



Statistical Pocketbook of Hungary, 2021

Statistical Pocketbook of Hungary 2021

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CONTENTS

CHARTS.....	XIX
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1. SUMMARY DATA.....	1
1.1. Social indicators.....	1
1.2. Economic indicators.....	2

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

2. POPULATION, VITAL EVENTS	3
2.1. Population by sex, population density, 1 January	3
2.2. Distribution of population aged 15 years and over, by marital status, 1 January	3
2.3. Population by age group, 1 January	4
2.4. Average life expectancy.....	5
2.5. Live births.....	6
2.6. Live births per thousand females of corresponding age, total fertility rate.....	6
2.7. Deaths by sex and main group of diseases	7
2.8. Deaths by age group and sex.....	7
2.9. Foetal losses.....	8
2.10. Marriages and ceased marriages.....	9
2.11. Marrying persons by age group and sex.....	9
2.12. Registered partnerships.....	10
2.13. Rates of vital events.....	10
2.14. Internal migration by type of settlement.....	11
2.15. Direction of internal migration, 2021	11
2.16. Foreign citizens immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary by age group	12
2.17. Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by continent, country and sex, 1 January 2021.....	13
2.18. People naturalised in Hungary by country of previous citizenship.....	14
2.19. Hungarian citizens immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary	15
3. SOCIETY	17
3.1. Labour	17
3.1.1. Main indicators of economic activity by sex	17
3.1.2. Economic activity	18
3.1.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 by age groups, 2021.....	20
3.1.4. Employed and unemployed aged 15–74 by highest educational qualification, 2021	20

3.1.5.	Employed persons aged 15–74 by industries, 2021	21
3.1.6.	Change of teleworking of employees aged 15–74	22
3.1.7.	Employed persons aged 15–74 by their regular weekly working hours	22
3.1.8.	Unemployed persons aged 15–74 by job search duration	23
3.1.9.	Number of employees by industries, 2021	24
3.1.10.	Number of full-time employees by industries, 2021	25
3.1.11.	Average monthly gross earnings and labour incomes by SNA concept of full-time employees in the national economy, 2021	26
3.1.12.	Average monthly net earnings of full-time employees in the national economy, 2021	27
3.1.13.	Monthly earnings data for full-time employees	28
3.1.14.	Number of employees and average monthly earnings in business sector	28
3.1.15.	Number of employees and average monthly earnings in budgetary institutions	29
3.1.16.	Sum of accounted earnings in the national economy, 2021	30
3.1.17.	Number of job vacancies and the job vacancies rate in the business sector by industries	31
3.1.18.	Registered jobseekers and their provisions	32
3.2.	Income and consumption	
	(household budget and living conditions survey)	33
3.2.1.	Distribution of households' income by income sources, 2020	33
3.2.2.	Distribution of income of households with children by income sources, 2020	33
3.2.3.	Distribution of income of households without children by income sources, 2020	34
3.2.4.	Distribution of members of households with dependent children by activity status, 2020	34
3.2.5.	Distribution Distribution of members of households without dependent children by activity status, 2020	35
3.2.6.	Annual per capita expenditure of households according to COICOP classification, 2020	36
3.2.7.	Annual per capita food consumption of households, 2020	37
3.2.8.	Annual per capita food consumption of households with children, 2020	38
3.2.9.	Number of consumer durable goods per hundred households, 2020	39
3.2.10.	Data on housing, 2020	40

3.3. Housing	41
3.3.1. Dwelling stock, inhabitant density	41
3.3.2. HCSO–ingatlan.com rent index based on supply of rentals advertised	42
3.3.3. Construction of dwellings and holiday houses	42
3.3.4. Cost-index, labour and material cost indices of dwelling construction	43
3.3.5. Cessation of dwellings	43
3.3.6. Housing loans	44
3.4. Health care, accidents	45
3.4.1. Health expenditure	45
3.4.2. Primary health care	45
3.4.3. Outpatient service, 2020	46
3.4.4. Hospitals	46
3.4.5. Pharmacies	47
3.4.6. Gross prescription turnover of subsidised medicaments	47
3.4.7. Number of selected reported infectious diseases	48
3.4.8. Number of influenza-like illnesses during the flu epidemic	48
3.4.9. Number of COVID cases and hospitalisation	49
3.4.10. Dispensaries	50
3.4.11. Alcohol addicts	51
3.4.12. HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients	51
3.4.13. National Ambulance Service.....	52
3.4.14. Other ambulance services	53
3.4.15. Blood supply	53
3.4.16. Fires	54
3.4.17. Accidents at work, home accidents	54
3.5. Social care protection	55
3.5.1. Social protection benefits as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), by function	55
3.5.2. Monthly average number of family benefit recipients	55
3.5.3. Expenditures on family benefits.....	56
3.5.4. Child raising benefits.....	56
3.5.5. Children's day care	57
3.5.6. Minors taken into child protection, being under guardianship and of disadvantaged or multiply disadvantaged status	58
3.5.7. Adoptions	59
3.5.8. Sure Start children's centres, 31 December.....	59
3.5.9. Minors and young adults in professional child protection.....	60

3.5.10.	Juveniles sentenced to placement in reformatory with final court judgement or in detention, 2021	61
3.5.11.	Inmates entering reformatory with final court judgement or in pre-trial detention, 2021	62
3.5.12.	Social benefits.....	63
3.5.13.	Basic social services.....	64
3.5.14.	Day care	65
3.5.15.	Residential social institutions.....	66
3.5.16.	Pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions	67
3.5.17.	Number of and amount due to recipients of pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions, January 2022	67
3.5.18.	Recipients of pensions by amount of full benefit, January 2022.....	68
3.6.	Education	69
3.6.1.	Key data by type of maintainers, 2021/2022	69
3.6.2.	Education at kindergartens.....	70
3.6.3.	Education at primary schools.....	71
3.6.4.	Education at vocational schools and special skills development schools.....	72
3.6.5.	Education at vocational training schools	73
3.6.6.	Education at secondary general schools.....	74
3.6.7.	Education at technicums, upper secondary vocational schools.....	75
3.6.8.	Students having applied for and been admitted to tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, full-time form	76
3.6.9.	Students admitted as a percentage of first-place applicants by field of training, full-time form, 2021	76
3.6.10.	Tertiary education	77
3.6.11.	Students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by field of training, 2021/2022	79
3.6.12.	Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by maintenance, 2021/2022.....	79
3.7.	Culture, sport	80
3.7.1.	Book publishing.....	80
3.7.2.	Scientific, educational and specialised books	81
3.7.3.	Literary books by genre and their authors	82
3.7.4.	Press products of wide circulation	83
3.7.5.	Museum institutions	85
3.7.6.	Libraries	86
3.7.7.	Public cultural institutes	87

3.7.8.	Theatres	88
3.7.9.	Concerts	88
3.7.10.	Dance ensembles	89
3.7.11.	Cinemas	89
3.7.12.	Programme of public service broadcasting	90
3.7.13.	Overall medal table of the 2021 LEN European Aquatics Championships (Budapest)	90
3.8.	Justice	91
3.8.1.	Registered criminal cases	91
3.8.2.	Number of perpetration incidents in certain crimes	92
3.8.3.	Number of victimisation incidents of certain crimes	93
3.8.4.	Persons with definitive sentence	93
3.8.5.	Penalty imposed by type, 2020	94
3.8.6.	Number of persons in law enforcement institutions	94

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.	GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS	95
4.1.	National accounts, GDP	95
4.1.1.	Gross domestic product (GDP)	95
4.1.2.	Gross value added, by institutional sector	95
4.1.3.	Gross value added, by industry	96
4.1.4.	Use of gross domestic product (GDP)	97
4.1.5.	Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) growth (production approach)	98
4.1.6.	Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) growth (expenditure approach)	99
4.1.7.	Income accounts and capital accounts of households sector at current prices	100
4.1.8.	Savings of households	102
4.1.9.	Social transfers at current prices, 2020	103
4.2.	Business units and non-profit organisations, investments	104
	Business units and non-profit organisations	
4.2.1.	Number of registered business units	104
4.2.2.	Registered enterprises by industry and legal form, 2021	105
4.2.3.	Registered business partnerships by industry and staff category, 2021	107
4.2.4.	Registered non-profit business associations by legal form, sector and staff category, 2021	109

4.2.5.	Newly registered business units and deaths of business units	110
4.2.6.	Number of activity suspending private entrepreneurs by NACE breakdown	111
4.2.7.	Annual structural indicators of enterprises by size class, 2020	112
4.2.8.	Foreign direct investments in Hungary	112
4.2.9.	Number of non-profit organisations by operational feature and organisation type, 2020	113
4.2.10.	Main indicators for volunteers at non-profit organisations by form of management, 2020	113
4.2.11.	Number, turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign-controlled affiliates, 2019	114
4.2.12.	Top five countries by the number, turnover, value added and persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2019	115
4.2.13.	Number and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2019	116
4.2.14.	Turnover and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2019	116
4.2.15.	Average net sales revenue and number of persons employed at startup enterprises by startup lifecycle stage	117
4.2.16.	Distribution of startup founders and startup enterprises	117
Investments		
4.2.17.	Output value and volume indices of investments by business entity form	118
4.2.18.	Output value and volume indices of investments – according to a new methodology	119
4.2.19.	Investments by material and technical composition	119
4.2.20.	Investments of the national economy by industries, 2021	120
4.3.	Science and technology	121
4.3.1.	Principal data on research and development (R&D)	121
4.3.2.	Internal R&D staff in headcount and R&D expenditure (intramural)	122
4.3.3.	Expenditure (intramural) on and financial sources of research and development	122
4.3.4.	R&D expenditure (intramural) by type of activity	123
4.3.5.	Patent activities	123
4.4.	External trade	124
4.4.1.	Main data on external trade in goods	124
4.4.2.	External trade in goods by group of countries, 2021	125
4.4.3.	Volume indices of external trade in goods, by main group of commodities	126
4.4.4.	Commodity pattern of external trade in goods, in HUF	127
4.4.5.	Commodity pattern of external trade in goods, in EUR	128

4.4.6.	External trade in goods by main partner country, 2021	129
4.4.7.	Main data on external trade in services	130
4.4.8.	External trade in services by group of services, in HUF, 2021	131
4.4.9.	External trade in services by group of services, in EUR, 2021	132
4.4.10.	External trade in services by group of countries, in HUF, 2021	133
4.4.11.	External trade in services by group of countries, in EUR, 2021	133
4.4.12.	Current account	134
4.5.	Energy management	135
4.5.1.	Primary energy balance	135
4.5.2.	Structure of primary energy use	136
4.5.3.	Structure of final energy use of households	136
4.5.4.	Electricity balance	137
4.5.5.	Final energy use by sector	137
4.6.	Financial statistics	138
4.6.1.	Functional balance of general government (on cash basis)	138
4.6.2.	Central government revenues and balance	139
4.6.3.	Central government expenditures	140
4.6.4.	External debt service indicators of Hungary (based on balance of payments, excluding SPEs)	141
4.6.5.	Foreign exchange rates	141
4.7.	Prices	142
4.7.1.	Consumer price index by aggregate group of expenditure	142
4.7.2.	Consumer price index according to classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	142
4.7.3.	Average consumer prices	143
4.7.4.	Price index and terms of trade of external trade in goods, by group of countries	146
4.7.5.	Price index of external trade in goods, by aggregate group of commodities	147
4.7.6.	Agricultural price index	147
4.7.7.	Average procurement price of agricultural products	148
4.7.8.	Average producer market price of agricultural products	149
4.7.9.	Industrial price index	149
4.7.10.	Industrial price index by group of divisions, 2021	150
4.7.11.	Construction price index	151
4.7.12.	Service producer price indices (SPPIs)	151

5.	ECONOMIC BRANCHES	153
5.1.	Agriculture.....	153
5.1.1.	Labour input in agriculture	153
5.1.2.	Agricultural area.....	153
5.1.3.	Land rents and agricultural land prices by land use category.....	154
5.1.4.	Sown area.....	155
5.1.5.	Total harvested production and average yield of crops grown on arable land	156
5.1.6.	Fruit production	157
5.1.7.	Viticulture	158
5.1.8.	Fertiliser supply.....	158
5.1.9.	Livestock, 1 December	159
5.1.10.	Production of animals for slaughter and animal products	159
5.1.11.	Meat production	160
5.1.12.	Gross production index of agricultural products	160
5.1.13.	Structure of production of agricultural products.....	161
5.1.14.	Per capita quantity of available food, beverages, tobacco and nutrients.....	162
5.2.	Industry.....	163
5.2.1.	Value and distribution of industrial production by staff categories	163
5.2.2.	Value and volume indices of industrial production and sales.....	164
5.2.3.	Industrial production and sales by subsections, 2021.....	165
5.2.4.	Volume indices of production and sales in the industry by subsections, 2021	166
5.3.	Construction	167
5.3.1.	Construction output by sections and divisions, 2021	167
5.3.2.	Construction activity of enterprises in construction by staff categories	168
5.3.3.	The value of construction enterprises' contracts and their volume index by main groups of construction, 2021	169
5.4.	Internal trade.....	170
5.4.1.	Number of retail shops, national tobacco shops.....	170
5.4.2.	Sales of retail shops by type of shop	171
5.4.3.	Retail trade by commodity groups.....	172
5.4.4.	Shopping centres, supermarkets	173
5.5.	Tourism, catering	174
5.5.1.	Number of inbound trips to Hungary and related expenditures by motivation	174
5.5.2.	Consumption structure of expenditures related to inbound trips to Hungary	175

5.5.3.	Expenditures on inbound trips to Hungary by main sending countries, 2021	176
5.5.4.	Number and distribution of inbound overnight trips to Hungary by region, 2021 ..	177
5.5.5.	Outbound trips: number and expenditure by motivation, 2021	177
5.5.6.	Outbound overnight trips: number of trips and length of stay by motivation, 2021	178
5.5.7.	Overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2021	178
5.5.8.	Distribution of time spent on overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2021	179
5.5.9.	Main data of commercial accommodation establishments	179
5.5.10.	Commercial accommodation establishments by type, 2021	180
5.5.11.	International tourism nights at commercial accommodation establishments by country	181
5.5.12.	Summary data of hotels	182
5.5.13.	Data of non-profit collective and recreational accommodation establishments	182
5.5.14.	Number of catering units and wine-growers' taverns	183
5.5.15.	Sales of catering units	184
5.5.16.	Sales of catering by major commodity groups	184
5.6.	Transport	185
5.6.1.	Transport of goods by type of traffic	185
5.6.2.	Transport of goods by direction and type of traffic, 2021	185
5.6.3.	Interurban passenger transport	186
5.6.4.	Urban passenger transport	186
5.6.5.	Public railway network and rolling stock	187
5.6.6.	National public roads	187
5.6.7.	Number of road vehicles registered for the first time in Hungary	188
5.6.8.	Stock of vehicles	188
5.6.9.	Stock of passenger cars by make	189
5.6.10.	Network of local passenger transport	190
5.6.11.	Transport by pipeline	190
5.6.12.	Traffic of Ferenc Liszt International Airport by destination, 2021	191
5.6.13.	Freight traffic of inland ports by volume of goods loaded and unloaded, 2021	192
5.6.14.	Road traffic accidents involving personal injury	192
5.6.15.	Postal services	193
5.6.16.	Postal and courier consignments	194

ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

6.	ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	195
6.1.	Forests	195
6.2.	Local-government-owned green areas, 31 December 2020.....	196
6.3.	Local-government-owned green areas.....	197
6.4.	Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2020.....	197
6.5.	Emissions of air pollutants	199
6.6.	Public utilities to dwellings	200
6.7.	Public waste water treatment.....	201
6.8.	Weather extremes at certain observatories, 1901–2021	202
7.	INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION.....	203
7.1.	Number of fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions	203
7.2.	Number of connected fixed lines and calls by type of subscribers, 2021	203
7.3.	Telephone calls.....	204
7.4.	Duration of radio and television programme broadcasting.....	205
7.5.	Fixed broadband internet.....	205
7.6.	ICT usage of households.....	206
7.7.	Distribution of internet customers, by date of last purchase, as well as by age groups and highest educational attainment, 2021	207
7.8.	ICT usage by enterprises.....	208
7.9.	Enterprises' demand for ICT specialists and ICT skills	209
8.	REGIONAL DATA	211
8.1.	Population, vital events, 2021.....	211
8.2.	Main indicators of economic activity, 2021	211
8.3.	Economic activity of population aged 15–74 years, 2021	212
8.4.	Number of employees, 2021.....	212
8.5.	Average monthly gross and net earnings of employees, 2021	213
8.6.	Registered jobseekers and their provisions, 2021	214
8.7.	Dwelling stock, dwelling construction, 2021	215
8.8.	HCSO–ingatlan.com rent index based on supply of rentals advertised, 2021.....	215
8.9.	Health care, pharmacies, 2020.....	216
8.10.	Number of persons receiving basic social services and day care, 2020	216

8.11.	Number of full-time pupils and students in initial education and vocational educational institutions, 2021/2022	217
8.12.	Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, 2021/2022	218
8.13.	Culture	219
8.14.	Registered crimes and perpetration incidents, 2021	220
8.15.	Gross domestic product (GDP), 2020	221
8.16.	Number of registered enterprises, 2021	222
8.17.	Foreign direct investment enterprises in Hungary, 2020	223
8.18.	Number of non-profit organisations by field of activities, 2020	224
8.19.	Investments, research and development	225
8.20.	Agricultural area, 1 June 2021	226
8.21.	Livestock, 1 December 2021	226
8.22.	Industrial production and construction output, 2021	227
8.23.	Retail shops, retail sales per capita	228
8.24.	Shopping centres, hypermarkets, wholesale warehouses, catering units, 30 June 2021	229
8.25.	Capacity and guest turnover data of commercial accommodation establishments by tourism region, 2021	230
8.26.	Capacity and guest turnover data of other profit-oriented accommodation establishments, 2020	230
8.27.	Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, 2021	231
8.28.	Public water supply and sewerage, 2020	232
9.	INTERNATIONAL DATA	233
9.1.	Area and population	233
9.2.	Indicators of vital statistics, 2020	237
9.3.	Marriages, divorces and extramarital live births	238
9.4.	Life expectancy, 2020	239
9.5.	Employment, 2020	240
9.6.	Unemployment, 2020	241
9.7.	Gross domestic product (GDP)	242
9.8.	External trade in goods, 2021	243
9.9.	Current account balance	244
9.10.	Consumer prices	245

CONTENTS

9.11.	Balance and gross debt of the general government	246
9.12.	Change in volume of agricultural production	247
9.13.	Volume of industrial production	248
9.14.	Tourism, 2019	249
9.15.	Number of passenger cars and mobile phones, internet usage.....	250
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES, CONCEPTS		251

NOTES

Data for 2021 reflect the results of the data processing closed by the beginning of April 2022; data for earlier years are final where not otherwise indicated.

The administrative division of settlements is always in harmony with the existing situation. Activities have been listed according to the Hungarian Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, in force since 1 January 2008, where not otherwise indicated.

Enterprises have been classified according to the classification by legal forms, in force since 15 March 2014, where not otherwise indicated.

Index numbers have been calculated at constant prices, unless otherwise stated.

Percentages and rates have been calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. The sum of individual figures may differ from the total due to rounding.

Status data refer to 31 December, unless otherwise noted.

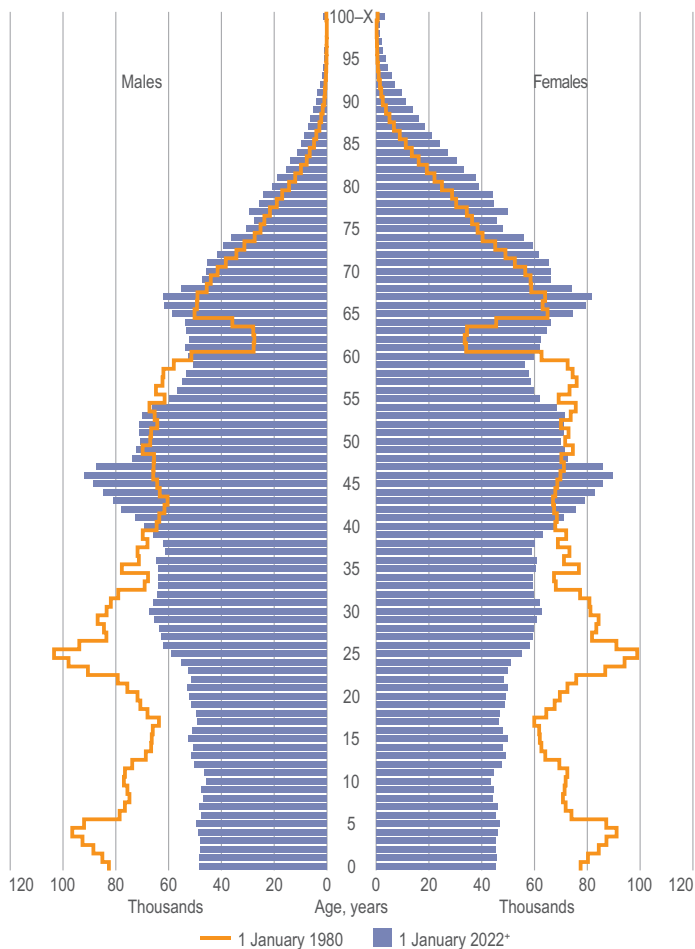
Source of data – if not otherwise indicated – is the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO).

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

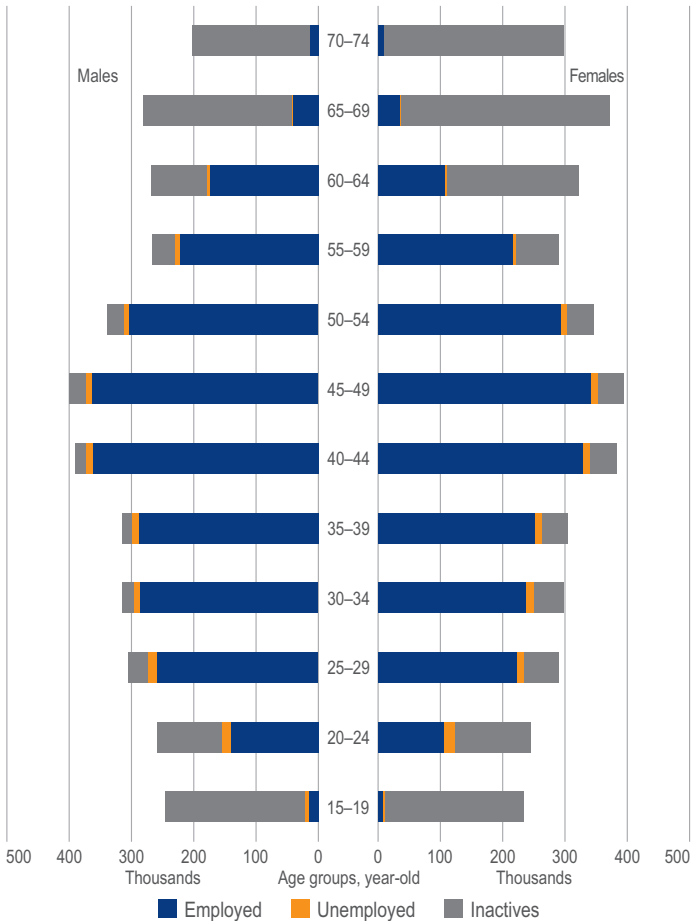
- + = Preliminary data.
- = Non-occurrence.
- .. = Not available.
- ... = Confidential data.
- x = Not applicable.
- 0 = Less than half of unit.
- __, | = Break in series (limited comparability).
- R = Revised data.
- empty space = Block of not applicable it

CHARTS

1. Population number by sex and age

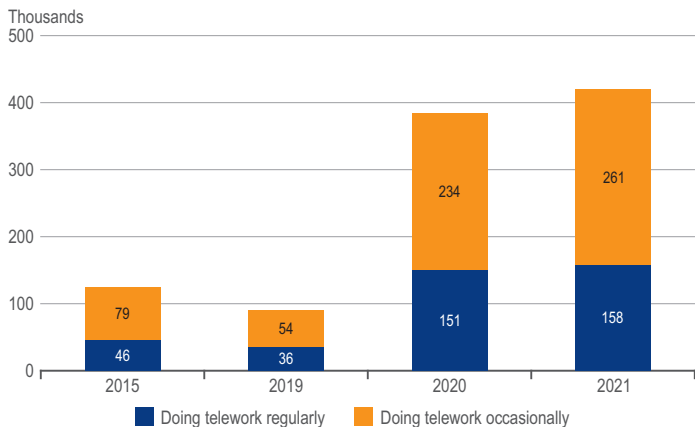


2. Labour market features by sex and age group, 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3. Number of teleworkers doing telework regularly or occasionally*

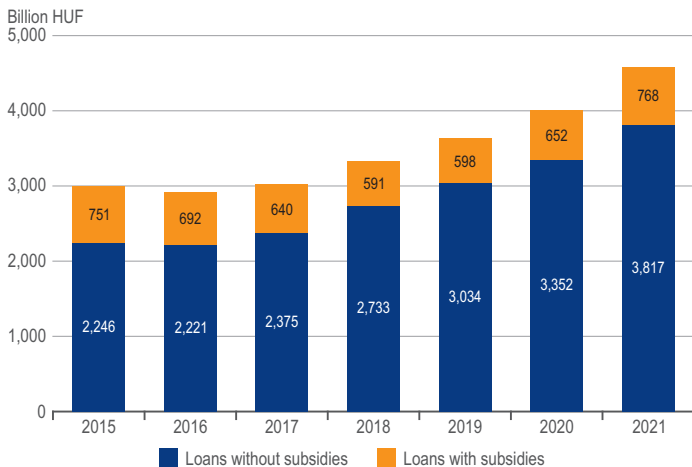


* Among employees aged 15–74.
Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

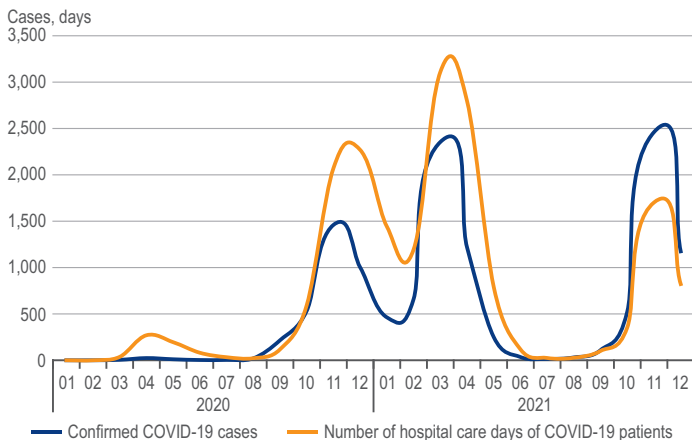
4. Changes in earnings indices, 2015=100%



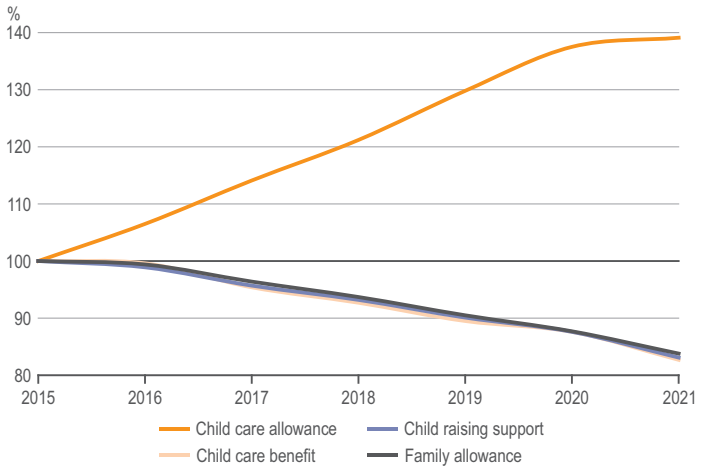
5. Stock of housing loans, 31 December



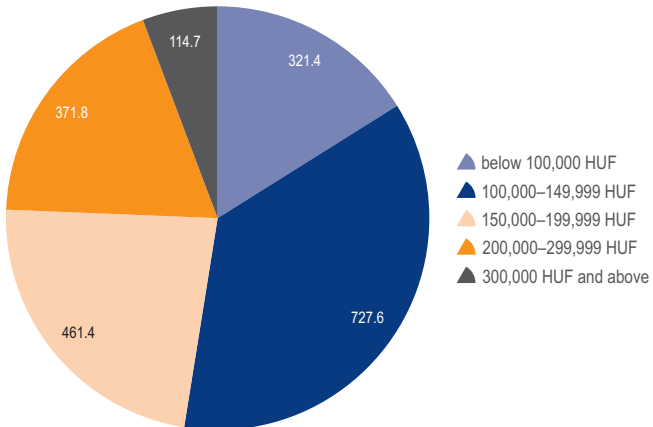
6. Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases and hospital care days of COVID-19 patients per hundred thousand inhabitants



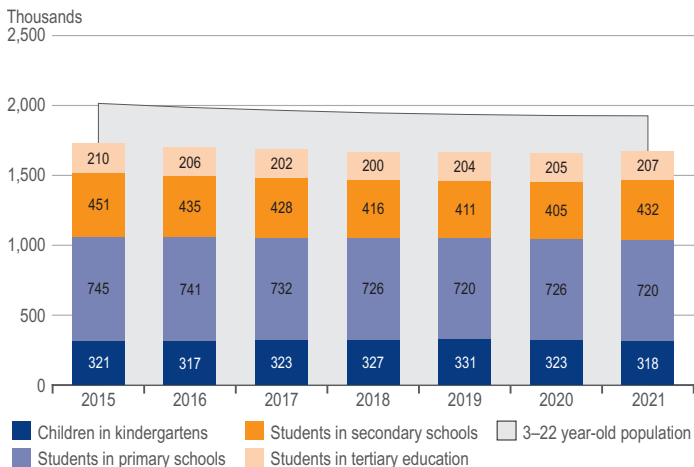
7. Real value of child raising benefits, 2015=100%



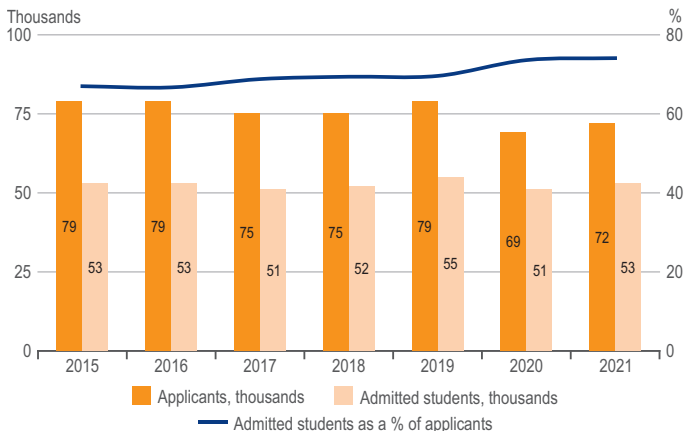
8. Recipients of old-age pensions by amount of full benefit, January 2022, thousands



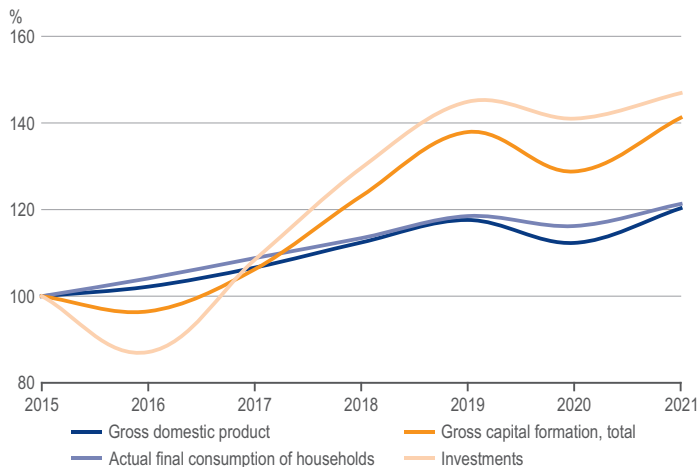
9. Children in kindergartens and students in full-time education



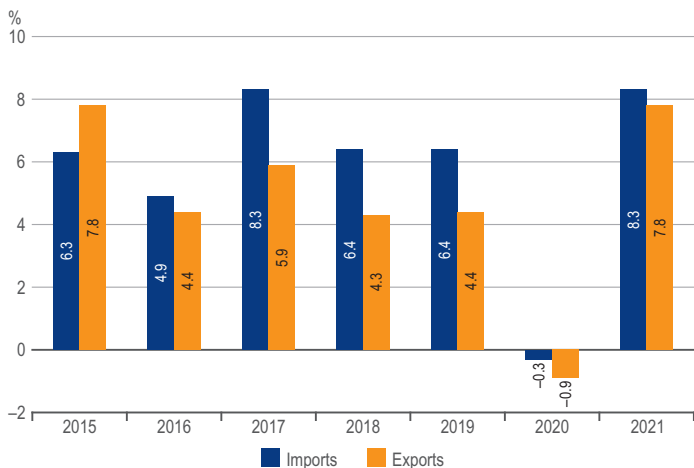
10. Students having applied for and been admitted to tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, full-time form



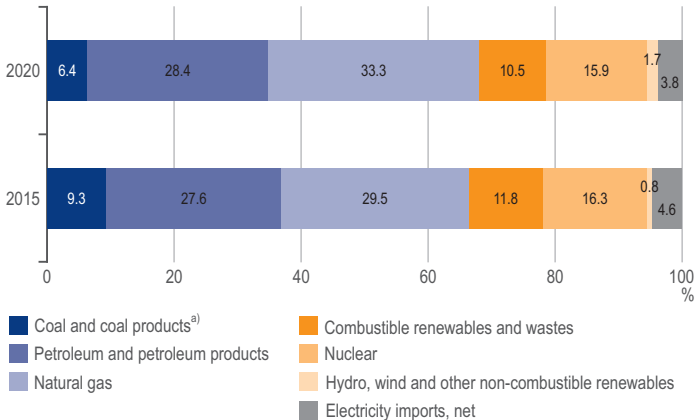
11. Volume indices of use of GDP and investments, 2015=100%



12. Change in volume of external trade in goods, compared to previous year



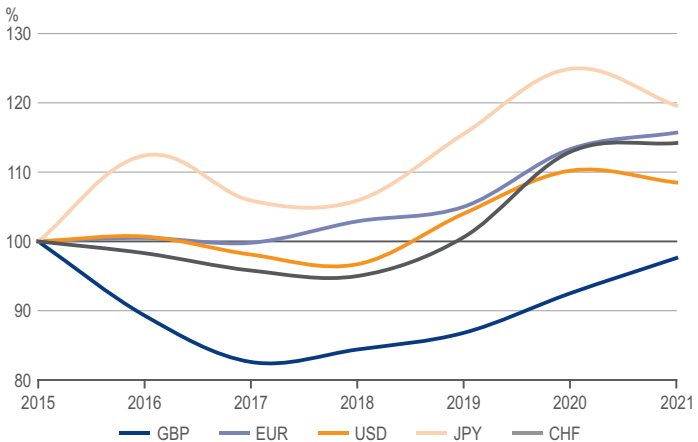
13. Structure of primary energy use



a) Including briquette and coke.

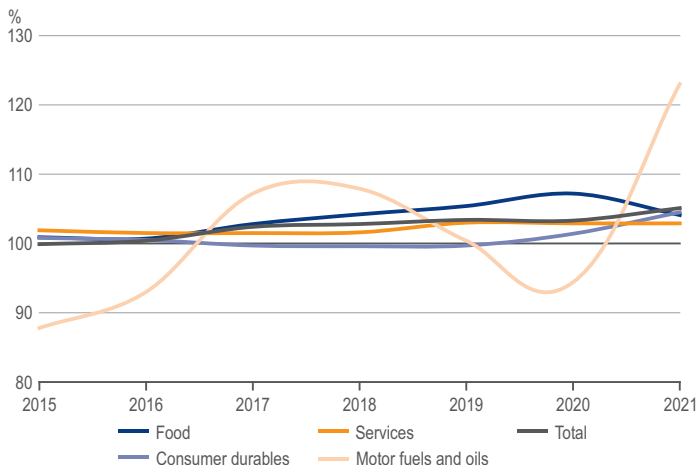
Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

14. Annual average exchange rates of major foreign currencies, 2015=100%

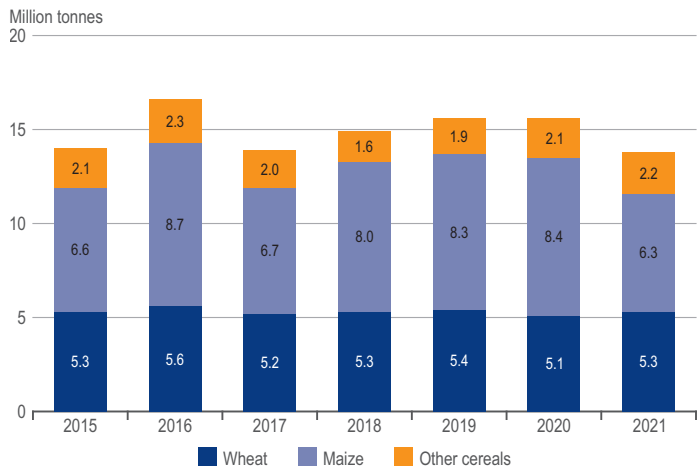


Source: National Bank of Hungary.

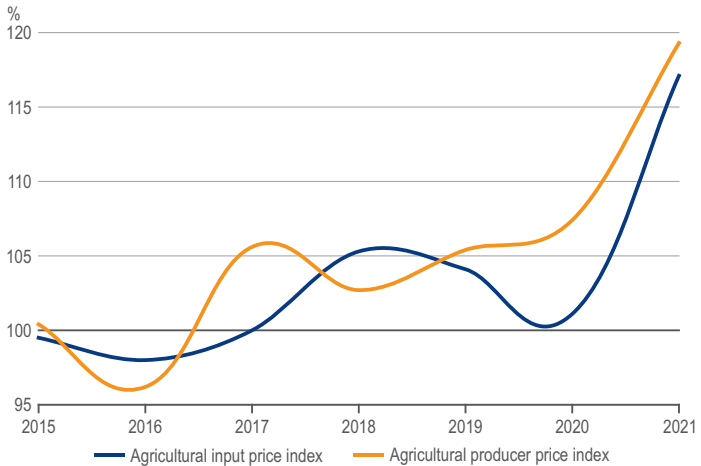
15. Consumer price indices, previous year=100%



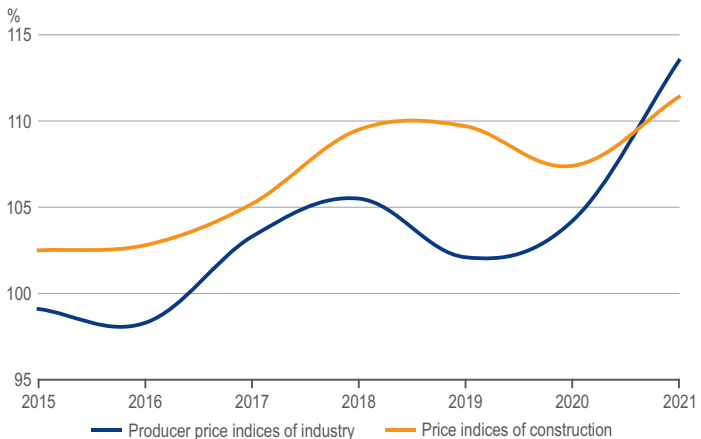
16. Cereals production



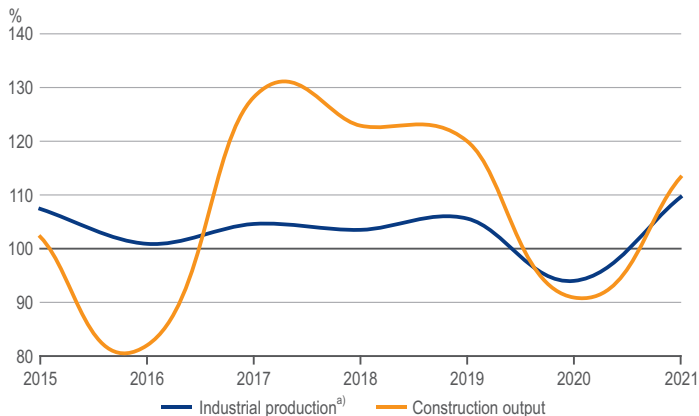
17. Agricultural price indices, previous year=100%



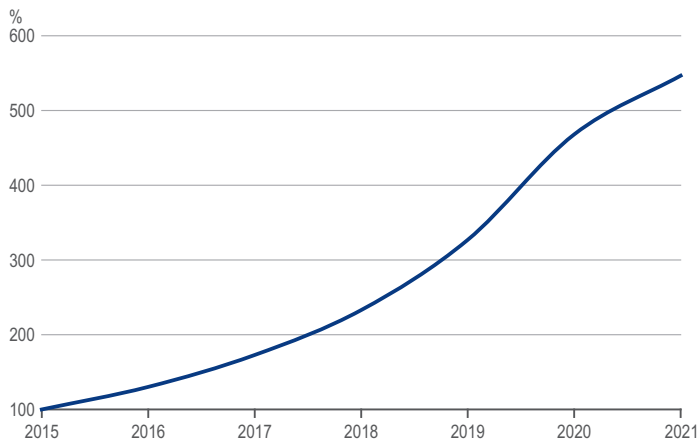
18. Producer price indices of industry and construction producer price indices, previous year=100%



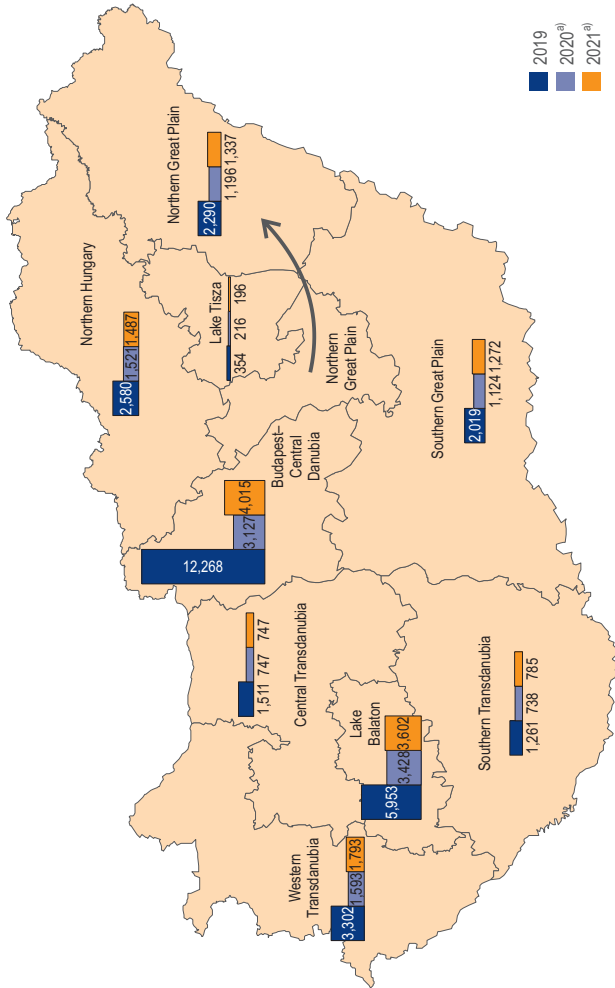
19. Volume of industrial production and construction output, previous year=100%



20. Calendar effect adjusted volume indices on sales of mail order and internet, 2015=100%



21. Tourism nights at commercial accommodation establishments by tourism regions, thousands

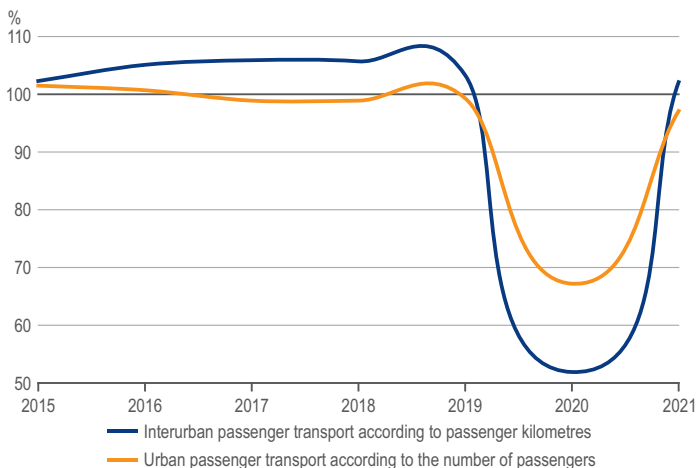


a) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

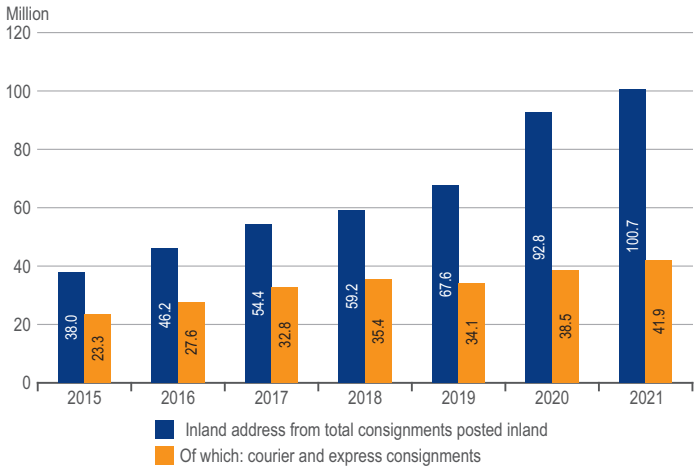
22. Goods transport by mode of transport



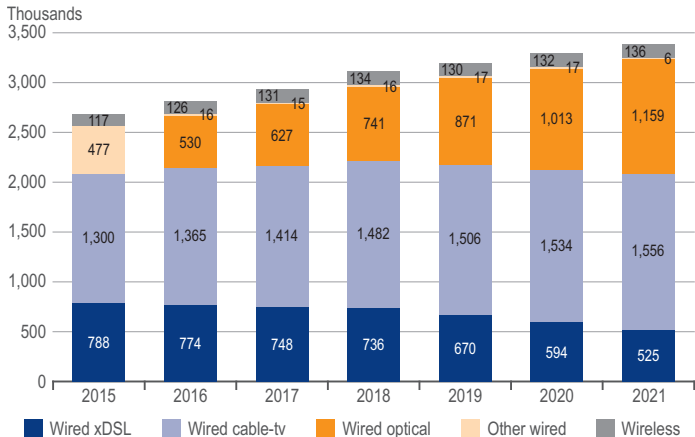
23. Indices of interurban and urban passenger transport, previous year=100%



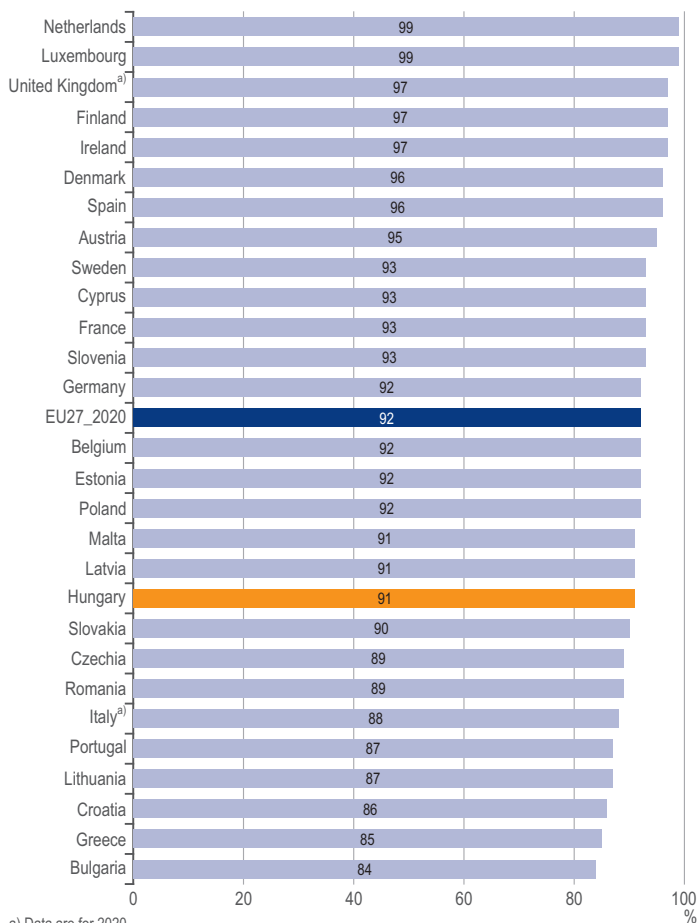
24. Number of postal and courier consignments



25. Number of fixed broadband Internet subscriptions by access services, 31 December



26. Proportion of households with internet connection, 2021



a) Data are for 2020.

Source: Eurostat.

1. SUMMARY DATA

1.1. Social indicators

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Population, thousand ^{a)}	9 770	9 731	9 689 ⁺
Dependency rate, % ^{a)}	52.5	53.6	54.1 ⁺
Ageing index, % ^{a)}	136.6	139.5	141.2 ⁺
Per thousand population			
live births	9.1	9.5	9.6 ⁺
deaths	13.3	14.5	16.0 ⁺
natural increase or decrease (–)	–4.1	–5.0	–6.4 ⁺
Employment rate, % ^{b)}	72.2	71.9	73.1
Unemployment rate, % ^{c)}	3.3	4.2	4.1
Monthly earnings of full-time employees, HUF/month			
average gross earnings ⁺	367 833	403 616	438 814
median gross earnings ⁺	292 320	320 582	350 000
average net earnings ^{d)}	244 609	268 405	291 812
Real wage index, 2015=100.0% ⁺	138.0	147.0	152.0
Consumer price index, 2015=100.0%	109.2	112.8	118.6
Newly built dwellings per ten thousand population	21.6	28.9	20.5
Housing loan stock as a percentage of GDP, %	7.8	8.4 ⁺	..
Expenditure on pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions, as a percentage of GDP, %	8.2	8.5	7.8 ⁺
Monthly average pension received by old-age pensioners, HUF/person ^{e)}	142 114	150 571	164 102 ⁺
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level in full-time education as a percentage of 18 year-old population, %	61.9	63.4	..
Share of participants in full-time education in the 3–22 year-old population, %	81.3	81.3	82.4
Published books ^{f)}	13 173	13 824	15 260 ⁺
Museum attendance per hundred population	118	45	57 ⁺
Registered crimes per hundred thousand population	1 695	1 666	1 586 ⁺

a) 31 December.

b) Calculated for the population aged 15–64. Source: labour force survey, HCSO.

c) Calculated for the population aged 15–74. Source: labour force survey, HCSO.

d) Calculated without tax benefits.

e) In January of the year following the reference year. Full provision, after pension increase.

f) Since 2020 including data of reprints.

