

Methodology

Population

(Tables 1.1.1–1.1.12, 1.2.1–1.3.10)

Data on the population refer to the present area of Hungary.

Population numbers have been calculated on the basis of the data of the population censuses. Till 1900 population censuses took into account the civil population and after that date – the total population.

Till 1944 the population numbers also contained the data of three villages (Dunacsún, Horvátjérfalu, Oroszvár) of the Pozsony (Bratislava) bridgehead. In the period between the 1910 and 1941 population censuses the total population number of these villages varied between 3,000 and 4,000.

Up to 1970 data refer to the population present (according to the 'de facto' principle the persons staying in the respective administrative unit on the census day), after 1970 to the resident population. (Data are indicated in a comparative structure.)

For calculating the yearly population of the inter-census period the starting-point is the final population number of the last population census for the continuous estimation of which the data of natural increase and decrease, respectively, available from vital statistics were used till 2000.

From 1 January 2001 on the method of the continuous estimation changed. The essence of the change is that in the future we take into consideration the international migration too for calculating the population number between two population censuses. The starting data consist of two subgroups: on the one hand of the resident population of the Hungarian citizens in Hungary according to the population census, on the other hand of the resident population of the foreign citizens in Hungary according to the administrative registrations. The live births of children of Hungarian citizenship registered in Hungary, the deaths, marriages, divorces, internal migration (permanent and temporary) difference of Hungarian citizens, as well as the international migration balance of the Hungarian citizens (the yearly difference in the number of foreigners having got a Hungarian citizenship and in the number of persons who gave up the Hungarian citizenship, the yearly difference in the number of immigrating Hungarian citizens and the emigrating Hungarian citizens) represent the number of the Hungarian population at the beginning of the next year. The number of foreigners having a residence or a settlement document as well as of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection, who have a registered address in Hungary are calculated from the administrative registrations and this is the number of foreign population on 1 January. The two subgroups together constitute the population of Hungary on 1 January of the given year.

The continuous estimation of the female population by birth year, marital status and number of children starts from the data of the population census. The general method of the continuous estimation has been changed from 1 January 2001 (see above). The continuous estimation of the females of Hungarian citizenship by number of children is carried out on the basis of the yearly data of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and registered partnerships having occurred in Hungary. In case of females of foreign citizenship staying in Hungary the basis of the continuous registration by number of children is the distribution by number of children of Hungarian females of respective birth year and marital status. The two subgroups together form the number and the composition of the female population of Hungary by birth year, marital status and number of children on 1 January of the given year.

The population number of the regional units (regions, counties, districts, towns, villages) is calculated according to the concept of the resident population: the total number of Hungarian citizens having a place of residence on the given area and having no place of stay elsewhere as well as of Hungarian citizens having a place of stay on the same area and of the resident foreign citizens according to the administrative registrations.

Population present: number of persons staying at the respective administrative unit at the census moment. The present population of the country does not include the Hungarian citizens living (staying) abroad but it includes (except the members of diplomatic corps) the foreign civil persons staying in the country.

Till the 1970 population census the enumeration took into consideration the present population. However, the distribution of the present population by administrative units - because of the great temporary movement between the units - may cause a significant difference at the calculation of various indicators. Naturally also the population numbers calculated continuously by administrative units between the two population censuses on the basis of the present population of the population censuses are similarly imperfect. It seemed more expedient to calculate the indicators for a population which take into consideration the attractive or pushing effect - in economic respect - of the respective area or administrative unit. That is why the international recommendations suggest using the number of the permanent and resident population for the calculation of the regional indicators, according to local demands.

Permanent population: number of persons having a residence on the respective area.

Resident population: the total number of persons having a residence on the respective area but having no place of stay elsewhere as well as of persons having a place of stay on the same area. Place of residence: the address of the dwelling in which the citizen lives. From the point of view of the registration of the home address the following can be considered as a dwelling: a building or a part of building, consisting of one or more living premises, used by the citizen as home as well as – except Hungarian and foreign citizens residing abroad - the room where somebody lives in need or lodges if he/she has no other dwelling (Act LXVI of 1992 on the registration of the personal data and home address of citizens, §.5. /2/). This corresponds to the earlier permanent place of residence. Place of stay: the address of the dwelling where a person stays longer than three months without the intention to leave finally place of residence (Act LXVI of 1992 on the registration of the personal data and home address of citizens, §.5. /3/). This corresponds to the former temporary place of residence.

Population density: the number of inhabitants per 1 km² of respective area.

Natural increase, decrease (-): the difference between live births and deaths.

Actual increase, decrease (-): the sum of natural increase/decrease and the migration (internal and international) difference (+,-).

Mid-year population (P_k): the arithmetic mean of the population number at the beginning of the year (P_1) and at the end of the year (P_2).

Calculation method:

$$P_k = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}$$

Average annual increase, decrease (-): between two population censuses the average annual increase or decrease (last column of Table 1.1.1) was calculated with the assumption that between two population censuses the population increases according to a geometric progression, i.e. the ratio of annual increase is constant.

Mean age: the weighted arithmetic mean age of living population at a point of time. It's calculated by adding 0.5 year to the completed age of the people on 1 January, presuming an even distribution of their birthdays in the year.

