



HUNGARIAN
CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE

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**Statistical Pocketbook
of Hungary, 2024**

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NOTES

Data for 2024 reflect the results of the data processing closed by the beginning of April 2025; 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.

In our publication, EU stands for EU27. The European Union currently (as of 1 February 2020) consists of the following 27 Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Netherlands, Croatia, Ireland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia.

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.

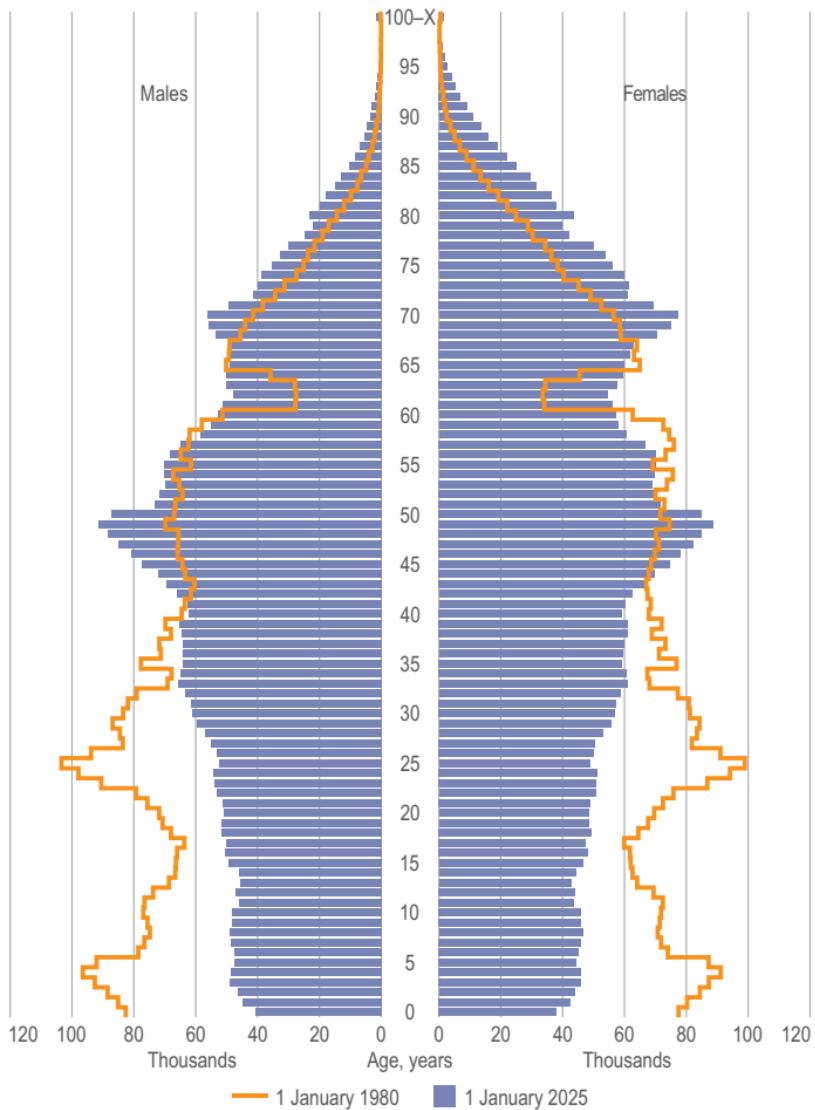
Source of data – if not otherwise indicated – is the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO).

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

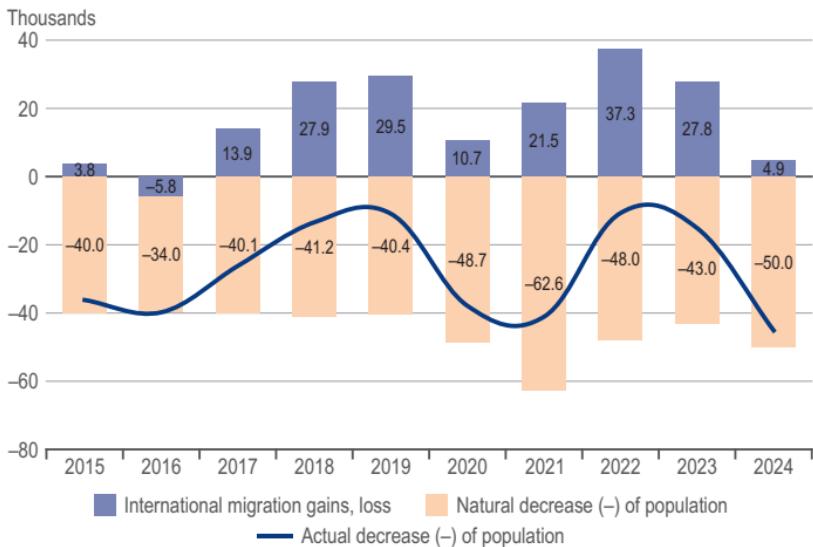
- + = Preliminary data.
- = Non-occurrence.
- .. = Not available.
- ... = Confidential data.
- x = Not applicable.
- 0 = Less than half of unit.
- ___, I = Break in series (limited comparability).
- R = Revised data.
- empty space = Block of not applicable items.

CHARTS

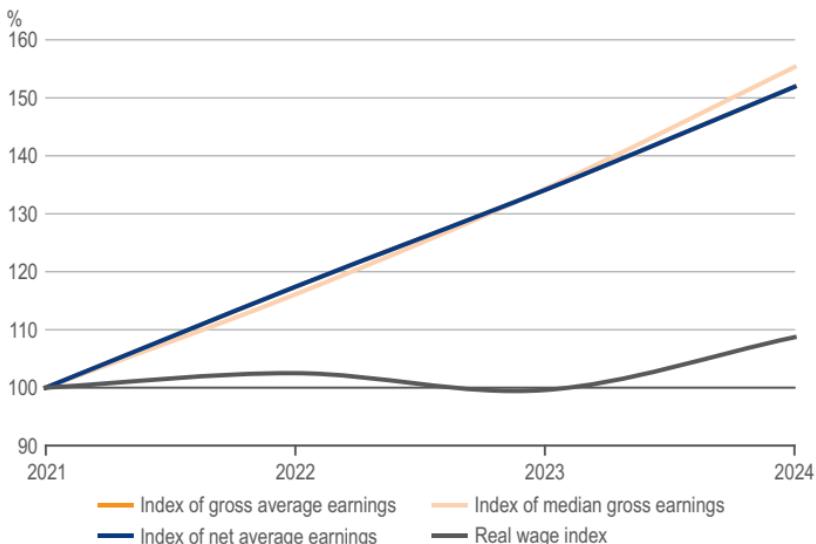
1. Population number by sex and age



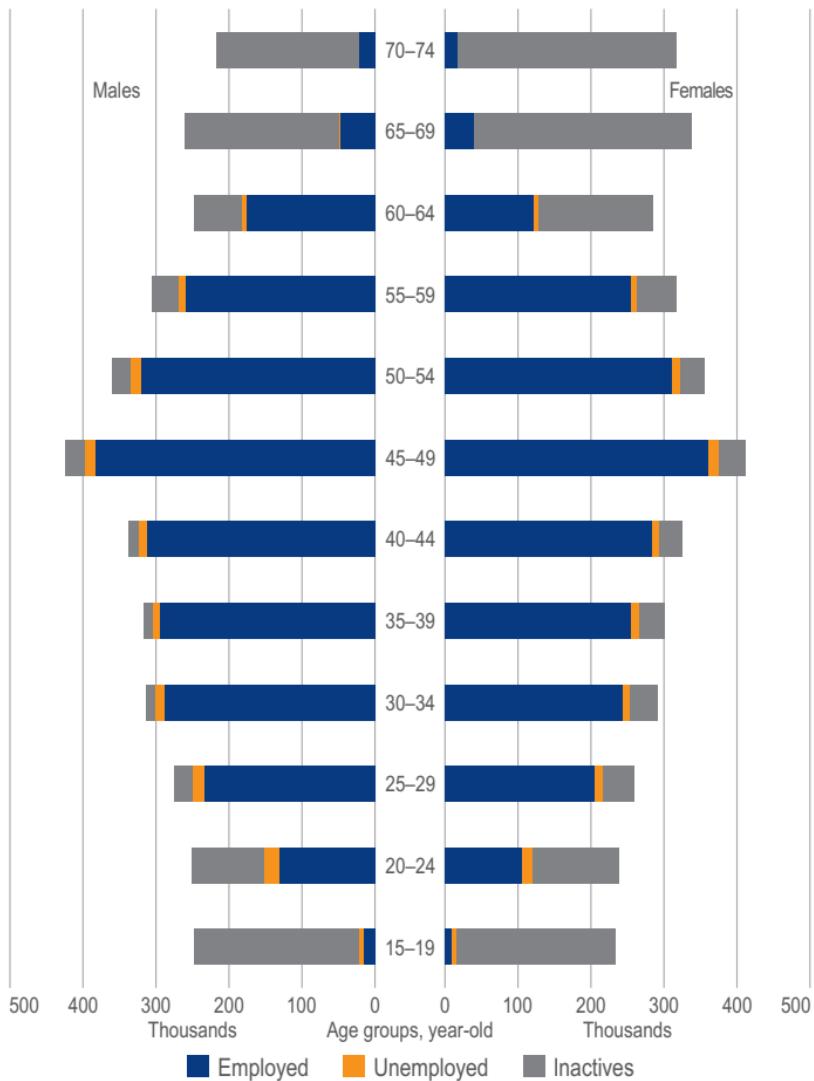
2. Factors affecting population number



3. Earning indices, 2021 = 100%

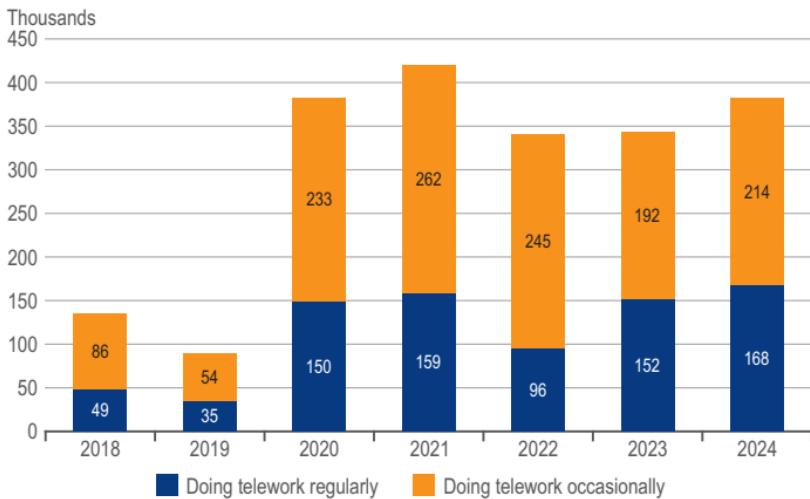


4. Labour market features by sex and age group, 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

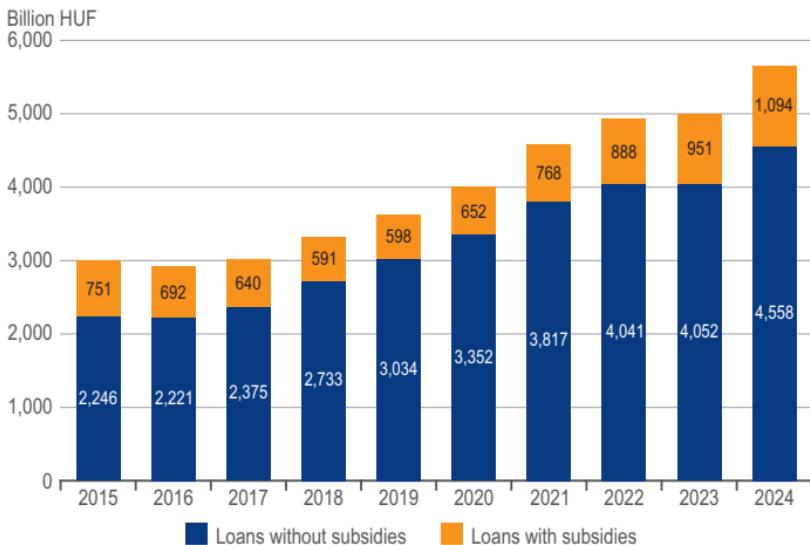
5. Number of teleworkers doing telework regularly or occasionally*



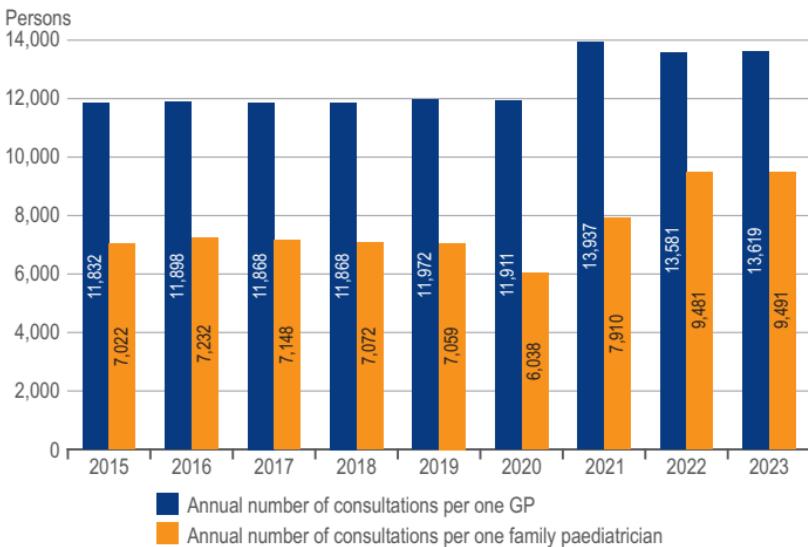
* Among employees aged 15–74.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

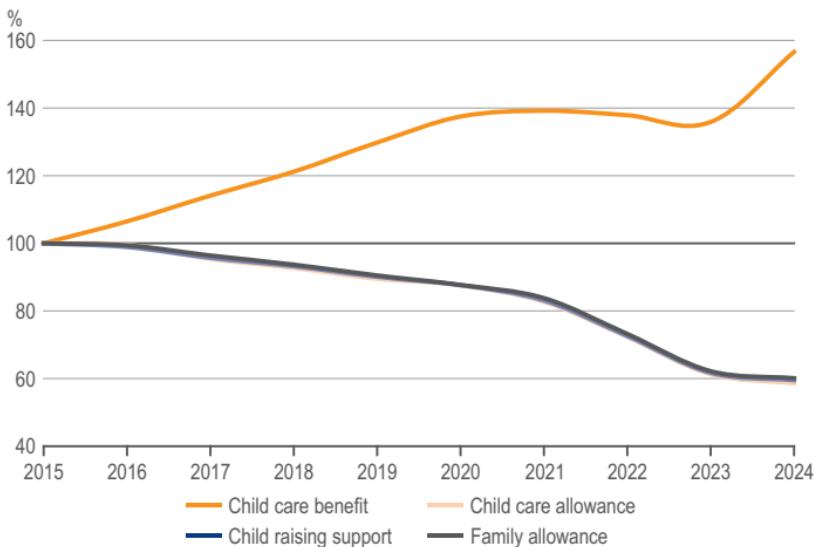
6. Stock of housing loans, 31 December



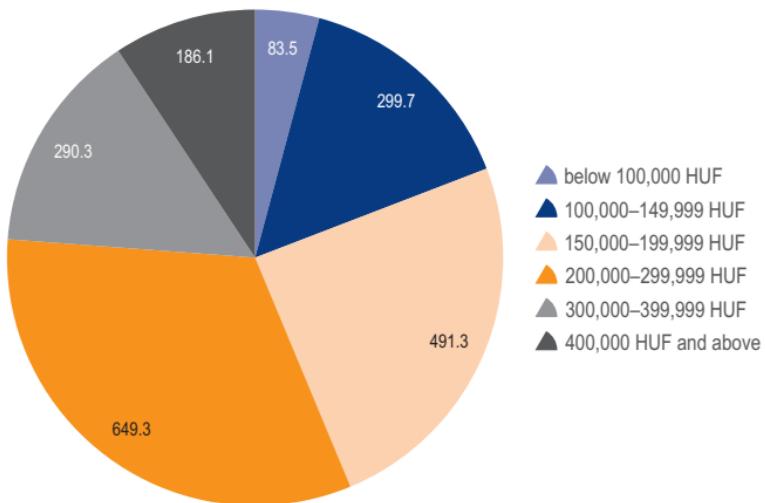
7. Annual patient turnover per general practitioner and family paediatrician



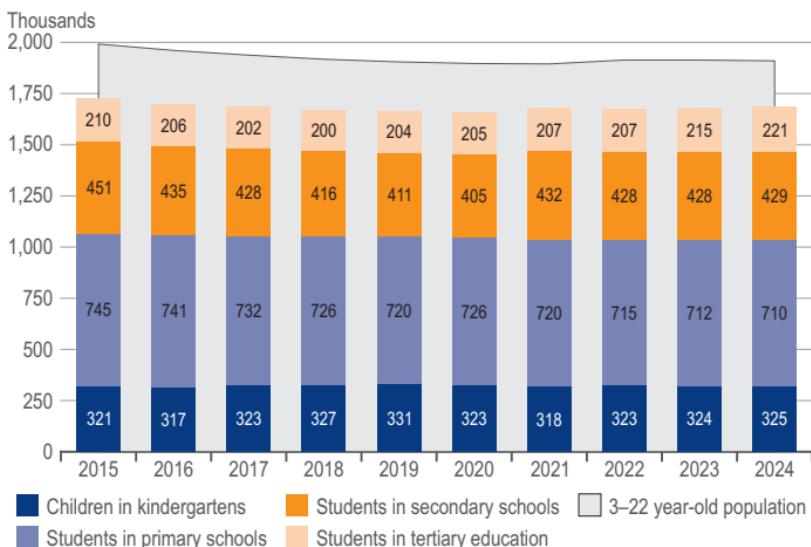
8. Real value index of child raising benefits, 2015 = 100%



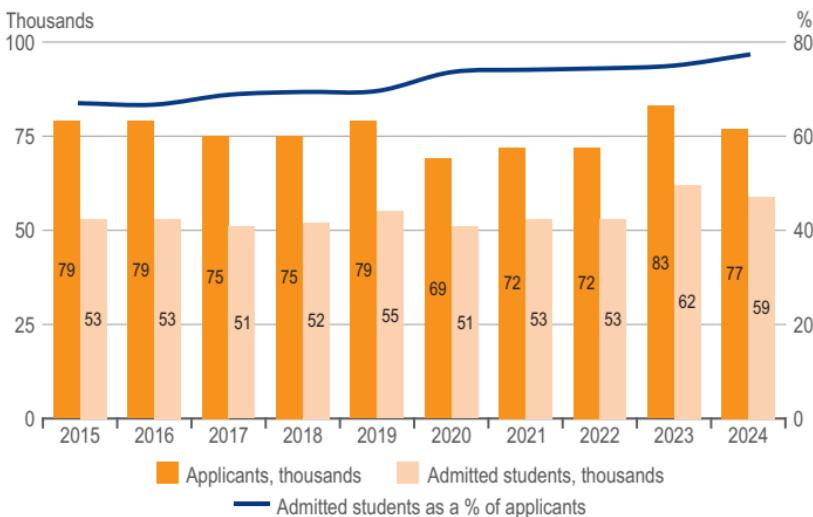
**9. Recipients of old-age pensions by amount of full benefit,
January 2025, thousands**



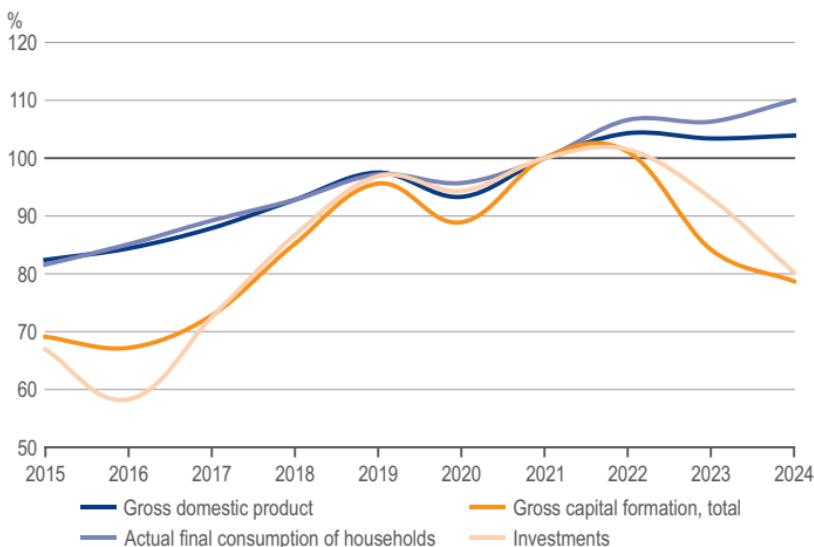
10. Children in kindergartens and students in full-time education



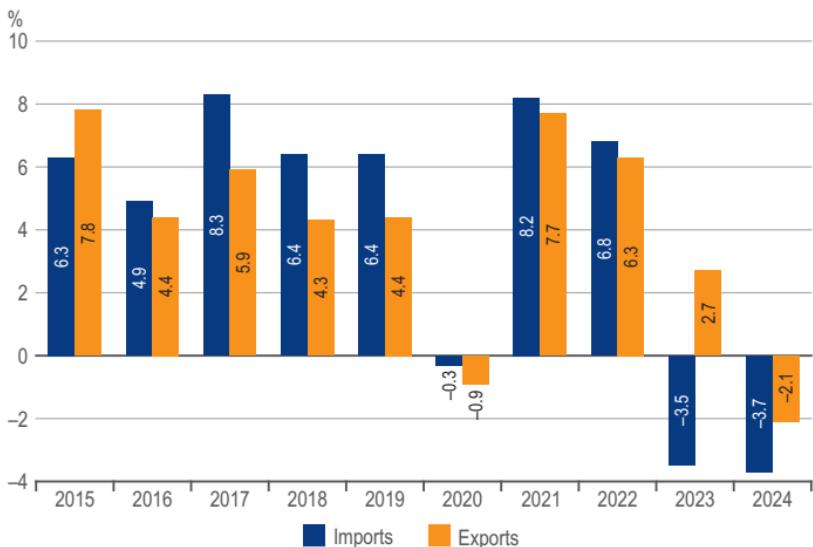
11. Students having applied for and been admitted to tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, full-time form



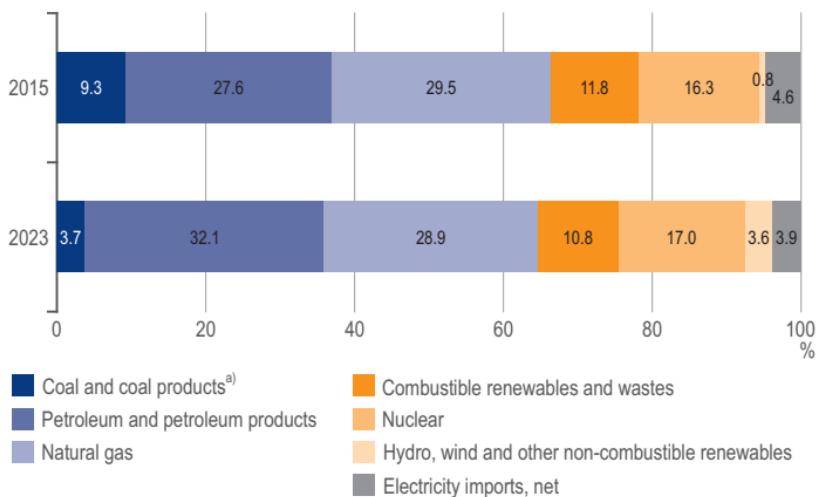
12. Volume indices of use of GDP and investments, 2021 = 100%



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



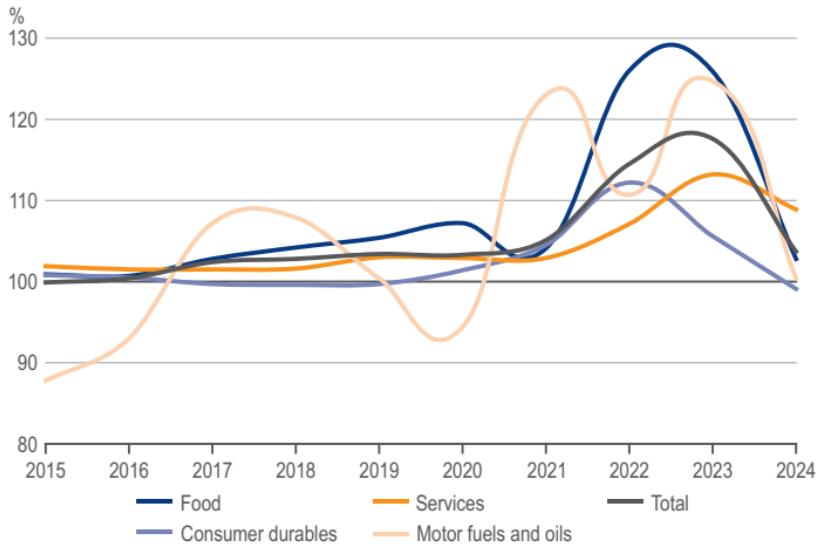
14. Structure of primary energy use



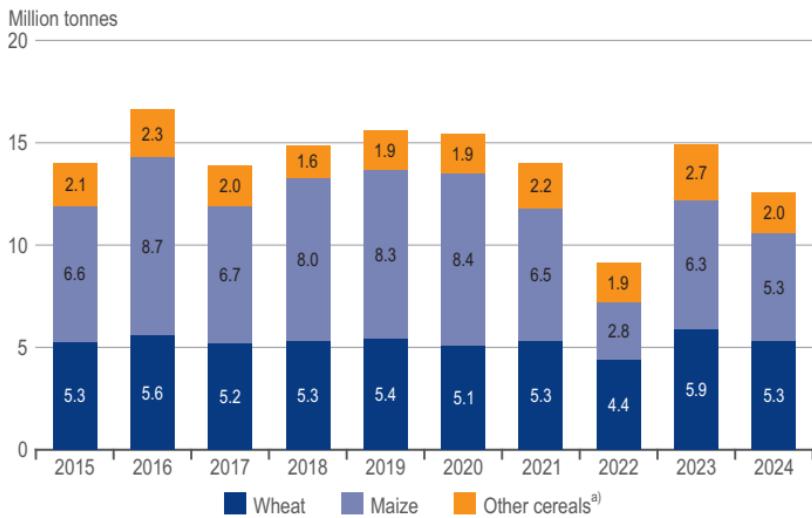
a) Including briquette and coke.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

15. Consumer price indices, previous year = 100%

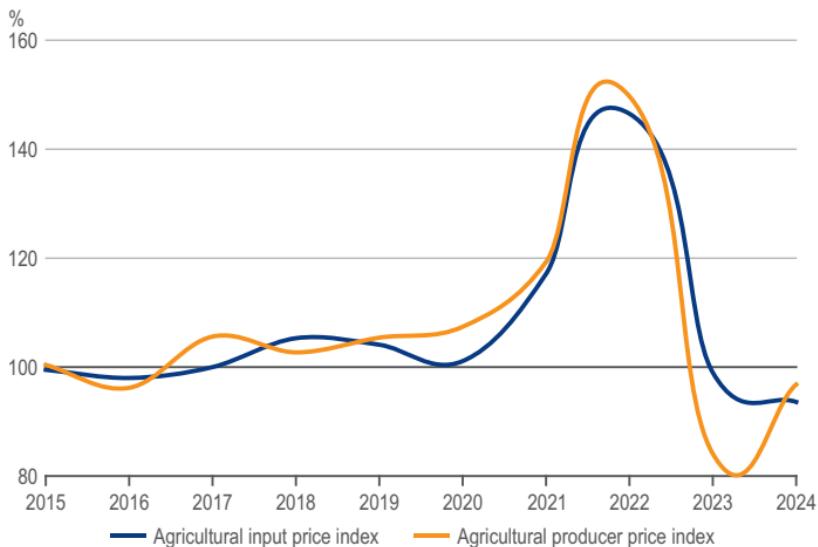


16. Cereals production

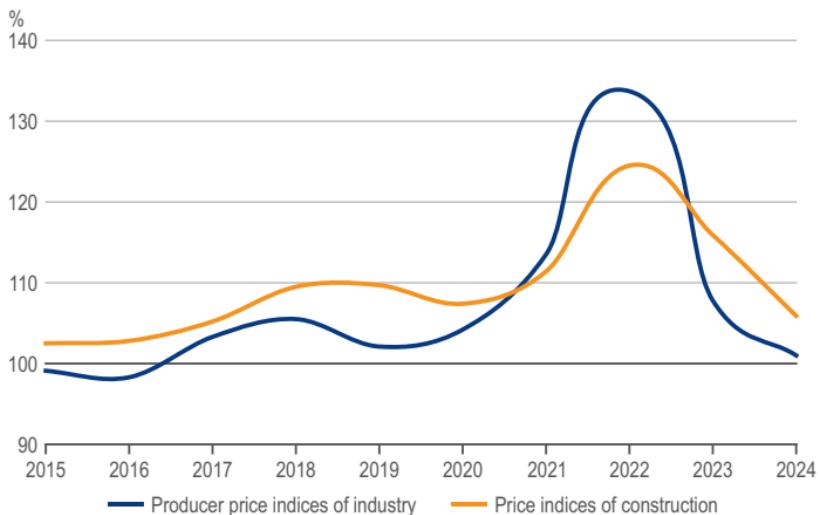


a) Barley, rye, oats, triticale, meslin.

