisfied (6.5). Satisfaction increases in parallel with the level of education.

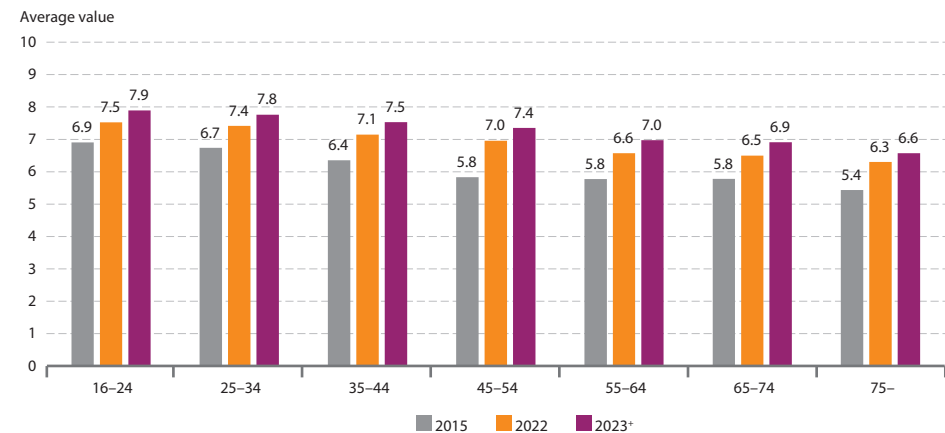
Satisfaction with life by marital status



\*Measured on a 0–10 scale.

\*Preliminary data.

Life satisfaction by age group



\*Preliminary data.

< Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2023, %

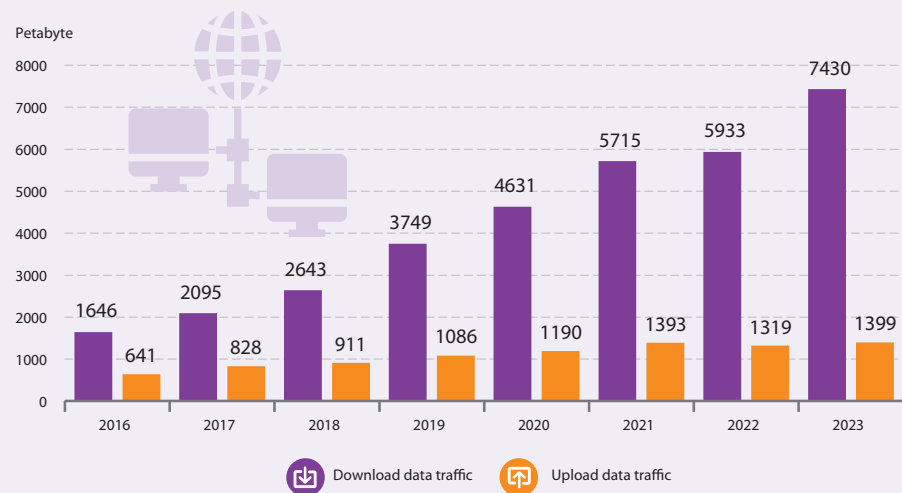
Life satisfaction among the population aged 16 and over, 2023 >

100.0 MT  
98.7 NL  
98.0 DK  
96.9 BE  
95.7 ES, PT, RO  
95.4 LU  
**95.1 HU**  
93.6 BG  
92.9 DE  
92.5 CY  
91.6 IE  
91.1 CZ  
  
89.0 EU27\_2020, SE, SI  
87.5 AT  
87.1 IT  
86.9 LT  
  
84.7 SK  
84.4 EE  
  
82.1 FR  
81.5 PL  
  
78.0 FI  
  
71.5 HR  
  
63.6 LV  
60.7 EL

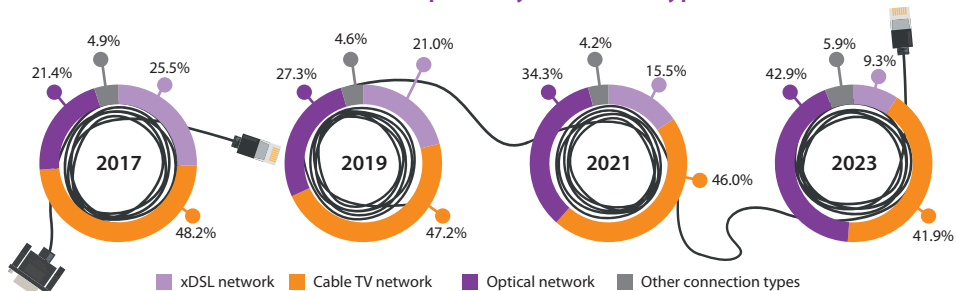
## Internet network

In 2023, the number of fixed-line internet subscriptions (3.6 million) continued to rise slightly, by 45.3 thousand (1.3%) compared to a year earlier. Among the connection types, the largest share (43%) was provided by advanced optical networks offering high download speeds, whose weight has been growing steadily in recent years. Fixed-line internet download and upload data traffic also expanded, by 25% and 6.0%, respectively, compared to 2022.