Youth dependency ratio: the 14-year-old and younger child population as a percentage of 15–64-year-old population.

Old-age dependency ratio: the 65 year-old and older population as a percentage of 15–64-year-old population.

Dependency ratio: the 14-year-old and younger child population and 65-year-old and older population as a percentage of population aged 15–64 years.

Ageing index: the 65-year-old and older population as a percentage of the 14-year-old and younger child population.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Data by regional units: ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages - if not otherwise indicated - corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January of the given year. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital.

Source of data: the comprehensive population census carried out by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office every ten years, the statistics of vital events (marriages, registered partnerships, divorces, live births, deaths), in case of data of internal migration the registration system of addresses of the Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat for Registers' Management (the former Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services) and in case of data of international migration on foreigners and Hungarian citizens the various registrations of the Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat for Registers' Management (the former Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services), National Directorate-general for Aliens Policing (the former Immigration and Asylum Office) and National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management (the former National Health Insurance Fund Administration).

Vital events

(Tables 1.1.13, 1.3.11 –1.3.13)

Data on vital events refer to the present area of Hungary.

Determination of vital statistical data for years 1876–1918 was partly based on estimates. It took into consideration not only the data of invariably integral counties and municipal towns, but also those of counties belonging to the country only partly, in a share equal to the former proportion of population to the total territory of the county. Between 1876 and 1885 the shares were determined on the basis of the population rate valid at the end of 1880, between 1886 and 1895 – at the end of 1890, between 1896 and 1905 – at the end of 1900, and from 1906 on the basis of the population rate at the end of 1910. With this method we calculated the number of live births and deaths till 1900, that of marriages till 1910, that of divorces till 1915 and the number of infants deceased at the age under 1 year till 1918 inclusively.

Data on marriages, births and deaths from 1911 to 1946 and the numbers of divorces and those of infants deceased below the age of 1 year between 1919 and 1946 also included data of the three villages (Dunacsún, Horvátjérfalu, Oroszvár) of the Pozsony (Bratislava) bridgehead.

Till 1895 the data of vital events refer to the civil, from 1896 to the total population.

The national and regional (region, county, town, village) net rates by years of age, age groups and sex for the years 1990–2000 were calculated using mid-year resident population corrected on the basis of the 2001 population census.

The date of a vital event always refers to the date of occurrence.

See more detailed description of vital events at the Methodology of the respective vital events.

Marriage

(Tables 1.1.13, 1.3.11–1.3.13, 2.1.1–2.1.11, 2.2.1–2.2.21, 2.3.1–2.3.5)

Marriage: a marriage contracted before the registrar acting officially in the presence of two witnesses.

Crude marriage rate: number of marriages per thousand population calculated for mid-year population.

Net marriage rate: the ratio of married males and females to thousand 15-year-old and older non-married mid-year population. Non-married population covers single, widowed and divorced population aged 15 years and older, who are ready for marriage. At figures relating to age groups the basis of comparison corresponds to the age group of the marrying person.

The balance of marriages: the difference between the number of marriages and of the number of marriages ceased through the death of a married party or by a divorce.

Mean age at marriage: a weighted arithmetic mean calculated on the basis of marriages by the age in the given calendar period. It's calculated by adding 0.5 year to the completed age of the marrying people, presuming an even distribution of marriages in the given year. Because of changes in methodology the mean age calculated with the new method is higher by 0.5 year on average than the data of 1997 and of earlier years published in the 2001 and former yearbooks.

Mean age at first marriage: a weighted arithmetic mean of persons (single men and women) by age marrying for the first time in the given calendar period. It's calculated by adding 0.5 year to the completed age of the people marrying for the first time, presuming an even distribution of marriages in the given year.

Total first marriage rate: an indicator showing what share of males and females entering the marrying age of 15 years would contract marriage by a certain age (females 49 years, males 59 years). It rests on the supposition that females and males reaching 15 years of age would show the same marrying disposition as the rate of the given year.

Remarrying person: the one whose marital status was widowed or divorced before the contract of marriage.

Standardised crude marriage rate: crude marriage rate calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the population by age groups deriving from censuses was taken as standard weight, while the rates by age groups are the ratio of the contracted marriages by sex and the population of the age group in the given year. Relying on the above the number of standardised marriages is the half of the product of multiplication of rates by age groups and standard weights. At the calculation of standardised crude marriage rates the following age groups were formed: 0–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60-year-old and older.

Standardised net marriage rate: marriages per thousand non-married males (females) aged 15 years and older calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the non-married male (female) population of the indicated census age group was taken as standard weight, while rates by age groups are the ratio of male (female) marriages in the given year and of the number of non-married male (female) population. On the basis of the above the number of standardised male (female) marriages is the sum of the product of standard weights and rates by age groups. At the calculation of the standardised net marriage rates the following age groups were formed: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60-year-old and older.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

The marriages ceased through death do not cover the data of persons of unknown marital status.

The unknown data – if they do not form a separate group and if there is no other comment, respectively – are ranked as follows:

- in case of age the oldest age, age group;
- in case of duration of marriage the group of the longest duration of marriage;
- in case of marital status the group of single males and single females.