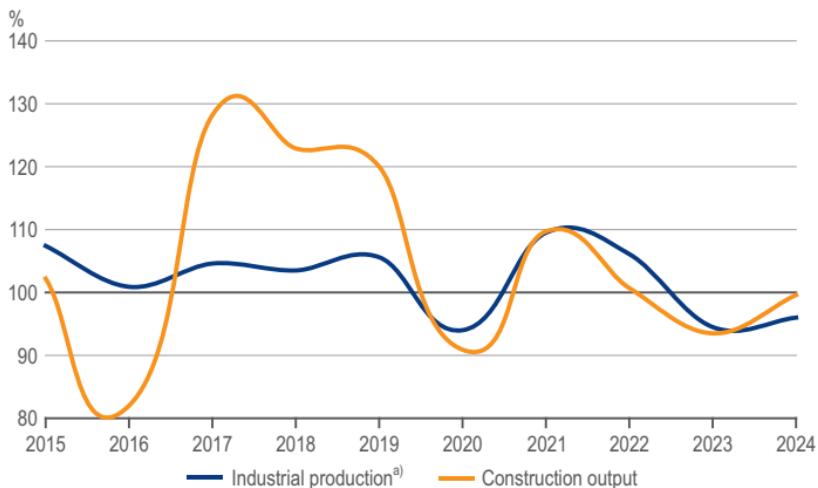
17. Agricultural price indices, previous year = 100%



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

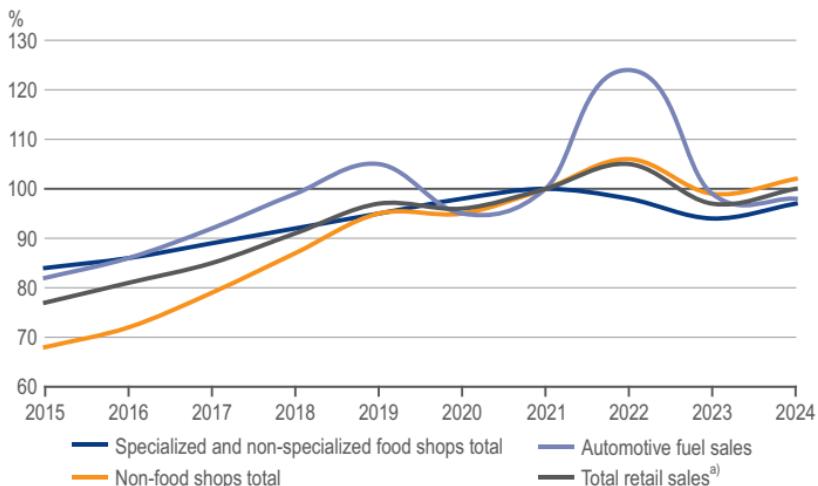


**19. Volume of industrial production and construction output,
previous year = 100%**



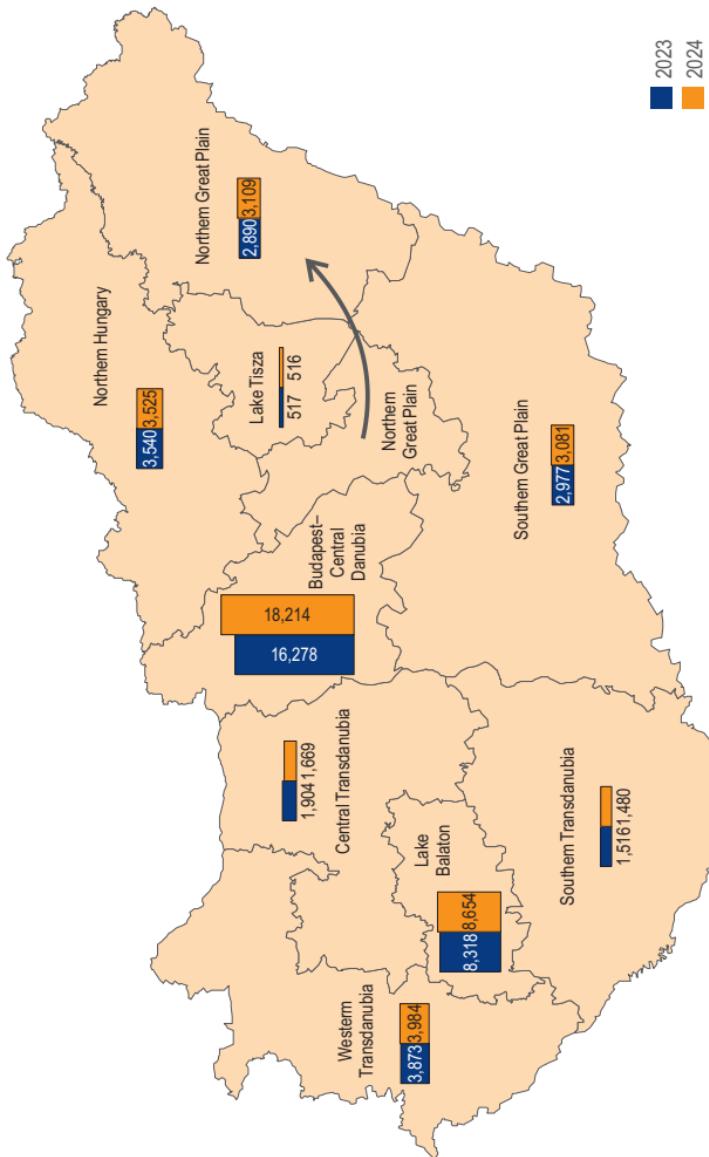
a) All industrial enterprises, excluding water and waste management.

**20. Calendar effect adjusted volume indices on retail sales by type of shop,
2021 = 100%**



a) From 2020 data also include market and other non-store retail sales.

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

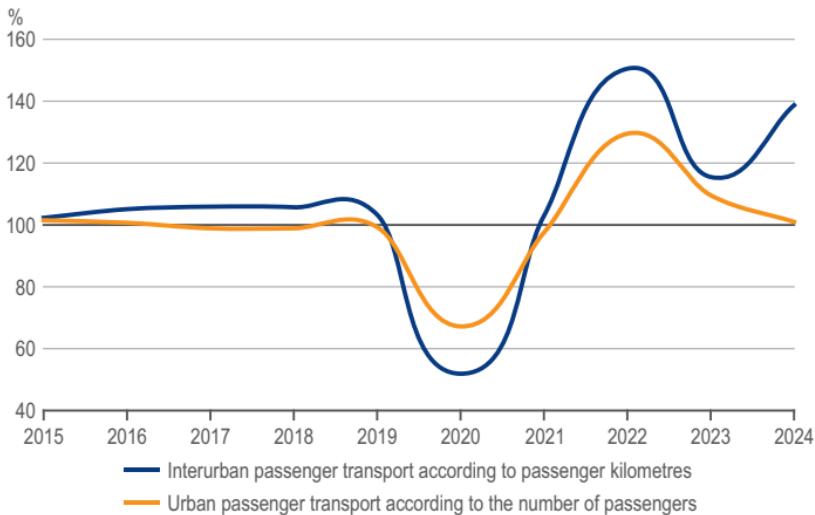


Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA).

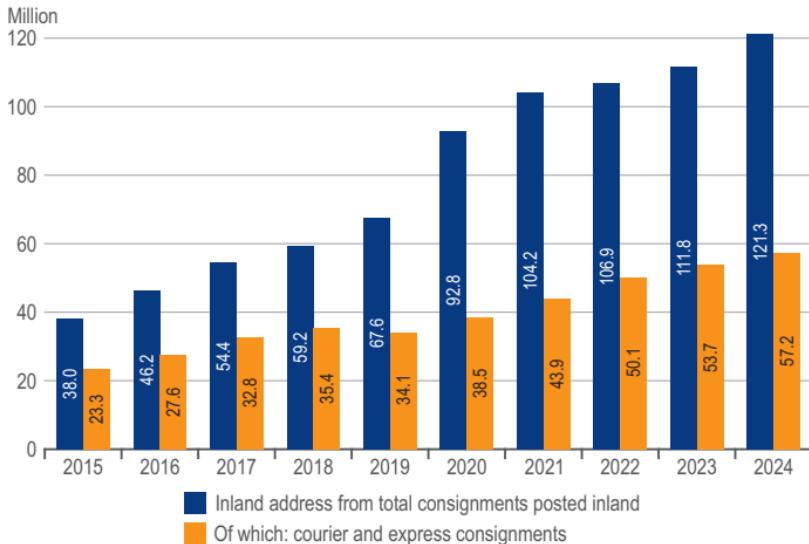
22. Goods transport by mode of transport



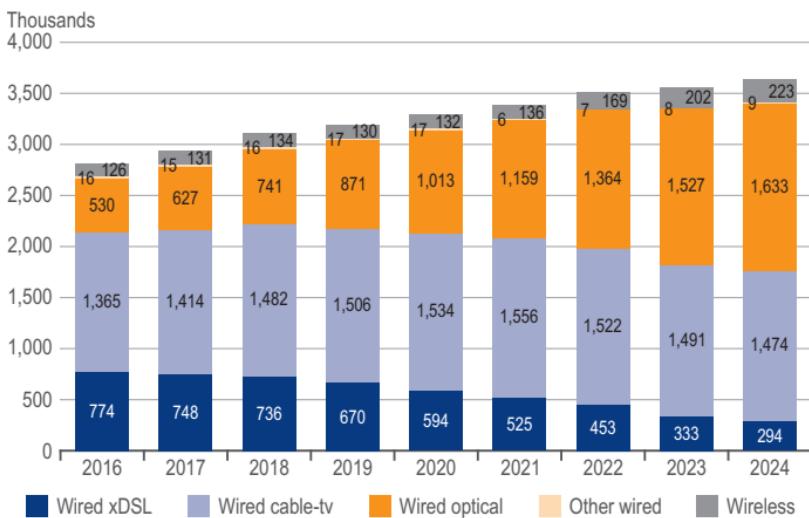
23. Indices of interurban and urban passenger transport, previous year = 100%



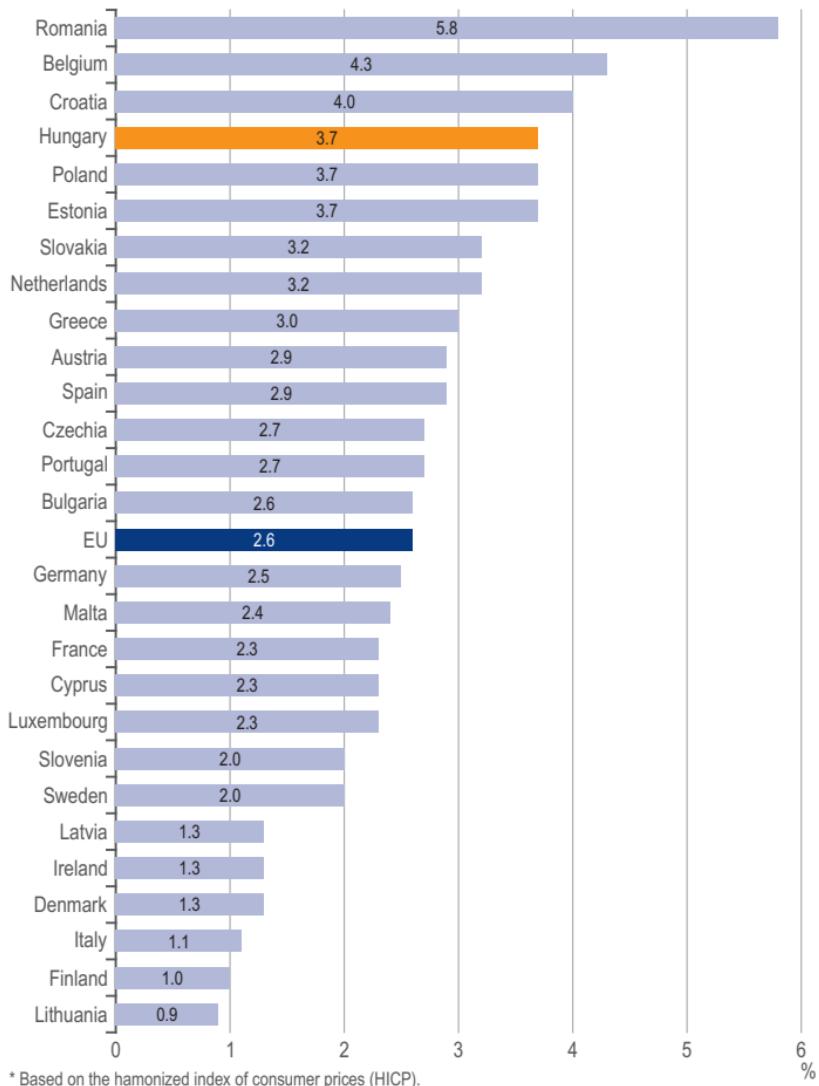
24. Number of postal and courier consignments



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



26. Changes in consumer prices compared to previous year*, 2024



* Based on the harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP).

Source: Eurostat.

1. SUMMARY DATA

1.1. Social indicators

Denomination	2022	2023	2024
Population, thousand ^{a)}	9 600	9 585	9 540 ⁺
Dependency rate, % ^{a)}	54.0	54.2	54.4 ⁺
Ageing index, % ^{a)}	141.5	143.2	145.6 ⁺
Per thousand population			
live births	9.2 ^R	8.9	8.1 ⁺
deaths	14.2 ^R	13.4	13.3 ⁺
natural increase or decrease (-)	-5.0 ^R	-4.5	-5.2 ⁺
Employment rate, % ^{b)}	74.5	74.9	75.1
Unemployment rate, % ^{c)}	3.6	4.1	4.5
Monthly earnings of full-time employees, HUF/month ^{d)}			
average gross earnings ⁺	499 980	571 182	646 801
median gross earnings ⁺	388 943	450 000	520 376
average net earnings ^{e)+}	332 487	379 836	430 123
Real wage index, 2021 = 100.0% ^{d)+}	102.5	99.6	108.7
Consumer price index, 2015 = 100.0%	135.9	159.8	165.7
Newly built dwellings per ten thousand population	21.2	19.4	13.9
Housing loan stock as a percentage of GDP, %	7.5	6.7	7.0 ⁺
Persons deceased or injured in traffic accidents per ten thousand population	20.7	20.0	20.8 ⁺
Expenditure on pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions, as a percentage of GDP, %	8.0	8.4	8.4 ⁺
Monthly average pension received by old-age pensioners, HUF/person ^{f)}	208 168	230 940	242 327 ⁺
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level in full-time education as a percentage of 18 year-old population, % ^{g)}	64.9	65.6	40.3 ⁺
Share of participants in full-time education in the 3–22 year-old population, %	82.8	83.1	83.6 ⁺
Published books ^{h)}	15 349	13 725	14 298 ⁺
Museum attendance per hundred population	102	118	117 ⁺
Registered crimes per hundred thousand population	1 733	1 858	2 447 ⁺

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) Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations.

e) Calculated without tax benefits.

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

g) Including also data of students without student legal status and those graduated in the government offices. Data of the May–June exam period in 2024.

h) Including data on reprints.

1.2. Economic indicators

Denomination	2022	2023	2024
Volume index of gross domestic product (GDP), 2021 = 100.0%	104.3 ^R	103.4	103.9 ⁺
GDP per capita			
thousand HUF	6 887 ^R	7 878	8 525 ⁺
EUR	17 599 ^R	20 626	21 570 ⁺
Volume index of investment, 2021 = 100.0%	101.5	93.1	80.2 ⁺
R&D expenditure (intramural) as a percentage of GDP, %	1.39	1.39 ⁺	..
Balance of external trade in goods, billion HUF	-3 596.1	3 418.9	4 595.0 ⁺
Volume index of imports, 2021 = 100.0%	106.8 ^R	103.1 ⁺	99.2 ⁺
Volume index of exports, 2021 = 100.0%	106.3 ^R	109.2 ⁺	106.9 ⁺
Balance of current account, million EUR ^{a)}	-14 366 ^R	624	4 593 ⁺
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP, % ^{b)}	64.7 ^R	63.7	..
Volume index of agricultural output, 2021 = 100.0% ^{c)}	83.5	104.9	101.0 ⁺
Volume index of industrial production, monthly average in 2021 = 100.0% ^{d)}	106.1	100.3	96.3 ⁺
Industrial producer price index, 2021 = 100.0%	133.7	144.1	145.6
Share of exports in industrial sales, % ^{e)}	58.8	59.7	61.8 ⁺
Volume index of construction output, monthly average in 2021 = 100.0%	101.9	96.5	96.2 ⁺
Volume index of retail trade turnover, 2021 = 100.0%	105.0	96.9	99.6 ⁺
Outbound trips, thousands	18 013	21 051 ⁺	22 015 ⁺
Inbound trips to Hungary, thousands	46 343 ^{f)} ⁺	49 403 ⁺	51 176 ⁺
Tourism nights at tourist accommodation establishments, thousands	39 950	41 813	44 232 ⁺
Transport performance index, 2021 = 100.0%			
goods transport by road ^{g)}	100.9	89.9	91.3 ⁺
interurban passenger transport ^{h)}	150.5	176.2 ⁺	231.4 ⁺

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) Based on freight tonne-kilometres.

h) Based on passenger kilometres.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

2. POPULATION AND 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				
1949	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 ^R	4 687	5 128	9 816	1 094	105.5
2020 ^R	4 664	5 026	9 689	1 078	104.2
2023	4 625	4 974	9 600	1 076	103.2
2024	4 623	4 961	9 585	1 073	103.0
2025 ⁺	4 606	4 934	9 540	1 071	102.5

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

Marital status	Total				Of which:	
					males	females
	2015 ^R	2022 ^R	2024	2025 ⁺		
Never married	34.3	34.9	35.1	35.3	41.5	29.6
Married	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.9	44.7	41.3
Widowed	11.1	10.2	9.6	9.5	3.3	15.2
Divorced	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	10.5	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:	
	2015 ^R	2020 ^R	2024	males	females
0– 4	448	460	459	446	230
5– 9	487	444	471	469	241
10–14	484	498	455	454	233
15–19	515	483	492	494	254
20–24	615	522	517	514	263
25–29	613	624	555	535	277
30–34	642	618	618	611	317
35–39	835	652	622	623	322
40–44	753	839	684	652	333
45–49	675	751	856	832	423
50–54	594	663	710	738	373
55–59	696	571	618	643	317
60–64	707	649	544	537	252
65–69	550	640	627	588	258
70–74	459	479	531	555	227
75–79	331	374	382	388	145
80–84	235	235	258	269	89
85–89	124	129	129	132	36
90–	52	59	58	61	15
Total	9 816	9 689	9 585	9 540	4 606
					4 934

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
2020	72.2	62.6	52.7	43.0	33.5	24.4	16.9	11.2	6.4
2022	72.6	62.9	53.0	43.4	33.8	24.8	17.2	11.4	6.4
2023	73.4	63.8	53.9	44.2	34.6	25.5	17.6	11.7	6.6
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
2020	78.7	69.1	59.1	49.3	39.5	30.1	21.5	13.9	7.5
2022	79.1	69.4	59.5	49.6	39.9	30.5	21.7	14.1	7.6
2023	79.6	69.9	59.9	50.1	40.4	30.9	22.2	14.5	7.8
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
2020	75.5	65.9	56.0	46.2	36.6	27.4	19.4	12.8	7.1
2022	75.8	66.2	56.3	46.5	36.9	27.7	19.6	13.0	7.2
2023	76.5	66.9	57.0	47.2	37.6	28.3	20.1	13.3	7.4

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
2020	47 503	44 835	92 338	7.7	30.5
2023	43 816	41 409	85 225	7.7	24.3
2024 ⁺	40 100	37 400	77 500	8.0	23.6

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

Denomination	2015 ^R	2020 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Age group, years				
15–19	23.2	21.6	16.5	14.8
20–24	45.4	51.4	43.3	39.6
25–29	77.5	84.0	87.7	79.4
30–34	88.6	95.4	90.6	84.3
35–39	44.7	52.0	51.0	47.3
40–44	10.2	11.3	11.2	10.7
45–49	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9
15–49	40.3	42.5	40.1	37.0
Total fertility rate (per female)	1.45	1.59	1.51	1.38

2.7. Deaths by sex and main group of diseases

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Males	63 545	68 661	62 731	62 000
Females	68 152	72 341	65 445	65 500
Total	131 697	141 002	128 176	127 500
Of which by cause of death:				
neoplasms	33 321	32 451	31 775	31 000
diseases of the circulatory system	65 493	65 922	61 517	59 000
diseases of the respiratory system	8 503	7 161	7 764	7 900
diseases of the digestive system	6 362	6 374	6 165	5 700
Covid-19	–	8 981	1 793	800
external causes	5 979	5 191	5 187	4 800

2.8. Deaths by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Deaths per thousand			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
	2024 ⁺		2015	2024 ⁺	2015	2024 ⁺
0	154	141	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
1–14	106	70	0.2 ^R	0.2	0.1 ^R	0.1
15–29	420	199	0.6 ^R	0.5	0.3 ^R	0.3
30–34	310	140	1.0 ^R	1.0	0.4 ^R	0.5
35–39	470	230	1.5 ^R	1.5	0.7 ^R	0.8
40–44	800	410	2.4 ^R	2.3	1.3 ^R	1.3
45–49	1 630	780	5.1 ^R	3.8	2.4 ^R	1.9
50–54	2 500	1 140	10.0 ^R	6.8	4.9 ^R	3.2
55–59	3 920	1 890	17.1 ^R	12.6	7.6 ^R	5.9
60–64	5 420	2 900	24.7 ^R	21.4	11.3 ^R	10.1
65–69	9 060	5 550	33.0 ^R	34.1	15.8 ^R	16.2
70–74	9 870	7 660	46.0 ^R	44.7	24.3 ^R	23.8
75–79	9 130	9 170	71.4 ^R	63.4	42.2 ^R	38.1
80–84	8 620	12 040	112.8 ^R	99.1	81.4 ^R	68.4
85–89	5 810	12 100	177.7 ^R	162.3	146.5 ^R	127.6
90–	3 780	11 080	279.0 ^R	261.7	255.7 ^R	247.1
Total	62 000	65 500	13.6^R	13.4	13.3^R	13.2

2.9. Foetal losses

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Foetal losses, thousands				
foetal deaths	16.8	15.3	13.6	12.9
induced abortions	31.2	23.9	21.1	20.3
total	48.0	39.2	34.7	33.2
Foetal losses per hundred live births				
foetal deaths	18.3	16.6	16.0	16.6
induced abortions	34.0	25.9	24.8	26.1
total	52.3	42.5	40.8	42.8
Foetal losses per thousand females aged 15–49 years				
foetal deaths	7.4 ^R	7.0 ^R	6.4	6.2
induced abortions	13.6 ^R	11.0 ^R	9.9	9.6
total	21.0^R	18.0^R	16.3	15.8
Induced abortions per thousand females of corresponding age, by age group (years)				
15–19	16.6 ^R	12.7 ^R	10.8	10.5
20–24	23.5 ^R	23.6 ^R	20.4	19.1
25–29	21.3 ^R	18.4 ^R	18.7	18.5
30–34	17.9 ^R	14.4 ^R	13.9	13.9
35–39	13.9 ^R	10.7 ^R	9.5	9.0
40–49	3.5 ^R	2.4 ^R	1.7	1.6

2.10. Marriages and ceased marriages

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Marriages	46 137	67 095	50 139	46 550
Of which:				
remarriages	14 510	16 422	15 324	13 780
Ceased marriages				
because of death	44 603	46 440	41 224	40 500
because of divorce	20 315	14 979	16 791	16 900
total	64 918	61 419	58 015	57 400
Divorces per thousand existing marriages	11.4 ^R	8.6 ^R	9.4	9.6