### Change in the fixed-line internet data traffic

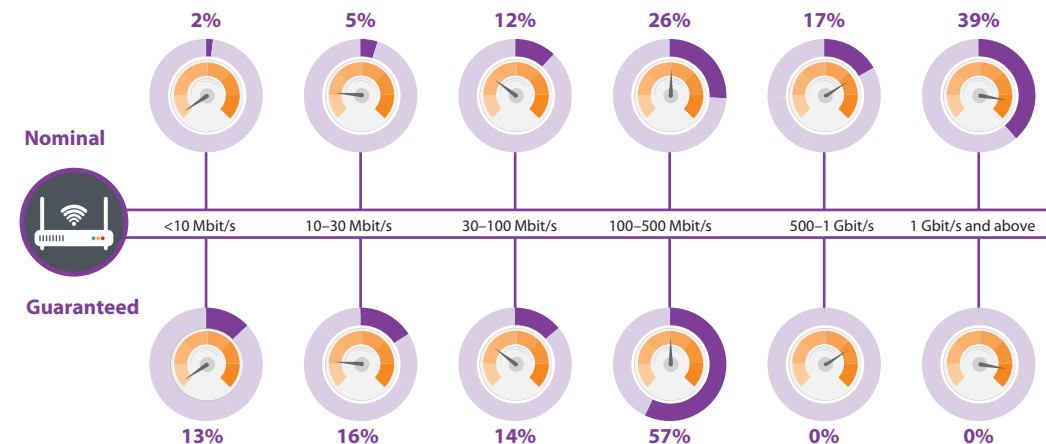


### Distribution of fixed-line internet subscriptions by connection types



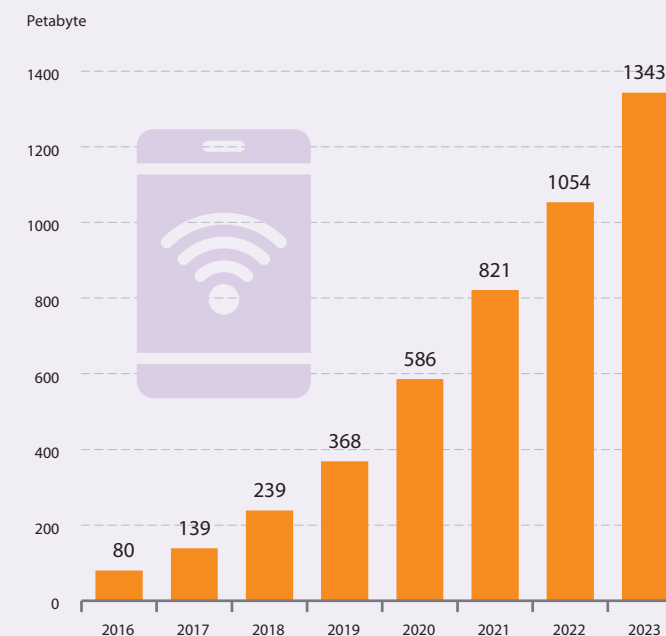
< Percentage of households having internet subscriptions with a nominal bandwidth of at least 100 Mbit/s, 2023, %

### Distribution of fixed-line internet subscriptions by guaranteed and nominal bandwidth, 31 December 2023



Mobile internet usage has grown dynamically in recent years. In 2023, data traffic via mobile networks (1343 petabytes) increased by 27% compared to a year earlier. Data traffic via fixed-line internet significantly exceeded data traffic via mobile networks; however, the growth rate of the latter was considerably higher than the former, so the difference between the two has continuously been decreasing year by year.

### Mobile data traffic

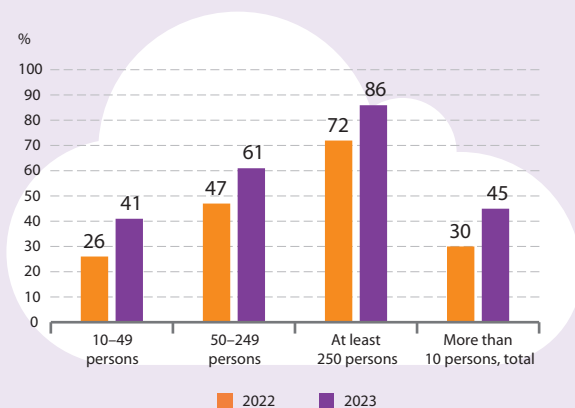




## Digital economy\*

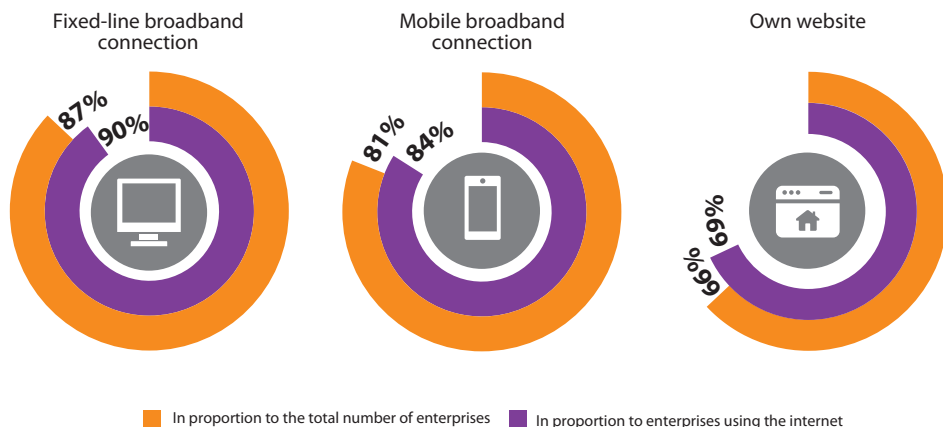
The proportion of enterprises having their own website and using the internet continued to grow in the past few years. In 2023, the vast majority of enterprises (96%) used the internet, with nine out of ten businesses having a fixed broadband internet connection. The share of enterprises using cloud-based services (45%) also increased; mainly large and medium-sized enterprises took advantage of this option.