Grouping of the regional data: till 1970 inclusively the basis of the grouping was the last permanent place of residence of the wife, from 1971 on the last actual place of residence of the wife. Ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages - if not otherwise indicated - corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

Source of data: the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the 'Marriage Record' carried out on the basis of §30 of the 2016 Act No. CLV.

Registered partnership

(Tables 2.1.12, 2.2.22–2.2.25, 2.3.6)

Registered partnership: from 1 July 2009 according to the Act No XXIX/2009 registered partnership is contracted between two, over 18-year-old, same-sex persons before the registrar acting officially in the presence of two witnesses.

Mean age at registered partnership: a weighted arithmetic mean calculated on the basis of registered partnerships by age in the given calendar period. It's calculated by adding 0.5 year to the completed age of the partners, presuming an even distribution of registered partnerships in the given year.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

Grouping of the regional data: the basis of the grouping is the last actual place of residence of the younger partner. Ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages - if not otherwise indicated - corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

Source of data: the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the 'Formation of registered partnership' carried out on the basis of §30 of the 2016 Act No. CLV.

Divorce

(Tables 1.1.13, 1.3.11–1.3.13, 3.1.1–3.3.5)

Divorce: a marriage dissolved or annulled by a court's decision having entered into legal force.

A factor limiting the comparison is that till 1958 the data of divorces contained the number of marriages dissolved and annulled by a final judgement in the year under consideration, from 1959 on the number of marriages dissolved and annulled by a court's decision having entered into legal force in the given year. Till 1957 the date of accounting the data of divorces by age and duration of marriage was the date of commencing a legal action, in 1958–1959 the date of the valid decision, from 1960 on the date when the decision entered into legal force.

Crude divorce rate: number of divorces per thousand population calculated for mid-year population.

Net divorce rate: the ratio of divorced males and females to thousand 15-year-old and older married mid-year population. At figures relating to age groups the basis of comparison corresponds to the age group of the divorced person.

Mean age at divorce: a weighted arithmetic mean calculated from the age-specific divorces of the divorced people in the given calendar period. At the calculation we add 0.5 year to the completed age of divorcees, presuming an even distribution of divorces in the given year. Because of changes in methodology the mean age calculated with the new method is higher by 0.5 year on average than the data of 1997 and of earlier years published in the 2001 and former yearbooks.

Average duration of marriage at divorce: a weighted arithmetic mean of the average periods from contracting a marriage to divorce, the marriage-duration-specific divorce rates were taken as weights.

Total divorce rate: it shows how many divorces would fall on marriages contracted in the reviewed period if the marriage-duration-specific divorce rates of the given year would prevail.

Duration of marriage: the period from the date of marriage to the date when the judge's decision comes into force or to the start of the eventual widowhood, respectively.

Number of living common children: the number of living common children born to the divorcees irrespective of the legal duration of the marriage. (In 1960 and 1970 the number of common children born to the married couple in course of the legal duration of the marriage that has been dissolved is indicated.)

Live-born children of the divorced males, females: total number of the divorced parties' children born alive till the date of coming into legal force of the decision, irrespective of the fact whether the children were born from the marriage dissolved at present, from a previous marriage or out of wedlock, inclusive of the children deceased in the meantime.

Living children of the divorced males, females: total number of the divorced parties' living children till the date of coming into legal force of the decision, irrespective of the fact whether the children were born from the marriage dissolved at present, from a previous marriage or out of wedlock.

Standardised crude divorce rate: crude divorce rate calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the population of the indicated census age group was taken as standard weight, while rates by age groups are the ratio of dissolved marriages by sex and of population of the respective age group in the given year. Relying on the above the number of standardised divorces is the half of the product of multiplication of rates by age groups and standard weights. At the calculation of standardised crude divorce rates the following age groups were formed: 0–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60-year-old and older.

Standardised net divorce rate: divorces per thousand married males (females) aged 15 years and over calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the married male (female) population of the indicated census age group was taken as standard weight, while rates by age groups are the ratio of male (female) dissolved marriages in the given age group and of the number of married male (female) population. On the basis of the above the number of standardised male (female) divorces is the sum of the product of standard weights and rates by age groups and sexes. At the calculation of the standardised net divorce rates the following age groups were formed: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60-year-old and older.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

The unknown data – if they do not form a separate group and if there is no other comment, respectively – are ranked as follows:

- in case of age the oldest age, age group;
- in case of duration of marriage the group of the longest duration of marriage;
- at the grouping of divorces by number of children the highest group of the number of children;
- in case of divorces at the grouping by number of divorces of males and females the first divorce.

Grouping of the regional data: till 1955 the basis of grouping was the seat of the court delivering the decision of first instance, from 1956 to 1970 the last place of the common permanent residence of the divorcees and from 1971 on the last actual place of residence of the wife. Ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages – if not otherwise indicated – corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

Source of data: the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the 'Divorce Record' carried out on the basis of §30 of the 2016 Act No. CLV.

Live birth

(Tables 1.1.13, 1.3.11–1.3.13, 4.1.1–4.3.5)

Live birth: according to the recommendation of the United Nations (UN) a foetus is live-born if it gives any sign of life after birth (e.g. respiration, heart functioning or pulsation of umbilical cord), regardless of the length of pregnancy and the length of life after birth.