2.11. Marrying persons by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Marriages per thousand unmarried			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
	2024 ⁺		2015 ^R	2024 ⁺	2015 ^R	2024 ⁺
–19	280	960	1.0	1.1	3.9	4.0
20–24	4 030	7 420	9.2	15.9	22.6	32.5
25–29	10 820	13 680	38.2	47.4	62.7	77.7
30–34	10 500	8 230	53.7	52.6	55.8	56.2
35–39	6 320	5 070	37.8	36.3	32.0	37.3
40–44	3 990	3 040	24.1	22.8	18.8	20.2
45–49	3 530	2 940	15.8	16.6	12.6	15.0
50–54	2 470	2 070	12.1	14.3	9.4	12.6
55–59	1 910	1 420	9.8	14.2	5.4	9.9
60–	2 700	1 720	6.4	7.6	1.1	1.9
Total	46 550	46 550	21.2	21.6	17.4	18.6

2.12. Registered partnerships*

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Male	36	80	113	115
Female	29	44	64	65
Total	65	124	177	180
Mean age of partners at the time of formation of partnership, years	36.6	38.0	39.0	38.8
Average difference between the age of partners, years	7.7	6.9	6.2	7.1

* *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 ^R	4.7	2.1	9.4	13.4	4.2
2020 ^R	6.9	1.5	9.5	14.6	3.5
2023	5.2	1.8	8.9	13.4	3.1
2024 ⁺	4.9	1.8	8.1	13.3	3.8

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
2020	264 891	-8 635	-4 720	13 355
2021	307 028	-10 035	-6 921	16 956
2022	286 784	-5 857	-7 464	13 321
2023	220 981	-596	-5 497	6 093
2024 ⁺	242 800	-950	-5 950	6 900
Temporary migration and return migration together				
2015	275 898	840	-82	-758
2020	301 613	-7 761	2 056	5 705
2021	302 104	-1 991	-1 487	3 478
2022	297 744	811	395	-1 206
2023	281 896	4 819	-185	-4 634
2024 ⁺	284 700	4 100	-700	-3 400

2.15. Direction of internal migration, 2024⁺

Where	From where	Migrants from			Total
		Budapest	other towns	villages	
Permanent migration					
To Budapest		-	20 650	8 750	29 400
To other towns		19 650	50 750	44 650	115 050
To villages		10 700	49 650	38 000	98 350
Total		30 350	121 050	91 400	242 800
Temporary migration					
To Budapest		-	14 850	30 250	45 100
To other towns		13 300	27 150	49 850	90 300
To villages		27 750	51 600	69 950	149 300
Total		41 050	93 600	150 050	284 700

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
2020	2 851	36 848	4 086	43 785
2023	3 787	54 944	2 616	61 347
2024 ⁺	2 660	44 110	2 500	49 270
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
2020	1 730	42 115	4 197	48 042
2023	1 398	31 911	2 324	35 633
2024 ⁺	1 640	38 770	2 590	43 000

**2.17. Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by continent,
country and sex, 1 January 2025*⁺**

Continent, country	Male	Female	Total
Europe	74 200	61 350	135 550
Of which:			
EU	48 200	39 750	88 000
within which:			
Romania	10 150	5 450	15 600
Germany	13 150	12 250	25 400
Slovakia	7 850	9 300	17 150
Austria	3 100	2 100	5 200
Poland	800	1 300	2 100
Ukraine	9 450	11 000	20 450
Serbia	2 450	800	3 250
Russia	3 600	4 250	7 850
Asia	60 450	39 450	99 900
Of which: China	13 600	10 750	24 350
America	4 250	3 700	7 950
Of which: United States of America	1 750	1 400	3 150
Africa	6 850	4 650	11 500
Other and unknown	300	250	550
Total	146 050	109 400	255 450

* 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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Europe	3 635	1 673	1 908	1 350
Of which:				
EU	2 922	1 402	1 564	1 050
within which:				
Romania	2 605	1 058	1 126	750
Slovakia	208	234	311	250
Germany	29	45	47	50
Ukraine	386	82	72	100
Serbia	158	52	61	50
Russia	131	74	138	100
Asia	191	148	190	200
Of which: Vietnam	39	62	39	50
America	62	147	190	100
Of which:				
Venezuela	1	97	134	50
United States of America	13	25	26	—
Africa	158	170	137	100
Of which: Egypt	93	124	82	50
Other and unknown	2	1	4	—
Total	4 048	2 139	2 429	1 750

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	22 583	8 819	31 402	21 730
2022	24 147	14 487	38 634	28 825
2023	23 866	10 979	34 845	35 736
2024 ⁺	28 880	10 270	39 150	41 290

3. SOCIETY

3.1. Labour

3.1.1. Main indicators of economic activity by sex

Year	Population aged 15–64			Population aged 15–74		
	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation rate	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation 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	76.5	3.5	79.2	68.1	3.4	70.5
2019	77.5	3.4	80.2	69.0	3.3	71.3
2020	77.2	4.1	80.5	68.4	4.1	71.3
2021	78.1	3.9	81.3	69.1	3.9	71.9
2022	79.0	3.7	82.0	70.0	3.7	72.6
2023	79.2	4.1	82.6	70.5	4.1	73.4
2024	78.7	4.6	82.5	70.1	4.6	73.4
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	66.7	3.7	69.3	56.5	3.7	58.6
2019	67.2	3.3	69.5	56.8	3.3	58.7
2020	67.0	4.2	69.9	56.4	4.1	58.8
2021	68.3	4.2	71.4	57.3	4.2	59.9
2022	70.0	3.5	72.5	58.6	3.5	60.8
2023	70.6	4.2	73.6	59.3	4.2	61.8
2024	71.4	4.4	74.7	60.2	4.4	63.0
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	71.6	3.6	74.2	62.1	3.6	64.4
2019	72.4	3.3	74.9	62.7	3.3	64.9
2020	72.1	4.2	75.2	62.2	4.1	64.9
2021	73.3	4.0	76.3	63.1	4.0	65.8
2022	74.5	3.6	77.3	64.2	3.6	66.6
2023	74.9	4.1	78.2	64.8	4.1	67.5
2024	75.1	4.5	78.6	65.1	4.5	68.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Males aged 15–74				
Employed	2 284.1	2 454.8	2 508.5	2 488.5
Unemployed	161.9	104.8	106.0	118.6
Economically active	2 446.0	2 559.5	2 614.5	2 607.1
Economically inactive	1 195.3	1 031.7	945.1	944.9
Of which:				
pensioners	714.9	595.7	522.4	521.8
students in full-time education	345.1	273.0	302.3	303.9
Total	3 641.3	3 591.2	3 559.6	3 552.0
Females aged 15–74				
Employed	2 051.0	2 114.0	2 189.0	2 210.9
Unemployed	145.7	91.4	95.2	101.8
Economically active	2 196.8	2 205.5	2 284.2	2 312.6
Economically inactive	1 699.9	1 543.1	1 410.4	1 359.1
Of which:				
pensioners	1 045.6	918.9	828.8	794.6
students in full-time education	343.7	273.4	303.6	293.5
Total	3 896.7	3 748.6	3 694.6	3 671.7
Population aged 15–74				
Employed	4 335.1	4 568.8	4 697.5	4 699.3
Unemployed	307.7	196.2	201.2	220.4
Economically active	4 642.8	4 765.0	4 898.7	4 919.7
Economically inactive	2 895.2	2 574.8	2 355.5	2 304.0
Of which:				
pensioners	1 760.5	1 514.6	1 351.2	1 316.4
those receiving childcare provision	115.6	91.8	63.6	53.0
students in full-time education	688.8	546.4	606.0	597.4
Total	7 537.9	7 339.8	7 254.2	7 223.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity (continued)

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Males aged 15–64				
Employed	2 264.9	2 409.5	2 437.3	2 419.1
Unemployed	161.3	104.0	104.9	117.2
Economically active	2 426.2	2 513.4	2 542.2	2 536.3
Economically inactive	796.7	608.0	536.0	538.6
Of which:				
pensioners	316.6	173.2	115.1	116.2
students in full-time education	345.1	273.0	302.3	303.9
Total	3 222.9	3 121.4	3 078.2	3 074.9
Females aged 15–64				
Employed	2 035.5	2 075.4	2 140.0	2 154.7
Unemployed	145.5	90.7	93.0	99.6
Economically active	2 181.0	2 166.1	2 233.0	2 254.3
Economically inactive	1 126.5	932.3	799.1	762.9
Of which:				
pensioners	475.4	310.9	221.7	201.6
students in full-time education	343.7	273.4	303.6	293.5
Total	3 307.5	3 098.4	3 032.2	3 017.2
Population aged 15–64				
Employed	4 300.4	4 484.9	4 577.3	4 573.8
Unemployed	306.8	194.6	198.0	216.8
Economically active	4 607.2	4 679.5	4 775.3	4 790.6
Economically inactive	1 923.3	1 540.3	1 335.1	1 301.5
Of which:				
pensioners	792.0	484.0	336.8	317.8
those receiving childcare provision	115.6	91.8	63.6	53.0
students in full-time education	688.8	546.4	606.0	597.4
Total	6 530.4	6 219.8	6 110.4	6 092.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 by age groups, 2024

Age groups, year-old	Employed	Unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	(thousands)
15–24	263.5	47.1	310.6	659.8	
25–39	1 523.0	68.3	1 591.3	164.9	
40–54	1 975.3	71.1	2 046.3	165.3	
55–64	812.0	30.3	842.4	311.5	
65–74	125.5	3.6	129.1	1 002.5	
Total	4 699.3	220.4	4 919.7	2 304.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.4. Employed and unemployed aged 15–74 by highest educational qualification, 2024

Highest educational qualification	Employed		Unemployed	
	number, thousands	distribu- tion, %	number, thousands	distribu- tion, %
Less than 8 grades of primary school	12.7	0.3	5.1	2.3
8 grades of primary education	411.8	8.8	63.3	28.7
Secondary education				
without G. C. E. and with qualification	1 068.6	22.7	56.7	25.7
with G. C. E. and				
without qualification	584.5	12.4	26.7	12.1
with qualification	1 074.7	22.9	39.7	18.0
total	2 727.7	58.0	123.2	55.9
Tertiary education				
bachelor or equivalent	743.8	15.8	14.6	6.6
master or equivalent ^{a)}	803.3	17.1	14.3	6.5
total	1 547.1	32.9	28.9	13.1
Grand total	4 699.3	100.0	220.4	100.0

a) Including doctoral or equivalent.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.5. Employed persons aged 15–74 by industries, 2024

Industries	Persons, thousands	Percentage distribution	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	197.8	4.2	-3.7
Mining and quarrying	8.2	0.2	48.8
Manufacturing	962.9	20.5	-0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38.4	0.8	-2.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	52.7	1.1	13.9
Construction	387.1	8.2	-0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	568.9	12.1	-6.3
Transportation and storage	288.2	6.1	-1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	176.7	3.8	-1.4
Information and communication	176.3	3.8	-1.0
Financial and insurance activities	113.0	2.4	10.0
Real estate activities	34.3	0.7	-1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	224.7	4.8	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	168.9	3.6	18.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	397.5	8.5	-3.1
Education	362.7	7.7	-1.1
Human health and social work activities	329.8	7.0	9.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	87.2	1.9	8.5
Other activities	124.3	2.6	0.8
National economy, total	4 699.3	100.0	0.0
Of which:			
Industry (with construction)	1 449.2	30.8	-0.2
Services	3 052.3	65.0	0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.6. Change of teleworking of employees aged 15–74

(thousands)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
In the last four weeks ^{a)}				
doing telework				
regularly	45.8	149.9	151.9	167.9
occasionally	79.0	233.0	191.5	213.8
not doing telework	4 078.9	4 047.6	4 230.4	4 197.8
Together	4 210.5	4 430.5	4 573.9	4 579.5
Recipients of child care benefits during their absence from work ^{b)}				
work ^{b)}	124.6	138.3	123.6	119.8
Employed	4 335.1	4 568.8	4 697.5	4 699.3

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)}	2020	2023	2024
1–29 ^{b)}	174.2	184.9	178.8	194.8
1–35 ^{c)}	273.2	277.5	275.5	303.2
36–40	3 348.0	3 766.7	4 128.1	4 125.3
41–	354.4	168.0	173.0	175.6
Very fluctuating	228.2	248.2	120.9	95.1
Total	4 335.1	4 603.2	4 697.5	4 699.3

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	2020	2023	2024
< 1	34.5	42.9	48.4	54.4
1– 3	47.3	41.3	33.8	39.6
4– 6	39.2	32.3	24.7	26.8
7–11	46.2	27.9	24.2	23.8
12	17.3	9.6	11.2	12.2
13–18	31.2	14.5	19.2	19.3
19–24	23.2	10.1	13.6	14.5
25–	68.6	17.6	25.9	29.8
Total	307.7	196.2	201.2	220.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.9. Number of employees by industries, 2024*⁺

Industries	Persons, thousands	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86.2	99.4
Mining and quarrying	4.3	102.9
Manufacturing	736.9	98.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27.1	97.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	43.4	104.4
Industry total ^{a)}	811.7	98.6
Construction	231.8	98.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	528.1	100.9
Transportation and storage	232.7	100.2
Accommodation and food service activities	164.8	104.5
Information and communication	138.8	101.8
Financial and insurance activities	72.5	98.2
Real estate activities	54.9	102.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	218.0	101.8
Administrative and support service activities	236.7	101.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	266.8	100.1
Education	324.6	103.3
Human health and social work activities	315.1	99.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	68.2	102.2
Other service activities	63.2	103.2
National economy, total	3 814.0	100.5

* The data also include the number of employed persons working less than 60 hours per month. Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations.

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, 2024^{**}

Industries	Persons, thousands	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.1	98.7
Mining and quarrying	4.0	103.0
Manufacturing	660.7	97.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.9	96.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	40.4	104.6
Industry total ^{a)}	731.0	97.8
Construction	179.2	98.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	405.7	99.6
Transportation and storage	207.9	99.7
Accommodation and food service activities	108.3	103.6
Information and communication	123.8	101.5
Financial and insurance activities	62.0	97.7
Real estate activities	37.7	101.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	169.5	101.4
Administrative and support service activities	184.1	100.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	255.8	100.1
Education	277.5	101.9
Human health and social work activities	265.3	98.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	54.0	101.4
Other service activities	43.3	103.1
National economy, total	3 177.3	99.6

* Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations.

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,
2024⁺**

Industries	Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	Previous year = 100.0% ^{a)}	Income from work, HUF per capita ^{b)}
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	494 414	111.9	536 804
Mining and quarrying	757 461	112.1	791 951
Manufacturing	685 462	111.8	725 242
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	951 665	110.8	1 004 198
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	618 843	117.4	655 935
Industry total ^{c)}	691 606	111.9	731 737
Construction	508 261	114.6	556 174
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	571 717	112.0	621 488
Transportation and storage	594 152	113.8	648 955
Accommodation and food service activities	415 622	113.2	452 776
Information and communication	1 020 771	111.4	1 112 346
Financial and insurance activities	1 068 149	110.6	1 154 972
Real estate activities	560 595	115.0	629 537
Professional, scientific and technical activities	821 615	111.9	956 701
Administrative and support service activities	530 805	111.1	555 555
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	700 289	111.8	741 735
Education	664 880	126.3	683 968
Human health and social work activities	578 906	112.1	577 986
Arts, entertainment and recreation	612 775	112.7	676 062
Other service activities	489 661	113.0	530 109
National economy, total	646 801	113.2	693 377

a) Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations.

b) Data of enterprises with at least 5 employees, budgetary institutions on a full scope basis and non-profit organisations which are significant in respect of employment.

c) 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, 2024*⁺

Industries	Net earnings, HUF per capita	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	328 786	111.9
Mining and quarrying	503 712	112.1
Manufacturing	455 832	111.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	632 857	110.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	411 531	117.4
Industry total ^{a)}	459 918	111.9
Construction	337 994	114.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	380 192	112.0
Transportation and storage	395 111	113.8
Accommodation and food service activities	276 389	113.2
Information and communication	678 813	111.4
Financial and insurance activities	710 319	110.6
Real estate activities	372 796	115.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	546 374	111.9
Administrative and support service activities	352 985	111.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	465 692	111.8
Education	442 145	126.3
Human health and social work activities	384 973	112.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	407 496	112.7
Other service activities	325 624	113.0
National economy, total	430 123	113.2

* Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations. 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	2020	2023	2024
Average gross earnings ^{a)}				
HUF per capita	247 924	391 194 ⁺	571 182 ⁺	646 801 ⁺
previous year = 100.0%	104.3	109.8 ⁺	114.2 ⁺	113.2 ⁺
Median gross earnings ^{a)}				
HUF per capita	184 306	307 016 ⁺	450 000 ⁺	520 376 ⁺
previous year = 100.0%	102.1	109.6 ⁺	115.7 ⁺	115.6 ⁺
Average net earnings ^{b)}				
HUF per capita	162 391	260 144 ⁺	379 836 ⁺	430 123 ⁺
previous year = 100.0% ^{c)}	104.3	109.8 ⁺	114.2 ⁺	113.2 ⁺
Real wages				
previous year = 100.0% ^{c)}	104.4	106.2 ⁺	97.1 ⁺	109.2 ⁺
Minimum wage, HUF per capita ^{d)}	105 000	161 000	232 000	266 800

a) From 2019 the data refer to the whole circle of employers; earlier data of the time series cover enterprises employing at least 5 persons, all budgetary institutions as well as non-profit organisations that are significant in terms of employment.

b) From 2019 the data refer to the whole circle of employers; earlier data of the time series cover enterprises employing at least 5 persons, all budgetary institutions as well as non-profit organisations that are significant in terms of employment. Calculated without tax benefits.

c) From 2019 the data refer to the whole circle of employers; earlier data of the time series cover enterprises employing at least 5 persons, all budgetary institutions as well as non-profit organisations that are significant in terms of employment. Based on net earnings.

d) 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 of full-time employees in business sector*

Denomination	2015	2020 ⁺	2023 ⁺	2024 ⁺
Number of employees, thousands ^{a)}	1 957.4	2 579.1	2 790.4	2 798.1
Of which: number of full-time employees	1 698.6	2 060.8	2 304.4	2 289.6
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	262 731	400 435	582 365	652 646
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	172 091	266 289	387 273	434 009
Previous year = 100.0%				
Number of employees, thousands ^{a)}	103.0	96.2	101.5	100.3
Of which: number of full-time employees	103.3	92.9	101.0	99.4
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	104.0	109.8	116.2	112.1
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	104.0	109.8	116.2	112.1

* In 2015 data of enterprises with at least 5 employees. From 2019 full circle of enterprises with employees.

a) The data also include the number of employed persons working less than 60 hours per month.

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 of full-time employees in budgetary institutions*

Denomination	2015	2020 ⁺	2023 ⁺	2024 ⁺
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees, thousands ^{a)}	875.0	781.9	709.6	709.2
Of which: number of full-time employees	827.8	731.0	659.5	654.7
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	220 210	374 286	532 856	622 553
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	144 238	248 901	354 349	413 998
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees, thousands ^{a)}	705.2	703.9	652.3	652.7
Of which: number of full-time employees	658.6	653.3	602.4	598.4
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	256 245	409 150	572 295	668 746
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	167 841	272 084	380 576	444 716
Previous year= 100.0%				
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees ^{a)}	101.4	98.3	98.9	99.9
Of which: number of full-time employees	101.8	98.5	98.2	99.3
Gross earnings ^{b)}	105.0	110.3	107.3	116.8
Net earnings ^{b)}	105.0	110.3	107.3	116.8
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees ^{a)}	100.3	99.4	99.7	100.1
Of which: number of full-time employees	100.5	99.8	99.0	99.3
Gross earnings ^{b)}	106.2	109.6	106.4	116.9
Net earnings ^{b)}	106.2	109.6	106.4	116.9

* Data of budgetary institutions on a full scope basis.

a) The data also include the number of employed persons working less than 60 hours per month.

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.

3.1.16. Sum of accounted earnings in the national economy, 2024*⁺

Industry	Sum of earnings, billion HUF	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	464.4	110.9
Mining and quarrying	37.9	114.9
Manufacturing	5 666.7	109.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	301.0	107.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	309.9	122.7
Industry total ^{a)}	6 315.5	109.9
Construction	1 217.4	112.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 147.5	112.3
Transportation and storage	1 553.7	113.6
Accommodation and food service activities	654.7	117.2
Information and communication	1 586.7	113.2
Financial and insurance activities	849.7	108.3
Real estate activities	304.2	117.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 860.7	113.8
Administrative and support service activities	1 293.4	111.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2 196.4	112.0
Education	2 394.7	129.1
Human health and social work activities	2 115.3	111.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	437.9	114.5
Other service activities	303.1	116.5
National economy, total	26 695.3	113.3

* The data also include the number of employed persons working less than 60 hours per month. Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations.

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, %	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	716	718	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing ^{a)}	16 836	12 444	2.4	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	400	349	1.8	1.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	805	739	2.6	2.2
Industry total ^{b)}	18 040	13 532	2.3	1.8
Construction	2 686	2 320	1.6	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4 748	4 434	1.1	1.0
Transportation and storage	4 558	3 534	2.1	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1 982	1 978	1.6	1.6
Information and communication	2 754	2 123	2.4	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	1 908	1 948	2.8	2.9
Real estate activities	439	595	1.5	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 027	3 029	2.2	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	10 602	8 461	5.0	4.0
Education ^{c)}	80	8	1.3	0.1
Human health and social work activities	303	299	1.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	151	70	1.0	0.4
Other service activities	194	191	1.4	1.4
Business sector, total	52 186	43 237	2.2	1.8

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	2020	2023	2024
Registered jobseekers, thousands	337.5	290.7	225.0	220.8
Of which:				
career starters	37.6	22.4	11.0	10.8
below 25 years of age	49.9	38.1	26.0	22.9
with university / college degree	18.8	21.633	16.5	18.5
female	169.5	151.9	116.2	113.0
Recipients of jobseekers' allowance, thousands	40.4	41.8	40.3	39.3
Average monthly gross sum of jobseekers' allowance, HUF	72 531	122 517	178 548	205 242
Recipients of social benefit, thousands ^{a)}	128.8	71.5	48.9	44.7
Reported unfilled vacancies, thousands	59.4	49.0	78.9	95.5
Participants in active labour market programmes, thousands	258.6 ^{b)}	153.5 ^{b)}	127.8	126.2
Of which:				
labour market training	9.3	3.9	0.0	8.8
public employment	258.3	94.6	67.7	65.6

* 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 and 2020.

Source: National Employment Service.

3.2. Income

(Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)

3.2.1. Distribution of households' income by income sources, 2023⁺

(%)

Denomination	In the per capita income categories		Active	Pensioner
	1st quintile	5th quintile	households	
Income from work	68.1	77.6	86.9	9.4
Social income	28.8	17.5	10.9	84.1
Other income	3.1	4.9	2.1	6.5
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	71.3	67.3	68.0	80.9

3.2.2. Distribution of income of households with children by income sources, 2023⁺

Denomination	Single parent households with child(ren)	Two adults with			Other household with child(ren)	Total of households with child(ren)	(%)
		one	two	three or more			
		child(ren)					
Income from work	79.7	87.7	88.2	82.7	81.1	85.3	
Social income	13.0	9.6	9.7	14.5	18.1	12.2	
Other income	7.3	2.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.5	
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	71.1	69.4	69.8	71.3	71.7	70.3	

3.2.3. Distribution of income of households without children by income sources, 2023⁺

Denomination	Single person	Two adults without children		Other households without children	Households without children, total	(%)
		both adults are younger than 65 years	at least one of them is aged 65 years or older			
Income from work	55.5	92.6	30.7	80.9	66.7	
Social income	39.1	5.6	63.9	18.0	29.8	
Other income	5.4	1.8	5.3	1.1	3.4	
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	71.0	63.9	78.3	69.9	70.1	

3.2.4. Necessary net income amount for different subsistence levels for households with children, 2024⁺

(thousand HUF/person/month)

Denomination	Single parent households with child(ren)	Two adults with			Other household with child(ren)	Total of households with child(ren)
		one	two	three or more		
		child(ren)				
Very limited	120.2	113.4	96.0	80.1	79.9	96.5
Limited	159.0	147.1	121.8	101.7	101.3	123.8
Average	217.5	200.3	171.4	135.8	139.0	170.0
Good	296.8	267.7	227.7	180.9	194.3	229.1
Very good	432.1	390.8	353.8	276.2	273.9	340.4

3.2.5. Necessary net income amount for different subsistence levels for households without children, 2024⁺

(thousand HUF/person/month)

Denomination	Single person	Two adults without children		Other households without children	Households without children, total
		both adults are younger than 65 years	at least one of them is aged 65 years or older		
Very limited	202.7	153.8	128.8	110.9	151.4
Limited	263.3	199.4	165.3	143.1	195.9
Average	364.8	279.9	226.1	197.1	271.3
Good	501.1	385.3	303.9	259.1	368.6
Very good	750.9	578.7	428.9	379.2	544.2

3.2.6. Data on housing, 2023⁺

Denomination	In the per capita income categories		Total
	1st quintile	5th quintile	
Distribution of dwellings by the right of use type, %			
owners and real estate free from encumbrances	80.2	77.4	78.5
owners and real estate mortgaged	6.7	10.4	10.0
tenant, rent at market price	4.7	5.8	4.8
tenant, rent at non-market price	3.2	3.3	3.3
tenant, rent free	5.3	3.2	3.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of dwellings by the type of primary heating system, %			
district heating	9.9	19.7	14.6
central heating, with boilers heating			
several apartments in a building ^{a)}	4.5	7.8	6.0
central heating for one dwelling ^{b)}	38.7	53.3	49.7
individual heating system ^{c)}	46.6	18.9	29.3
non-fixed heating ^{d)}	0.4	0.3	0.3
without heating	—	—	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of dwellings by energy sources for heating, %^{e)}			
gas	47.2	64.3	57.3
electricity	4.0	5.0	4.7
firewood, other wood and plant material ^{f)}	38.4	8.9	22.1
coal products ^{g)}	0.2	0.0	0.1
fuel oil	—	0.1	0.1
alternative resource ^{h)}	0.2	1.1	0.6
other	0.2	0.9	0.5
Average area of dwellings, m²	83.0	85.0	85.0

a) The heat generator is in the building but not in the apartment.

b) The heat generator is in the dwelling, e.g. radiator, underfloor, wall heating.

c) E.g. convector, stove, fireplace.

d) E.g. mobile gas stove, oil-filled radiator.

e) A household may have several heating methods, district heating is not listed.

f) Pellets, wood briquette.

g) Coke, briquettes, lignite, black coal, etc.

h) Solar, ground heat, wind, etc.