Share of enterprises using cloud-based services



\*The data indicated in this chapter refer to enterprises employing at least 10 persons, excluding financial institutions.

## Broadband internet connection and own website at enterprises, 2023



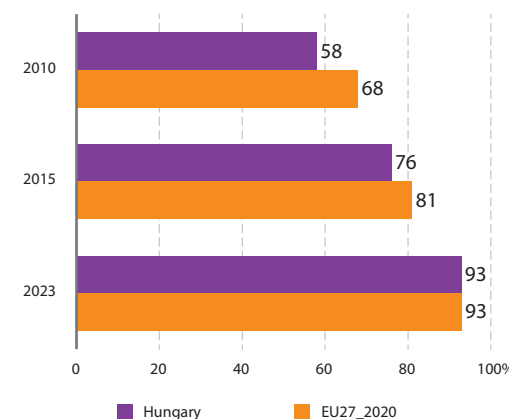
< Share of enterprises using artificial intelligence-based technology, 2023, %

## Digital society

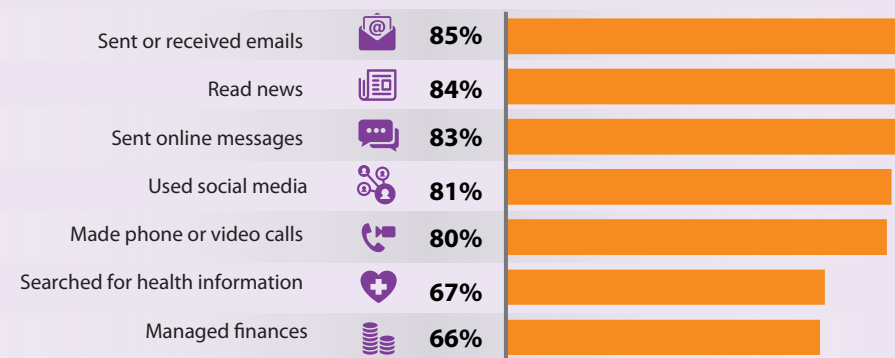


Nowadays, internet use is an integral part of everyday life. In 2023, 92.7% of Hungarian households had an internet connection, which, as a result of continuous growth, essentially caught up with the EU household average (93.1%): at least four out of five people used the various communication channels and social media sites, browsed online news sites and read newspapers, and two out of three people searched for health information or managed their finances online.

Share of households with internet connection



## Proportion of online activities among 16-74 year-olds, 2023



Percentage of people aged 16-74 year-olds who made purchases online in the last year, 2023, % >

15.2 DK  
15.1 FI

14.4 LU

13.8 BE

13.4 NL

13.2 MT

11.6 DE

11.4 SI

10.8 AT

10.4 SE

9.2 ES

8.0 EU27\_2020, IE

7.9 HR, PT

7.0 SK

5.9 CZ, FR

5.2 EE

5.0 IT

4.9 LT

4.7 CY

4.5 LV

4.0 EL

3.7 HU, PL

3.6 BG

1.5 RO

NL 92.4

DK 89.0

SE 88.8

IE 87.1

LU 79.8

FI 79.1

CZ 77.7

DE 77.5

FR 76.9

SK 76.8

BE 75.3

EE 73.1

AT 72.2

HU 69.7

EU27\_2020 69.6

ES 68.9

MT 67.7

SI 65.9

PL 64.3

LV 62.1

LT 60.9

HR 59.1

EL 57.5

CY 56.8

PT 54.8

IT 51.1

RO 50.3

BG 45.2

14.3 IE, LU

## Environment

13.5 DK

In Hungary, total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions fell sharply from 1985 to 1992, and have since fluctuated. In 2022, three quarters of the slightly lower total emissions than in the previous year came from sectors of the national economy and a quarter from households. Among the economic sectors, energy supply and manufacturing were the largest contributors to GHG emissions.

### Average NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in European capitals

11.5 EE

11.0 PL

10.1 CZ

9.8 NL

9.6 CY

9.4 DE

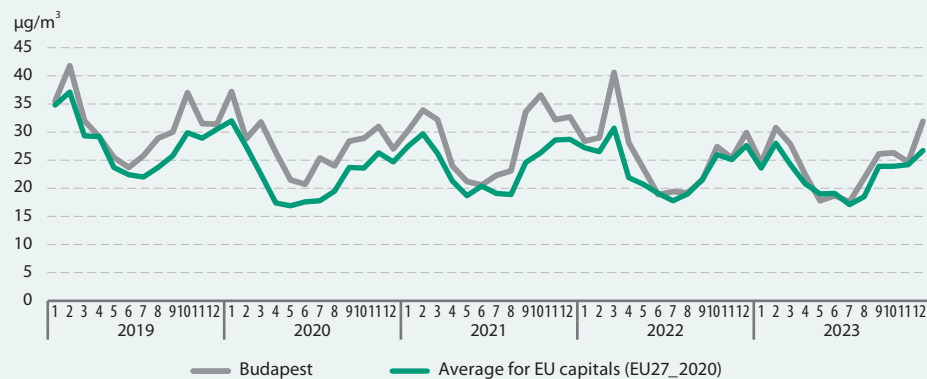
9.0 BE

8.9 BG

8.8 EL

8.7 FI

8.6 LT



Source: European Environment Agency (EEA).