Crude live birth rate: number of live births per thousand population calculated for mid-year population.

Net live birth rate: the ratio of live births to thousand mid-year female population in the fertile age (between 15–49 years). At figures relating to age groups the basis of comparison corresponds to the age group of the mother.

Standardised crude live birth rate: crude live birth rate calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the population by age groups deriving from the indicated censuses was taken as standard weight, while the rates by age groups are the ratio of the number of children born alive to females in the given age group of the selected year and of the female population of the same age group. Relying on the above the number of standardised live births is the sum of the product of live birth rates by age groups and standard weights. At the calculation of standardised crude live birth rates the following age groups were formed: 0–14-year-old population, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49-year-old female population; 15–49-year-old male population; 50-year-old and older population.

Standardised net live birth rate: live births per thousand females aged 15–49 years calculated with the age structure of indicated population census years. Calculation method: the female population aged 15–49 years of indicated censuses was taken as standard weight, while the rates by age groups are the ratio of the number of live-born children in the given female age group and of the female population of the age group in the given year. On the basis of the above the number of standardised live births is the sum of the product of live birth rates by age groups and standard weights. At the calculation of standardised net live birth rates the female population was grouped by five years between the age of 15–49 years.

Fertility indicators. Total fertility rate: it expresses to how many children a female would give birth during her life at the birth frequency by age of the given year. **Crude (gross) reproduction rate:** it shows to how many daughters a female would give birth during her life at the birth frequency by age of the given year. **Net reproduction rate:** it indicates how many daughters per female would reach the childbearing age at the mortality rate of the given year. If the value of the indicator is 1, this shows the stagnation of the population, a value over 1 means an increase and a value under 1 a decrease.

Live birth order: the numerical order of birth of the mother's new-born children. In case of multiple birth every child must be taken into account by order of their birth.

Mean age of child-bearing females: the mean age is indicated with a weighted arithmetical mean calculated on the basis of the age-specific live birth data of the females giving birth to children in the given calendar period. At the calculation we add 0.5 year to the completed years of age of child-bearing females, supposing an even distribution of child-births in the given year.

The mean age of the child-bearing females can be calculated by live birth order, too.

Calculation method:

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{\sum_x (x + 0,5) \cdot B_{xi}}{\sum_x B_{xi}},$$

where

x – age of the females completed at the date of child-birth,

B_{xi} – the number of live births No. i of the given females of age x .

At the data indicated in the 1997 and former yearbooks the mean age calculated with the new method is higher by 0.5 year.

Supporter: in case of a marital or cohabiting partnership the male, in case of a mother bringing up her child alone the female, in case of dependants the private person who provides for their living (parent, relative etc.) or an institutional supporter.

The data of the chapter refer to the live births having occurred in Hungary, except Tables 4.1.16–4.1.18. The latter publish the data of the live births of Hungarian resident mothers according to the 'usual residence' definition used by Eurostat since 2013. The data released by HCSO and Eurostat are slightly different from 2013 due to the different definitions used. According to the 'usual residence' definition Eurostat doesn't take into account the live births of foreign resident mothers in the events having occurred in Hungarian territory, while it counts for the live births having occurred abroad of Hungarian resident mothers and were registered in Hungary. In the last six years, the average difference resulting from the dissimilar definitions was only 2.2 per cent in case of the absolute numbers, and in the value of the crude live birth rates the difference was not more than 0.4 mille point.

Year	Number of live births		Live birth per thousand population	
	HCSO	Eurostat	HCSO	Eurostat
2013	88 689	89 524	9.0	9.0
2014	91 510	93 281	9.3	9.5
2015	91 690	92 135	9.3	9.4
2016	93 063	95 361	9.5	9.7
2017	91 577	94 646	9.4	9.7
2018	89 807	93 467	9,2	9,6

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

The unknown data – if they do not form a separate group and if there is no other comment, respectively – are ranked as follows:

- in case of age the oldest age, age group;
- in case of duration of marriage the group of the longest duration of marriage;
- in case of marital status the group of single males and single females;
- in case of birth order the highest group;
- in case of birth weight the group over 2500 grams.

Grouping of the regional data: till 1970 the basis of grouping was the mother's last permanent place of residence, from 1971 on the mother's last actual place of residence. In case of mothers who have only a place of residence (a permanent registered dwelling) and have no place of stay (temporary registered dwelling) the administrative unit where they have or had, respectively their last place of residence, in case of those who besides their place of residence (permanent registered dwelling) have a place of stay too (temporary registered dwelling) the administrative unit where they have or had, respectively, their last place of stay. Ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages – if not otherwise indicated – corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

Source of data: the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the 'Live Birth Record' carried out on the basis of §30 of the 2016 Act No. CLV.

Foetal loss

(Tables 5.1.1–5.3.4)

Foetal loss: foetal deaths and induced abortions together.