3.3. Housing

3.3.1. Dwelling stock, inhabitant density

Denomination	1 February 2001 ^{a)}	1 October 2011 ^{a)}	1 October 2022 ^{a)}	1 January 2025
Dwellings, thousands^{b)}				
in Budapest	821	905	961	974
in other towns	1 864	2 230	2 376	2 391
in villages	1 380	1 254	1 243	1 250
total	4 065	4 390	4 581	4 616
of which: dwellings				
with one room	517	456	438	440
with two rooms	1 682	1 675	1 495	1 503
with three rooms	1 255	1 389	1 415	1 424
with four and more rooms	611	870	1 232	1 249
Inhabitants per hundred dwellings				
in Budapest	217	191	175	173
in other towns	257	232	213	209
in villages	263	242	231	228
total	251	226	210	207
Inhabitants per hundred rooms				
in Budapest	92	77	67	66
in other towns	100	85	73	72
in villages	99	84	74	73
total	98	83	72	71

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	2020	2023	2024
Rent index, December				
2015 = 100.0%	131.7	127.0	194.6	212.6
December, previous year = 100.0%	110.3	89.0	112.8	109.3
Mean monthly asking rent, thousand HUF	145	144	203	227
Mean size of homes for rent, m ²	59	56	58	58

3.3.3. Construction of dwellings and holiday houses

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Dwelling construction				
in Budapest	1 929	6 341	6 359	4 607
in other towns	4 208	15 679	8 411	5 700
in villages	1 475	6 188	3 877	2 988
total	7 612	28 208	18 647	13 295
of which:				
by natural persons	4 476	13 280	6 689	5 046
by enterprises	2 999	14 717	11 868	8 112
Average basic floor space per dwelling, m²				
in Budapest	84	74	67	70
in other towns	103	99	103	107
in villages	121	119	118	117
total	101	98	94	97
Dwellings with				
one room	439	1 585	1 170	1 023
two rooms	1 527	5 545	4 514	3 146
three rooms	2 035	7 569	4 777	3 259
four and more rooms	3 611	13 509	8 186	5 867
Construction permits issued^{a)}	12 515	22 556	21 501	20 494
Construction of holiday houses				
	282	293	262	191
Average basic floor space of holiday houses, m ²	84	89	74	88

a) Including simple declarations from 2016.

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

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
2015 = 100.0%				
Building costs	100.0	139.3	222.4	234.7
Of which:				
labour cost	100.0	149.7	224.7	257.6
material cost	100.0	131.1	221.2	223.1
Previous year = 100.0%				
Building costs	103.4	110.9	113.7	105.6
Of which:				
labour cost	105.4	109.9	117.7	114.7
material cost	102.0	111.1	112.4	100.9

3.3.5. Cessation of dwellings

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Budapest	389	291	254	159
Other towns	1 133	807	883	988
Villages	478	297	482	470
Total	2 000	1 395	1 619	1 617
Of which:				
ceased due to dwelling construction	457	335	312	355

3.3.6. Housing loans

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Stock of housing loans, 31 December				
Stock, number	651 115	667 700	651 773	652 879
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	220 487	158 239	166 753	155 420
foreign exchange loans	1 382	311	217	112
Sum of stock, million HUF	2 997 157	4 004 456	5 002 986	5 652 341
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	751 395	652 004	950 930	1 094 368
foreign exchange loans	6 771	2 708	1 976	1 187
Rating of housing loans				
Loan stock, %				
performing exposure	..	97.6	97.9	98.3
non-performing exposure	..	2.4	2.1	1.7
Sum of stock, %				
performing exposure	..	97.9	98.4	99.0
non-performing exposure	..	2.1	1.6	1.0
Approved housing loans				
Housing loans, number	68 434	90 148	51 605	75 526
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	8 299	17 926	12 098	16 456
foreign exchange loans	8	—	...	...
Sum of housing loans, million HUF	360 063	917 708	607 636	1 345 910
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	44 921	149 514	125 925	339 008
foreign exchange loans	84	—	...	...
Disbursed housing loans and subsidies				
Total, million HUF	361 282	916 770	638 739	1 278 741
Average loan, million HUF	4.8	8.8	11.5	17.4
Of which:				
construction	4.4	4.5	5.8	7.9
buying used flat	5.4	10.5	14.5	19.9
modernising, enlarging	2.2	3.3	4.3	7.2
Average maturity of disbursed loans, years	11.5	15.7	17.4	18.0
Of which:				
construction	13.2	20.1	21.7	21.7
buying used flat	12.9	16.2	17.7	18.3
modernising, enlarging	6.5	8.0	9.8	11.3

3.4. Health care, accidents

3.4.1. Health expenditure

(at current prices)

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023 ⁺
Current public health expenditure, billion HUF				
government schemes and compulsory health care financing schemes	1 633.6	2 498.3	3 208.8	3 547.4
of which: social security fund	1 359.7	2 088.8	2 711.1	2 990.8
voluntary health care payment schemes	104.1	108.0	132.5	155.5
household out-of-pocket payment	658.8	922.8	1 055.9	1 109.8
Total	2 396.5	3 529.1	4 397.2	4 812.7
Health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.4
Of which: public health	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.7
Health expenditure per capita, thousand HUF	243.5	362.0	455.9	501.7
Public health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	68.2	70.8	73.0	73.7
Health investments, billion HUF	162.8	195.1	180.1	183.8

3.4.2. Number of active physicians by age group

Age group	2015	2020	2022	2023
Younger than 30 years	3 898	5 204	5 169	5 261
30–34 years	3 420	4 622	5 016	5 128
35–39 years	3 439	3 252	3 723	4 073
40–44 years	3 292	3 430	3 336	3 245
45–49 years	3 533	3 150	3 462	3 554
50–54 years	3 700	3 453	3 494	3 400
55–59 years	4 177	3 591	3 926	3 958
60–64 years	4 316	3 949	4 091	4 046
65–69 years	3 032	3 263	4 063	4 302
70 years and older	3 047	3 274	4 391	5 098
Total	35 854	37 188	40 671	42 065

Source: Ministry of Interior.

3.4.3. Primary health care

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
General practitioners (GPs)				
Physicians	4 817	4 536	4 427	4 305
Registered inhabitants, thousands	8 745	8 749	8 691	8 618
Of which: 0–18 year-olds	428	408	418	415
Number of inhabitants registered per GP	1 815	1 929	1 963	2 002
Number of GP consultations, thousands				
cases cared for in GPs' office	55 459	53 817	49 126	49 378
cases cared for out of GPs' office	1 731	763	507	473
telemedicine care	–	..	10 804	9 610
total^{a)}	57 190	54 581	60 438	59 462
Family paediatricians				
Physicians	1 460	1 359	1 321	1 299
Registered children, thousands	1 414	1 431	1 435	1 417
Number of registered children per family paediatrician	968	1 053	1 086	1 091
Number of family paediatricians' consultations, thousands				
cases cared for in family paediatricians' office ^{b)}	9 915	8 051	8 625	9 053
cases cared for out of GPs' office	453	230	92	80
telemedicine care	–	..	3 869	3 300
total^{a)}	10 368	8 282	12 587	12 434

a) Until October 2020, services provided by telephone or via the internet were included among cases cared for in the doctor's office. Since 2021, these data have been featured under the category 'telemedicine care'.

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

3.4.4. Outpatient service, 2023*

(thousands)

Denomination	Cases of attendance	Interventions	Annual working hours performed	
			by specialists	by non-specialists
Clinical fields ^{a)}	34 859	124 900	14 983	842
Diagnostic imaging	6 439	17 378	2 172	102
Laboratory ^{b)}	14 062	194 688	735	460
Other diagnostics	839	2 728	286	104
Other therapy	6 726	46 259	225	2 315
Total	62 926	385 954	18 402	3 824

* Data only contain items accounted for E fund (treatments based on Hungarian insurance scheme). Data of Hungarian State Railways included.

a) Data on basic and specialised dental care included.

b) Transfusiology and activity of tissue bank included.

Source: Ministry of Interior.

3.4.5. Hospitals

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Hospital beds in operation	68 613	67 529	65 541	63 470
Of which:				
internal medicine	8 162	7 959	7 923	7 706
surgery	4 528	4 403	4 373	4 301
obstetrics-gynaecology	3 181	3 096	3 022	2 979
neonatology and paediatrics	3 696	3 602	3 552	3 434
neurology	2 693	2 646	2 558	2 471
pulmonology	1 903	1 768	1 817	1 781
Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants	70.2 ^R	70.0 ^R	68.3 ^R	66.2
Discharged patients, thousands	2 390	1 761	1 830	1 991
Average length of stay, days	7.8	8.3	6.8	7.2

Source: in 2015 National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management.

3.4.6. Pharmacies

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Pharmacies	3 276	3 167	3 156	3 110
Of which: public pharmacies	2 303	2 287	2 277	2 260
Pharmacists	5 944	6 218	6 349	6 362
Of which: staff of the public pharmacies	5 496	5 665	5 675	5 662
Inhabitants per one public pharmacy	4 274	4 255	4 236	4 244

Source: Ministry of Interior.

3.4.7. Gross prescription turnover of subsidised medicaments

Denomination	2015	2020	2022 ^R	2023
Turnover of subsidised medicaments, billion HUF				
paid by patients	116.9	135.8	144.5	153.0
subsidy	324.6	424.1	456.2	521.7
total^{a)}	441.5	560.0	600.7	674.7
Share of reimbursement, %				
by patients	26.5	24.3	24.1	22.7
from the budget	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
social security subsidy	70.4	73.9	73.8	75.6
Consumer price index of medicaments and therapeutical equipment, previous year = 100.0%	102.1 ^R	102.3	104.2	107.8

a) Gross consumer price.

Source: Ministry of Interior.

3.4.8. Dispensaries

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Pulmonary screenings and care of patients with pulmonary disease^{a)}				
Pulmonary screening stations	117	114	114	133
Pulmonary screenings, thousand	1 563	1 005	1 007	1 066
Patients found by screenings per hundred new pulmonary TB-patients	24	27	19	22
Pulmonary dispensaries	152	147	147	143
Patient turnover, thousand	1 513	1 016	1 132	1 140
Registered TB patients, thousand	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Registered non-TB pulmonary patients, thousand	827	845	810	775
Care of patients with skin and venereal diseases^{b)}				
Dispensaries ^{c)}	110	105	96	88
Patient turnover, thousand	1 188	639	766	857
Of which: consultations on skin diseases	1 081	579	704	774
Care of adult patients with psychiatric (neurological) disorders^{b)}				
Dispensaries	138	135	130	122
Patient turnover, thousand	1 056	889	917	974
Registered patients, thousand	147	153	144	153
New patients taken in care, thousand	14	11	11	12
Care of child and adolescent patients with psychiatric disorders^{b)}				
Dispensaries	24	23	19	17
Patient turnover, thousand	100	77	87	90
Registered patients, thousand	13	16	16	20
New patients taken in care, thousand	4	4	5	7

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

b) *Source: in 2015 National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities, since 2022 Ministry of Interior.*

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

3.4.9. Number of selected reported infectious diseases

Disease	2015	2020	2022	2023
Influenza and influenza-like illness during the epidemic ^{a)}	504 000	271 000	161 000	584 000
Varicella	41 620	13 600	15 196	15 577
Scarlet fever	2 643	1 434	1 252	9 108
Campylobacter enteritis	8 366	4 482	5 050	5 496
Salmonellosis	5 069	3 007	3 271	4 583
Rotavirus gastroenteritis	6 498	746	2 006	2 361
Lyme-disease	1 420	1 522	1 529	1 415
Viral hepatitis	1 214	256	830	602
Meningitis purulenta	211	151	184	216

a) Estimated data.

Source: Ministry of Interior.

3.4.10. HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Newly registered HIV-infected persons^{a)}				
Males	196	166	179	178
Females	26	15	26	38
Anonymous	49	20	19	12
Total	271	201	224	228
Newly reported AIDS patients^{b)}				
Males	37	35	32	33
Females	6	7	11	13
Total	43	42	43	46
Persons died due to AIDS				
Males	10	8	16	10
Females	1	2	2	3
Total	11	10	18	13

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

b) In the year of diagnosis.

Source: in 2015 National Center for Epidemiology, in 2020-2022 National Public Health Center, in 2023 National Center for Public Health and Pharmacy.

3.4.11. National Ambulance Service

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Ambulance stations	253	255	256	256
Ambulances				
running ambulances	748	788	788	783
of which: emergency ambulances and mobile intensive care units (MICU)	171	165	165	169
cars in reserve	195	257	265	319
total	943	1 045	1 053	1 102
Persons employed in the ambulance service	7 425	7 783	7 786	8 007
Of which:				
ambulance doctors	170	164	168	182
ambulance officers	782	975	857	889
Ambulance missions, thousand				
rescue	717	826	933	961
rescue transportation	273	176	144	132
protected transportation	97	102	110	114
delivery	18	19	17	16
mobile supervision	3	3	5	5
total	1 108	1 126	1 209	1 227

Source: National Ambulance Service.

3.4.12. Other ambulance services

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Ambulance stations	73	60	58	58
Ambulances				
running cars	485	476	476	476
cars in reserve	242	250	249	243
total	727	726	725	719
Patient transportation, thousands				
with nurse	784	609	566	554
without nurse	1 480	1 154	1 120	1 202
total	2 264	1 764^R	1 686	1 756
Rescue helicopters	7	7	7	7
Air ambulance missions	2 345	3 170	3 823	2 907

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

3.4.13. Blood supply

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Examined donors volunteered for blood donation	475 324	378 985	411 986	406 810
Blood donations ^{a)}	427 942	328 232	371 414	365 580
Of which: full blood	401 452	326 310	355 504	352 790

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

Source: National Blood Supply Service.

3.4.14. Healthy life years*

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023	(year)
Healthy life years at birth					
Males	58.2	61.7	61.5	62.6	
Females	60.1	63.6	64.1	64.7	
Healthy life years at the age of 65					
Males	5.9	7.3	6.7	7.1	
Females	5.9	8.0	7.6	7.8	

* The indicator has been calculated according to the Sullivan-method. In 2019 a methodological change occurred in the survey of limitation.

3.4.15. Fires

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Number of fires	28 781	35 611	34 736	36 863
Of which:				
in industry, construction	606	596	619	584
in agriculture	4 807	4 391	2 920	3 520
in dwellings and in private real estates	7 730	8 574	8 081	8 716
Persons				
saved in fire cases	1 339	686	669	556
injured in fire cases	836	755	792	669
killed in fire cases	108	107	96	96

3.4.16. Accidents at work, home accidents

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Accidents at work^{a)}	21 165	20 366	21 273	20 658
Of which: fatal	86	64	68	62
Accidents at work per ten thousand employees	549	502	518	499
Of which: fatal	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
Fatal home accidents^{b)}	1 759	1 557	1 611	1 548

a) Cases with more than three days of incapacity to work and fatal cases, in the year of reporting. Data of the Hungarian Office for Mining and Geology are included in 2015.

Source: Ministry for National Economy.

b) The year is the year in which the actual death occurred.

Source: HCSO data collection 'Death Record' under Section 30 of Act CLV of 2016 and data transmission 'Autopsy Report' ordered by Section 42 of Government Decree 351/2013 (X.3).

3.4.17. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Number of accidents	16 331	13 778	14 452	14 688
Of which:				
drivers' fault	15 138	12 933	13 520	13 860
pedestrians' fault	909	601	684	577
technical defect	63	55	55	37
Drunk-driving accidents	1 577	1 361	1 040	844
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 528	1 318	1 018	832
pedestrians' fault	49	43	18	11
Accidents between vehicle and pedestrian	2 497	1 773	2 094	1 961
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 614	1 197	1 439	1 397
pedestrians' fault	883	572	649	560
Number of fatal accidents	585	423	438	446
Persons killed in accidents	644	460	472	497
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	11	10	8	6
Persons injured in accidents	20 899	17 716	18 746	19 366
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	1 515	1 201	1 384	1 566

3.5. Social care protection

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

Function	2015	2020	2022	2023 ⁺	(%)
Sickness/health care	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	
Disability	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	
Old age	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	
Survivors	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Family/children	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	
Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Housing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	
Social exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Social benefits, total	18.7	18.0	16.4	16.6	

3.5.2. Monthly average number of family benefit recipients

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Infant care benefit	25 886	29 891	29 817	25 869
Maternity allowance	7 354	8 537	7 510	6 693
Child care benefit	85 970	110 144	114 278	110 124
Child care allowance	163 376	150 669	146 255	143 297
Child raising support	34 587	32 445	28 801	27 553
Family allowance, thousand				
families	1 108	1 073	1 060	1 049
children	1 797	1 746	1 736	1 665

3.5.3. Expenditures on family benefits*

(million HUF)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Infant care benefit	45 481	78 206	153 394	158 506
Maternity allowance	5 822	6 768	5 939	5 288
Child care benefit	113 098	228 060 ^{a)}	328 348 ^{a)}	376 525 ^{a)}
Child care allowance	62 507	57 034	54 782	53 233
Child raising support	11 876	11 018	9 751	9 322
Family allowance	317 884	304 887	302 108	299 498
Total	556 668	685 973	854 322	902 372

* 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. Average monthly amount and real value index of child raising benefits

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Child care benefit				
Average monthly amount per capita, HUF	110 896	172 185	240 739	287 642
2015 = 100.0%	100.0	137.5	135.9	156.6
Previous year = 100.0%	106.2	106.0	98.6	115.2
Child care allowance				
Average monthly amount per capita, HUF	31 883	31 545	31 214	30 957
2015 = 100.0%	100.0	87.6	61.3	58.6
Previous year = 100.0%	102.4	97.9	84.8	95.6
Family allowance				
Average monthly amount per family, HUF	23 902	23 676	23 759	23 792
2015 = 100.0%	100.0	87.7	62.2	60.1
Previous year = 100.0%	101.1	97.0	85.0	96.6

3.5.5. Children's day care

Denomination	2017	2020	2023	2024
Infant nurseries				
Institutions	754	825	1 016	1 116
Active places	40 040	42 217	48 444	51 919
Enrolled children	37 977	37 910	44 420	46 994
Children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	2 201	2 122	3 079	3 018
Mini infant nurseries				
Institutions	50	245	398	471
Active places	354	1 889	3 500	4 217
Enrolled children	346	1 786	3 283	3 957
Children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	27	175	430	400
Workplace infant nurseries				
Institutions	7	9	26	26
Active places	49	70	300	302
Enrolled children	38	54	216	239
Children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	–	7	23	26
Family infant nurseries				
Institutions	938	963	1 171	1 218
Active places	6 032	6 032	8 018	8 232
Enrolled children	5 732	5 683	7 829	7 886
Children not admitted during the year due to lack of places ^{a)}	651	940	1 459	1 298
Day supervision of children				
Institutions	138	111	78	73
Children in care	792	489	430	398

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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Minors taken into child protection	23 321	27 143	29 910	31 379
Families in which minors taken into child protection live	12 289	13 435	14 703	15 655
Minors taken into child protection per thousand minors of corresponding age	13.6	15.9	17.8	18.9
Minors under guardianship	30 574	34 122	36 042	35 098
Minors under guardianship per thousand minors of corresponding age	17.8	20.0	21.4	21.1
Minors or adult children of registered disadvantaged status	78 624	92 063	81 354	83 326
Families in which minors or adult children of disadvantaged status live	39 997	44 764	38 621	38 807
Minors or adult children of registered multiply disadvantaged status^{a)}	136 573	93 863	81 121	77 512
Families in which minors or adult children of multiply disadvantaged status live	58 023	38 451	31 879	30 749

a) Including children of registered multiply disadvantaged status due to being registered in professional child protection provision.

Source: records of guardianship authorities.

3.5.7. Adoptions

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Approved adoptions	829	917	1 229	1 291
Of which:				
were in professional child protection	476	618	837	917
approved by parental consent	353	299	392	374
for foreign citizens	149	147	167	210
disabled children	9	24	43	26
Dissolved adoptions	16	11	25	10

3.5.8. Sure Start children's centres, 31 December

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Sure Start children's centres	111	172	180	179
Families receiving regular care in children's centres	2 211	2 001	2 192	2 204
Children receiving regular care in children's centres^{a)}	2 463	2 231	2 425	2 409
Of which:				
disabled	17	18	16	18
of different development	50	47	78	37
receiving also meal	2 313	2 144	2 223	2 234
using also washing opportunities	717	484	611	557
using also laundering opportunities	735	709	921	880

a) Children aged 0–5 years in 2015 and 0–3 years from 2020.

3.5.9. People in professional child protection provision*

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
0– 2-year-olds	2 045	2 556	2 856	2 643
3– 5-year-olds	2 290	2 727	2 838	2 927
6–13-year-olds	8 558	9 069	9 321	9 400
14–17-year-olds ^{a)}	7 378	6 391	6 413	6 242
Minors, total	20 271	20 743	21 428	21 212
Of which:				
living in children's home	7 049	5 843	6 395	6 657
placed with foster parents	12 948	14 562	14 668	14 169
living in institution providing nursing and care	274	338	364	386
living in supported housing	–	–	1	–
18-year-old or older^{b)}	2 873	2 191	2 387	2 261
Total	23 144	22 934	23 815	23 473

* 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, 2024**

Type of crime committed	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total	Of which: girls
	year-olds				
Against life, physical integrity or health	1	18	8	27	8
Threatening health	–	1	–	1	–
Against personal freedom	–	7	–	7	4
Against sexual freedom and sexual morals	–	21	5	26	–
Against human dignity and certain fundamental rights	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic crimes	–	2	–	2	–
Against the environment and nature	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice	–	1	–	1	–
Corruption	–	–	–	–	–
Against public officials	–	9	1	10	2
Against public peace	–	3	1	4	–
Against public confidence	1	1	1	3	–
Violent crime against property	11	148	22	181	23
Against property	–	70	29	99	7
Other, belonging to unspecified chapter of the Criminal Code	–	14	4	18	2
Total	13	295	71	379	46

3.5.11. Inmates entering reformatory with final court judgement or in pre-trial detention, 2024

Permanent place of stay before placement	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total
	year-olds			
Coming from professional child protection provision				
previously placed with foster parents	1	2	5	8
previously placed in children's home	7	147	5	159
previously placed in specialised children's home	2	25	–	27
previously receiving after-care provision	–	–	–	–
total	10	174	10	194
Coming not from professional child protection provision				
coming from parents, birth family	3	120	45	168
coming from adoptive parents	–	1	–	1
coming from short-term care	–	–	5	5
coming from other places	–	–	11	11
total	3	121	61	185
Grand total	13	295	71	379
Of which: with special education needs	–	91	2	93

3.5.12. Social benefits*

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Recipients of health impairment or full-time parenting benefit ^{a)}				
monthly average number	14 018	19 139	17 879	16 890
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	28 517	27 985	28 378	27 442
Recipients of employment substitution support				
monthly average number	158 141	79 327	70 855	57 264
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	22 787	22 979	22 920	22 759
Recipients of nursing allowance by subjective right ^{b)}				
monthly average number	55 357	32 768	28 752	26 021
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	37 459	53 716	59 788	61 910
Recipients of child home care allowance ^{c)}				
monthly average number	–	20 033	25 318	28 168
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	–	118 275	193 400	217 416
Recipients of regular child protection allowance ^{d)}				
average number	442 238	242 025	223 998	195 971
average amount per capita, HUF	5 801	6 382	6 398	6 417
Recipients of old-age allowance				
monthly average number	6 784	6 727	6 557	6 323
monthly average amount per capita, HUF	27 362	30 999	33 569	38 138

* 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	2020	2022	2023
Domestic care				
Recipients	113 020	92 846	91 337	93 425
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	448	358	361	370
Domestic nurses ^{a)}	13 484	12 442	12 182	12 791
Alarm system-based home assistance				
Recipients	22 200	19 395	18 220	16 970
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	88	75	72	67
Social catering				
Recipients	170 688	200 907	212 739	211 942
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants over 60 years of age	677	776	841	838

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	2020	2022	2023
Social institutions providing day-time care				
Day homes for the elderly				
sites	1 113	1 082	1 090	1 093
recipients ^{a)}	38 551	37 048	37 587	38 366
Day homes for disabled people				
sites	288	302	323	346
recipients	7 468	7 755	8 567	9 381
Day homes for addicts				
sites	78	100	142	155
recipients	3 328	3 934	6 017	6 351
Day homes for psychiatric patients				
sites	87	106	139	155
recipients	3 239	4 014	5 583	6 171
Day care for homeless people				
Soup kitchens				
number	116	614	628	699
average daily admissions	18 016	85 548	125 813	120 972
Day-shelters				
number	119	121	126	124
average daily admissions	8 949	7 710	8 193	8 119

a) Including people with dementia.

3.5.15. Residential social institutions

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Long-term residential institutions				
Sites	1 202	1 222	1 217	1 216
Approved beds	80 776	82 372	82 085	82 066
Approved beds per ten thousand inhabitants	82	85	86	86
Residents				
in homes for the elderly	51 312	47 701	53 348	54 406
in homes for psychiatric patients	8 688	7 780	7 511	7 413
in homes for disabled persons	15 510	13 642	12 626	11 961
in homes for addicts	1 985	1 712	1 631	1 637
in homes for homeless persons	698	606	633	637
total	78 193	71 441	75 749	76 054
Short-term residential institutions				
Sites	379	339	314	309
Approved beds	14 149	13 545	12 964	12 636
Approved beds per ten thousand inhabitants	14	14	14	13
Residents				
in temporary homes for the elderly ^{a)}	2 897	1 832	1 775	1 767
in temporary homes for psychiatric patients	114	89	95	83
in temporary homes for disabled persons	231	192	187	167
in temporary homes for addicts	85	97	105	65
at shelters and night shelters for homeless persons	9 678	8 689	8 675	8 812
total	13 005	10 899	10 837	10 894

a) Including residential clubs for the elderly.

3.5.16. Pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Expenditures on benefits billion HUF ^{a)}	3 502.4	4 074.6	6 330.5	6 798.8
as % of GDP	10.0	8.4	8.4	8.4
Recipients				
average number, thousands	2 690	2 544	2 423	2 412
as % of the population	27.3	26.1	25.3	25.2
Monthly amount per recipient HUF ^{a)}	108 518	133 457	217 758	234 869
as % of average net earnings	66.8	51.3	57.3	54.6

a) Including pension premium, 13th-month pension and one-off payments.