SUMMARY DATA

1.2. Economic indicators

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Volume index of gross domestic product (GDP), 2015=100.0%	117.4	112.1	120.1 ⁺
GDP per capita thousand HUF	4 864	4 951	5 691 ⁺
EUR	14 951 ^R	14 100	15 873 ⁺
Volume index of investment, 2015=100.0%	144.9	141.0	146.9 ⁺
R&D expenditure (intramural) as a percentage of GDP, %	1.48	1.61 ⁺	..
Balance of external trade in goods, billion HUF	1 413.3	1 983.6	681.3 ⁺
Volume index of imports, 2015=100.0%	128.7	128.4	139.1 ⁺
Volume index of exports, 2015=100.0%	120.4	119.4	128.7 ⁺
Balance of current account, million EUR ^{a)}	-1 018 ^R	-1 558	-4 736 ⁺
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP, % ^{b)}	52.1 ^R	59.0	..
Volume index of agricultural output, 2015=100.0% ^{c)}	110.3	107.7	100.9 ⁺
Volume index of industrial production, monthly average in 2015=100.0% ^{d)}	115.4	108.4	119.0 ⁺
Industrial producer price index, 2015=100.0%	109.4	114.0	129.4
Share of exports in industrial sales, % ^{e)}	63.3	64.3	62.9 ⁺
Volume index of construction output, monthly average in 2015=100.0%	153.9	138.9	156.9 ⁺
Volume index of retail trade turnover, 2015=100.0%	125.5	125.4	129.7 ⁺
Outbound trips, thousands	24 860	12 727 ^{f)}	13 258 ^{f)} +
Inbound trips to Hungary, thousands	61 397	31 641 ^{f)}	36 688 ^{f)} +
Tourism nights at accommodation establishments, thousands	31 538	13 690 ^{g)}	15 233 ^{g)} +
Transport performance index, 2015=100.0%			
goods transport by road ^{h)}	96.3	84.0	95.3 ⁺
interurban passenger transport ⁱ⁾	121.6	63.1	64.4 ⁺
Population persons deceased or injured in traffic accidents per ten thousand	22.7	18.6	19.7 ⁺

a) Data according to BPM6 methodology.

b) Excluding intercompany loans. Data according to BPM6 methodology.

c) At basic prices.

d) All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

e) Data on all industrial enterprises.

f) See Methodological notes, concepts.

g) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid-19 emergency, 2020 and 2021 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

h) Based on freight tonne-kilometres.

i) Based on passenger kilometres.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

2. Population, vital events

2.1. Population by sex, population density, 1 January

Year	Males	Females	Total	Females per thousand males	Population density persons/km ²
	thousands				
949	4 423	4 781	9 205	1 081	98.9
1960	4 804	5 157	9 961	1 073	107.1
1970	5 004	5 318	10 322	1 063	111.0
1980	5 189	5 521	10 709	1 064	115.1
1990	4 985	5 390	10 375	1 081	111.5
2001	4 851	5 349	10 200	1 103	109.6
2010	4 757	5 257	10 014	1 105	107.6
2015	4 696	5 160	9 856	1 099	106.0
2016	4 689	5 142	9 830	1 097	105.7
2017	4 675	5 122	9 798	1 096	105.3
2018	4 672	5 107	9 778	1 093	105.1
2019	4 676	5 097	9 773	1 090	105.1
2020	4 681	5 089	9 770	1 087	105.0
2021	4 664	5 067	9 731	1 086	104.6
2022 ⁺	4 645	5 044	9 689	1 086	104.2

2.2. Distribution of population aged 15 years and over by marital status, 1 January

Marital status	Total				Of which:	
					males	females
	2015	2020	2021	2022 ⁺		
Never married	34.4	35.0	35.1	35.0	41.2	29.4
Married	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.7	44.9	40.6
Widowed	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.3	3.6	16.2
Divorced	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.3	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3. Population by age group, 1 January

(thousands)

Age group, years	Total				Of which:	
					males	females
	2015	2020	2021	2022 ⁺		
0– 4	452	468	470	468	241	228
5– 9	495	456	458	465	239	226
10–14	480	497	489	476	244	232
15–19	522	488	488	493	253	240
20–24	625	541	523	512	264	248
25–29	613	631	622	605	312	293
30–34	643	620	622	628	325	303
35–39	835	652	633	621	318	303
40–44	752	838	799	761	385	376
45–49	675	750	786	818	413	405
50–54	594	663	685	700	349	352
55–59	696	572	566	569	274	294
60–64	709	651	613	580	265	315
65–69	552	644	657	660	284	375
70–74	461	482	503	516	208	309
75–79	333	377	372	369	137	232
80–84	238	239	244	246	79	167
85–89	126	134	132	130	36	94
90–	54	65	68	69	18	52
Total	9 856	9 770	9 731	9 689	4 645	5 044

2.4. Average life expectancy

(years)

Year	At the age of								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Males									
1949	59.3	57.3	48.2	39.7	31.2	23.1	15.8	9.8	5.3
1960	65.9	60.2	50.6	41.4	32.2	23.3	15.6	9.4	5.0
1970	66.3	59.5	49.9	40.7	31.5	22.9	15.2	9.2	5.1
1980	65.5	57.5	47.8	38.5	29.6	21.5	14.6	8.9	5.0
1990	65.1	56.5	46.8	37.5	28.8	21.1	14.7	9.5	5.3
2000	67.1	58.0	48.2	38.6	29.6	21.8	15.3	9.9	5.9
2010	70.5	61.0	51.2	41.5	32.0	23.5	16.8	11.1	6.3
2015	72.1	62.5	52.7	43.0	33.5	24.6	17.3	11.4	6.4
2019	72.9	63.3	53.4	43.7	34.2	25.1	17.6	11.7	6.7
2020	72.2	62.6	52.7	43.0	33.5	24.4	16.9	11.2	6.4
Females									
1949	63.4	60.5	51.3	42.6	33.7	25.1	17.1	10.4	5.6
1960	70.1	63.7	54.0	44.4	35.0	26.0	17.6	10.4	5.5
1970	72.1	64.8	55.0	45.3	35.8	26.7	18.2	10.9	5.7
1980	72.7	64.4	54.6	44.9	35.5	26.6	18.3	11.2	5.9
1990	73.7	64.9	55.1	45.4	36.1	27.2	19.0	11.8	6.3
2000	75.6	66.4	56.5	46.7	37.2	28.3	20.0	12.6	6.9
2010	78.1	68.6	58.7	48.8	39.1	29.9	21.6	13.8	7.4
2015	78.6	69.0	59.1	49.2	39.5	30.1	21.7	14.0	7.4
2019	79.3	69.7	59.8	49.9	40.2	30.7	22.0	14.4	7.7
2020	78.7	69.1	59.1	49.3	39.5	30.1	21.5	13.9	7.5
Total									
1949	61.4	59.0	49.8	41.2	32.5	24.2	16.5	10.1	5.5
1960	68.0	62.0	52.4	43.0	33.7	24.7	16.7	10.0	5.3
1970	69.2	62.2	52.5	43.0	33.7	24.9	16.8	10.2	5.5
1980	69.0	60.9	51.2	41.7	32.6	24.1	16.6	10.2	5.6
1990	69.3	60.6	50.9	41.4	32.4	24.2	17.0	10.8	5.9
2000	71.3	62.2	52.3	42.7	33.4	25.2	17.9	11.6	6.5
2010	74.4	64.9	55.0	45.2	35.7	26.9	19.4	12.7	7.0
2015	75.4	65.9	56.0	46.2	36.6	27.5	19.7	13.0	7.1
2019	76.2	66.5	56.7	46.9	37.3	28.0	20.0	13.3	7.3
2020	75.5	65.9	56.0	46.2	36.6	27.4	19.4	12.8	7.1

2.5. Live births

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Of which: proportion of	
				live births with weight under 2,500 grammes	extramarital live births
				%	
1960	75 788	70 673	146 461	9.2	5.5
1970	78 366	73 453	151 819	10.7	5.4
1980	76 115	72 558	148 673	10.4	7.1
1990	64 216	61 463	125 679	9.3	13.1
2000	50 242	47 355	97 597	8.4	29.0
2010	46 279	44 056	90 335	8.6	40.8
2015	47 130	44 560	91 690	8.5	47.8
2016	47 797	45 266	93 063	8.5	46.9
2017	47 070	44 507	91 577	8.3	45.1
2018	46 124	43 683	89 807	8.5	44.3
2019	46 024	43 169	89 193	8.2	38.9
2020	47 503	44 835	92 338	7.7	30.5
2021 ⁺	47 950	45 050	93 000	7.4	26.7

2.6. Live births per thousand females of corresponding age, total fertility rate

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Age group, years				
15–19	22.8	21.0	21.4	18.9
20–24	44.5	47.6	49.3	49.1
25–29	77.3	79.1	82.9	86.5
30–34	88.0	89.1	94.5	96.7
35–39	44.5	49.0	51.5	53.9
40–44	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.4
45–49	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
15–49	40.0	40.2	42.0	42.7
Total fertility rate (per female)	1.44	1.49	1.56	1.59

2.7. Deaths by sex and main group of diseases

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Males	63 545	62 843	68 661	76 800
Females	68 152	66 760	72 341	78 200
Total	131 697	129 603	141 002	155 000
Of which by cause of death:				
neoplasms	33 321	32 638	32 451	31 200
diseases of the circulatory system	65 493	63 609	65 922	66 100
diseases of the respiratory system	8 503	8 315	7 161	6 300
diseases of the digestive system	6 362	6 354	6 374	6 500
covid-19	–	–	8 981	25 100
external causes	5 979	5 402	5 191	5 000

2.8. Deaths by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Deaths per thousand			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
			2021 ⁺	2015	2021 ⁺	2015	2021^{+}
0	180	125	4.5	3.8	3.8	2.8
1–14	70	60	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–29	540	260	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
30–34	370	200	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7
35–39	580	285	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.9
40–44	1 220	540	2.4	3.1	1.3	1.4
45–49	2 140	990	5.2	5.3	2.4	2.5
50–54	3 520	1 700	10.1	10.2	4.9	4.9
55–59	4 990	2 520	17.1	18.3	7.6	8.6
60–64	8 180	4 430	24.7	30.1	11.2	13.6
65–69	12 020	7 320	32.9	42.4	15.8	19.5
70–74	11 630	8 830	45.8	56.5	24.2	29.1
75–79	10 870	10 990	70.8	79.3	42.0	47.1
80–84	9 370	14 060	111.0	119.2	80.6	84.3
85–89	7 010	14 040	172.8	189.7	143.1	149.4
90–	4 110	11 850	265.3	238.1	242.7	230.9
Total	76 800	78 200	13.5	16.5	13.2	15.5

2.9. Foetal losses

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Foetal losses, thousands				
foetal deaths	16.8	16.5	15.3	14.6
induced abortions	31.2	25.8	23.9	22.0
total	48.0	42.3	39.2	36.6
Foetal losses per hundred live births				
foetal deaths	18.3	18.5	16.6	15.7
induced abortions	34.0	28.9	25.9	23.7
total	52.3	47.4	42.5	39.4
Foetal losses per thousand females aged 15–49 years				
foetal deaths	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.7
induced abortions	13.5	11.6	10.8	10.1
total	20.9	19.0	17.8	16.8
Induced abortions per thousand females of corresponding age, by age group (years)				
15–19	16.3	14.1	12.5	11.2
20–24	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.1
25–29	21.3	18.9	18.1	17.4
30–34	17.8	15.6	14.3	13.9
35–39	13.8	11.2	10.6	9.7
40–49	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.0

2.10. Marriages and ceased marriages

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Marriages	46 137	65 268	67 095	72 000
Of which:				
remarriages	14 510	17 153	16 422	18 000
Ceased marriages				
because of death	44 603	42 823	46 440	53 000
because of divorce	20 315	17 600	14 979	18 300
total	64 918	60 423	61 419	71 300
Divorces per thousand existing marriages	11.4	10.0	8.5	10.4

2.11. Marrying persons by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Marriages per thousand unmarried			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
			2021 ⁺	2015	2021 ⁺	2015	2021^{+}
-19	350	1 300	1.0	1.3	3.8	5.6
20-24	5 350	10 550	9.0	20.8	22.2	46.4
25-29	17 650	22 300	38.2	67.0	62.5	105.8
30-34	18 250	16 100	53.8	86.1	55.4	98.7
35-39	11 150	8 850	37.9	63.1	31.9	60.5
40-44	7 500	4 900	24.2	37.7	18.8	27.1
45-49	4 800	3 250	15.9	24.9	12.5	17.5
50-54	2 700	2 100	12.1	17.6	9.4	13.4
55-59	1 600	1 150	9.9	14.1	5.4	8.9
60-	2 650	1 500	6.3	7.6	1.1	1.6
Total	72 000	72 000	21.1	33.2	17.3	27.7

2.12. Registered partnerships*

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Male	36	66	80	77
Female	29	43	44	63
Total	65	109	124	140
Mean age of partners at the time of formation of partnership, years	36.6	38.1	38.0	38.3
Average difference between the age of partners, years	7.7	8.4	6.9	6.9

* Act XXIX of 2009 on Registered Partnerships, which regulates the formation and termination of partnership between same-sex persons, entered into force on 1 July 2009.

2.13. Rates of vital events

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths per thousand live births ^{a)}
	per thousand inhabitants				
1949	11.7	1.4	20.6	11.4	91.0
1960	8.9	1.7	14.7	10.2	47.6
1970	9.3	2.2	14.7	11.6	35.9
1980	7.5	2.6	13.9	13.6	23.2
1990	6.4	2.4	12.1	14.0	14.8
2000	4.7	2.3	9.6	13.3	9.2
2010	3.6	2.4	9.0	13.0	5.3
2015	4.7	2.1	9.3	13.4	4.2
2016	5.3	2.0	9.5	12.9	4.0
2017	5.2	1.9	9.4	13.5	3.6
2018	5.2	1.7	9.2	13.4	3.4
2019	6.7	1.8	9.1	13.3	3.8
2020	6.9	1.5	9.5	14.5	3.5
2021 ⁺	7.4	1.9	9.6	16.0	3.3

a) Deaths under 1 year of age.

2.14. Internal migration by type of settlement

Year	Number of migrants, total	Population increase or decrease due to migration		
		in Budapest	in other towns	in villages
Permanent migration				
2015	218 298	1 569	-1 369	-200
2016	255 126	-3 230	1 162	2 068
2017	265 383	-3 315	1 265	2 050
2018	279 499	-5 920	491	5 429
2019	283 096	-7 719	-1 401	9 120
2020	264 891	-8 635	-4 720	13 355
2021 ⁺	307 050	-10 050	-6 900	16 950
Temporary migration and return migration together				
2015	275 898	840	-82	-758
2016	297 019	-161	424	-263
2017	307 025	495	-803	308
2018	297 123	2 803	371	-3 174
2019	297 780	2 021	-278	-1 743
2020	301 613	-7 761	2 056	5 705
2021 ⁺	302 100	-2 000	-1 500	3 500

2.15. Direction of internal migration, 2021⁺

Where \ From where	Migrants from			Total
	Budapest	other towns	villages	
Permanent migration				
To Budapest	-	24 300	9 500	33 800
To other towns	28 850	64 850	54 200	147 900
To villages	15 000	65 650	44 700	125 350
Total	43 850	154 800	108 400	307 050
Temporary migration				
To Budapest	-	29 150	13 900	43 050
To other towns	30 400	74 900	54 150	159 450
To villages	14 650	56 900	28 050	99 600
Total	45 050	160 950	96 100	302 100

2.16. Foreign citizens immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary by age group

Year	-14	15-59	60-	Total
	years			
Immigrants				
1990	6 807	29 196	1 239	37 242
2000	1 988	16 160	2 036	20 184
2010	2 227	19 744	1 913	23 884
2015	2 813	21 289	1 685	25 787
2016	1 960	20 161	1 682	23 803
2017	2 456	31 723	2 274	36 453
2018	2 491	44 348	2 473	49 312
2019	2 424	50 345	2 528	55 297
2020	2 851	36 848	4 086	43 785
2021 ⁺	2 350	43 200	3 500	49 050
Emigrants				
1990	575	10 548	148	11 271
2000	101	2 027	80	2 208
2010	289	5 122	636	6 047
2015	575	8 043	1 755	10 373
2016	607	8 148	1 709	10 464
2017	751	10 602	1 519	12 872
2018	926	18 999	4 445	24 370
2019	712	22 737	4 446	27 895
2020	1 730	42 115	4 197	48 042
2021 ⁺	1 900	40 900	3 450	46 250

2.17. Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by continent, country and sex, 1 January 2021*

Continent, country	Male	Female	Total
Europe	73 105	51 317	124 422
Of which:			
EU27_2020	42 764	32 955	75 719
within which:			
Romania	12 105	6 115	18 220
Germany	9 278	8 212	17 490
Slovakia	6 627	8 050	14 677
Austria	2 578	1 554	4 132
Poland	764	1 253	2 017
Ukraine	17 631	9 749	27 380
Serbia	2 440	1 031	3 471
Russia	1 974	3 061	5 035
Asia	30 263	24 467	54 730
Of which: China	9 430	9 128	18 558
America	3 722	3 211	6 933
Of which: United States	1 647	1 330	2 977
Africa	5 112	2 636	7 748
Other and unknown	400	258	658
Total	112 602	81 889	194 491

* Including the number of recognised refugees and persons taken under subsidiary protection.

2.18. People naturalised in Hungary by country of previous citizenship

Continent, country	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Europe	3 635	2 672	1 673	2 000
Of which:				
EU27_2020	2 922	2 247	1 402	1 750
within which:				
Romania	2 605	1 822	1 058	1 300
Slovakia	208	260	234	300
Germany	29	59	45	50
Ukraine	386	142	82	50
Serbia	158	88	52	50
Russia	131	93	74	50
Asia	191	222	148	150
Of which: Vietnam	39	100	62	50
America	62	198	147	150
Of which:				
Venezuela	1	129	97	100
United States	13	25	25	–
Africa	158	162	170	150
Of which: Egypt	93	103	124	100
Other and unknown	2	1	1	–
Total	4 048	3 255	2 139	2 450

2.19. Hungarian citizens immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary

Year	Immigrants			Emigrant
	Hungarian-born	foreign-born	total	
2015	14 810	17 747	32 557	32 852
2016	16 215	13 600	29 815	29 425
2017	20 906	10 711	31 617	26 957
2018	23 401	10 224	33 625	23 808
2019	23 172	10 112	33 284	21 900
2020	23 104	8 581	31 685	19 322
2021 ⁺	21 250	8 550	29 800	20 400

3. SOCIETY

3.1. Labour

3.1.1. Main indicators of economic activity by sex

(%)

Year	Population aged 15–64			Population aged 15–74		
	employ- ment rate	unemploy- ment rate	partici- pation rate	employ- ment rate	unemploy- ment rate	partici- pation rate
Males						
2015	70.3	6.6	75.3	62.7	6.6	67.2
2016	73.0	5.2	77.0	65.1	5.1	68.6
2017	75.2	3.8	78.2	66.9	3.8	69.6
2018	76.3	3.5	79.1	67.9	3.5	70.3
2019	77.3	3.4	80.0	68.8	3.4	71.2
2020	77.1	4.1	80.4	68.2	4.1	71.1
2021	77.9	3.9	81.1	69.0	3.9	71.8
Females						
2015	61.5	6.7	65.9	52.6	6.6	56.4
2016	64.2	4.8	67.4	54.7	4.8	57.4
2017	65.2	4.3	68.1	55.4	4.3	57.9
2018	66.6	3.8	69.2	56.4	3.7	58.6
2019	67.1	3.3	69.4	56.8	3.3	58.7
2020	66.8	4.2	69.8	56.3	4.2	58.8
2021	68.2	4.3	71.2	57.3	4.2	59.8
Total						
2015	65.9	6.7	70.5	57.5	6.6	61.6
2016	68.5	5.0	72.1	59.7	5.0	62.8
2017	70.2	4.1	73.1	61.0	4.0	63.5
2018	71.4	3.6	74.1	62.0	3.6	64.3
2019	72.2	3.3	74.7	62.6	3.3	64.7
2020	71.9	4.2	75.1	62.1	4.1	64.8
2021	73.1	4.1	76.2	63.0	4.1	65.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Males aged 15–74				
Employed	2 284.1	2 480.1	2 462.1	2 471.8
Unemployed	161.9	86.1	104.2	99.9
Economically active	2 446.0	2 566.2	2 566.3	2 571.7
Economically inactive	1 195.3	1 040.3	1 042.1	1 012.0
Of which:				
pensioners	714.9	612.5	597.0	567.6
those receiving childcare provision	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
students in full-time education	345.1	308.2	282.3	316.3
Total	3 641.3	3 606.4	3 608.4	3 583.7
Females aged 15–74				
Employed	2 051.0	2 164.5	2 141.2	2 162.8
Unemployed	145.7	72.8	93.4	95.8
Economically active	2 196.8	2 237.3	2 234.5	2 258.6
Economically inactive	1 699.9	1 575.3	1 565.8	1 516.8
Of which:				
pensioners	1 045.6	960.1	926.9	892.6
those receiving childcare provision	113.1	93.6	92.7	77.1
students in full-time education	343.7	310.8	282.8	307.3
Total	3 896.7	3 812.6	3 800.3	3 775.4
Population aged 15–74				
Employed	4 335.1	4 644.6	4 603.2	4 634.5
Unemployed	307.7	158.9	197.6	195.7
Economically active	4 642.8	4 803.5	4 800.8	4 830.2
Economically inactive	2 895.2	2 615.6	2 607.9	2 528.9
Of which:				
pensioners	1 760.5	1 572.6	1 523.9	1 460.2
those receiving childcare provision	115.6	94.7	93.9	78.1
students in full-time education	688.8	619.0	565.1	623.7
Total	7 537.9	7 419.0	7 408.7	7 359.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity (continued)

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Males aged 15–64				
Employed	2 264.9	2 435.9	2 416.0	2 417.1
Unemployed	161.3	85.4	103.5	98.5
Economically active	2 426.2	2 521.2	2 519.5	2 515.6
Economically inactive	796.7	628.5	615.4	585.4
Of which:				
pensioners	316.6	201.4	171.5	142.5
those receiving childcare provision	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
students in full-time education	345.1	308.2	282.3	316.3
Total	3 222.9	3 149.7	3 134.9	3 101.0
Females aged 15–64				
Employed	2 035.5	2 132.6	2 102.6	2 118.3
Unemployed	145.5	72.5	92.6	94.1
Economically active	2 181.0	2 205.1	2 195.2	2 212.4
Economically inactive	1 126.5	972.3	950.2	893.3
Of which:				
pensioners	475.4	359.9	313.9	272.0
those receiving childcare provision	113.1	93.6	92.7	77.1
students in full-time education	343.7	310.8	282.8	307.3
Total	3 307.5	3 177.4	3 145.4	3 105.7
Population aged 15–64				
Employed	4 300.4	4 568.5	4 518.6	4 535.4
Unemployed	306.8	157.9	196.1	192.6
Economically active	4 607.2	4 726.3	4 714.7	4 728.0
Economically inactive	1 923.3	1 600.8	1 565.6	1 478.8
Of which:				
pensioners	792.0	561.3	485.4	414.5
those receiving childcare provision	115.6	94.7	93.9	78.1
students in full-time education	688.8	619.0	565.1	623.7
Total	6 530.4	6 327.1	6 280.3	6 206.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 by age groups, 2021

(thousands)

Age groups, year-old	Employed	Unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive
15–24	270.3	42.1	312.4	670.8
25–39	1 549.2	68.8	1 617.9	207.8
40–54	1 995.4	60.0	2 055.4	195.0
55–64	720.5	21.8	742.3	405.2
65–74	99.2	3.1	102.3	1 050.1
Total	4 634.5	195.7	4 830.2	2 528.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.4. Employed and unemployed aged 15–74 by highest educational qualification, 2021

Highest educational qualification	Employed		Unemployed	
	number, thousands	distribution, %	number, thousands	distribution, %
Less than 8 grades of primary school	17.9	0.4	3.8	1.9
8 grades of primary education	458.0	9.9	54.9	28.1
Secondary education without G. C. E. and with qualification	1 170.6	25.3	50.3	25.7
with G. C. E. and without qualification	1 532.8	33.1	60.7	31.0
without qualification	569.9	12.3	30.1	15.4
with qualification	962.9	20.8	30.6	15.6
total	2 703.4	58.3	111.0	56.7
Tertiary education				
bachelor or equivalent	733.1	15.8	13.3	6.8
master or equivalent^{a)}	722.2	15.6	12.6	6.4
total	1 455.2	31.4	25.9	13.2
Grand total	4 634.5	100.0	195.7	100.0

a) Including doctoral or equivalent.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.5. Employed persons aged 15–74 by industries, 2021

Industries	Persons, thousands	Percentage distribution	Previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	201.4	4.3	94.2
Mining and quarrying	5.1	0.1	58.9
Manufacturing	980.8	21.2	99.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38.8	0.8	109.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	53.3	1.1	97.5
Construction	373.8	8.1	103.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	575.6	12.4	96.3
Transportation and storage	284.9	6.1	101.6
Accommodation and food service activities	169.4	3.7	95.7
Information and communication	168.5	3.6	114.2
Financial and insurance activities	96.1	2.1	106.4
Real estate activities	32.4	0.7	116.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	216.8	4.7	111.9
Administrative and support service activities	141.1	3.0	98.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	424.9	9.2	104.5
Education	368.2	7.9	106.2
Human health and social work activities	313.9	6.8	93.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	80.9	1.7	97.7
Other activities	108.6	2.3	101.7
National economy total	4 634.5	100.0	100.7
Not classified ^{a)}	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employed	4 634.5	100.0	100.7
Of which:			
Industry (with construction)	1 451.8	31.3	100.1
Services	2 981.3	64.3	101.6

a) From 1 January 2021, persons receiving childcare benefits during their absence from work are considered employed in accordance with the EU legislation in force. Until the end of 2020, information is not available on the employment characteristics of those who last worked more than 7 years ago. Participants in training programs complementary to public work schemes have been considered employed in the past too, but were not classified according to their employment characteristics between the first quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2016.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.6. Change of teleworking of employees aged 15–74

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
In the last four weeks ^{a)} doing telework				
regularly	45.8	36.0	150.9	157.9
occasionally	79.0	54.4	234.1	261.1
not doing telework	4 078.9	4 421.8	4 075.4	4 074.6
Together	4 210.5	4 512.1	4 460.5	4 493.6
Recipients of child care benefits during their absence from work ^{b)}	124.6	132.4	142.8	141.0
Employed	4 335.1	4 644.6	4 603.2	4 634.5

a) The four weeks preceding the week of the interview.

b) From 1 January 2021, persons receiving childcare benefits during their absence from work are considered employed in accordance with the EU legislation in force. Until the end of 2020, information is not available on the employment characteristics of those who last worked more than 7 years ago. Participants in training programs complementary to public work schemes have been considered employed in the past too, but were not classified according to their employment characteristics between the first quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2016.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.7. Employed persons aged 15–74 by their regular weekly working hours

(thousands)

Regular weekly working hours	2015 ^{a)}	2019	2020	2021
1–29 ^{b)}	174.2	173.4	184.9	192.4
1–35 ^{c)}	273.2	254.4	277.5	303.2
36–40	3 348.0	3 776.4	3 766.7	4 002.6
41–	354.4	239.9	168.0	198.1
Very fluctuating	228.2	241.4	248.2	130.6
Total	4 335.1	4 644.6	4 603.2	4 634.5

a) Without those who participated in the public employment supplementary training programme.

b) Working hours of part-time workers for international comparison.

c) Working hours of part-time workers in Hungarian publications.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.8. Unemployed persons aged 15–74 by job search duration

(thousands)

Length of job search, months	2015 ^R	2019 ^R	2020 ^R	2021
< 1	34.5	28.2	43.3	45.8
1– 3	47.3	29.8	41.7	31.6
4– 6	39.2	27.4	32.8	27.6
7–11	46.2	22.5	27.9	29.7
12	17.3	7.2	9.5	14.8
13–18	31.2	12.7	14.5	17.4
19–24	23.2	9.7	10.2	11.2
25–	68.6	21.4	17.6	17.5
Total	307.7	158.9	197.6	195.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.9. Number of employees by industries, 2021**

Industries	Persons, thousand	Previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.5	98.6
Mining and quarrying	4.2	98.5
Manufacturing	703.6	103.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23.8	104.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41.8	96.8
Industry total ^{a)}	773.4	102.8
Construction	166.9	106.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	398.1	103.4
Transportation and storage	214.3	101.0
Accommodation and food service activities	104.5	109.2
Information and communication	106.8	110.5
Financial and insurance activities	62.5	101.6
Real estate activities	28.0	92.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	135.8	105.6
Administrative and support service activities	186.8	109.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	273.0	100.7
Education	293.5	101.4
Human health and social work activities	293.3	100.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	42.3	103.8
Other service activities	24.6	109.8
National economy, total	3 173.2	103.1

* Data on enterprises with at least 5 employees, all budgetary institutions and significant non-profit employers.

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.10. Number of full-time employees by industries, 2021**

Industries	Persons, thousand	Previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.0	98.9
Mining and quarrying	3.9	99.5
Manufacturing	646.8	107.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23.3	104.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	39.7	96.8
Industry total ^{a)}	713.7	106.7
Construction	142.4	106.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	336.3	106.4
Transportation and storage	198.1	102.3
Accommodation and food service activities	76.0	115.6
Information and communication	99.5	111.6
Financial and insurance activities	56.1	103.1
Real estate activities	22.8	93.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	117.8	107.0
Administrative and support service activities	155.6	111.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	262.4	100.9
Education	266.3	101.1
Human health and social work activities	265.9	99.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.9	105.8
Other service activities	19.7	112.2
National economy, total	2 832.4	104.9

* Data on enterprises with at least 5 employees, all budgetary institutions and significant non-profit employers.

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.11. Average monthly gross earnings and labour incomes by SNA concept of full-time employees in the national economy, 2021^a

Industries	Gross earnings, HUF per capita	Previous year =100.0%	Income from work, HUF per capita
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	345 039	107.8	354 779
Mining and quarrying	475 662	111.4	491 126
Manufacturing	458 954	108.2	478 372
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	681 714	104.6	722 274
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	394 644	108.2	414 866
Industry total ^{a)}	462 738	108.1	482 869
Construction	349 636	109.0	355 101
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	408 138	107.8	419 892
Transportation and storage	395 854	104.2	427 451
Accommodation and food service activities	267 456	106.6	277 245
Information and communication	730 627	108.0	753 466
Financial and insurance activities	758 709	107.0	787 502
Real estate activities	382 917	112.9	392 537
Professional, scientific and technical activities	619 368	109.3	639 201
Administrative and support service activities	355 467	107.7	366 838
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	493 255	105.5	542 800
Education	399 983	110.2	411 682
Human health and social work activities	353 208	119.2	366 246
Arts, entertainment and recreation	448 830	113.8	467 415
Other service activities	328 715	105.1	340 044
National economy, total	438 814	108.7	458 381

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys, data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.12. Average monthly net earnings of full-time employees in the national economy, 2021**

Industries	Net earnings, HUF per capita	Previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	229 451	107.8
Mining and quarrying	316 315	111.4
Manufacturing	305 204	108.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	453 340	104.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	262 439	108.2
Industry total ^{a)}	307 721	108.1
Construction	232 508	109.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	271 412	107.8
Transportation and storage	263 243	104.2
Accommodation and food service activities	177 858	106.6
Information and communication	485 867	108.0
Financial and insurance activities	504 541	107.0
Real estate activities	254 640	112.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	411 880	109.3
Administrative and support service activities	236 386	107.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	328 014	105.5
Education	265 989	110.2
Human health and social work activities	234 883	119.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	298 472	113.8
Other service activities	218 596	105.1
National economy, total	291 812	108.7

* Data on full-time employees.

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.13. Monthly earnings data for full-time employees

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Average gross earnings				
HUF per capita	247 924	367 833 ⁺	403 616 ⁺	438 814 ⁺
previous year=100.0%	104.3	111.4 ⁺	109.7 ⁺	108.7 ⁺
Median gross earnings				
HUF per capita	184 306	292 320 ⁺	320 582 ⁺	350 000 ⁺
previous year=100.0%	102.1	113.2 ⁺	109.7 ⁺	109.2 ⁺
Average net earnings ^{a)}				
HUF per capita	162 391	244 609 ⁺	268 405 ⁺	291 812 ⁺
previous year=100.0%	104.3	111.4 ⁺	109.7 ⁺	108.7 ⁺
Real wages				
previous year=100.0% ^{b)}	104.4	107.7 ⁺	106.2 ⁺	103.4 ⁺
Minimum wage, HUF per capita ^{c)}	105 000	149 000	161 000	167 400

a) Calculated without tax benefits.

b) Based on net earnings.

c) On 1 January.

Source: until 2018 the monthly institutional labour data collection system, as of 2019 data taken over from administrative sources. In case of minimum wage always the relevant government decree.

3.1.14. Number of employees and average monthly earnings in business sector

Denomination	2015	2019 ⁺	2020 ⁺	2021 ⁺
Number of employees, thousands ^{a)}	1 920.3	2 234.5	2 132.1	2 220.6
Of which: number of full-time employees ^{a)}	1 698.6	1 983.0	1 839.1	1 965.3
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	262 731	380 996	418 150	450 835
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	172 091	253 363	278 070	299 805
	Previous year=100.0%			
Number of employees, thousands	102.9	101.9	95.4	104.2
Of which: number of full-time employees	103.3	102.2	92.7	106.9
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	104.0	111.6	109.8	107.8
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	104.0	111.6	109.8	107.8

a) See: Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

Source: until 2018 the monthly institutional labour data collection system, as of 2019 data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.15. Number of employees and average monthly earnings in budgetary institutions

Denomination	2015	2019 ⁺	2020 ⁺	2021 ⁺
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees, thousand	868.2	785.8	774.5	750.5
Of which: number of full-time employees	827.8	742.3	731.0	708.7
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	220 210	339 386	374 286	409 880
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	144 238	225 692	248 901	272 570
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees, thousand	698.4	698.0	696.4	676.2
Of which: number of full-time employees	658.6	654.8	653.3	634.7
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	256 245	373 162	409 150	447 967
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	167 841	248 153	272 084	297 898
Previous year=100.0%				
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees, thousand	101.6	96.2	98.6	96.9
Of which: number of full-time employees	101.8	95.8	98.5	97.0
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	105.0	110.0	110.3	109.5
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	105.0	110.0	110.3	109.5
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees, thousand	100.6	98.6	99.8	97.1
Of which: number of full-time employees	100.5	98.3	99.8	97.2
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	106.2	107.9	109.6	109.5
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	106.2	107.9	109.6	109.5

a) Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

Source: until 2018 the monthly institutional labour data collection system, as of 2019 data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.16. Sum of accounted earnings in the national economy, 2021⁺

Industry	Sum of earnings, billion HUF	Previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	275.0	106.4
Mining and quarrying	23.4	110.2
Manufacturing	3 680.8	112.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	192.6	109.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	192.9	104.7
Industry total ^{a)}	4 089.8	112.1
Construction	642.9	116.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 796.0	112.7
Transportation and storage	977.7	105.7
Accommodation and food service activities	289.4	117.6
Information and communication	900.7	119.8
Financial and insurance activities	539.8	109.0
Real estate activities	115.5	103.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	938.0	116.5
Administrative and support service activities	718.2	119.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 584.8	106.5
Education	1 351.7	111.7
Human health and social work activities	1 217.5	120.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	211.2	119.0
Other service activities	86.4	116.5
National economy, total	15 734.6	112.8

a) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

3.1.17. Number of job vacancies and the job vacancies rate in the business sector by industries⁺

Industries	Job vacancies			
	number		rate, %	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	583	661	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing ^{a)}	13 054	16 679	1.9	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	201	330	0.9	1.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	453	522	1.5	1.7
Industry total ^{b)}	13 707	17 532	1.9	2.3
Construction	2 665	3 295	1.6	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 485	4 529	0.9	1.1
Transportation and storage	3 535	3 847	1.7	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1 257	1 875	1.4	1.8
Information and communication	2 182	3 152	2.2	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	1 111	1 641	1.7	2.5
Real estate activities	226	299	0.8	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 939	2 815	1.6	2.2
Administrative and support service activities	5 660	9 289	3.3	4.8
Education ^{c)}	65	21	1.1	0.3
Human health and social work activities	269	390	1.2	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	29	37	0.2	0.3
Other service activities	284	205	2.0	1.5
Business sector, total	36 997	49 587	1.7	2.1

a) With data of mining and quarrying.

b) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

c) With public administration and defence; compulsory social security.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.18. Registered jobseekers and their provisions*

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Registered jobseekers, thousands	337.5	234.9	290.7	238.7
Of which:				
career starters	37.6	19.2	22.4	16.6
below 25 years of age	49.9	31.8	38.1	27.5
with university/college degree	18.8	14.9	21.6	16.3
female	169.5	121.4	151.9	124.7
Recipients of jobseekers' allowance, thousands	38.3	41.2	41.8	32.4
Average monthly gross sum of jobseekers' allowance, HUF	74 077	114 006	122 517	129 774
Recipients of social benefit, thousands ^{a)}	113.7	61.5	71.6	69.2
Reported unfilled vacancies, thousands	59.4	55.7	49.0	56.3
Participants in active labour market programmes, thousands	258.6 ^{b)R}	154.6 ^{b)R}	153.5 ^{b)R}	205.0 ^{c)}
Of which:				
labour market training	12.8	12.1	3.9	0.3
public employment	235.8	102.9	94.6	85.4

* Data on the closing date of December.

a) These data contain the recipients of regular social assistance and employment substitution support.

b) The number of participants in active employment policy instruments partly included affected rather than closing day staff numbers. Corrected in 2015, 2019 and 2020.

c) It does not include the number of participants in COVID19 crisis-related programmes not to support jobseekers but to keep jobs and protect the economy.

Source: National Employment Service.

3.2. Income and consumption

(Household budget and living conditions survey)

3.2.1. Distribution of households' income by income sources, 2020*

(%)

Denomination	In the per capita income categories		Active	Pensioner
	1st decile	10th decile	households	
Income from work	52.7	83.1	87.1	5.0
Social income	45.8	13.5	11.3	91.2
Other income	1.5	3.4	1.5	3.8
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	98.1	77.3	77.4	97.9

3.2.2. Distribution of income of households with children by income sources, 2020*

(%)

Denomination	Single parent households with child(ren)	Two adults with			Other	Total of households with child(ren)
		one	two	three or more		
		child(ren)				
Income from work	75.9	91.1	88.3	78.1	82.2	85.7
Social income	9.9	8.2	10.3	19.0	17.2	12.0
Other income	14.1	0.7	1.4	2.9	0.5	2.3
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	74.6					
		75.6	77.0	86.5	78.7	77.9

3.2.3. Distribution of income of households without children by income sources, 2020⁺

(%)

Denomination	Single person households	Two adults without children		Other households without child(ren)	Households without child(ren), total
		both adults are younger than 65 years	at least one of them is aged 65 years or older		
Income from work	55.9	90.8	26.7	81.0	67.0
Social income	41.0	8.0	72.5	17.6	31.3
Other income	3.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.7
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	83.6	77.0	94.3	78.7	82.4

3.2.4. Distribution of members of households with dependent children by activity status, 2020⁺

(%)

Denomination	Single person, at least one	Two adults with			Other	Total of households with child(ren)
		one	two	three or more		
	dependent child(ren)					
Active earners	35.3	54.6	41.3	27.1	46.1	42.8
Pensioners	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.5	8.6	2.7
Unemployed	6.1	4.2	2.4	2.2	7.0	4.1
Disabled ^{a)}	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	1.1
Adults attending school	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3
Other inactive adults	3.0	6.1	6.5	8.3	6.3	6.3
Children not attending school	7.0	11.3	19.9	19.4	8.9	14.2
Pupils, students	46.3	19.8	29.2	41.8	19.7	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a) Disabled and/or unable to work because of health reasons.

3.2.5. Distribution of members of households without dependent children by activity status, 2020*

(%)

Denomination	Single person households	Two adult	Other	Total of
		households without child(ren)		
Active earners	41.3	48.4	67.2	50.8
Pensioners	51.6	42.6	21.5	40.3
Unemployed	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.1
Disabled ^{a)}	3.1	3.7	4.6	3.7
Adults attending school	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5
Other inactive adults	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.2
Children not attending school	–	–	–	–
Pupils, students	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a) Disabled and/or unable to work because of health reasons.

3.2.6. Annual per capita expenditure of households according to COICOP classification, 2020**

(%)

Expenditures	In income per capita based groups		In all households
	1st decile	10th decile	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	33.0	21.1	26.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.2	3.5	3.8
Clothing and footwear	3.0	4.7	3.8
Housing, maintenance and household energy	23.2	15.4	18.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	3.4	4.8	4.7
Health	3.8	5.6	5.4
Transport	7.4	13.1	10.8
Communication	6.9	7.3	7.4
Culture and recreation	3.6	9.7	6.5
Education	1.3	0.7	0.9
Catering and accommodation services	2.9	5.0	3.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.2	9.2	8.3
Household total consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0

* National consumption (excluding consumption of foreigners). COICOP: classification of individual consumption by purpose.

3.2.7. Annual per capita food consumption of households, 2020**

Denomination	In income per capita based groups		Active	Pensioner
	1st decile	10th decile	households	
Bread and cereals, kg	99.8	106.8	88.8	129.2
Meat and meat products, kg	64.1	71.4	62.7	93.7
Fish and canned fish, kg	1.7	4.0	2.4	2.9
Milk, litre	51.4	61.8	52.6	73.9
Yoghurt, kefir, sour cream, litre	9.1	15.9	11.5	18.3
Cheese, cottage cheese, kg	5.6	13.3	8.4	11.7
Eggs, piece	160	177	149	240
Fruits, kg	31.0	65.4	41.0	72.9
Vegetables and potatoes, kg	74.6	114.0	78.9	124.7
Of which: potatoes	28.9	29.4	24.6	36.6
Sugar, kg	11.9	11.5	10.5	21.2
Mineral water, litre	54.6	126.5	95.7	111.7
Soft drinks, litres	35.0	59.7	41.6	34.1
Fruit, vegetable juices and syrups, litres	11.3	24.5	16.3	14.8

* Only the volume consumed by households.

3.2.8. Annual per capita food consumption of households with children, 2020**

Denomination	Total of households with children	Of which:			
		single parent with child(ren)	two adults with		
			one	two	three or more
Bread and cereals, kg	76.5	103.9	83.0	67.3	73.0
Meat and meat products, kg	50.7	60.9	57.3	44.3	46.7
Fish and canned fish, kg	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.0
Milk, litre	47.3	55.1	54.1	44.6	46.4
Yoghurt, kefir, sour cream, litre	9.2	11.6	11.1	9.5	7.5
Cheese, cottage cheese, kg	6.8	8.5	8.1	7.0	5.6
Eggs, piece	121	149	156	90	130
Fruits, kg	31.1	38.9	39.0	31.4	26.0
Vegetables and potatoes, kg	61.0	85.0	72.4	54.5	55.9
Of which: potatoes	20.2	25.3	23.1	17.3	21.7
Sugar, kg	8.7	8.6	9.3	7.7	8.5
Mineral water, litre	76.8	83.5	100.3	88.9	39.6
Soft drinks, litres	35.5	38.5	41.7	40.0	26.5
Fruit, vegetable juices and syrups, litres	14.7	14.3	17.9	16.0	12.1

* Only the volume consumed by households.

3.2.9. Number of consumer durable goods per hundred households, 2020⁺

(piece)

Consumer durable goods	In income per capita based groups		In all households
	1st decile	10th decile	
Refrigerator	38	31	32
Deepfreezer	39	35	44
Refrigerator with deepfreezer	65	75	74
Microwave oven	85	92	93
Dishwasher	13	41	27
Washing machine, automatic and semi-automatic	73	92	90
Plasma, LCD, LED television	94	115	116
DVD-player and recorder	16	24	21
E-book reader	0	9	3
Digital photo-camera	9	34	21
Personal computer	27	47	39
Laptop, notebook	49	110	76
Palmtop (tablet, PDA)	16	28	20
Mobile phone	219	179	203
Air-conditioning	6	25	14
Passenger car	50	101	78
Of which: own	50	93	75

3.2.10. Data on housing, 2020*

Denomination	In income per capita based groups		In all households
	1st decile	10th decile	
Percentage distribution of dwellings by type of ownership			
Owner	81.5	83.0	87.1
Beneficiary owner, relative of owner	3.7	6.3	4.5
Tenant paying rent on market price	6.5	7.5	4.0
Tenant paying rent on reduced rate	6.6	2.5	3.5
User of private property by courtesy	1.7	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage distribution of dwellings by type of heating			
Without heating	–	–	0.1
District heating	10.1	25.1	16.7
Central heating of building with gas	1.5	4.0	3.5
Central heating of building with other fuel	–	0.8	0.8
Central heating of dwelling with gas	10.7	38.5	26.8
Central heating of dwelling with other fuel	18.0	15.8	23.9
Local space heating with gas	10.4	10.2	11.7
Local space heating with electricity	1.2	0.6	1.6
Local space heating, traditional: firewood, coal, oil etc	46.7	5.1	14.7
Mobile heating	1.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quantitative and qualitative indicators of dwellings			
Average area of dwellings, m ²	75	83	83
Proportion of dwellings with bathroom	88.1	100.0	98.1
Proportion of dwellings with flush toilet	87.0	99.6	97.7

3.3. Housing

3.3.1. Dwelling stock, inhabitant density

Denomination	1 February 2001 ^{a)}	1 October 2011 ^{a)}	1 January 2021	1 January 2022
Dwellings, thousands^{b)}				
in Budapest	821	905	931	938
in other towns	1 864	2 230	2 331	2 344
in villages	1 380	1 254	1 240	1 238
total	4 065	4 390	4 501	4 519
of which: dwellings				
with one room	517	456	458	458
with two rooms	1 682	1 675	1 692	1 696
with three rooms	1 255	1 389	1 420	1 424
with four and more rooms	611	870	932	940
Inhabitants per hundred dwellings				
in Budapest	217	191	185	182
in other towns	257	232	219	216
in villages	263	242	234	235
total	251	226	216	214
Inhabitants per hundred rooms				
in Budapest	92	77	74 ^R	73
in other towns	100	85	79	78
in villages	99	84	81	81
total	98	83	79	78

a) Census data.

b) Occupied and non-occupied dwellings and occupied holiday houses together.

3.3.2. HCSO–ingatlan.com rent index based on supply of rentals advertised

Denomination	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rent index, December 2015=100.0%	131.7	142.8	127.0	143.6
December, previous year=100.0%	110.3	108.4	89.0	113.1
Mean monthly asking rent, thousand HUF	144.6	153.0	144.4	145.3
Mean size of homes for rent, m ²	59.5	58.3	55.9	55.2

3.3.3. Construction of dwellings and holiday houses

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Dwelling construction				
in Budapest	1 929	5 838	6 341	7 038
in other towns	4 208	11 020	15 679	9 439
in villages	1 475	4 269	6 188	3 421
total	7 612	21 127	28 208	19 898
of which:				
by natural persons	4 476	8 694	13 280	7 006
by enterprises	2 999	11 998	14 717	12 738
Average basic floor space per dwelling, m ²				
in Budapest	84	72	74	68
in other towns	103	102	99	98
in villages	121	116	119	119
total	101	97	98	91
Dwellings with				
one room	439	1 207	1 585	1 591
two rooms	1 527	4 050	5 545	4 976
three rooms	2 035	5 213	7 569	4 939
four and more rooms	3 611	10 657	13 509	8 392
Construction permits issued^{a)}	12 515	35 123	22 556	29 941
Construction of holiday houses	282	257	293	320
Average basic floor space of holiday houses, m ²	84	97	89	83

a) Including simple declarations from 2016.

3.3.4. Cost-index, labour and material cost indices of dwelling construction

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Average of 2015 year=100.0%				
Building costs	100.0	125.7	139.3	161.3
Of which:				
labour cost	100.0	136.2	149.7	164.0
material cost	100.0	118.0	131.1	158.4
Previous year=100.0%				
Building costs	103.4	109.9	110.9	115.8
Of which:				
labour cost	105.4	111.5	109.9	109.6
material cost	102.0	108.5	111.1	120.8

3.3.5. Cessation of dwellings

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Budapest	389	599	291	209
Other towns	1 133	1 117	807	1 212
Villages	478	371	297	550
Total	2 000	2 087	1 395	1 971
Of which:				
ceased due to dwelling construction	457	572	335	521

3.3.6. Housing loans

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Stock of housing loans, 31 December				
Stock, number	651 115	664 657	667 700	681 889
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	220 487	159 417	158 239	167 460
foreign exchange loans	1 382	361	311	269
Sum of stock, million HUF	2 997 157	3 631 895	4 004 456	4 585 380
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	751 395	597 764	652 004	767 980
foreign exchange loans	6 771	3 008	2 708	2 213
Rating of housing loans				
Loan stock, %				
performing exposure	..	97.3	97.6	96.3
non-performing exposure	..	2.7	2.4	3.7
Sum of stock, %				
performing exposure	..	97.2	97.9	96.6
non-performing exposure	..	2.8	2.1	3.4
Approved housing loans				
Housing loans, number	68 434	96 651	90 148	109 884
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	8 299	12 688	17 926	31 404
foreign exchange loans	8	–	–	–
Sum of housing loans, million HUF	360 063	906 713	917 708	1 308 075
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	44 921	128 402	149 514	246 530
foreign exchange loans	84	–	–	–
Disbursed housing loans and subsidies				
Total, million HUF	361 282	876 387	916 770	1 248 578
Average loan, million HUF	4.8	7.9	8.8	10.3
Of which:				
construction	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.9
buying used flat	5.4	9.4	10.5	11.9
modernising, enlarging	2.2	4.2	3.3	5.2
Average maturity of disbursed loans, years	11.5	13.1	15.7	16.2
Of which:				
construction	13.2	17.8	20.1	20.7
buying used flat	12.9	12.9	16.2	17.2
modernising, enlarging	6.5	7.4	8.0	9.8

3.4. Health care, accidents

3.4.1. Health expenditure

(at current prices)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Government schemes and compulsory health care financing schemes, billion HUF	1 633.7	1 983.9 ^R	2 055.0 ^R	2 584.4
Of which: social security fund (OEP, NEAK)	1 359.7	1 739.2 ^R	1 795.6 ^R	2 087.4
Voluntary health care payment schemes, billion HUF	104.1	104.5	106.1	106.8
Household out-of-pocket payment, billion HUF	658.7	764.8 ^R	832.1 ^R	892.8
Total, billion HUF	2 396.5	2 853.2^R	2 993.2^R	3 584.0
Health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.5
Of which: government subsystems	4.7	4.6	4.3	5.4

3.4.2. Primary health care

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
General Practitioners' service				
Number of physicians	4 817	4 677	4 629	4 536
Number of registered inhabitants, thousands	8 745	8 757	8 750	8 749
Of which: 0–18 year-old	428	411	413	408
Number of inhabitants registered per GP	1 815	1 872	1 890	1 929
Number of cases cared in GPs' office, thousands	55 459	54 688	54 613	53 817
Number of cases cared out of GPs' office, thousands	1 731	1 236	1 093	763
Family paediatricians' service				
Number of physicians	1 460	1 405	1 384	1 359
Number of registered children, thousands	1 414	1 421	1 424	1 431
Number of registered children per family paediatrician	968	1 011	1 029	1 053
Number of cases cared in family paediatricians' office, thousands ^{a)}	9 915	9 638	9 513	8 051
Number of cases cared out of family paediatricians' office, thousands	453	372	331	230

a) Number of those who appeared at consultations of specialist included.