Foetal death: death of the foetus before the delivery (complete expulsion or extraction from the mother) irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that the foetus does not breathe or show any other sign of life, such as function of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, movement of the voluntary muscles. **Early and medium term foetal death (spontaneous miscarriage, spontaneous abortion):** if after the separation from the mother's body the foetus did not show any sign of life and if from the conception no longer than 24 (till 1997 27) complete weeks passed or if the age of the foetus cannot be stated, the weight of the foetus is 500 g or less or the length of the foetus is 30 cm or less. **Late foetal death (stillbirth):** if after the separation from the mother's body the foetus did not show any sign of life and from the conception longer than 24 (till 1997 27) complete weeks passed or if the age of the foetus cannot be stated, the weight of the foetus is 500 g or more or the length of the foetus is 30 cm or more, while in case of twin birth if at least one of the foetus' was born alive.

Induced abortion: interruption of pregnancy through intentional – surgical – intervention.

The 1992 Act No. LXXIX on the protection of foetal life modified the earlier motives – valid since 1973 – of the approvals for induced abortions. According to this it is allowed to interrupt a pregnancy if it seriously endangers the health of the female or the foetus, if the foetus medically presumably suffer from serious disability or other damage, if the pregnancy is the consequence of a crime or if the female is in a grave crisis situation which causes physical or mental harm or serious social threat.

Pregnancies/ foetal loss/ foetal death/ induced abortion rate: pregnancies/ foetal loss/ foetal death/ induced abortion per thousand females belonging to the same age group as the female.

Total pregnancies/ foetal loss/ foetal death/ induced abortion rate: it expresses how many pregnancies/ foetal loss/ foetal death/ induced abortion a female would undergo during her life at the pregnancies/ foetal loss/ foetal death/ induced abortion frequency by age of the given year.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

The unknown data – if they do not form a separate group and if there is no other comment, respectively – are ranked as follows:

- in case of age the oldest age, age group;
- in case of marital status the group of single females.

Grouping of regional data: ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages – if not otherwise indicated – corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

Source of data: data collections concerning the foetal deaths and induced abortions are based on the data supply of hospitals.

The source of data on foetal deaths is the HCSO data collection called 'Foetal death certificate' based on the §.30. of the 2016 Act No. CLV. and the data transmission on 'Certificate on the Examination of the Perinatal Deceased', 'Notice on Perinatal Death (pathological histology)' according to §.42. of the Government Regulation 351/2013 (X.4).

The source of data of induced abortions is the questionnaire No. 1165 HCSO data collection called 'Record B for the statistical data supply on the induced abortion'.

Death

(Tables 1.1.13, 1.3.11–1.3.13, 6.1.1–6.3.15)

Death: (according to the recommendation of the UN) final passing away of all signs of life at any time after live birth, i.e. cessation of all life-functions without the capability of revival.

Crude death rate: number of deaths per thousand population calculated for mid-year population.

Sex- and age-specific death rate: the ratio of deaths by sex and age calculated to thousand mid-year population of the corresponding sex and age.

The rates of deceased infants at the age of 0 year (Tables 6.1.5–6.1.7, 6.2.2–6.2.4, 6.2.7, 6.2.20–6.2.22, 6.3.5, 6.3.6, 6.3.7) are calculated for live births.

Mean age of the deceased: a weighted arithmetic mean calculated on the basis of deaths by age in the given calendar period.

Infant death: death after live birth and before the completed age of one year. Still-born infants and those deceased on the anniversary of the birth are not counted among infant deaths.

Infant death rate: infants deceased at the age under one year per 1000 live births.

Net infant death rate: it compares the dead infants grouped by age to the weighted sum of the live births having occurred in the given quarters of two years.

Perinatal death: the late foetal deaths and the infant deaths at the age of 0–6 days (early neonatal death) together.

Standardised death rate: crude death rate calculated with the age structure of respective census years, or with that of the European standard population according to Eurostat. Calculation method: population in five-year age groups of given censuses or of the Eurostat European standard population were taken as standard weights, while rates by age groups are the ratio of deaths and population number of the relevant age group. On the basis of the above the number of standardised deaths is the sum of death rates by age groups multiplied by standard weights. At the calculation of standardised death rates five-year age groups of population were formed.

The structure¹ of European standard population is as follows according to Eurostat:

Age group	Population
0– 4	5000
5– 9	5500
10–14	5500
15–19	5500
20–24	6000
25–29	6000
30–34	6500
35–39	7000
40–44	7000
45–49	7000
50–54	7000
55–59	6500
60–64	6000
65–69	5500
70–74	5000
75–79	4000
80–84	2500
85–	2500
Total	100,000

In the current publication the standardised death rates have been calculated by the Eurostat European standard population of 2012 instead of the World Health Organization (WHO) European standard population used earlier, therefore the rates differ from those reported in the former publications.

Standardised mortality ratio: the mortality level of a population is expressed by the mortality rates of the standard population. It's mostly used for showing the territorial (regional) differences of mortality where the country-level age-specific mortality rates are taken as standard weights. Calculation method: the ratio of the observed (actual) number of deaths and the expected number of deaths calculated by the standard weights. It expresses in percentage the mortality difference between the population of interest and the standard (country) population.

Cause of death: all those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death as well as the circumstance of an accident or violence which caused a fatal injury.

Underlying cause of death: the cause of death selected for tabulation. The selection is carried out by applying the rules of the International Classification of Diseases.

¹ Source: Eurostat database.