**3.5.17. Number of and amount due to recipients of pensions,
benefits, annuities and other provisions, January 2025⁺**

Type of benefit	Number, persons	Average amount of full benefit, HUF/month
Old-age pension	2 000 101	242 327
Age-related benefit	28 145	352 567
Disability benefit	223 634	133 147
Rehabilitation benefit	14 624	67 616
Miners' health impairment annuity	987	174 183
Widow(er)'s pension	40 413	110 391
Parents' pension	7	120 720
Orphan's benefit	55 300	75 962
Annuities for members of agricultural co-operatives	403	148 819
Accident annuity	3 981	39 745
Disability annuity	32 822	60 865
Spouse's supplement and supplementary income	444	26 471
Other provisions	12 210	24 042
Total	2 413 071	222 423

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

**3.5.18. Recipients of pensions by amount of full benefit,
January 2025⁺**

(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
– 49 999	23 862	7 628	6 981	38 471
50 000– 99 999	59 601	9 098	38 508	107 207
100 000–149 999	299 651	15 418	8 257	323 326
150 000–199 999	491 259	5 851	1 121	498 231
200 000–249 999	386 570	1 576	280	388 426
250 000–299 999	262 762	465	89	263 316
300 000–349 999	176 947	198	35	177 180
350 000–399 999	113 376	85	10	113 471
400 000–449 999	69 028	48	6	69 082
450 000–499 999	42 536	19	3	42 558
500 000–	74 509	34	10	74 553
Total	2 000 101	40 420	55 300	2 095 821

a) Including recipients of parents' pension.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.6. Education

3.6.1. Key data by type of maintainers, 2024/2025⁺

Denomination	Government	Church, denomina- tion	Other	Total
School-sites				
Kindergartens	3 768	481	354	4 603
Primary schools	2 705	602	230	3 537
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	168	15	9	192
Vocational training schools	330	48	89	467
Secondary general schools	294	261	325	880
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	480	146	127	753
Tertiary institutions	6	26	30	62
Kindergarten children, students in full-time education and training				
Kindergartens	274 839	36 427	13 606	324 872
Primary schools	556 796	126 417	27 265	710 478
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	5 542	509	478	6 529
Vocational training schools	42 709	4 378	3 477	50 564
Secondary general schools	114 871	54 402	23 001	192 274
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	144 216	21 403	14 147	179 766
Tertiary institutions	55 938	16 356	149 146	221 440
Teachers				
Kindergartens	26 158	3 325	1 620	31 103
Primary schools	57 575	12 652	3 180	73 407
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	1 311	78	72	1 461
Vocational training schools	4 276	346	370	4 992
Secondary general schools	10 352	5 492	2 983	18 827
Technicums, upper secondary vocational schools	14 131	2 064	1 353	17 548
Tertiary institutions	6 092	3 731	18 064	27 887

3.6.2. Education at kindergartens

Denomination	2015/2016	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Kindergartens	4 564	4 575	4 577	4 603
Kindergarten places	379 671	386 134	388 143	390 699
Kindergarten children	321 012	322 713	323 526	324 872
Of which:				
children with special educational needs				
in mainstream education	6 535	8 271	9 814	9 957
in special education	1 517	1 847	2 516	2 791
total	8 052	10 118	12 330	12 748
girls, %	47.9	48.1	47.9	47.9
Children's groups	14 895	15 001	15 045	15 147
Children per children's group	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.4
Teachers	31 484	30 957	30 478	31 103
Children per teacher	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.4

3.6.3. Education at primary schools

Denomination	2015/2016	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	3 594	3 611	3 550	3 537
Classrooms	36 659	37 459	37 788	37 838
Full-time students	745 323	725 768	712 394	710 478
Of which:				
students with special educational needs				
in mainstream education	36 858	41 801	45 808	47 564
in special education	16 719	15 850	17 041	17 825
total	53 577	57 651	62 849	65 389
in 1st grade	97 553	103 475	97 333	95 476
in 1st–4th grades	394 204	366 347	383 337	375 556
in 5th–8th grades	351 119	359 421	329 057	334 922
girls, %	48.4	48.5	48.5	48.5
attending day-time homes services, % ^{b)}	55.8	54.3	56.4	55.9
receiving meals, %	78.5	75.2	75.3	76.1
Classes in full-time education	37 086	36 406	35 916	35 820
Students per class	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8
Teachers	77 120	75 157	72 514	73 407
Students per teacher	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7
Students in adult education	2 293	3 532	4 042	4 433
Students graduated from 8th grade ^{c)}	91 685	93 077	91 690	89 272
Of which: in full-time education	91 164	92 409	91 042	88 528

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	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	134	194	194	192
Classrooms	658	719	679	660
Full-time students	7 146	6 948	6 660	6 529
Of which:				
girls, %	40.6	38.9	37.0	37.1
living in dormitories, %	19.3	17.8	15.3	14.7
Classes in full-time education	794	845	822	780
Students per class	9.0	8.2	8.1	8.4
Teachers	1 543	1 534	1 485	1 461
Students per teacher	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Students in adult education	3	14	1	3
Students having passed vocational examination	1 286	1 177	1 282	1 628
Of which: in full-time education	1 286	1 169	1 201	1 628

* 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	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	598	455	462	467
Classrooms	3 656	2 769	2 848	2 611
Full-time students	80 493	54 272	56 209	50 564
Of which:				
girls, %	36.2	35.1	35.4	35.8
living in dormitories, %	8.3	..	7.2	6.7
Classes in full-time education	4 231	3 660 ^{b)}	3 187	2 877
Students per class	19.0	14.8 ^{b)}	17.6	17.6
Teachers	7 446	4 793	5 089	4 992
Students per teacher	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.1
Part-time students	9 685	15 803	41 007	40 504
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level	–	3 523	2 442	1 995 ^{c)}
Of which: in full-time education	–	1 906	1 877	1 665
Students having passed vocational examination	22 919	20 849	25 645	33 667
Of which: in full-time education	21 432	14 352	12 299	13 004

* 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) Data of the May–June exam period.

3.6.6. Education at secondary general schools

Denomination	2015/2016	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	860	877	880	880
Classrooms	7 234	7 811	7 840	7 883
Full-time students	180 966	191 526	194 102	192 274
Of which:				
in 5th–8th grades	24 922	26 215	25 924	25 962
in 9th–12th (13th) grades	156 044	165 311	168 178	166 312
girls, %	56.6	55.9	55.8	55.8
living in dormitories, %	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.5
Classes in full-time education	6 477	6 686	6 850	6 875
Students per class	27.9	28.6	28.3	28.0
Teachers	17 937	18 574	18 620	18 827
Students per teacher	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.2
Students in adult education	32 103	30 224	32 486	33 930
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level ^{b)}	41 692	38 994	44 039	42 048 ^{c)}
Of which: in full-time education	35 975	35 321	37 135	37 131

a) See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Since 2021 including also data of students without student legal status and those graduated in the government offices.

c) Data of the May–June exam period.

3.6.7. Education at technicums, upper secondary vocational schools*

Denomination	2015/2016	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	893	714	758	753
Classrooms	7 551	6 020	7 854	8 188
Full-time students	182 529	152 610	170 664	179 766
Of which:				
girls, %	47.6	46.9	47.0	46.8
living in dormitories, %	10.6	..	10.2	10.1
Classes in full-time education	7 510	6 883 ^{b)}	7 505	7 817
Students per class	24.3	22.2 ^{b)}	22.7	23.0
Teachers	18 671	15 314	16 907	17 548
Students per teacher	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2
Part-time students	31 242	25 619	44 627	44 532
Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level	30 775	25 299	26 278	2 837 ^{c)}
Of which: in full-time education	29 388	25 058	25 526	1 956
Students having passed vocational examination	24 435	27 840	32 952	35 305
Of which: in full-time education	18 693	17 341	19 906	19 164

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

c) Data of the May–June exam period.

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	2024	2015	2020	2024
Applicants	54 154	46 956	53 867	25 101	21 948	22 635
Admitted students	36 751	35 707	43 660	16 318	15 019	15 495
Admitted students as a % of applicants	67.9	76.0	81.1	65.0	68.4	68.5

* 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, 2024*

Field of training ^{a)}	BA/BSc training	MA/MSc training ^{b)}
Agriculture	95.5	66.7
Political science	58.8	86.5
Liberal arts	77.1	69.8
Economics	82.4	72.9
Computing	85.5	72.4
Law	94.1	73.7
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	88.2	76.2
Arts	37.1	40.8
Art mediation	68.7	65.8
Medical and health sciences	89.1	59.7
Teacher training	80.4	85.5
Sport science	80.0	80.0
Social sciences	84.7	64.4
Natural sciences	89.3	71.0
Total	81.1	68.5

* 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	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Institutions	66	62	63	62
Teachers	21 668	23 511	27 410	27 887
Students				
tertiary level vocational training ^{a)}	11 977	11 834	11 045	8 310
college level education	2 186	–	–	–
university level education	399	–	–	–
BA/BSc training	181 283	169 699	189 354	205 584
of which: other training ^{b)}	7 357	5 592	6 230	7 672
MA/ MSc training	37 182	34 933	37 394	41 201
undivided training	38 479	44 536	45 368	46 102
postgraduate specialisation	16 487	16 344	16 523	16 348
PhD and DLA training	7 323	10 147	10 730	11 017
total	295 316	287 493	310 414	328 562
Full-time students				
tertiary level vocational training ^{a)}	8 829	8 035	6 551	4 704
college level education	99	–	–	–
university level education	246	–	–	–
BA/BSc training	138 780	127 597	137 858	145 007
of which: other training ^{b)}	6 400	5 048	5 749	6 875
MA/MSc training	23 302	20 932	20 856	21 407
undivided training	32 992	38 708	39 562	40 170
postgraduate specialisation	279	438	200	186
PhD and DLA training	5 576	9 001	9 741	9 966
total	210 103	204 711	214 768	221 440

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	2020/2021	2023/2024	2024/2025 ⁺
Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training^{c)}				
Full-time students	195 419	187 237	198 276	206 584
Of which:				
new entrants	43 080	44 720	55 031	53 613
foreign students	23 038	32 400	37 482	40 167
females, %	51.6	51.5	52.0	51.9
financed by				
government, % ^{d)}	66.2	64.6	63.9	63.9
living in students'				
hostels, %	18.5	18.0	18.4	18.1
Part-time students ^{e)}	64 110	61 931	73 840	86 303
Students having				
graduated ^{f)}				
in full-time form	41 083	85 565	44 827	39 320
in part-time form ^{e)}	15 040	76 902	19 204	14 861

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. From 2023, due to legislative changes the data can only be compared with the data of the previous years to a limited extent.

3.6.11. Students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by field of training, 2024/2025^{**}

Field of training ^{a)}	Total	Of which: females, %	Full-time form	Of which: females, %
Teacher training and education science	34 171	81.9	13 418	76.5
Arts	7 956	66.5	7 105	67.2
Humanities	13 974	63.9	10 347	66.0
Social sciences	31 693	65.6	25 251	64.7
Business and administration	51 552	55.1	33 796	52.7
Law	14 621	62.7	9 025	60.0
Science	6 574	49.2	5 845	48.6
Computing	26 058	15.0	21 080	14.7
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	37 677	26.1	28 232	27.9
Agriculture	9 338	50.2	6 645	52.2
Health and social welfare	38 035	71.0	30 116	67.4
Services	13 566	45.8	8 849	49.8
Not classifiable ^{b)}	7 672	54.6	6 875	54.8
Total	292 887	54.5	206 584	51.9

* Including students in undivided and other training.

a) According to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) fields of training.

b) 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, 2024/2025^{**}

Denomination	Government	Ecclesiastical	Private	Of which: holding trust	Total
Full-time form					
BA/BSc training ^{a)}	36 952	10 284	97 771	91 068	145 007
MA/MSc training ^{b)}	15 908	5 034	40 635	39 426	61 577
Total	52 860	15 318	138 406	130 494	206 584
Part-time forms^{c)}					
BA/BSc training ^{a)}	4 827	12 003	43 747	37 654	60 577
MA/MSc training ^{b)}	4 802	5 269	15 655	14 523	25 726
Total	9 629	17 272	59 402	52 177	86 303

* 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, sports

3.7.1. Book publishing*

Character of books	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Books, pieces				
Scientific	172	126	787	1 068
Educational	1 467	1 099	2 252	2 223
Specialised literature	4 071	4 673	3 161	2 961
Literary	3 294	3 826	4 308	4 696
Juvenile	1 423	1 569	1 385	1 598
Textbook	1 616	2 052	1 293	1 404
Other	529	479	539	348
Total	12 572	13 824	13 725	14 298
Number of copies, thousand				
Scientific	109	34	435	574
Educational	3 692	2 319	3 159	2 835
Specialised literature	3 577	3 688	2 938	2 857
Literary	6 656	6 071	7 365	7 922
Juvenile	3 995	4 335	3 742	3 800
Textbook	9 461	9 262	13 426	11 744
Other	614	677	600	329
Total	28 104	26 386	31 665	30 060

* Since 2020 including data on reprints.

3.7.2. Scientific, educational and specialised books*

Subject	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Books, pieces				
Generalities	154	181	147	171
Philosophy, psychology	786	743	761	735
Religion and theology	66	146	124	396
Social science	1 150	1 202	1 130	1 158
Linguistics, philology	188	231	158	113
Natural science, mathematics	291	252	237	186
Applied sciences	1 158	858	1 192	1 263
Fine arts, sports, games	752	797	809	892
Literature	269	170	351	275
Geography, history	896	1 318	1 291	1 063
Total	5 710	5 898	6 200	6 252
Number of copies, thousand				
Generalities	166	146	97	95
Philosophy, psychology	1 699	1 019	1 197	934
Religion and theology	43	133	101	372
Social science	778	757	659	875
Linguistics, philology	209	242	112	66
Natural science, mathematics	504	381	323	241
Applied sciences	1 720	1 348	1 992	1 838
Fine arts, sports, games	1 015	801	742	784
Literature	170	76	195	120
Geography, history	1 074	1 137	1 113	941
Total	7 378	6 040	6 532	6 266

* Since 2020 including data on reprints.

3.7.3. Literary books by genre and their authors*

Character of books, author	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Books, pieces				
Poetry, anthology	513	618	658	694
Novel, short stories, biography novels	2 409	2 455	3 060	3 397
Plays	32	69	67	51
Other literary works	340	684	523	554
Total	3 294	3 826	4 308	4 696
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	1 670	2 151	2 255	2 362
USA	1 002	663	921	1 043
British	139	262	360	373
Number of copies, thousand				
Poetry, anthology	225	495	282	286
Novel, short stories, biography novels	5 873	4 661	6 289	6 935
Plays	42	39	83	64
Other literary works	516	877	711	637
Total	6 656	6 071	7 365	7 922
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	2 127	2 297	2 231	2 298
USA	3 214	1 895	2 481	2 892
British	399	606	997	916

* Since 2020 including data on reprints.

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
National daily newspapers				
Metropol	316	65	123	135
Blikk	171	84	59	53
Bors	98	52	33	30
Nemzeti Sport	68	27	26	26
Népszava	27	29	22	21
Magyar Nemzet	46	22	16	15
Regional daily newspapers				
Kisalföld	63	39	28	26
Vas Népe	44	28	21	20
Zalai Hírlap	44	27	19	18
Kelet-Magyarország	40	25	16	15
Délmagyarország ^{a)}	24	22	15	13
Észak-Magyarország	36	22	14	13
Hajdú-Bihari Napló	33	21	14	13
Napló	38	20	14	13
Fejér Megyei Hírlap	35	18	12	11
Új Dunántúli Napló	24	15	10	10
Somogyi Hírlap	18	11	8	7
Petőfi Népe	19	12	7	7
Békés Megyei Hírlap	17	8	7	7
Új Néplap	17	8	7	6
Tolnai Népujság	12	8	6	5
24 Óra	12	7	4	4
Heves Megyei Hírlap	11	6	4	4

a) Délmagyarország and Délvidék merged in 2016.

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Weekly newspapers				
Kiskegyed	242	194	150	131
Nők Lapja	271	203	142	128
Színes RTV	196	159	117	103
Story	216	150	87	75
Meglepetés	124	84	68	63
TVR Hét	120	80	61	55
Blikk Nők	85	79	61	52
Fanny	95	72	54	48
Kéthetes RTV Műsormagazin	136	68	51	45
Füles	61	50	44	43
HOT magazin	90	76	52	40
Best	107	72	42	39
Szabad Föld	89	53	36	33
HVG	49	37	30	27
Poénvadászat	40	23	21	19
Magyar Demokrata	19	16	14	13
Vasárnap Reggel	63	25	13	12
Magyar Narancs	17	13	12	12
Élet és Irodalom	15	12	9	8
Monthly magazines				
Glamour	69	79	53	51
Patika Tükör	152	131	55	45
Patika Magazin	153	118	64	41
Természetgyógyász Magazin	40	41	30	32
Ügyes	51	40	32	28
Kiskegyed Konyhája	40	30	23	22
FORBES	23	25	22	18
National Geographic	42	28	21	17
Otthon	27	23	21	17

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousand)

Press products	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Praktika Magazin	47	28	20	16
Az Autó	20	13	5	16
Gyógyhír Magazin	211	82	32	15
Szép Házak	46	28	21	15
Lakáskultúra	31	24	17	15
Autó Bild	36	20	14	14
Képmás Magazin	14	16	12	12
Csók és Könny	21	13	11	10
Marie Claire	29	15	9	8
Garfield	13	9	8	8
Ötlet Mozaik	17	15	6	5
Motorrevü	11	6	4	4
Családi Lap	14	8	3	3
Kópé	26	5	12	—

3.7.5. Museum institutions

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Museum institutions	700	676	702	692
Of which: in Budapest	85	92	93	87
Exhibitions organised by museums	4 292	3 121	3 626	4 013
Of which: in Budapest	866	651	731	802
Attendances, thousand	9 563	4 395	11 319	11 177
Of which: in Budapest	3 524	1 230	5 343	4 601
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	98 ^R	45	118	117

3.7.6. Libraries

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
National and research libraries				
Libraries	13	12	12	14
Total stock, thousand library units	17 786	16 573	16 024	16 248
Registered users, thousand	62	41	33	34
Library units lent, thousand	784	225	287	283
Public libraries				
Libraries ^{a)}	3 671	3 335	3 331	3 328
Total stock, thousand library units	44 056	43 768	45 110	39 201
Registered users, thousand	1 482	1 037	1 096	1 143
Library units lent, thousand	22 531	11 010	14 583	15 009
Other research and workplace libraries				
Libraries ^{b)}	746	443	425	426
Total stock, thousand library units	40 925	37 835	38 447	38 684
Registered users, thousand	760	398	357	364
Library units lent, thousand	4 103	911	1 077	1 363
School libraries				
Libraries	2 956	..	3 269 ^R	3 241
Total stock, thousand library units	51 323	58 218	61 228	62 400
Library units lent, thousand	6 767	7 233	6 762	6 810

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	2020	2022	2023
Number of institutes	5 457	5 841	5 927	5 964
Educational programmes				
number	50 224	17 931	25 406	24 950
participants, thousand	1 502	2 155	1 162	1 060
Creative cultural communities				
number	16 177	11 632	11 648	12 043
members, thousand	361	208	200	199
Clubs, circles, study circles				
number	14 508	11 617	12 689	13 076
members, thousand	554	244	250	265
Exhibitions				
number	20 622	9 849	16 968	16 195
visitors, thousand	7 130	2 688	4 490	4 347
Entertainment programmes				
number	32 967	12 809	24 548	27 421
visitors, thousand	7 532	3 950	6 250	7 237
Communal programmes				
number	71 209	26 050	48 804	52 989
visitors, thousand	12 255	3 950	6 490	7 610
Trainings				
number	5 004	4 370	3 453	4 526
participants, thousand	98	70	99	116

3.7.8. Theatres*

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Theatres	170	210	247	240
Of which: in Budapest	92	117	130	126
Full-time employees	6 278	7 478	7 734	8 262
Of which: in Budapest	3 579	4 183	4 521	4 828
Performances	26 473	18 558	29 851	30 647
Of which: in Budapest	14 203	10 172	16 242	17 075
Attendances, thousand	6 736	4 411	6 264	6 890
Of which: in Budapest	4 373	2 808	4 402	4 588
Theatre season tickets, thousand	400	97	235	280
Of which: in Budapest	107	32	52	60
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	69 ^R	46 ^R	65	72

* Until 2019 excluding data on open-air performances but including data on alternative theatres.

3.7.9. Concerts

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Performances	4 730	6 821	6 400	7 429
Of which: in Budapest	2 067	2 566	2 770	3 735
Attendances, thousand	1 902	1 059	1 459	1 846
Of which: in Budapest	1 041	381	572	807
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	19	11	15	19

3.7.10. Dance ensembles

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Ensembles	58	57	64	58
Of which: in Budapest	44	29	32	28
Performances	1 908	1 095	2 210	1 987
Of which: in Budapest	1 382	665	1 220	1 147
Attendances, thousand	633	309	620	667
Of which: in Budapest	383	201	295	366
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	6	3	6	7

3.7.11. Cinemas

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Cinema auditoriums	355	406	407	422
Of which: in Budapest	142	162	173	184
Performances, thousand	475	261	466	487
Of which: in Budapest	245	130	232	242
Attendances, thousands	12 512	4 326	10 183	11 201
Of which: in Budapest	6 688	2 249	5 162	5 879
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	128 ^R	45 ^R	106 ^R	117

3.7.12. Programme of public service broadcasting

(hours)

Broadcasting	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Radio broadcasting^{a)}	35 051	43 920	52 560	52 532
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	8 086	5 810	9 446	7 342
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	1 108	11 367	15 348	13 256
music	24 021	25 451	26 015	25 411
Television broadcasting^{b)}	47 012	60 701	60 427	60 548
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	11 306	13 004	12 971	12 464
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	24 643	30 062	27 780	27 535
music	2 516	4 077	5 110	5 853

a) Since 2016 including data of national minorities broadcasts.

b) Since 2016 including data of M5 Television.

**3.7.13. Aggregated medal table of European Rowing
Championships (Szeged), 2024**

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Great Britain	8	1	1	10
2.	Romania	4	2	2	8
3.	Italy	2	3	3	8
4.	Norway	2	—	1	3
5.	Germany	1	5	2	8
6.	Ukraine	1	1	2	4
7.	Switzerland	1	1	1	3
8.	Autria	1	—	—	1
8.	Serbia	1	—	—	1
8.	Individual neutral athletes	1	—	—	1
11.	Greece	—	3	—	3
12.	France	—	1	3	4
13.	Lithuania	—	1	1	2
14.	Belgium	—	1	—	1
14.	Hungary	—	1	—	1

Source: 2024 European Rowing Championships.

3.8. Justice

3.8.1. Registered criminal cases

Crimes	2015	2020	2023	2024
Total	280 113	162 416	178 172	233 470
Of which:				
intentional and completed				
homicide	99	78	70	67
wilful assault	12 353	7 225	6 416	6 191
causing a road accident	2 792	2 753	2 646	2 491
driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs	12 998	14 556	11 548	11 062
endangering of a minor ^{a)}	1 590	964	1 324	1 263
rape	23	8	4	6
sexual violence	355	327	368	304
trafficking in human beings	662	257	1 634	526
public nuisance	12 689	8 570	8 709	8 312
drug trafficking and drug possession ^{b)}	5 801	6 502	6 588	6 669
forgery	593	274	316	419
larceny	111 446	48 627	49 127	58 419
fraud	31 976	12 026	19 704	26 565
robbery	1 443	616	536	669
vandalism	7 297	5 631	6 445	7 594

a) Including cases of abuse of a minor as sanctioned by Section 195 of Act IV of 1978.

b) Including cases of misuse of narcotic drugs as sanctioned by Sections 282-282/C of Act IV of 1978.

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

3.8.2. Number of perpetration incidents in certain crimes

Crimes	2019	2020	2023	2024
Committed by juveniles (aged 0–17 years)	9 689	9 798	11 359	13 194
Committed by adults (18 years of age or older)	126 972	129 140	141 784	200 950
Total^{a)}	136 669	138 950	153 143	214 144
Of which:				
intentional and completed homicide	64	94	80	79
wilful assault	6 625	7 347	6 829	6 561
causing a road accident	2 573	2 820	2 705	2 501
driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs	14 561	14 564	11 576	11 071
endangering of a minor ^{b)}	948	1 125	1 423	1 405
rape	2	1	1	1
sexual violence	201	303	362	283
trafficking in human beings	133	362	1 601	581
public nuisance	10 412	10 964	11 214	10 432
drug trafficking and drug possession ^{c)}	7 212	7 615	8 489	7 975
forgery	31	28	98	24
larceny	24 032	24 604	27 709	30 352
fraud	17 086	13 377	19 397	29 371
robbery	827	817	733	984
vandalism	2 311	2 675	3 515	3 636

a) Including persons of unknown age.

b) Including cases of abuse of a minor as sanctioned by Section 195 of Act IV of 1978.

c) Including cases of misuse of narcotic drugs as sanctioned by Sections 282–282/C of Act IV of 1978.

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

3.8.3. Number of victimisation incidents of certain crimes*

Crimes	2019	2020	2023	2024
Total	100 422	94 894	99 057	122 482
Of which:				
intentional and completed				
homicide	65	79	72	69
wilful assault	6 958	7 317	6 476	6 227
causing a road accident	2 834	3 195	3 076	2 881
endangering of a minor ^{a)}	829	1 009	1 366	1 325
rape	3	4	3	4
sexual violence	241	329	369	309
larceny	47 604	41 081	38 982	45 756
robbery	631	615	524	647
fraud	12 313	10 511	17 936	26 455

* Known natural victims.

a) Including cases of abuse of a minor as sanctioned by Section 195 of Act IV of 1978.

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

3.8.4. Persons with definitive sentence

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Adults				
first offender ^{a)}	40 614	31 022	34 184	35 104
nonrecidivist repeated offender	21 229	15 917	15 383	14 676
recidivists	1 097	837	888	860
special recidivists	1 681	1 013	1 059	1 014
multiple recidivists ^{b)}	2 595	1 639	1 705	1 716
total	67 216	50 428	53 219	53 370
Juveniles				
first offender ^{a)}	3 141	1 640	1 779	1 892
nonrecidivist repeated offender	1 367	675	404	406
recidivists	10	3	4	2
special recidivists	15	4	1	4
multiple recidivists ^{b)}	5	—	—	2
total	4 538	2 322	2 188	2 306
Persons with definitive sentence, total	71 754	52 750	55 407	55 676

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, 2023

Penalty	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Imprisonment	19 222	465	19 687
Of which: suspended sentence	10 935	377	11 312
Work for public interest	6 369	534	6 903
Fine	23 561	61	23 622
Other punishments and independently applied supplementary punishments ^{a)}	24 170	1 317	25 487
Total	84 257	2 754	87 011

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	2020	2022	2023
Persons in detention ^{a)}	3 978	3 421	4 787	4 227
Persons convicted	13 027	12 547	13 600	12 894
Persons sentenced to forced therapy	162	198	245	219
Assigned to custody	239	586	715	599
Total	17 449^{b)}	16 752	19 347	17 939

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	2022 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Gross domestic product				
Value, at current prices, billion HUF	34 984.8 ^R	66 149.4	75 568.9	81 514.2
Volume index, previous year = 100.0%	103.7	104.3	99.2	100.5
Value of per capita gross domestic product, at current prices				
HUF	3 570 691 ^R	6 886 926	7 878 170	8 524 566
EUR ^{a)}	11 522 ^R	17 599	20 626	21 570
PPS ^{b)}	19 369 ^R	27 589	29 435	..