3.4.3. Outpatient service, 2020

(thousands)

Denomination	Cases of attendance	Interventions	Annual working hours performed	
			by specialists	by non-specialists
Clinical fields ^{a)}	29 345	98 354	15 276	830
Diagnostic imaging	5 234	13 512	2 159	99
Laboratory ^{b)}	11 982	151 248	739	460
Other diagnostics	686	2 069	288	102
Other therapy	4 546	28 741	263	2 248
Total	51 793	293 924	18 724	3 741

a) Data on basic and specialised dental care included.

b) Transfusiology and activity of tissue bank included.

3.4.4. Hospitals

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Number of hospital beds in operation	68 613	68 112	67 806	67 529
Of which:				
internal medicine	8 162	8 101	8 106	7 959
surgery	4 528	4 405	4 455	4 403
obstetrics-gynaecology	3 181	3 161	3 133	3 096
neonatology and paediatrics	3 696	3 688	3 687	3 602
neurology	2 693	2 690	2 680	2 646
pulmonology	1 903	1 855	1 825	1 768
Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants	69.8	69.7	69.4	69.4
Number of discharged patients, thousands	2 390	2 275	2 265	1 761
Average length of stay, days	7.8	7.9	7.8 ^{a)}	8.3

a) Due to methodological change, comparability with data of preceding years is limited.

Source: National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management.

3.4.5. Pharmacies

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Pharmacies				
Public pharmacies	2 303	2 289	2 276	2 287
Public pharmacies' branch pharmacies	665	667	646	644
portable pharmacies	203	171	156	138
Institutional pharmacies	105	101	100	98
Of which: prescription pharmacies in hospitals	73	81	80	77
Pharmacies handling turnover directly for the population, total	2 376	2 370	2 356	2 364
Pharmacies, grand total	3 276	3 228	3 178	3 167
Pharmacists				
Staff of the public pharmacies	5 496	5 567	5 589	5 665
Staff of the pharmacies of institutes	448	541	545	553
Total	5 944	6 108	6 134	6 218

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.6. Gross prescription turnover of subsidised medicaments

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Turnover of subsidised medicaments, billion HUF				
paid by consumers	116.9	127.3	131.0	135.8
subsidy	324.6	374.2	401.5	410.5
total gross consumer price	441.5	501.5	532.5	546.3
Share of reimbursement, %				
by consumers	26.5	25.4	24.6	24.3
from the budget	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.8
social security subsidy	70.4	71.9	73.1	73.9
Consumer price index of medicaments and therapeutical equipment, previous year=100.0%	102.2	102.5	101.9	102.3

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.7. Number of selected reported infectious diseases

(number of cases)

Disease	2015	2018	2019	2020
Varicella	41 620	24 176	30 412	13 600
Campylobacter enteritis	8 366	7 366	6 441	4 482
Salmonellosis	5 069	4 640	5 173	3 007
Rotavirus gastroenteritis	6 498	2 949	3 906	746
Scarlet fever	2 643	2 842	3 739	1 434
Viral hepatitis	1 214	482	393	256
Lyme-disease	1 420	1 610	1 392	1 522
Meningitis purulenta	211	236	191	151

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.8. Number of influenza-like illnesses during the flu epidemic*

Epidemic period	Number of patients, thousands		Number of cases per hundred inhabitants	
	total	of which: in Budapest	total	of which: in Budapest
2006, 10th–14th week	93	19	0.9	1.1
2007, 4th–9th week	200	33	2.0	2.0
2008, 2nd–7th week	231	31	2.3	1.8
2009, 3rd–13th week	323	60	3.2	3.5
2009, 41st–2010, 5th week	401	72	4.0	4.2
2011, 2nd–10th week	328	59	3.3	3.5
2012, 6th–12th week	199	34	2.0	2.0
2013, 5th–11th week	198	36	2.0	2.1
2014, 6th–12th week	141	31	1.4	1.8
2015, 3rd–11th week	504	77	5.1	4.4
2016, 4th–11th week	261	57	2.7	3.3
2017, 1st–9th week	466	72	4.7	4.0
2018, 3rd–12th week	433	83	4.4	4.7
2019, 2nd–10th week	389	56	4.0	3.2
2020, 4th–12th week	271	51	2.8	2.9

* Estimated numbers.

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.9. Number of COVID-19 cases and hospitalisation

Period	Confirmed COVID-19 cases		Hospital care days of COVID-19 patients	
	number	per hundred thousand inhabitants	number	per hundred thousand inhabitants
2020				
January	–	–	–	–
February	–	–	–	–
March	529	5	3 574	37
April	2 307	24	26 341	270
May	1 052	11	19 058	195
June	258	3	7 947	81
July	359	4	3 235	33
August	2 024	21	2 131	22
September	21 068	216	11 506	118
October	52 130	534	58 137	595
November	142 671	1 460	202 407	2 072
December	97 884	1 002	221 680	2 269
Total	320 280	3 278	556 016	5 691
2021				
January	45 075	463	140 338	1 442
February	64 204	660	116 331	1 195
March	229 077	2 354	302 483	3 109
April	118 588	1 219	272 214	2 797
May	24 292	250	76 924	791
June	3 377	35	11 488	118
July	1 455	15	2 464	25
August	3 052	31	2 602	27
September	10 682	110	9 851	101
October	51 297	527	34 498	355
November	239 475	2 461	165 609	1 702
December	114 296	1 175	79 989	822
Total	904 870	9 299	1 214 791	12 484

3.4.10. Dispensaries

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Pulmonary screenings and care of patients with pulmonary disease^{a)}				
Pulmonary screening stations	117	109	116	114
Pulmonary screenings, thousand	1 563	1 513	1 426	1 005
Patients found by screenings per hundred new pulmonary TB-patients	24	25	29	27
Pulmonary dispensaries	152	147	147	147
Patient turnover, thousand	1 513	1 362	1 407	1 016
Registered TB patients, thousand	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Registered non-TB pulmonary patients, thousand	827	872	873	845
Care of patients with skin and venereal diseases^{b)}				
Dispensaries ^{c)}	110	108	107	105
Patient turnover, thousand	1 188	1 021	885	639
Of which: consultations on skin diseases	1 081	956	829	579
Care of adult patients with psychiatric (neurological) disorders^{b)}				
Dispensaries	138	134 ^R	138	135
Patient turnover, thousand	1 056	964	954	889
Registered patients, thousand	147	143	149	153
New patients taken in care, thousand	14	11	11	11
Care of juvenile patients with psychiatric disorders^{b)}				
Dispensaries	24	21	23	23
Patient turnover, thousand	100	83	89	77
Registered patients, thousand	13	15	19	16

a) **Source:** National Korányi Institute of Pulmonology.

b) **Source:** In 2015 National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities.

c) Service providers performing tasks of caring of patients with skin and venereal diseases.

3.4.11. Alcohol addicts

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Estimated number of alcohol addicts, thousands				
males	297	299	293	302
females	96	95	96	90
total	393	394	389	392
Number of persons deceased due to alcoholic liver diseases				
males	2 061	2 075	2 035	2 096
females	670	662	664	628
total	2 731	2 737	2 699	2 724

3.4.12. HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Newly registered HIV-infected persons^{a)}				
Males	196	195	208	166
Females	26	8	16	15
Anonyms	49	26	14	20
Total	271	229	238	201
Newly reported AIDS patients^{b)}				
Males	37	54	46	35
Females	6	3	7	7
Total	43	57	53	42
Persons died due to AIDS				
Males	10	15	12	8
Females	1	1	4	2
Total	11	16	16	10

a) In the year of verification by drawing of blood.

b) In the year of diagnosis.

Source: National Public Health Center.

3.4.13. National Ambulance Service

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Ambulance stations	253	254	254	255
Ambulances				
running ambulances	748	784	788	788
of which: emergency ambulances and mobile intensive care units (MICU)	171	165	165	165
cars in reserve	195	257	280	257
total	943	1 041	1 068	1 045
Persons employed in the ambulance service	7 425	7 651	7 674	7 783
Of which:				
ambulance doctors	170	157	158	164
ambulance officers	782	904	950	975
Ambulance missions, thousand				
rescue	717	805	804	826
rescue transportation	273	235	223	176
protected transportation	97	81	95	102
delivery	18	16	17	19
mobile supervision	3	5	5	3
total	1 108	1 141	1 144	1 126

Source: National Ambulance Service.

3.4.14. Other ambulance services

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Ambulance stations	73	63	60	60
Ambulances				
running cars	485	480	476	476
cars in reserve	242	180	241	250
total	727	660	717	726
Patient transportation, thousands				
with nurse	784	750	690	609
without nurse	1 480	1 299	1 335	1 154
total	2 264	2 049	2 025	1 763
Rescue helicopters	7	7	7	7
Air ambulance missions	2 345	3 447	3 809	3 170

Source: National Health Insurance Fund, Hungarian Air Ambulance Nonprofit Ltd.

3.4.15. Blood supply

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Number of examined donors volunteered for blood donation	475 324	442 266	378 985	381 086
Number of blood donations ^{a)}	427 942	399 788	328 232	333 019
Of which: full blood	401 452	377 058	326 310	330 820

a) In units (1 unit=450 ml ± 10 per cent full blood).

Source: National Blood Supply Service.

3.4.16. Fires

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Number of fires	28 781	38 876	35 611	36 209
Of which:				
in industry, construction	606	627	596	630
in agriculture	4 807	6 947	4 391	4 278
in dwellings and in private real estates	7 730	8 357	8 574	9 206
Persons				
saved in fire cases	1 339	1 269	686	884
injured in fire cases	836	758	755	848
killed in fire cases	108	113	107	106

3.4.17. Accidents at work, home accidents

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Accidents at work^{a)}				
number	21 165	23 738	24 055	20 366
per ten thousand employees ^{b)}	54.9 ^R	57.5 ^R	58.1 ^R	50.2
Of which: fatal accidents at work				
number	86	79	83	64
per hundred thousand employees ^{b)}	2.2 ^R	1.9 ^R	2.0 ^R	1.6
Fatal home accidents^{c)}	1 759	1 733	1 683	1 557

a) Cases with more than three days of incapacity to work and fatal cases, in the year of reporting. Source: Ministry of Innovation and Technology, data of the Hungarian Office for Mining and Geology are included until 2016.

b) Calculated by the employee data of Labour Force Survey according to the change in methodology as of 1 January 2021.

c) The year is the year in which the actual death occurred. Data source: HCSO data collection 'Death Record' under section 30 of Act CLV of 2016 and data transmission 'Death Certificate' ordered by section 42 of Government Decree 351/2013 (X.3).

3.5. Social care protection

3.5.1. Social protection benefits as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), by function*

(%)

Function	2015	2018	2019	2020 ⁺
Sickness/health care	4.9 ^R	4.8	4.6	5.7
Disability	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9
Old age	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.5
Survivors	1.1	0.9	0,8	0.8
Family/children	2.1 ^R	2.0	1.9	2.0
Unemployment	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Housing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Social exclusion n.e.c.	0.2 ^R	0.2 ^R	0.2	0.2
Social benefits, total	18.7	17.3^R	16.4	18.1

* Due to the revision of GDP time series in national accounts and the revision of ESSPROS, social protection benefit data measured as % of GDP are revised for 2015–2019.

3.5.2. Monthly average number of family benefit recipients

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Infant care benefit	25 886	28 066	29 891	30 387
Maternity allowance	7 354	7 518	8 537	8 147
Child care benefit	85 970	104 440	110 144	112 700
Child care allowance	163 376	155 954	150 669	148 496
Child raising support	34 587	32 698	32 445	31 960
Family allowance, thousand				
families	1 108	1 077	1 073	1 071
children	1 797	1 750	1 746	1 749

3.5.3. Expenditures on family benefits*

(million HUF)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Infant care benefit	45 481	66 592	78 206	100 073
Maternity allowance	5 822	5 962	6 768	6 434
Child care benefit	113 098	197 410	228 060 ^{a)}	248 509 ^{a)}
Child care allowance	62 507	58 349	57 034	55 747
Child raising support	11 876	11 052	11 018	10 823
Family allowance	317 884	305 475	304 887	305 477
Total	556 668	644 840	685 973	727 063

* Data on infant care benefit and child care benefit are the Health Insurance Fund's ledger data, data on the rest of the benefits come from statistical data supply. Data without postal charges.

a) Including expenditures on adoption benefit.

3.5.4. Child raising benefits

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Child care benefit				
Average monthly amount per capita, HUF	110 896	157 265	172 185	183 073
2015=100.0%	100.0	129.8	137.5	139.1
Previous year=100.0%	106.2	107.0	106.0	101.2
Child care allowance				
Average monthly amount per capita, HUF	31 883	31 179	31 545	31 284
2015=100.0%	100.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
Previous year=100.0%	102.4	96.5	97.9	94.4
Family allowance				
Average monthly amount per family, HUF	23 902	23 636	23 676	23 769
2015=100.0%	100.0	90.5	87.7	83.8
Previous year=100.0%	101.1	96.5	97.0	95.5

3.5.5. Children's day care

Denomination	2017	2018	2020	2021
Infant nurseries				
institutions	754	765	825	875
active places	40 040	40 648	42 217	44 075
enrolled children	37 977	38 223	37 910	38 701
children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	2 201	2 934	2 122	1 634
Mini infant nurseries				
institutions	50	85	245	280
active places	354	625	1 889	2 230
enrolled children	346	623	1 786	2 079
children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	27	48	175	189
Workplace infant nurseries				
institutions	7	8	9	11
active places	49	56	70	104
enrolled children	38	51	54	81
children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	–	–	7	2
Family infant nurseries				
institutions	938	927	963	994
active places	6 032	5 840	6 032	6 413
enrolled children	5 732	5 680	5 683	6 256
children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	651	716	940	1 050
Day supervision of children				
institutions	138	122	111	100
children in care	792	740	489	512

a) Cumulative number of children.

3.5.6. Minors taken into child protection, being under guardianship and of disadvantaged or multiply disadvantaged status

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Minors taken into child protection	23 321	28 830	27 143	27 229
Families in which minors taken into child protection live	12 289	15 059	13 435	12 877
Minors taken into child protection per thousand minors of corresponding age	13.6	16.9	15.9	16.0
Minors under guardianship	30 574	34 092	34 122	33 147
Minors under guardianship per thousand minors of corresponding age	17.8	19.9	20.0	19.4
Minors or adult children of registered disadvantaged status	78 624	95 503	92 063	99 365
Families in which minors or adult children of disadvantaged status live	39 997	46 279	44 764	47 633
Minors or adult children of registered multiply disadvantaged status	136 573	100 009	93 863	98 013
Families in which minors or adult children of multiply disadvantaged status live	58 023	41 212	38 451	39 862

Source: records of guardianship authorities.

3.5.7. Adoptions

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Approved adoptions	829	1 052	917	995
Of which:				
was in professional child protection	476	682	618	645
approved by parental consent for foreign citizens	353	370	299	350
disabled children	149	236	147	148
disabled children	9	12	24	28
Dissolved adoptions	16	14	11	11

3.5.8. Sure Start children's centres, 31 December

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Number of Sure Start children's centres	111	155	172	182
Families receiving regular care in children's centres	2 211	2 151	2 001	1 899
Children receiving regular care in children's centres^{a)}				
total	2 463	2 379	2 231	2 109
of which:				
disabled	17	15	18	12
of different development	50	48	47	29
receiving also meal	2 313	2 202	2 144	1 850
using also washing opportunities	717	554	484	429
using also laundering opportunities	735	652	709	744

a) Children aged 0–5 years in 2015 and 0–3 years from 2019.

3.5.9. Minors and young adults in professional child protection*

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
0– 2-year-olds	2 045	2 560	2 556	2 690
3– 5-year-olds	2 290	2 820	2 727	2 877
6–13-year-olds	8 558	8 944	9 069	9 076
14–17-year-olds ^{a)}	7 378	6 552	6 391	6 398
Minors, total	20 271	20 876	20 743	21 041
Of which:				
living in children's home	7 049	6 198	5 843	5 842
placed with foster parents	12 948	14 357	14 562	14 866
living in social institution providing nursing and care	274	321	338	333
18-year-old or older^{b)}	2 873	2 214	2 191	2 286
Total	23 144	23 090	22 934	23 327

* Based on the register of the Regional Professional Child Protection Service.

a) Including people aged 18 years or over not receiving after-care provision.

b) People in after-care provision.

3.5.10. Juveniles sentenced to placement in reformatory with final court judgement or in detention, 2021

Type of crime committed	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total	Of which: girls
	year-olds				
Against life, physical integrity or health	–	23	5	28	2
Threatening health	–	4	1	5	1
Against personal freedom	–	3	2	5	1
Against sexual freedom and sexual morals	–	26	3	29	5
Against human dignity and certain fundamental rights	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic crimes	–	–	–	–	–
Against the environment and nature	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice	–	–	–	–	–
Corruption	–	–	–	–	–
Against public officials	–	8	3	11	6
Against public peace	–	8	1	9	–
Against public confidence	–	1	–	1	–
Violent crime against property	5	109	32	146	20
Against property	–	48	10	58	3
Other, belonging to unspecified chapter of the criminal code	1	9	1	11	1
Total	6	239	58	303	39

3.5.11. Inmates entering reformatory with final court judgement or in pre-trial detention, 2021

Permanent place of stay before placement	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total
	year-olds			
Before entering reformatory				
placed with foster parents	–	–	–	–
placed in children's homes	1	111	3	115
placed in specialised children's homes	–	27	3	30
receiving after-care provision	–	–	1	1
coming from professional child protection, total	1	138	7	146
coming from parents, birth family	5	100	46	151
coming from adoptive parents	–	–	–	–
coming from short-term care	–	–	–	–
coming from other places	–	1	5	6
coming from other than professional child protection, total	5	101	51	157
Total	6	239	58	303
Of which: with special education needs	1	59	7	67

3.5.12. Social benefits*

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Recipients of health impairment or full-time parenting benefit ^{a)}				
monthly average number, thousands	14.0	19.9	19.7	19.1
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	28 517	28 016	28 217	27 985
Recipients of employment substitution support				
monthly average number, thousands	158.1	86.1	79.3	79.3
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	22 787	23 039	23 049	22 979
Recipients of nursing allowance by subjective right ^{b)}				
monthly average number, thousands	55.4	52.3	33.4	32.8
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	37 459	42 923	50 279	53 716
Recipients of child home care allowance ^{c)}				
monthly average number, thousands	–	–	20.7	20.0
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	–	–	95 453	118 275
Recipients of regular child protection allowance ^{d)}				
average number, thousands	442.2	298.2	263.2	242.0
average amount per capita, HUF	5 801	6 347	6 363	6 382
Recipients of old-age allowance				
monthly average number, thousands	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	27 362	29 251	30 174	30 999

* See Methodological notes, concepts.

a) The health impairment or full-time parenting benefit was introduced on 1 March 2015, therefore the data for 2015 refer to the period between March and December.

b) A part of recipients became entitled to child home care allowance from 1 January 2019.

c) A new allowance introduced on 1 January 2019, which can be provided to parents caring for their child incapable of self-care due to chronic illness or serious disability.

d) A benefit that can be awarded twice a year (August, November). A benefit in cash from 2019 and in kind (meals, textbooks, clothing) previously.

3.5.13. Basic social services

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Domestic care				
Recipients	113 020	92 422	90 542	92 846
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	448	358	349	358
Domestic nurses ^{a)}	13 484	11 921	11 985	12 442
Alarm system-based home assistance				
Recipients	22 200	20 514	20 116	19 395
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	88	80	78	75
Social catering				
Recipients	170 688	183 544	186 120	200 907
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	677	710	718	776

a) Annual average number of internal employees in 2015. Full-time equivalent number of full- and part-time employees in professional job titles on 31 December from 2018.

3.5.14. Day care

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Social institutions providing day-time care				
Day homes for the elderly				
sites	1 113	1 086	1 085	1 082
recipients ^{a)}	38 551	38 259	38 109	37 048
Day homes for disabled people				
sites	288	296	299	302
recipients	7 468	7 613	7 742	7 755
Day homes for addicts				
sites	78	89	90	100
recipients	3 328	3 701	3 744	3 934
Day homes for psychiatric patients				
sites	87	99	102	106
recipients	3 239	3 827	3 949	4 014
Day care for homeless people				
Soup kitchens				
number	116	494	503	614
average daily admissions	18 016	166 875	84 299	85 548
Day-shelters				
number	119	123	121	121
average daily admissions	8 949	8 391	8 467	7 710

a) Including people with dementia.

3.5.15. Residential social institutions

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Long-term residential institutions				
Sites	1 202	1 209	1 205	1 222
Approved beds	80 776	81 270	81 528	82 372
Approved beds per ten thousand inhabitants	82	83	84	85
Residents				
in homes for the elderly	51 312	52 524	52 963	47 701
in homes for psychiatric patients	8 688	8 297	8 181	7 780
in homes for disabled persons	15 510	14 464	14 243	13 642
in homes for addicts	1 985	1 838	1 777	1 712
in homes for homeless persons	698	645	692	606
total	78 193	77 768	77 856	71 441
Short-term residential institutions				
Sites	379	367	358	339
Approved beds	14 149	13 845	13 787	13 545
Approved beds per ten thousand inhabitants	14	14	14	14
Residents				
in temporary homes for the elderly ^{a)}	2 897	2 646	2 537	1 832
in temporary homes for psychiatric patients	114	97	96	89
in temporary homes for disabled persons	231	226	222	192
in temporary homes for addicts	85	119	109	97
at shelters and night shelters for homeless persons	9 678	9 286	9 084	8 689
total	13 005	12 374	12 048	10 899

a) Including residential clubs for the elderly.

3.5.16. Pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Expenditures on benefits				
billion HUF	3 502.4	3 888.6	4 074.3	4 294.1
as % of GDP	10.0	8.2	8.5	7.8
Recipients				
average number, thousands	2 690	2 557	2 544	2 492
as % of the population	27.3	26.2	26.1	25.7
Monthly amount per recipient				
HUF	108 518	126 723	133 447	143 589
as % of average net earnings	66.8	51.8	49.7	49.2

3.5.17. Number of and amount due to recipients of pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions, January 2022⁺

Type of benefit	Number, persons	Average amount of full benefit, HUF/month
Old-age pension	1 996 928	164 102
Age-related benefit	36 155	245 470
Disability benefit	249 088	91 327
Rehabilitation benefit	17 885	50 586
Miners' health impairment annuity	1 395	124 486
Widow(er)'s pension	52 408	83 086
Parents' pension	15	88 454
Orphan's benefit	55 729	54 506
Annuities for members of agricultural co-operatives	716	106 450
Accident annuity	5 047	29 239
Disability annuity	33 131	43 230
Spouse's supplement and supplementary income	1 043	18 660
Other provisions	15 963	16 749
Total	2 465 503	149 965

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.5.18. Recipients of pensions by amount of full benefit, January 2022⁺

(persons)

Monthly amount of full benefit, HUF	Old-age pensioners	Recipients of survivors' pension benefits		
		recipients of widow(er)'s pensions ^{a)}	recipients of orphan's benefit	total
– 19 999	10 982	3 390	1 117	4 507
20 000– 39 999	13 819	5 800	6 241	12 041
40 000– 59 999	26 917	5 422	35 522	40 944
60 000– 79 999	78 890	7 935	6 754	14 689
80 000– 99 999	190 800	13 904	4 614	18 518
100 000–119 999	273 878	8 420	871	9 291
120 000–139 999	321 090	3 933	323	4 256
140 000–159 999	248 325	1 779	132	1 911
160 000–179 999	193 914	740	59	799
180 000–199 999	151 804	396	37	433
200 000–219 999	119 647	250	28	278
220 000–239 999	92 737	178	12	190
240 000–259 999	70 236	88	3	91
260 000–279 999	51 247	73	6	79
280 000–299 999	37 975	35	2	37
300 000–	114 667	80	8	88
Total	1 996 928	52 423	55 729	108 152

a) Including recipients of parents' pension.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.6. Education

3.6.1. Key data by type of maintainers, 2021/2022⁺

Denomination	Government	Church, denomination	Other	Total
School-sites				
Kindergartens	3 807	421	361	4 589
Primary schools	2 803	586	236	3 625
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	169	13	17	199
Vocational training schools	324	70	58	452
Secondary general schools	302	260	319	881
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	481	133	108	722
Tertiary institutions	6	24	33	63
Kindergarten children, students in full-time education and training				
Kindergartens	275 371	29 730	13 321	318 422
Primary schools	575 777	117 905	26 320	720 002
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	6 072	466	629	7 167
Vocational training schools	54 518	6 527	3 324	64 369
Secondary general schools	120 992	52 987	20 247	194 226
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	135 498	19 813	10 622	165 933
Tertiary institutions	51 731	14 884	140 647	207 262
Teachers				
Kindergartens	26 339	2 822	1 589	30 750
Primary schools	59 764	11 718	2 999	74 481
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	1 391	82	87	1 560
Vocational training schools	4 907	389	158	5 454
Secondary general schools	10 753	5 243	2 633	18 629
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	14 192	1 460	1 050	16 702
Tertiary institutions	5 327	3 060	16 516	24 903

3.6.2. Education at kindergartens

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Kindergartens	4 564	4 608	4 575	4 589
Kindergarten places	379 671	386 240	386 134	386 749
Kindergarten children	321 012	330 539	322 713	318 422
Of which:				
children with special educational needs				
in mainstream education	6 535	8 426	8 271	8 559
in special education	1 517	1 884	1 847	2 075
total	8 052	10 310	10 118	10 634
girls, %	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.0
Children's groups	14 895	15 082	15 001	14 983
Children per children's group	21.6	21.9	21.5	21.3
Teachers	31 484	31 054	30 957	30 750
Children per teacher	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.4

3.6.3. Education at primary schools

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	3 594	3 601	3 611	3 625
Classrooms	36 659	37 094	37 459	37 664
Full-time students	745 323	720 329	725 768	720 002
Of which:				
students with special educational needs				
in mainstream education	36 858	40 622	41 801	42 255
in special education	16 719	15 920	15 850	16 033
total	53 577	56 542	57 651	58 288
in 1st grade	97 553	91 747	103 475	101 989
in 1st–4th grades	394 204	357 466	366 347	376 854
in 5th–8th grades	351 119	362 863	359 421	343 148
girls, %	48.4	48.4	48.5	48.5
attending day-time homes services, % ^{b)}	55.8	54.5	54.3	55.7
receiving meals, %	78.5	75.7	75.2	75.6
Classes in full-time education	37 086	36 373	36 406	36 295
Students per class	20.1	19.8	19.9	19.8
Teachers	77 120	75 428	75 157	74 481
Students per teacher	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.7
Students in adult education	2 293	3 211	3 532	3 820
Students graduated from 8th grade ^{c)}	91 685	90 274	93 077	99 612
Of which: in full-time education	91 164	89 821	92 409	98 914

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Including data on students at extended schools and students in all-day schools.

c) Including 8th grade graduates in secondary general schools.

3.6.4. Education at vocational schools and special skills development schools*

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	134	201	194	199
Classrooms	658	716	719	741
Full-time students	7 146	7 004	6 948	7 167
Of which:				
in non-vocational grades	2 558	2 981	3 162	3 692
in vocational grades	4 588	4 023	3 786	3 475
girls, %	40.6	39.6	38.9	38.6
living in dormitories, %	19.3	19.0	17.8	17.0
Classes in full-time education	794	850	845	861
Students per class	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.3
Teachers	1 543	1 558	1 534	1 560
Students per teacher	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
Students in adult education	3	25	14	2
Students having passed vocational examination	1 286	1 349	1 177	1 172
Of which: in full-time education	1 286	1 334	1 169	1 161

* Before 2016/2017 school year education at special vocational schools.

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.5. Education at vocational training schools*

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	598	499	455	452
Classrooms	3 656	3 392	2 769	3 344
Full-time students	80 493	65 771	54 272	64 369
Of which:				
in non-vocational grades	968	6 326	..	9 584
in vocational grades	79 525	59 445	..	54 785
girls, %	36.2	36.0	35.1	35.9
living in dormitories, %	8.3	9.3	..	8.3
Classes in full-time education	4 231	3 747	3 660 ^{b)}	4 166
Students per class	19.0	17.6	14.8 ^{b)}	15.5
Teachers	7 446	5 946	4 793	5 454
Students per teacher	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.8
Part-time students	9 685	25 453	15 803	20 175
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level	–	3 219	3 523	.. ^{c)}
Of which: in full-time education	–	1 743	1 906	.. ^{c)}
Students having passed vocational examination	22 919	20 843	20 849	..
Of which: in full-time education	21 432	14 101	14 352	..

* Before 2016/2017 school year education at vocational schools, from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020 school years education at secondary vocational schools.

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) For vocational educational institutions including data on part-time education.

c) See Table 3.6.7.

3.6.6. Education at secondary general schools

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	860	858	877	881
Classrooms	7 234	7 590	7 811	7 934
Full-time students	180 966	188 970	191 526	194 226
Of which:				
in 5th–8th grades	24 922	26 139	26 215	26 021
in 9th–12th (13th) grades	156 044	162 831	165 311	168 205
receiving social scholarship, % ^{b)}	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
girls, %	56.6	56.2	55.9	55.8
living in dormitories, %	8.1	7.3	7.2	7.0
Classes in full-time education	6 477	6 631	6 686	6 760
Students per class	27.9	28.5	28.6	28.7
Teachers	17 937	18 513	18 574	18 629
Students per teacher	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
Students in adult education	32 103	28 185	30 224	31 329
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level	41 692	39 853	38 994	40 957
Of which: in full-time education	35 975	35 564	35 321	36 740

a) See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

b) Including students receiving social financial aid.

3.6.7. Education at technicums, upper secondary vocational schools*

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	893	685	714	722
Classrooms	7 551	6 679	6 020	7 661
Full-time students	182 529	149 090	152 610	165 933
Of which:				
in non-vocational grades	135 781	118 727	..	91 940
in vocational grades receiving social scholarship, % ^{b)}	46 748	30 363	..	73 993
females, %	1.2	0.4	..	..
living in dormitories, %	47.6	46.9	46.9	47.1
Classes in full-time education	10.6	11.4	..	10.7
Students per class	7 510	6 482	6 883 ^{c)}	7 264
Teachers	24.3	23.0	22.2 ^{c)}	22.8
Students per teacher	18 671	16 863	15 314	16 702
Part-time students	9.8	8.8	10.0	9.9
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level	31 242	32 008	25 619	27 770
Of which: in full-time education	30 775	24 000	25 299	26 871 ^{d)}
Students having passed vocational examination	29 388	23 858	25 058	24 513 ^{d)}
Of which: in full-time education	24 435	26 998	27 840	..
	18 693	16 952	17 341	..

* Before 2016/2017 school year education at secondary vocational schools, from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020 school years education at vocational grammar schools.

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Including students receiving social financial aid.

c) For vocational educational institutions including data on part-time education.

d) Including students having passed final examination at upper secondary level in vocational training schools.

3.6.8. Students having applied for and been admitted to tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, full-time form*

Denomination	BA/BSc training			MA/MSc training		
	2015	2020	2021	2015	2020	2021
Applicants	54 154	46 956	48 945	25 101	21 948	22 723
Admitted students	36 751	35 707	37 835	16 318	15 019	15 241
Admitted students as a % of applicants	67.9	76.0	77.3	65.0	68.4	67.1

* Students having applied for and been admitted to BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided training. Students having applied for and been admitted in repeated, spring and autumn admission procedures altogether.

3.6.9. Students admitted as a percentage of first-place applicants by field of training, full-time form, 2021*

Field of training ^{a)}	BA/BSc training	MA/MSc training ^{b)}
Agriculture	88.3	59.9
Political science	52.5	85.2
Liberal arts	76.0	69.8
Economics	76.0	68.8
Computing	81.4	75.2
Law	90.3	72.8
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	80.5	74.6
Arts	35.8	40.6
Art mediation	89.3	–
Medical and health sciences	90.6	57.2
Teacher training	74.8	85.3
Sport science	72.5	59.8
Social sciences	90.2	66.3
Natural sciences	92.9	67.9
Total	77.3	67.1

* Students having applied for and been admitted in repeated, spring and autumn admission procedures altogether.

a) Classification of education content based on legislation.

b) Including undivided training.

3.6.10. Tertiary education

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Institutions	66	64	62	63
Teachers	21 668	23 383	23 511	24 903
Students				
tertiary level				
vocational training ^{a)}	11 977	11 197	11 834	11 956
college level education	2 186	–	–	–
university level education	399	–	–	–
BA/BSc training	181 283	172 104	169 699	171 446
of which: other training ^{b)}	7 357	7 737	5 592	5 959
MA/ MSc training	37 182	33 081	34 933	37 526
undivided training	38 479	43 519	44 536	44 955
postgraduate specialisation	16 487	15 795	16 344	17 164
PhD and DLA training	7 323	9 414	10 147	10 519
total	295 316	285 110	287 493	293 566
Full-time students				
tertiary level				
vocational training ^{a)}	8 829	7 804	8 035	7 477
college level education	99	–	–	–
university level education	246	–	–	–
BA/BSc training	138 780	128 738	127 597	129 493
of which: other training ^{b)}	6 400	7 224	5 048	5 281
MA/MSc training	23 302	19 933	20 932	21 717
undivided training	32 992	38 126	38 708	38 884
postgraduate specialisation	279	792	438	268
PhD and DLA training	5 576	8 232	9 001	9 423
total	210 103	203 625	204 711	207 262

a) Including students in higher vocational programmes.

b) Students in specific subfields of studies, students in international training programmes, guest students, and students in preparatory studies.

3.6.10. Tertiary education (continued)

Denomination	2015/2016	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ⁺
Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training^{c)}				
Full-time students	195 419	186 797	187 237	190 094
Of which:				
new entrants	43 080	46 082	44 720	46 884
foreign students	23 038	33 142	32 400	34 758
females, %	51.6	51.5	51.5	52.1
financed by government, % ^{d)}	66.2	64.4	64.6	65.0
living in students' hostels, %	18.5	20.3	18.0	18.7
Part-time students ^{e)}	64 110	61 907	61 931	63 833
Students having graduated ^{f)}				
in full-time form	41 083	36 285	85 565	39 720
in part-time form ^{e)}	15 040	12 847	76 902	17 524

c) Including students in university and college level education, as well as undivided and other training.

d) Including students obtaining full or partial scholarship.

e) Evening, correspondence courses and distance learning.

f) From 2020 including students having graduated in tertiary education due to exemption from language exam requirement.

3.6.11. Students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by field of training, 2021/2022**

Field of training	Total	Of which: females, %	Full-time form	Of which: females, %
Teacher training and education science	27 016	80.2	15 271	75.4
Arts	6 994	64.0	6 333	64.2
Humanities	13 371	63.6	10 157	65.0
Social sciences	25 451	65.4	21 036	65.1
Business and administration	45 612	56.3	29 962	54.2
Law	13 243	61.1	7 890	58.6
Science	6 485	49.1	6 000	48.8
Computing	22 202	15.2	18 602	15.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	34 550	26.6	27 625	28.0
Agriculture	8 271	49.2	6 002	50.8
Health and social welfare	31 960	68.8	27 176	66.2
Services	12 813	49.2	8 759	54.0
Not classifiable ^{a)}	5 959	57.0	5 281	56.4
Total	253 927	53.8	190 094	52.1

* Including students in undivided and other training.

a) Students in specific subfields of studies, students in international training programmes, guest students, and students in preparatory studies.

3.6.12. Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by maintenance, 2021/2022**

Denomination	Government	Ecclesiastical	Private	Of which: holding trust	Total
Full-time form					
BA/BSc training ^{a)}	32 586	8 920	87 987	82 237	129 493
MA/MSc training ^{b)}	16 039	4 981	39 581	38 486	60 601
Total	48 625	13 901	127 568	120 723	190 094
Part-time forms^{c)}					
BA/BSc training ^{a)}	3 830	7 095	31 028	26 806	41 953
MA/MSc training ^{b)}	4 317	4 671	12 892	12 182	21 880
Total	8 147	11 766	43 920	38 988	63 833

* Including students in undivided and other training.

a) Including students in other training.

b) Including students in undivided training.

c) Evening, correspondence courses and distance learning.

3.7. Culture, sport

3.7.1. Book publishing

Character of books	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{a)} +
Books, pieces				
Scientific	172	84	126	489
Educational	1 467	1 086	1 099	2 284
Specialised literature	4 071	4 124	4 673	3 978
Literary	3 294	3 524	3 826	4 653
Juvenile	1 423	1 503	1 569	1 744
Textbook	1 616	2 352	2 052	1 602
Other	529	500	479	510
Total	12 572	13 173	13 824	15 260
Number of copies, thousand				
Scientific	109	83	34	283
Educational	3 692	2 330	2 319	3 423
Specialised literature	3 577	4 035	3 688	3 761
Literary	6 656	7 407	6 071	8 035
Juvenile	3 995	4 110	4 335	4 961
Textbook	9 461	11 808	9 262	12 166
Other	614	528	677	635
Total	28 104	30 301	26 386	33 264

a) Including data of reprints.

3.7.2. Scientific, educational and specialised books

Subject	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{a)+}
Books, pieces				
Generalities	154	161	181	117
Philosophy, psychology	786	797	743	944
Religion and theology	66	35	146	246
Social science	1 150	985	1 202	1 236
Linguistics, philology	188	97	231	172
Natural science, mathematics	291	285	252	230
Applied sciences	1 158	1 010	858	1 158
Fine arts, sports, games	752	733	797	766
Literature	269	249	170	364
Geography, history	896	942	1 318	1 518
Total	5 710	5 294	5 898	6 751
Number of copies, thousand				
Generalities	166	204	146	120
Philosophy, psychology	1 699	1 319	1 019	1 355
Religion and theology	43	27	133	260
Social science	778	926	757	959
Linguistics, philology	209	80	242	116
Natural science, mathematics	504	520	381	372
Applied sciences	1 720	1 292	1 348	1 816
Fine arts, sports, games	1 015	817	801	785
Literature	170	214	76	214
Geography, history	1 074	1 050	1 137	1 470
Total	7 378	6 448	6 040	7 467

a) Including data of reprints.

3.7.3. Literary books by genre and their authors

Character of books, author	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{a)} +
Books, pieces				
Poetry, anthology	513	524	618	662
Novel, short stories, biography novels	2 409	2 731	2 455	3 287
Plays	32	35	69	58
Other literary works	340	234	684	646
Total	3 294	3 524	3 826	4 653
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	1 670	1 758	2 151	2 363
American (USA)	1 002	1 191	663	942
British	139	174	262	386
Number of copies, thousand				
Poetry, anthology	225	294	495	300
Novel, short stories, biography novels	5 873	6 764	4 661	6 738
Plays	42	44	39	56
Other literary works	516	305	877	941
Total	6 656	7 407	6 071	8 035
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	2 127	2 405	2 297	2 575
American (USA)	3 214	3 752	1 895	2 533
British	399	409	606	988

a) Including data of reprints.

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
National daily newspapers				
Metropol	316	–	65	108
Blikk	171	97	84	79
Bors	98	67	52	45
Nemzeti Sport	68	46	27	34
Népszava	27	34	29	27
Magyar Nemzet	46	25	22	21
Magyar Hírlap	14	14	11	10
Lokál	–	138	78	–
Regional daily newspapers				
Kisalföld	63	46	39	37
Vas Népe	44	32	28	26
Zalai Hírlap	44	30	27	25
Kelet-Magyarország	40	30	25	23
Délmagyarország ^{a)}	24	27	22	20
Észak-Magyarország	36	26	22	20
Hajdú-bihari Napló	33	26	21	19
Napló	38	23	20	19
Fejér Megyei Hírlap	35	21	18	19
Új Dunántúli Napló	24	17	15	14
Petőfi Népe	19	13	12	11
Somogyi Hírlap	18	12	11	10
Békés Megyei Hírlap	17	12	8	10
Új Néplap	17	12	8	10
Tolnai Népszerűség	12	9	8	7
24 Óra	12	8	7	6
Heves Megyei Hírlap	11	7	6	6

a) In 2016, Délmagyarország and Délvidék merged.

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Weekly newspapers				
Nők Lapja	271	230	203	197
Kiskegyed	242	220	194	192
Színes RTV	196	178	159	151
Story	216	181	150	134
Meglepetés	124	98	84	79
Blikk Nők	85	89	79	76
Fanny	95	79	72	75
TVR Hét	120	89	80	74
HOT magazin	90	81	76	74
Best	107	83	72	65
Kéthetes RTV Műsormagazin	136	78	68	64
Füles	61	52	50	51
Szabad Föld	89	63	53	50
HVG	49	42	37	36
Vasárnap Reggel	63	30	25	23
Poénvadászat	40	26	23	17
Magyar Demokrata	19	18	16	15
Magyar Narancs	17	16	13	13
Élet és Irodalom	15	13	12	12
168 Óra	30	18	2	12
Monthly magazines				
Patika Tükör	152	152	131	100
Patika Magazin	153	129	118	..
Gyógyhír Magazin	211	99	82	75
Glamour	69	69	79	63
Ügyes	51	40	40	42
Természetgyógyász Magazin	40	35	41	36
Kiskegyed Konyhája	40	35	30	29
National Geographic	42	32	28	28
Praktika Magazin	47	35	28	27

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Monthly magazines(continued)				
Szép Házak	46	38	28	26
FORBES	23	17	25	26
Lakáskultúra	31	26	24	26
Otthon	27	25	23	23
Autó Bild	36	23	20	19
Képmás Magazin	14	16	16	15
Csók és Könny	21	16	13	15
Marie Claire	29	23	15	13
Az Autó	20	16	13	12
Diéta és Fitness	20	13	11	11
Magyar Konyha	18	14	9	11
Kópé	26	12	5	11
Garfield	13	10	9	9
Ötlet Mozaik	17	14	15	8
Családi Lap	14	8	8	6
Motorrevü	11	8	6	5
Cosmopolitan	50	27	19	–
ELLE	30	22	15	–
Bravo	15	10	10	–
Autó Magazin	16	12	9	–
Kismama	13	11	8	–
Jó Vicc!	11	7	7	–

3.7.5. Museum institutions

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Museum institutions	700	700	676	669
Of which: in Budapest	85	92	92	87
Exhibitions organised by museums	4 292	3 969	3 121	3 110
Of which: in Budapest	866	738	651	616
Attendances, thousand	9 563	11 563	4 395	5 556
Of which: in Budapest	3 524	4 757	1 230	1 672
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	97	118	45	57

3.7.6. Libraries

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
National and research libraries				
Libraries	13	13	12	12
Total stock, thousand library units	17 786	16 852	16 863	16 573
Registered users, thousand	62	58	52	41
Library units lent, thousand	784	667	784	225
Public libraries				
Libraries ^{a)}	3 671	3 499	3 350	3 335
Total stock, thousand library units	44 056	42 345	40 432	43 768
Registered users, thousand	1 482	1 440	1 379	1 037
Library units lent, thousand	22 531	19 847	19 768	11 010
Other research and workplace libraries				
Libraries ^{b)}	746	529	476	443
Total stock, thousand library units	40 925	39 109	38 831	37 835
Registered users, thousand	760	488	464	398
Library units lent, thousand	4 103	2 576	2 363	911
School libraries				
Libraries	2 956	2 966	2 964	..
Total stock, thousand library units	51 323	56 122	58 176	58 218
Library units lent, thousand	6 767	7 829	7 583	7 233

a) Since 2019 the number of independent libraries including the branches of the Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library.

b) Since 2018 the number of independent libraries.

3.7.7. Public cultural institutes

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Number of institutes	5 457	5 908	5 974	5 841
Educational programmes				
number	50 224	42 448	45 250	17 931
participation, thousand	1 502	1 391	1 400	2 155
Creative cultural communities				
number	16 177	12 876	12 835	11 632
participants, thousand	361	240	232	208
Clubs, circles, study circles				
number	14 508	12 516	13 677	11 617
participation, thousand	554	294	320	244
Exhibitions				
number	20 622	15 908	15 057	9 849
visits, thousand	7 130	6 271	5 400	2 688
Entertainment programmes				
number	32 967	35 487	33 497	12 809
visits, thousand	7 532	8 647	8 434	3 950
Communal programmes				
number	71 209	61 416	61 260	26 050
visits, thousand	12 255	11 226	9 610	3 950
Trainings				
number	5 004	4 957	5 587	4 370
participants, thousand	98	95	113	70

3.7.8. Theatres*

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Theatres	170	207	211 ^R	210
Of which: in Budapest	92	119	116 ^R	117
Full-time employees	6 278	7 181	6 852 ^R	7 418
Of which: in Budapest	3 579	3 996	3 888	4 183
Performances	26 473	35 800	36 617 ^R	18 558
Of which: in Budapest	14 203	18 336	15 533	10 172
Attendances, thousand	6 736	8 628	7 983	4 411
Of which: in Budapest	4 373	5 446	5 003	2 808
Theatre season tickets, thousand	400	406	465	97
Of which: in Budapest	107	101	127	32
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	68	87	82 ^R	45

* Excluding data of summer open-air performances but including data of alternative theatres.

3.7.9. Concerts

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Performances	4 730	7 341	6 653	6 821
Of which: in Budapest	2 067	3 667	2 894	2 566
Attendances, thousand	1 902	2 662	2 126	1 059
Of which: in Budapest	1 041	1 394	945	381
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	19	27	22	11

3.7.10. Dance ensembles

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Ensembles	58	64	60 ^R	57
Of which: in Budapest	44	40	38 ^R	29
Performances	1 908	2 676	1 773 ^R	1 095
Of which: in Budapest	1 382	1 918	1 074	665
Attendances, thousand	633	905	527 ^R	309
Of which: in Budapest	383	648	266	201
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	6	9	5	3

3.7.11. Cinemas

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Cinema auditoriums	355	421	428	406
Of which: in Budapest	142	159	165	162
Performances	475	526	501	261
Of which: in Budapest	245	257	245	130
Attendances, thousands	12 512	15 477	15 111	4 326
Of which: in Budapest	6 687	7 917	7 673	2 249
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	127	158	155	44

3.7.12. Programme of public service broadcasting

(hours)

Broadcasting	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Radio broadcasting^{a)}	35 051	43 800	43 920	43 800
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	8 086	6 010	5 810	5 280
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	1 108	11 093	11 367	11 762
music	24 021	24 526	25 451	25 192
Television broadcasting^{b)}	47 012	60 492	60 701	60 406
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	11 305	12 313	13 004	12 832
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	24 643	31 087	30 062	29 708
music	2 516	3 456	4 077	3 679

a) Since 2016 including data of national minorities broadcasts.

b) Since 2016 including data of M5 Television.

3.7.13. Overall medal table of the 2021 LEN European Aquatics Championships (Budapest)*

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Russia	20	9	13	42
2	Great-Britain	12	13	7	32
3	Italy	10	14	20	44
4	Ukraine	7	5	2	14
5	Netherlands	6	5	1	12
6	Hungary	5	4	6	15
7	Germany	5	2	4	11
8	France	2	5	3	10
9	Spain	1	4	2	7
10	Greece	1	2	3	6

* Swimming, diving, artistic swimming and water polo altogether.

Source: LEN European Aquatics Championships.

3.8. Justice

3.8.1. Registered criminal cases

Crimes	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Total	280 113	165 648	162 416	154 012
Of which:				
intentional and completed homicide	99	60	78	72
wilful assault	12 353	6 881	7 225	6 615
causing a road accident	2 792	2 436	2 753	2 361
driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs	12 998	14 564	14 556	12 429
endangering of a minor	1 590	785	964	1 078
rape	23	4	8	5
sexual violence	355	240	327	311
trafficking in human beings	662	90	257	635
public nuisance	12 689	8 587	8 570	8 313
misuse of narcotic drugs	817	7	1	–
drug trafficking and drug possession	4 984	6 541	6 501	6 965
forgery	593	448 ^R	274	229
smuggling	47	1	–	1
larceny	111 446	55 059	48 627	40 852
fraud	31 976	14 350	12 026	12 755
robbery	1 443	637	616	543
vandalism	7 297	5 487	5 631	5 247

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.2. Number of perpetration incidents in certain crimes

Crimes	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Committed by juveniles (aged 12–17 years)	9 689	9 798	9 429
Committed by adults (18 years of age or older)	126 972	129 140	137 246
Total^{a)}	136 669	138 950	146 688
Of which:			
intentional and completed homicide	64	94	83
wilful assault	6 625 ^R	7 347	7 233
causing a road accident	2 573	2 820	2 435
driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs	14 561	14 564	12 464
endangering of a minor	948	1 125	1 348
rape	2	1	–
sexual violence	201	303	291
trafficking in human beings	133	362	788
public nuisance	10 412	10 964	10 880
misuse of narcotic drugs	8	1	–
drug trafficking and drug possession	7 204	7 614	8 374
forgery	31 ^R	28	40
larceny	24 032	24 604	23 996
fraud	17 086	13 377	14 964
robbery	827	817	725
vandalism	2 311	2 675	2 997

a) Including persons of unknown age.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.3. Number of victimisation incidents of certain crimes*

Crimes	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Total	100 422	94 894	84 944
Of which:			
intentional and completed			
homicide	65	79	77
wilful assault	6 958 ^R	7 317	6 690
causing a road accident	2 834	3 195	2 747
endangering of a minor	829	1 009	1 111
rape	3	4	4
sexual violence	241	329	310
public nuisance	6 068	6 038	5 497
larceny	47 604	41 081	33 493
robbery	631	615	528

* *Known natural victims.*

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.4. Persons with definitive sentence

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Adults				
first offender ^{a)}	40 614	38 996	37 000	31 022
nonrecidivist repeated offender	21 229	19 447	19 382	15 917
recidivists	1 097	1 035	1 046	837
special recidivists	1 681	1 495	1 477	1 013
multiple recidivists ^{b)}	2 595	2 340	2 274	1 639
total	67 216	63 313	61 179	50 428
Juveniles				
first offender ^{a)}	3 141	2 314	1 917	1 640
nonrecidivist repeated offender	1 367	1 041	927	675
recidivists	10	6	8	3
special recidivists	15	6	6	4
multiple recidivists ^{b)}	5	2	–	–
total	4 538	3 369	2 858	2 322
Persons with definitive sentence,				
total	71 754	66 682	64 037	52 750

a) *Including convicted persons without registered recidivist status.*

b) *Including violent multiple recidivists.*

Source: National Office for the Judiciary.

3.8.5. Penalty imposed by type, 2020

Penalty	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Imprisonment	15 110	482	15 592
Of which: suspended sentence	9 918	412	10 330
Work for public interest	7 306	581	7 887
Fine	22 190	43	22 233
Other punishments and independently applied supplementary punishments ^{a)}	15 983	97	16 080
Total	70 507	1 615	72 122

a) Including confinement, prohibition from profession, prohibition from driving vehicles, expulsion, suspension from attending sport events, banishment, demotion and dishonorable discharge from service.

Source: National Office for the Judiciary.

3.8.6. Number of persons in law enforcement institutions

Type of arrest	2015	2018	2019	2020
Persons in detention ^{a)}	3 978	2 694	2 709	3 421
Persons convicted	13 027	13 038	12 987	12 547
Persons sentenced to forced therapy	162	179	188	198
Assigned to custody	239	392	450	586
Total	17 449^{b)}	16 303	16 334	16 752

a) Until 30 June 2018, the effective term is persons in pre-trial detention.

b) Including 43 detainees.