Lost potential years: the number of years not lived by the deceased from the potential lifetime of 0–70 years. In the yearbook the crude and standardised rates of the lost potential lifetime per hundred thousand concerned population (below the age of 70) are indicated. Standardisation has been made according to the age structure of the Eurostat European standard population. For the age groups over 70 years this rate is 0.

Average life expectancy: expresses how many further years of lifetime can be expected by people of various ages at the mortality rate of the given year.

The calculation method of average life expectancy changed, since formerly the Becker–Zeuner method was used, while at present we use the Böckh method and for equalisation a biquadratic function is employed, replacing the former cubic function of less accuracy.

The data of the chapter refer to the deaths having occurred in Hungary, except Tables 6.1.22–6.1.24. The latter publish the data of the Hungarian residents deceased according to the 'usual residence' definition used by Eurostat since 2013. The data released by HCSO and Eurostat are slightly different from 2013 due to the different definitions used. According to the 'usual residence' definition Eurostat doesn't take into account the foreign resident deceased in the events having occurred in Hungarian territory, while it counts with the Hungarian resident deceased who died abroad and were registered in Hungary. In the last six years, the average difference resulting from the different definitions was only 0.1 per cent in case of the absolute numbers, and in the value of the crude death rates the difference was not more than 0.1 mille point.

Year	Number of deaths		Deaths per thousand population	
	HCSO	Eurostat	HCSO	Eurostat
2013	126 778	126 677	12.8	12.8
2014	126 308	126 294	12.8	12.8
2015	131 697	131 575	13.4	13.4
2016	127 053	127 098	12.9	13.0
2017	131 674	131 877	13.5	13.5
2018	131 045	131 247	13.4	13.4

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Groupings concerning economic activity and occupation follow the groupings of population census.

The educational qualification was stated on the basis of population census taking into consideration the grades (years) completed in formal education.

The unknown data – if they don't form a separate group and if there is no other comment, respectively – are ranked as follows:

- in case of age the oldest age, age group;
- in case of marital status the group of married;
- in case of birth order the highest group;
- in case of birth weight the group over 2500 grams.

Grouping of the regional data: till 1970 the basis of classification was the last permanent place of the residence of the deceased, from 1971 on his/her last actual place of residence. In case of the deceased who have only a place of residence (permanent registered dwelling) and have no place of stay (temporary registered dwelling) this place of residence is the administrative unit where they have or had, respectively, their last place of residence, in case of those who besides their place of residence (permanent registered dwelling) also have a place of stay (temporary registered dwelling) the administrative unit where they have or had, respectively, their last place of stay. Ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages - if not otherwise indicated - corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital, the lines 'towns' and 'villages' exclude data of foreigners, homeless people and of those whose residence is unknown.

The grouping by causes of death was prepared on the basis of the detailed list (A00–Y98) of the Xth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases – ICD X. The retrospective data were revised on the basis of the ICD X.

In the former practice the classification of causes of deaths to the appropriate ICD category and the selection of the underlying cause were performed by a traditional (manual) method. During processing the 2005 cause of death data we turned to the automated data processing for the first time. The software we use is recommended by the European Union and it has been adapted to the national specialities. The methodological change slightly modified the structural composition of causes of death and at the same time in given causes of deaths it altered the earlier developed decennial trends. The methodological annex, '**Changes in cause of death statistics**' published on the internet annex, provides detailed information about the reasons and the possible impacts.

The entry numbers of the combination of the accidents (Tables 6.1.9, 6.1.10, 6.2.17–6.2.25, 6.2.29–6.2.30) according to ICD X are as follows: Railway accidents: V05, V15, V80.6, V81, V87.6, V88.6; motor vehicle accidents: V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V29, V30–V39, V40–V49, V50–V59, V60–V69, V70–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V86, V87.0–V87.5, V87.7, V87.8, V88.0–V88.5, V88.7, V88.8, V89.0, V89.2; other vehicle accidents: V01, V06, V09.1, V09.3, V09.9, V10, V11, V16–V18, V19.3, V19.8, V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.7–V80.9, V82–V85, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V98, V99, Y85; water vehicle accidents: V90–V94; air vehicle accidents: V95–V97; other and elsewhere non specified accidents: W35–W45, W50–W52, W88–W94, W99, X34–X39, X50–X59, Y40–Y84, Y86, Y88.

Between 2005 and 2012 the classification of the nature of injury (Tables 6.2.27 and 6.2.28) was carried out by considering all injuries reported on the Death Certificate. However from 2013 the rules of selection of the main injury published by the WHO are applied.

Source of data: the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the 'Death Record' carried out on the basis of §30 of the 2016 Act No. CLV and the data transmission on 'Certificate on the Examination of the Deceased', 'Notice Regarding Modification of the Death Certificate', 'Certificate on the Examination of the Perinatal Deceased', 'Notice on Perinatal Death (pathological histology)' according to §42 of the Government Regulation 351/2013 (X.4).

Internal migration

(Tables 1.3.11–1.3.13, 7.1.1–7.3.5)

Internal migration follows the spatial, geographical movement of the population within the country. The basis of the observation is the system of addresses defined by Act LXVI. of 1992 about the registration of personal data and addresses of citizens, which registers the creation or change of place of residence or place of stay (old name is permanent or temporary address).