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	2021	2022	2023
Non-financial corporations	18 315.9 ^R	27 427.3 ^R	32 500.0 ^R	38 868.2
Financial corporations	1 067.6 ^R	1 840.7 ^R	2 180.7 ^R	2 618.3
General government	4 809.2 ^R	8 114.6 ^R	9 669.0 ^R	10 559.4
Households	4 937.6 ^R	8 970.8 ^R	11 065.1 ^R	12 345.8
Non-profit institutions serving households	349.0	718.9 ^R	836.7 ^R	1 041.6
Institutional sectors, total	29 479.3^R	47 072.4^R	56 251.4^R	65 433.4
Gross value added, at basic prices	29 479.3 ^R	47 072.4 ^R	56 251.4 ^R	65 433.4
Balance of taxes and subsidies on products	5 505.4	8 488.1	9 898.0	10 135.5
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	34 984.8^R	55 560.5^R	66 149.4^R	75 568.9

4.1.3. Gross value added by industry

(%)

Industry	Volume index, previous year = 100.0		Distribution
	2022	2023	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.5 ^R	139.3	3.4
Mining and quarrying	103.6 ^R	68.0	0.4
Manufacturing	104.1 ^R	95.9	19.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	69.1	99.1	2.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	86.4 ^R	94.1	0.6
Industry, total ^{a)}	101.2 ^R	95.4	23.4
Construction	103.3 ^R	91.7	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	99.7 ^R	96.2	10.3
Transportation and storage	114.3 ^R	96.4	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	137.1 ^R	97.6	2.2
Information and communication	106.3 ^R	107.0	5.2
Financial and insurance activities	100.1 ^R	94.9	4.1
Real estate activities	110.0 ^R	105.1	11.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	107.9 ^R	99.1	6.2
Administrative and support service activities	115.1 ^R	104.4	4.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.1	93.2	7.2
Education	92.7 ^R	101.8	4.2
Human health and social work activities	122.4 ^R	104.5	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	114.0 ^R	101.4	1.5
Other service activities	132.5 ^R	90.5	1.2
Activities of households	87.6	91.2	0.0
Gross value added, total, at basic prices	104.6^R	99.8	100.0
Balance of taxes and subsidies on products	x	x	x
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	104.3^R	99.2	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%	
	2023	2024 ⁺	2023	2024 ⁺
Final consumption expenditure				
household (1)	35 471.5	39 184.3	98.6	105.1
government (2)	15 396.6	16 513.9	103.3	95.4
non-profit institutions serving households (3)	1 681.7	2 037.1	108.6	105.8
total (4=1+2+3)	52 549.9	57 735.3	100.2	102.3
Social transfers in kind				
from government (5)	6 800.0	7 383.9	103.4	94.5
from non-profit institutions serving households (3)	1 681.7	2 037.1	108.6	105.8
total (6=3+5)	8 481.8	9 421.0	104.4	96.7
Actual final consumption of households (7=1+3+5)	43 953.3	48 605.3	99.7	103.5
Actual final consumption of government (8=2–5)	8 596.6	9 130.0	103.2	96.1
Actual final consumption, total (9=4)	52 549.9	57 735.3	100.2	102.3
Gross fixed capital formation (10)	19 339.9	19 056.8	92.3	88.9
Changes in inventories (11)	129.1	93.5	x	x
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (12)	101.4	104.5	x	x
Gross capital formation, total (13=10+11+12)	19 570.4	19 254.8	83.3	93.5
Domestic use, total (14=4+13)	72 120.3	76 990.1	94.6	99.9
Exports (goods and services) (15)	61 086.2	60 861.6	101.7	97.0
Imports (goods and services) (16)	57 637.6	56 337.5	96.6	96.0
External balance of goods and services (17=15–16)	3 448.6	4 524.2	x	x
Gross domestic product, total (18=14+17)	75 568.9	81 514.2	99.2	100.5

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

(percentage points)

Denomination	2015	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	-0.9	1.2	-0.3
Industry, total	1.8	0.2 ^R	-0.9	-0.6
Of which: manufacturing	1.7	0.7 ^R	-0.7	-0.8
Construction	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0
Services, total	1.1	4.4 ^R	-0.1	1.2
Of which:				
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service activities	0.3	0.5 ^R	-0.4	0.2
transportation and storage	0.1	0.6 ^R	-0.2	0.1
information and communication	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0 ^R	-0.2	0.1
real estate activities	-0.1	0.9 ^R	0.5	0.1
professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities	0.2	0.7 ^R	-0.2	0.2
arts, entertainment and recreation, other services	0.1	0.5 ^R	-0.1	0.1
Balance of taxes and subsidies on products	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.3
GDP, total, at purchasers' prices, %	3.7	4.3^R	-0.8	0.5

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

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

Denomination	2015	2022	2023	(percentage points) 2024 ⁺
Household final consumption expenditure	1.8	3.0 ^R	-0.7	2.4
Social transfers in kind from government	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5
Social transfers in kind from NPISHs	0.1	0.3 ^R	0.2	0.1
Actual final consumption of households	2.2	3.8 ^R	-0.2	2.0
Actual final consumption of government	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.4
Actual final consumption, total	2.3	4.0	0.2	1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1.1	0.2 ^R	-2.1	-2.8
Changes in inventories	-1.6 ^R	0.1 ^R	-3.6	1.2
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross capital formation, total	-0.5^R	0.3^R	-5.8	-1.7
Domestic use, total	1.9	4.3^R	-5.6	-0.1
Exports (of goods and services)	6.4	8.5 ^R	1.5	-2.4
Imports (of goods and services)	4.6	8.5 ^R	-3.3	-3.0
External balance of goods and services	1.8	0.0 ^R	4.8	0.6
Gross domestic product (GDP), total, %	3.7	4.3^R	-0.8	0.5

* 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	2021	2022	2023
'Generation of income' account				
Value added, net	3 984 761^R	7 440 663^R	9 141 502^R	10 101 977
Compensation of employees (uses)	593 774	628 942	722 128	810 293
Other taxes less subsidies on production	196 940	81 415	120 145 ^R	289 090
Operating surplus, net	1 042 793^R	2 420 080^R	3 475 873^R	3 900 581
Mixed income, net	2 545 134^R	4 473 056^R	5 063 646^R	5 680 193
'Allocation of primary income' account				
Compensation of employees (resources)	15 533 655 ^R	23 265 060 ^R	27 761 368 ^R	32 123 012
Property income, net	1 235 736 ^R	2 656 661 ^R	3 424 675 ^R	4 759 672
Balance of primary incomes, net	20 357 318^R	32 814 857^R	39 725 562^R	46 463 458
'Secondary distribution of income' account				
Current taxes on income and wealth	1 960 677 ^R	2 506 297 ^R	3 856 530 ^R	4 442 901
Net social contributions	5 093 131 ^R	6 353 191 ^R	7 184 637 ^R	8 305 030
Social transfers in cash	4 668 103 ^R	6 253 816 ^R	7 235 694 ^R	8 498 882
Other current transfers, net	-78 783 ^R	-13 150 ^R	-70 977 ^R	-187 384
Disposable income, net	17 892 830^R	30 196 035^R	35 849 112^R	42 027 025

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

(million HUF)

Economic transactions and balancing items	2015	2021	2022	2023
'Redistribution of income in kind' account				
Social transfers in kind	3 889 539 ^R	6 419 712 ^R	7 371 440 ^R	8 481 767
Adjusted disposable income, net	21 782 369^R	36 615 747^R	43 220 552^R	50 508 792
'Use of income' account				
Disposable income, net	17 892 830^R	30 196 035^R	35 849 112^R	42 027 025
Adjustment for changes in pension entitlements	84 292 ^R	128 043 ^R	124 766 ^R	163 176
Final consumption expenditure	16 532 235 ^R	25 684 037 ^R	31 488 284 ^R	35 471 508
Saving, net	1 444 887^R	4 640 041^R	4 485 594^R	6 718 693
Capital account				
Saving, net	1 444 887^R	4 640 041^R	4 485 594^R	6 718 693
Fixed capital formation, gross	1 005 780 ^R	2 517 076 ^R	3 529 584 ^R	3 529 590
Changes in inventories	-1 043	23 542	33 100	5 458
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	24 747 ^R	39 424 ^R	49 345 ^R	55 296
Consumption of fixed capital	952 826 ^R	1 530 168 ^R	1 923 609 ^R	2 243 822
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	-8 133	3 889	6 937	21 180
Balance of capital transfers	774 324	475 883	779 511	555 566
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)^{a)}	2 150 686^R	4 062 161^R	3 569 748^R	5 906 557

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	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Cash (forint and foreign currency)	3 607.4 ^R	6 704.1 ^R	6 466.6	6 957.7
Deposits (forint and foreign currency)	7 934.8 ^R	14 789.8 ^R	14 227.9	15 991.2
Securities other than shares	3 755.5	10 699.6	13 867.1	15 547.9
Loans	1 595.8 ^R	3 113.1 ^R	3 253.2	3 574.8
Shares and other equity	18 030.5 ^R	39 883.7 ^R	47 969.8	56 319.8
Insurance technical reserves	3 654.1 ^R	4 919.3 ^R	5 784.1	6 538.0
Other accounts receivable	4 224.3 ^R	5 410.4 ^R	5 771.1	6 038.3
Financial derivatives	0.7	3.0	0.7	4.5
Gross financial assets of households	42 803.1^R	85 522.8^R	97 340.4	110 972.2
Accounts payable of households	8 747.8 ^R	14 353.8 ^R	15 011.4	16 397.7
Net financial assets of households	34 055.3^R	71 169.1^R	82 329.0	94 574.5

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

4.1.9. Social transfers at current prices, 2023

(million HUF)

Denomination	General government sector	Other ^{a)}	Total
Compulsory social security transfers	6 958 417	83 478	7 041 895
Of which:			
pensions by own right above retirement age	5 218 114	82 295	5 300 409
disability and accident benefits below retirement age	378 956	–	378 956
survivors' benefits	540 534	1 183	541 717
infant care benefit	153 394	–	153 394
child care benefit	328 348	–	328 348
other sickness benefits	7 106	–	7 106
sick-pay (compulsory)	192 858	–	192 858
unemployment benefit	145 596	–	145 596
returned benefits	–6 489	–	–6 489
Other social security transfers	41 784	304 345	346 129
Social assistance transfers in cash	1 105 605	5 253	1 110 858
Of which:			
temporary, regular and other benefits to people with reduced working capacity	49 689	–	49 689
family allowance	305 736	–	305 736
child care allowance, child raising support	87 465	–	87 465
regular and ad hoc social assistance	203 177	–	203 177
subsidy on interest on housing investments	71 735	–	71 735
Social transfers in cash, total	8 105 806	393 076	8 498 882
Social transfers in kind, total	6 800 022	1 681 745	8 481 767
Social transfers, total	14 905 828	2 074 821	16 980 649

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**4.2.1. Number of registered business units**

Legal form	2021	2022	2023	2024
Private limited liability companies (113)	398 016	406 246	409 966	405 443
Limited companies (114)	8 150	8 448	8 729	8 955
General partnerships (116)	2 403	2 191	1 920	1 758
Limited partnerships (117)	107 580	99 868	84 454	78 174
Business associations with legal entity (11=113+114+116+117)	516 149	516 753	505 069	494 330
Co-operatives (12)	3 173	2 935	2 682	2 414
Other enterprises with legal entity (13)	6 415	6 619	6 396	6 293
European enterprises with legal entity (14)	33	34	35	35
Enterprises with legal entity (1=11+12+13+14)	525 770	526 341	514 182	503 072
Business associations without legal entity (21)	179	149	132	116
Other enterprises without legal entity (22)	1 502	1 522	1 433	1 390
Business partnerships without legal entity (21+22)	1 681	1 671	1 565	1 506
Business partnerships (1+21+22)	527 451	528 012	515 747	504 578
Entrepreneurs (23)	1 329 408	1 310 708	1 324 193	1 305 694
Of which: private entrepreneurs (231)	586 368	567 158	600 680	626 148
Enterprises, total (1+21+22+23)	1 856 859	1 838 720	1 839 940	1 810 272
Budgetary units and entities (3)	12 575	12 489	12 377	12 498
Non-profit organisations with legal entity (5)	82 132	82 247	82 298	82 565
Of which: non-profit business association (57)	4 280	4 289	4 244	4 151
Non-profit organisations without legal entity (6)	49 085	49 715	50 463	51 142
Non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (5+6)	131 217	131 962	132 761	133 707
Other institutions (7+921+931+932+961)	8 931	9 244	9 272	9 279
Total	2 009 582	1 992 415	1 994 350	1 965 756

4.2.2. Registered enterprises by industry and legal form, 2024

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	limited partnerships	entrepreneurs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	421 439	10 057	342	1 374	408 457
Mining and quarrying	536	453	17	18	40
Manufacturing	74 482	30 609	680	5 498	36 983
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 345	2 408	123	16	790
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 183	1 339	84	119	603
Industry total ^{a)}	80 546	34 809	904	5 651	38 416
Construction	148 953	56 562	510	6 161	85 175
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	178 673	92 046	857	15 689	68 909
Transportation and storage	56 464	14 530	172	1 893	39 720
Accommodation and food service activities	73 770	21 144	133	2 704	49 531
Information and communication	65 204	22 790	775	5 709	35 692
Financial and insurance activities	27 862	5 979	672	1 484	19 654

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, 2024 (continued)

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	limited partnerships	entrepreneurs
Real estate activities	219 141	36 009	1 407	2 684	178 808
Professional, scientific and technical activities	205 021	60 182	2 519	16 495	119 571
Administrative and support service activities	79 421	23 217	440	4 056	51 174
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	227	190	3	28	–
Education	62 097	5 024	51	2 769	54 135
Human health and social work activities	45 470	10 642	72	7 126	27 496
Arts, entertainment and recreation	55 881	6 569	63	2 374	46 778
Other service activities and other activities total	90 103	5 693	35	1 977	82 178
Total	1 810 272	405 443	8 955	78 174	1 305 694

4.2.3. Registered business partnerships by industry and staff category, 2024

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11 377	1 356	229	20	12 982
Mining and quarrying	409	65	21	1	496
Manufacturing	29 874	5 500	1 657	468	37 499
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 431	68	39	17	2 555
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 296	200	52	32	1 580
Industry total ^{a)}	34 010	5 833	1 769	518	42 130
Construction	58 524	4 863	371	20	63 778
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101 236	7 613	796	119	109 764
Transportation and storage	14 211	2 086	381	66	16 744
Accommodation and food service activities	20 766	3 172	280	21	24 239
Information and communication	27 809	1 365	281	57	29 512
Financial and insurance activities	7 853	253	67	35	8 208

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, 2024 (continued)

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Real estate activities	39 566	694	64	9	40 333
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82 574	2 530	292	54	85 450
Administrative and support service activities	25 482	2 053	589	123	28 247
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	211	10	4	2	227
Education	7 775	179	8	–	7 962
Human health and social work activities	17 326	595	47	6	17 974
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8 735	324	41	3	9 103
Other service activities and other activities total	7 554	337	30	4	7 925
Total	465 009	33 263	5 249	1 057	504 578

4.2.4. Registered non-profit business associations by legal form, sector and staff category, 2024

Denomination	Non-profit business associations total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	general partnerships	limited partnerships
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34	32	2	–	–
Manufacturing, mining and other industry, construction	325	313	10	–	2
Services	3 792	3 622	92	4	73
Total	4 151	3 967	104	4	75
Of which:					
0 or unknown staff number	1 349	1 304	14	3	27
1–9 persons	1 799	1 733	23	1	42
10–49 persons	633	601	26	–	6
50–249 persons	307	276	31	–	–
250 and more persons	63	53	10	–	–

4.2.5. Newly registered and ceased business units

Legal form	Newly registered		Ceased	
	business units			
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Business partnerships	25 649	24 168	38 041	35 345
Of which:				
private limited liability companies	24 450	23 080	20 839	27 605
limited companies	531	506	249	277
general partnerships	–	2	262	163
limited partnerships	383	320	15 809	6 605
Entrepreneurs	95 529	89 394	82 424	108 342
Of which: private entrepreneur	77 043	73 737	46 358	49 933
Enterprises, total	121 178	113 562	120 465	143 687
Budgetary units and entities	84	385	177	276
Non-profit organisations with legal entity	2 282	2 369	2 274	2 135
Non-profit organisations without legal entity	894	846	154	168
Other institution	490	479	455	470
Total	124 928	117 641	123 525	146 736

4.2.6. Number of activity suspending private entrepreneurs by NACE breakdown

Industries	2015	2020	2023 ^R	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 748	2 633	2 061	2 498
Industry total ^{a)}	3 375	4 494	4 244	4 501
Of which: manufacturing	3 302	4 415	4 167	4 422
Construction	8 481	9 347	15 269	15 901
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11 087	10 099	8 961	9 549
Transportation and storage	2 913	5 302	8 586	9 586
Accommodation and food service activities	3 257	3 843	2 538	2 639
Information and communication	2 624	6 702	6 856	7 021
Financial and insurance activities	6 648	5 346	3 714	3 818
Real estate activities	1 007	1 687	1 564	1 616
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9 022	16 774	15 460	15 900
Administrative and support service activities	5 581	9 515	8 806	8 988
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	—	—	—	—
Education	4 927	7 348	5 084	5 571
Human health and social work activities	1 685	2 986	3 377	3 472
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 456	6 018	5 031	5 232
Other service activities and other activities total	7 093	11 011	9 819	10 386
Total	71 904	103 105	101 370	106 678

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, 2023⁺

Denomination	Micro-enterprises with			Small-sized	Medium-sized	Enterprises not classified as SMEs
	0	1	2–9			
	person(s) employed			enterprises		
Number of enterprises	57 381	598 412	196 537	35 739	5 623	7 328
Number of persons employed, thousand	–	598	659	553	352	1 141
Net turnover, billion HUF	375	5 434	14 196	22 303	22 784	117 414
Value added, billion HUF	106	1 999	4 185	5 993	5 029	24 708
Turnover from export sales, billion HUF	17	258	431	2 034	4 779	54 522

4.2.8. Foreign direct investments in Hungary*

Denomination	2015 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023
Number of enterprises	25 679	24 625	24 146	23 978
Of which: exclusively foreign investor	20 866	20 933	20 606	20 554
Foreign direct investments in Hungary, billion HUF ^{a)}	24 359.,8	33 458.6	39 165.4	41 149.0
FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF ^{a)}	948 629	1 358 724	1 622 026	1 716 113

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including other unallocated investments.

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

4.2.9. Number of non-profit organisations by operational feature and organisation type, 2023

Organisation types	Having revenues, expenditures	Raising funds, no expenditures	Using reserves, having only expenditures	Operating without funding	Total
Foundation	16 586	265	987	404	18 242
Public and asset management foundations	884	8	51	8	951
Association	32 724	532	933	1 216	35 405
Public law association	263	–	2	1	266
Trade union	614	5	13	16	648
Professional, employer organisation	1 699	7	120	83	1 909
Non-profit enterprise	3 378	16	171	48	3 613
Professional association	41	–	1	–	42
Total	56 189	833	2 278	1 776	61 076

4.2.10. Main indicators for volunteers at non-profit organisations by form of management, 2023

Organisation types	Volunteers		Full time equivalents of volunteers	
	number	estimated duration of work, million hours	number	estimated wage saving, million HUF
Foundation	104 343	13.7	6 585	39 722.8
Public and asset management foundations	3 447	0.3	136	820.1
Association	268 790	37.1	17 828	107 539.3
Public law association	722	0.1	58	351.5
Trade union	4 616	0.7	345	2 080.7
Professional, employer's organisation	6 640	0.8	384	2 316.5
Non-profit enterprise	6 040	0.8	403	2 433.3
Professional association	26	0.0	1	4.8
Total	394 624	53.5	25 740	155 269.0

4.2.11. Turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign-controlled affiliates, 2023*⁺

Denomination	Persons employed	Turnover	Value added
		billion HUF	
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	486 094	51 051.8	10 449.7
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	290 797	36 229.3	6 603.3
Total	776 891	87 281.1	17 052.9
As a proportion of active enterprises in Hungary, %			
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	62.6	58.5	61.3
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	37.4	41.5	38.7
Total	23.5	47.8	40.6

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B-S (excl. O, S94).

4.2.12. Top five countries by the turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2023*⁺

Position	Country	Turnover, billion HUF
1.	Germany	26 135.1
2.	United States of America	10 456.0
3.	South Korea	6 957.8
4.	Austria	6 902.0
5.	France	5 435.8
Top five countries, total		55 886.6

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B-S (excl. O, S94).

4.2.12. Top five countries by the turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2023*⁺ (continued)

Position	Country	Value added, billion HUF
1.	Germany	4 853.6
2.	United States of America	2 335.5
3.	Austria	1 612.1
4.	France	1 098.3
5.	South Korea	1 050.0
Top five countries, total		10 949.5

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B–S (excl. O, S94).

4.2.12. Top five countries by the turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign affiliates, 2023*⁺ (continued)

Position	Country	Number of persons employed
1.	Germany	234 911
2.	United States of America	93 510
3.	Austria	75 117
4.	France	44 959
5.	United Kingdom	43 793
Top five countries, total		492 290

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B–S (excl. O, S94).

4.2.13. Number and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2022*

Position	Divisions	Number of enterprises	Share, %
1	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 933	19.5
2	Real estate activities	2 457	16.4
3	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 459	9.7
4	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	787	5.2
5	Food and beverage service activities	599	4.0
Top five divisions, total		8 235	54.9

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B-S (excl. O, S94).

4.2.14. Turnover and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2023*⁺

Position	Divisions	Turnover, billion HUF	Share, %
1	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13 603.0	16.2
2	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11 996.5	14.3
3	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7 263.7	8.7
4	Manufacture of electrical equipment	5 981.8	7.1
5	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	5 859.8	7.0
Top five divisions, total		44 704.8	53.4

* Since 2021 in accordance with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation. (See Methodological notes, concepts.) By residence of last owner. Nace rev2: B-S (excl. O, S94).

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

Startup lifecycle stages	2021	2022	2023 ⁺
Average net sales revenue, thousand HUF			
Enterprises in brainstorming, seed stages	7 894	8 848	9 869
Enterprises in early stage	18 316	20 545	21 957
Enterprises in growth, exit stages	43 968	44 504	44 320
Startup enterprises total	21 785	23 100	23 577
Average number of persons employed, headcount^{a)}			
Enterprises in brainstorming, seed stages	1.8	1.5	1.3
Enterprises in early stage	2.1	2.1	2.1
Enterprises in growth, exit stages	3.0	3.0	2.6
Startup enterprises total	2.3	2.1	2.0

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	2021	2022	2023
Distribution of startup founders by age-group			
Founders under 25 years of age	9.4	8.0	11.0
25–34 year old founders	31.4	31.4	30.3
35–44 year old founders	31.2	30.7	30.2
45–54 year old founders	18.1	21.0	20.1
55–64 year old founders	7.0	6.0	5.4
Founders aged 65 years and over	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup founders by highest educational attainment			
Founders with PhD, DLA degree	6.8	6.7	7.2
Founders with tertiary level degree	63.0	64.1	60.1
Founders with secondary level degree	27.2	27.1	30.5
Other / no available data	3.0	2.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup founders by sex			
Male	76.3	78.0	75.7
Female	23.7	22.0	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of startup enterprises by number of founders			
1 founder	37.8	42.9	44.7
2 or 3 founders	51.6	46.4	45.5
More than 3 founders	10.6	10.7	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which: enterprises with a founder of foreign nationality	7.8	7.7	7.2

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

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
At current prices, billion HUF				
Enterprises ^{a)}	4 095.0	7 284.4	10 556.7	10 909.7
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	1 378.3	1 954.8	3 036.0	2 435.1
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	593.5	1 596.5	2 492.6	2 156.1
Investments of the national economy, total	6 066.8	10 835.6	16 085.3	15 501.0
Previous year = 100.0%				
Enterprises ^{a)}	101.0	92.0	87.8	92.7
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	133.6	102.6	115.5	72.1
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	111.0	121.7	86.6	75.8
National economy, total	107.9	97.3	91.7	86.2

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%	
	2023	2024 ⁺	2023	2024 ⁺
Enterprises and non-profit business associations together ^{a)}	10 820.3	11 119.0	87.0	92.3
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (without non-profit business associations) ^{b)}	2 772.4	2 225.8	124.8	71.9
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	2 492.6	2 156.1	86.6	75.8
National economy, total	16 085.3	15 501.0	91.7	86.2

* 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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Output value, at current prices, billion HUF				
Construction	3 257.3	6 364.1	9 442.1	8 534.6
Machines	2 733.2	4 367.2	6 503.7	6 822.7
Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%				
Construction	108.4	99.0	87.2	85.4
Machines	107.6	94.8	99.0	87.0

4.2.20. Investments of the national economy by section, 2024⁺

Section	Value, at current prices, billion HUF	Share, %	Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	669.4	4.3	88.3
Mining and quarrying	21.3	0.1	24.4
Manufacturing	5 069.2	32.7	85.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	794.3	5.1	110.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	267.3	1.7	61.2
Industry total ^{a)}	6 152.2	39.7	86.0
Construction	291.4	1.9	71.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	808.7	5.2	84.0
Transportation and storage	1 323.9	8.5	74.6
Accommodation and food service activities	188.8	1.2	112.7
Information and communication	311.7	2.0	93.4
Financial and insurance activities	127.5	0.8	125.0
Real estate activities	3 190.4	20.6	87.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	213.5	1.4	77.3
Administrative and support service activities	378.5	2.4	90.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	886.3	5.7	137.9
Education	339.4	2.2	76.6
Human health and social work activities	167.3	1.1	51.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	284.9	1.8	73.2
Other service activities	167.0	1.1	98.8
Total	15 501.0	100.0	86.2

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	2020 ^{a)}	2022	2023
R&D institutes and other budgetary research units	135	144	135	133
R&D units in higher education	1 253	1 287	1 240 ^R	1 264
R&D units of business enterprises	1 413	2 231	2 002 ^{b)}	1 696
Number of R&D units	2 801	3 662	3 377^{b)R}	3 093
Internal R&D staff in headcount, thousands	56.2	73.4	76.3	74.0
Of which: researchers	38.4	51.8	55.2	54.9
within which: females	11.8	14.8	15.5	15.6
Internal R&D staff in full-time equivalents, thousands	36.8	50.6	53.5	52.2
Of which: researchers	25.3	35.4	38.5	38.7
R&D expenditure (intramural), million HUF^{c)}	468 390	771 490	919 850	1 040 944
R&D expenditure (intramural) as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	1.34	1.58 ^R	1.39	1.39 ⁺

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) From 2021, data are not fully comparable with data for the previous year due to a methodological change.

c) 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	2023	2015	2023 ^{a)}
Natural sciences	15 013	18 546	135 277	263 599
Engineering and technology sciences	18 473	31 443	241 216	585 707
Medical sciences	7 970	8 032	30 564	80 159
Agricultural sciences	3 572	4 058	22 574	41 170
Social sciences	6 388	6 919	21 416	38 654
Humanities	4 819	5 039	11 919	25 941
Not detailed by field of science	—	—	5 423	5 713
Total	56 235	74 037	468 390	1 040 944