Source: Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

4. GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

4.1. National accounts, GDP

4.1.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)

Denomination	2015 ^R	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Gross domestic product				
Value, at current prices, billion HUF	34 975.3	47 530.6 ^R	48 276.4	55 256.7
Volume index, previous year = 100.0%	103.7	104.6	95.5	107.1
Value of per capita gross domestic product, at current prices				
HUF	3 553 308	4 864 387 ^R	4 951 346	5 690 644
EUR ^{a)}	11 466	14 951 ^R	14 100	15 873
PPS ^{b)}	19 270	22 800 ^R	22 235	24 518

a) At the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary.

b) Value expressed in purchasing power standard, which means a value calculated in euro on the basis of purchasing power parity. It is indicated in PPS (purchasing power standard).

4.1.2. Gross value added by institutional sector

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Sector	2015	2018	2019 ^R	2020
Non-financial corporations	18 327.6 ^R	22 227.3 ^R	23 991.6	23 945.7
Financial corporations	1 014.1	1 237.6 ^R	1 461.3	1 557.2
General government	4 810.8	6 046.1 ^R	6 580.1	7 098.3
Households	4 968.4	6 582.5 ^R	7 562.2	7 590.2
Non-profit institutions serving households	349.0	554.4	635.0	663.6
Institutional sectors, total	29 469.9^R	36 647.9^R	40 230.2	40 855.0
Gross value added, at basic prices	29 469.9 ^R	36 647.9 ^R	40 230.2	40 855.0
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 505.4	6 744.5 ^R	7 300.4	7 421.3
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	34 975.3^R	43 392.4^R	47 530.6	48 276.4

4.1.3. Gross value added, by industry

(%)

Industry	Volume index, previous year=100.0		Distribu- tion
	2019	2020	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98.0 ^R	91.3	4.0
Mining and quarrying	149.4 ^R	68.6	0.2
Manufacturing	101.7 ^R	93.0	20.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	111.1 ^R	96.8	1.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	105.4 ^R	96.5	0.8
Industry, total ^{a)}	103.0 ^R	93.0	23.4
Construction	113.1 ^R	91.6	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105.8 ^R	101.5	10.8
Transportation and storage	105.2 ^R	89.7	5.6
Accommodation and food service activities	104.8 ^R	56.2	1.3
Information and communication	110.3 ^R	106.6	5.2
Financial and insurance activities	113.7 ^R	104.1	4.0
Real estate activities	102.9 ^R	100.8	10.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	108.1	101.5	6.4
Administrative and support service activities	103.3 ^R	85.8	3.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	99.5 ^R	101.7	8.1
Education	101.3 ^R	101.8	4.5
Human health and social work activities	101.6 ^R	80.1	4.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	112.5 ^R	89.2	1.3
Other service activities	105.8	87.4	1.2
Activities of households	69.4	94.2	0.0
Gross value added, total, at basic prices	104.6^R	95.3	100.0
Net taxes on products	x	x	x
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	104.6	95.5	x

a) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities together.

4.1.4. Use of gross domestic product (GDP)

Denomination	At current prices, billion HUF		Volume index, previous year=100.0%	
	2020	2021 ⁺	2020	2021 ⁺
Final consumption expenditure				
household (1)	22 928.3	25 493.8	98.6	104.6
government (2)	10 135.3	11 312.7	99.1	103.7
non-profit institutions				
serving households (3)	1 021.7	1 122.7	103.4	102.9
total (4=1+2+3)	34 085.3	37 929.2	98.9	104.3
Social transfers in kind				
from government (5)	4 711.3	5 218.1	94.1	103.4
from non-profit institutions				
serving households (3)	1 021.7	1 122.7	103.4	102.9
total (6=3+5)	5 733.0	6 340.8	95.7	103.3
Actual final consumption of				
households (7=1+3+5)	28 661.3	31 834.6	98.1	104.4
Actual final consumption of				
government (8=2+5)	5 424.1	6 094.7	103.4	103.9
Actual final consumption, total				
(9=4)	34 085.3	37 929.2	98.9	104.3
Gross fixed capital formation				
(10)	12 856.8	14 986.6	93.0	105.9
Changes in inventories (11)	233.6	1 866.4	x	x
Acquisitions less disposals of				
valuables (12)	96.6	54.9	x	x
Gross capital formation, total				
(13=10+11+12)	13 187.0	16 907.9	93.4	109.6
Domestic use, total				
(14=4+13)	47 272.3	54 837.1	97.3	105.8
Exports (goods and services)				
(15)	38 142.5	44 941.8	93.9	110.3
Imports (goods and services)				
(16)	37 138.5	44 522.3	96.0	108.7
External balance of goods				
and services (17=15-16)	1 004.0	419.6	x	x
Gross domestic product,				
 total (18=14+17)	48 276.4	55 256.7	95.5	107.1

4.1.5. Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) growth (production approach)*

(percentage points)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	-0.1 ^R	-0.3	-0.1
Industry, total	1.8	0.6 ^R	-1.4	1.9
Of which: manufacturing	1.7	0.3 ^R	-1.2	1.9
Construction	0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.8
Services, total	1.1 ^R	2.8 ^R	-1.9	3.5
Of which:				
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service activities	0.3 ^R	0.6	-0.6	0.8
transportation and storage	0.1	0.3 ^R	-0.5	0.4
information and communication	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
real estate activities	-0.1	0.2 ^R	0.1	0.2
professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.6
public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.6
arts, entertainment and recreation, other services	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.1
Taxes less subsidies on products	0.6	0.7	-0.5	1.0
GDP, total, at purchasers' prices, %	3.7^R	4.6	-4.5	7.1

* Calculated from indices compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.1.6. Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) growth (expenditure approach)*

(percentage points)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Household final consumption expenditure	1.8	2.4	-0.6	2.2
Social transfers in kind from government	0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.3
Social transfers in kind from NPISHs	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Actual final consumption of households	2.1 ^R	2.6	-1.1	2.6
Actual final consumption of government	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Actual final consumption, total	2.3	3.3	-0.7	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	1.1	3.2	-1.9	1.6
Changes in inventories	-1.5 ^R	0.1	0.0	1.2
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Gross capital formation, total	-0.4^R	3.2	-1.9	2.6
Domestic use, total	1.9^R	6.5	-2.6	5.7
Exports (of goods and services)	6.4	4.5	-5.0	8.1
Imports (of goods and services)	4.6 ^R	6.5	-3.1	6.7
External balance of goods and services	1.8 ^R	-2.0	-1.8	1.4
Gross domestic product (GDP), total, %	3.7^R	4.6	-4.5	7.1

* Calculated from indices compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.1.7. Income accounts and capital accounts of households sector at current prices

(million HUF)

Economic transactions and balancing items	2015	2018	2019	2020
'Generation of income' account				
Value added, net	4 018 336^R	5 462 720^R	6 338 818	6 268 624
Compensation of employees (uses)	593 774	597 008	650 066	632 813
Other taxes less subsidies on production	196 940	118 083	90 457	128 275
Operating surplus, net	1 042 780	1 605 660	1 963 105	2 098 804
Mixed income, net	2 578 722^R	3 378 135^R	3 816 104	3 665 282
'Allocation of primary income' account				
Compensation of employees (resources)	15 449 611	19 077 393 ^R	20 580 757	20 683 576
Property income, net	1 234 120	2 021 377 ^R	2 329 234	2 189 462
Balance of primary incomes, net	20 305 233^R	26 082 565^R	28 689 200	28 637 124
'Secondary distribution of income' account				
Current taxes on income and wealth	1 962 514	2 473 544 ^R	2 740 607	2 790 579
Net social contributions	5 094 684	5 768 726 ^R	6 131 021	5 933 582
Social transfers in cash	4 667 419	5 133 524 ^R	5 379 369	5 639 561
Other current transfers, net	-75 840	-7 027 ^R	34 974	-3 078
Disposable income, net	17 839 614^R	22 966 792^R	25 231 915	25 549 446

4.1.7. Income accounts and capital accounts of households sector at current prices (continued)

(million HUF)

Economic transactions and balancing items	2015	2018	2019	2020
'Redistribution of income in kind' account				
Social transfers in kind	3 918 049 ^R	4 900 897	5 220 902	5 732 953
Adjusted disposable income, net	21 757 663^R	27 867 689^R	30 452 817	31 282 399
Use of income account				
Disposable income, net	17 839 614^R	22 966 792^R	25 231 915	25 549 446
Adjustment for changes in pension entitlements	84 292	113 288	67 003	127 071
Final consumption expenditure	16 566 231	20 512 521 ^R	22 552 930	22 928 310
Saving, net	1 357 675^R	2 567 559^R	2 745 988	2 748 207
Capital account				
Saving, net	1 357 675^R	2 567 559^R	2 745 988	2 748 207
Fixed capital formation, gross	998 419	1 624 746	1 863 672	2 330 445
Changes in inventories	-1 043	12 021	8 825	15 439
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	24 689	31 378	37 255	28 523
Consumption of fixed capital	950 083	1 119 794	1 223 355	1 321 584
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	-8 133	-6 123	-17 713	-4 564
Balance of capital transfers	774 324	198 350 ^R	286 287	383 707
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)^{a)}	2 068 150^R	2 223 681^R	2 363 591	2 083 655

a) Net financing capacity or net financing requirement, as used by the National Bank of Hungary (NBH), refers to the same concept.

4.1.8. Savings of households

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Cash (forint and foreign currency)	3 612.2 ^R	5 192.1 ^R	6 037.5	6 463.3
Deposits (forint and foreign currency)	7 877.8	10 356.2	12 286.0	13 971.1
Securities other than shares	3 755.5	8 334.7	9 393.3	10 302.5
Loans	1 514.9 ^R	2 157.9 ^R	2 335.9	2 565.8
Shares and other equity	17 640.6 ^R	25 359.1 ^R	28 316.9	31 885.6
Insurance technical reserves	3 656.4	4 571.0	4 949.2	5 336.3
Other accounts receivable	4 263.0	4 929.1 ^R	4 911.1	5 716.9
Financial derivatives	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.3
Gross financial assets of households	42 320.9^R	60 901.5^R	68 231.8	76 243.8
Accounts payable of households	8 655.1 ^R	10 288.7 ^R	11 566.9	13 180.1
Net financial assets of households	33 665.8^R	50 612.8^R	56 664.9	63 063.8

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

4.1.9. Social transfers at current prices, 2020⁺

(million HUF)

Denomination	General government sector	Other ^{a)}	Total
Compulsory social security transfers	4 511 084	50 369	4 561 453
Of which:			
pensions by own right above retirement age	3 255 009	49 097	3 304 106
disability and accident benefits below retirement age	276 293	–	276 293
survivors' benefits	389 868	1 272	391 140
infant care benefit	78 206	–	78 206
child care benefit	228 060	–	228 060
sick-pay (compulsory)	8 208	–	8 208
other sickness benefits	156 770	–	156 770
unemployment benefit	122 618	–	122 618
returned benefits	–3 982	–	–3 982
Other social security transfers	28 395	195 425	223 820
Social assistance transfers in cash	837 128	17 160	854 288
Of which:			
temporary, regular and other benefits to people with reduced working capacity	35 666	–	35 666
family allowance	307 613	–	307 613
child care allowance, child raising support	67 850	–	67 850
regular and ad hoc social assistance	191 466	–	191 466
subsidy on interest on housing investments	12 792	–	12 792
Social transfers in cash, total	5 376 607	262 954	5 639 561
Social transfers in kind, total	4 711 252	1 021 701	5 732 953
Social transfers, total	10 087 859	1 284 655	11 372 514

a) Financial and non-financial corporations, non-profit organisations serving households and rest of the world.

4.2. Business units and non-profit organisations, investments

Business units and non-profit organisations

4.2.1. Number of registered business units

Legal form	2018	2019	2020	2021
Private limited liability companies (113)	376 304	375 884	380 870	398 016
Limited companies (114)	7 083	7 351	7 700	8 150
General partnerships (116)	3 096	2 850	2 603	2 403
Limited partnerships (117)	122 126	117 459	111 893	107 580
Business associations with legal entity (11=113+114+116+117)	508 609	503 544	503 066	516 149
Co-operatives (12)	4 539	3 845	3 436	3 173
Other enterprises with legal entity (13)	6 074	6 168	6 281	6 415
European enterprises with legal entity (14)	35	34	32	33
Enterprises with legal entity (1=11+12+13+14)	519 257	513 591	512 815	525 770
Business associations without legal entity (21)	333	268	210	179
Other enterprises without legal entity (22)	1 413	1 415	1 456	1 502
Business partnerships without legal entity (21+22)	1 746	1 683	1 666	1 681
Business partnerships (1+21+22)	521 003	515 274	514 481	527 451
Entrepreneurs (23)	1 236 486	1 279 135	1 295 875	1 329 408
Of which: private entrepreneurs (231)	493 958	531 617	556 191	586 368
Enterprises, total (1+21+22+23)	1 757 489	1 794 409	1 810 356	1 856 859
Budgetary units and entities (3)	12 683	12 825	12 683	12 575
Non-profit organisations with legal entity (5)	83 830	82 803	82 045	82 132
Of which: non-profit business association (57)	4 157	4 204	4 202	4 280
Non-profit organisations without legal entity (6)	46 531	46 964	48 305	49 085
Non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (5+6)	130 361	129 767	130 350	131 217
Other institutions (7+921+931+932+961)	8 275	8 750	9 104	8 931
Total	1 908 808	1 945 751	1 962 493	2 009 582

4.2.2. Registered enterprises by industry and legal form, 2021

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	limited partnerships	entrepreneurs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	465 322	9 681	342	1 632	452 274
Mining and quarrying	590	497	20	29	37
Manufacturing	77 472	31 306	683	7 296	37 255
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 325	2 315	107	19	875
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 561	1 351	84	153	926
Industry total ^{a)}	83 948	35 469	894	7 497	39 093
Construction	140 374	52 146	460	8 372	78 716
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	182 545	94 235	835	19 910	66 148
Transportation and storage	49 778	14 706	162	2 495	32 262
Accommodation and food service activities	73 791	20 695	122	3 495	49 158
Information and communication	69 877	21 917	701	9 005	37 934
Financial and insurance activities	29 938	5 811	669	2 002	21 365

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.2. Registered enterprises by industry and legal form, 2021 (continued)

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	limited partnerships	entrepreneurs
Real estate activities	231 655	35 713	1 224	3 505	190 927
Professional, scientific and technical activities	213 647	57 834	2 151	24 228	122 888
Administrative and support service activities	79 141	22 955	403	5 798	49 324
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	188	141	3	32	–
Education	59 528	4 862	45	4 103	50 333
Human health and social work activities	44 643	9 892	53	9 123	25 387
Arts, entertainment and recreation	54 781	6 193	54	3 416	44 975
Other service activities and other activities total	77 703	5 766	32	2 967	68 624
Total	1 856 859	398 016	8 150	107 580	1 329 408

4.2.3. Registered business partnerships by industry and staff category, 2021

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11 375	1 407	242	24	13 048
Mining and quarrying	463	69	18	3	553
Manufacturing	32 653	5 518	1 592	454	40 217
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 337	52	45	16	2 450
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 357	197	54	27	1 635
Industry total ^{a)}	36 810	5 836	1 709	500	44 855
Construction	56 692	4 574	374	18	61 658
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	108 184	7 361	735	117	116 397
Transportation and storage	15 169	1 925	363	59	17 516
Accommodation and food service activities	21 845	2 549	226	13	24 633
Information and communication	30 509	1 178	203	53	31 943
Financial and insurance activities	8 224	241	76	32	8 573

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.3. Registered business partnerships by industry and staff category, 2021 (continued)

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Real estate activities	39 964	709	47	8	40 728
Professional, scientific and technical activities	88 112	2 340	260	47	90 759
Administrative and support service activities	27 249	1 910	562	96	29 817
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	176	7	4	1	188
Education	9 060	126	9	–	9 195
Human health and social work activities	18 716	496	37	7	19 256
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9 492	275	36	3	9 806
Other service activities and other activities total	8 752	294	29	4	9 079
Total	490 329	31 228	4 912	982	527 451

4.2.4. Registered non-profit business associations by legal form, sector and staff category, 2021

Denomination	Non-profit business associations total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	general partnerships	limited partnerships
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32	30	2	–	–
Manufacturing, mining and other industry, construction	378	360	14	–	4
Services	3 870	3 694	85	5	85
Total	4 280	4 084	101	5	89
Of which:					
0 or unknown staff number	1 498	1 445	15	3	34
1–9 persons	1 849	1 771	24	2	52
10–49 persons	590	563	24	–	3
50–249 persons	283	252	31	–	–
250 and more persons	60	53	7	–	–

4.2.5. Newly registered business units and deaths of business units

Legal form	Newly registered		Deaths of	
	business units			
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Business partnerships	29 026	33 765	26 345	20 799
Of which:				
private limited liability companies	25 608	30 630	17 745	13 494
limited companies	605	667	219	212
general partnerships	8	7	232	191
limited partnerships	2 397	1 975	7 519	6 289
Entrepreneurs	96 585	105 571	81 300	75 288
Of which: private entrepreneur	78 178	84 863	57 807	56 687
Enterprises, total	125 611	139 336	107 645	96 087
Budgetary units and entities	163	114	231	206
Non-profit organisations with legal entity	2 352	2 706	2 776	2 761
Non-profit organisations without legal entity	1 479	1 068	110	299
Other institution	791	621	352	796
Total	130 396	143 845	111 114	100 149

4.2.6. Number of activity suspending private entrepreneurs by NACE breakdown

Industries	2015	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 748	2 461	2 633	2 715
Industry total ^{a)}	3 375	3 345	4 494	3 860
Of which: manufacturing	3 302	3 282	4 415	3 776
Construction	8 481	7 540	9 347	9 119
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11 087	9 083	10 099	8 515
Transportation and storage	2 913	2 923	5 302	6 640
Accommodation and food service activities	3 257	2 921	3 843	2 587
Information and communication	2 624	4 815	6 702	6 966
Financial and insurance activities	6 648	6 164	5 346	4 312
Real estate activities	1 007	1 261	1 687	1 440
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9 022	12 934	16 774	16 021
Administrative and support service activities	5 581	6 687	9 515	8 974
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	—	—	—	—
Education	4 927	5 713	7 348	5 534
Human health and social work activities	1 685	2 155	2 986	3 594
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 456	3 820	6 018	4 385
Other service activities and other activities total	7 093	7 334	11 011	8 749
Total	71 904	79 156	103 105	93 411

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.7. Annual structural indicators of enterprises by size class, 2020⁺

Denomination	Micro-enterprises with			Small-sized	Medium-sized	Enterprises not classified as SMEs
	0	1	2–9			
	person(s) employed			enterprises		
Number of enterprises	31 689	577 753	194 754	33 376	5 135	8 040
Number of persons employed, thousand	–	578	644	532	351	1 093
Net turnover, billion HUF	31	4 768	10 495	16 362	16 755	69 210
Value added at factor cost, billion HUF	5	1 804	3 222	3 764	3 592	14 109
Turnover from export sales, billion HUF	0	197	353	1 848	3 610	32 175

4.2.8. Foreign direct investments in Hungary*

Denomination	2015	2018 ^R	2019	2020 ⁺
Number of enterprises	25 687	22 881	24 957	23 581
of which: exclusively foreign investor	20 874	18 979	21 055	20 024
Foreign direct investments in Hungary, billion HUF ^{a)}	24 722.9	25 865.3	27 733.3	30 518.9
FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF ^{a)}	962 467	1 130 429	1 111 242	1 294 216

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including other unallocated investments.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.2.9. Number of non-profit organisations by operational feature and organisation type, 2020

Organisation types	Having revenues, expenditures	Raising funds, no expenditures	Using reserves, having only expenditures	Operating without funding	Total
Foundation	16 921	239	1 195	312	18 667
Public and asset management foundations	937	10	65	10	1 022
Association	31 596	560	1 092	1 092	34 340
Public law association	262	–	1	1	264
Trade union	584	9	8	25	626
Professional, employer organisation	1 757	25	117	88	1 987
Non-profit enterprise	3 410	7	242	57	3 716
Professional association	41	–	7	3	51
Total	55 508	850	2 727	1 588	60 673

4.2.10. Main indicators for volunteers at non-profit organisations by form of management, 2020

Organisation types	Volunteers		Full time equivalents of volunteers	
	number	estimated duration of work, million hours	number	estimated wage saving, million HUF
Foundation	81 287	9.9	4 756	19 324.4
Public and asset management foundations	2 067	0.2	88	356.7
Association	213 161	30.6	14 710	59 767.7
Public law association	748	0.1	54	218.9
Trade union	4 007	0.4	212	859.9
Professional, employer's organisation	5 993	0.8	368	1 493.8
Non-profit enterprise	4 074	0.6	298	1 209.6
Professional association	20	0.0	1	1.9
Total	311 357	42.6	20 485	83 232.9

4.2.11. Number, turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign-controlled affiliates, 2019*

Denomination	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover	Value added
			billion HUF	
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	10 468	505 664	35 301.9	7 153.6
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	4 449	229 367	20 201.9	4 135.1
Total	14 917	735 031	55 503.8	11 288.6
As a proportion of active enterprises in Hungary, %				
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	70.2	68.8	63.6	63.4
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	29.8	31.2	36.4	36.6
Total	2.3	25.1	49.2	46.3

* By residence of ultimate owner. TEÁOR'08: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.12. Top five countries by the number, turnover, value added and persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2019*

Position	Country	Number of enterprises	Position	Country	Turnover, billion HUF
1	Germany	2 695	1	Germany	17 340.6
2	Austria	2 216	2	United States of America	7 128.9
3	United States of America	1 318	3	Austria	4 452.7
4	Switzerland	885	4	France	3 386.1
5	Slovakia	745	5	Japan	2 775.3
	Top five countries, total	7 859		Top five countries, total	35 083.7

* By residence of ultimate owner. TEÁOR'08: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.12. Top five countries by the number, turnover, value added and persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2019* (continued)

Position	Country	Value added, billion HUF	Position	Country	Number of persons employed
1	Germany	3 312.9	1	Germany	223 168
2	United States of America	1 846.1	2	United States of America	88 009
3	Austria	947.9	3	Austria	67 258
4	United Kingdom	656.3	4	United Kingdom	52 874
5	France	656.1	5	France	41 605
	Top five countries, total	7 419.4		Top five countries, total	472 914

* By residence of ultimate owner. TEÁOR'08: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.13. Number and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2019*

Position	Divisions	Number of enterprises	Share, %
1	Wholesale trade	2 975	19.9
2	Real estate activities	2 904	19.5
3	Retail trade	1 388	9.3
4	Business management; management consultancy activities	741	5.0
5	Food and beverage service activities	509	3.4
	Top five divisions, total	8 517	57.1

* By residence of ultimate owner. TEÁOR'08: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.14. Turnover and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2019*

Position	Divisions	Turnover, billion HUF	Share, %
1	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	9 739.5	17.5
2	Wholesale trade	7 907.8	14.2
3	Retail trade	5 089.7	9.2
4	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4 590.5	8.3
5	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 479.1	4.5
	Top five divisions, total	29 806.5	53.7

* By residence of ultimate owner. TEÁOR'08: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.15. Average net sales revenue and number of persons employed at startup enterprises by startup lifecycle stage

Startup lifecycle stages	Average net sales revenue, thousand HUF		Average number of persons employed, headcount ^{a)}	
	2019 ^R	2020 ⁺	2019	2020
Enterprises in brainstorming, seed stages	4 988	4 688	2.0	1.4
Enterprises in early stage	22 154	17 985	2.3	2.1
Enterprises in growth, exit stages	33 325	39 523	3.1	2.9
Startup enterprises total	20 496	19 344	2.4	2.1

a) Number of persons employed include all persons with a minimum of 1 hour paid work per week.

4.2.16. Distribution of startup founders and startup enterprises (%)

Denomination	2019	2020
Distribution of startup founders by age-group		
Founders under 25 years of age	5.8	7.9
25–34 year old founders	29.7	30.8
35–44 year old founders	35.7	34.8
45–54 year old founders	15.8	17.2
55–64 year old founders	7.7	6.9
Founders aged 65 years and over	5.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup founders by highest educational attainment		
Founders with PhD, DLA degree	4.0	6.2
Founders with tertiary level degree	57.5 ^R	61.5
Founders with secondary level degree	36.9 ^R	30.2
Other / no available data	1.6	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup founders by sex		
Male	73.4	75.2
Female	26.6	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup enterprises by number of founders		
1 founder	42.3	41.2
2 or 3 founders	50.4	50.6
More than 3 founders	7.4	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Of which: enterprises with a founder of foreign nationality	8.5	9.4

Investments

4.2.17. Output value and volume indices of investments by business entity form

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
At current prices, billion HUF				
Enterprises ^{a)}	4 095.0	7 397.6	7 295.1	8 847.7
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	1 378.3	1 780.4	1 944.0	2 095.0
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	593.5	1 226.3	1 596.5	1 568.8
Investments of the national economy, total	6 066.8	10 404.3	10 835.6	12 511.5
Previous year=100.0%				
Enterprises ^{a)}	101.0	112.9	92.2	109.0
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	133.6	108.8	102.0	97.5
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	111.0	109.4	121.7	89.8
National economy, total	107.9	111.8	97.3	104.2

a) It contains categories 1, 2 and 7 of the GFO'14 (Classification of economic organisations by business entity form).

b) It contains categories 3, 5 and 6 of the GFO'14 (Classification of economic organisations by business entity form).

4.2.18. Output value and volume indices of investments – according to a new methodology*

Denomination	At current prices, billion HUF		Volume indices, previous year =100.0%	
	2020	2021 ⁺	2020	2021 ⁺
Enterprises and non-profit business associations together ^{a)}	7 500.6	9 169.8	92.3	109.9
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (without non-profit business associations) ^{b)}	1 738.5	1 772.9	102.4	92.2
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	1 596.5	1 568.8	121.7	89.8
National economy, total	10 835.6	12 511.5	97.3	104.2

* See: *Methodological notes, concepts.*

a) It contains categories 1, 2, 572, 573, 575, 576 and 7 of the GFO'14 (Classification of economic organisations by business entity form).

b) It contains categories 3, 5 (without 572, 573, 575, 576) and 6 of the GFO'14 (Classification of economic organisations by business entity form).

4.2.19. Investments by material and technical composition

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Output value, at current prices, billion HUF				
Construction	3 257.3	6 001.6	6 364.1	7 497.8
Machines	2 733.2	4 309.0	4 367.2	4 915.1
Volume indices, previous year=100.0%				
Construction	108.4	112.9	99.0	103.7
Machines	107.6	110.5	94.8	105.3

4.2.20. Investments of the national economy by section, 2021⁺

Section	Value, at current prices, billion HUF	Share, %	Volume indices, previous year =100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	541.9	4.3	101.7
Mining and quarrying	28.7	0.2	88.5
Manufacturing	3 221.0	25.7	109.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	392.2	3.1	91.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	200.0	1.6	86.2
Industry total ^{a)}	3 842.0	30.7	105.7
Construction	312.4	2.5	119.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	721.4	5.8	118.0
Transportation and storage	1 778.2	14.2	113.7
Accommodation and food service activities	152.0	1.2	112.1
Information and communication	277.8	2.2	109.9
Financial and insurance activities	86.4	0.7	120.0
Real estate activities	2 474.4	19.8	93.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	225.8	1.8	108.3
Administrative and support service activities	333.2	2.7	127.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	578.7	4.6	79.0
Education	288.7	2.3	106.5
Human health and social work activities	233.4	1.9	78.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	508.3	4.1	125.0
Other service activities	156.8	1.3	113.3
Total	12 511.5	100.0	104.2

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.3. Science and technology

4.3.1. Principal data on research and development (R&D)

Denomination	2015	2018 ^{a)}	2019	2020
R&D institutes and other budgetary research units	135	127	142	144
R&D units in higher education	1 253	1 333	1 331	1 287
R&D units of business enterprises	1 413	2 031	2 082	2 231
Number of R&D units	2 801	3 491	3 555	3 662
Internal R&D staff in headcount, thousands	56.2	66.4	70.6	73.4
Of which:				
researchers	38.4	45.9	48.4	51.8
within which: females	11.8	13.7	14.3	14.8
Internal R&D staff in full-time equivalents, thousands	36.8	45.6	48.6	50.6
Of which: researchers	25.3	31.4	33.4	35.4
R&D expenditure (intramural), million HUF^{b)}	468 390	654 163	702 199	771 490
R&D expenditure (intramural) as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	1.34	1.51	1.48	1.61 ⁺

a) From 2018, capital expenditure includes amounts spent on the purchase of intangible assets, and due to this methodological change, data are not fully comparable with data for the previous period.

b) Including the honorariums and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government, and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

4.3.2. Internal R&D staff in headcount and R&D expenditure (intramural)

Field of science	Internal R&D staff in headcount		R&D expenditure (intramural), million HUF	
	2015	2020	2015	2020 ^{a)}
Natural sciences	15 013	17 914	135 277	167 540
Engineering and technology sciences	18 473	30 438	241 216	477 580
Medical sciences	7 970	8 863	30 564	45 155
Agricultural sciences	3 572	4 378	22 574	31 587
Social sciences	6 388	6 389	21 416	25 252
Humanities	4 819	5 440	11 919	19 228
Not detailed by field of science	–	–	5 423	5 147
Total	56 235	73 422	468 390	771 490

a) Including amounts spent on the purchase of intangible assets.

4.3.3. Expenditure (intramural) on and financial sources of research and development

(million HUF)

Denomination	2015	2018 ^{a)}	2019	2020
R&D expenditure (intramural)				
Current R&D costs	403 378	536 043	585 569	630 182
R&D capital expenditure	59 589	112 771	111 631	136 161
Total^{b)}	468 390	654 163	702 199	771 490
Financial sources				
Business enterprises	232 869	342 462	371 463	387 486
Government budget ^{b)}	162 176	211 599	233 692	250 548
Higher education ^{c)}	..	..	1 529	1 816
Non-profit	3 316	3 190	3 540	3 464
Funds from abroad	70 030	96 912	91 976	128 175
Total^{b)}	468 390	654 163	702 199	771 490

a) From 2018, capital expenditure includes amounts spent on the purchase of intangible assets, and due to this methodological change, data are not fully comparable with data for the previous period.

b) Including the honorariums and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government, and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

c) Until 2018 included in government budget category.

4.3.4. R&D expenditure (intramural) by type of activity

Type of activity	Value, million HUF ^{a)}	Distribu- tion, % ^{b)}	Value, million HUF ^{a)}	Distribu- tion, % ^{b)}
	2015		2020	
Scientific research	208 470	44.5	333 908	43.6
basic research	86 418	18.5	161 187	21.0
applied research	122 051	26.1	172 721	22.5
Experimental development	254 497	54.3	432 434	56.4
Total	462 967	100.0	766 343	100.0
Not classified ^{c)}	5 423	x	5 147	x
R&D expenditure, grand total	468 390	x	771 490	x

a) Calculation based on the rates of sectoral distribution of current costs of research themes.

b) The calculation of distribution data excludes the honorariums and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

c) Covering the honorariums and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government, and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

4.3.5. Patent activities

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Domestic patent applications	569	407	427	428
Foreign patent applications	64	36	23	28
Patent applications, total	633	443	450	456
Granted patents ^{a)}	3 947	5 383	6 205	5 147
Patents valid at end of year ^{a)}	21 851	28 677	31 958	34 174

a) Including patents filed in the national way and validated European patents.

Source: Hungarian Intellectual Property Office.

4.4. External trade

4.4.1. Main data on external trade in goods

Year	Value, at current prices		Value index calculated from data in		Volume index
	billion HUF	million EUR	HUF	EUR	
			previous year=100.0%		
Imports					
2015	25 348.6	81 864.9	105.1	104.6	106.3
2018	31 656.7	99 334.7	110.6	107.3	106.4
2019	34 056.8	104 761.0	107.6	105.5	106.4
2020	34 849.0	99 367.8	102.3	94.9	99.7
2021 ⁺	42 100.2	117 412.6	120.8	118.2	108.3
Exports					
2015	28 013.5	90 460.2	107.5	107.0	107.8
2018	33 409.1	104 854.6	107.3	104.1	104.3
2019	35 470.1	109 094.6	106.2	104.0	104.4
2020	36 832.6	104 986.1	103.8	96.2	99.1
2021 ⁺	42 781.5	119 309.3	116.2	113.6	107.8

4.4.2. External trade in goods by group of countries, 2021⁺

Group of countries	At current prices, billion HUF	At current prices, million EUR	Volume index, previous year =100.0%
Imports			
EU27_2020	30 208.3	84 217.5	110.6
Non-EU countries	11 891.9	33 195.1	102.9
Of which:			
Non-EU European countries	3 822.7	10 673.4	..
American countries	6 839.5	19 088.9	..
Asian countries	1 079.1	3 013.0	..
other countries	150.6	419.8	..
Total	42 100.2	117 412.6	108.3
Exports			
EU27_2020	32 773.8	91 378.0	107.0
Non-EU countries	10 007.7	27 931.3	110.3
Of which:			
Non-EU European countries	5 459.9	15 238.7	..
American countries	2 203.0	6 148.9	..
Asian countries	1 860.5	5 192.5	..
other countries	484.3	1 351.2	..
Total	42 781.5	119 309.3	107.8

4.4.3. Volume indices of external trade in goods, by main group of commodities

(previous year=100.0%)

Main group of commodities	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.0	104.6	101.1	104.0
Crude materials	104.1	103.7	91.8	108.3
Fuels, electric energy	90.8	114.0	90.6	95.9
Manufactured goods	108.1	104.0	106.4	106.4
Machinery and transport equipment	108.6	107.1	96.4	112.3
Total	106.3	106.4	99.7	108.3
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	104.6	103.0	105.4	100.3
Crude materials	91.9	106.2	91.4	107.6
Fuels, electric energy	90.4	104.2	102.2	86.7
Manufactured goods	106.5	100.3	101.2	107.1
Machinery and transport equipment	110.7	106.8	97.5	110.2
Total	107.8	104.4	99.1	107.8

4.4.4. Commodity pattern of external trade in goods, in HUF

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Main group of commodities	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 309.5	1 808.6	1 979.9	2 184.3
Crude materials	538.3	718.7	689.3	963.2
Fuels, electric energy	2 071.7	2 734.0	1 933.2	3 825.4
Manufactured goods	9 010.1	12 285.9	13 472.8	15 648.6
Machinery and transport equipment	12 419.0	16 509.7	16 773.8	19 478.7
Total	25 348.6	34 056.8	34 849.0	42 100.2
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 040.2	2 451.4	2 765.8	3 054.5
Crude materials	636.1	812.5	813.3	1 132.1
Fuels, electric energy	643.5	928.1	809.1	1 376.7
Manufactured goods	8 693.8	10 899.8	11 483.5	13 607.9
Machinery and transport equipment	15 999.9	20 378.3	20 960.9	23 610.3
Total	28 013.5	35 470.1	36 832.6	42 781.5
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	730.7	642.8	785.9	870.2
Crude materials	97.9	93.8	124.0	168.9
Fuels, electric energy	-1 428.2	-1 805.9	-1 124.1	-2 448.7
Manufactured goods	-316.3	-1 386.1	-1 989.3	-2 040.7
Machinery and transport equipment	3 580.9	3 868.6	4 187.1	4 131.6
Total	2 664.9	1 413.3	1 983.6	681.3

4.4.5. Commodity pattern of external trade in goods, in EUR

(at current prices, million EUR)

Main group of commodities	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	4 226.4	5 557.8	5 644.3	6 088.8
Crude materials	1 738.6	2 212.3	1 966.8	2 687.4
Fuels, electric energy	6 698.5	8 421.2	5 536.3	10 658.0
Manufactured goods	29 092.6	37 790.7	38 392.1	43 650.3
Machinery and transport equipment	40 108.8	50 779.0	47 828.2	54 328.1
Total	81 864.9	104 761.0	99 367.8	117 412.6
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	6 585.1	7 538.2	7 886.1	8 518.4
Crude materials	2 054.2	2 502.4	2 318.8	3 157.1
Fuels, electric energy	2 079.4	2 859.1	2 310.1	3 839.8
Manufactured goods	28 075.4	33 535.7	32 739.8	37 955.6
Machinery and transport equipment	51 666.2	62 659.3	59 731.3	65 838.5
Total	90 460.2	109 094.6	104 986.1	119 309.3
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 358.7	1 980.5	2 241.8	2 429.6
Crude materials	315.6	290.0	352.0	469.7
Fuels, electric energy	-4 619.1	-5 562.1	-3 226.3	-6 818.1
Manufactured goods	-1 017.2	-4 255.1	-5 652.3	-5 694.7
Machinery and transport equipment	11 557.4	11 880.3	11 903.1	11 510.4
Total	8 595.3	4 333.6	5 618.3	1 896.8

4.4.6. External trade in goods by main partner country, 2021⁺

(at current prices)

Country	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	
Austria	2 576.5	127.2	1 938.7	121.1	-637.8
Belgium	991.7	123.5	884.1	96.2	-107.5
Croatia	576.0	191.9	773.7	135.9	197.8
Czechia	2 064.1	117.4	1 754.3	119.0	-309.7
Denmark	226.3	99.6	256.2	109.5	29.9
Finland	75.7	104.2	156.0	113.3	80.3
France	1 338.8	101.9	1 797.6	115.5	458.8
Germany	10 017.8	117.0	11 447.4	111.4	1 429.6
Italy	1 878.3	130.6	2 507.4	129.6	629.1
Netherlands	2 083.9	123.2	1 419.9	110.1	-664.0
Poland	2 408.3	118.8	1 835.0	120.8	-573.2
Romania	1 189.6	132.3	2 255.8	117.7	1 066.2
Russia	1 285.8	162.1	623.9	107.7	-661.9
Slovakia	2 490.0	152.4	2 204.9	111.6	-285.0
Slovenia	547.3	113.2	484.6	121.0	-62.6
Spain	629.9	113.0	1 120.5	110.3	490.6
Sweden	285.4	124.1	642.2	117.5	356.8
Switzerland	237.6	107.7	418.2	108.3	180.7
Ukraine	652.7	147.5	994.1	136.4	341.4
United Kingdom	404.4	77.6	1 334.6	117.1	930.2
China ^{a)}	2 963.6	106.7	746.7	117.4	-2 216.9
Japan	499.7	119.3	250.6	115.9	-249.1
Korean Republic	1 261.4	105.0	181.0	122.4	-1 080.4
Brazil	30.5	96.0	76.8	136.2	46.3
United States	889.4	124.8	1 253.1	114.5	363.8

a) Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

4.4.7. Main data on external trade in services

Year	Value, at current prices		Value index calculated from data in		Volume index
	billion HUF	million EUR	HUF	EUR	
			previous year=100.0%		
Imports					
2015	4 433,8	14 299,7	109.1	108.6	109.3
2018	5 426,4	17 003,6	110.2	106.8	104.5 ^R
2019	6 267,1	19 238,3	115.5	113.1	115.5 ^R
2020	5 339,1	15 210,5	85.2	79.1	84.4
2021 ⁺	5 900,8	16 452,5	110.5	108.2	109.2
Exports					
2015	6 320,5	20 390,4	109.6	109.2	108.8
2018	8 137,9	25 495,6	109.7	106.3	108.5 ^R
2019	8 883,8	27 279,7	109.2	107.0	107.5
2020	7 024,3	20 021,9	79.1	73.4	75.7
2021 ⁺	7 944,4	22 163,8	113.1	110.7	112.6

4.4.8. External trade in services by group of services, in HUF, 2021⁺

(at current prices)

Group of services	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	90	125.7	563	102.9	474
Maintenance and repair services	165	112.8	189	97.8	24
Travel	440	123.6	1 244	126.0	804
Transport services	1 352	121.6	2 030	122.1	678
Business services	3 799	106.1	3 875	107.7	76
Of which:					
telecommunications services	64	96.5	47	103.5	-16
construction services	110	110.5	102	99.5	-8
insurance services	80	109.2	10	121.5	-70
financial services	149	107.0	129	90.3	-20
computer and information services	634	102.4	842	101.1	208
charges for the use of intellectual property	469	108.3	426	116.0	-43
other business services	2 104	104.9	2 078	106.0	-26
personal, cultural and recreational services	190	130.4	241	172.7	51
Government services	55	75.1	44	124.1	-12
Total	5 901	110.5	7 944	113.1	2 044

4.4.9. External trade in services by group of services, in EUR, 2021⁺

(at current prices)

Group of services	Imports		Exports		Balance, million EUR
	million EUR	previous year =100.0%	million EUR	previous year =100.0%	
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	250	122.7	1 571	100.7	1 321
Maintenance and repair services	459	110.3	527	95.6	67
Travel	1 230	120.3	3 476	123.1	2 246
Transport services	3 769	118.9	5 664	119.4	1 895
Business services	10 591	103.9	10 804	105.5	213
Of which:					
telecommunications services	178	94.5	132	101.3	-46
construction services	307	108.7	284	97.4	-23
insurance services	224	107.2	27	119.2	-197
financial services	414	104.7	359	88.3	-56
computer and information services	1 766	100.3	2 347	99.0	581
charges for the use of intellectual property	1 306	106.1	1 188	113.8	-119
other business services	5 863	102.7	5 793	103.9	-70
personal, cultural and recreational services	531	127.5	673	169.1	142
Government services	154	73.6	122	121.4	-32
Total	16 453	108.2	22 164	110.7	5 711

4.4.10. External trade in services by group of countries, in HUF, 2021[†]

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	billion HUF	previous year =100.0%	
EU27_2020	4 198	109.9	5 064	112.4	865
Non-EU countries	1 703	112.0	2 881	114.3	1 178
Of which:					
Non-EU European countries	784	109.7	1 430	111.6	646
American countries	495	102.1	875	123.9	380
Asian countries	390	132.3	496	105.5	105
other countries	34	129.3	80	127.1	47
Total	5 901	110.5	7 944	113.1	2 044

4.4.11. External trade in services by group of countries, in EUR, 2021[†]

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, million EUR
	million EUR	previous year =100.0%	million EUR	previous year =100.0%	
EU27_2020	11 704	107.6	14 128	110.1	2 424
Non-EU countries	4 748	109.6	8 035	111.8	3 287
Of which:					
Non-EU European countries	2 187	107.3	3 990	109.1	1 803
American countries	1 379	99.9	2 439	121.4	1 060
Asian countries	1 088	129.6	1 383	103.2	294
other countries	94	126.7	224	124.1	130
Total	16 453	108.2	22 164	110.7	5 711

4.4.12. Current account*

(million EUR)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Goods and services	8 959	3 403 ^R	2 869	1 170
goods, net	4 052	-3 687 ^R	-1 198	-3 811
credit	78 477	92 525 ^R	88 710	103 245
debit	74 425	96 212 ^R	89 908	107 056
services, net	4 907	7 090 ^R	4 067	4 981
of which: travel, net	3 148	4 063	1 811	2 248
Primary income, net	-5 131	-3 686 ^R	-3 598	-4 934
Secondary income, net	-1 180	-735 ^R	-829	-972
Current account	2 648	-1 018^R	-1 558	-4 736

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

4.5. Energy management

4.5.1. Primary energy balance

(petajoules)

Supply, use		2015	2018	2019	2020
I	Production	472.9	462.4	460.9	451.7
	Of which:				
	coal	63.6	47.8	41.6	39.0
	petroleum and petroleum products	36.3	46.4	48.7	43.2
	natural gas	57.3	61.4	55.6	55.3
	combustible renewables and wastes	133.7	122.8	120.8 ^R	119.5
	nuclear	173.3	172.3	178.3	175.6
	hydro	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
	wind	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
	other non-combustible renewables	5.4	8.8	12.6	15.8
II	Imports ^{a)}	757.2	1 029.3 ^R	1 219.9	946.3
	Of which:				
	coal and coal products ^{b)}	46.4	52.6 ^R	44.7	38.7
	petroleum and petroleum products	391.9	452.5	437.5	399.1
	natural gas	237.7	444.7	652.3	426.5
	combustible renewables and wastes	9.5	12.5	13.9	13.0
	electricity ^{c)}	71.8	67.0	71.5	69.0
III	Exports ^{d)}	189.4	379.7	440.8	326.2
IV	Changes in stocks	21.5	12.5	-112.4 ^R	31.6
V	Primary use (I+II-III+IV)	1 062.2	1 124.6^R	1 127.5^R	1 103.4

a) Imports of all energy sources from abroad.

b) Including briquette and coke.

c) Physical imports.

d) Exports of all energy sources abroad, including electricity exports (physical trade).

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.2. Structure of primary energy use

(%)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	9.3	7.9	6.8	6.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	27.6	30.0	30.3 ^R	28.4
Natural gas	29.5	30.8	31.4	33.3
Combustible renewables and wastes	11.8	10.3	10.2 ^R	10.5
Nuclear	16.3	15.3	15.8	15.9
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wind	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other non-combustible renewables	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4
Electricity imports, net	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Import dependency	53.5	57.8	69.1	56.2

a) Including briquette and coke.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.3. Structure of final energy use of households

(by quantity of energy)

Energy source	Distribution, %				Peta-joules
	2015	2017	2018	2019	
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.2	3.0
Petroleum products ^{b)}	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.1
Natural gas	43.9	47.2	48.6	49.2	116.9
Renewable energy sources ^{c)}	29.8	26.1	23.6	22.6	53.8
Electricity	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.6	41.8
District heat	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	237.7

a) Including briquette and coke.

b) Excluding motor fuels.

c) Biomass and thermal energy produced by solar collectors.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.4. Electricity balance

(million kilowatt hours)

Supply, use	2015	2018	2019	2020
Production	30 360	32 067 ^R	34 291 ^R	34 930
Of which:				
combustible fuels	13 458	14 864 ^R	15 540 ^R	15 501
nuclear	15 834	15 733	16 288	16 055
Imports ^{a)}	19 935	18 613	19 853	19 176
Supply, total	50 295	50 680^R	54 144^R	54 106
Own use in electricity generation	2 210	2 176 ^R	2 154 ^R	2 016
Network and transformer losses	3 695	3 357	3 292	3 139
Domestic use	38 141	40 882 ^R	41 429 ^R	41 452
Exports ^{a)}	6 249	4 265	7 269	7 499
Use, total	50 295	50 680^R	54 144^R	54 106

a) Physical data.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.5. Final energy use by sector*

Sector	Petajoules				Distribution, %
	2015	2018	2019	2020	
Industry ^{a)}	162.3	186.5 ^R	186.7 ^R	185.6	25.2
Transport ^{b)}	176.6	199.7 ^R	211.4 ^R	185.9	25.3
Households	249.9	243.3	237.3	249.4	33.9
Wholesale and retail trade and public services ^{c)}	93.5	89.4	87.2 ^R	85.1	11.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.4	27.1	28.2 ^R	29.5	4.0
Total	706.6	746.0^R	750.7^R	735.5	100.0

* Excluding use for base materials and non-energetic use.

a) Sections B, C and F according to TEÁOR'08, except for activities related to energetics and for C33 (Repair and installation of machinery and equipment).

b) Irrespective of TEÁOR'08 all energy used for transport is taken into account here (motor fuels, electricity, compressed natural gas).

c) TEÁOR'08 classification of business units taken into account within wholesale and retail trade and public services: C33, E, G–S, U.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.6. Financial statistics

4.6.1. Functional balance of general government (on cash basis)*

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
General public services	2 418	2 939	3 330	4 405
Defence	251	365	487	569
Protection of public order, public safety	737	1 168	1 168	1 146
<i>State operational functions, total</i>	3 405	4 473	4 985	6 120
Educational activities and services	2 456	2 771	2 681	3 067
Health	2 755	3 326	3 440	4 731
Social insurance and welfare services	5 575	5 993	6 301	6 725
Matters of housing, settlements' and communal activities and services	570	613	701	790
Entertainment, cultural, religious activities and services	693	1 401	1 569	2 005
<i>Welfare functions, total</i>	12 049	14 104	14 693	17 318
Combustible, fuel and energy supply functions	31	28	97	117
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	491	363	432	517
Mining and industry	19	11	40	16
Transport and telecommunications activities and services	1 598	1 860	2 176	2 464
Other economic activities and services	1 342	1 692	1 606	2 804
Environment protection	1 288	392	551	651
<i>Economic functions, total</i>	4 769	4 346	4 903	6 570
<i>Government debt management, general government</i>	1 256	1 109	1 139	1 272
<i>Items that cannot be listed under functions</i>	89	73	108	122
Expenditures, total	21 568	24 105	25 828	31 402
Revenues, total	20 345	22 903	24 624	25 980
Balance	-1 224	-1 202	-1 204	-5 423

* As laid down in the Budget Implementation Act.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

4.6.2. Central government revenues and balance

(million HUF)

Revenues, balance	2015	2019	2020	2021
Payments of economic units	1 503 125	1 414 410	1 611 275	1 856 035
Of which:				
corporate taxes	548 843	303 311	406 525	557 987
simplified business tax	89 406	43 364	1 690	–
other central payments	391 532	560 689	444 181	489 013
special tax on financial institutions	149 596	56 684	120 497	61 504
Taxes on consumption	4 597 968	6 140 146	6 267 549	7 054 007
Of which: value added tax	3 285 700	4 532 379	4 669 040	5 397 233
Payments of households ^{a)}	1 876 499	2 698 324	2 827 082	3 210 858
Of which: personal income tax	1 688 600	2 424 565	2 527 742	2 888 586
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	3 247 694	2 251 142	2 798 295	2 642 794
Of which: revenues of budgetary units	1 937 208	2 002 723	2 354 591	2 157 809
Payments from general government sub-systems	130 425	570 677	480 183	579 250
Of which: payments from central budgetary units	29 826	137 422	34 364	26 412
Payments related to state property	165 826	217 546	293 634	210 112
Other revenues	32 732	38 793	48 822	99 506
Interest revenues	232 497	258 370	247 197	130 196
Revenues from European Union programmes	–	1 251 419	1 681 109	1 544 472
Other revenues from the EU	39 348	227 440	17 808	23 411
Revenues, total	11 826 113	15 068 268	16 272 954	17 350 640
Balance of central budget	–1 195 895	–932 499	–4 715 978	–4 662 297

a) Including personal income tax ceded to local governments.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury. Based on the Budget Implementation Act.

4.6.3. Central government expenditures

(million HUF)

Expenditures	2015	2019	2020	2021
Individual and normative subsidies	305 354	421 166	663 363	642 942
Support to public service broadcasting	69 928	80 061	84 794	97 203
Social policy subsidies for fares	97 826	89 088	65 025	85 973
Housing grants	109 302	191 236	251 494	376 486
National Family and Social Policy Fund	708 052	654 281	658 896	673 139
Of which:				
family benefits	416 578	399 165	399 392	398 238
provisions below retirement age	136 405	92 468	92 923	99 087
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	8 470 275	11 124 196	14 358 542	11 642 075
Of which: expenditures of central budgetary units	4 443 263	6 227 992	7 285 775	7 267 794
Transfers to general government sub-systems ^{a)}	1 366 191	1 322 990	1 721 465	2 538 481
Of which: transfers to local governments	667 405	778 521	820 952	1 013 791
Transfers to non-profit organisations	3 810	5 600	4 471	5 559
Interest expenditures	1 205 808	1 100 521	1 227 653	1 404 488
Expenditures related to state property	284 713	517 066	1 311 662	1 457 914
Extraordinary government expenditures	4 004	2 460	2 194	1 934
Other expenditures	78 158	111 992	175 638	224 517
Redeemed government guarantees	12 586	14 803	13 971	16 787
Contribution to EU budget	306 002	365 306	449 765	610 468
Expenditures, total	13 022 008	16 000 767	20 988 932	22 012 937

a) Including personal income tax ceded to local governments.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury. Based on the Budget Implementation Act.