8.1 EU27\_2020

7.9 SI

7.7 AT

7.3 IT

7.0 SK

6.8 HU

6.4 ES, FR

6.2 HR, LV

5.9 RO

5.8 PT

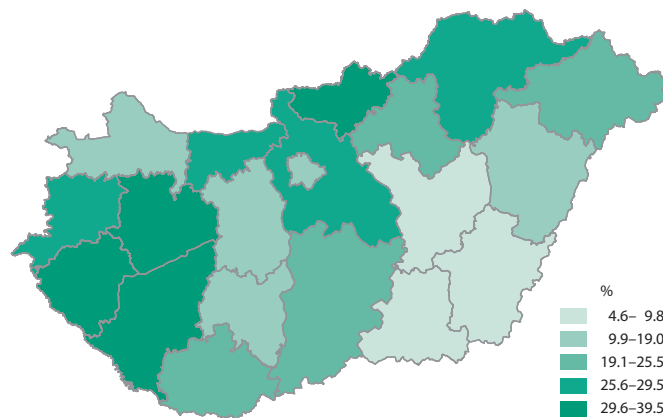
4.7 SE

4.4 MT

### Forest cover calculated by forest area by county, 2022

In 2023, 9.6% of our country's territory, or a total of 893.4 thousand hectares, was already declared protected. Of these, 849.1 thousand hectares were protected areas of national importance and 44.3 thousand hectares of local value.

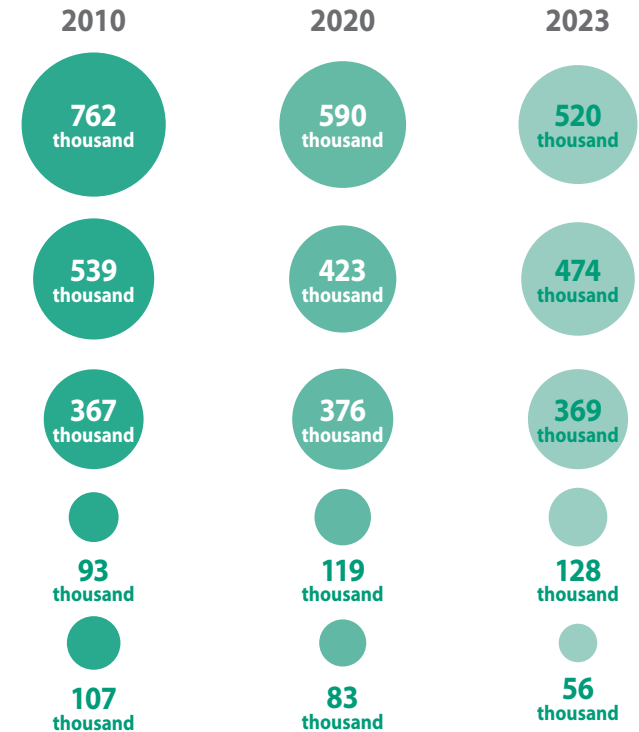
The degree of forest cover – the proportion of forested areas out of the total area – is on an upward trend, rising to 21% by the early 2020s. Nine tenths of the forest area was composed of broadleaved species and one tenth of coniferous species.



Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

< Per capita greenhouse gas emissions, 2022, tonnes, CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

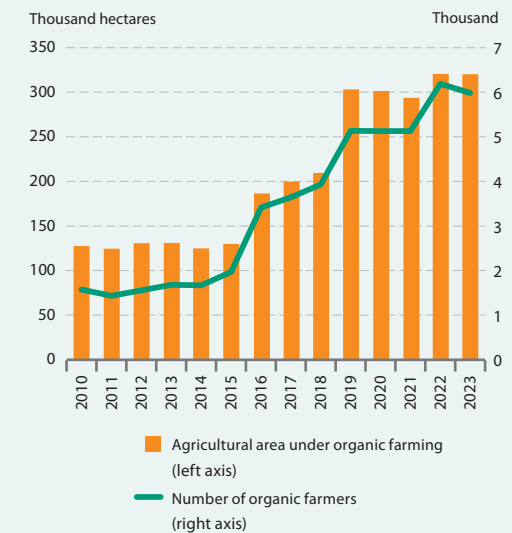
### Wildlife population



Source: National Wildlife Database.

### Organic farming

In 2019, the transition to organic farming in Hungary gained new momentum after the Rural Development Programme supported existing or converting farms with a number of grants. In 2023, the number of organic farmers decreased slightly (6.0 thousand), while the area cultivated (320 thousand hectares) remained little changed compared to the previous year. The number of animals kept under organic farming was lower than in previous years for all the main species (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry).