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. The place of out-migration is the former place of residence, while the place of in-migration is the new place of residence of the migrant.

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 when he/she moves from one place of stay to another place of stay. The place of out-migration is the place of residence of the migrant or the former place of stay, the place of in-migration is the new place of stay.

Temporary remigration: the change in the place of dwelling when the migrant leaving the place of stay returns to the place of residence. The place of out-migration is the place of stay, the place of in-migration is the place of residence of the migrant.

Difference in permanent migration: the difference between the number of persons registered with a permanent character to an administrative unit and of those who were registered with a permanent character to another administrative unit from there.

Difference in temporary migration: the difference between the total number of persons registered with a temporary character to a respective administrative unit as well as of those registered temporarily elsewhere but returning to the respective administrative unit as their permanent residence and the total number of those who are registered temporarily to another administrative unit from the respective unit as well as of those being in another administrative unit and returning to their permanent place of residence.

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 another administrative unit from the given administrative unit.

Residential mobility: changing of the dwelling within the administrative border of a settlement. In Budapest moving within or across districts also belongs here.

Permanent residential moving: changing of dwelling within the border of a settlement, when the mover leaves his/her original place of residence and moves in a new address.

Temporary residential moving: changing of dwelling within the border of a settlement, when the mover keeps his/her own dwelling and registers the new dwelling as place of stay, or if he/she moves from one place of stay to another, as well as when the mover, giving up his place of stay moves back to the place of residence.

Total migration and total mobility rates: they show how many times a person in his/her lifetime would migrate or move if the recent conditions of migration and mobility prevailed. Its calculation method: the number of migrants and movers by ages is distributed by the corresponding mid-year population, and the sum of these ratios represents the number of per capita average migrations and movings. We calculated with the year of age completed until 89 years of age by years, from 90 years of age a 10-year group is formed, using 100 years as the supposed maximum age.

Migration and mobility rates have been calculated for mid-year population per thousand population.

Based on Act LXVI of 1992, the number of temporary migrants also contains those whose place of stay was automatically deleted as a result of not extending it after a certain period of time. From 2006, this period of time changed from two to five years based on the Act CLXXVIII of 2005. The effect of this change first appeared in 2008. In that year, the deletion of places of stay established in 2006 failed to take place for the first time as a result of not extending them. The effect of automatic deletion of place of stays after a period of five years first appeared in 2011 at the temporary migration data.

Of the groupings: The data on migrants by age are indicated on the basis of the processing by year of birth, so they refer to years.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Grouping of regional data: ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages – if not otherwise indicated – corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital.

Source of data: the basis of the accounting of internal migration statistics is the registration system of home addresses on which the Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat for Registers' Management (the former Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services) supplies data sets for processing.

International migration

(Tables 8.1.1–8.3.18)

The international migration statistics refers to data on immigrants, emigrants as well as on foreign citizens residing in Hungary, asylum-seekers, recognised refugees and naturalised persons. Official statistics on international migration is based on administrative sources and statistical estimations.

Foreign citizen immigrating to Hungary: a foreign citizen who entered Hungary in a given year and obtained a residence permit in accordance with legal regulations in effect.

Foreign citizen emigrating from Hungary: a foreign citizen with residence or settlement permit who left Hungary in a given year without the intent to return, or whose permit is expired and did not apply for renewal or whose permit was invalidated by the authorities. Since 2012, data on foreign citizens emigrating from Hungary is based on statistical estimations.

Migration balance of foreign citizens: the difference between the number of immigrating and emigrating foreign citizens in a given year.

Foreign citizen residing in Hungary: a foreign citizen with residence or settlement permit who stayed in Hungary on the 1st January of a given year. Since the 1st January, 2012, data on foreign citizens residing in Hungary includes recognized refugees and persons taken under subsidiary protection. Since reference year 2018, the data on recognized refugees and persons under subsidiary protection is partially based on statistical estimations.

Stateless: person who is not considered a citizen of any state under the operation of its law.

Asylum seeker: A foreign citizen or a stateless person who requested international protection from Hungary. The applicant is entitled to reside in Hungary during the examination of an application. The applicant, at the end of the procedure, may obtain a refugee status, subsidiary protection or tolerated stay status.

Refugee: refugee status may be granted to a person whose life and liberty are threatened in his/her country of origin on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, or whose fear of being subject to persecution is well founded, and who currently resides in the territory of Hungary and submits an application for asylum. Refugee status remains in force until the refugee obtains Hungarian citizenship or the refugee status is withdrawn.

The refugee authority is ex officio required to review each refugee status every three years.

Subsidiary protection: A person may be admitted for subsidiary protection if he/she does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom there are reasons to believe that the person concerned, if returned to his/her country of origin would face a real risk of suffering serious harm, and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. The refugee authority is ex officio required to review each subsidiary protection status every three years.

Tolerated stay (non-refoulement principle): shall mean any person who is provided temporary shelter and may not be returned to the country of his/her citizenship, or in the case of a stateless person to the country of domicile, for fear of facing the threat of the death penalty, torture or any other form of inhumane or humiliating treatment, and there is no safe third country offering refugee, and who is not entitled to asylum nor to any subsidiary form of protection or temporary protection.