4.6.4. External debt service indicators of Hungary (based on balance of payments, excluding SPEs)*

Denomination	2015 ^R	2018 ^R	2019 ^R	2020
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	73.0	55.3	52.1	59.0
Gross external debt in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	53.9	37.9	35.1	41.3
Net external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	24.2	8.8	7.8	8.3
Net external debt in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	9.5	-5.9	-6.2	-6.3
Gross interest expenditures as a percentage of GDP ^{b)}	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Debt Service (TDS) in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{c)}	14.0	9.6	7.7	10.0
External financing capacity as a percentage of GDP	6.9	2.4	1.2	0.9

* Data according to BPM6 methodology. External debt as defined in IMF's "External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users", equity and financial derivative instruments are excluded.

a) Excluding direct investment debt instruments.

b) Excluding direct investment debt instruments. Forint denominated debt interests are excluded.

c) Excluding direct investment debt instruments. (TDS) Long-term debt amortisation and gross interest expenditures.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.6.5. Foreign exchange rates

(per unit, in HUF)

Year	GBP	EUR	USD	JPY ^{a)}	CHF
Annual average exchange rates^{b)}					
2015	427.10	309.90	279.46	230.87	290.59
2018	360.40	318.87	270.25	244.55	276.19
2019	370.73	325.35	290.65	266.77	292.47
2020	394.89	351.17	307.93	288.46	328.08
2021	417.03	358.52	303.29	276.13	331.71

a) Per hundred units.

b) Annual average medium rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary, weighted with the number of operating (calendar) days.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.7. Prices

4.7.1. Consumer price index by aggregate group of expenditure

(%)

Aggregate group of expenditure	Previous year=100.0%			Weight
	2019	2020	2021	
Food	105.4	107.2	104.1	26.507
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.1	106.9	110.9	9.827
Clothing, footwear	101.0	100.0	100.2	3.550
Consumer durables	99.7	101.4	104.5	9.338
Electricity, gas and other fuels	101.0	100.3	100.5	5.952
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	101.3	99.1	109.6	18.892
Services	103.0	102.9	102.9	25.934
Total	103.4	103.3	105.1	100.000

4.7.2. Consumer price index according to classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

(previous year=100.0%)

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.1	107.2	103.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.5	107.6	112.0
Clothing and footwear	101.2	100.1	100.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	102.2	101.5	101.9
Furnishings, households equipment and routine households maintenance	102.1	102.1	105.0
Health	103.8	103.9	104.7
Transport	100.9	98.2	111.7
Communications	100.1	100.7	98.3
Recreation and culture	101.5	101.9	102.1
Education	103.1	103.5	103.7
Restaurants and hotels	106.5	106.1	105.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	102.4	103.2	104.1
Total	103.4	103.3	105.1

4.7.3. Average consumer prices

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2019	2020	2021
Food				
Spare ribs, boneless, kilogramme ^{a)}	1 240	1 540	1 750	1 700
Pork leg, without bone and hoof, kilogramme	1 300	1 340	1 530	1 440
Prime ribs, with bone, kilogramme	1 810	2 050	2 260	2 470
Fillet chicken breast, kilogramme	1 480	1 420	1 430	1 530
Pre-packed winter salami, mild, kilogramme	6 910	7 860	9 130	9 000
Sausage, „Bologna” type, kilogramme	1 290	1 570	1 900	1 910
Fresh eggs, 10 pieces	384	401	431	461
Pasteurised ESL milk, 2.8% fat content, litre ^{b)}	230	243	263	270
Sour cream, 20% fat content, 140–175 grammes, cup	130	163	171	177
Lard (pork), 400–500 grammes	353	383	448	463
Sweet bacon, smoked, kilogramme	1 470	1 620	1 900	1 970
Cooking oil, sunflower-seed, litre	453	486	517	675
Plain flour, kilogramme	135	158	172	192
Husked rice, unpolished, kilogramme	303	345	390	432
White bread, kilogramme	270	309	356	401
Granulated sugar, kilogramme	197	209	240	258
Potatoes, kilogramme ^{c)}	142	265	255	248
Onion, kilogramme	177	332	287	274
Apple, kilogramme	278	291	481	439
Orange, kilogramme	411	473	640	604
Pork chop or chicken breast fried in breadcrumbs, with garnish, served	1 630	1 980	2 120	2 240

a) With bone until 2015.

b) Pasteurised fresh milk, 2.8%, litre until 2017.

c) Late-season potatoes.

4.7.3. Average consumer prices (continued)

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2019	2020	2021
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco				
White table wine, 1.5–2 litres, bottle ^{d)}	586	571	586	615
Lager beer, 0.4–0.5 litre, bottle ^{e)}	191	214	222	229
Draught beer, lager, 0.4–0.5 litre, mug, served	431	516	552	584
Sopianae cigarettes, multifilter, short, 20 pieces, packet ^{f)}	968	1 260	1 390	1 640
Clothing				
Men's shoes, leather, man-made sole	16 050	18 410	18 280	18 620
Men's shirt, cotton, cotton substitute, long-sleeved	5 890	6 150	6 150	6 420
Women's pullover, acrylic, thin, long-sleeved	5 110	5 690	5 670	5 750
Women's shoes, leather, man-made sole	14 260	16 180	16 630	17 350
Children's trainers, leather or imitation leather, man-made sole, 23–26 ^{g)}	8 800	10 480	10 700	11 110
Consumer durables				
Automatic washing machine, front loader, for washing 6–8 kilogrammes of clothes ^{h)}	89 110	99 680	106 000	115 110
Fridge-freezer, net capacity: 200–225-litre fridge and 75–100-litre freezer, with 2 doors	99 940	112 030	125 170	133 340
LCD or LED television, 76–82 cm	80 890	72 470	68 560	73 080
Hi-fi tower with CD player and loudspeakers, minitower	28 340	34 670	45 110	41 110
Notebook, 15–16", 500 GB–1TB HDD, 4–8 GB RAM, Intel Core i3–i5 or AMD Ryzen 3–5 ⁱ⁾	147 720	156 210	184 940	232 200

d) 2 litres between 2008 and 2015.

e) 0.5 litre until 2015.

f) 19 pieces until 2017.

g) Leather until 2019.

h) 6–7 kilogrammes until 2016.

i) 4 GB RAM, i5–i7 processor, 2.3–2.7 GHz until 2020.

4.7.3. Average consumer prices (continued)

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2019	2020	2021
Motor fuels				
Petrol, unleaded, 95-octane, litre	358	381	359	444
Electricity, gas and other fuels				
Electricity, 10 kWh, general	366	366	366	366
Electricity, 10 kWh, conducted	233	233	233	233
Natural gas, piped, 10 cubic metres	1 010	1 010	1 010	1 010
Butane and propane gas, change of 11.5-kilogramme bottle	4 580	5 000	5 040	5 160
Services				
Monthly rent of a 50–60-m ² dwelling	55 170	89 190	94 850	95 740
Water charges, cubic metre	296	297	297	298
Sewage disposal charges, cubic metre	363	364	365	366
Charges for local public transport				
single fare ticket	305	308	308	308
general monthly pass	7 930	7 950	7 940	7 930
Full-fare ticket				
bus ticket	370	370	370	370
train ticket	3 410	3 410	3 410	3 410
Cinema ticket, multiplex cinema, Saturday evening	1 450	1 630	1 710	1 730

4.7.4. Price index and terms of trade of external trade in goods, by group of countries

(previous year=100.0%)

Group of countries	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Price index of imports (I)			
EU28	101.4	..	..
EU27_2020	..	104.2	110.9
Non-EU ^{a)}	100.4	98.6	113.0
Total	101.1	102.6	111.5
Price index of exports (E)			
EU28	101.8	..	..
EU27_2020	..	104.9	107.6
Non-EU ^{a)}	101.6	103.8	108.5
Total	101.7	104.7	107.8
Terms of trade (E/I)			
EU28	100.4	..	..
EU27_2020	..	100.7	97.0
Non-EU ^{a)}	101.2	105.3	96.0
Total	100.6	102.0	96.7

a) Including the United Kingdom from 2020.

4.7.5. Price index of external trade in goods, by aggregate group of commodities

(previous year=100.0%)

Aggregate group of commodities	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.7	108.3	106.1
Crude materials	102.4	104.5	129.0
Fuels, electric energy	92.6	78.0	206.3
Manufactured goods	101.3	103.1	109.1
Machinery and transport equipment	102.1	105.4	103.4
Total	101.1	102.6	111.5
Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.0	107.0	110.1
Crude materials	101.8	109.5	129.4
Fuels, electric energy	94.4	85.3	196.4
Manufactured goods	100.3	104.2	110.6
Machinery and transport equipment	102.5	105.5	102.2
Total	101.7	104.7	107.8

4.7.6. Agricultural price index

(previous year=100.0%)

Product group	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Crop and horticultural products	104.1	111.1	127.7
Live animals and animal products	107.7	101.2	104.1
Agricultural products, total	105.4	107.4	119.3
Intermediate consumption in agriculture	103.9 ^R	100.2	118.7
Investment	105.0	106.1	108.0
Input price index	104.1^R	101.1	117.1
Agricultural terms of trade	101.2 ^R	106.2	101.9

4.7.7. Average procurement price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Wheat, tonne	48 652	50 733	54 802	72 548
Maize, tonne	42 494	43 823	49 808	72 823
Barley, tonne	41 891	44 142	44 544	49 039
Sunflower, tonne	112 654	100 736	122 363	177 427
Potatoes, kilogramme	67	115	94	106
White cabbage, kilogramme	77	109	94	103
Onion, kilogramme	71	130	102	105
Tomato, kilogramme	87	107	113	139
Apple, kilogramme	40	47	59	37
Sour cherry, kilogramme	119	196	170	154
Peach, kilogramme	75	66	87	153
Wine grape, kilogramme	98	75	86	96
Cattle for slaughter, kilogramme	416	413	429	483
Pigs for slaughter, kilogramme	346	445	440	386
Chickens for slaughter, kilogramme	263	263	259	293
Sheep for slaughter, kilogramme	764	835	958	1 159
Cow's milk, litre	82	102	107	114
Hen's eggs, piece	19	24	25	27

4.7.8. Average producer market price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021
Potatoes, kilogramme	160	245	..	250
Dry beans, kilogramme	1 095	1 258	..	1 437
Onion, kilogramme	194	309	..	300
Tomato, kilogramme	444	592	..	637
White cabbage, kilogramme	200	284	..	304
Cucumber, kilogramme	335	390	..	478
Water melon, kilogramme	146	184	..	227
Apple, kilogramme	245	264	..	397
Sour cherry, kilogramme	435	668	..	778
Peach, kilogramme	397	408	..	812
Cow's milk, litre	197	205	..	..
Hen's eggs, piece	39	41	..	47

a) Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, data collection was suspended in April, May and June, so annual average price data are not available.

4.7.9. Industrial price index

(previous year=100.0%)

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Domestic output	103.9	100.9	117.0
Non-domestic output	101.3	106.0	111.8
Producer prices	102.1	104.2	113.5

4.7.10. Industrial price index by group of divisions, 2021

Group of divisions	Producer price	Domestic	Non-domestic
		output price	
	index, previous year=100.0%		
Mining and quarrying	112.5	113.0	102.1
Manufacturing	109.6	113.8	108.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	107.1	106.3	108.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	104.0	104.2	104.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	112.9	111.1	114.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	151.8	144.3	168.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	138.4	134.7	140.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	105.3	103.4	105.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	108.1	107.7	108.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	119.1	118.0	119.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	101.9	101.9	101.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.2	110.5	105.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	105.0	103.6	105.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	103.6	104.1	103.6
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	105.3	106.2	104.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	145.3	124.6	218.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	115.4	113.1	141.7
Industry, total	113.5	117.0	111.8
Of which: building materials industry	109.1	108.9	109.4

4.7.11. Construction price index

(previous year=100.0%)

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
'Construction of buildings' division	111.1	107.1	112.7
'Civil engineering' division	108.6	107.2	108.4
'Specialised construction activities' division	109.5	107.6	112.7
Construction	109.7	107.4	111.4

4.7.12. Service producer price indices (SPPIs)*

(previous year=100.0%)

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Land transport services and transport via pipelines	103.6	103.3	102.2
Warehousing and support services for transportation	102.7	102.1	102.2
Postal and courier services	104.5	109.0	106.7
Transportation and storage services, total	103.2	101.7	101.3
Accommodation services	105.2	104.1 ^R	103.4
Food and beverage serving services	106.3	106.4	106.1
Accommodation and food service, total	106.1	105.8^R	105.5
Publishing services	103.5	99.2	96.2
Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing	102.5	101.2	101.3
Programming and broadcasting services	101.6	104.3	101.8
Telecommunications	93.9 ^R	94.0 ^R	93.0
Computer programming, consultancy and related services	101.9	103.3	102.2
Information service	101.6	101.5	102.7
Information and communication services, total	99.6	99.9	99.0
Real estate services	106.7	104.6	103.4
Real estate services, total	106.7	104.6	103.4

* The producer price indices of services provided to all customers (business to all – B–All) are disclosed.

4.7.12. Service producer price indices (SPPIs)* (continued)

(previous year=100.0%)

Denomination	2019	2020	2021
Legal and accounting services	102.4	102.4	101.1
Management consulting services	101.1	100.8	102.1
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	102.7	102.8 ^R	103.1
Advertising and market research	99.2	98.1	99.7
Other professional, scientific and technical services	102.5	103.9	102.1
Professional, scientific and technical services, total	101.9	102.0	102.1
Rental and leasing services	102.7	101.6	103.2
Employment services	103.8	102.6	102.0
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related service	103.1	102.2	103.8
Security and investigation services	106.8	108.4	105.8
Services to buildings and landscape	105.3	104.2	103.6
Office administrative, office support and other business support services	102.6	103.2	102.6
Administrative and support service, total	103.8	103.5	103.3
Observed services, total (sections H–N, except for section K)	102.9	102.3^R	101.8

* The producer price indices of services provided to all customers (business to all – B–All) are disclosed.

5. ECONOMIC BRANCHES

5.1. Agriculture

5.1.1. Labour input in agriculture*

(AWU)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Non-salaried	310 966	240 823	212 292	201 274
Salaried	130 936	118 068	114 649	114 220
Total	441 903	358 891	326 941	315 494

* Measured in annual work units (AWU). 1 AWU=1,800 working hours.

5.1.2. Agricultural area

Denomination	Area, thousand hectares		
	31 May 2010	1 June 2020 ^{a)}	1 June 2021
By land use category			
Arable land	4 322.1	4 037.1	4 145.3
Kitchen gardens	81.5	3.1	3.4
Orchards	93.7	86.6	83.8
Vineyards	82.8	62.4	62.1
Grassland	762.6	732.5	754.5
Agricultural area	5 342.7	4 921.8	5 049.0

a) Due to changes in the methodology of data collection, data only for units reaching farm threshold are included from 2020.

5.1.3. Land rents and agricultural land prices by land use category

(HUF/hectare)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Annual land rents				
Arable land	45 700	55 700	60 000	64 400
Grassland	22 700	27 100	29 300	31 600
Vineyards	71 200	87 300	95 200	100 800
Orchards	52 400	72 000	81 300	85 700
Forests	25 700	29 000	30 000	32 500
Agricultural land prices^{a)}				
Arable land	1 040 400	1 486 700	1 581 500	1 718 500
Grassland	487 300	673 100	749 600	837 300
Vineyards	1 563 300	2 437 800	2 291 500	2 390 200
Orchards	1 336 400	1 860 200	1 987 600	2 244 200
Forests	553 300	752 700	747 900	796 200

a) Based on data of the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary.

5.1.4. Sown area

(thousand hectares)

Crop	2015	2019	2020	2021
	31 May	1 June		
Cereals	2 735	2 523	2 330	2 420
Of which:				
wheat	1 036	1 037	954	906
maize (corn)	1 165	1 048	966	1 076
barley	297	253	255	273
triticale	129	87	70	67
oats	47	25	26	28
rye	40	32	30	32
rice	3	3	3	3
Potatoes	18	13	10	7
Dried pulses	26	18	10	11
Oilseeds	950	968	957	1 013
Of which:				
sunflower	625	574	581	663
rape	226	304	297	261
Tobacco	5	3	3	3
Sugar beet	15	14	13	12
Rough fodder	275	351	326	379
Of which:				
lucerne	137	223	196	210
silage maize	84	63	63	60
red clover	3	3	3	3
green maize	1	1	1	..
Vegetables ^{a)}	77	92	86	83
Of which:				
sweet corn	27	35	37	35
green peas	17	21	21	21
pepper (capsicum)	2	2	1	1
onion	2	2	2	2
tomato	2	2	2	2

a) Excluding Hungarian red paprika.

5.1.5. Total harvested production and average yield of crops grown on arable land

Crop	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2020	2021 ⁺
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes				
Maize (corn)	7 144	7 092	8 414	6 301
Wheat ^{a)}	4 432	4 773	5 121	5 316
Silage maize	2 428	2 310	2 092	1 751
Sunflower seed	1 187	1 466	1 698	1 761
Barley	1 114	1 146	1 484	1 699
Sugar beet	1 255	941	780	645
Lucerne hay	654	549	921	742
Rape seed	520	561	877	722
Triticale	410	428	305	275
Potatoes	572	531	271	228
Soya bean	74	101	166	..
Oats	137	127	77	66
Rye	89	97	84	81
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare				
Maize (corn)	6 220	5 910	8 580	6 040
Wheat ^{a)}	4 050	4 600	5 470	5 970
Silage maize	25 070	24 820	33 720	26 390
Sunflower seed	2 250	2 450	2 770	2 700
Barley	3 600	4 140	5 680	6 390
Sugar beet	50 090	56 280	60 440	53 020
Lucerne hay	4 760	3 850	4 500	3 790
Rape seed	2 290	2 910	2 830	2 810
Triticale	3 210	3 680	4 130	4 360
Potatoes	21 270	23 150	23 380	22 910
Soya bean	2 220	2 100	2 830	..
Oats	2 420	2 590	2 990	3 150
Rye	2 220	2 670	3 200	3 180

a) Including durum wheat.

5.1.6. Fruit production

Denomination	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2019	2020
Total area, thousand hectares	98	91	94	87
Of which: productive area	84	82	84	80
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Felling, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	743	801	733	575
Of which:				
apple	470	565	498	398
sour cherry	60	71	63	61
plum and greengage	55	45	45	27
peach ^{b)}	54	35	29	12
pear	25	22	22	20
apricot	30	21	25	11
elderberry	10	12	16	15
cherry	7	9	10	9
walnut	5	5	7	5
strawberry	6	5	5	5
currant ^{c)}	7	3	5	4
raspberry	7	2	1	1

a) Data for agricultural enterprises.

b) Including nectarine up to 2010.

c) Total of red, white and black currant.

5.1.7. Viticulture

Denomination	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2019	2020
Total area, thousand hectares	82	81	68	63
Of which:				
productive area	75	72	65	60
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Grubbing up, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	496	427	457	435
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare	6 570	5 930	7 040	7 300
Grape sold as fruit, thousand tonnes	16	14	10	7
Wine production (drawn off once), million litres	298	272	301	301

a) Data for agricultural enterprises.

5.1.8. Fertiliser supply

Denomination	2015	2019	2020 ^R	2021 ⁺
Fertiliser supply in active ingredients, thousand tonnes^{a)}				
nitrogen	378	416	445	450
phosphorus	82	114	112	112
potassium	78	100	97	107
total	539	630	655	670
Active ingredients in fertilisers per hectare of agricultural area, kilogrammes ^{b)}	101	119	133	133

a) Direct sales to agriculture and forestry by organisations engaged in the trade of agricultural capital goods.

b) Due to changes in the methodology of data collection, data only for units reaching farm threshold are included from 2020.

Sources: HCSO, Institute of Agricultural Economics.

5.1.9. Livestock, 1 December

(thousand heads)

Animals	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ⁺
Cattle	820.5	909.1	932.9	902.1
Of which: cows	367.6	411.7	413.8	420.2
Horses	59.7	52.0	..	..
Sheep	1 189.7	1 060.5	943.8	887.0
Of which: ewes	848.7	781.7	754.0	720.4
Pigs	3 124.4	2 634.4	2 850.2	2 725.9
Of which: breeding sows	196.8	155.3	163.6	156.9
Chickens	32 431.9	30 874.4	28 887.9	32 114.4
Of which: laying hens	12 389.5	10 978.8	9 010.1	9 088.8

a) Due to changes in the methodology of data collection, data only for units reaching farm threshold are included from 2020.

5.1.10. Production of animals for slaughter and animal products

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Animals for slaughter, total, thousand tonnes	1 507	1 632	1 587	1 678
Of which:				
cattle for slaughter	87	103	106	109
sheep for slaughter	19	20	20	21
pigs for slaughter	587	589	560	578
poultry for slaughter	783	889	876	944
rabbits for slaughter	16	13	13	14
Animal products				
cow's milk, million litres	1 890	1 911	1 961	2 079
raw wool, tonnes	3 840	3 672	3 553	3 161
hen's eggs, million pieces	2 555	2 578	2 541	2 541
honey, tonnes	30 700	..	14 000	..
Milk production per cow, litres	7 501	7 833	8 241	..
Wool production per sheep, kilogrammes	3.6	3.6	3,7	..
Eggs production per hen, pieces	218	240	248	..

5.1.11. Meat production

(thousand tonnes)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Meat production				
beef and veal	27	30	31	29
horse meat and mutton	1	2	2	1
pork	303	313	312	308
poultry meat	490	532	539	518
goat, game and rabbit meat	15	14	14	14
edible offal	33	34	34	33
total	869	925	931	902
Lard	128	130	129	125
Poultry fat	22	27	27	17

5.1.12. Gross production index of agricultural products*

Year	Crop and horticultural products	Live animals and animal products	Total production
Average of 2011–2015=100.0%			
2019 ^R	117.1	111.4	115.8
2020	114.1	108.6	112.9
2021 ⁺	107.0	113.4	110.2
Previous year=100.0%			
2019 ^R	98.1	99.6	98.6
2020	97.5	97.5	97.5
2021 ⁺	93.7	104.4	97.5

* At the previous years' prices.

5.1.13. Structure of production of agricultural products

(at current prices, %)

Products	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Crop and horticultural products				
cereals (including seeds)	28.8	29.0	30.7	32.4
industrial crops	13.4	13.0	13.9	16.2
forage plants	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
horticultural products	10.0	9.5	9.0	7.8
potatoes	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7
fruits	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.9
other crop products	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
total	64.2	62.4	64.4	66.4
Live animals and animal products				
animals	22.9	23.8	22.6	20.9
animal products	12.9	13.8	13.0	12.7
total	35.8	37.6	35.6	33.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1.14. Per capita quantity of available food, beverages, tobacco and nutrients

Products, nutrients	2015	2018	2019	2020
Food				
Meat and meat products, total, kilogrammes	63.9	75.8	76.5	72.5
Fish, kilogrammes ^{a)}	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.4
Milk and dairy products, kilogrammes ^{b)}	165.6	166.2	175.3	170.1
Eggs, pieces	229	240	243	240
Fats and oils, total, kilogrammes	36.3	38.4	39.6	38.4
Of which:				
butter, butter cream, kilogrammes	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4
edible oil, margarine, kilogrammes	20.9	21.5	22.5	21.5
Flour, kilogrammes	79.3	85.7	85.6	87.8
Rice, kilogrammes	4.5	5.9	6.3	6.5
Potatoes, kilogrammes	60.6	58.3 ^R	56.0 ^R	59.3
Sugar, kilogrammes	30.2	31.8	31.9	32.3
Beverages, tobacco				
Coffee, kilogrammes	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wine, litres	25.3	24.6	21.0 ^R	20.7
Beer, litres	67.1	70.4	72.7	68.7
Spirits, litres ^{c)}	6.1	6.9	6.3	6.3
Tobacco, kilogrammes	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Daily nutrients				
Kilojoules ^{d)}	13 099	14 020 ^R	14 214 ^R	14 049
Proteins, grammes	100.1	109.8 ^R	110.9 ^R	109.6
Fat, grammes	143.7	154.4	158.6	153.1
Carbohydrates, grammes	362.7	384.4 ^R	385.1 ^R	389.9

a) The quantity of fish calculated in live weight from 2014. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Excluding butter.

c) Converted into spirit with 50% alcoholic content.

d) 1 kilojoule=0.2388 kcal.

5.2. Industry

5.2.1. Value and distribution of industrial production by staff categories*

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Value, billion HUF			
	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
4 and less	1 142	1 416	1 248	1 704
5– 9	444	557	486	640
10– 19	604	797	774	848
20– 49	1 259	1 945	1 641	2 373
50–249	4 973	6 155	6 075	7 669
250 and more	20 071	25 126	25 230	29 412
Total	28 494	35 996	35 453	42 645

* All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.1. Value and distribution of industrial production by staff categories* (continued)

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Distribution, %			
	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
4 and less	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.0
5– 9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
10– 19	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
20– 49	4.4	5.4	4.6	5.6
50–249	17.5	17.1	17.1	18.0
250 and more	70.4	69.8	71.2	69.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.2. Value and volume indices of industrial production and sales*

Year	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
At current prices, billion HUF				
2015	28 494	11 701	20 430	32 131
2019	35 996	14 571	25 081	39 652
2020	35 453	13 945	25 121	39 066
2021 ⁺	42 645	18 159	30 803	48 962
Previous year=100.0%				
2015	107.4	102.8	109.8	107.2
2019	105.6	105.0	106.6	106.0
2020	94.0	94.9	94.7	94.8
2021 ⁺	109.6	111.4	108.9	109.8

* All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.3. Industrial production and sales by subsections, 2021*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Section, sub-section	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	173.6	165.0	7.2	172.2
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4 456.2	2 544.1	1 884.4	4 428.5
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	407.8	80.2	322.3	402.5
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	1 418.1	661.4	748.8	1 410.2
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	1 924.3	1 366.8	491.5	1 858.3
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 533.3	788.2	1 674.1	2 462.3
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1 009.5	151.4	838.2	989.7
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	3 536.2	1 323.4	2 180.9	3 504.3
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3 418.1	1 498.4	1 854.6	3 353.0
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4 523.9	188.8	4 313.2	4 502.0
manufacture of electrical equipment	3 051.3	279.7	2 642.4	2 922.1
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2 122.6	425.0	1 662.8	2 087.8
manufacture of transport equipment	9 384.6	917.2	8 422.0	9 339.2
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1 248.0	540.2	704.2	1 244.5
manufacturing, total	39 033.9	10 764.8	27 739.6	38 504.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 733.5	5 568.0	3 013.5	8 581.5
Industry, total^{a)}	40 941.0	16 497.8	30 760.3	47 258.1
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	42 645.1	18 159.3	30 802.9	48 962.3

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.4. Volume indices of production and sales in the industry by subsections, 2021⁺

(previous year=100.0%)

Section, subsection	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	116.6	116.2	94.2	115.1
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	108.9	107.5	110.2	108.6
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	105.8	101.8	104.8	104.2
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	108.9	108.0	108.7	108.4
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	120.1	123.0	92.7	113.2
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	113.8	110.4	109.2	109.6
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	99.6	104.9	98.5	99.5
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	114.4	113.9	113.3	113.5
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	116.8	122.0	107.9	113.7
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	105.9	123.0	105.1	105.8
manufacture of electrical equipment	140.0	110.7	139.7	136.2
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108.3	119.5	102.3	105.4
manufacture of transport equipment	98.1	98.8	97.8	97.9
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	109.0	108.2	109.6	109.0
manufacturing, total	109.1	112.0	106.1	107.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	111.5	108.3	143.2	118.4
Industry, total^{a)}	109.3	110.8	108.9	109.5
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	109.6	111.4	108.9	109.8

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.3. Construction

5.3.1. Construction output by sections and divisions, 2021⁺

Denomination	The value of production, million HUF	Previous year=100.0%	Distribution, %
Sections			
Buildings	3 200 250	117.1	59.4
Civil engineering	2 188 646	109.1	40.6
Total	5 388 896	113.3	100.0
Divisions			
Construction of buildings	1 623 518	123.5	30.1
Civil engineering works	1 351 192	106.9	25.1
Specialised construction activities	2 414 186	110.9	44.8
Total	5 388 896	113.3	100.0

5.3.2. Construction activity of enterprises in construction by staff categories

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Value, billion HUF			
	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
4 and fewer	660.1	1 299.6	1 278.5	1 681.4
5– 9	205.5	532.6	570.0	587.6
10– 19	278.1	622.0	596.3	662.4
20– 49	320.0	615.0	682.1	778.1
50–249	372.9	955.4	854.1	1 187.9
250 and more	316.8	330.1	358.3	491.5
Total	2 153.4	4 354.7	4 339.3	5 388.9

5.3.2. Construction activity of enterprises in construction by staff categories (continued)

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Distribution, %			
	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
4 and fewer	30.7	29.8	29.5	31.2
5– 9	9.5	12.2	13.1	10.9
10– 19	12.9	14.3	13.7	12.3
20– 49	14.9	14.1	15.7	14.5
50–249	17.3	21.9	19.7	22.0
250 and more	14.7	7.6	8.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3.3. The value of construction enterprises' contracts and their volume index by main groups of construction, 2021**

Denomination	Value, million HUF	Previous year=100.0%	Distribution, %
Contracts concluded in the current year			
Buildings	2 088 632	95.7	51.0
Civil engineering works	2 010 552	105.9	49.0
Total	4 099 184	100.4	100.0
Stock of contracts at the end of current year			
Buildings	852 039	86.1	40.6
Civil engineering works	1 244 718	87.5	59.4
Total	2 096 757	86.9	100.0

* *Infra-annual.*

5.4. Internal trade

5.4.1. Number of retail shops, national tobacco shops*

Type of shops	Number of retail shops		Of which: units operated by entre- preneur
	2020	on 30 June 2021	
Predominantly food and beverages	18 967	18 699	6 693
Food, beverages	18 425	18 159	6 124
Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total	37 392	36 858	12 817
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	4 588	4 509	1 030
Textile shops	1 228	1 195	547
Clothes shops	13 666	13 223	4 455
Shops for footwear and leather goods	2 329	2 245	589
Furniture, household and lighting equipment shops	3 362	3 277	699
Electrical household articles shops	2 391	2 370	450
Paint, ironware, do-it-yourself and building material shops	8 466	8 547	1 628
Book, newspaper and stationery shops	3 428	3 305	676
Shops for other non-food products	28 225	27 780	10 563
Shops for cosmetic articles	2 346	2 346	509
Human medical goods shops	952	934	43
Veterinary goods shops	206	205	23
Second-hand shops	4 992	4 722	2 490
Specialised and non-specialised non-food shops, total	76 179	74 658	23 702
Automotive fuel	2 051	2 053	73
Total retail shops	115 622	113 569	36 592
Motor vehicle shops	3 325	3 331	768
Shops for motor vehicle parts	3 790	3 756	1 019
Shops for motorcycle and parts	486	475	138
Motor vehicles and vehicle parts	7 601	7 562	1 925
Grand total	123 223	121 131	38 517
National tobacco shops	5 872	5 879	2 651

* See: *Methodological notes, concepts.*

5.4.2. Sales of retail shops by type of shop

Type of shop	Billion HUF		Volume indices, previous year =100.0%
	2020	2021 ⁺	
Predominantly food and beverages	4 579 828	4 902 355	102.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	1 453 273	1 628 784	100.3
Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total	6 033 101	6 531 139	102.2
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	542 281	602 531	105.1
Textiles, clothing, footwear	558 354	663 217	117.8
Furniture and electrical goods	973 075	893 820	86.5
Books, computer equipment and others	756 330	798 383	101.1
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics articles	847 120	910 910	104.1
Second-hand goods	35 781	40 801	111.7
Mail order and internet	1 111 219	1 330 064	116.9
Market and other non-store	90 844	88 557	92.2
Non-food shops, total	4 915 004	5 328 283	104.6
Total retail sales except automotive fuel	10 948 105	11 859 422	103.3
Automotive fuel sales	1 735 751	2 218 914	104.8
Total retail sales	12 683 856	14 078 336	103.5
Motor vehicles and vehicle parts sales	742 045	768 752	96.9

5.4.3. Retail trade by commodity groups*

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015 ^{a)}	2019 ^{b)}	2020	2021 ⁺
Food	2 379.7	3 167.2	3 559.8	3 662.0
Alcoholic beverages	305.7	390.6	419.3	439.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	263.7	348.6	348.8	366.3
Coffee	84.5	115.3	128.7	135.1
Tobacco	560.8	764.5	848.4	974.1
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	466.2	542.2	599.5	629.0
Cosmetic and toilet articles	331.7	446.0	449.4	464.1
Textiles, clothing goods	462.7	714.2	618.3	722.6
Footwear, leather goods	187.6	256.8	208.2	249.6
Furniture, lighting equipment	177.4	316.5	335.6	371.9
Household articles of textile materials, wall- and floor coverings	89.8	147.3	151.6	153.9
Household articles	93.1	126.3	131.7	150.3
Durable electrical household appliances	84.4	155.4	170.9	183.0
Small domestic electric appliances	72.3	94.9	108.3	123.8
Audio and video equipment, music and video recordings	84.8	106.4	113.5	118.5
Hardware, do-it-yourself equipment	216.3	294.0	312.5	352.3
Building materials, sanitary equipment, paints	420.3	587.1	614.6	716.0
Books, news, stationery	146.0	148.5	136.6	159.5
Information processing equipment; phones	155.1	284.7	341.1	384.8
Cleaning materials	178.2	207.4	232.1	226.0
Second-hand goods	32.3	35.3	26.4	29.5
Sports articles, games and toys	124.8	191.0	220.4	247.3
Automotive fuel	1 490.6	2 022.4	1 731.7	2 209.0
Other articles	468.1	675.1	629.8	716.2
Retail trade, total	8 875.9	12 137.9	12 437.3	13 783.7
New motor vehicles	355.2	583.6	575.7	601.4
Second-hand motor vehicles	94.1	132.9	133.5	138.5
New and second-hand motorcycles	7.5	9.6	9.4	10.5
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	231.5	259.1	270.0	314.6
Retail sale of motor vehicles	688.4	985.2	988.6	1 064.9

* See: Methodological notes, concepts.

a) From 2015, retail sales data are produced according to the new methodology using online cash register data as well, therefore the data have only a limited comparability with the previous years.

b) From January 2019 data also include market and other non-store retail sales.

5.4.4. Shopping centres, hypermarkets

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	on 30 June 2021
Number of shopping centres	121	121	121	122
Number of retail shops operating in shopping centres	6 582	5 961	5 697 ^R	5 568
Number of hypermarkets	163	167	167	168
Number of retail shops operating in hypermarkets	2 506	2 467	2 402 ^R	2 396

5.5. Tourism, catering

5.5.1. Number of inbound trips to Hungary and related expenditures by motivation*

Motivation	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{a)}
Number of inbound trips, thousands				
Holidays, leisure and recreation	10 636	15 471	5 834	5 311
Visiting friends and relatives	5 929	4 757	2 497	2 839
Shopping	8 870	10 938	5 676	4 417
Other personal trips (education, health care, religion, hunting, other)	19 157	24 669	13 600	18 147
Business, conference, cross border trading	2 283	2 785	1 450	2 335
Working	1 470	2 779	2 583	3 638
Total	48 345	61 397	31 641	36 688
Spending of inbound trips, million HUF				
Holidays, leisure and recreation	696 097	1 258 428	376 171	425 438
Visiting friends and relatives	223 842	194 726	97 111	160 266
Shopping	133 718	218 376	120 330	112 864
Other personal trips (education, health care, religion, hunting, other)	294 040	365 132	261 786	332 618
Business, conference, cross border trading	236 329	211 314	122 685	218 768
Working	23 640	62 134	76 260	95 605
Total	1 607 668	2 310 110	1 054 342	1 345 559

* Excluding lorry drivers.

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.2. Consumption structure of expenditures related to inbound trips to Hungary*

(million HUF)

Kind of expenditure	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{a)}
Accommodation with meal	243 897	328 002	110 199	104 585
Accommodation	102 044	134 278	65 494	117 280
Restaurant	197 909	242 523	104 668	120 763
Food, beverages	154 656	249 827	134 602	171 248
International travel	170 856	257 406	66 797	82 422
Interurban transport in Hungary	18 100	40 352	11 877	12 035
Car rental	1 553	5 533	964	825
Fuel	55 043	116 483	83 847	122 891
Cultural programmes	47 199	72 000	15 723	15 025
One-day excursion paid in Hungary	2 517	20 757	6 829	859
Spa, wellness	70 896	80 274	56 421	84 415
Medical treatment	34 886	68 073	41 538	38 721
Entertainment	63 985	104 189	52 021	47 133
Sport, fitness	5 607	7 472	4 149	9 454
Insurance	141	1 489	1 222	1 592
Valuable and durable consumer goods	36 224	42 325	34 269	42 047
Souvenir etc.	282 281	336 662	176 939	220 738
Studies	327	1 374	2 601	9 050
Other	119 546	201 090	84 182	144 477
Total	1 607 668	2 310 110	1 054 342	1 345 559

* Excluding lorry drivers.

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.3. Expenditures on inbound trips to Hungary by main sending countries, 2021**

(million HUF)

Main sending countries	Expenditure on private trips	Expenditure on business and working trips	Total
Total	1 031 187	314 372	1 345 559
Of which:			
Austria	186 657	14 544	201 201
Germany	121 203	63 019	184 222
Romania	105 156	19 640	124 796
Slovakia	62 635	8 488	71 123
United States	46 638	23 398	70 036
Italy	23 458	32 135	55 593
Ukraine	27 685	17 575	45 260
France	34 320	9 843	44 164
Poland	35 333	2 474	37 806
United Kingdom	22 247	13 165	35 413
Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	32 727	1 915	34 641
Czechia	26 176	6 956	33 131
Netherland	23 502	3 109	26 610
Spain, Portugal	21 914	3 683	25 596

* Excluding lorry drivers. See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.4. Number and distribution of inbound overnight trips to Hungary by region, 2021**

Tourism region	Number, thousand persons	Distribution, %
Budapest – Central Danubia	3 971	50.1
Budapest	3 577	45.1
Central Danubia	394	5.0
Northern Hungary	358	4.5
Northern Great Plain	189	2.4
Lake Tisza	123	1.6
Southern Great Plain	373	4.7
Central Transdanubia	337	4.2
Balaton	973	12.3
Southern Transdanubia	152	1.9
Western Transdanubia	1 594	20.1
Total	7 929	100.0

* Respondents could have marked several regions. See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.5. Outbound trips: number and expenditure by motivation, 2021**

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Expenditure, million HUF
Leisure, entertainment, health preservation	2 586	201 778
Visiting relatives, friends	2 519	67 711
Shopping	2 067	70 430
Other private purpose	508	12 320
Business travels, conference, doing business	1 073	86 780
Working	4 505	72 927
Total	13 258	511 947

* See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.6. Outbound overnight trips: number of trips and length of stay by motivation, 2021**

(%)

Motivation	Number of trips	Length of stay
Leisure, entertainment, health preservation	29.9	41.8
Visiting relatives, friends	27.4	26.5
Shopping	1.5	0.9
Other private purpose	2.9	2.9
Business travels, conference, doing business	9.4	8.0
Working	28.8	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0

* See Methodological notes, concepts.

5.5.7. Overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2021

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Length of stay, thousand days	Average length of stay, days	Travel expenditure, million HUF
Recreation	5 435	25 735	4.7	270 140
Visiting relatives, friends	3 830	13 728	3.6	47 750
Study trip	62	377	6.1	2 372
Spa, wellness	185	827	4.5	12 597
Business trip, conference	117	496	4.3	8 449
Attending cultural or sport events	111	399	3.6	5 426
Hobby work	277	1 161	4.2	3 353
Active recreation, sport	159	618	3.9	3 949
Others	7	27	4.1	82
Total	10 183	43 368	4.3	354 119

5.5.8. Distribution of time spent on overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2021

(%)

Motivation	2–4 day trips	5+ day trips	Trips with overnight stay, total
Recreation	49.0	70.1	59.3
Visiting relatives, friends	42.0	20.9	31.7
Study trip	0.2	1.5	0.9
Spa, wellness	1.6	2.3	1.9
Business trip, conference	1.3	1.0	1.1
Attending cultural or sports events	1.2	0.6	0.9
Hobby work	3.0	2.3	2.7
Active recreation, sport	1.7	1.2	1.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.5.9. Main data of commercial accommodation establishments

Denomination	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{b)}
Number of units ^{c)}	3 321	3 475	2 891	2 662
Number of bed-places, thousands ^{c)}	374	350	272	267
Tourist arrivals, thousands				
domestic	5 474	6 752	4 012	4 104
international	4 929	6 169	1 366	1 747
total	10 403	12 920	5 378	5 850
Tourism nights, thousands				
domestic	12 925	15 785	9 916	10 501
international	12 962	15 753	3 774	4 731
total	25 888	31 538	13 690	15 233

a) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2020 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

b) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2021 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

c) From 31 July 2020, the data include accommodation establishments operating during July.

5.5.10. Commercial accommodation establishments by type, 2021**

Type of accommodation	Units	Bed-places	Occupancy rate of bed-places, %	Tourist arrivals	Tourism nights
	operated during July			thousands	
Country total					
Hotels					
five-star	...	...	...	...	...
four-star	156	34 936	35.1	1 310	3 470
three-star	104	17 035	32.0	607	1 582
two-star	12	1 649	18.5	37	97
one-star	...	...	...	...	...
without category	582	69 965	26.8	2 189	5 200
total	860	125 490	29.8	4 203	10 522
From hotels: spa					
hotels	33	10 876	41.7	400	1 237
Boarding houses	1 009	29 588	20.2	701	1 606
Camping sites	186	61 022	11.5	371	1 175
Bungalow complex	293	17 831	21.5	234	778
Community accommodation	314	33 428	15.3	340	1 152
Total	2 662	267 359	23.6	5 850	15 233
Of which: Budapest					
Hotels					
five-star	...	...	...	...	...
four-star	33	9 641	29.5	331	912
three-star	...	...	...	...	...
without category	101	20 763	23.1	679	1 528
total	151	34 172	25.6	1 140	2 770
From hotels: spa					
hotels	3	1 795	28.6	59	179
Boarding houses	32	1 250	23.6	38	89
Camping sites	5	718	2.9	2	4
Bungalow complex	4	341	15.8	2	14
Community accommodation	31	4 228	26.5	95	299
Total	223	40 709	25.3	1 277	3 176

* Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2021 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

5.5.11. International tourism nights at commercial accommodation establishments by country

(thousand tourism nights)

Countries	Total	Of which: hotel	Total	Of which: hotel
	2020 ^{a)}		2021 ^{b)+}	
Total	3 774	2 927	4 731	3 629
Of which:				
Austria	271	207	281	213
Belgium	44	34	60	48
Czechia	284	197	443	318
United Kingdom	240	218	143	128
France	118	104	176	155
Netherlands	79	51	135	90
Croatia	25	21	33	29
Poland	222	104	274	143
Germany	606	420	737	498
Italy	175	152	184	160
Russia	144	135	188	176
Romania	198	164	331	263
Spain	82	69	106	91
Switzerland	56	48	70	60
Sweden	26	24	41	37
Serbia	42	37	65	53
Slovakia	199	149	213	164
Slovenia	22	14	30	23
Ukraine	123	76	197	107
United States	92	83	132	123
Canada	9	7	12	10
Israel	82	77	177	169
Japan	33	31	23	20
China	45	41	25	22
Republic of Korea	80	72	58	52

a) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2020 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

b) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2021 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

5.5.12. Summary data of hotels

Denomination	2015	2019	2020 ^{a)}	2021 ^{b)+}
Average price, HUF	17 431	22 474	21 126	24 456
Accommodation fee per available room (REVPAR), HUF	9 391	13 822	6 804	9 785
Accommodation fee per tourism night, HUF				
domestic	7 539	9 315	10 170	11 650
international	11 553	15 015	13 818	16 812
total	9 741	12 435	11 300	13 430
Occupancy rate of rooms, %	53.9	61.5	32.2	40.0

a) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2020 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

b) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2021 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

5.5.13. Data of non-profit collective and recreational accommodation establishments

Type of accommodation	Number of					
	units	bed-places	tourist arrivals		tourism nights	
			thousands			
	on 31 July 2020 ^{a)}		2019	2020 ^{a)}	2019	2020 ^{a)}
Bungalow	294	10 347	179	102	610	419
Bungalow for children	11	571	7	4	26	15
Villa	8	129	1	1	7	3
Campsite for youth or children	178	16 816	155	74	504	243
Tentsite	12	1 570	3	1	10	2
Cottage	30	968	18	7	36	15
Cottage without housekeeping	95	2 810	20	11	50	32
Mattress place	16	771	4	2	14	7
Workers hostel	27	637	3	1	13	6
Guest hostel	85	1 935	28	15	96	52
School dormitory	184	27 524	115	34	297	115
Total	940	64 078	534	253	1 662	909

a) Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid19 emergency, 2020 data are not fully comparable with figures from previous periods.

5.5.14. Number of catering units and wine-growers' taverns

Type of units	2015	2019	2020	30 June 2021
	31 December			
Catering units				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	28 932	29 338	29 102	28 697
taverns, music clubs	18 199	15 688	14 659	13 941
total	47 131	45 026	43 761	42 638
Workplace, event and mass catering units	5 536	6 303	6 429	6 421
Total	52 667	51 329	50 190	49 059
Wine-growers' taverns	2 565	2 336	2 341	2 332
Number of units operated by entrepreneurs				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	8 712	8 913	8 701	8 577
taverns, music clubs	8 011	6 777	6 234	5 880
total	16 723	15 690	14 935	14 457
Workplace, event and mass catering units	1 037	1 104	1 099	1 033
Total	17 760	16 794	16 034	15 490
Wine-growers' taverns	1 175	1 191	1 182	1 177

5.5.15. Sales of catering units

(million HUF)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Public catering units	782 406	1 331 226	958 476	1 175 102
Workplace catering units	121 229	133 683	106 828	139 089
Total	903 635	1 464 909	1 065 304	1 314 191

5.5.16. Sales of catering by major commodity groups

(%)

Commodity groups	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Food	73.2	73.9	80.1	82.7
Alcoholic beverages	11.4	10.3	6.9	5.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	11.0	10.7	8.8	7.9
Coffee	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6. Transport

5.6.1. Transport of goods by type of traffic

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes				
Railway	50 333	52 270	51 892	49 687
Road	198 743	202 631	188 118	218 942
Inland waterway	8 163	8 592	8 803	8 022
Air	22	60	68	34
Pipeline	26 666	48 125	38 061	30 859
Total	283 926	311 678	286 942	307 543
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions				
Railway	10 010	10 625	11 595	10 904
Road	38 352	36 951	32 223	36 549
Inland waterway	1 824	2 120	1 998	1 873
Air	29	74	57	43
Pipeline	5 305	8 901	6 739	5 072
Total	55 519	58 671	52 612	54 441

5.6.2. Transport of goods by direction and type of traffic, 2021⁺

Denomination	Domestic traffic	International traffic	Total
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes			
Railway	10 086	39 601	49 687
Road	183 889	35 053	218 942
Inland waterway	73	7 948	8 022
Air	1	33	34
Pipeline	17 173	13 686	30 859
Total	211 222	96 321	307 543
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions			
Railway	1 273	9 631	10 904
Road	15 020	21 529	36 549
Inland waterway	3	1 870	1 873
Air	0	43	43
Pipeline	2 178	2 894	5 072
Total	18 474	35 967	54 441

5.6.3. Interurban passenger transport

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Passengers carried, thousands				
Railway	144 396	146 886	100 730	103 822
Coach	508 511	471 446	350 165	333 659
Ship	730	684	556	622
Aircraft	3 234	6 009	1 496	1 403
Total	656 870	625 025	452 946	439 506
Passenger kilometres, millions				
Railway	7 609	7 752	4 854	5 426
Coach	13 130	14 147	9 309	8 983
Ship	9	8	6	5
Aircraft	4 875	9 250	2 010	2 099
Total	25 623	31 157	16 179	16 514

5.6.4. Urban passenger transport*

(millions)

Means of transport	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Bus	1 122	1 116	761	742
Tram	453	472	312	314
Metro, underground railway	413	354	233	212
Trolleybus	95	101	68	67
Suburban railway	80	73	49	49
Total	2 162	2 117	1 423	1 383

* Excluding taxi.

5.6.5. Public railway network and rolling stock

Denomination	2015	2018 ^{a)}	2019 ^{b)}	2020 ^{c)} +
Railway network, kilometres				
Length of railway operated, total	7 197	7 732	7 743	7 787
Of which:				
with double track or more	1 205	1 219	1 221	1 219
electrified line	2 963	3 069	3 111	3 111
Length of rail tracks operated	9 358	11 336	11 345	11 393
Rolling stock, pieces^{d)}				
Locomotive	1 153	1 133	1 194	1 154
Rail cars	515	493	512	492
Passenger-carriage	2 526	2 112	2 111	2 056
Freight wagon	8 916	8 750	8 679	8 640

a) From 2016, MÁV Zrt. counts not only the lines operated but also the maintained ones to determine the length of operated lines. Vehicles owned by MÁV Zrt. but not being in operation are excluded from the vehicle fleet. Aggregated data of normal and narrow-gauge railway infrastructure and means of transport.

b) Aggregated data of normal and narrow-gauge railway infrastructure and means of transport.

c) Aggregated data of normal, wide and narrow-gauge railway infrastructure and means of transport.

d) Inventory stock at the end of the year.