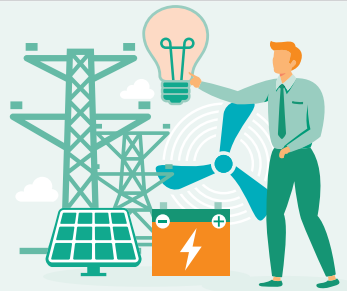
Source: Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit LLC, Bio Garancia LLC.

99 MT  
92 CY  
91 LU  
80 EL, NL  
79 IE, IT  
74 AT, BE,  
ES  
72 LT  
71 PT  
70 SK  
69 DE  
64 HU  
63 EU27\_2020  
60 HR  
54 SI  
52 FR  
46 PL  
43 DK  
42 CZ  
41 FI  
39 LV  
37 BG  
32 RO  
27 SE  
6 EE

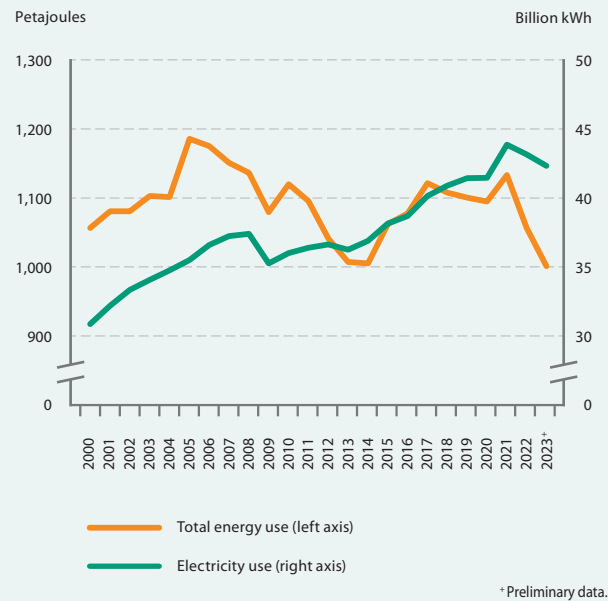
# Energy

Hungary's energy use slightly decreased or stagnated between 2018 and 2020, and then, after a rise in 2021, it was lower in both 2022 and 2023 than a year earlier. Electricity use lessened in the two years following the historical record in 2021. Hydrocarbons have a more significant role in Hungary's energy structure than in the EU's on average. Natural gas as a proportion of total final energy use in Hungary was the second highest value (29%) in the Community in 2022. Hungary's energy dependency was practically identical to the EU average, over six-tenths of our needs being covered by imports.

Sources: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority and Eurostat.

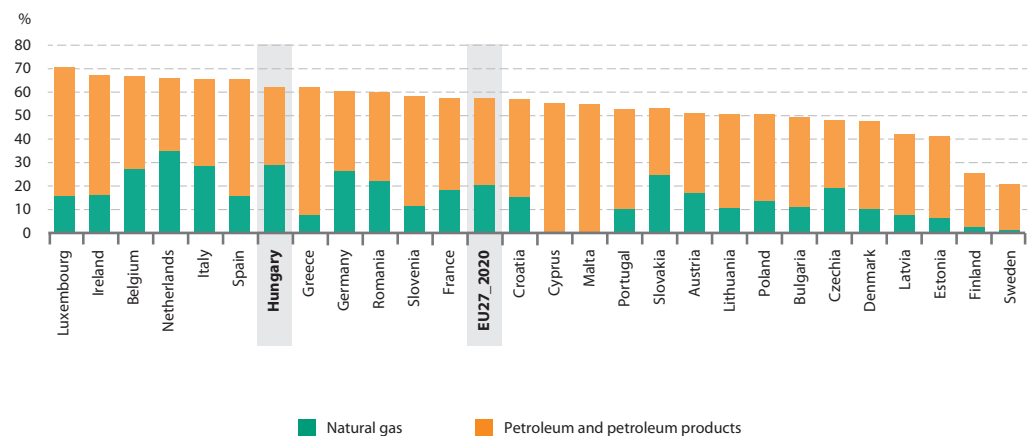


## Energy use



\* Preliminary data.

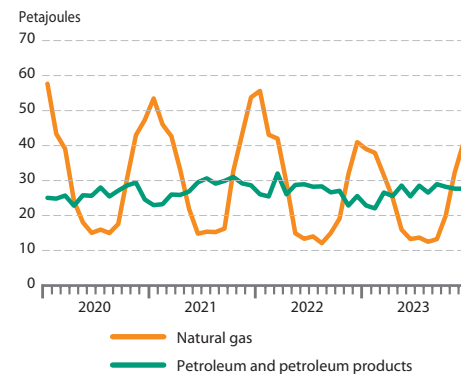
## Natural gas and petroleum as a proportion of total final energy use, 2022



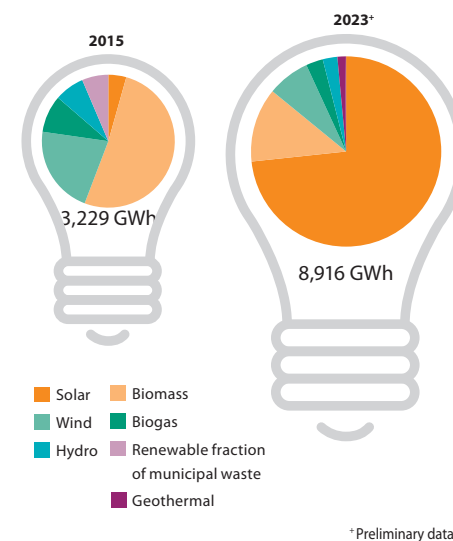
< Energy import dependency, 2022, %

Hungary's petroleum energy needs were 2.2% and its natural gas energy needs 11% lower in 2023 than in the previous year. The use of natural gas and petroleum was lower except for four and five months, respectively, than in the same periods of 2022. From renewable energy sources, highly important in terms of sustainable growth, typically heat and electric current are generated in Hungary. Hungary's electricity production from renewables has continuously grown since 2013.