Person naturalised in Hungary: someone who became a Hungarian citizen by naturalisation (born as a foreign citizen) or by renaturalisation (his/her former Hungarian citizenship was abolished). Legislation on the naturalisation of foreign citizens in Hungary was modified by the Act XLIV. of 2010. The Act introduced simplified naturalisation procedures from the 1st January 2011, and made possible to obtain citizenship without a residence in Hungary for the foreign citizens with Hungarian ancestors. Data published in the yearbook refers only to the new Hungarian citizens with valid address in the national territory of Hungary.

Hungarian citizen immigrating to Hungary: a Hungarian citizen born abroad entering Hungary in a given year or who had lived abroad and returned to Hungary in order to settle down, as well as Hungarian citizens who returned from temporary residence abroad.

Hungarian citizen emigrating from Hungary: a Hungarian citizen leaving Hungary with the intention of settling down or residing temporarily abroad.

Foreign citizens residing in Hungary can first obtain a residence permit (including permissions granted under the single permit procedure), then a settlement permit.

Residence permits: At the request of foreigners residing in Hungary the authority of aliens' administration might issue residence permits.

Since 1st May 2004 – Hungary's EU accession – citizens of the European Economic Area (EEA: EU countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are entitled to obtain EEA residence permits.

Since 1st July 2007 – as related to the legal harmonization with EU legislation – new legislation on the administration of aliens entered into force. Act I. of 2007 refers to the admission and residence of persons with the right of free movement and residence. In accordance with this regulation, EEA citizens are only obliged to register. Third country citizens who are family members of a Hungarian or an EEA citizen, also have the right of free movement and residence, and they are entitled to obtain a residence card. In accordance with Act II. of 2007, third country citizens are entitled to obtain a residence permit.

Settlement documents: a foreign citizen can obtain a settlement permit in case of residing permanently in Hungary. The foreign citizens concerned must prove that they have been legally residing in Hungary without intermission for the time defined by law. Foreign citizens applying for settlement permit with the purpose of family-reunification can obtain derogation from the requirements of permanent residence.

Since 1st July 2007 – in accordance with the two new Acts on the administration of aliens – foreign citizens with the right of free movement and residence (EEA citizens and their third country family members) are entitled to obtain permanent residence cards, while third country citizens to obtain settlement permits.

In the tables, names of countries are used instead of citizenships.

In case of the data on foreign citizens emigrating from Hungary, the citizenship of those who immigrated from the former Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia before 1993 was estimated on the basis of their previous country of residence or the place of birth.

Until 1992 Serbia and Montenegro stand for the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and from 1993 to 2003 for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However Serbia and Montenegro formally split in June 2006, their data was published in a sole category until 2011.

The comparability of retrospective data is limited: The data processing methods of the National Directorate-general for Aliens Policing and its predecessor institutions, as related to the registration of foreigners, changed in 1995 and again in 2000. A difference of more than forty thousand persons was observed between the number of foreign citizens residing in Hungary in 2000 and 2001. This difference was explained with administrative reasons. On the 1st January, 2001, persons with expired residence permits were removed from the category of foreign citizens residing in the country. A new register was established for EEA Nationals on the 1st May, 2004. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office however only got access to this register in November 2005. As a consequence, the data on EEA citizens for 2004 was incomplete. Due to the EU accession of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007 and the new Hungarian regulation on the administration of aliens coming into force on 1st July, 2007, the two registers contain certain overlaps concerning the year 2008. Stock data as of 1st January, 2012 was adjusted on the basis of the 2011 October Population Census. Refugees and persons under subsidiary protection are also included in this category since 2012. While data on the international migration of Hungarian citizens until 2009 was based on the Population Register, for the year 2010 it was based on the Social Insurance Register. Since 2011 data is based on both data sources. From 2011 data on immigrating Hungarian citizens was complemented with persons who established a Hungarian address after granting Hungarian citizenship without Hungarian residence.

At marital status categories data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partner from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Grouping of regional data: ranking by regions, counties, districts, towns of county rank, towns, villages – if not otherwise indicated – corresponds to the administrative division of 1 January 2018. If there is no comment on the regional tables, then the line 'towns' does not contain the data of the capital.

Source of data: registers on foreigners owned by the National Directorate-general for Aliens Policing (the former Immigration and Asylum Office), the Population and Address Register owned by the Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat for Registers' Management (the former Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services), and the Social Security Register owned by the National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management (the former National Health Insurance Fund Administration).

International demographic data

(Tables 9.1.1–9.1.16)

Data in this chapter referring to Hungary were computed in line with the internationally harmonized methodology – in order to ensure comparability between countries – and can differ from the data published in the other chapters of the yearbook.

Definitions used in this chapter correspond to those in the specific chapters containing Hungarian data.

Sources of international data are the listed databases and publications of international organisations and national statistical institutes:

- Eurostat database (Eurostat, Luxembourg);*
- The World Bank database (The World Bank, Washington D.C.);*
- OECD database (OECD, Paris);*
- Demographic Yearbook (UN, New York);*
- Recent demographic developments in Europe (Council of Europe, Strasbourg);*
- The Human Mortality Database (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock);*
- Websites of national statistical institutes.*

Tables were compiled on the basis of the latest available data on July 2019 of the databases and publications listed as the data sources.