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

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

Denomination	2015	2020 ^{a)}	2022	2023	(million HUF)
R&D expenditure (intramural)					
Current R&D costs	403 378	630 182	790 987	889 514	
R&D capital expenditure	59 589	136 161	123 355	145 716	
Total^{b)}	468 390	771 490	919 850	1 040 944	
Financial sources					
Business enterprises	232 869	387 486	413 049	514 200	
Government budget ^{b)}	162 176	250 548	318 469	320 402	
Higher education ^{c)}	..	1 816	5 434	4 211	
Non-profit	3 316	3 464	2 363	1 646	
Funds from abroad	70 030	128 175	180 535	200 484	
Total^{b)}	468 390	771 490	919 850	1 040 944	

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)}	Distribution, %	Value, million HUF	Distribution, %
	2015		2023	
Basic research	86 418	18.5	207 470	19.9
Applied research	122 051	26.1	215 798	20.7
Experimental development	254 497	54.3	611 962	58.8
Not classified ^{b)}	5 423	1.2	5 713	0.5
R&D expenditure total	468 390	100.0	1 040 944	100.0

a) Calculation based on the rates of sectoral distribution of current costs of research themes.
 b) 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	2020	2022	2023
Domestic patent applications	569	428	414	383
Foreign patent applications	64	28	87	58
Patent applications, total	633	456	501	441
Granted patents ^{a)}	3 947	5 147	3 737	3 932
Patents valid at end of year ^{a)}	21 851	34 174	35 746	34 934

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	25 349	81 865	105.1	104.6	106.3
2020	34 849	99 368	102.3	94.9	99.7
2021	42 169	117 605	121.0	118.4	108.2
2022	59 347	151 670	140.7	129.0	106.8
2023	53 706	140 610	90.5	92.7	96.5
2024 ⁺	52 413	132 531	97.6	94.3	96.3
Exports					
2015	28 014	90 460	107.5	107.0	107.8
2020	36 833	104 986	103.8	96.2	99.1
2021	42 753	119 228	116.1	113.6	107.7
2022	55 751	142 537	130.4	119.5	106.3
2023	57 125	149 627	102.5	105.0	102.7
2024 ⁺	57 008	144 177	99.8	96.4	97.9

4.4.2. External trade in goods by group of countries, 2024⁺

Group of countries	At current prices, billion HUF	At current prices, million EUR	Volume index, previous year = 100.0%
Imports			
EU	37 562	94 976	99.2
Non-EU countries	14 851	37 556	90.1
Of which:			
Non-EU European countries	4 702	11 886	..
American countries	1 383	3 497	..
Asian countries	8 573	21 688	..
other countries	192	484	..
Total	52 413	132 531	96.3
Exports			
EU	43 254	109 407	95.9
Non-EU countries	13 754	34 769	104.9
Of which:			
Non-EU European countries	7 053	17 819	..
American countries	3 439	8 700	..
Asian countries	2 664	6 735	..
other countries	599	1 516	..
Total	57 008	144 177	97.9

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

(previous year = 100.0%)

Main group of commodities	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.0	101.1	95.0	101.4
Crude materials	104.1	91.8	86.6	90.0
Fuels, electric energy	90.8	90.6	107.4	99.0
Manufactured goods	108.1	106.4	94.8	98.5
Machinery and transport equipment	108.6	96.4	95.3	93.9
Total	106.3	99.7	96.5	96.3
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	104.6	105.4	98.1	109.5
Crude materials	91.9	91.4	97.3	102.5
Fuels, electric energy	90.4	102.2	114.9	119.9
Manufactured goods	106.5	101.2	98.4	102.8
Machinery and transport equipment	110.7	97.5	104.9	93.0
Total	107.8	99.1	102.7	97.9

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

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Main group of commodities	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 310	1 980	3 242	3 423
Crude materials	538	689	1 108	1 045
Fuels, electric energy	2 072	1 933	5 228	4 636
Manufactured goods	9 010	13 473	19 983	19 558
Machinery and transport equipment	12 419	16 774	24 145	23 751
Total	25 349	34 849	53 706	52 413
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 040	2 766	4 184	4 494
Crude materials	636	813	1 318	1 304
Fuels, electric energy	644	809	1 693	1 905
Manufactured goods	8 694	11 484	16 498	17 113
Machinery and transport equipment	16 000	20 961	33 432	32 191
Total	28 014	36 833	57 125	57 008
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	731	786	943	1 071
Crude materials	98	124	210	260
Fuels, electric energy	-1 428	-1 124	-3 535	-2 731
Manufactured goods	-316	-1 989	-3 486	-2 445
Machinery and transport equipment	3 581	4 187	9 287	8 440
Total	2 665	1 984	3 419	4 595

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

(at current prices, million EUR)

Main group of commodities	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	4 226	5 644	8 488	8 655
Crude materials	1 739	1 967	2 899	2 640
Fuels, electric energy	6 698	5 536	13 665	11 702
Manufactured goods	29 093	38 392	52 329	49 480
Machinery and transport equipment	40 109	47 828	63 229	60 053
Total	81 865	99 368	140 610	132 531
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	6 585	7 886	10 956	11 370
Crude materials	2 054	2 319	3 451	3 299
Fuels, electric energy	2 079	2 310	4 431	4 801
Manufactured goods	28 075	32 740	43 208	43 295
Machinery and transport equipment	51 666	59 731	87 580	81 412
Total	90 460	104 986	149 627	144 177
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 359	2 242	2 468	2 715
Crude materials	316	352	552	658
Fuels, electric energy	-4 619	-3 226	-9 234	-6 902
Manufactured goods	-1 017	-5 652	-9 120	-6 185
Machinery and transport equipment	11 557	11 903	24 351	21 359
Total	8 595	5 618	9 018	11 645

4.4.6. External trade in goods by main partner country, 2024⁺

(at current prices)

Country	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	
Austria	3 130	94.5	2 247	99.2	-883
Belgium	1 236	108.0	1 160	80.5	-76
Croatia	349	82.8	1 056	114.9	707
Czechia	2 845	99.7	2 379	94.6	-466
Denmark	327	103.5	326	104.9	-1
Finland	106	102.8	157	109.4	52
France	1 663	95.7	2 409	103.1	746
Germany	12 039	99.7	14 290	94.8	2 250
Italy	2 185	102.4	2 917	89.6	732
Netherlands	2 773	104.3	1 936	108.4	-837
Poland	3 215	105.0	3 032	117.7	-183
Romania	1 366	88.2	3 158	105.9	1 792
Russia	1 932	88.0	349	83.1	-1 582
Slovakia	3 129	107.4	2 838	100.8	-292
Slovenia	880	118.8	874	105.3	-7
Spain	837	103.0	1 728	102.7	891
Sweden	383	105.7	639	89.1	256
Switzerland	267	92.7	486	94.7	218
Ukraine	312	62.8	1 143	113.9	831
United Kingdom	547	106.1	2 103	106.1	1 556
China ^{a)}	3 500	95.8	685	98.2	-2 814
Japan	523	80.3	342	90.2	-180
Korean Republic	1 963	66.9	189	85.3	-1 774
Brazil	81	247.7	130	119.7	49
United States of America	1 053	97.2	2 352	110.9	1 298

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
2020	5 339.1	15 210.5	85.2	79.1	85.6
2022	8 355.2	21 284.4	136.6	124.8	124.7 ^R
2023	9 196.2	24 089.1	110.1	113.2	103.5
2024 ⁺	9 687.8	24 499.5	105.3	101.7	101.3
Exports					
2015	6 320.5	20 390.4	109.6	109.2	108.8
2020	7 024.3	20 021.9	79.1	73.4	77.0
2022	11 846.1	30 166.0	144.0	131.4	122.9 ^R
2023	13 228.6	34 652.1	111.7	114.9	105.1
2024 ⁺	14 124.6	35 720.2	106.8	103.1	101.1

4.4.8. External trade in services by group of services, in HUF, 2024⁺

(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	120	81.2	902	102.3	782
Maintenance and repair services	212	92.5	352	110.3	140
Travel	1 433	109.6	2 945	105.9	1 512
Transport services	2 368	101.8	3 588	103.8	1 220
Business services	5 478	107.5	6 267	109.5	789
Of which:					
telecommunications services	92	121.8	56	105.1	-36
construction services	166	130.0	172	102.5	6
insurance services	171	120.5	22	106.7	-150
financial services	244	83.2	318	114.4	74
computer and information services	1 157	111.5	1 525	119.2	367
charges for the use of intellectual property	537	104.7	635	109.5	98
other business services	2 878	109.1	3 177	105.9	299
personal, cultural and recreational services	234	85.8	363	105.7	130
Government services	76	88.6	70	99.1	-6
Total	9 688	105.3	14 125	106.8	4 437

4.4.9. External trade in services by group of services, in EUR, 2024⁺

(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	303	78.3	2 283	98.8	1 980
Maintenance and repair services	536	89.3	890	106.6	354
Travel	3 630	105.9	7 452	102.3	3 822
Transport services	5 987	98.2	9 079	100.3	3 091
Business services	13 853	103.7	15 840	105.7	1 988
Of which:					
telecommunications services	233	118.1	141	101.4	-91
construction services	420	125.5	434	98.8	14
insurance services	434	116.4	55	103.0	-379
financial services	617	80.3	803	110.4	186
computer and information services	2 926	107.7	3 855	115.1	929
charges for the use of intellectual property	1 357	101.1	1 605	105.7	248
other business services	7 275	105.3	8 028	102.2	753
personal, cultural and recreational services	591	82.8	918	101.9	327
Government services	190	85.0	176	95.6	-14
Total	24 499	101.7	35 720	103.1	11 221

**4.4.10. External trade in services by group of countries, in HUF,
2024⁺**

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	
EU	7 073	106.2	9 145	109.5	2 072
Non-EU countries	2 615	103.2	4 979	102.1	2 364
Of which:					
Non-EU European countries	1 197	107.4	2 371	101.2	1 174
American countries	710	96.1	1 428	99.8	718
Asian countries	635	104.4	1 022	107.9	386
other countries	73	102.1	158	100.0	86
Total	9 688	105.3	14 125	106.8	4 437

**4.4.11. External trade in services by group of countries, in EUR,
2024⁺**

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, million EUR
	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	
EU	17 882	102.5	23 128	105.8	5 246
Non-EU countries	6 617	99.7	12 592	98.5	5 975
Of which:					
Non-EU European countries	3 029	103.8	5 995	97.7	2 966
American countries	1 796	92.8	3 612	96.3	1 815
Asian countries	1 607	100.8	2 585	104.2	978
other countries	184	98.5	400	96.3	216
Total	24 499	101.7	35 720	103.1	11 221

4.4.12. Current account*

(million EUR)

Denomination	2015	2020 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Goods and services	8 549 ^R	2 611	9 099	11 470
goods, net	3 670 ^R	-1 412	-336	1 397
credit	78 457 ^R	88 628	125 648	118 520
debit	74 787 ^R	90 040	125 985	117 123
services, net	4 879 ^R	4 023	9 435	10 073
of which: travel, net	3 148	1 809	3 861	3 821
Primary income, net	-4 996 ^R	-3 270	-6 420	-5 622
Secondary income, net	-1 108 ^R	-654	-2 055	-1 256
Current account	2 445^R	-1 312	624	4 593

* 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	2021	2022	2023
I	Production	472.9	454.1	451.0	450.1
	Of which:				
	coal	63.6	32.4	32.6	27.8
	petroleum and petroleum products	36.3	45.6	45.3	47.4
	natural gas	57.3	49.3	49.4	51.8
	combustible renewables and wastes	133.7	127.9	123.3 ^R	112.7
	nuclear	173.3	174.8	172.9	174
	hydro	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
	wind	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
	other non-combustible renewables	5.4	20.9	24.6	33.2
II	Imports ^{a)}	757.2	796.2	851.1	799.7
	Of which:				
	coal and coal products ^{b)}	46.4	36.3	26.4	12.8
	petroleum and petroleum products	391.9	412.4	403.3	408.5
	natural gas	237.7	261.6	327.9	291.6
	combustible renewables and wastes	9.5	14.1	15.8	14.9
	electricity ^{c)}	71.8	71.9	77.7	71.9
III	Exports ^{d)}	189.4	175.9	158.4	168.2
IV	Changes in stocks	21.5	80.2	-58.1	-58.9
V	Primary use (I+II-III+IV)	1 062.2	1 154.6	1 085.6 ^R	1 022.6

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	2021	2022	2023	(%)
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	9.3	5.0	4.8	3.7	
Petroleum and petroleum products	27.6	29.4	31.1	32.1	
Natural gas	29.5	33.7	30.5	28.9	
Combustible renewables and wastes	11.8	10.8	11.1	10.8	
Nuclear	16.3	15.1	15.9	17	
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Wind	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Other non-combustible renewables	0.5	1.8	2.3	3.3	
Electricity imports, net	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Import dependency	53.5	53.7	63.8	61.7	

a) Including briquette and coke.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.3. Structure of final energy use of households

Energy source	Distribution, %				Petajoules
	2015	2021	2022	2023	
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	1.6	0.7	0.9 ^R	0.6	1.4
Petroleum products ^{b)}	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7
Natural gas	43.9	52.2	49.2	46.4	104.3
Renewable energy sources ^{c)}	29.8	21.2	22.7	23.7	53.2
Electricity	15.6	16.8	18.2	20.1	45.1
District heat	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	224.7

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	2021	2022	2023
Production	30 360	36 120	35 802 ^R	35 546
Of which:				
combustible fuels	13 458	15 446	14 466 ^R	11 819
nuclear	15 834	15 990	15 812	15 918
Imports ^{a)}	19 935	19 967	21 589	19 964
Supply, total	50 295	56 087	57 391^R	55 510
Own use in electricity generation	2 210	1 972	1 993 ^R	1 787
Network and transformer losses	3 695	3 052	2 781	2 476
Domestic use	38 141	43 850	43 179 ^R	42 382
Exports ^{a)}	6 249	7 213	9 437	8 865
Use, total	50 295	56 087	57 391^R	55 510

a) Physical data.

Source: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.5. Final energy use by sector*

Sector	Petajoules				Distribution, %
	2015	2021	2022	2023	
Industry ^{a)}	162.3	198.2	179.9 ^R	166.7	24.2
Transport ^{b)}	176.6	204.2	220.0	205.6	29.9
Households	249.9	266.0	242.5 ^R	223.2	32.4
Wholesale and retail trade and public services ^{c)}	93.5	88.7	80.4	69.1	10.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.4	27.9	25.0 ^R	23.7	3.4
Total	706.6	785.0	747.8^R	688.4	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	2021	2022	2023
General public services	2 418	4 156	4 621	4 241
Defence	251	613	963	1 422
Protection of public order, public safety	737	1 119	1 448	1 384
<i>State operational functions, total</i>	<i>3 405</i>	<i>5 889</i>	<i>7 032</i>	<i>7 047</i>
Educational activities and services	2 456	3 196	3 147	3 441
Health	2 755	4 734	5 599	6 292
Social insurance and welfare services	5 575	8 299	10 270	12 559
Matters of housing, settlements' and communal activities and services	570	960	1 536	1 369
Entertainment, cultural, religious activities and services	693	1 537	1 734	1 955
<i>Welfare functions, total</i>	<i>12 049</i>	<i>18 726</i>	<i>22 285</i>	<i>25 616</i>
Combustible, fuel and energy supply functions	31	177	131	173
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	491	456	532	757
Mining and industry	19	83	16	14
Transport and telecommunications activities and services	1 598	2 354	2 655	2 758
Other economic activities and services	1 342	2 828	2 531	3 463
Environment protection	1 288	611	756	1 196
<i>Economic functions, total</i>	<i>4 769</i>	<i>6 509</i>	<i>6 621</i>	<i>8 360</i>
<i>Government debt management, general government</i>	<i>1 256</i>	<i>1 460</i>	<i>2 144</i>	<i>2 806</i>
<i>Items that cannot be listed under functions</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>1 773</i>
Expenditures, total	21 568	33 135	38 338	45 603
Revenues, total	20 345	28 413	33 614	41 205
Balance	-1 224	-4 722	-4 724	-4 398

* As laid down in the Budget Implementation Act.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

4.6.2. Central government revenues and balance

(billion HUF)

Revenues, balance	2015	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Payments of economic units	1 506 ^R	2 895	3 634 ^R	3 479
Of which:				
corporate taxes	549	747	1 014 ^R	1 008
retail tax	–	177	242 ^R	265
other central payments	393 ^R	552	166 ^R	148
special tax on financial institutions	150	327	353 ^R	266
Taxes on consumption	4 598 ^R	8 718	9 054 ^R	9 934
Of which: value added tax	3 286	6 860	6 982 ^R	7 376
Payments of households ^{a)}	1 877 ^R	3 144	4 333 ^R	4 863
Of which: personal income tax	1 689	2 786	3 996 ^R	4 503
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	3 389 ^R	2 829	3 144 ^R	3 347
Of which: revenues of budgetary units	2 076 ^R	2 470	2 575 ^R	2 597
Payments from general government sub-systems	130 ^R	1 114	2 312 ^R	1 883
Of which: payments from central budgetary units	30	54	270 ^R	38
Payments related to state property	170 ^R	470	729 ^R	656
Revenues of the state investment chapter	–	–	448	74
Other revenues	34 ^R	94	226 ^R	371
Interest revenues	232	258	443 ^R	750
Revenues from European Union programmes	–	1 391	2 231 ^R	1 267
Customs collection cost reimbursement ^{b)}	39	37	34 ^R	30
Separate budgetary funds	511	802	778	856
Financial fundamentals of social security	5 010	8 140	9 465	10 526
Revenues, total	11 976^R	20 951^R	26 589^R	26 656
Balance of central budget	–1 196	–4 672	–4 435^R	–4 096

a) Including personal income tax ceded to local governments.

b) Other revenues from the EU.

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

4.6.3. Central government expenditures

(billion HUF)

Expenditures	2015	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
State transport and utility services	–	–	2 551 ^R	2 310
Support to public service				
broadcasting	70	111	110 ^R	128
Housing grants	109	635	445	167
Family and Normative subsidies	709 ^R	717	951	1 005
Of which:				
national family and social policy fund	709 ^R	717	755 ^R	778
baby waiting benefits	–	–	177	208
support for student loan schemes	–	–	19	19
workers' credit	–	–	–	–
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	8 636 ^R	12 205	12 957 ^R	13 952
Of which: expenditures of central budgetary units	4 589 ^R	7 171	7 939 ^R	9 022
Transfers to general government sub-systems ^{a)}	1 364 ^R	3 181	5 114 ^R	5 159
Of which: transfers to local governments	665 ^R	1 082	1 178 ^R	1 250
Expenditures of European Union programmes	–	2 989	2 814	1 516
Interest expenditures	1 206 ^R	2 103	2 764 ^R	3 613
Expenditures related to state property	287 ^R	1 155	1 073 ^R	962
State investment chapter expenditures	–	–	780	645
Other expenditures	287 ^R	1 155 ^R	1 073 ^R	962
Contribution to EU budget	306	586	674 ^R	617
Separate budgetary funds	509	539	666	718
Financial fundamentals of social security	5 036	8 546	9 881	10 756
Expenditures, total	13 190^R	25 480	30 721^R	30 659

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	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	73.1	61.6	64.7	63.7
Gross external debt in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	54.1	46.0	47.9	45.9
Net external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	24.3	11.6	13.0	15.0
Net external debt in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	9.6	-0.8	0.3	0.0
Gross interest expenditures as a percentage of GDP ^{b)}	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.5
Debt Service (TDS) in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{c)}	14.1	8.6	7.6	11.5
External financing capacity as a percentage of GDP	6.7	-1.7	-6.7	1.2

* 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 (NBH).

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
2021	417.03	358.52	303.29	276.13	331.71
2022	458.78	391.33	373.12	283.46	390.30
2023	439.17	381.95	353.25	251.94	393.12
2024	466.89	395.20	365.24	241.40	415.07

a) Per hundred units.

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

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

4.7. Prices

4.7.1. Consumer price index by aggregate group of expenditure

(%)

Aggregate group of expenditure	Previous year = 100.0%			Weight
	2022	2023	2024	
Food	126.0	125.9	102.8	30.108
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	109.9	115.4	104.4	8.211
Clothing, footwear	105.5	108.3	104.2	3.488
Consumer durables	112.2	105.6	99.1	8.207
Electricity, gas and other fuels	121.7	122.1	95.4	4.754
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	112.0	118.6	101.7	18.899
Services	107.1	113.2	108.9	26.333
Total	114.5	117.6	103.7	100.000

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

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2022	2023	2024
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	127.6	125.6	100.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	109.7	115.1	104.2
Clothing and footwear	105.5	108.5	104.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	115.7	115.6	101.1
Furnishings, households equipment and routine households maintenance	114.5	115.5	102.4
Health	107.1	111.6	107.2
Transport	112.8	116.4	100.8
Communications	98.6	109.4	108.6
Recreation and culture	108.9	114.5	106.3
Education	106.4	108.8	106.7
Restaurants and hotels	118.5	124.3	108.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	108.1	114.1	108.5
Total	114.5	117.6	103.7

4.7.3. Average consumer prices

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2020	2023	2024
Food				
Spare ribs, boneless, kilogramme ^{a)}	1 240	1 750	2 650	2 750
Pork leg, without bone and hoof, kilogramme	1 300	1 530	1 710	1 940
Prime ribs, with bone or without bone, kilogramme ^{b)}	1 810	2 260	4 500	4 660
Fillet chicken breast, kilogramme	1 480	1 430	1 830	2 080
Pre-packed, sliced winter salami, kilogramme ^{c)}	6 910	9 130	12 440	10 820
Sausage, „Bologna” type, kilogramme	1 290	1 900	2 830	2 690
Fresh eggs, 10 pieces	384	431	793	750
Pasteurised ESL milk, 2.8% fat content, litre ^{d)}	230	263	501	456
Sour cream, 20% fat content, kilogramme ^{e)}	130	171	2 190	1 930
Lard (pork), 400–500 grammes	353	448	958	778
Sweet bacon, smoked, kilogramme	1 470	1 900	3 090	3 180
Cooking oil, sunflower-seed, litre	453	517	734	684
Plain flour, kilogramme	135	172	213	222
Husked rice, unpolished, kilogramme	303	390	758	733
White bread, kilogramme	270	356	929	881
Granulated sugar, kilogramme	197	240	331	384
Potatoes, kilogramme ^{f)}	142	255	421	405
Onion, kilogramme	177	287	570	465
Apple, kilogramme	278	481	508	568
Orange, kilogramme	411	640	827	857
Pork or chicken breast fried in breadcrumbs, with garnish, served ^{g)}	1 630	2 120	3 360	3 640

a) With bone until 2015.

b) With bone until 2022.

c) Herz or Pick until 2022.

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

e) 140–175 grammes, piece until 2022.

f) Late-season potatoes.

g) Pork chop until 2023.

4.7.3. Average consumer prices (continued)

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2020	2023	2024
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco				
White wine without indication 0.75–2 litre, litre ^{h)}	586	586	440	473
Beer, lager, 0.33–0.5 litre, litre ⁱ⁾	191	222	711	744
Beer, lager, draught 0.4–0.5 litre, mug, served	431	552	852	939
Sopianae cigarettes, multifilter, short, 20 pieces, packet ^{j)}	968	1 390	2 040	2 190
Clothing				
Men's shoes, leather, man-made sole	16 050	18 280	22 820	23 920
Men's shirt, min. 65% cotton, long- sleeved	5 890	6 150	8 850	9 540
Women's pullover, acrylic, thin, long- sleeved	5 110	5 670	7 560	7 940
Women's shoes, leather, man-made sole	14 260	16 630	21 830	22 560
Children's trainers, leather or imitation leather man-made sole, 23–26 ^{k)}	8 800	10 700	12 980	13 520
Consumer durables				
Automatic washing machine, front loader, for washing 6–8 kilogrammes of clothes ^{l)}	89 110	106 000	155 850	160 260
Fridge-freezer, net capacity: 200–225-litre fridge and 75–100- litre freezer, with 2 doors	99 940	125 170	184 910	188 200
LCD or LED television, 76–82 cm	80 890	68 560	81 300	80 860
Hi-fi tower with CD player and loudspeakers, minitower	28 340	45 110	..	..
Notebook, 13–16", 128 GB–256GB SSD hard disk, 4–8 GB memory, 1,6–2,4 GHz Intel Core i3–i5 or AMD Ryzen 3–5 processor ^{m)}	147 720	184 940	204 910	189 500

h) 2 litres between 2008 and 2015. White table wine 1.5–2 litres and bottler until 2022.

i) 0.5 litre until 2015. 0.4–0.5 litre, bottle until 2022.

j) 19 pieces until 2017.

k) Leather until 2019.

l) 6–7 kilogrammes until 2016.

m) 4 GB RAM, i5–i7 processor, 2.3–2.7 GHz until 2020. Notebook, 15–16", 500 GB–1TB
HDD, 4–8 GB RAM, Intel Core i3–i5 or AMD Ryzen 3–5 until 2022.

4.7.3. Average consumer prices (continued)

(HUF)

Product, service	2015	2020	2023	2024
Motor fuels				
Petrol, unleaded, 95-octane, litre	358	359	606	606
Electricity, gas and other fuels				
Electricity, 10 kWh, general	366	366	454	446
Electricity, 10 kWh, conducted	233	233	339	330
Natural gas, piped, 10 cubic metres	1 010	1 010	1 640	1 470
Butane and propane gas, change of 11.5 kilogramme bottle	4 580	5 040	7 970	8 050
Services				
Monthly rent of a 50–60-m ² dwelling	55 170	94 850	123 070	133 110
Water charges, cubic metre	296	297	298	297
Sewage disposal charges, cubic metre	363	365	366	363
Charges for local public transport				
single fare ticket	305	308	340	391
monthly transit pass				
(excluding Budapest) ⁿ⁾	7 930	7 940	5 380	5 560
Full-fare ticket				
long distance bus ticket	370	370	435	500
train ticket	3 410	3 410	3 410	3 410
Cinema ticket, multiplex cinema, Saturday evening	1 450	1 710	2 260	2 670

n) With Budapest until 2021.