## Use of natural gas and petroleum, in Hungary, by month

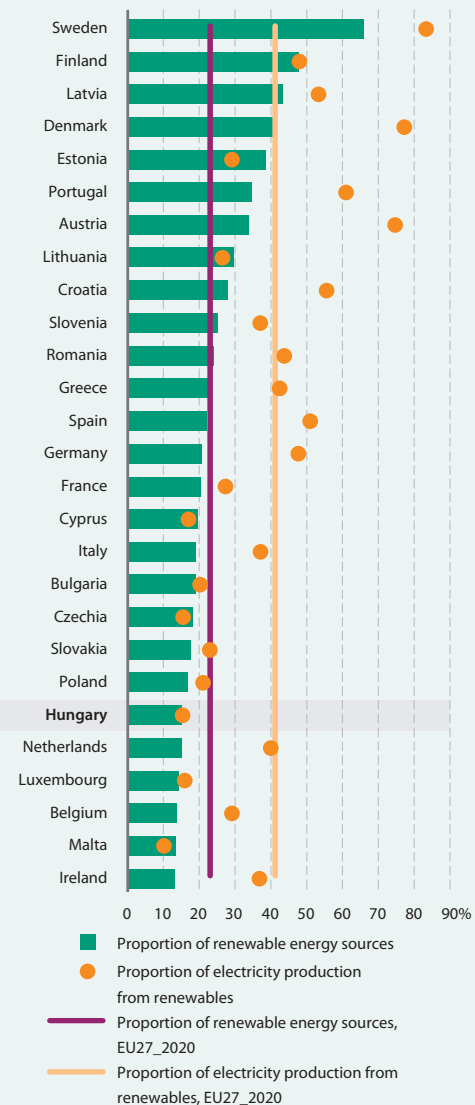


## Electricity production from renewable energy sources, by source

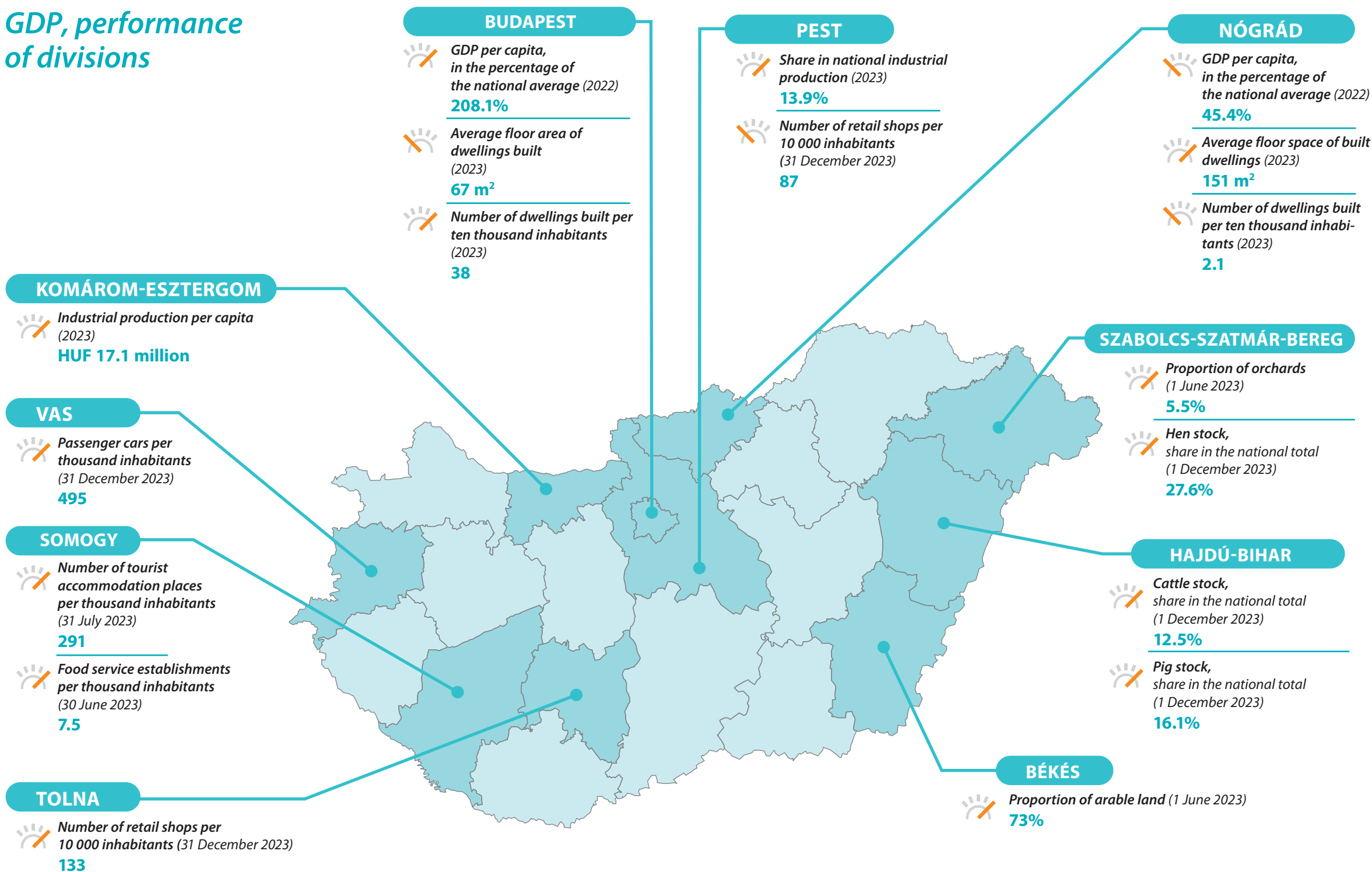


\* Preliminary data.

## Share of renewables of energy use and electricity production, 2022







## GDP, performance of divisions




# Demography, labour market, earnings


## GYŐR-MOSON-SOPRON

-  Domestic migration gains per thousand inhabitants (2023) **4.0‰**
-  Average net monthly earnings of manual workers<sup>a)</sup> (2023) **359 thousand HUF/person**
-  Employment rate<sup>b)</sup> (2023) **80.8%**
-  Unemployment rate<sup>c)</sup> (2023) **1.7%**





## SOMOGY

-  Population density (1 January 2024) **48 persons/km<sup>2</sup>**