5.6.6. National public roads

(kilometres)

Public roads	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Concrete	140	138	146	148
Asphalt and bitumen	30 424	30 794	31 002	31 156
Stone and glazed tile	23	17	17	16
Macadamized	1 061	979	954	920
Unmetalled (earth) roads	276	276	277	281
Total	31 925	32 204	32 395	32 521
Of which:				
motorways	1 168	1 233	1 259	1 324
motor-roads	263	353	479	530
trunk roads	2 163	2 142	2 177	2 170
secondary main roads	4 798	4 859	4 840	4 849

5.6.7. Number of road vehicles registered for the first time in Hungary

(units)

Vehicles	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Passenger cars	199 906	314 498	258 511	254 164
Buses, coaches	1 623	1 625	1 069	1 504
Motorcycles	8 613	12 880	11 816	11 302
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	33 662	47 345	38 489	38 293
Road tractors	8 842	8 306	6 733	8 186
Motor vehicles, total	252 646	384 654	316 618	313 449
Slow vehicles	4 410	3 745	3 306	3 384
Swap body ^{a)}	15 755	21 087	18 946	20 919
Grand total	272 811	409 486	338 870	337 752

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.8. Stock of vehicles

(thousand units)

Vehicles	2015	2019	2020	2021
Passenger cars	3 197	3 812	3 921	4 020
Buses, coaches	18	19	17	18
Motorcycles	163	186	195	203
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	444	529	543	559
Road tractors	64	79	81	86
Motor vehicles, total	3 886	4 625	4 757	4 886
Slow vehicles	131	135	137	139
Swap body ^{a)}	413	462	474	490
Grand total	4 430	5 223	5 368	5 515

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.9. Stock of passenger cars by make

Make	Thousand units				Average age, years
	2015	2019	2020	2021	
Total	3 196.9	3 812.0	3 920.8	4 020.2	15.0
Of which:					
Alfa Romeo	15.1	21.5	22.4	23.1	15.8
Audi	80.4	117.9	124.2	129.4	15.8
BMW	84.3	125.7	132.6	139.3	14.2
Chevrolet	38.9	42.8	43.8	44.8	14.5
Citroën	87.7	100.0	101.7	102.7	15.5
Dacia	22.8	50.0	58.8	63.8	6.3
Daewoo	65.5	56.0	52.4	48.8	20.0
Fiat	126.8	127.1	125.8	123.8	16.9
Ford	256.2	315.1	323.0	330.8	13.9
Honda	56.9	80.8	85.7	90.8	14.6
Hyundai	26.6	52.2	60.3	70.5	9.8
Kia	28.3	58.5	68.7	82.7	8.3
Lada, Zsiguli	63.0	33.4	27.5	23.4	27.1
Lexus	4.4	9.1	10.4	11.8	9.2
Mazda	47.7	75.9	79.4	82.4	13.8
Mercedes	80.2	121.0	128.5	135.7	14.7
Mitsubishi	28.0	36.5	38.0	39.5	15.1
Nissan	58.9	76.4	79.6	82.9	13.3
Opel	451.3	496.8	496.3	494.6	16.5
Peugeot	128.9	144.3	146.1	146.8	15.8
Polski Fiat	7.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	34.8
Renault	204.8	222.8	222.6	220.2	15.5
Seat	66.8	73.3	73.8	74.5	16.3
Skoda	171.5	206.4	214.7	221.5	12.7
Suzuki	404.7	431.4	428.9	427.8	15.7
Toyota	139.8	201.6	219.6	238.0	12.6
Trabant	20.8	10.7	9.8	9.1	34.5
Volkswagen	304.0	371.8	383.5	391.6	16.6
Volvo	36.7	50.5	54.0	57.4	12.6
Wartburg	12.3	5.4	4.7	4.2	34.7

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.10. Network of local passenger transport*

(kilometres)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Tram	206.0	215.1	216.9	216.9
Of which:				
in Budapest	158.6	159.8	161.6	161.6
in Debrecen	9.6	17.5	17.5	17.5
in Miskolc	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
in Szeged	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Trolleybus	101.4	101.4	104.5	104.5
Of which:				
in Budapest	66.9	66.9	70.0	70.0
in Debrecen	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
in Szeged	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Metro	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
Underground	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Suburban railway	115.3	114.9	114.9	114.9
Bus	4 474.8	4 253.0	4 219.0	4 371.1
Of which: in Budapest	1 018.0	933.0	907.0	923.0
Number of settlements with local bus traffic, piece	94	82	80	82

* *Length of lines. Data of enterprises with at least 50 employees.***5.6.11. Transport by pipeline**

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Length of pipeline network total, kilometres	8 088	8 109	8 110	8 110
Of which:				
petroleum	848	848	848	848
gas	5 873	5 873	5 874	5 874
Quantity of material transported, total, thousand tonnes	26 666	39 233	48 125	38 061
Of which:				
petroleum	6 996	7 486	7 519	7 374
gas	15 084	26 033	35 001	25 550
Freight tonne-kilometres, total	5 304.6	7 589.3	8 900.8	6 739.3
Of which:				
petroleum	1 806.1	1 698.5	1 676.5	1 631.0
gas	2 839.8	5 092.3	6 447.5	4 359.0

5.6.12. Traffic of Ferenc Liszt International Airport by destination, 2021

Denomination	Number of flights		Number of passengers		Quantity of freight and mail, tonnes	
	arrivals	departures	disembarked	embarked	un-loaded	loaded
Commercial services	22 101	22 084	2 305 193	2 290 241	77 300	48 523
Of which:						
Amsterdam	1 102	1 103	117 653	119 396	56	99
Antalya	225	223	35 104	36 349	–	–
Athens	273	273	39 430	37 395	11	52
Barcelona	333	332	51 324	52 212	–	–
Basel	302	306	37 645	36 479	–	30
Berlin/ Brandenburg	294	349	43 151	43 827	–	183
Brussels/Charleroi	349	350	51 105	51 680	–	–
Dubai International	357	353	50 348	52 500	3 711	2 121
Dublin	328	329	45 668	44 863	4	31
Eindhoven	276	274	43 911	43 344	–	–
Frankfurt	871	974	104 098	102 808	510	1 287
Istanbul/Yeni Havalimani	471	472	54 066	46 770	237	248
Copenhagen/ Kastrup	281	281	39 694	38 439	0	1
London/Luton	545	549	71 161	69 336	0	–
London/Stansted	650	646	69 710	64 470	64	0
Madrid/Barajas	295	296	42 678	42 857	7	13
Milan/Bergamo	324	323	43 226	43 653	0	–
Moscow/ Sheremetyevo	259	259	32 376	27 170	177	114
Munich	519	516	41 364	44 179	78	21
Paris/Charles-de- Gaulle	787	774	66 711	68 323	2 379	1 313
Tel Aviv	639	639	81 871	82 623	41	0
Warsaw	682	679	37 106	38 676	140	73
Zurich	347	345	31 827	36 170	103	51
Non-commercial services	5 506	5 506	14 453	12 995	0	21
Total	27 607	27 590	2 319 646	2 303 236	77 300	48 544

5.6.13. Freight traffic of inland ports by volume of goods loaded and unloaded, 2021⁺

(tonnes)

Port	Volume loaded	Volume unloaded	Total volume loaded and unloaded
Baja National Public Port	473 626	107 743	581 369
Csepel National Public Port	340 847	858 485	1 199 331
Győr-Gönyű National Public Port	79 723	186 935	266 658
Other inland ports	2 221 971	1 446 089	3 668 060
Total	3 116 167	2 599 252	5 715 420

Source: National Statistical Data Collection Programme (OSAP), Ministry for Innovation and Technology based on data collection No. 1857 titled „Freight and vessel traffic of ports”.

5.6.14. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Number of accidents	16 331	16 627	13 778	14 233
Of which:				
drivers' fault	15 138	15 513	12 933	13 432
pedestrians' fault	909	848	601	557
technical defect	63	52	55	57
Accidents caused by drunken persons	1 577	1 396	1 361	1 224
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 528	1 353	1 318	1 205
pedestrians' fault	49	42	43	19
Accidents between vehicle and pedestrian	2 497	2 448	1 773	1 795
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 614	1 619	1 197	1 250
pedestrians' fault	883	826	572	542
Number of fatal accidents	585	530	423	467
Persons killed in accidents	644	602	460	544
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	11	15	10	7
Persons injured in accidents	20 899	21 596	17 716	18 599
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	1 515	1 675	1 201	1 331

5.6.15. Postal services

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Postal service provider place with own operation	2 385	2 435	2 440	2 430
Postal service provider place with sub-contractor operation	327	239	210	200
Total	2 712	2 674	2 650	2 630
Of which:				
in Budapest	165	160	160	148
in other towns	800	795	785	782
in villages	1 747	1 719	1 705	1 700
Settlements supplied with mobile post service	1 122	1 147	1 148	1 153
Number of consignments posted inland, million				
Letter post consignments	621.6	543	485.1	491.4
Of which:				
common letters	509.6	467.9	414.2	383.5
registered	112.0	74.9	70.9	107.9
Parcels	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3
Postal transfer order	30.6	24.4	23.0	21.9
Transferring and paying of cheques	227.7	200.2	174.5	155.9
Delivered newspapers	66.7	45.3	42.7	33.1

5.6.16. Postal and courier consignments

(million pieces)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Inland address from total consignments posted inland	38.0	67.6	92.8	100.7
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	23.3	34.1	38.5	41.9
Foreign address from total consignments posted inland	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.8
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
Arriving consignments from abroad, delivered inland	4.4	6.8	7.2	8.7
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.0

ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

6. Environment, public utilities

6.1. Forests

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Forest area, 31 December, hectares				
Stocked forest area				
1– 10 years old	202 968	175 584	173 966	175 450
11– 50 years old	1 033 451	1 041 043	1 036 126	1 033 567
51– 100 years old	531 241	538 484	540 509	543 023
101 years old and older	101 667	112 368	116 959	120 740
total	1 869 327	1 867 479	1 867 560	1 872 778
Forest area, total	1 940 720	1 939 175	1 938 544	1 941 579
Of which:				
used for production ^{a)}	1 199 028	1 191 365	1 187 390	1 162 258
used for protection	719 402	726 370	729 818	758 833
Area for forest management, total	2 060 819	2 055 237	2 054 281	2 057 004
Growing stock, logging, 31 December				
Growing stock, thousand m ³	378 587	389 729	393 672	399 040
Logging, thousand m ³	7 354	7 766	7 314	6 580
Logging rate, %	56.4	59.8	56.4	50.7
Afforestation, plantation, regeneration, hectares				
Afforestation and plantation	452	1 354	1 619	2 570
Regeneration ^{b)}	23 767	21 040	21 142	20 495
Health state of forests on the basis of defoliation, %^{c)}				
Free of symptoms	50.5	26.5	31.6	27.3
Damaged				
slightly	25.5	26.2	33.3	36
moderately	16.2	36.5	26.3	29.2
significantly	5.3	8.8	7.1	5.3
total	47.0	71.5	66.7	70.5
Dead	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.2

a) Excluding tree plantations.

b) Including completion.

c) According to international methodology (ICP Forests) and categories of damage from 2007.

Source: National Land Centre Forestry Department.

6.2. Local-government-owned green areas, 31 December 2020

Settlement	Parks	Forests	Public gardens	Green area		Green area as a proportion of area of settlement, %
				total ^{a)}	of which: well-kept	
				hectares		
Békéscsaba	127.9	3.3	44.5	175.7	62.3	0.9
Budapest	1 659.5	363.4	372.7	2 397.9	2 270.5	4.6
Debrecen	161.9	10.6	3.9	176.4	174.8	0.4
Eger	81.7	2.7	61.0	145.4	118.3	1.6
Győr	156.7	0.0	55.8	212.5	210.3	1.2
Kaposvár	137.0	0.4	12.7	150.1	120.6	1.3
Kecskemét	102.9	125.5	73.6	302.0	252.9	0.9
Miskolc	224.4	118.8	1.3	344.4	308.0	1.5
Nyíregyháza	129.6	51.8	8.1	189.5	169.9	0.7
Pécs	211.3	634.6	212.4	1 059.9	1 013.3	6.5
Salgótarján	41.8	15.0	39.1	95.9	67.5	1.0
Szeged	316.3	7.7	60.1	384.2	336.1	1.4
Székesfehérvár	294.3	65.1	7.8	367.1	356.9	2.1
Székszárd	22.9	3.1	21.2	47.2	47.2	0.5
Szolnok	119.0	19.3	11.9	150.2	110.0	0.8
Szombathely	103.8	0.0	34.3	138.1	138.1	1.4
Tatabánya	133.1	9.7	27.9	170.7	44.8	1.9
Veszprém	57.6	1.6	32.6	91.7	84.7	0.7
Zalaegerszeg	104.7	62.8	42.0	209.5	209.3	2.0
Other towns	4 718.2	1 300.2	1 521.5	7 552.1	6 900.5	X
Villages	6 142.1	841.4	6 699.3	13 743.6	13 061.6	X
Total	15 046.5	3 636.9	9 343.6	28 104.1	26 057.7	0.3

a) Including arboreta.

6.3. Local-government-owned green areas

(hectares)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Parks	10 704.6	20 276.5	15 642.7	15 046.5
Forests	3 239.4	5 103.4	3 585.0	3 636.9
Public gardens	2 821.8	13 523.0	8 904.4	9 343.6
Total^{a)}	16 791.2	38 971.4	28 206.8	28 104.1
Of which:				
well-kept	15 269.0	36 869.6	26 201.5	26 057.7

a) Including arboreta.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2020

Protected natural areas	Area, thousand hectares	Of which: highly protected
National parks		
Aggteleki	20.2	3.4
Balaton-felvidéki	57.0	11.8
Bükk	42.3	8.1
Duna–Dráva	49.8	14.9
Duna–Ipoly	60.7	8.4
Fertő–Hanság	23.9	7.7
Hortobágyi	80.4	8.7
Kiskunsági	50.6	17.6
Körös–Maros	51.2	6.5
Őrségi	44.0	3.1
total	480.1	90.2
Landscape protection areas	336.9	35.0
Nature conservation areas	31.8	2.3
Natural monuments	0.1	–
Areas of national significance, total ^{a)}	848.9	127.5
Areas of local significance ^{b)}	42.3	–
Grand total	891.2	127.5

a) Their number is 323, 10 of which are national parks, 39 landscape protection areas, 174 nature conservation areas and 100 natural monuments.

b) Their number is 1811.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2020 (continued)

Protected natural values	Number	Of which: highly protected
Caves	4 179	145
Protected animal species		
vertebrates		
mammals	58	18
birds	359	95
reptiles	15	5
amphibians	18	1
fishes	31	7
cyclostomates	2	2
total	483	128
invertebrates	695	57
grand total	1 178	185
Protected plant species		
angiosperms	611	79
gymnosperms	1	1
pteridophytes	44	7
mosses	77	–
total	733	87

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.5. Emissions of air pollutants

(kilogrammes/capita)

Air pollutant	2015	2018	2019	2020
Greenhouse gases				
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂ , gross)	4 746 ^R	5 061 ^R	5 040 ^R	4 859
Carbon dioxide from biomass (CO ₂)	1 287 ^R	1 140 ^R	1 100 ^R	1 112
Dinitrogen oxide (N ₂ O)	2 ^R	2 ^R	2 ^R	2
Methane (CH ₄) ^{a)}	34 ^R	34 ^R	34 ^R	34
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) ^{b)}	185 ^R	210 ^R	221 ^R	225
Perfluorocarbon (PFC) ^{b)}	0	0	0	0
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) ^{b)}	12	10	10	11
Acidifying gases				
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) ^{c)}	13 ^R	12 ^R	12 ^R	11
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	2 ^R	2 ^R	2 ^R	2
Ammonia (NH ₃)	8 ^R	8 ^R	8 ^R	8
Ozone precursors				
Non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	13 ^R	12 ^R	12 ^R	11
Carbon monoxide (CO)	47 ^R	39 ^R	37 ^R	35
Particulate matter				
Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 µm or less (PM ₁₀)	7 ^R	6 ^R	6 ^R	6
Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 µm or less (PM _{2.5})	5 ^R	4 ^R	4 ^R	4

a) A greenhouse gas and also an ozone precursor.

b) CO₂ equivalents.

c) Acidifying gases and also ozone precursors.

Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

6.6. Public utilities to dwellings

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Piped gas				
Households using piped gas, thousands	3 217	3 256	3 258	3 271
Household consumption, million m ³	3 056	3 388	3 391	3 557
Consumption per household, m ³ /month	78.8	86.8 ^R	86.7 ^R	90.8
Electricity				
Household consumers, thousands	5 052	5 129	5 153	5 181
Household consumption, million kWh	10 672	11 025	11 162	11 734
Consumption per household consumer, kWh/month	176.2	180.1	180.9	189.2
District heating and hot water supply				
Dwellings with district heating, thousands	649	651	653	651
District heat consumed by households, terajoule	17 025	17 173	16 774	16 923
Dwellings with hot water supply, thousands	600	601	603	600
Hot water supplied to households, thousand m ³	19 043	18 485	18 262	18 592
Drinking water supply and sewerage				
Public water pipe network, km	66 167	66 799	66 907	67 176
Dwellings with public water supply, thousands	4 189	4 247	4 247	4 274
Household water consumption, million m ³	335	343	349	363
Water consumption per inhabitant, m ³ /month	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Public sewerage, km	47 819	50 510	50 922	52 520
Dwellings connected to public sewerage, thousands	3 473	3 654	3 695	3 726

6.7. Public waste water treatment

(million cubic metres)

Denomination	2015	2018	2019	2020
Waste water treated				
collected by waste water collecting system	482.5	559.9 ^R	538.9 ^R	533.0
transported directly to the treatment plant	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
altogether	484.0	561.4 ^R	540.4 ^R	534.5
of which:				
treated only mechanically	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
treated also biologically	63.7	49.5	46.4 ^R	44.1
treated also with advanced treatment technology	419.5	511.4 ^R	492.0 ^R	488.3
Waste water collected by waste water collecting system and discharged without treatment	12.4	10.9	15.0	11.6
Waste water, total	496.4	572.3^R	553.9^R	544.5

6.8. Weather extremes at certain observatories, 1901–2021

Observatory	Maximum temperature		Minimum temperature	
	time of measurement	value, °C	time of measurement	value, °C
Budapest	2007	40.1	1929	-23.4
Debrecen	1946	39.2	1942	-30.2
Győr ^{a)}	2013	40.6	1963	-24.8
Kecskemét	2007	41.7	1942	-33.0
Kékestető ^{b)}	2007	31.4	1987	-22.6
Miskolc	2007	38.6	1929	-30.0
Napkor ^{c)}	1952	40.2	1940	-27.8
Pogány ^{d)}	1950	41.3	1942	-27.0
Siófok	2021	38.5	1942	-32.2
Szeged	2007	39.8	1942	-29.1
Szombathely	2013	39.7	1929	-29.3
Hungary	2007	41.9	1940	-35.0

a) Hungarian Meteorological Service has data only from 1950.

b) Hungarian Meteorological Service has data only from 1932.

c) Name of Nyíregyháza measuring station has been changed to Napkor since 1 December 2021.

d) Name of Pécs measuring station has been changed to Pogány since 1 December 2021.

Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

7. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION

7.1. Number of fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions

Type of network	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Number of fixed lines, thousand^{a)}	3 082	3 183	3 085	2 956
Of which:				
number of fixed line VoIP channels	1 614	2 309	2 403	2 340
number of ISDN channels	343	230	194	172
Fixed lines per 100 inhabitants	31.4	32.6	31.7	30.5
Number of mobile subscriptions, thousands				
Prepaid	5 044	3 740	3 465	3 307
Postpaid	6 821	8 792	9 245	10 007
Total	11 865	12 532	12 710	13 314
Mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	120.8	128.3	130.6	137.4

a) Including service lines.

7.2. Number of connected fixed lines and calls by type of subscribers, 2021⁺

Denomination	Number of connected fixed lines, thousands	Number of calls, million	Duration of calls, million minutes
Total	2 956	529	3 239
Of which:			
individual	2 487	395	2 925
business	442	125	286

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology.

7.3. Telephone calls

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Outgoing calls from fixed networks				
Number, million calls	1 061	662	603	529
Of which:				
local	394	246	223	190
long distance	650	406	373	334
within this: to mobile network	231	211	192	175
international	17	10	7	5
Duration, million minutes	4 433	3 383	3 633	3 239
Of which:				
local	1 790	1 347	1 428	1 244
long distance	2 560	1 979	2 170	1 970
within it: to mobile network	620	808	920	866
international	82	57	35	25
Average duration, minutes ^{a)}	4.2	5.1	6.0	6.1
Outgoing calls from mobile networks				
Number, million calls				
to own mobile network	4 718	4 565	4 539	5 018
to other mobile network	2 799	2 801	2 768	2 993
to fixed network	433	363	380	333
international calls	191	243	164	116
total	8 140	7 972	7 851	8 460
Duration, million minutes				
to own mobile network	12 250	13 274	14 985	16 904
to other mobile network	6 740	8 474	9 466	10 347
to fixed network	1 063	1 055	1 175	998
international calls	533	1 225	1 006	558
total	20 586	24 028	26 632	28 808
Average duration, minutes	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.4

a) Including internet calls.

7.4. Duration of radio and television programme broadcasting

(thousand hours)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Radio programmes	4 304	4 438	4 467	4 514
Of which:				
regional programmes	18	18	18	24
national programmes	4 278	4 415	4 450	4 490
Television programmes	40 866	42 635	52 044	61 111
Of which:				
national programmes	40 866	42 635	52 044	61 111

7.5. Fixed broadband internet

Denomination	Number of subscriptions, thousand units		Net revenue of fixed broadband internet access services, million HUF	
	2015	2021 ⁺	2015	2021 ⁺
On wired network	2 565	3 246	105 392	149 750
Of which:				
xDSL	788	525	32 054	21 494
cable-tv	1 300	1 556	49 558	71 765
optical	..	1 159	..	44 074
Wireless	117	136	5 933	7 681
Total	2 682	3 382	111 325	157 431

7.6. ICT usage of households*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021
Access to ICT devices (household level)				
Proportion of households having internet connection	75.6	86.2	87.6	90.8
Proportion of households having broadband internet connection	74.9	85.9	81.4	90.8
Computer and internet use (individual level)				
Individuals who have ever used the internet	78.8	85.8	87.5	90.1
Individuals who have used the internet within 3 months ^{a)}	72.8	80.4	84.8	88.6
Interaction with public authorities over the internet	42.2	52.8	60.3	72.6
Obtaining information from public authorities' websites	38.6	50.1	59.6	72.1
Downloading official forms	27.4	41.5	41.0	66.8
Submitting completed forms online ^{b)}	24.0	39.0	37.2	66.3
Proportion of individuals who have ever ordered goods or services over the internet	40.3	54.5	65.7	70.6
Proportion of individuals who ordered goods or services over the internet within 3 months ^{c)}	23.0	35.0	49.3	57.6

* *Important notes on the methodology used: Target population: households with at least one member aged 16 to 74. The data are weighted and grossed up on the basis of 2011 population census.*

a) *Real user: who has used it during 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.*

b) *The name of the e-government administration level has been changed.*

c) *Real buyer: who has purchased during 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.*

7.7. Distribution of internet customers, by date of last purchase, as well as by age groups and highest educational attainment, 2021*

(%)

Denomination	The proportion of internet customers – within the last 3 months	The proportion of internet customers – between 3 months and a year ago	The proportion of internet customers – more than a year ago	Total
Total	81.6	11.9	6.6	100.0
Age group				
16–24	81.0	13.3	5.7	100.0
25–34	86.2	8.8	5.0	100.0
35–44	85.0	9.0	5.9	100.0
45–54	83.4	10.7	5.9	100.0
55–64	70.7	18.8	10.5	100.0
65–74	72.6	17.7	9.6	100.0
Highest educational attainment				
Primary education	73.5	17.6	8.9	100.0
Secondary education	77.9	14.4	7.7	100.0
Tertiary education	89.2	6.5	4.2	100.0

* The number of individuals in each category at the time of last purchase in relation to the total number of individuals in the group.

7.8. ICT usage at enterprises*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ^{a)}
Proportion of enterprises using the internet	90.4	92.8	93.7	93.5
Proportion of enterprises having a website	64.4	62.4	63.2	63.4
Proportion of enterprises with fixed broadband internet connection	87.4	78.5	83.0	80.6
Proportion of enterprises having mobile broadband internet connection	63.9	70.4	76.4	78.5
Proportion of enterprises using ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software package	16.0	14.3	12.9	20.9
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via website	11.3 ^R	13.0 ^R	17.6 ^{b)}	..
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via EDI-type messages	3.9	4.0	4.9 ^{b)}	..
Proportion of enterprises that placed orders via website	35.8	..	..	..
Proportion of enterprises that placed orders via EDI-type messages	6.0	..	..	..

* Data are published according to the reference year of the given indicator and not according to the time of the survey, this is why the reference year of the different indicators coming from the same survey may vary.

a) Data from the 2021 survey cover beside the NACE categories C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and L, M N, the 95.1 class, too (Section S includes only group 95.1).

b) The indicator originates from the 2021 survey, thus covers group 95.1 as well.

7.9. Enterprises' demand for ICT specialists and ICT skills*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2019	2020	2021 ^{a)}
Enterprises employing ICT specialists	27.5	27.4	30.2	30.3
Enterprises providing training for their ICT specialists	8.1	8.0	8.3 ^{b)}	..
Enterprises providing training for non-ICT employees to develop their ICT related skills	13.3	13.9	13.6 ^{b)}	..
Enterprises posting jobs for ICT specialist	10.7	8.2	6.9 ^{b)}	..
Enterprises having difficulties in filling ICT job vacancies	5.7	4.6	3.9 ^{b)}	..

* Data are published according to the reference year of the given indicator and not according to the time of the survey, this is why the reference year of the different indicators coming from the same survey may vary.

a) Data from the 2021 survey cover beside the NACE categories C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and L, M N, the 95.1 class, too (Section S includes only group 95.1).

b) The indicator originates from the 2021 survey, thus covers group 95.1 as well.

8. REGIONAL DATA

8.1. Population, vital events, 2021⁺

Region	Popula- tion at end of year, thou- sands	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Infant deaths under 1 year per thou- sand live births
		per thousand inhabitants			
Budapest	1 707	8.8	14.0	-5.2	1.7
Pest	1 325	10.0	13.4	-3.3	1.9
Central Hungary	3 032	9.3	13.7	-4.4	1.8
Central Transdanubia	1 057	9.3	16.4	-7.0	4.3
Western Transdanubia	997	8.9	15.1	-6.3	3.6
Southern Transdanubia	864	8.7	18.0	-9.3	2.8
Transdanubia	2 918	9.0	16.4	-7.4	3.6
Northern Hungary	1 102	10.3	18.3	-8.0	4.5
Northern Great Plain	1 423	10.7	16.1	-5.4	4.7
Southern Great Plain	1 214	9.2	17.7	-8.4	2.9
Great Plain and North	3 739	10.1	17.3	-7.2	4.1
Total	9 689	9.6	16.0	-6.4	3.3

8.2. Main indicators of economic activity, 2021

(%)

Region	Population aged 15–64 years			Population aged 15–74 years		
	employ- ment rate	unem- plov- ment rate	parti- cipa- tion rate	employ- ment rate	unem- plov- ment rate	parti- cipa- tion rate
Budapest	78.0	2.9	80.4	68.1	2.9	70.2
Pest	75.7	3.0	78.0	66.1	3.0	68.2
Central Hungary	77.0	2.9	79.3	67.3	2.9	69.3
Central Transdanubia	75.7	2.1	77.3	64.9	2.1	66.3
Western Transdanubia	76.4	2.2	78.2	65.4	2.2	66.9
Southern Transdanubia	67.5	4.9	71.0	57.2	4.8	60.1
Transdanubia	73.6	2.9	75.8	62.8	2.9	64.7
Northern Hungary	67.3	6.3	71.8	57.4	6.2	61.2
Northern Great Plain	68.5	7.2	73.8	59.4	7.1	63.9
Southern Great Plain	72.6	4.5	76.0	62.0	4.5	64.9
Great Plain and North	69.5	6.0	73.9	59.7	6.0	63.5
Total	73.1	4.1	76.2	63.0	4.1	65.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 years, 2021

(thousands)

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive
Budapest	872.5	26.2	898.7	381.9
Pest	658.4	20.0	678.5	316.9
Central Hungary	1 530.9	46.3	1 577.2	698.8
Central Transdanubia	526.2	11.3	537.5	273.2
Western Transdanubia	502.3	11.4	513.7	254.5
Southern Transdanubia	377.6	18.9	396.5	263.5
Transdanubia	1 406.1	41.7	1 447.7	791.1
Northern Hungary	478.7	31.6	510.4	323.0
Northern Great Plain	645.9	49.3	695.2	391.9
Southern Great Plain	572.9	26.8	599.8	324.0
Great Plain and North	1 697.5	107.8	1 805.3	1 038.9
Total	4 634.5	195.7	4 830.2	2 528.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.4. Number of employees, 2021**

(thousands)

Region	Number of		Total
	manual	non-manual	
	employees		
Budapest	441.1	707.5	1 149.2
Pest	195.5	139.9	335.7
Central Hungary	636.6	847.5	1 484.9
Central Transdanubia	183.9	123.4	307.5
Western Transdanubia	156.9	111.1	268.1
Southern Transdanubia	112.2	92.4	204.7
Transdanubia	453.0	326.9	780.3
Northern Hungary	143.9	106.1	250.4
Northern Great Plain	206.3	142.5	349.0
Southern Great Plain	176.5	131.8	308.6
Great Plain and North	526.7	380.4	908.0
Total	1 616.3	1 554.8	3 173.2

* Data refer to locations of headquarters.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

8.5. Average monthly gross and net earnings of employees, 2021**

(HUF/person)

Region	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Of which:	
			manual	non-manual
			workers	
Budapest	540 865	359 675	234 038	432 411
Pest	403 028	268 014	204 596	349 705
Central Hungary	510 400	339 416	225 101	418 869
Central Transdanubia	422 345	280 859	228 830	357 889
Western Transdanubia	422 644	281 058	236 165	344 062
Southern Transdanubia	372 044	247 409	186 654	318 790
Transdanubia	409 391	272 245	221 141	342 159
Northern Hungary	358 837	238 626	184 306	310 236
Northern Great Plain	339 022	225 449	172 430	298 913
Southern Great Plain	359 888	239 326	192 611	299 357
Great Plain and North	351 533	233 770	182 367	302 259
Total	438 814	291 812	209 741	373 589

* Data on full-time employees by place of headquarter.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

8.6. Registered jobseekers and their provisions, 2021*

(thousands)

Region	Registered jobseekers		Recipients of job-seekers' allowance	Recipients of job-seekers' assistance before retirement	Recipients of social benefit ^{a)}
	total	of which: career starters			
Budapest	17.6	0.5	3.1	2.6	2.8
Pest	18.3	0.7	3.5	3.2	4.1
Central Hungary	35.9	1.2	6.6	5.8	6.9
Central Transdanubia	18.9	0.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Western Transdanubia	13.9	0.6	2.9	3.3	2.9
Southern Transdanubia	30.7	2.5	3.2	4.5	10.0
Transdanubia	63.5	3.9	10.0	11.5	16.6
Northern Hungary	55.9	4.7	5.0	8.0	21.9
Northern Great Plain	55.4	5.0	6.1	10.0	17.4
Southern Great Plain	28.0	1.9	4.7	5.7	6.2
Great Plain and North	139.3	11.5	15.7	23.7	45.6
Total	238.7	16.6	32.4	41.0	69.2

* End-of-period data by place of registration.

a) These data contain the recipients of regular social assistance and employment substitution support.

Source: National Employment Service.

8.7. Dwelling stock, dwelling construction, 2021

Region	Dwelling stock, thousand	Inhabitants per hundred dwellings	Dwellings built		
			per ten thousand inhabitants	with four and more rooms, %	average basic floor space, m ²
	31 December				
Budapest	938	182	41.0	21.7	68
Pest	505	263	31.3	72.4	114
Central Hungary	1 442	210	36.8	40.4	85
Central Transdanubia	462	229	13.9	54.9	116
Western Transdanubia	450	221	26.5	35.0	84
Southern Transdanubia	414	209	12.5	39.7	91
Transdanubia	1 326	220	17.8	41.6	95
Northern Hungary	512	215	5.3	50.5	105
Northern Great Plain	630	226	10.2	51.8	108
Southern Great Plain	609	199	12.3	44.7	98
Great Plain and North	1 751	214	9.4	48.6	104
Total	4 519	214	20.5	42.2	91

8.8. HCSO–ingatlan.com rent index based on supply of rentals advertised, 2021

Region	Rent index, December, 2015=100.0%	Mean monthly rent, thousand HUF	Mean size, m ²
Budapest	135.4	157.4	53.0
Pest	169.6	169.8	71.3
Central Hungary	137.9	158.3	54.3
Central Transdanubia	172.2	128.5	58.4
Western Transdanubia	132.3	122.0	58.8
Southern Transdanubia	154.4	107.5	55.1
Transdanubia	151.4	119.8	57.6
Northern Hungary	174.9	96.1	53.7
Northern Great Plain	147.3	117.3	56.9
Southern Great Plain	154.9	109.4	58.6
Great Plain and North	155.0	110.7	56.8
Total	143.6	145.3	55.2

8.9. Health care, pharmacies, 2020

Region	Inhabitants per			Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants ^{a)}	Pharmacies ^{b)}
	active physician ^{c)}	GP and family paediatrician	pharmacy ^{b)}		
Budapest	156	1 447	4 104	103.1	420
Pest	352	1 988	4 961	25.8	264
Central Hungary	206	1 640	4 435	69.7	684
Central Transdanubia	382	1 775	4 587	65.3	231
Western Transdanubia	298	1 787	4 911	71.4	203
Southern Transdanubia	259	1 492	3 889	74.0	224
Transdanubia	309	1 683	4 449	69.9	658
Northern Hungary	406	1 653	4 503	73.4	247
Northern Great Plain	279	1 698	3 986	64.7	360
Southern Great Plain	265	1 551	3 616	69.2	338
Great Plain and North	302	1 635	3 989	68.7	945
Total	262	1 651	4 255	69.4	2 287

a) Source: National Health Insurance Fund.

b) Public pharmacies.

c) Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

8.10. Number of persons receiving basic social services and day care, 2020*

(persons)

Region	Domestic care	Social catering	Day care	
			total	of which: day care for the elderly ^{a)}
Budapest	5 913	11 140	8 545	6 586
Pest	3 237	7 120	1 857	1 199
Central Hungary	9 150	18 260	10 402	7 785
Central Transdanubia	7 223	14 464	2 964	2 089
Western Transdanubia	5 724	15 357	3 475	2 250
Southern Transdanubia	8 874	18 339	5 255	4 014
Transdanubia	21 821	48 160	11 694	8 353
Northern Hungary	13 356	40 420	6 174	4 770
Northern Great Plain	30 102	50 309	13 409	8 703
Southern Great Plain	18 417	43 758	11 072	7 437
Great Plain and North	61 875	134 487	30 655	20 910
Total	92 846	200 907	52 751	37 048

* By site of service.

a) Including people with dementia.

8.11. Number of full-time pupils and students in initial education and vocational educational institutions, 2021/2022**

Region	Kinder- garten children	Students of		
		primary schools	vocational schools and special skills develop- ment schools	secondary schools ^{a)}
Budapest	48 402	119 550	1 698	102 088
Pest	49 357	105 606	334	33 627
Central Hungary	97 759	225 156	2 032	135 715
Central Transdanubia	34 734	78 252	877	43 484
Western Transdanubia	30 427	69 587	830	44 373
Southern Transdanubia	27 021	61 417	741	35 015
Transdanubia	92 182	209 256	2 448	122 872
Northern Hungary	39 119	87 292	689	47 316
Northern Great Plain	50 617	112 291	836	63 785
Southern Great Plain	38 745	86 007	1 162	54 840
Great Plain and North	128 481	285 590	2 687	165 941
Total	318 422	720 002	7 167	424 528

* By place of school-site.

a) Vocational training schools, secondary general schools, technicums and upper secondary vocational schools together.

8.12. Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, 2021/2022*

Region	Full-time	Evening	Correspon- dence	Distant teaching
	form			
Budapest	32 835	622	11 399	438
Pest	24 191	341	8 646	285
Central Hungary	57 026	963	20 045	723
Central Transdanubia	15 315	111	6 139	230
Western Transdanubia	15 499	102	4 874	157
Southern Transdanubia	13 260	86	4 805	78
Transdanubia	44 074	299	15 818	465
Northern Hungary	15 588	131	7 122	114
Northern Great Plain	22 628	203	9 227	99
Southern Great Plain	19 873	162	6 765	284
Great Plain and North	58 089	496	23 114	497
Outside the borders of the country	30 494	43	1 335	31
Unknown	411	–	4	–
Total	190 094	1 801	60 316	1 716

* By permanent place of residence. Including students in undivided and other training.

8.13. Culture

Region	Regis- tered users at public libraries	Partici- pants at educa- tional program- mes ^{a)}	Theatre	Concert	Museum
	thousand		visits per hundred inhabitants		
	2020				2021 ⁺
Budapest	180	447	162	22	98
Pest	111	369	16	5	33
Central Hungary	291	816	99	15	69
Central Transdanubia	102	776	19	5	56
Western Transdanubia	96	114	35	5	68
Southern Transdanubia	96	92	17	31	50
Transdanubia	294	983	24	12	58
Northern Hungary	144	88	16	3	75
Northern Great Plain	147	188	12	12	26
Southern Great Plain	162	79	27	3	46
Great Plain and North	452	356	18	7	47
Total	1 037	2 155	45	11	57

a) At cultural institutes.

8.14. Registered crimes and perpetration incidents, 2021**

Region	Crimes		Perpetration incidents	
	cases	per hundred thousand inhabitants	persons ^{a)}	of which: by minors
Budapest	36 280	2 114	30 281	1 476
Pest	14 676	1 114	11 822	571
Central Hungary	50 956	1 680	42 103	2 047
Central Transdanubia	14 490	1 370	12 829	816
Western Transdanubia	13 982	1 402	12 222	673
Southern Transdanubia	13 440	1 548	13 901	1 217
Transdanubia	41 912	1 434	38 952	2 706
Northern Hungary	17 518	1 582	16 445	1 770
Northern Great Plain	21 073	1 475	22 453	1 982
Southern Great Plain	22 040	1 810	26 367	919
Great Plain and North	60 631	1 615	65 265	4 671
Total	154 012^{b)}	1 586^{b)}	146 688^{c)}	9 429^{c)}

* By location of crime.

a) Including perpetration incidents by legal entities.

b) Including crimes committed abroad and at unknown location.

c) Including perpetration incidents abroad and at unknown location.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

8.15. Gross domestic product (GDP), 2020⁺

Region	Gross domestic product		Gross domestic product per capita	
	at current market prices, billion HUF	as % of national total	at current market prices, thousand HUF	as % of national average
Budapest	17 713,8	36,9	10 198	207,2
Pest	5 128,6	10,7	3 935	79,9
Central Hungary	22 842,4	47,6	7 513	152,6
Central Transdanubia	4 729,3	9,9	4 461	90,6
Western Transdanubia	4 665,0	9,7	4 685	95,2
Southern Transdanubia	2 964,1	6,2	3 396	69,0
Transdanubia	12 358,3	25,8	4 220	85,7
Northern Hungary	3 708,1	7,7	3 324	67,5
Northern Great Plain	4 647,8	9,7	3 230	65,6
Southern Great Plain	4 431,9	9,2	3 613	73,4
Great Plain and North	12 787,7	26,6	3 382	68,7
Total^{a)}	47 988,5	100,0	4 922	100,0

a) Regional data are compiled once a year, based on national data published in October of year t+1. As HCSO publishes national data in April of year t+2 as well from 2021, national and regional data series may temporarily differ.

8.16. Number of registered enterprises, 2021

Region	Total	Of which:			
		business partner- ships	private limited liability compa- nies	limited partner- ships	10 or more employ- ees
Budapest	427 075	211 240	163 768	36 663	12 465
Pest	242 811	83 363	62 789	18 597	5 615
Central Hungary	669 886	294 603	226 557	55 260	18 080
Central Transdanubia	169 967	42 053	31 232	9 364	3 553
Western Transdanubia	181 469	38 722	28 699	8 640	3 371
Southern Transdanubia	157 534	32 922	23 613	7 850	2 569
Transdanubia	508 970	113 697	83 544	25 854	9 493
Northern Hungary	151 197	32 421	23 619	7 304	2 562
Northern Great Plain	274 035	43 640	32 465	9 602	4 134
Southern Great Plain	248 339	43 089	31 831	9 560	4 468
Great Plain and North	673 571	119 150	87 915	26 466	11 164
Country total	1 856 859^{a)}	527 451^{a)}	398 016	107 580	38 737

a) It includes foreign-based businesses.

8.17. Foreign direct investments in Hungary, 2020**

Region	Number of enterprises	of which: exclusively foreign investor	Foreign direct investments in Hungary, billion HUF	FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF
Budapest	15 204	13 280	13 673.0	899 300
Pest	2 258	1 829	2 775.2	1 229 068
Central Hungary	17 462	15 109	16 448.2	941 942
Central Transdanubia	1 223	1 023	3 944.9	3 225 628
Western Transdanubia	2 058	1 727	2 179.3	1 058 919
Southern Transdanubia	751	564	400.9	533 766
Transdanubia	4 032	3 314	6 525.1	1 618 317
Northern Hungary	604	450	2 077.9	3 440 158
Northern Great Plain	676	538	2 618.0	3 872 753
Southern Great Plain	807	613	893.3	1 106 953
Great Plain and North	2 087	1 601	5 589.1	2 678 077
Country total	23 581	20 024	30 518.9^{a)}	1 294 216^{a)}

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including the unallocated investment.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

8.18. Number of non-profit organisations by field of activities, 2020

Region	Total	Of which:			
		culture	educa- tion	health	social services
Budapest	13 094	2 338	1 895	759	1 269
Pest	6 336	1 012	880	209	608
Central Hungary	19 430	3 350	2 775	968	1 877
Central Transdanubia	6 521	975	839	193	522
Western Transdanubia	6 479	1 060	690	239	429
Southern Transdanubia	6 421	1 138	666	246	525
Transdanubia	19 421	3 173	2 195	678	1 476
Northern Hungary	6 797	1 035	904	223	582
Northern Great Plain	7 427	1 134	969	276	747
Southern Great Plain	7 598	1 141	1 013	283	677
Great Plain and North	21 822	3 310	2 886	782	2 006
Country total	60 673	9 833	7 856	2 428	5 359

8.19. Investments, research and development

Region	National economy investments ^{a)}		R&D expenditure (intramural), million HUF	Of which: R&D capital expenditure, million HUF
	output value at current prices, billion HUF	volume index, previous year =100.0%		
	2021 ⁺		2020	
Budapest	4 532.9	100.0	450 828	81 687
Pest	1 174.7	128.6	43 158	9 150
Central Hungary	5 707.7	104.8	493 986	90 837
Central Transdanubia	896.4	85.7	84 220	18 615
Western Transdanubia	628.7	105.3	36 155	3 092
Southern Transdanubia	442.6	99.3	24 963	4 012
Transdanubia	1 967.7	94.2	145 338	25 720
Northern Hungary	710.0	98.4	28 314	5 414
Northern Great Plain	674.6	102.6	43 564	7 260
Southern Great Plain	657.0	112.5	55 141	6 930
Great Plain and North	2 041.7	104.0	127 019	19 604
Total	9 717.1	102.3	771 490^{b)}	136 161

a) Based on breakdown by investors' headquarters. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Including data that cannot be classified by territorial unit. Including the honorariums and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government, and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

8.20. Agricultural area, 1 June 2021

Region	Agricultural area, thousand hectares	Arable land	Kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards	Grassland
		as a proportion of agricultural area, %		
Budapest	5.0	87.6	1.5	10.9
Pest	308.4	80.1	3.0	16.9
Central Hungary	313.5	80.2	2.9	16.8
Central Transdanubia	595.3	85.5	1.9	12.6
Western Transdanubia	511.5	87.9	1.6	10.5
Southern Transdanubia	684.3	89.3	2.5	8.2
Transdanubia	1 791.1	87.6	2.0	10.3
Northern Hungary	574.4	73.5	5.3	21.2
Northern Great Plain	1 194.4	79.5	3.0	17.5
Southern Great Plain	1 175.7	81.0	3.1	15.8
Great Plain and North	2 944.4	78.9	3.5	17.5
Total	5 049.0	82.1	3.0	14.9

8.21. Livestock, 1 December 2021[†]

(thousand heads)

Region	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens
Budapest	1.1	1.1	0.1	15.6
Pest	84.9	68.2	46.1	1 131.0
Central Hungary	86.1	69.4	46.2	1 146.6
Central Transdanubia	109.4	79.2	359.2	3 609.8
Western Transdanubia	116.6	24.3	236.5	4 590.0
Southern Transdanubia	91.2	61.9	676.1	1 890.3
Transdanubia	317.2	165.5	1 271.7	10 090.2
Northern Hungary	88.2	95.2	104.1	1 953.4
Northern Great Plain	232.3	355.8	701.5	10 053.6
Southern Great Plain	178.3	201.2	602.4	8 870.6
Great Plain and North	498.8	652.2	1 407.9	20 877.6
Total	902.1	887.0	2 725.9	32 114.4

8.22. Industrial production and construction output, 2021⁺

Region	Industrial production ^{a)}		Construction output ^{b)}	
	value at current prices, billion HUF	volume indices, previous year =100.0%	value at current prices, billion HUF	volume indices, previous year =100.0%
Budapest	4 332.0	109.6	1 324.9	114.8
Pest	4 709.4	119.5	479.0	116.9
Central Hungary	9 041.3	114.5	1 803.9	115.4
Central Transdanubia	7 470.7	106.9	295.0	93.9
Western Transdanubia	6 799.0	103.3	276.1	110.2
Southern Transdanubia	2 002.5	106.9	219.8	125.0
Transdanubia	16 272.2	105.4	790.9	106.8
Northern Hungary	6 212.9	113.8	219.9	126.3
Northern Great Plain	4 968.6	113.1	352.3	114.2
Southern Great Plain	4 411.1	104.3	538.4	120.8
Great Plain and North	15 592.6	110.7	1 110.6	119.6
Total	40 941.0^{c)}	109.3^{c)}	3 705.3	114.6

a) Excluding water and waste management. Excluding small enterprises. Data by local units.

b) Data by headquarter of enterprises.

c) Including cross-border activity.

8.23. Retail shops, retail sales per capita*

Region	Number of retail shops ^{a)}		National tobacco shops ^{a)}	Retail sales per capita, thousand HUF ^{b)†}
	with motor vehicle and vehicle part shops	without motor vehicle and vehicle part shops		
Budapest	25 474	24 164	758	1 559
Pest	13 030	12 194	642	1 474
Central Hungary	38 504	36 358	1 400	1 522
Central Transdanubia	12 169	11 350	693	1 316
Western Transdanubia	12 338	11 500	774	1 386
Southern Transdanubia	11 506	10 793	743	1 235
Transdanubia	36 013	33 643	2 210	1 316
Northern Hungary	12 298	11 561	800	1 085
Northern Great Plain	17 250	16 087	775	1 083
Southern Great Plain	17 066	15 920	694	1 188
Great Plain and North	46 614	43 568	2 269	1 118
Total	121 131	113 569	5 879	1 450

* See Methodological notes, concepts.

a) 30 June 2021.

b) 2021.

8.24. Shopping centres, hypermarkets, wholesale warehouses, catering units, 30 June 2021

Region	Shopping centres	Hypermarkets	Wholesale warehouses	Public catering units	Workplace, event and mass catering units
Budapest	42	23	4 894	9 315	928
Pest	9	27	1 660	4 302	544
Central Hungary	51	50	6 554	13 617	1 472
Central Transdanubia	9	24	964	5 099	775
Western Transdanubia	17	19	1 247	4 870	828
Southern Transdanubia	10	20	1 055	4 539	657
Transdanubia	36	63	3 266	14 508	2 260
Northern Hungary	9	17	912	4 331	1 044
Northern Great Plain	13	18	1 544	4 938	910
Southern Great Plain	13	20	1 813	5 244	735
Great Plain and North	35	55	4 269	14 513	2 689
Total	122	168	14 089	42 638	6 421

8.25. Capacity and guest turnover data of commercial accommodation establishments by tourism region, 2021**

Region	Units	Bedplaces	Tourist arrivals, thousands	Tourism nights, thousands	
	operated during July			international	domestic
Budapest–Central Danube Region	404	55 523	1 655	2 541	1 473
Northern Hungary	355	24 796	619	154	1 333
Northern Great Plain	296	25 198	492	262	1 075
Lake Tisza	58	5 642	68	48	148
Southern Great Plain	291	26 703	543	238	1 034
Central Transdanubia	209	15 816	301	167	580
Lake Balaton	463	68 032	1 162	611	2 991
Southern Transdanubia	216	16 023	317	79	706
Western Transdanubia	370	29 626	693	630	1 162
Total	2 662	267 359	5 850	4 731	10 501

* Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid-19 emergency, the data for 2021 are not fully comparable with values from previous periods.

8.26. Capacity and guest turnover data of other profit-oriented accommodation establishments, 2020*

Region	Accommodation establishments	Bedplaces	Tourist arrivals, thousands	Tourism nights, thousands	
	on 31 December			international	domestic
Budapest	10 511	44 324	162	432	157
Pest	756	6 671	69	36	209
Central Hungary	11 267	50 995	231	468	366
Central Transdanubia	6 018	42 117	286	106	878
Western Transdanubia	4 536	32 944	269	191	746
Southern Transdanubia	11 836	75 696	444	244	1 311
Transdanubia	22 390	150 757	999	541	2 935
Northern Hungary	3 858	32 439	299	82	698
Northern Great Plain	3 033	23 862	175	97	436
Southern Great Plain	2 680	20 805	180	74	477
Great Plain and North	9 571	77 106	654	252	1 610
Total	43 228	278 858	1 884	1 261	4 911

* Due to data quality fluctuations caused by the Covid-19 emergency, the data for 2020 are not fully comparable with values from previous periods.

8.27. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, 2021*

Region	Number of accidents	Of which: number of drunk-driving accidents	Persons	
			killed	injured
			in accidents	
Budapest	2 997	152	43	3 633
Pest	1 634	177	66	2 128
Central Hungary	4 631	329	109	5 761
Central Transdanubia	1 570	139	79	2 219
Western Transdanubia	1 495	139	54	1 987
Southern Transdanubia	1 271	110	64	1 649
Transdanubia	4 336	388	197	5 855
Northern Hungary	1 497	142	62	1 972
Northern Great Plain	2 035	184	92	2 713
Southern Great Plain	1 734	181	84	2 298
Great Plain and North	5 266	507	238	6 983
Total	14 233	1 224	544	18 599

8.28. Public water supply and sewerage, 2020

Region	Water consumption per inhabitant, m ³	Primary ^{a)}	Secondary ^{b)}	Waste water collected by waste water collecting system, million m ³
		public utility gap		
		metres	percentage points	
Budapest	48.6	845	2.2	160.9
Pest	39.6	894	7.8	59.3
Central Hungary	44.7	877	4.2	220.2
Central Transdanubia	36.9	816	12.4	58.7
Western Transdanubia	37.0	831	12.5	52.7
Southern Transdanubia	33.9	652	21.7	41.1
Transdanubia	36.0	765	15.3	152.5
Northern Hungary	27.8	688	14.8	43.3
Northern Great Plain	32.6	849	16.7	65.2
Southern Great Plain	35.0	706	17.2	63.4
Great Plain and North	32.0	749	16.3	171.8
Total	37.2	780	12.2	544.5

a) Length of public sewerage network per one kilometre of public water pipe network.

b) Difference between the proportion of dwellings connected to the public water supply network and the sewerage network.