-  Unemployment rate<sup>c)</sup> (2023) **8.7%**




## TOLNA

-  Employment rate<sup>b)</sup> (2023) **68.8%**



## BUDAPEST

-  Population density (1 January 2024) **3211 persons/km<sup>2</sup>**
-  Number of females per thousand males (1 January 2024) **1128 persons**
-  Average net monthly earnings<sup>a)</sup> (2023) **463 thousand HUF/person**
-  Average net monthly earnings of non-manual workers<sup>a)</sup> (2023) **545 thousand HUF/person**


## PEST

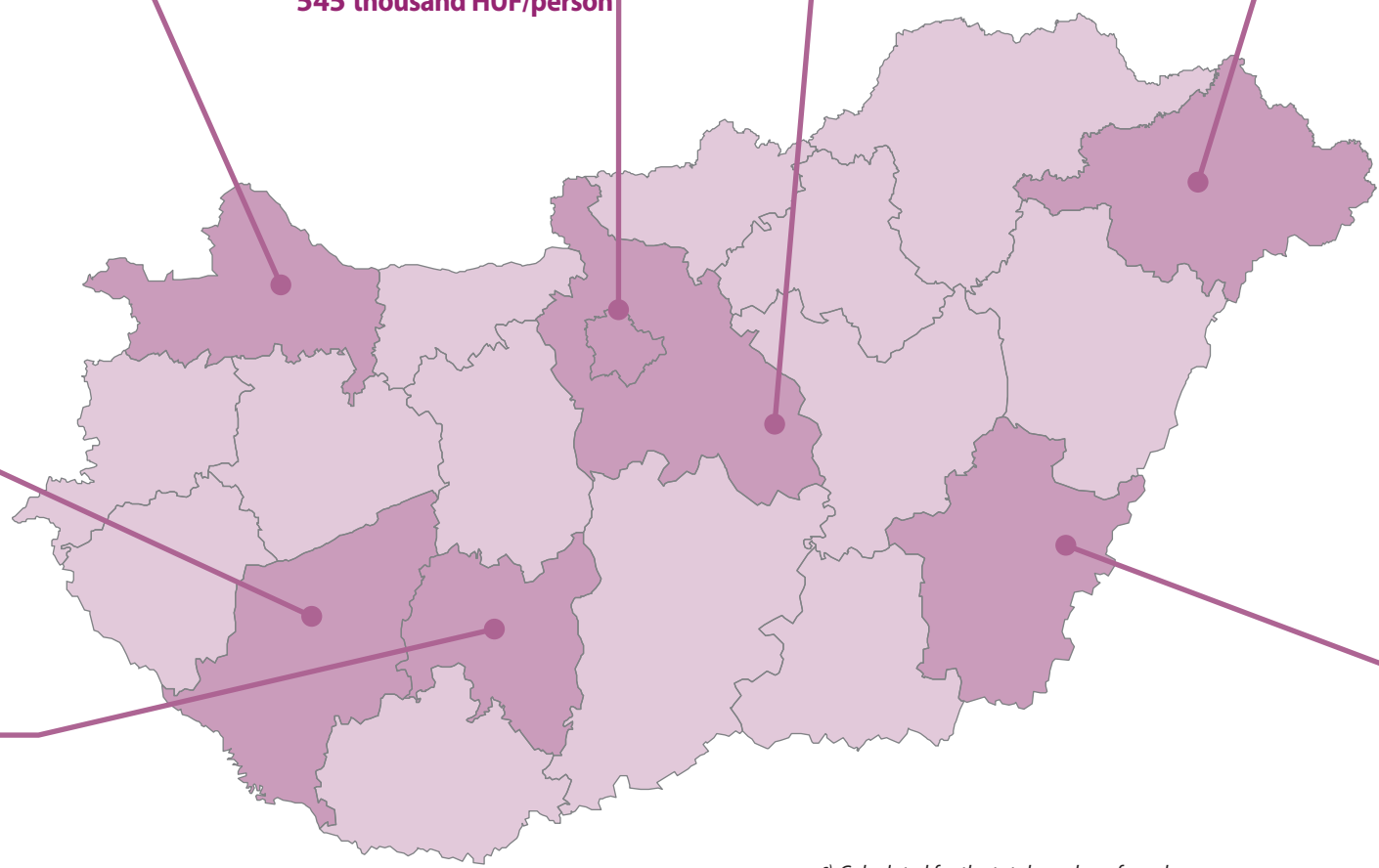
-  Share of population aged under 15 years (1 January 2024) **16.7%**
-  Share of population aged over 65 years (1 January 2024) **17.9%**
-  Natural decline per thousand inhabitants (2023) **2.0‰**

## SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG

-  Domestic migration loss per thousand inhabitants (2023) **6.9‰**
-  Average net monthly earnings<sup>a)</sup> (2023) **271 thousand HUF/person**

## BÉKÉS

-  Natural decline per thousand inhabitants (2023) **9.4‰**

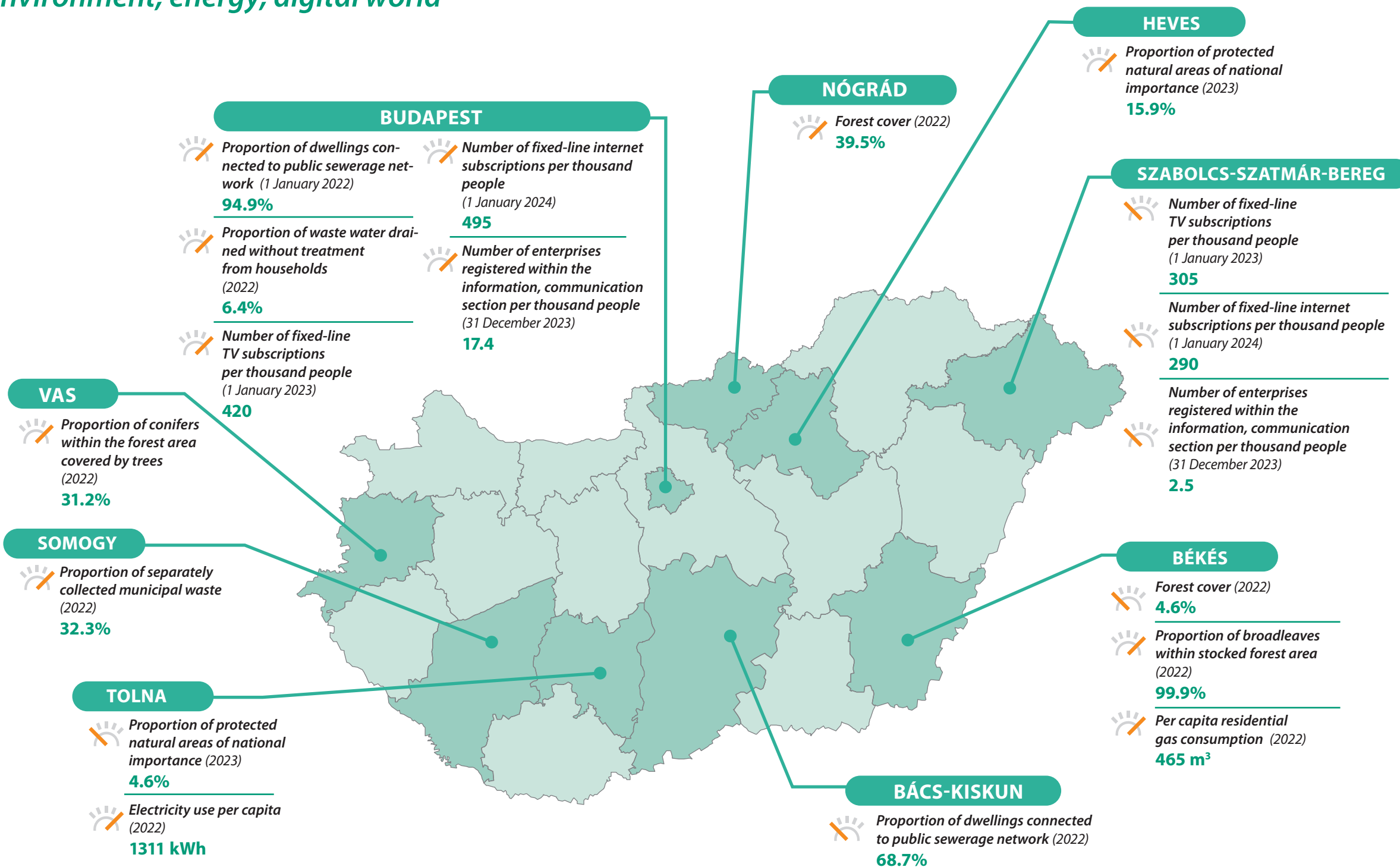


<sup>a)</sup> Calculated for the total number of employers.

<sup>b)</sup> Data for persons aged 15–64.

<sup>c)</sup> Data for persons aged 15–74.

## Environment, energy, digital world



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The sum of part figures may differ from the total due to rounding.

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