9. INTERNATIONAL DATA

9.1. Area and population

Country	Area, thousand km ²		Population, million	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
World total	134 548.9	134 542.7^{a)}	6 956.82^{b)}	7 794.80
Europe				
Albania	28.7	28.7	2.88	2.84
Andorra	0.5	0.5	0.07 ^{c)}	0.08 ^{d)}
Austria	83.9	83.9	8.64	8.92
Belarus	207.6	207.6	9.49	9.42 ^{d)}
Belgium	30.5	30.5	11.27	11.54 ⁺
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.2	51.2	3.67	3.50 ^{a)+}
Bulgaria	111.0	110.4	7.18	6.93
Croatia	56.6	56.6	4.21	4.05
Czechia	78.9	78.9	10.55	10.70
Cyprus	9.3	9.3	0.85	0.89 ⁺
Denmark	42.9	42.9	5.68	5.83
Estonia	45.2	45.3	1.32	1.33
Finland	336.9 ^{e)}	336.9 ^{e)}	5.48	5.53
France	551.5	551.5	66.55	67.38 ⁺
Germany	357.4	357.6	81.69	83.16
Greece	132.0	132.0	10.82	10.70 ^{f)}
Hungary	93.0	93.0	9.84	9.75
Iceland	103.0	103.0	0.33	0.37
Ireland	69.8	69.8	4.70	4.99
Italy	302.1	302.1	60.73	59.45 ⁺
Kosovo	10.9	10.9 ^{a)}	1.79	1.79 ^{d)}
Latvia	64.6	64.6	1.98	1.90
Liechtenstein	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.04 ⁺
Lithuania	65.3	65.3	2.90	2.79

a) 2018.

b) 2010.

c) Estimated figure. 2016.

d) 2019.

e) Excluding Åland Islands.

f) Estimated figure.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2018 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2019 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand km ²		Population, million	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	0.57	0.63
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.45	0.52
Moldova	33.8	33.8	3.55	3.55 ^{g)}
Monaco	2.0 ^{h)}	2.0 ^{h)}	0.04	0.04 ⁱ⁾
Montenegro	13.8	13.8	0.62	0.62
Netherlands	41.5	41.5	16.94	17.44
North Macedonia	25.7	25.7	2.07	2.07
Norway	323.8	323.8	5.19	5.38
Poland	312.7	312.7	37.99	37.90
Portugal	92.2	92.2	10.36	10.30
Romania	238.4	238.4	19.82	19.26 ^{f)}
Russia	17 098.2 ^{j)}	17 098.2 ^{j)}	..	..
San Marino	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03 ^{d)}
Serbia	88.5	88.4	7.10	6.90
Slovakia	49.0	49.0	5.42	5.46
Slovenia	20.3	20.3	2.06	2.10
Spain	505.9	506.0	46.44	47.36 ⁺
Sweden	438.6	438.6	9.80	10.35
Switzerland	41.3	41.3	8.28	8.64 ⁺
Turkey ^{j)}	783.6	783.6	78.22	83.38
Ukraine	603.5	603.5	42.68	41.58 ^{f)}
United Kingdom	242.5	242.5	65.12	66.84 ^{d)}

d) 2019.

f) Estimated figure.

g) 2017.

h) Km².

i) Estimated figure. 2018.

j) Including Asian areas as well.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2018 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2019 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand km ²		Population, million	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
Asia				
Afghanistan	652.9	652.9	27.10	31.39
Bangladesh	147.6	148.5	158.90	168.22
China	9 600.0	9 600.0	1 371.22 ^{k)}	1 397.72 ^{l)}
India	3 287.3	3 287.3	1 280.34	1 353.38
Indonesia	1 910.9	1 910.9	255.59	269.60
Iran	1 628.8 ^{m)}	1 630.8 ^{m)}	78.77	84.04
Iraq	435.1	435.1	36.66	39.85
Japan	377.9 ⁿ⁾	377.9 ⁿ⁾	127.14	125.84
Malaysia	330.3	330.6	31.19	32.66
Myanmar	676.6	676.6	52.45 ^{o)}	54.82 ^{o)}
Nepal	147.2	147.2	28.04	30.00
Pakistan	769.1	796.1	191.71	..
Philippines	300.0	300.0	100.83	108.77
Republic of Korea	100.3	100.4	51.01	51.78
Saudi Arabia	2 206.7	2 206.7	31.06	35.01 ⁺
Thailand	513.1	513.1	65.03	66.53
Vietnam	331.0	331.3	91.71	97.58 ⁺
Africa				
Algeria	2 381.7	2 381.7	39.96	44.23
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 344.9	2 345.4	86.03 ⁺	101.76 ⁺
Egypt	1 002.0	1 002.0	88.96	100.60
Ethiopia	1 104.3	1 104.3	90.08	100.70
Ghana	238.5	238.5	27.67	30.96

k) Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

l) Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. 2019.

m) Land area only.

n) October 1, 2007.

o) 1 October.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2018 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2019 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand km ²		Population, million	
	2015	2020	2015	2020
Kenya	592.0	592.0	44.16	47.85 ^{a)}
Morocco	446.6	446.6	34.12	35.95
Nigeria	923.8	923.8	187.30	193.39 ^{p)}
South Africa	1 221.0	1 221.0	55.33	59.62
South Sudan	658.8	658.8	11.00	12.32 ^{a)}
Sudan	1 854.1	1 854.1 ^{a)}	36.60	41.14
Tanzania	947.3	947.3	49.36	57.64
Uganda	241.6	241.6	35.50	41.58
America				
Argentina	2 780.4	2 796.4	43.13	45.38
Brazil	8 515.8	8 515.8	204.45	211.76
Canada	9 984.7	9 984.7	35.70	38.01
Colombia	1 141.7	1 141.7	46.31	50.37
Chile	756.1	756.1	17.97	19.46
Mexico	1 964.4	1 964.4	121.35	127.79
Peru	1 285.2	1 285.2	29.96 ^{q)}	32.63 ^{q)}
United States	9 833.5	9 833.5	321.42	328.24 ^{d)}
Venezuela	912.1	929.7	30.49	32.06 ^{d)}
Australia and Oceania				
Australia	7 692.0	7 692.0	23.82	25.37 ^{d)}
Papua New Guinea	462.8	462.8	8.00	8.93
New Zealand	268.1	268.1	4.60	5.08

a) 2018.

d) 2019.

p) 2016.

q) 30 June.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2018 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2019 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.2. Indicators of vital statistics, 2020

(per thousand inhabitants)

Country, group of countries	Live births	Deaths	Infant mortality ^{a)}	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Migration balance
Austria	9.4	10.3	2.9 ^{b)}	-0.9	4.4
Belgium	9.9 ⁺	11.0 ⁺	3.7 ^{b)}	-1.1 ⁺	4.9 ⁺
Bulgaria	8.5	18.0	5.6 ^{b)}	-9.5	4.4
Croatia	8.9	14.1	4.0 ^{b)}	-5.2	-0.2
Cyprus	11.1 ⁺	7.2 ⁺	2.6 ^{b)}	3.9 ⁺	5.1 ⁺
Czechia	10.3	12.1	2.6 ^{b)}	-1.8	2.5
Denmark	10.4	9.4	3.0 ^{b)}	1.1	1.9
Estonia	9.9	11.9	1.6 ^{b)}	-2.0	2.8
Finland	8.4	10.0	2.1 ^{b)}	-1.6	3.2
France	10.9 ⁺	9.9 ⁺	3.8 ^{b)}	1.0 ⁺	0.8 ⁺
Germany	9.3	11.9	3.2 ^{b)}	-2.6	2.4
Greece	7.9 ^{c)+}	12.2 ^{c)+}	3.7 ^{b)}	-4.3 ^{c)+}	0.9 ^{c)+}
Hungary	9.6	14.5	3.6^{b)}	-4.9	0.9
Ireland	11.2	6.4	2.8 ^{b)}	4.9	3.7
Italy	6.8 ⁺	12.6 ⁺	2.4 ^{b)}	-5.8 ⁺	-0.7 ⁺
Latvia	9.2	15.2	3.4 ^{b)}	-5.9	-1.7
Lithuania	9.0	15.6	3.3 ^{b)}	-6.6	7.2
Luxembourg	10.2	7.3	4.7 ^{b)}	2.9	10.7
Malta	8.6	7.9	6.7 ^{b)}	0.6	2.3
Netherlands	9.7 ⁺	9.7 ⁺	3.6 ^{b)}	0.0 ⁺	3.9 ⁺
Poland	9.4	12.6	3.8 ^{b)}	-3.2	0.1
Portugal	8.2	12.0	2.8 ^{b)}	-3.8	4.0
Romania	9.2 ^{c)+}	15.4 ^{c)+}	5.8 ^{b)}	-6.2 ^{c)+}	-1.2 ^{c)+}
Slovakia	10.4	10.8	5.1 ^{b)}	-0.4	0.8
Slovenia	8.9	11.4	2.1 ^{b)}	-2.5	8.7
Spain	7.1 ⁺	10.4 ⁺	2.6 ^{b)}	-3.2 ⁺	4.5 ⁺
Sweden	10.9	9.5	2.1 ^{b)}	1.4	3.5
EU27_2020	9.1^{c)+}	11.6^{c)+}	3.4^{b)}	-2.5^{c)+}	1.8^{c)+}
United Kingdom	10.7 ^{b)+}	9.0 ^{b)+}	3.6	1.7 ^{b)+}	3.9 ^{d)}
Japan	7.0 ^{b)}	11.1 ^{b)}	1.8	-4.1 ^{b)+}	0.6 ^{d)}
United States	11.4 ^{b)+}	8.7 ^{b)+}	5.4	2.7 ^{b)+}	2.9 ^{d)}

a) The number of deceased infants (less than 1 year old) per thousand live births.

b) 2019.

c) Estimated figure.

d) Between 2015 and 2020 on average. Five yearly estimates.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.3. Marriages, divorces and extramarital live births*

Country, group of countries	Marriages		Divorces		Share of extramarital live births, % ^{a)}	
	per thousand inhabitants				2015	2019
	2015	2019	2015	2019		
Austria	5.1	5.2	1.9	1.8	42.1	40.6
Belgium	4.0	3.9	2.2	2.0	48.0	52.4 ^{b)}
Bulgaria	3.9	4.2	1.5	1.6	58.6	58.4
Croatia	4.7	4.9	1.4	1.5	18.1	21.5
Cyprus	7.2	8.9	2.1	2.6	16.6	21.2
Czechia	4.6	5.1	2.5	2.3	47.8	48.2
Denmark	5.1	5.3	2.9	1.8	53.8	54.1
Estonia	5.2	5.0	2.6	2.1	55.9	53.7
Finland	4.5	4.0	2.5	2.4	44.3	45.4
France	3.6	3.5 ^{c)}	1.9	1.9 ^{c)}	59.1	61.0
Germany	4.9	5.0	2.0	1.8	35.0	33.3
Greece	5.0	4.4	1.4	1.8 ^{d)}	8.8	12.4
Hungary	4.7	6.7	2.1	1.8	47.9	38.7
Ireland	4.7	4.1	0.7	0.7 ^{d)}	36.6	38.4
Italy	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.4	30.0	35.4
Latvia	6.9	6.7	2.6	3.1	41.5	38.4
Lithuania	7.6	7.0	3.2	3.1	27.7	26.8
Luxembourg	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.1	38.8	40.4
Malta	6.7	5.3	0.8	0.7	..	..
Netherlands	3.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	49.8	52.4
Poland	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.7	24.6	25.4
Portugal	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.0	50.7	56.8
Romania	6.3	6.6	1.6	1.6	31.6	31.0
Slovakia	5.3	5.4	1.8	1.7	39.2	40.1
Slovenia	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.2	57.9	57.7
Spain	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	44.5	48.4
Sweden	5.3	4.7	2.5	2.5	54.7	54.5
EU27_2020	4.3	4.3^{e)}	1.9	1.8^{e)}	..	42.7^{e)}
United Kingdom	4.4	4.4 ^{c)}	1.7	1.8 ^{c)}	47.9	48.2 ^{d)}
Japan	5.0	4.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3 ^{b)}
United States	6.9	6.1	2.5	2.3	40.3	39.6 ^{b)}

a) As a percentage of total live births.

b) 2018.

c) 2016.

d) 2017.

e) Estimated figure.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (UN, New York); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.4. Life expectancy, 2020

(years)

Country, group of countries	Average life expectancy at birth			Average life expectancy at the age of 65		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Austria ^{a)} +	78.9	83.6	81.3	17.9	21.1	19.6
Belgium ^{a)} +	78.6	83.1	80.9	17.6	20.8	19.3
Bulgaria ^{a)} +	69.9	77.5	73.6	12.9	17.2	15.2
Croatia ^{a)} +	74.7	80.9	77.8	15.1	18.8	17.1
Cyprus ^{a)} +	80.3	84.3	82.3	18.9	21.4	20.2
Czechia ^{a)} +	75.3	81.3	78.3	15.2	19.1	17.3
Denmark ^{a)} +	79.6	83.6	81.6	18.4	21.2	19.8
Estonia ^{a)} +	74.2	82.7	78.6	15.9	21.0	18.9
Finland ^{a)} +	79.4	85.0	82.2	19.0	22.3	20.7
France ^{a)} +	79.2	85.3	82.3	19.1	23.2	21.2
Germany	79.0 ^{c)}	83.7 ^{c)}	81.1 ^{a)} +	18.3 ^{c)}	21.4 ^{c)}	19.7 ^{a)} +
Greece ^{a)} +	78.6	83.7	81.2	18.4	21.3	19.9
Hungary^{a)}+	72.3	79.1	75.7	14.1	17.9	16.2
Ireland ^{c)}	80.8	84.7	82.8	19.4	22.1	20.8
Italy ^{a)} +	80.1	84.7	82.4	18.5	21.8	20.2
Latvia ^{a)} +	70.9	80.1	75.7	14.1	19.2	17.1
Lithuania ^{a)} +	70.1	80.0	75.1	13.6	19.1	16.8
Luxembourg ^{a)} +	79.4	84.2	81.8	18.6	21.8	20.3
Malta ^{a)} +	80.8	84.6	82.6	19.2	22.0	20.7
Netherlands ^{a)} +	79.8	83.1	81.5	18.2	20.8	19.5
Poland ^{a)} +	72.6	80.8	76.6	14.5	19.2	17.0
Portugal ^{a)} +	78.0	84.1	81.1	17.8	21.5	19.9
Romania ^{a)} +	70.5	78.4	74.2	13.5	17.7	15.7
Slovakia ^{a)} +	73.5	80.4	76.9	14.8	18.8	17.0
Slovenia ^{a)} +	77.8	83.4	80.6	16.9	20.6	18.9
Spain ^{a)} +	79.7	85.1	82.4	18.4	22.4	20.5
Sweden ^{a)} +	80.7	84.2	82.4	18.9	21.4	20.2
EU27_2020^{b)}+	78.5	84.0	81.3	18.3	21.8	20.2
United Kingdom	78.4 ⁺	82.4 ⁺	80.4 ⁺	18.8 ^{c)}	21.1 ^{c)}	..
Japan	81.6	87.7	84.7	19.8 ^{c)}	24.6 ^{c)}	..
United States	75.5 ⁺	80.2 ⁺	77.3 ⁺	18.2 ^{c)}	20.8 ^{c)}	..

a) Estimated figure.

b) 2019. Estimated figure.

c) 2019.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD Health Statistics (OECD, Paris).

9.5. Employment, 2020

(%)

Country, group of countries	Employment rate			Part-time employment as % of total employment
	male	female	total	
Austria	76.0	67.4	71.7	28.1
Belgium	68.0	60.8	64.4	24.4
Bulgaria	71.6	63.5	67.6	1.8
Croatia	67.1	56.9	62.0	4.5
Cyprus	75.9	64.3	69.9	10.0
Czechia	81.4	67.1	74.4	5.7
Denmark	77.3	71.4	74.4	23.4
Estonia	75.9	72.1	74.0	12.1
Finland	72.7	69.6	71.2	15.6
France	68.7	63.6	66.1	17.6
Germany ⁺	78.0	70.9	74.5	27.9
Greece	62.8	44.7	53.7	8.8
Hungary	77.1	66.8	71.9	4.7
Ireland	72.2	60.9	66.5	17.8
Italy	66.6	48.4	57.5	18.3
Latvia	73.0	70.0	71.5	7.8
Lithuania	72.2	71.0	71.6	6.1
Luxembourg	70.4	63.9	67.2	18.0
Malta	81.7	64.6	73.7	11.2
Netherlands	82.8	75.7	79.3	41.6
Poland	74.7	60.9	67.8	5.6
Portugal	71.0	66.2	68.5	7.1
Romania	69.0	51.1	60.2	3.7
Slovakia	72.9	66.1	69.5	3.2
Slovenia	72.8	67.1	70.1	9.1
Spain	66.1	55.7	60.9	13.9
Sweden	76.9	72.7	74.9	22.6
EU27_2020	72.1	62.0	67.1	17.8
United Kingdom	78.6	72.0	75.3	22.4
Japan	83.8	70.6	77.3	25.8
United States	72.1	62.2	67.1	..

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD Paris).

9.6. Unemployment, 2020

Country, group of countries	Number of unemployed persons, thousands	Unemployment rate, %		
		total ^{a)}	of which:	
			female ^{a)}	under 25 years
Austria	243	6.0	5.9	10.5
Belgium	282	5.8	5.5	15.3
Bulgaria	166	6.1	5.7	14.2
Croatia	134	7.5	7.6	21.1
Cyprus	34	7.6	7.6	18.2
Czechia	137	2.6	3.0	8.0
Denmark	169	5.6	6.0	11.6
Estonia	47	6.9	6.6	18.5
Finland	212	7.7	7.4	21.4
France	2 339	8.0	8.0	20.2
Germany ⁺	1 645	3.7	3.3	7.0
Greece	746	17.6	21.5	35.0
Hungary	197	4.1	4.2	12.8
Ireland	135	5.9	5.9	15.3
Italy	2 298	9.3	10.4	29.4
Latvia	78	8.1	7.1	14.9
Lithuania	125	8.5	7.7	19.6
Luxembourg	21	6.8	7.0	23.2
Malta	12	4.4	4.5	10.9
Netherlands	349	4.9	5.1	9.1
Poland	534	3.2	3.3	10.8
Portugal	347	7.0	7.2	22.6
Romania	451	6.1	5.7	17.3
Slovakia	181	6.7	7.1	19.3
Slovenia	51	5.0	5.7	14.2
Spain	3 517	15.5	17.4	38.3
Sweden	454	8.5	8.5	23.9
EU27_2020	14 903	7.2	7.6	16.8
United Kingdom	1 515	4.6	4.2	13.3
Japan	1 760	3.0	2.7	4.6
United States	12 152	8.1	8.3	14.9

a) Aged 15–74, except Japan, United States and United Kingdom.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.7. Gross domestic product (GDP)

Country, group of countries	GDP volume change compared to previous year, %			Per capita GDP in purchasing power standard (PPS)
	2018	2019	2020	2019
Austria	2.6	1.4	-6.6	40 350 ^R
Belgium	1.8	1.7	-6.4 ⁺	37 690 ^R
Bulgaria	3.1	3.7	-4.2	17 010 ^R
Croatia	2.8	2.9 ⁺	-8.4 ⁺	21 200
Cyprus	5.2	3.1 ⁺	-5.1 ⁺	29 400
Czechia	3.2	2.3	-5.6	29 760 ^R
Denmark	2.2	2.8	-3.3	40 750 ^R
Estonia	4.4	5.0	-2.9	26 330 ^R
Finland	1.3	1.3	-2.8	34 950 ^R
France ⁺	1.8	1.5	-8.1	33 890
Germany	1.3	0.6	-4.9 ⁺	38 650 ^R
Greece ⁺	1.6	1.9	-8.2	21 080
Hungary	5.4	4.6⁺	-5.0⁺	23 280
Ireland	8.5	5.6	3.4	60 770 ^R
Italy	0.9	0.3 ⁺	-8.9 ⁺	30 820
Latvia	4.0	2.0	-3.6	22 150 ^R
Lithuania	3.9	4.3	-0.8	26 770 ^R
Luxembourg	3.1	2.3	-1.3	81 300 ^R
Malta	5.2	5.5	-7.0	32 880 ^R
Netherlands	2.4	1.7 ⁺	-3.8 ⁺	40 980
Poland	5.4	4.5	-2.7	23 220 ^R
Portugal	2.8	2.5 ⁺	-7.6 ^{a)}	25 120
Romania	4.5	4.1 ⁺	-3.9 ⁺	22 130
Slovakia	3.8	2.3	-5.2 ^{a)}	22 200 ^R
Slovenia	4.4	3.2	-5.5	28 240 ^R
Spain ⁺	2.4	2.0	-11.0	28 980
Sweden	2.0	1.4	-2.8	37 920 ^R
EU27_2020	2.1	1.6	-6.2	31 970^R
United Kingdom	1.3	1.4	..	33 310
Japan	0.3	0.7 ^{a)}	..	43 194 ^{b)}
United States	3.0	2.2	..	65 254 ^{b)}

a) Estimated figure.

b) PPP per capita.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris); World Economic Outlook, October 2021 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.8. External trade in goods, 2021

Country, group of countries	Annual change of		Trade balance, million EUR	Total trade per inhabitant, EUR ^{a)}
	import	export		
	volumes, %			
Austria	-7.8	-7.5	-13 803	33 557 ^R
Belgium	-6.4	-6.0	29 553	62 164 ⁺
Bulgaria	-4.3	-5.3	-4 539	8 453 ^R
Croatia	-2.9	2.9	-9 899	9 513 ^R
Cyprus	-1.3	1.3	-5 388	11 608 ⁺
Czechia	-6.7	-6.7	12 782	29 647 ^R
Denmark	-0.8	-3.3	3 000	30 987 ^R
Estonia	-1.5	1.6	-1 750	22 145 ^R
Finland	-4.1	-6.9	-3 317	21 273 ^R
France	-12.5	-16.7	-109 623	13 887 ⁺
Germany	-6.3	-10.0	178 678	26 872 ^R
Greece	-2.8	2.3	-24 323	7 448 ^{b)R}
Hungary	-2.7	-5.0	-115	21 215^R
Ireland	-2.2	7.7	59 559	49 147 ^R
Italy	-9.6	-10.0	50 253	13 627 ⁺
Latvia	-2.4	3.4	-2 908	15 980 ^R
Lithuania	-2.7	1.3	-3 181	20 696 ^R
Luxembourg	-12.5	-16.1	-7 783	48 567 ^R
Malta	-23.6	-18.1	-3 193	13 452 ^R
Netherlands	-5.0	-2.9	66 246	63 698 ^R
Poland	-2.1	-0.3	-577	12 345 ^R
Portugal	-13.2	-8.5	-19 036	11 839 ^R
Romania	-4.7	-9.9	-24 437	7 387 ^{b)R}
Slovakia	-7.0	-6.4	47	27 348 ^R
Slovenia	-1.8	-2.2	-433	36 225 ^R
Spain	-12.0	-10.2	-28 907	11 712 ⁺
Sweden	-5.6	-3.1	2 336	25 816 ^R
EU27_2020^{c)}	8.5	7.0	67 944	8 163^{b)+}
United Kingdom	2.6 ^{d)}	-3.2 ^{d)}	-142 560 ^{a)}	12 074
Japan ^{a)}	-6.6	-11.8	-3 030	8 885
United States ^{a)}	-4.1	-9.5	-788 140	10 013

a) 2020.

b) Estimated figure.

c) Extra-EU trade.

d) 2019.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (UN, New York); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.9. Current account balance

(as % of GDP)

Country, group of countries	2015	2018	2019	2020
Austria	1.7	0.9 ^R	2.1 ^R	1.9
Belgium	1.4	-0.8	0.2 ^R	0.8
Bulgaria	0.0 ^R	0.9 ^R	1.9 ^R	-0.3
Croatia	3.3 ^R	1.8	3.0 ^R	-0.1
Cyprus	-0.4	-4.0 ^R	-5.7 ^R	-10.1
Czechia	0.4	0.4	0.3 ^R	3.6
Denmark	8.2	7.3 ^R	8.8 ^R	8.1
Estonia	1.8	0.8 ^R	2.5 ^R	-0.3
Finland	-0.9	-1.8 ^R	-0.3 ^R	0.8
France	-0.4	-0.8 ^R	-0.3 ^R	-1.9
Germany	8.6	7.8 ^R	7.4 ^R	7.0
Greece	-0.8	-2.9	-1.5	-6.6
Hungary	2.3	0.2^R	-0.7^R	-1.5
Ireland	4.4	5.2 ^R	-19.9 ^R	-2.7
Italy	1.4	2.5	3.2 ^R	3.8
Latvia	-0.6	-0.2 ^R	-0.7 ^R	2.9
Lithuania	-2.4	0.3	3.5 ^R	7.3
Luxembourg	4.8 ^R	4.7 ^R	4.6	4.3
Malta	2.7	6.4 ^R	5.4 ^R	-3.1
Netherlands	6.3	10.8	9.4 ^R	7.0
Poland	-0.9	-1.3	0.5	2.9
Portugal	0.2	0.6 ^R	0.4 ^R	-1.1
Romania	-0.8 ^R	-4.6 ^R	-4.9 ^R	-5.0
Slovakia	-2.1	-2.2	-3.4 ^R	0.1
Slovenia	3.8	6.0 ^R	6.0 ^R	7.4
Spain	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.8
Sweden	3.3	2.7 ^R	5.5 ^R	6.0
EU27_2020	2.8	2.9^R	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom	-5.0	-3.7	-3.1	..
Japan	3.1 ^R	3.5 ^R	3.4 ^R	2.9
United States	-2.2 ^R	-2.1 ^R	-2.2 ^R	-2.9

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2021 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.10. Consumer prices

Country, group of countries	Annual change, %			Comparative price level (EU27_2020 =100.0%)
	2015	2020	2021	2020
Austria	0.8	1.4	2.8	119.2
Belgium	0.6	0.4	3.2	116.4
Bulgaria	-1.1	1.2	2.8	51.0
Croatia	-0.3	0.0	2.7	66.5
Cyprus	-1.5	-1.1	2.3	95.0
Czechia	0.3	3.3	3.3	70.2
Denmark	0.2	0.3	1.9	142.4
Estonia	0.1	-0.6	4.5	82.4
Finland	-0.2	0.4	2.1	129.1
France	0.1	0.5	2.1	109.3
Germany	0.7	0.4	3.2	107.5
Greece	-1.1	-1.3	0.6	84.9
Hungary	0.1	3.4	5.2	61.1
Ireland	0.0	-0.5	2.4	142.0
Italy	0.1	-0.1	1.9	103.0
Latvia	0.2	0.1	3.2	74.4
Lithuania	-0.7	1.1	4.6	66.6
Luxembourg	0.1	0.0	3.5	149.9
Malta	1.2	0.8	0.7	91.4
Netherlands	0.2	1.1	2.8	118.7
Poland	-0.7	3.7	5.2	56.7
Portugal	0.5	-0.1	0.9	87.9
Romania	-0.4	2.3	4.1	49.9
Slovakia	-0.3	2.0	2.8	82.4
Slovenia	-0.8	-0.3	2.0	87.2
Spain	-0.6	-0.3	3.0	98.0
Sweden	0.7	0.7	2.7	131.8
EU27_2020	0.1	0.7	2.9	100.0
United Kingdom	0.4 ^R	1.0	2.5	123.5
Japan	0.8 ^R	0.0 ^R	-0.2	125.8
United States	0.1 ^R	1.2 ^R	4.7	120.0

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.11. Balance and gross debt of the general government

(as % of GDP)

Country, group of countries	General government balance		General government gross debt	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Austria	0.6 ^R	-8.3	70.6 ^R	83.2
Belgium	-1.9	-9.1	97.7 ^R	112.8
Bulgaria	2.1 ^R	-4.0	20.0 ^R	24.7
Croatia	0.3 ^R	-7.4	71.1 ^R	87.3
Cyprus	1.3 ^R	-5.7	91.1 ^R	115.3
Czechia	0.3	-5.6	30.0 ^R	37.7
Denmark	4.1 ^R	-0.2	33.6 ^R	42.1
Estonia	0.1	-5.6	8.6 ^R	19.0
Finland	-0.9 ^R	-5.5	59.5 ^R	69.5
France	-3.1 ^R	-9.1	97.5 ^R	115.0
Germany	1.5	-4.3	58.9 ^R	68.7
Greece	1.1 ^R	-10.1	180.7 ^R	206.3
Hungary	-2.1	-8.0	65.5^R	80.1
Ireland	0.5	-4.9	57.2 ^R	58.4
Italy	-1.5 ^R	-9.6	134.3 ^R	155.6
Latvia	-0.6	-4.5	36.7 ^R	43.2
Lithuania	0.5 ^R	-7.2	35.9	46.6
Luxembourg	2.3 ^R	-3.5	22.3 ^R	24.8
Malta	0.5	-9.7	40.7 ^R	53.4
Netherlands	1.7	-4.2	48.5 ^R	54.3
Poland	-0.7	-7.1	45.6 ^R	57.4
Portugal	0.1	-5.8	116.6 ^R	135.2
Romania	-4.4	-9.4	35.3	47.4
Slovakia	-1.3 ^R	-5.5	48.1 ^R	59.7
Slovenia	0.4 ^R	-7.7	65.6	79.8
Spain	-2.9	-11.0	95.5	120.0
Sweden	0.6 ^R	-2.8	34.9 ^R	39.7
EU27_2020	-0.5	-6.9	77.2^R	90.1
United Kingdom	-2.2 ^R	-2.3	85.8 ^R	85.4
Japan	-3.1 ^R	-10.3 ^{a)}	235.4 ^R	254.1 ^{a)}
United States	-5.7 ^R	-14.9	108.5 ^R	133.9

a) IMF estimates.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2021 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.12. Change in volume of agricultural production

(compared to previous year, %)

Country, group of countries	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	3.3	-2.1 ^R	2.0	-0.5
Belgium	-4.2	4.7	-5.8	6.2
Bulgaria	4.0 ^R	4.3 ^R	-1.2	1.9
Croatia	12.7	-14.2	-11.7	-2.5
Cyprus	-3.9 ^R	5.0 ^R	-2.0	3.7
Czechia	4.5	-6.4 ^R	-2.1	0.1
Denmark	-2.4	3.3	-9.1	8.3
Estonia	-17.8	8.9	-15.0	26.0
Finland	-0.1 ^R	-1.4 ^R	-5.2	9.9
France	-6.4	6.4 ^R	-4.8	1.2
Germany	-1.5	-0.3 ^R	-6.2	2.3
Greece	-4.6	1.1 ^R	-23.3	-2.8
Hungary	9.2	-5.7	-0.5	-1.2
Ireland	2.6	5.9 ^R	-0.6	3.9
Italy	-0.7	-3.7	0.7	-1.2
Latvia	-3.0	2.0	-21.9	25.7
Lithuania	-6.6	1.8	-17.4	13.0
Luxembourg	-0.8	3.4 ^R	6.2	-0.6
Malta	-2.6	-1.3 ^R	-18.9	-8.7
Netherlands	3.1 ^R	0.1 ^R	-6.2	3.4
Poland	5.4 ^R	4.6 ^R	-3.2	-0.5
Portugal	-8.1	11.5	-9.3	9.5
Romania	4.9 ^R	14.9 ^R	2.3	-4.9
Slovakia	18.0	-13.0	6.1	0.0
Slovenia	-1.1	-2.8 ^R	4.1	-2.5
Spain	6.7 ^R	-4.1 ^R	15.2	-9.6
Sweden	-4.1 ^R	2.8 ^R	-16.7	19.3
EU27_2020	0.3^R	1.2^R	-2.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	-3.3 ^R	4.3 ^R	-2.7	4.1
Japan	-0.4 ^R	0.4 ^R	-0.3	0.3
United States	8.3 ^R	-2.2 ^R	1.0	-2.9

Source: FAO (FAO, Rome).

9.13. Volume of industrial production

(annual change, %)

Country, group of countries	2015	2019	2020	2021
Austria	2.1	-0.1 ^R	-5.8	11.2
Belgium	-1.2	4.9	-3.8 ^R	16.9
Bulgaria	2.8 ^R	0.5 ^R	-6.1	9.2
Croatia	2.6	0.5 ^R	-3.4	6.6
Cyprus	5.0 ^R	4.5 ^R	-7.3 ^R	7.0
Czechia	4.5	-0.4	-7.2 ^R	6.6
Denmark	0.0	2.7 ^R	-5.9 ^R	8.3
Estonia	-0.2	7.1 ^R	-2.8 ^R	6.7
Finland	-0.9	1.5 ^R	-3.2 ^R	4.2
France	1.4 ^R	0.6 ^R	-11.0 ^R	5.9
Germany	0.9	-4.3	-10.2 ^R	4.1
Greece	1.0	-0.7	-2.1	10.2 ⁺
Hungary	7.1	5.6	-7.1^R	10.1
Ireland	35.9	7.0 ^R	14.5 ^R	16.4
Italy	1.1	-1.0	-11.5 ^R	12.2
Latvia	3.4	0.8	-1.7	6.4
Lithuania	4.2	3.2 ^R	-2.3	20.1
Luxembourg	1.1	-3.1	-10.7	7.2 ⁺
Malta	-0.2	1.1	-0.2 ⁺	-0.4 ⁺
Netherlands	-3.5	-0.9	-3.9	5.3 ⁺
Poland	4.5	4.3	-2.1	14.9
Portugal	2.0	-2.2	-7.3 ^R	3.4
Romania	2.6	-3.2 ⁺	-9.3 ⁺	6.7 ⁺
Slovakia	6.8 ^R	0.5	-9.2 ^R	10.4
Slovenia	4.9	2.8	-6.4	10.1 ⁺
Spain	3.4	0.6	-9.8	7.5
Sweden	2.8 ^R	2.4 ^R	-4.9	7.3
EU27_2020	2.7	-0.5^R	-7.4^R	8.1
United Kingdom	4.5 ^R	3.6 ^R	-8.4 ^R	4.7
Japan	-1.2 ^R	-2.6	-10.1 ^R	5.5
United States	-1.4 ^R	-0.8 ^R	-7.2 ^R	5.6

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.14. Tourism, 2019

Country, group of countries	Number of tourists, thousand		Receipts	
	total	of which: international arrivals	per international tourist, euro	as a percentage of GDP ^R
Austria	41 321	27 962	733	5.2
Belgium	18 058	9 343	852 ^R	1.7
Bulgaria	8 188	4 067	943 ^R	6.2
Croatia	19 553	17 348	607	18.9
Cyprus	3 243	2 689	1 083 ^R	12.7
Czechia	21 998	10 891	599	2.9
Denmark	8 279 ^{a)}	3 086 ^{a)}	2 504 ^{a)R}	2.5
Estonia	3 790	2 253	691 ^R	5.6
Finland	12 427	3 290	1 011	1.4
France	174 628	51 580	1 100 ^R	2.3
Germany	185 121	39 442	947 ^R	1.1
Greece	34 202	25 038	726	9.9
Hungary	13 454	6 169	1 056	4.5
Ireland	11 919 ^{a)}	3 278 ^{a)}	1 765 ^{a)R}	1.6
Italy	131 382	65 010	681	2.5
Latvia	2 853	1 946	467	3.0
Lithuania	4 038	1 938	688	2.7
Luxembourg	1 165	1 041	4 964 ^R	8.2
Malta	2 023	1 822	932	12.1
Netherlands	45 916	20 129	824 ^R	2.0
Poland	35 668	7 471	1 676 ^R	2.3
Portugal	27 895	16 200	1 129 ^R	8.5
Romania	13 277	2 673	1 195	1.4
Slovakia	6 268	2 409	1 188	3.0
Slovenia	6 222	4 695	606 ^R	5.9
Spain	135 009	67 728	1 051	5.7
Sweden	31 898	7 407	1 107 ^R	1.7
United Kingdom	..	39 418	1 195	1.9
Japan	..	32 182	1 278	0.9
United States	..	79 256	2 413	1.0

a) Estimated figure.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2020 (UNWTO, Madrid).

9.15. Number of passenger cars and mobile phones, internet usage

Country, group of countries	Passenger cars	Mobile phones	Proportion of households with internet access, %	
	per thousand inhabitants, number		total	of which: broadband connection
	2019	2020	2021	2021
Austria	562 ^{a)}	1 186	95	91
Belgium	511	995	92	92
Bulgaria	407	1 144	84	84
Croatia	425	1 066	86	86
Cyprus	645	1 386	93	93
Czechia	554	1 214	89	89
Denmark	455	1 233	96	92
Estonia	598	1 452	92	91
Finland	642	1 285	97	95
France	482	1 115	93	88
Germany	574	1 283	92	89
Greece	504	1 095	85	85
Hungary	390	1 070	91	91
Ireland	454	1 060	97	93
Italy	663	1 287	90	88
Latvia	381	1 088	91	89
Lithuania	536	1 742	87	86
Luxembourg	681	1 422	99	97
Malta	597	1 434	91	91
Netherlands	499	1 250	99	99
Poland	642	1 304	92	92
Portugal	530	1 163	87	84
Romania	357	1 174	89	88
Slovakia	439	1 335	90	90
Slovenia	556	1 227	93	93
Spain	519	1 190	96	96
Sweden	473	1 283	93	91
EU27_2020	553	1 218	92	90
United Kingdom	473 ^{a)}	1 164	97 ^{b)}	96 ^{c)}
Japan	490	1 520	93 ^{c)}	..
United States	764	1 345 ^{c)}	89 ^{c)}	..

a) 2018.

b) 2020.

c) 2019.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); The World Bank (Washington D.C.).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES, CONCEPTS

For further information on statistical domains (e.g. purpose, content, legal base, data production methods, data quality), concepts and definitions, classifications, data sources and registers, please see the meta-database at www.ksh.hu, under the Methodology menu.

1. Summary data

The chapter presents the main socio-economic indicators. Information on the methodology of different data and indicators can be found in the methodological notes to the chapter of the particular statistical domain.

2. Population, vital events

The population numbers in the period between 1949 and 1990 are full-scope population census data, which refer to the population present in years 1949 and 1960, and to the resident population since 1970. The population numbers of 1 January between 2001 and 2011 are calculated on the basis of the 1 February 2001 census. The population data from 1 January 2012 are calculated on the basis of the 1 October 2011 census.

In case of population data by marital status data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partners 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 on vital events refer to the vital events which occurred in Hungary.

Live birth: (according to UN recommendations) a foetus is live-born if it gives any sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of pregnancy and the length of life after birth.

Total fertility rate: it expresses to how many children a female would give birth during her life at the age-specific birth rate of the given year.

Foetal loss: foetal deaths and induced abortions, together. *Foetal death:* death of the foetus before birth, irrespective of the gestation period. *Induced abortion:* the intentional interruption of pregnancy through surgical intervention.

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.

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. The classification of causes of death and the identification of the underlying cause of death selected for statistical disclosure are made according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and the WHO international regulatory framework. To classify the new coronavirus infection (Covid-19), identified in 2020, by cause of death, WHO selected ICD-10 codes U07.1–U12.9.

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

Permanent internal migration: changing the permanent place of residence across different settlements.

Temporary internal migration: establishing a temporary place of residence in another settlement or changing temporary place of residence across settlements while maintaining the permanent place of residence.

Foreign citizen residing in Hungary: a foreign citizen with residence or settlement permit who was staying in Hungary on 1 January of a given year.

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 has expired and they did not apply for renewal or whose permit was invalidated by the authorities.

Person acquiring Hungarian citizenship: a person who became a Hungarian citizen by naturalisation or by re-naturalisation. Data published in the pocketbook refer only to those who acquired Hungarian citizenship while already residing in the country.

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.

Source of methodology: Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (HCSO, Budapest, 2021).

3.1. Labour market

Labour force

Labour Force Survey: a representative survey based on the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Employed persons: persons who worked one hour or more for pay or profit or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick-leave or vacation, maternity leave, etc.) during the reference week.

From 1 January 2021, in addition to workers receiving childcare benefits, persons previously considered inactive or unemployed shall be considered employed, if they worked before receiving childcare benefits, if they receive a cash benefit during their absence, and if they can return to their previous job after participating in the childcare benefit scheme. That is, they are permanently absent from work due to childcare.

An **unemployed person** is a person to whom the following three criteria apply simultaneously:

- did not work during the given week and did not have a job from which he was temporarily or long-term absent due to childcare;

- actively sought work in the four weeks before the reference week (contacted a job centre, visited employers personally, advertised or replied to advertisements, etc.);
- could have started working within two weeks following the reference week if a proper job had been found.

Irrespective of the above three criteria, unemployed persons are also those who have already found a job to start later, i.e. within 90 days (till 2002 within 30 days).

Economically active population: the total number of persons present in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed.

Economically inactive persons: persons who cannot be classified either as employed or as unemployed. These include, but not limited to non-working students, retirees, domestic workers, seasonal workers (in case of absence of more than three months out of season) if they didn't seek a job.

Employment rate: the ratio of employed persons to the population of corresponding age.

Unemployment rate: the ratio of unemployed persons to the economically active population of corresponding age.

Telework: telework is any work in which the employer and the employee are spaced apart during the course of the work, there is a telecommunication connection between them, and the work is presupposes the use of electronic equipment. The employee transmits the results of the work via telecommunication channel.

From December 2014, grossing up of LFS data is based on the adjusted population number of the 2011 census. To ensure comparability, previous estimates have been modified by the new weighting system dating back to 2006.

Employees, earnings

Interim institutional labour data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 employees, budgetary and social security institutions irrespective of their staff number and significant non-profit employers.

Employees: persons who are in employment relationship with the employer and are obliged to work for wages and salaries on the basis

of a labour contract or agreement for at least 60 hours on a monthly average (in case of labour contracts for less than one month, working hours are converted to full month's work).

Earnings (by national concept) refer to full-time employees. Earnings comprise the basic wages and salaries, supplements, wages in kind, bonuses, premiums, 13th month salary and payments for time not worked.

Average net earnings: net earnings are calculated by deducting the labour market contribution, the personal income tax and health and pension contributions from average gross earnings. Netting from the monthly gross earnings per corporations handles only deductions affecting all employees.

Real income index is the ratio of net income index to the consumer price index.

Earnings by SNA (labour income): they include, in addition to national earning elements, also benefits in cash and in kind, which are part of earnings according to Eurostat recommendations. Such elements are e.g.: daily allowance of foreign mission, meal vouchers, dwelling cost reimbursement, transport cost reimbursement, company car use, jubilee rewards, presents.

Job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant within 3 months) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned (through advertisement, announcement, private job mediation companies, with the help of the Public Employment Service or colleagues, friends, etc.).

Job vacancy rate = number of job vacancies/ (number of job vacancies + occupied jobs)*100.

In 2018, a new methodological correction was put into force in the data collection system of institutional labour statistics. According to the new methodological correction, HCSO also uses headcount data estimated from the interim tax returns for fixing annual staff categories. In case of organisations covered by the labour statistical data collection, this is to provide background information better reflecting the composition of the target population in the reference year for producing estimates on enterprises surveyed by sampling as well as for defining the fixed staff categories used in publications. This

significantly rearranged the composition of the reference population, breaking the time series of total values (number of employees, total earnings, wages and salaries according to the SNA concept, total hours worked) published from 2018 onwards. The **above phenomenon does not fundamentally limit the comparability** of published specific indicators (e.g. average earnings, working hours per capita).

From 2019, earnings statistics (monthly headcount and earnings information) rely on the following sources instead of the previous institutional data collection: 1. National Tax and Customs Administration (contribution data), 2. Hungarian State Treasury (data on budgetary organisations). For this reason, data published for 2019 are not fully comparable with data for previous years. The use of these data sources simultaneously reduces the burden on respondents and makes statistics more detailed.

Administrative data

Registered jobseekers: persons who meet the conditions of entering into employment, are not full-time students or entitled to old-age pension, who do not receive rehabilitation annuity or allowance for persons with disabilities, are not in employment relationship except for odd jobs and neither perform any income producing activity, who cooperate with the national employment service in the interest of getting a job and who are registered there as jobseekers (Act IV of 1991).

Registered career-starter jobseekers: among registered jobseekers, persons younger than 25 years – with tertiary education younger than 30 years – who are registered with the competent local office of NES, meet the conditions of entering into employment and who did not obtain eligibility for jobseekers' allowance after finishing their studies.

Jobseekers' allowance recipients: among registered jobseekers those who met their obligation to pay contribution prior to becoming jobseeker and thus, who are entitled to jobseekers' allowance under the conditions defined in the Employment Act. Those are eligible for jobseekers' allowance who

- are jobseekers,

- want to find a job, but their individual job search was not successful and not even the competent employment office could offer them a proper job,
- have at least 360 days eligibility time within three years prior to becoming a jobseeker.

The amount of the allowance is 60 per cent of the basic allowance, but it cannot be higher than the compulsory daily amount of minimum wage in force on the date of the start of eligibility. The minimum duration of eligibility is 36 days, while its maximum duration is 90 days. (Act IV of 1991).

Recipients of social benefits: registered jobseekers of active age in a disadvantageous situation on the labour market who are provided with social benefits in cash to complete or substitute their income. From 1 January 2009, the beneficiaries of regular social assistance were classified into two groups: recipients of regular social assistance and recipients of availability support. From 1 January 2011, availability support gave place to wage replacement allowance, a new form of benefit. From 1 September 2011, the denomination "wage replacement allowance" changed to employment substitution support (Act III of 1993 on Social Administration and Social Benefits).

Participants in active labour market programmes: persons who participate in a supported programme defined in the Employment Act. During their participation in the programmes, the active job search activities of jobseekers and their registration as a jobseeker are suspended, i.e. they are not counted as registered jobseekers in statistics. (Employment Act).

Public employment: a special form of employment, a subsidised "transit employment" which aims to help the public workers return or get to the primary labour market. Public employment provides temporary employment opportunities for those whose individual job search was unsuccessful for a long time.

Persons participating in training and public employment are included both in the number of public workers and that of training participants, but in the total number, they are taken into account only once.

Source of data: National Employment Service.

3.2. Income and living conditions

(Household budget and living conditions survey)

When grossing up data of households participating in the Household Budget and Living Conditions Survey, the expenditures do not fall in line with the ones presented in the national accounts. This is partly due to the different surveying methods; the scope of observation is also different; only private households are observed in HBLs.

Detailed data on incomes are reported according to the methodology of EU-SILC.

Household: consists of persons who – irrespective of kinship – form a common income and/or consumption unit sharing completely or partly the current costs of their living.

Income: the Household Budget Survey covers only available incomes, the so-called personal incomes and their utilization not including values of social benefits in kind (i.e. health, education etc.).

Income deciles: deciles of the population ranked according to the annual net income per capita.

Consumption: contains the purchased consumption and the value of goods own produced or given as gifts.

3.3. Housing

Housing stock data are based on the final results of the 2011 census.

Number of dwellings to be built based on announcements and new construction permits issued by building authorities.

Ceased dwellings: dwellings ceased, due to elementary damage, demolition, conversion or destruction in the reference year.

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Housing Statistics, 2018 (HCSO, Budapest, 2019).

Housing loans: the inventory of housing loans and subsidies is based on the structure of government decree 12/2001. (I. 31.) on state subsidies for housing. State-subsidised loans include mortgage-type

loans and supplementary interest-subsidised loans (Sections 12 and 13 of Government Decree 12/2001 (I. 31.)).

Loans at credit institutions are classified into different quality categories based on days of delay. The share of **performing loans** is basically the same as the share of problem-free loans. The share of **non-performing exposure** is basically reflecting the combined share of below average, dubious and bad loans. Assets where the delay of repayment is 0–30 days are problem-free. Assets with a delay of repayment of 31–60 days are under special watch. Assets where the delay of repayment is 61–90 days are below average. Assets with a delay of repayment of 91–365 days are doubtful. Assets where the delay of repayment exceeds 365 days are bad. From 2018, the classification of housing loans has changed, replacing the previous categories (problem-free, special watch, below average, doubtful, bad) with performing exposure and non-performing exposure.

3.4. Health care, accidents

Health care

Health expenditure data are based on the international health accounts methodology (*A System of Health Accounts, 2011 Edition*) and do not contain the amount of investments.

Within the national health accounts of Hungary:

- government schemes contain governmental and local governmental health expenditure as well as expenses of the Health Insurance Fund,
- voluntary health care financing schemes contain the health expenditure of voluntary health funds, non-profit enterprises serving households, as well as enterprises,
- household out-of-pocket payments contain the direct health expenditure of the households.

General practitioners and family paediatricians: provide basic health care for the inhabitants. It should be taken into consideration that not all settlements have a family paediatrician. In this case the general practitioner also treats the children.

Inpatient service: in the frame of inpatient services medical services (operation, examination or treatment) are provided. These services can be used by a patient upon the suggestion of the General Practitioner (family doctor), a specialist (or any other authorised person), or at the patient's request.

Hospital: a health care institution providing for longer-term patient stays, and, in addition, offering hotel-type services.

Number of approved hospital beds: the number of hospital beds available on 31 December of the reference year, covered by the operating permit issued by the National Public Health and Medical Officer Service. Spare beds, birthing beds, and beds for attendants, newborn infants, examinations and the health care personnel are not considered hospital beds.

Hospital beds in operation: among approved hospital beds those which were available after preparation for patients for at least 6 months.

Discharged patient: a patient who, during the year, leaves the hospital or is transferred either to another ward in the same hospital or to another hospital, or who dies.

Average length of nursing (days): before 2019 measured by dividing the total number of nursing days worked in a hospital during a year by the number of discharged patients; from 2019 according to the methodology of the National Health Insurance Fund Management of Hungary, the number of nursing days calculated on the full nursing period of discharged patients in the given year per the number of patients discharged from wards in the given year.

(Source of data: National Health Insurance Fund Management of Hungary, NSDCP 2155: Summary report on hospitals' nursing cases. Unlike the report of National Health Insurance Fund, in current tables Szent Rókus Hospital belongs to Budapest and Szent Kozma and Damján Hospital (Visegrád) belongs to Pest County.)

Outpatient service: the examination and treatment of patients referred to or voluntarily attending specialised health care provided by medical staff with special qualification in an outpatient clinic or an outpatient department of an inpatient institution.

Case of attendance: the attendance of an outpatient at the consultation one day, irrespective of the number of services provided to her/him.

Number of interventions: the number of services provided to an outpatient during one consultation.

Hours worked by a specialist: working hours performed by a specialist in outpatient service during a calendar year.

Hours worked by a non-specialist: on the basis of the financial contract made with the National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), hours worked by a non-specialist are separate activities performed by a non-specialist ancillary health worker independently in her/his professional competence, under professional guidance of a specialist, but without her/his direct supervision (e.g. physiotherapy, medical massage, dietetics, laboratory, psychology, medical pedagogy, speech therapy, etc.). (*Source of data:* Ministry of Human Capacities, NSDCP 2159: Data on outpatient service turnover.)

Reported infectious diseases: all acute infectious diseases which have to be reported according to the decree, and, when detected, demand epidemiological measures to be taken to prevent further spreading of the disease.

Number of confirmed COVID cases: the number of new COVID-19 cases reported during the given period, which is affected, among others, by the testing strategy and laboratory capacity. (*Source of data:* European Centre for Disease Prevention and control, Eurostat.)

Number of hospital days of COVID patients: total number of hospital care days of COVID-19 patients during a given period. (*Source of data:* European Centre for Disease Prevention and control, Eurostat.)

Dispensaries: curative-preventive health care institutions which provide care for outpatients suffering from certain specific diseases (pulmonological, psychiatric-mental, skin and venereal diseases, tumours, etc.).

Patient registered in a dispensary: patient registered at the end of the year undergoing regular medical treatment or care (control) in the dispensary.

Estimated number of alcoholics: data are calculated with the help of the Jellinek formula based on the number of deaths from liver cirrhosis (number of deaths from liver cirrhosis multiplied by 144).

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Health Statistics, 2018 (HCSO, Budapest, 2019).

Accidents

Fire cases: a process of burning which endangers life, bodily integrity or material property, or causes damages to these.

Source of data: National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

3.5. Social care protection

Social protection: All interventions of public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

Social benefits: Transfers in cash or in kind by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. Social benefits are classified by function and type in ESSPROS. The function of a social benefit refers to the primary purpose for which the social benefit is provided, irrespective of the legal or institutional forms of benefit. In ESSPROS eight functions are distinguished, all of which are factors of risks or needs of persons or households in the ESSPROS:

1. sickness/health care;
2. disability;
3. old age;
4. survivors;
5. family/children;
6. unemployment;
7. housing;
8. other social exclusion, not elsewhere classified.

Infant care benefit: it was called pregnancy and confinement benefit before 2015. A wage-depending provision due to an insured parent for a period corresponding to the length of maternity leave (168 days).

Maternity allowance: any woman, who participates in at least four pregnancy counselling sessions (concerning premature birth one session is required) is eligible for this one-time allowance.

Child care benefit: a wage-depending provision due to an insured parent from the day following the expiry of the period of eligibility for infant care benefit to the child's second birthday. In the case of twins born after 31 December 2013 the length of entitlement shall be extended by 1 year. Students of institutions of tertiary education are also entitled to child care benefit from 1 January 2014. It is payable to the grandparent or foster parent, too, under certain conditions from 1 January 2020.

Child care allowance: a fixed-amount provision provided – irrespective of whether social contributions have been paid – for the parent, the foster parent, the guardian and under certain conditions for the grandparent up to the child's third birthday (in case of twins up to the end of the year of reaching schooling age) or up to the tenth birthday of a child who is chronically ill or disabled.

Child raising support: a fixed-amount provision provided – irrespective of whether social contributions have been paid – for the parent, the foster parent or the guardian rearing three or more minor children if the youngest child is between the ages of 3 and 8 years.

Family allowance: from 30 August 2010 it is granted in two forms: as *child care assistance benefit* for non-school age children and for chronically ill or handicapped children who are over the age of 18 years and do not attend school and as *schooling support* for children in the compulsory schooling age, for children who are over it but still studying in public educational system up to their age of 20 years (previously the upper age-limit was 23) and for chronically ill or handicapped children attending school up to their age of 23 years.

Source of data: Hungarian State Treasury.

Children's day care: due to reorganisations as a result of changes in the Child Protection Act (Act XXXI of 1997), survey data on infant

nurseries for 2017 refer to the period between 1 January and 31 August 2017, while the data from 2018 refer again to a whole year of education, the period of 1 September to 31 August. The reference date is 31 May of the reference year. Professional day supervision of and day care and education for children living in families, corresponding to their age, can be provided in institutions: infant nursery, mini infant nursery, workplace infant nursery and family infant nursery, or as day supervision of children and alternative day care.

Taking child into protection: if the parent is not able or does not want to eliminate endangerment of the child through the optional use of basic provisions, however, it is presumable that, with assistance, development of the child within a family environment may be ensured, the district guardianship authority shall take the child into protection.

Minors under guardianship: children not supervised by parents for whom the Public Guardianship Authority assigned a guardian.

People of registered disadvantaged status: children and children having come of age or young adults who are eligible for regular child protection allowance and for whom one of the following conditions is true: low educational attainment of parents or guardians, low employment of parents or guardians, inadequate living environment or housing conditions.

People of registered multiply disadvantaged status: children and children having come of age or young adults who are eligible for regular child protection allowance and for whom at least two of the conditions for people of disadvantaged status are true, moreover, minors taken into care and young adults enrolled in a secondary school or university or college and taken into after-care provision.

Sure Start children's centre: it provides preventive services to both parents and their pre-kindergarten-aged children, supporting the healthy development and compensating the developmental delay of children of disadvantaged or multiply disadvantaged status primarily, with social or cultural handicaps, strengthening parental competencies and helping social inclusion.

Professional child protection provision: home provision for children in temporary placement or taken into care, additional after-

care provision for young adults, and full provision for children requiring professional provision for other reasons.

After-care provision: it may be ordered by a guardianship office at the request of a young adult who was previously in professional child protection, if he/she is unable to provide for him-/herself, makes studies in full-time education or is waiting for admission to a residential social institution.

Reformatory: part of the child protection system, functioning as a measure against juvenile crime. The measure involves deprivation of liberty on purpose to supervise, look after, raise and educate juveniles. The institution helps inmates integrate into the society after leaving. Reformatory inmates are 12–21-year-olds in detention or with a final court judgement.

Active age benefit: benefit provided to persons of active age who face disadvantages in the labour market and to their families, which was modified several times following its introduction in 2009. Persons eligible for active age benefit who on the starting day of eligibility for the benefit are known to have impaired health or are incapable of ensuring day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14 years are eligible for **health impairment or full-time parenting benefit** from 1 March 2015. Out of persons eligible for active age benefit those not eligible for health impairment or full-time parenting benefit can receive **employment substitution support**. Before 1 March 2015, persons eligible for active age benefit – based on different eligibility criteria – could receive **regular social benefit** or employment substitution support.

Nursing allowance: it is a financial aid for a person of full age who nurses a relative requiring home-based long-term care. Nursing allowance provided by local government on a discretionary basis was terminated on 1 March 2015. A part of recipients became entitled to child home care allowance from 1 January 2019.

Child home care allowance: a new allowance introduced on 1 January 2019, which can be provided to parents caring for their child incapable of self-care due to chronic illness or serious disability.

Regular child protection allowance: a child is entitled to regular child protection allowance if he or she lives in a family whose per

capita monthly income and per capita wealth do not exceed the amount defined by the act on social administration and social assistance. Until 2011, children entitled to this allowance received benefits in cash twice a year. Since 1 October 2012, regular child protection allowance is provided for the recipients in kind (in the form of Erzsébet voucher, which can be used exclusively to buy ready-to-eat food, clothes and school equipment).

Old age allowance: support provided to elderly people who do not have an income sufficient to ensure their living.

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Welfare Statistics, 2020 (HCSO, Budapest, 2021).

Basic social services: by organising these, local governments assist people with social difficulties to be able to maintain an independent life in their home or living environment as well as to be able to resolve problems arising from their health or mental condition or for some other reason (social catering, domestic care, alarm system-based home assistance and family assistance among others).

Family assistance: basic services provided to preserve self-managing capabilities of single persons or families in danger or emergency situation because of social or mental health problems, prevent causes of such situation and help put an end to the emergency situation.

Day care ensures daytime shelter, social relations and meeting basic hygienic needs primarily for those who live in their own homes but need social and mental support due to their health condition or old age, those being partly or wholly unable to care for themselves (clubs for the aged, day homes for disabled people, psychiatric patients and addicts, day-shelters).

Soup kitchen: it occasionally provides at least one dish of hot meal a day, to be consumed in place, to people in social need who do not benefit from other type of social catering. Data on average daily admissions to soup kitchens include the number of portions served not only to homeless people but also to people with a home but in social need.

Long-term residential social institutions provide continuous care on a permanent basis, day and night accommodation, nursing, care or

rehabilitation (for the elderly, disabled persons, psychiatric patients, addicts).

Short-term residential social institutions: provide continuous care on a temporary basis for at most one year. Main types: temporary homes for the elderly, for disabled persons, for psychiatric patients and for addicts, and shelter and night shelter for homeless persons.

The number of and other relevant data on operating institutions and sites cover only those service providers which fulfilled the obligation of statistical data supply.

Old-age pension shall be granted to the person who reached the applicable retirement age and the stipulated service time (at least 20 years of service time is required for the full old-age pension and 15 years for the partial old-age pension).

Age-related benefits (benefits due to persons under retirement age): benefits granted to persons who are under the retirement age. The age-related benefits (benefit under retirement age, service provision, temporary annuity for miners, annuity for ballet dancers) are classified automatically to old-age pensions after reaching the retirement age.

Disability benefit: a health insurance benefit introduced in 2012, which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. New awards of disability benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is not possible. For those who are in the same state of health but their rehabilitation is possible the benefit may be granted provided that they reach the retirement age within 5 years.

Rehabilitation benefit: a health insurance benefit introduced in 2012, which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. New awards of rehabilitation benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is possible. Rehabilitation benefit is paid for the period of the rehabilitation, but for 3 years at most.

Survivors' pension benefit: regular financial benefit due to the surviving family member. It is determined on the right of the deceased pensioner (or recipient of the annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives) or of any deceased person not receiving but eligible for

pension (or for an annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives). Survivors' pension benefits include widow(er)'s pensions, widow(er)'s temporary pensions, parents' pensions and orphan's benefit.

Source of data: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.6. Education

The 1 October and 15 October of every school year are designated as the nominal date of the data survey. Data relating to completed studies refer to the end of the previous school year, adjusted with the results for passing repeated examinations.

School-site: institutional units for education and training tasks within the administrative organisation of the initial educational institution, operating at the seat of the institution or at another site, furthermore, institutional units operating at the seat or at the same site but performing another task of initial or vocational education. From the 2013/2014 school year the comparison of the number of school sites with former years is limited. The reason for this is that, in addition to changes in organisational structure and maintenance, from the 2013/2014 school year those school sites operating at the same settlement as the seat of the institution or as the member institution but not being a member institution are counted as a separate school site.

In the 2016/2017 school year significant changes started in secondary vocational education, which, at the same time, meant a change in the types of schools as well. Special vocational schools were renamed as vocational schools, earlier vocational schools became secondary vocational schools and earlier secondary vocational schools became vocational grammar schools. From this school year on, the common name of secondary general schools, vocational grammar schools and secondary vocational schools is **secondary school**. From the 2016/2017 school year secondary vocational schools provided programs preparing for final examination at upper secondary level.

In the 2020/2021 school year further changes took place in initial education and vocational training, the institutions for initial education

and the vocational educational institutions were separated. In the institutions for initial education the training of arts, pedagogy and cultural education takes place in upper secondary vocational schools, in the vocational educational institutions, technicums and vocational training schools also run courses of phasing-out vocational grammar schools and secondary vocational schools. From this school year the methodology of data collection on institutions for vocational education has changed; therefore, the data on vocational training tasks can be compared with the data of the previous year to a limited extent.

Full-time education: education of school-age students or older students who are still below 25 years of age in full-time education.

Adult education, part-time education: school education of persons who are above school-age and who are unable or unwilling to participate in full-time education due to work, family or other engagements. The work schedule of adult education can be organised in accordance with the working order of full-time education, or according to the working order of evening, correspondence or other specific courses.

Teachers: staff employed in educational institutions in full- or part-time as teachers including employed pensioner teachers and those on permanent leave. In releases of number of teachers data do not include the number of invited lecturers.

From the 2017/2018 school year, data on teachers are partly derived from the personal records for employees of the Initial Education Information System.

Institution for tertiary education: the core activities of an institution for tertiary education are educational, academic research and artistic activities. Institutions for tertiary education comprise universities and colleges. In statistical data releases, we publish institutions providing trainings.

Tertiary level vocational training: a vocational qualification may be obtained in a tertiary vocational programme, which is certified by a diploma. The diploma awarded for completing tertiary vocational programme shall not be considered an independent degree. Programme and outcome requirements include crediting credits completed in tertiary vocational programmes to the Bachelor course

offered in the same field of education. The minimum duration of education is 4 semesters.

Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) training: participation in undergraduate studies can lead to an undergraduate degree (baccalaureus, bachelor) and a vocational degree. The undergraduate degree is the first level of tertiary educational attainment, which entitles the holder of the degree to participate in postgraduate master's education. A vocational degree obtained as a result of participation in undergraduate education entitles the holder to fill jobs, dependent upon the given degree, as laid down in legislative provisions. The duration of an undergraduate programme is at least six- but at most eight semesters. Data of students in preparatory studies, in visiting student status, in international training programmes and in specific subfields of studies (other training) are included in the number of BA/BSc training students.

Tertiary postgraduate (MA/MSc) training: participation in postgraduate master's studies can lead to a postgraduate master's degree (magister, master) and a vocational qualification. A vocational qualification obtained as a result of participation in postgraduate master's education entitles the holder to fill jobs, dependent upon the given degree, as laid down in legislative provisions. The master's degree is the second level of tertiary educational attainment. The duration of a postgraduate master's programme is at least two but at most four semesters.

Undivided training: an undivided one-tier programme resulting in Master's degree is a course with the length of 10–12 semesters. For example: medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, pharmaceuticals, law, architecture, primary / secondary school teachers.

Postgraduate specialisation: training for a specialised qualification, based on a university or college diploma (a bachelor's or master's equivalent degree), attested by a certificate. This qualification is not a separate degree in itself.

PhD, DLA: postgraduate training provided by institutions for tertiary education, which serves to prepare students for work in scientific (PhD) and artistic (DLA) research.

New entrants: are students who enter for the first time any programme at a given (ISCED-2011) level of education.

Source of data: concerning educational institutions and participants, the data collected and processed by the Ministry of Human Capacities, the Ministry for Innovation and Technology and the Educational Authority.

3.7. Culture, sport

Cultural institutes: budgetary organisation or non-budgetary institution founded, maintained, operated for the population's cultural activities having suitable professional and infrastructural capabilities and a deed of foundation.

Museums are national collections, exhibition sites and other museum collections organising permanent, temporary and travelling exhibitions.

Publications: non-periodical publications, having more than 4 pages made by printing or other multiplying methods. Statistics regard multi-volume editions as single units. Reprint publications are considered different publications.

Dance ensemble: art organisation which displays dance art pieces and stages at least 50 dance art, ballet or movement art performances annually.

Source of data: in case of public libraries, theatres, cultural institutes, concerts and museums, the Ministry of Human Capacities. Museum data for 2021 is preliminary and reflects the status on 28 February 2022.

3.8. Justice

Registered crimes: acts registered after the investigative authority or the prosecution reaches a final procedural decision. Registered crimes are counted for the date of their registration.

Registered offenders: are indictable suspects, in respect of whom the investigation found that she/he committed at least one crime. The data refer to registered offenders of crimes registered in the same year.

From 1 July 2018 the database contains data on **perpetrators of crimes**, i.e. those natural persons, for whom at least one crime has been registered throughout the year; the perpetrator will be registered as many times as the number of crimes committed by them. Since the data on perpetrators of crimes will be therefore cumulated, to make a distinction from earlier notions perpetrators of crimes will be referred to as **perpetration incidents**. The data cannot be compared to the data on registered offenders from earlier years.

Registered victims are victims of registered crimes, counted only once for a given case. The data refer to registered victims of crimes registered in the same year.

From 1 July 2018 the data on registered victims can be disaggregated only by a few variables: in most cases only the number of **victims of crime** can be provided. The data of these latter correspond to the number of persons registered as victims of registered crimes as many times as the number of crimes is in the given case. Since the data on victims of crime will be therefore cumulated, to make a distinction from earlier notions victims of crime will be referred to as **victimisation incidents**. The data cannot be compared to the data on registered victims from earlier years.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior, National Headquarters of the Hungarian Prison Service, Office of the Prosecutor General, National Office for the Judiciary.

4.1. National accounts, GDP

The system of national accounts is a macro-economic statistical system of accounts summarising the economic activity of the country, comparing resources and their uses. HCSO's methodology is consistent with the European system of accounts (ESA 2010).

Gross value added at basic prices:

- + output (at basic prices)
- intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)

Gross domestic product (GDP): *from production approach* it equals the sum of gross value added at basic prices produced by all industries and the balance of taxes and subsidies on products which cannot be divided among industries. *From expenditure approach* gross domestic product is the sum of goods and services available for domestic use (final consumption and gross capital formation), corrected with the external trade balance.

Basic price: sales price less taxes on products paid by the producer plus subsidies on products.

Purchasers' price: price actually paid by the purchaser for a unit of goods or services provided.

Balance of taxes and subsidies on products: difference between taxes and subsidies on the purchase, sales and delivery of goods and services (including value added tax, excise tax, customs duties, subsidies on exports).

Social transfers in kind: goods and services financed by the government (including social security funds) and non-profit institutions and consumed individually by households.

Actual final consumption of government: value of goods and services financed from central or local government budget which are intended to satisfy the common needs of society.

Gross fixed capital formation: it includes the value of tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased or own produced in the accounting period, the appreciation of existing tangible fixed assets, tangible fixed capital transfer in kind from abroad and the value of tangible fixed assets acquired through financial leasing.

Changes in inventories: value of changes in own-produced and purchased inventories of each economic sector that occur during the accounting period, excluding (real) holding gains/losses.

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables: changes in stocks of precious stones and precious metals, antiques and other objects of arts as well as other valuables of each economic sector that occur during the accounting period.

Gross capital formation: sum of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Sources of methodology: data of the national accounts of Hungary are in line with statistical recommendations of the UN (see *System of national accounts (SNA) 2008 – Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank*) and the requirements of ESA (*European system of accounts – ESA 2010, Eurostat*); HCSO metainformation.

Sources of data: the national accounts of Hungary rely on data collected partly by the statistical service and partly for other administrative purposes. Major sources besides HCSO data collections: data of the National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA), the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) and the Ministry of Finance.

Indicators of households sector at macro level

Calculations are made in the frame of a system of national economic accounts (*European system of accounts – ESA 2010*) that is in harmony with international recommendations.

Income

Households sector (households): consumer households, private entrepreneurs taxed under the Act on Personal Income Tax, units without tax number and performing entrepreneurial activities as well as households producing for own consumption. The system of national accounts applies the above definition. Differently, the household budget and living conditions survey uses the household concept of population censuses.

Real income: it expresses the quantity of goods and services which can be obtained from the total income of households in a particular period at the given price level. In numerical terms it is the value of household income at prices of a definite year, the "real value" of household income.

Real wages and salaries: real wages and salaries express the quantity of goods and services which can be purchased from the sum of net wages and salaries in a particular period at the given price level. The real wages and salaries index shows changes in this quantity.

Sources of data: different data sources are used for the compilation of income accounts. A part of data derive from statistical data collections of HCSO, but data of the National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA), the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) and the Ministry of Finance as well as data included in the Act on the Implementation of the Budget of Hungary are also used.

4.2. Business units and non-profit organisations, investments

Business units and non-profit organisations

Registered business units: at the time of the observation any unit with a tax number registered as legally existing, including those under bankruptcy, liquidation and dissolution proceedings at the given time.

Entrepreneur: apart from those who are subject to the Act on Private Entrepreneurs, those entrepreneurs with a separate tax number who do any business activity (e.g. freelancers).

Business partnerships: the concept on partnerships/companies applied in the publication includes all enterprises except entrepreneurs.

Small and medium sized enterprises: to specify the appropriate categories of SME (micro-, small- and medium sized enterprises and non-SME-s) the criteria referring to the number of persons employed, the financial ceilings (value of turnover and balance sheet total) and the status (autonomous, partner or linked status according to the consolidated amounts of the enterprise(s)) are taken into consideration based on the authorisation granted by Act XXXIV of 2004 on Small and Medium sized Enterprises and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2003/361.

A **foreign direct investment enterprise** is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which an investor resident in another economy owns 10% or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in an incorporated enterprise, or the equivalent for an unincorporated enterprise. Foreign direct investment in Hungary (net debt) consists of equity and debt instruments. Data of Special Purpose Entities are excluded.

Startup enterprises: According to the statistical definition of HCSO, enterprises are categorised as startup enterprises based on the following set of criteria: startup enterprises are registered business units whose net annual sales revenue does not exceed 100 million HUF; the number of full-time employees of the enterprise is not above 20; the enterprise has been established within seven years before the year of the data collection, the enterprise is either an independent enterprise (the founders have majority ownership rights and manage the operation of the enterprise) or a spin-off enterprise (established by a university, a public research unit or an enterprise for the market exploitation of research results). Furthermore, startup enterprises have innovation activities, their business is based on new, specific ideas or technologies, startup enterprises usually target foreign markets and aim at high growth rate. During data collection data providers specify the lifecycle the enterprise is found at. Four startup lifecycle stages are differentiated: 'brainstorming, seed stage', 'early stage', 'growth stage' and 'exit stage'.

Volunteers are performing non-remuneration based public interest voluntary activities for natural or legal persons as well as economic associations without legal personality (Act LXXXVIII of 2005 on Public Interest Volunteer Activities).

Legal form: the grouping of registered business units by legal form (abbreviation: GFO) is based on a classification as of 15 March 2014, which is annexed to Decree No. 21/2012. (IV. 16.) of the Minister of Public Administration and Justice on Elements and Nomenclatures of the Statistical Code.

Staff categories: since 1 January 2004, HCSO has introduced the concept of the number of employed persons instead of the number of employees recorded up to that time. The number of employed persons, in statistical accounts, includes the number of persons participating in the work of the enterprise, working under an employment contract or any other contract at a given employer as well as that of entrepreneurs and unpaid family workers.

Sources of methodology: The number of registered business units, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018), Foreign direct investment enterprises: MNB (National Bank of Hungary), Budapest, http://english.mnb.hu/Statisztika/data-and-information/mnben_modszer-tanok/methodological-notes-to-the-balance-of-payments-and-international-

investment-position/ methodological-notes-on-data-according-to-bpm6-methodology.

Sources of data: in case of registered enterprises the Business Register of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Source of data of foreign direct investment enterprises: MNB (National Bank of Hungary), Statistics Department.

Foreign Affiliates Statistics (Inward FATS)

The statistics of foreign affiliates are intended to observe and measure the extent and the source of foreign control over the domestic economy and its branches. It also gives the opportunity to compare the performance and productivity of domestic and foreign enterprises. Foreign-controlled affiliates are classified on the basis of the country in which the ultimate controlling institutional unit (UCI) is headquartered or resides.

The compilation of FATS is mainly based upon secondary sources. Deciding whether an enterprise is under foreign control or not is done by using data from the „Annual Survey on Capital Investments” conducted by the National Bank of Hungary. As for those not covered by the survey, data from tax returns is used.

Variables of non-financial enterprises come from several other fields of statistics such as the annual statistics on performance of enterprises, the statistics on investment, statistics on labour and statistics on research and development. The variables measuring the performance of large financial entities come from the data collection of the Hungarian Central Bank, while the data of small financial entities is provided by the National Tax and Customs Administration.

The country codes of the ultimate controlling institutional units of the enterprises come from the Eurogroup Register or from the survey on annual register maintenance survey on enterprise structure, in other cases internet research is carried out or for the small enterprises the codes are imputed from the data of Company Registry Courts and by mathematical methodology.

Investments

National economic investment activities: the procurement, creation and production of tangible assets, the extension, change of the intended purpose, conversion and renewal of existing tangible assets and replacement of those used up; as well as all activities specifically relating to the assets until these are put into operation or delivered to warehouses.

Full-scale observation is made of finalised data on the investment activities of enterprises employing at least 20 persons (years 2000–2020), preliminary data on the investment activities of enterprises employing at least 50 persons (2021) and the investment activities of budgetary units and entities, irrespective of staff categories. Representative survey by stratified sampling is made on finalised data on enterprises employing 5–19 persons and preliminary data on enterprises employing 5–49 persons. Data on enterprises employing fewer than 5 persons are based on experts' estimates. Selected non-profit organisations also make part of the statistical data collection.

In case of table 8.19., presenting territorial breakdown of investment, output value and volume indices refer only to units covered by statistical observation of infra-annual investment statistics (enterprises with at least 5 employees, budgetary units and entities irrespective of staff categories and sampled non-profit organisations).

In the case of table 4.2.18, presenting the figures by legal forms of management, nonprofit business associations are enlisted among enterprises instead of non-profit organisations.

4.3. Science and technology

HCSO's survey of research and development (R&D) – according to the recommendations of international organisations – covers all organisations (research institutes, government organisations, enterprises, higher education institutions, and departments, clinics and laboratories operating within them) where research and development are carried out.

Research and development: they comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of

knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Internal R&D staff in head count: internal staff (number of natural persons) engaged in R&D activities (researchers, R&D technicians as well as other R&D supporting staff) at R&D units in different sectors, irrespective of time spent on research and experimental development.

Internal R&D staff in full-time equivalents: headcount of internal staff engaged in R&D activities converted to full-time equivalents, i.e. weighted with the proportion of time spent on actual R&D activities to total working hours.

R&D expenditure (intramural): total amount of current R&D costs, R&D capital expenditure and R&D intangible assets, without VAT, from any kind of domestic or foreign source and irrespective of whether the financial source was originally assigned for research, experimental development or other purpose.

Patent: any new invention under legal protection, based on an inventive activity and susceptible of industrial application.

Source of data: Hungarian Intellectual Property Office.

4.4. External trade

The **statistical system of external trade in goods** is based on EU regulations on the observation of intra-EU and extra-EU trade, and principles, concepts and definitions published in UN recommendations on the statistical observation of international trade.

Hungary's external trade in goods is the sum of its intra-EU and extra-EU trade. *Data sources of trade in goods:* concerning intra-EU trade, data are reported directly by external trade enterprises, while extra-EU trade data are received mainly from the National Tax and Customs Administration resulting from customs procedures, and are partly collected directly by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) from a few external trade enterprises. Statistics on electricity are based on administrative data sources. The processing of all input data takes place under the supervision of HCSO. The coverage of intra-EU trade is not full-scope; nearly nine-tenths of enterprises,

representing merely around 3–7% of the total trade value, are exempted from declaration obligation. Adjustments are made both for this missing trade and non-response by estimation and imputation, using administrative data sources and time series. **Coverage:** external trade in goods includes transactions conducted typically between resident and non-resident economic units. External trade statistics cover the movements of goods crossing the border of the country's economic territory, with the following restrictions: goods entering a customs warehouse from a foreign country or leaving the country from there are excluded, unless they are goods for inward processing, while goods moving between the free circulation area and a customs warehouse are included.

Value of external trade in goods: c.i.f. value in case of imports and f.o.b. value in case of exports. **C.i.f. value:** market value of the imported goods at the border of Hungary, including freight and insurance expenses incurred in the course of delivery to the border of Hungary. **F.o.b. value:** market value of the exported goods at the border of Hungary, including freight and insurance expenses incurred in the course of the delivery of the goods to the border of Hungary.

In the case of intra-EU trade, **values are converted to HUF** at the official mean exchange rate on the day of fulfilment of the contract, as applied by the bank assigned in the accounting policy of the data supplier. Concerning extra-EU trade, the conversion is made at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) on the last but one Wednesday of the month preceding the customs clearance of the goods.

Export data of external trade statistics differ from the export sales data under chapter Industry for methodological reasons.

The **balance of external trade** is the difference between the values of exports and imports.

The **commodity pattern of external trade** is set up according to product groups of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4) of the UN.

Basic data are collected according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), a customs and external trade nomenclature laid down in an EU regulation.

Arranged by group of **country**, export figures are recorded by country of destination and import data by country of consignment.

Volume indices are calculated from HUF value indices by eliminating the influence of forint price level changes that occurred from base period to reference period.

Sources of external trade in services data: primarily data collections of HCSO; data on the purchase of rights as well as data necessary for FISIM compilation are recorded and collected by the National Bank of Hungary. *Missing information* is *imputed* and grossed up using administrative data sources.

External trade in services is defined as all transactions based on a private contract, in which a resident of an economy provides services to (exports) or acquires services from a non-resident (imports).

Value of external trade in services: invoiced price of services, without VAT. If a transaction is made in foreign exchange, the conversion of values into HUF is based on the official mean exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary valid at the time when the transaction is effected.

Date or period of delivery of service: the actual date or period of a service transaction between a resident and a non-resident, namely the date or period when the service was supplied or acquired. This may differ from the time when the payment is made or received.

Methodological sources: Manual on statistics of international trade in services 2010 (UN, 2012), Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition (IMF, 2009).

Balance of payments: statistical statement systematically summarising economic and financial transactions between residents and non-residents in a particular country during a specific time period. It employs the principle of double-entry book-keeping, i.e. all transactions are accounted for twice, on both the assets and liabilities sides.

Source of methodology: <https://www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/methodological-notes/methodological-notes-to-the-balance-of-payments-and-international-investment-position>.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance, Hungarian State Treasury and National Bank of Hungary.

4.5. Energy management

Energy sources: materials which have considerable energy content and according to their use serve mainly energetic purposes, irrespective of the kind of energy (heat energy, electricity, mechanical energy, etc.) through the release of which they can be utilised.

Energy use: sum of final energy use and energy transformation losses, reduced by the quantity of utilised waste energy. Fuels are accounted in calorific value, while heat energy and electricity in the caloric value of fuels necessary for their generation.

Import dependency: net imports as a proportion of total primary domestic use.

Data are compiled according to EU guidelines.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.6. Financial statistics

Balance of the general government: balance of total revenues and expenditures of all sub-systems of the general government (central government, institutions of the central government, local governments, separate budgetary funds and social security funds). The balance is consolidated, free from aggregates.

Balance of the central government: itemised grouping of revenues and expenditures of the central government in a closed system.

4.7. Prices

Consumer price index, consumer price

Consumer price index: a measure of the average monthly change in the consumer price of goods and services purchased for own consumption by households resident in Hungary. Some 1,000 selected products and services, having an important role in consumption for a

possibly long period, are used as representative items. Each month 35–150 prices are collected per item and approximately 80,000 altogether.

The **individual price index of a representative item** is the quotient of the reference-month and the base-month average price of the representative item. The **price index of a group of consumption** is the base-weighted arithmetic mean of individual price indices of the representative items in the group.

The weights used for a group of goods or services are based on consumption data in national accounts. The weights are revised annually, they refer to household expenditure structure in year $t-2$. The weights are the same in each month within a year.

The Covid-19 epidemic affected the collection of consumer prices as well as the calculation of the consumer price index. No field price collection was possible in many cases, therefore, **HCSO applied alternative methods of price collection** (on-line collection and telephone and e-mail enquiries). A part of outlets and services were closed and paused, respectively, in the period of the epidemic, so the number of prices that could be collected decreased. When imputing the price index of representative items actually not surveyed, HCSO relied on the methodological guidance note of Eurostat and chose the applied methods of imputation on this basis.

Price index of external trade in goods, terms of trade

The price index used for measuring the price level change of external trade in goods is a “hybrid” index. The calculation of the index is based on two sources of data:

- 1) For products belonging to aggregate commodity groups food, beverages, tobacco, crude materials and fuels, electric energy, representing about 11–14% of trade, the estimation is based on unit value indices calculated from quantity and value data.
- 2) In aggregate commodity groups manufactured goods as well as machinery and transport equipment, including heterogeneous products from the point of view of price movement, data from data collections from enterprises are used to measure price level changes.

Terms of trade: the price index of exports divided by the price index of imports.

Agricultural price index, agricultural product prices

Producer price index of agricultural products: it reflects the changes of prices paid to agricultural producers for agricultural products procured from producers for further sale or processing, or sold directly to households for consumption (on the market).

Average procurement price: value (excluding value added tax) paid for products procured in the calendar year divided by the quantity of the given products.

Average market price: average offer price of agricultural products, animals and animal products sold on markets by producers directly to households for final use purposes.

Input price index: it includes the price indices of products and services of not only industrial but also agricultural origin (e.g. seeds, feedingstuffs).

Agricultural terms of trade: the agricultural producer price index divided by the agricultural input price index.

Industrial price index

Producer price index: weighted average of domestic and non-domestic output price indices.

Domestic output price index: index calculated from the net prices of products and services sold in Hungary, weighted with base-period values.

Export output price index: index calculated from the prices of products sold to foreign buyers directly, on commission, or on common interest basis, weighted with base-period values.

Data providers: selected enterprises classified to industries mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as water and waste management.

Construction price index

Construction output price index: it reflects the average price development of the construction activity performed by construction enterprises; it is based on the observation of the market price of homogenous partial activities or “construction operations” obtained from splitting construction working processes.

Service producer price indices

The **service producer price indices** (SPPIs) express the average price change of services provided in service divisions, and reflect both domestic and non-domestic price developments.

Since the EBS (European Business Statistics, 2152/2019) Regulation entered into effect in 2021, we publish the aggregate price indices with the content as required therein.

The indices refer to services provided to all customers (*business to all – B-All*). Due to confidentiality reasons, air transport data are not presented separately, though they were included in the calculation of the aggregate average price change of transportation and storage section and of the total of the observed services.

Producer prices exclude value added tax (VAT) and other deductible taxes invoiced to customers, as well as (e.g. transportation, packing, etc.) charges invoiced separately by producers, but include surcharges and discounts.

5.1. Agriculture

Labour input: to be able to take into consideration part-time and seasonal work, the volume of agricultural work and its changes are measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU represents the labour input of one person performing agricultural activities in an agricultural unit full time all over the year (1 AWU=1,800 working hours).

Average yield: harvested production per unit of area. (In the case of arable crops, production of crops grown on arable land divided by their harvested area until 2014; total harvested production divided by harvested arable land area from 2015.)

Gross production index of agricultural products: volume index of gross production value calculated using a fixed price base, applied in national economic accounts. The fixed price base is always constituted by the previous year's prices in the calculations.

Agricultural output: value of products processed by agricultural producers, own consumption, sales, own-produced fixed capital goods and changes in stocks excluding intra-unit consumption (own-produced sowing-seed, milk for feeding animals, eggs for feeding and hatching eggs).

The **grouping by legal form** differs from the general scheme. *Agricultural enterprises:* enterprises performing agricultural activity, excluding private entrepreneurs but including public institutions and other organisations. *Private holdings:* private entrepreneurs and (depending on the size of livestock and land area) households performing agricultural activity.

Scope of observation: production data were calculated using full-scale data collections in the case of agricultural enterprises and based on agricultural surveys (representative observations) in the case of private holdings.

The method of data collection of *data on agriculturally utilised land area* is identical with that of production data, while data on land area not agriculturally utilised are estimated.

Quantity of available food and nutrients

Data are calculated from balances drawn up on the resources of quantities and the distribution of major products consumed in the country, representing large weight in consumption. The balances are based on basic materials, i.e. include data on preparations as calculated for basic materials.

Data on consumption per capita, as derived from the balances and published here, are not quantities actually consumed by households but consumable quantities or supply available for households.

Data on domestic supply cover goods consumable in the area of the country. This way data include, in addition to the consumption of domestic households, purchases by international tourists in Hungary, but exclude consumption by Hungarian citizens abroad. Furthermore, they do not take account of goods coming to the country through tourism and goods originating from private imports or other sources that cannot be taken into account and distributed via occasional sales, though their quantity may be considerable in the case of certain products.

Quantities per capita are calculated by dividing quantity data by the prevailing average mid-year population.

The quantity of fish is published in live weight from 2014, according to the method of calculation of the European Union.

Source of data: Institute of Agricultural Economics.

5.2. Industry

Industrial activity: own production of industrial corporations classified into industry, and industrial production performed from indirect services.

Industrial production: output value of industrial activities of enterprises classified into industry. This indicator is calculated by correcting the sales revenue of industrial activities with the changes of own produced industrial stocks. From 2005 onward the value of energy received for distribution and sold further is subtracted from the industrial output value of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (netting out the multiplication).

Sales revenue of industrial activities: the offset of own industrial production or production with the involvement of sub-contractors, and of performed industrial services increased with price supports, and lowered with inland revenue and registration tax, and value added taxes.

Export sales: value of the sales of own-produced industrial products and of industrial products produced by sub-contractors effectuated in the turnover of external trade to foreign buyers, respectively, as well as the current HUF value of the industrial services provided to foreign buyers, irrespective of whether settled in foreign exchange, currency, HUF or barter construction.

Domestic sales: value of sales of own-produced industrial products and of industrial products made by sub-contractors effectuated in the turnover of domestic trade as well as the value of the industrial services provided inland.

Volume indices of industrial production and sales: industrial production and sales volume indices reflect changes with the elimination of price changes influencing industrial production value and sales.

Data broken down based on territorial units and sub-sections relating to enterprises with 5 or more employees.

The *statistical survey* has been comprehensive for corporations with more than 49 employees. Representative sample surveys concerned corporations with 5–49 employees. Data on units with less than 5 employees have been estimated.

5.3. Construction

Construction activity: own activity performed by employees belonging to the own staff or contractual employees and with own or leased machines for the purpose to erect new buildings or extend, convert, maintain or demolish existing buildings.

Corporations listed in construction with more than 49 employees are observed on a comprehensive basis, while those with 5–49 employees on a stratified representative basis (grossing up is based on average estimation done by multiplication, with the statement of the standard error). In case of corporations with fewer than 5 employees data are estimated. For the estimations interim VAT declarations as well as monthly statistical reports have been taken into account.

Table 8.21. contains data of construction enterprises having 5 or more employees, by location of entrepreneur.

Sources of data: HCSO's data collections (data of 2021: monthly survey, data of former years: annual survey on construction) and VAT reports of National Tax and Customs Administration.

5.4. Internal trade

Retail trade

Retail shops: units selling retail products mainly to households. Data cover business units having an operating license or officially reported this activity.

Source of data on the number of units: a Statistical Register based on municipal data according to the government decree regulating retail activities. Pharmacies and from 1 July 2013 onwards tobacco distribution providers are not subject to the regulation.

Source of data on the number and sales of national tobacco shops is the data file received from the National Tobacco Trading Nonprofit Company.

Retail sales by type of shop: value of sale of goods in retailing at current prices. Turnover statistics by type of shop are based on representative data collection and administrative data (tobacco, Online cash register /OPG/, VAT). The type of shop is determined by its main statistical activity.

Under EU Regulation 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics, and EU Regulation 2020/1197 on implementation thereof, from 2021, retail sales should include retail sales via stalls and markets (TEÁOR'08 47.8) and other retail sales not in stores, stalls or markets (47.99), within the non-food group. For comparability, data on market and other non-store retail sales are available at current prices from 2019, while volume index data are available from 2020 onwards.

Volume index on retail sales: a business indicator which measures changes in the deflated turnover of retail shops.

Retail sales by commodity groups: data on quarterly sales of retail enterprises by commodity structure. Turnover statistics by

commodity groups are based on a representative data collection and administrative data (tobacco, Online cash register /OPG/, VAT). For the estimation of data we use aggregated data of retail sales produced according to the new methodology as well, so from January 2019 data also include market and other non-store retail sales.

Wholesale trade

Wholesale warehouses: enclosed units built for permanent use, which sell products mainly to retailers.

5.5. Tourism, catering

Due to the emergency measures introduced in 2020 because of the **Covid19 epidemic**, border traffic was significantly lower than usual. In the 2nd quarter of 2020, international tourism data collection was suspended, so the production of these data was done by model estimation and imputation. Due to the low number of data providers, the reliability of the published data has decreased and they are only partially comparable with the data of previous periods.

In 2021, the coronavirus emergency continued and international tourism data collection was stopped from 10 March to 26 April. Tourist traffic subsequently recovered, but the number of respondents has not yet reached 2019 levels.

Accommodation establishment: a building constructed or used for the purpose of providing accommodation services (hotel, boarding house, camping, bungalow complex, community accommodation), other accommodation and rural accommodation providers are excluded from this category. Holiday boat details are not disclosed for privacy reasons.

Other accommodation for business purposes: a separate building or a part of thereof that is used with the purpose of providing accommodation services, not included in the accommodation types of hotel, boarding house, camping, bungalow complex, community accommodation, established with a non-exclusive purpose of

accommodation provision, where a maximum of eight rooms and 16 beds are used in line with the purpose of accommodation provision.

Non-profit collective accommodation establishment for leisure purposes: purpose built or converted approved and registered accommodation establishment for holiday, youth tourism or mountain shelter purposes.

Catering unit: a unit which sells ready-made or locally produced food and beverages typically for on-site consumption including any related entertainment and other service activities.

Public catering units: restaurants, buffets and dining catering establishments, pastry shops, as well as catering units with sales of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and catering businesses with music entertainment and dance.

Workplace catering units: catering units selling meals, pastry products, non-alcoholic beverages, furthermore packaged foods for on-site consumption in any workplaces, educational and health institutes. Event catering units provide food services based on contractual arrangements with the customer, at the location specified by the customer, for a specific event.

Source of data on the number of catering units: data collection of local authorities conducted in line with Government Decree No. 210/2009 (IX. 29.) on Conditions of Performing Commercial Activities.

Sales of catering units: turnover of food and beverages in catering units at current prices. From 2015, sales data of catering units are produced according to the new methodology using online cash register data as well, therefore the data have only a limited comparability with the previous years.

Wine-growers' taverns: selling only own produced wine on the producer's own wine producing site to taste or take away.

Tourism: activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

Visitor: any person who takes a trip.

Trip: travel by any person outside his or her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

Expenditures of foreigners (passenger traffic export): tourism and other expenditures of foreigners in Hungary include amounts spent in our country by foreign nationals, international transport as well as amounts remaining in Hungary in the form of commissions and other titles associated with them.

Tourism expenditure: spending on goods and services that are connected with the trip and are consumed during the trip (for example: conserves, accommodation fee, travel insurance, cost of organised trips) irrespective of when the bill was made out or paid. Buying goods for resale and durable goods that are used for several trips (for example: tent, video recorder, caravan etc.) are excluded.

Expenditures of the population (passenger traffic import): that part of the amounts paid in Hungary which are for foreign residents is also calculated among the foreign travel and other expenditures of the population.

5.6. Transport

Freight transport data include the transport performances of designated enterprises in road, rail and inland waterway transport, as well as enterprises listed in the sectors of air transport and transport via pipeline, where extra-sectoral activity (MOL Ltd) is also taken into account. The collection of data is full-scope for companies operating in pipeline and air transport.

As from 2002, *data on road goods transport* – in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 70/2012 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road – cover the transport service performances and own account transport activities of road goods motor vehicles (with loading capacity of 3.5 tonnes or over) of enterprises and sole proprietors listed in the transport divisions. The survey is representative and based on stratified random sampling.

Data are grossed up by the number of registered road goods motor vehicles.

As from 2004, *data on rail goods transport* – in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 91/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on rail transport statistics as well as with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1192/2003 as its amendment – include the transport performances of all railway enterprises having license for the performance of rail transport services on the territory of Hungary.

Since 2006, data on *transport of goods by inland waterways* – in compliance with Commission Regulation No 1365/2006/EC on statistics of goods transport by inland waterways and repealing Council Directive 80/1119/EEC – include the goods transport performances of Hungarian and foreign vessels on the Hungarian section of inland waterways. According to the Regulation, data do not include goods transport performances connected with dredging activity on inland waterways. The calculation of freight tonne-kilometre performance is based on the multiplication of the quantity of goods transported by the distance travelled on the Hungarian section of inland waterways. The data of *inland ports* include the volume of goods loaded and unloaded in Hungary, which are not fully consistent with transport of goods by inland waterways.

Passenger transport data include the transport performances of enterprises listed to rail transport, other land transport, water transport (excluding ferry transport) and air transport sectors. From 1998 the survey on transport performances is full-scope for enterprises operating in the transport sector – except for the sector of other land transport whose data include enterprises employing more than one person until 2011 and enterprises employing more than four persons from 2011.

Goods transport. *Quantity of goods transported:* the total weight of goods (in tonnes) loaded onto transport vehicles and carried by them, including, besides the net weight of goods the weight of packaging, containers used for transport, and loading pallets, too. One *freight-tonne-kilometre* is equal to the transport of one tonne of goods to a distance of one kilometre.

Passenger transport. *The number of passengers transported:* the number of passengers getting on vehicles used for passenger transport and transported by them. *One passenger kilometre:* the transport of a passenger to a distance of one kilometre. *Interurban passenger transport:* passenger transport between towns and villages, including international traffic. *Urban passenger transport:* passenger transport entirely or primarily within a town or a village.

National public roads: roads connected to the public road network through which the intercity and interurban transport takes place. Public roads passing through the towns and villages are also included.

Stock of road vehicles: road vehicles having registration numbers, excluding vehicles of military forces, armed bodies and the civil guard. *Motorcycles:* motorcycles with capacity over 50 cm³ and having a registration number. *Special-purpose vehicles:* public road motor vehicles for special tasks, whose primary and exclusive task is not passenger or goods transport (e.g. ambulance car, fire engine, travelling crane, repair truck, bulldozer etc.)

External sources of data: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services from 2017 Ministry of Interior (basic coverage for road goods transport, road motor vehicle stock), Hungarian Public Road Nonprofit Pte Ltd Co (public road network), Ministry for Innovation and Technology (inland waterways freight transport, public railway network and rolling stock).

Road traffic accident involving personal injury: any accident on a public road or private road open to the public, which involved at least one vehicle in motion and as a consequence of which at least one person died on the spot or within 30 days following the accident or suffered an injury.

Postal services

Own-operated postal service point: aggregated data of postal operated post offices and postal service points.

Sub-contractor operated postal service points: aggregated data of post office partners, postmasters and post agencies.

Letter post consignments: letters, postcards, reply cards, picture postcards, newspapers, books, printed matters, blind men's script, samples, small parcels.

Dispatched parcel: registered postal parcel or object posted inland having or not having commercial value (in the frame of collective or licensed services).

Postal transfer order: an order for delivery and payment of a sum to a recipient.

Check deposit and payment: remittance of transfer payment (postal cash deposit for transfer to a bank account). Total deposit payment and cheque cashing.

Newspaper distribution: all domestic and foreign daily, weekly newspapers, journals, periodicals official publications and others (books, fashion magazines etc.) received by the distributors in order to deliver to the subscribers.

Courier consignment: items to be delivered directly (immediately) where the entire forwarding is carried out by one person.

Express consignment: consignment delivered in 24 hours-, during night- and overnight-service.

Other parcel consignment: consignment delivered in several days and pallet service.

6. Environment, public utilities

Waste water treatment is carried out at three quality levels: mechanically, biologically and with advanced treatment technology (in the latter case nitrogen and phosphorus are removed from the mechanically and biologically treated waste water).

Emissions of air pollutants. *CO₂ equivalents:* various air pollutants have different effects on environment and climate. To be able to make comparisons between their effects, emissions are expressed in equivalents.

7. Information, communication

Telecommunications

Telephone main lines/ Number of connected subscriber lines: private and public (business and institutional) subscribers' telephone stations in actual operation or temporary suspension, including all public stations and telecommunication service main lines. It is the collective definition of the number of residential lines, business lines and public telephone stations. It includes the number of ISDN-channels as well.

Local calls: calls between access points within the administrative boundaries of a given settlement (in the inner and outer areas of settlements). It is a local call, which can be called at local rates.

Domestic calls: any call initiated within the country and ending in the country. Calls in which a domestic number is to be dialled to access the called subscriber or service. In addition, traffic between telephone stations in different local networks within the same primary area that can be called without entering the area code.

Mobile subscription: number of active SIM cards: a contract for the use of a subscriber service is in force at the end of the period.

Internet

Internet subscribers: those companies, households and individuals, non-profit organisations and institutions where the internet service providers establish internet access (for a contracted fee).

Internet subscription: private persons subscribing through modem as well as companies employing hundreds of people, using leased line services are considered by internet service providers as one subscriber entity.

xDSL (Digital Subscriber Line): a technology assuring high-speed digital communication through standard copper-wire telephone line.

Leased line service: a telecommunication service, where the service provider establishes service access points (connected for a predetermined period, with the features required by the user through circuits or circuit sections provided for the exclusive use of the

customer) required by the user for telecommunication or other purposes.

Wireless internet access: a type of internet access using radio waves, microwaves or infrared signals instead of cabled network.

Cable internet: a broadband internet access technology, based on CATV, nowadays typically working by HFC (Hybrid Fiber Coax) infrastructure. The cable modem inserted into the cable television network is suitable to send and receive digital signals. Number of cable modem subscriptions include subscriptions of LAN network.

Optical network: light guide (optics) and P2P (Point-to-Point, end to end) Ethernet based FTTH access, Active Ethernet architecture based FTTH (Fiber To The Home) access with Ethernet switch at the center, with optical connection at subscriber loop, as well as PON FTTH access for GPON OLT PON (optical light Terminal - fiber optic terminal equipment) and an optical splitter (1: 32–64).

Mobile internet: publicly available service that enables users of this service to communicate with the Internet network through an Internet Protocol – a device connected to the service provider's network termination point. The Internet provided by mobile operators is called mobile internet service.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network): provides connection between the ISDN network and the service subscriber. At basic speed and primer speed service the service provider offers a 2, 24 or 30, structured or non-structured, 64 kbit/sec transfer speed, ISDN protocol based transmission channel, signal channel as well as an end-unit serving as network connection and service access point.

ICT usage of households and by individuals has been surveyed annually since 2005. In line with the EU methodology, the survey only covers households with at least one member aged 16–74. Starting 2020 the methodology regarding the survey on households' and the population's use of infocommunication devices and the possible ways of responding in the survey changed. The methodological change affects the selection of the survey's respondents, as the household based sampling used up until 2019 has been replaced by personal sampling. Due to above methodological changes data of the 2020 survey have a limited comparability with the previous years' data.

ICT usage at enterprises

Methodological changes have been introduced in the survey year 2021. According to the implementing regulation 2019/2152/EU and 2020/1197/EU, the sampling method and data publication is designed on the base of the level of statistical unit enterprise (SUE) and not on the level of legal unit enterprise (LUE). SUE may consist of one or more legal units.

Data from the 2021 survey cover not only the following NACE categories C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and L, M N, but class 95.1 (Section S include only group 95.1) as well.

As the reference period of survey indicators is partly the survey period and partly one year prior the survey period; the 2020 indicators coming from the 2021 survey are calculated according to the new methodology.

The following indicators are included:

- Proportion of enterprises that received orders via their website
- Proportion of enterprises that received orders via EDI-type messages
- Enterprises providing training for their ICT specialists
- Enterprises providing training for non-ICT employees to develop their ICT related skills
- Enterprises posting jobs for ICT specialist
- Enterprises having difficulties in filling ICT job vacancies.

8. Regional data

The chapter presents major data on regions in Hungary. Information on the methodology of different data and indicators can be found in the methodological notes to the chapter of the particular statistical domain.

The territorial registration identification code system was modified on 1 January 2018 (Decree No. 39/2017 (XII. 27.) of the Minister of the Prime Minister's Office entered into force, amending Decree No. 31/2011 (X. 24.) of the Minister of Public Administration and Justice on

the territorial registration identification code system). The modification was justified by international and national legislative changes, in accordance with which several territorial classifications were modified. Based on the changes, Budapest and Pest County became also planning and statistical regions, while Central Hungary exclusively a statistical large region. Data broken down by region are published in the chapter accordingly.

9. International data

Countries covered in the chapter: in Table 1 all countries in Europe and large countries in the other continents, in the other tables Member States of the European Union, the United Kingdom, as well as the United States and Japan.

Hungary's data in the chapter derive from international sources for comparability across countries, thus can differ from data published in other chapters of the publication.

The **area of countries** covers land and the area of inland waters (rivers, lakes).

The **number of population** is usually equal to mid-year resident population, i.e. the total number of persons who have registered permanent residence in the enumeration district, and do not have registered temporary residence elsewhere, as well as of those persons who have registered temporary residence there.

Data on **employment and unemployment** derive from the representative Labour Force Survey (LFS) and refer to the 15–64 year-old age group.

The calculation of **gross domestic product (GDP)** is based on the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008), prepared with the contribution of the UN, Eurostat, IMF, OECD and the World Bank, as well as on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), elaborated by the European Union. To compare the economic performance of countries, *GDP per capita* is used, calculated on the basis of purchasing power. *Purchasing power parity* (PPP) eliminates differences in the price level of different countries. *Purchasing power*

standard (PPS) is used to represent values expressed in euros and calculated on the basis of purchasing power parities.

For data on Japan the SNA'93 methodology is used.

For EU member states the change of **consumer prices** has been calculated from the harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP), based on the methodology of Eurostat, while for the other countries based on the national methodologies. Relative price level indices refer to the price level of actual individual consumption within ESA 2010.

The **balance** and **gross debt of general government** are calculated according to SNA 2008 and ESA 2010 methodologies.

Value data of **external trade in goods** are published at official exchange rates, on CIF terms in case of imports and on FOB terms in case of exports.

Agricultural data are calculated according to FAO methodology.

The volume index of **industrial production** refers to sections B (mining and quarrying), C (manufacturing) and D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) according to NACE Rev. 2. Data are adjusted by working days.

Tourism data refer to arrivals of tourists registered at tourist accommodation establishments. Tourist accommodation establishments are classified and described in groups according to NACE Rev. 2 classification as follows:

- I55.1 hotels and similar accommodation
- I55.2 holiday and other short-stay accommodation
- I55.3 camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks.

Data refer to the number of tourists crossing the border in case of the United Kingdom and the United States, and to the number of visitors crossing the border in case of Japan.

Sources of data: annual and infra-annual publications and databases of international organisations, principally of Eurostat, the UN, the OECD and FAO. Besides, in some cases, when there was no significant methodological difference from the international practice, missing data were substituted from the publications and websites of national statistical offices.

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