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	2022 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Price index of imports (I)			
EU	123.7	100.2	104.8
Non-EU	123.2	95.6	100.4
Total	124.0	98.5	103.3
Price index of exports (E)			
EU	123.3	101.6	100.3
Non-EU	123.0	98.8	101.5
Total	124.3	100.9	100.5
Terms of trade (E/I)			
EU	99.7	99.8	100.2
Non-EU	101.4	103.3	102.4
Total	95.7	101.1	97.3

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

(previous year = 100.0%)

Aggregate group of commodities	2022 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	122.8	106.5	103.2
Crude materials	127.7	87.6	101.1
Fuels, electric energy	147.0	74.3	85.6
Manufactured goods	124.4	99.4	100.8
Machinery and transport equipment	117.5	105.9	109.5
Total	124.0	98.5	103.3
Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	131.6	105.3	96.3
Crude materials	131.6	87.7	93.5
Fuels, electric energy	146.0	75.9	93.5
Manufactured goods	123.7	98.7	102.3
Machinery and transport equipment	122.0	104.1	101.0
Total	124.3	100.9	100.5

4.7.6. Agricultural price index

(previous year = 100.0%)

Product group	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Crop and horticultural products	151.5	72.2	99.2
Live animals and animal products	145.6	111.7	93.5
Agricultural products, total	149.7	84.1	96.8
Intermediate consumption in agriculture	151.3	97.5	91.5
Investment	117.1	109.5	104.4
Input price index	146.5	99.0	93.6
Agricultural terms of trade	102.2	84.9	103.4

4.7.7. Average procurement price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Wheat, tonne	48 652	54 802	77 612	71 833
Maize, tonne	42 494	49 808	72 602	69 256
Barley, tonne	41 891	44 544	58 006	56 381
Sunflower, tonne	112 654	122 363	143 084	164 375
Potatoes, kilogramme	67	94	218	170
White cabbage, kilogramme	77	94	137	139
Onion, kilogramme	71	102	218	149
Tomato, kilogramme	87	113	270	211
Apple, kilogramme	40	59	57	98
Sour cherry, kilogramme	119	170	184	285
Peach, kilogramme	75	87	340	158
Wine grape, kilogramme	98	86	115	134
Cattle for slaughter, kilogramme	416	429	674	712
Pigs for slaughter, kilogramme	346	440	705	652
Chickens for slaughter, kilogramme	263	259	470	417
Sheep for slaughter, kilogramme	764	958	1 439	1 803
Cow's milk, litre	82	107	176	175
Hen's eggs, piece	19	25	48	46

4.7.8. Average producer market price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2015	2020 ^{a)}	2023	2024
Potatoes, kilogramme	160	..	401	404
Dry beans, kilogramme	1 095	..	2 131	2 318
Onion, kilogramme	194	..	509	468
Tomato, kilogramme	444	..	813	863
White cabbage, kilogramme	200	..	408	456
Cucumber, kilogramme	335	..	639	695
Water melon, kilogramme	146	..	319	373
Apple, kilogramme	245	..	419	488
Sour cherry, kilogramme	435	..	1 204	1 202
Peach, kilogramme	397	..	1 093	878
Cow's milk, litre	197	..	..	..
Hen's eggs, piece	39	..	97	86

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	2022	2023	2024
Domestic output	151.7	125.4	98.4
Non-domestic output	124.5	99.3	102.4
Producer prices	133.7	107.8	101.0

4.7.10. Industrial price index by group of divisions, 2024

Group of divisions	Producer price	Domestic	Non-domestic
		output price	index, previous year = 100.0%
Mining and quarrying	111.3	111.3	111.1
Manufacturing	102.8	101.1	103.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	98.2	98.0	98.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	103.9	103.2	104.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	99.3	98.7	99.8
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	96.3	94.4	103.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.5	104.2	101.5
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	106.4	107.7	106.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	103.2	103.2	103.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	102.2	104.0	100.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.1	104.3	103.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.3	101.1	102.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	105.8	104.6	106.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	105.1	104.4	105.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	107.1	107.8	106.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	92.5	92.6	92.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	128.0	134.1	118.5
Industry, total	101.0	98.4	102.4
Of which: building materials industry	104.0	104.6	103.2

4.7.11. Construction price index

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2022	2023	2024
Construction of buildings' division	126.7	115.1	104.5
Civil engineering' division	119.5	115.4	107.0
Specialised construction activities' division	126.3	116.7	106.2
Construction	124.5	115.9	105.9

4.7.12. Service producer price indices (SPPIs)*

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2022	2023	2024
Land transport services and transport via pipelines	116.5	105.3	106.0
Warehousing and support services for transportation	112.0	104.8	106.0
Postal and courier services	109.2	113.2	110.8
Transportation and storage services, total	116.3	109.2	106.5
Accommodation services	110.0	121.3	105.3
Food and beverage serving services	119.1	123.7	108.3
Accommodation and food service, total	116.8	123.4	107.9
Publishing services	108.9	111.8	108.2
Motion picture, video and television programme production services, sound recording and music publishing	107.4	112.2	107.9
Programming and broadcasting services	103.3	103.5	104.1
Telecommunications services	97.6	108.2	110.0
Computer programming, consultancy and related services	106.3	107.2	106.1
Information service	105.5	106.4	107.3
Information and communication services, total	104.0	108.1	107.5
Real estate services	111.6	112.6	110.2
Real estate services, total	111.6	112.6	110.2

* 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	2022	2023	2024
Legal and accounting services	106.4	110.0	106.9
Management consulting services	107.3	107.1	106.6
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	106.5	109.6	106.2
Advertising and market research	110.9	117.6	113.1
Other professional, scientific and technical services	109.5	107.7	107.4
Professional, scientific and technical services, total	107.2	109.4	107.4
Rental and leasing services	110.2	106.9	103.8
Employment services	109.9	111.8	109.3
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related service	110.3	116.2	110.0
Security and investigation services	109.8	114.0	110.3
Services to buildings and landscape	108.9	108.8	109.9
Office administrative, office support and other business support services	109.6	107.4	107.7
Administrative and support service, total	109.6	109.4	108.1
Observed services, total (sections H–N, except for section K)	110.4	110.3	107.6

* 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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Non-salaried	310 966	212 292	156 949	142 011
Salaried	130 936	114 649	117 214	116 678
Total	441 903	326 941	274 163	258 689

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

5.1.2. Agricultural area by land use categories

Denomination	Area, thousand hectares			
	31 May 2015	1 June		
		2020 ^{a)}	2023	2024
Arable land	4 331.7	4 037.1	4 154.6	4 132.3
Kitchen gardens	80.5	3.1	2.4	2.3
Orchards	92.2	86.6	82.7	81.9
Vineyards	80.6	62.4	58.7	60.2
Grassland	761.5	732.5	788.9	794.0
Agricultural area	5 346.4	4 921.8	5 087.3	5 070.7

a) Due to changes in the methodology, data from 2020 refer only to areas that can be identified at farm level. See Methodological notes, concepts.

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

(HUF/hectare)

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Annual land rents				
Arable land	45 700	64 400	81 600	82 700
Grassland	22 700	31 600	37 800	39 200
Vineyards	71 200	100 800	126 100	128 000
Orchards	52 400	85 700	109 300	109 500
Forests	25 700	32 500	40 500	41 500
Agricultural land prices^{a)}				
Arable land	1 040 400	1 718 500	2 050 300	2 266 800
Grassland	487 300	837 300	1 115 200	1 242 900
Vineyards	1 563 300	2 390 200	3 027 600	3 443 500
Orchards	1 336 400	2 244 200	2 953 000	2 988 500
Forests	553 300	796 200	1 082 100	1 207 900

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

5.1.4. Sown area of main crops

(thousand hectares)

Crop	31 May 2015	1 June		
		2020 ^{a)}	2023	2024
Cereals	2 735	2 330	2 493	2 340
Of which:				
wheat	1 036	954	1 086	940
maize (corn)	1 165	966	789	907
barley	297	255	425	293
triticale	129	70	84	69
oats	47	26	24	30
rye	40	30	42	39
rice	3	3	2	3
Potatoes	18	10	7	6
Sugar beet	15	13	14	17
Dried pulses	26	10	14	15
Oilseeds	950	957	949	1 008
Of which:				
sunflower	625	581	674	691
rape	226	297	193	175
soya beans	73	53	60	112
Tobacco	5	3	3	3
Rough fodder ^{b)}	275	328	348	325
Of which:				
lucerne	137	196	217	216
silage maize	84	63	54	53
red clover	3	3	2	3
Vegetables and strawberry ^{c)}	77	86	71	70
Of which:				
sweet corn	27	37	32	32
green peas	17	21	18	15
pepper (capsicum)	2	1	1	1
onion	2	2	2	2
tomato	2	2	1	2

a) Due to changes in the methodology, data from 2020 refer only to areas that can be identified at farm level. See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

b) Green fodders and hay.

c) Excluding Hungarian red paprika.

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

Crop	Average of 2011–2015	Average of 2016–2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes				
Maize (corn)	7 092	8 028	6 279	5 265
Wheat	4 773	5 321	5 942	5 339
Silage maize	2 310	2 074	2 026	1 652
Sunflower seed	1 466	1 827	1 970	1 802
Barley	1 146	1 405	2 220	1 576
Sugar beet	941	971	876	827
Lucerne hay	549	981	897	719
Rape seed	561	930	626	447
Triticale	428	365	300	233
Potatoes	531	327	210	245
Soya bean	101	176	173	..
Oats	127	81	61	79
Rye	97	87	94	72
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare				
Maize (corn)	5 910	8 110	8 150	5 970
Wheat	4 600	5 330	5 640	5 790
Silage maize	24 820	31 010	30 470	28 310
Sunflower seed	2 450	2 930	2 920	2 670
Barley	4 140	5 260	5 380	5 530
Sugar beet	56 280	52 720	61 330	50 540
Lucerne hay	3 850	4 930	4 340	3 600
Rape seed	2 910	3 100	3 320	2 570
Triticale	3 680	4 010	3 990	4 120
Potatoes	23 150	22 080	23 960	26 390
Soya bean	2 100	2 790	2 980	..
Oats	2 590	2 820	2 750	3 100
Rye	2 670	3 290	3 200	3 220

5.1.6. Fruit production

Denomination	Average of 2011–2015	Average of 2016–2020	2022	2023
Total area, thousand hectares	91	92	84	83
Of which: productive area	82	83	78	77
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
Felling, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	801	742	560	672
Of which:				
apple	565	509	350	486
sour cherry	71	70	66	56
plum and greengage	45	42	35	37
peach	35	28	21	13
pear	22	23	14	16
apricot	21	20	24	16
elderberry	12	16	16	14
cherry	9	11	12	9
walnut	5	6	6	6
strawberry	5	5	5	7
currant ^{b)}	3	5	3	2
raspberry	2	1	1	1

a) Data for agricultural enterprises.

b) Total of red, white and black currant.

5.1.7. Viticulture

Denomination	Average of 2011–2015	Average of 2016–2020	2022	2023
Total area, thousand hectares	81	70	61 ^R	60
Of which: productive area	72	65	58	58
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Grubbing up, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	427	486	415	411
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare	5 930	7 462	7 150	7 140
Grape sold as fruit, thousand tonnes	14	11	5	5
Wine production (drawn off once), million litres	272	323	291	292

a) Data for agricultural enterprises.

5.1.8. Fertiliser sales

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Fertiliser sales, in active ingredients, thousand tonnes^{a)}				
nitrogen	378	445	267	336
phosphorus	82	112	56	77
potassium	78	97	51	70
total	539	655	372	484
Active ingredients in fertilisers, per hectare of agricultural area, kilogrammes ^{b)}	101	133	73	95

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 respondents reaching any of the thresholds of a farm are included from 2020.

Sources: HCSO, Institute of Agricultural Economics.

5.1.9. Livestock, 1 December

(thousand heads)

Animals	2015	2020 ^{a)}	2023	2024
Cattle	820.5	932.9	862.1	861.0
Of which: cows	367.6	413.8	403.0	406.2
Sheep	1 189.7	943.8	907.1	846.8
Of which: ewes	848.7	754.0	694.0	673.7
Pigs	3 124.4	2 850.2	2 607.7	2 802.4
Of which: breeding sows	196.8	163.6	153.9	172.6
Chickens	32 431.9	28 887.9	28 733.1	29 420.0
Of which: laying hens	12 389.5	9 010.1	8 528.2	8 144.5

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

5.1.10. Production of animals for slaughter and animal products

Denomination	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Animals for slaughter, total, thousand tonnes	1 704	1 577	1 609	1 704
Of which:				
cattle for slaughter	115	118	117	112
sheep for slaughter	21	20	20	20
pigs for slaughter	579	558	549	593
poultry for slaughter	963	856	893	947
rabbits for slaughter	14	13	12	13
Animal products				
Cow's milk, million litres	2 026	1 987	1 974	2 053
Raw wool, tonnes	3 421	3 275	3 197	3 283
Hen's eggs, million pieces	2 533	2 430	2 328	2 351
Milk production per cow, litres	7 447	7 146	7 179	7 661
Wool production per sheep, kilogrammes	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Eggs production per hen, pieces	253	247	253	249

5.1.11. Meat production

(thousand tonnes)

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Beef and veal	27	29	27	24
Horse meat and mutton	1	1	1	1
Pork	303	308	297	288
Poultry meat	490	518	482	516
Goat, game and rabbit meat	15	14	13	13
Edible offal	33	33	32	31
total	869	902	852	873
Lard	128	125	121	117
Poultry fat	22	17	15	18

5.1.12. Gross production index of agricultural products*

Year	Crop and horticultural products	Live animals and animal products	Total production
Average of 2016–2020 = 100.0%			
2021	92.5	104.5	96.8
2022	69.4	101.0	79.7
2023	100.2	101.6	101.7
2024 ⁺	90.1	106.6	97.5
Previous year = 100.0%			
2021	95.5	104.8	98.8
2022	74.9	96.6	82.3
2023	144.5	100.7	127.6
2024 ⁺	89.9	104.9	95.9

* At the previous years' prices.

5.1.13. Structure of production of agricultural products

(at current prices, %)

Products	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Crop and horticultural products				
Cereals (including seeds)	32.5	30.1	29.0	25.0
Industrial crops	16.0	14.4	11.8	12.6
Forage plants	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
Horticultural products	8.2	8.4	9.9	9.6
Potatoes	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Fruits	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.9
Other crop products	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9
Total	66.2	61.7	60.6	58.1
Live animals and animal products				
Animals	21.4	23.2	24.9	26.5
Animal products	12.4	15.1	14.5	15.4
Total	33.8	38.3	39.4	41.9
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	2020	2022	2023
Food				
Meat and meat products, total, kilogrammes	63.9	72.5	69.7	72.3
Fish, kilogrammes	6.0	6.4	6.7	5.8
Milk and dairy products, kilogrammes ^{a)}	165.6	170.1	161.1	175.0
Eggs, pieces	229	240	242	233
Fats and oils, total, kilogrammes	36.3	38.4	39.0	38.0
Of which:				
butter, butter cream, kilogrammes	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
edible oil, margarine, kilogrammes	20.9	21.5	22.7	22.3
Flour, kilogrammes	79.3	87.8	93.7	90.4
Rice, kilogrammes	4.5	6.5	6.9	6.8
Potatoes, kilogrammes	60.6	59.3	56.3	52.2
Sugar, kilogrammes	30.2	32.3	35.8	34.0
Beverages, tobacco				
Coffee, kilogrammes	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7
Wine, litres	25.3	20.7	18.1	19.6
Beer, litres	67.1	68.7	69.9	64.8
Spirits, litres ^{b)}	6.1	6.3	7.3	6.7
Tobacco, kilogrammes	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Daily nutrients				
Kilojoules ^{c)}	13 099	14 049	14 371	14 179
Proteins, grammes	100.1	109.6	108.8	110.0
Fat, grammes	143.7	153.1	153.6	152.2
Carbohydrates, grammes	362.7	389.9	409.1	399.6

a) Excluding butter.

b) Converted into spirit with 50% alcoholic content.

c) 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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
4 and less	1 142	1 248	2 910	2 763
5– 9	444	486	956	1 018
10– 19	604	774	1 131	1 094
20– 49	1 259	1 641	2 623	2 685
50–249	4 973	6 075	9 443	9 330
250 and more	20 071	25 230	40 198	39 168
Total	28 494	35 453	57 260	56 057

* 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	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
4 and less	4.0	3.5	5.1	4.9
5– 9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8
10– 19	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
20– 49	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8
50–249	17.5	17.1	16.5	16.6
250 and more	70.4	71.2	70.2	69.9
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
2020	35 453	13 945	25 121	39 066
2022	57 922	30 884	44 053	74 936
2023	57 260	27 785	41 150	68 934
2024 ⁺	56 057	25 077	40 593	65 670
Previous year = 100.0%				
2015	107.4	102.8	109.8	107.2
2020	94.0	94.9	94.7	94.8
2022	106.1	103.7	108.3	106.4
2023	94.5	85.3	97.0	91.9
2024 ⁺	96.0	97.3	96.2	96.6

* All industrial enterprises, excluding water and waste management.

5.2.3. Industrial production and sales by subsections, 2024⁺

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Section, sub-section	Produc- tion	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	270	255	12	267
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	6 654	3 788	2 871	6 659
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	463	93	373	465
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	1 756	822	931	1 753
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2 117	1 544	544	2 088
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 653	971	1 661	2 632
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1 331	195	1 118	1 312
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	4 078	1 429	2 642	4 071
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3 652	1 823	1 808	3 631
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4 928	147	4 714	4 861
manufacture of electrical equipment	5 200	392	4 787	5 179
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2 986	541	2 355	2 895
manufacture of transport equipment	13 097	1 330	11 753	13 084
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1 804	783	1 016	1 799
manufacturing, total	50 720	13 858	36 571	50 429
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 305	8 270	3 941	12 211
Industry, total^{a)}	53 294	22 383	40 524	62 907
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	56 057	25 077	40 593	65 670

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.4. Volume indices of production and sales in the industry by subsections, 2024⁺

(previous year = 100.0%)

Section, subsection	Produc- tion	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	126.5	125.9	141.6	126.6
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	103.9	105.0	104.5	104.8
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	92.6	118.4	87.1	91.9
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	103.1	100.9	105.4	103.3
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	95.7	90.4	96.7	91.9
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.6	98.5	103.1	101.4
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	96.2	111.4	93.5	95.8
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	100.2	94.7	102.2	99.4
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	94.4	90.9	96.5	93.6
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	96.0	52.7	96.7	94.3
manufacture of electrical equipment	86.4	94.9	84.9	85.6
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	92.8	82.2	92.8	90.6
manufacture of transport equipment	91.0	99.1	90.1	90.9
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	96.8	93.8	99.7	97.0
manufacturing, total	95.1	96.2	93.8	94.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	107.3	97.0	127.2	105.0
Industry, total^{a)}	95.7	96.7	96.2	96.4
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	96.0	97.3	96.2	96.6

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.3. Construction

5.3.1. Construction output by sections and divisions, 2024⁺

Denomination	The value of production, million HUF	Previous year = 100.0%	Distribution, %
Sections			
Buildings	4 794 476	99.5	61.7
Civil engineering	2 972 389	99.9	38.3
Total	7 766 866	99.6	100.0
Divisions			
Construction of buildings	2 272 267	96.6	29.3
Civil engineering works	1 576 054	82.9	20.3
Specialised construction activities	3 918 544	110.6	50.5
Total	7 766 866	99.6	100.0

5.3.2. Construction activity of enterprises in construction by staff categories

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Value, billion HUF			
	2015	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
4 and fewer	660.1	2 257.6	2 327.9	2 575.4
5– 9	205.5	761.7	852.2	765.9
10– 19	278.1	796.1	830.1	937.9
20– 49	320.0	1 017.8	1 098.5	1 098.4
50–249	372.9	1 518.0	1 661.6	1 544.1
250 and more	316.8	522.5	616.3	845.2
Total	2 153.4	6 873.7	7 386.7	7 766.9

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

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Distribution, %			
	2015	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
4 and fewer	30.7	32.8	31.5	33.2
5– 9	9.5	11.1	11.5	9.9
10– 19	12.9	11.6	11.2	12.1
20– 49	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.1
50–249	17.3	22.1	22.5	19.9
250 and more	14.7	7.6	8.3	10.9
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, 2024^{**}

Denomination	Value, million HUF	Previous year = 100%	Distribution, %
Contracts concluded in the current year			
Buildings	3 078 345	95.9	52.6
Civil engineering works	2 778 053	99.1	47.4
Total	5 856 398	97.4	100.0
Stock of contracts at the end of current year			
Buildings	1 116 911	102.7	36.8
Civil engineering works	1 921 450	124.9	63.2
Total	3 038 361	115.7	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
	2023	on 30 June 2024	
Predominantly food and beverages	16 804	16 449	5 390
Food, beverages	16 157	15 572	5 005
Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total	32 961	32 021	10 395
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	3 032	2 981	834
Textile shops	980	920	444
Clothes shops	10 832	10 158	3 526
Shops for footwear and leather goods	1 845	1 750	468
Furniture, household and lighting equipment shops	2 921	2 803	549
Electrical household articles shops	2 174	2 133	359
Paint, ironware, do-it-yourself and building material shops	8 244	8 152	1 367
Book, newspaper and stationery shops	2 679	2 557	507
Shops for other non-food products	24 417	23 498	8 989
Shops for cosmetic articles	2 182	2 135	430
Human medical goods shops	914	902	35
Veterinary goods shops	215	221	21
Second-hand shops	3 796	3 505	1 846
Specialised and non-specialised non-food shops, total	64 231	61 715	19 375
Automotive fuel	1 962	1 944	54
Total retail shops	99 154	95 680	29 824
Motor vehicle shops	3 207	3 088	668
Shops for motor vehicle parts	3 516	3 437	901
Shops for motorcycle and parts	421	419	114
Motor vehicles and vehicle parts	7 144	6 944	1 683
Grand total	106 298	102 624	31 507
National tobacco shops	5 764	5 728	2 541

* See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

5.4.2. Sales of retail shops by type of shop

Type of shop	Million HUF		Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
	2023	2024 ⁺	
Predominantly food and beverages	6 775 483	7 186 384	104.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	2 141 802	2 258 933	102.2
Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total	8 917 285	9 445 317	103.9
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	732 230	748 708	99.9
Textiles, clothing, footwear	881 703	930 194	101.3
Furniture and electrical goods	976 419	1 015 791	102.9
Books, computer equipment and others	1 003 534	1 012 253	98.6
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics articles	1 239 020	1 386 558	107.2
Second-hand goods	57 701	59 674	98.1
Mail order and internet	1 508 593	1 595 032	104.8
Market and other non-store	92 089	102 008	108.2
Non-food shops, total	6 491 289	6 850 218	103.0
Total retail sales except automotive fuel	15 408 574	16 295 535	103.5
Automotive fuel sales	3 013 533	2 993 067	99.1
Total retail sales	18 422 107	19 288 602	102.8
Motor vehicles and vehicle parts sales	1 010 907	1 107 669	106.4

5.4.3. Retail trade by commodity groups*

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015 ^{a)}	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Food	2 379.7	3 559.8	5 187.7	5 523.4
Alcoholic beverages	305.7	419.3	555.0	569.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	263.7	348.8	524.1	575.7
Coffee	84.5	128.7	172.9	186.1
Tobacco	560.8	848.4	1 203.1	1 267.3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	466.2	599.5	791.9	876.0
Cosmetic and toilet articles	331.7	449.4	665.6	743.9
Textiles, clothing goods	462.7	618.3	853.2	907.8
Footwear, leather goods	187.6	208.2	315.5	323.8
Furniture, lighting equipment	177.4	335.6	446.8	441.1
Household articles of textile materials, wall- and floor coverings	89.8	151.6	189.4	189.9
Household articles	93.1	131.7	195.3	208.6
Durable electrical household appliances	84.4	170.9	226.2	235.3
Small domestic electric appliances	72.3	108.3	136.7	143.4
Audio and video equipment, music and video recordings	84.8	113.5	138.4	135.4
Hardware, do-it-yourself equipment	216.3	312.5	463.9	460.1
Building materials, sanitary equipment, paints	420.3	614.6	805.2	834.4
Books, news, stationery	146.0	136.6	225.0	224.3
Information processing equipment; phones	155.1	341.1	452.1	470.5
Cleaning materials	178.2	232.1	299.5	333.9
Second-hand goods	32.3	26.4	41.2	39.4
Sports articles, games and toys	124.8	220.4	322.8	338.3
Automotive fuel	1 490.6	1 731.7	3 002.9	3 011.7
Other articles	468.1	629.8	888.8	914.6
Retail trade, total	8 875.9	12 437.3	18 103.4	18 954.0
New motor vehicles	355.2	575.7	749.9	820.4
Second-hand motor vehicles	94.1	133.5	170.5	184.0
New and second-hand motorcycles	7.5	9.4	14.1	14.7
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	231.5	270.0	395.1	432.8
Retail sale of motor vehicles	688.4	988.6	1 329.7	1 451.9

* See *Methodological notes, concepts*. From January 2019 data also include market and other non-store retail sales.

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.

5.4.4. Shopping centres, hypermarkets

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	on 30 June 2024
Number of shopping centres	121	121	122	122
Number of retail shops operating in shopping centres	6 582	5 697	5 215	4 983
Number of hypermarkets	163	167	169	169
Number of retail shops operating in hypermarkets	2 506	2 402	2 215	2 100

5.5. Tourism, catering

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

Motivation	2015	2022 ^{a)}	2023 ⁺	2024 ⁺
Number of inbound trips, thousands				
Holidays, leisure and recreation	10 636	9 562	10 026	10 244
Visiting friends and relatives	5 929	3 671	3 496	3 348
Shopping	8 870	6 654	7 781	8 128
Other personal trips (education, health care, religion, hunting, other)	19 157	21 044	22 624	23 227
Business, conference, cross border trading	2 283	2 034	2 401	2 764
Working	1 470	3 379	3 074	3 465
Total	48 345	46 343	49 403	51 176
Spending of inbound trips, million HUF				
Holidays, leisure and recreation	696 097	1 004 040	1 616 949	1 771 082
Visiting friends and relatives	223 842	208 138	230 617	211 119
Shopping	133 718	186 356	299 220	305 415
Other personal trips (education, health care, religion, hunting, other)	294 040	504 104	542 047	564 829
Business, conference, cross border trading	236 329	285 261	340 022	392 481
Working	23 640	115 083	107 881	94 858
Total	1 607 668	2 302 982	3 136 737	3 339 784

* 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	2022 ^{a)}	2023 ⁺	2024 ⁺
Accommodation with meal	243 897	281 908	356 998	346 504
Accommodation	102 044	216 378	330 063	396 260
Restaurant	197 909	252 603	312 189	355 437
Food, beverages	154 656	210 211	308 457	332 380
International travel	170 856	173 979	219 164	249 897
Interurban transport in Hungary	18 100	18 085	40 850	46 694
Car rental	1 553	1 511	3 951	1 656
Fuel	55 043	227 111	203 880	213 593
Cultural programmes	47 199	40 805	82 555	70 860
One-day excursion paid in Hungary	2 517	2 196	3 379	1 868
Spa, wellness	70 896	167 780	211 107	250 545
Medical treatment	34 886	62 690	114 823	83 657
Entertainment	63 985	108 811	157 742	173 192
Sport, fitness	5 607	11 985	20 297	23 231
Insurance	141	1 348	1 616	1 405
Valuable and durable consumer goods	36 224	125 067	221 506	233 896
Souvenir etc.	282 281	238 985	341 566	329 564
Studies	327	16 057	6 725	2 301
Other	119 546	145 472	199 871	226 844
Total	1 607 668	2 302 982	3 136 737	3 339 784

* Excluding lorry drivers.

a) See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

**5.5.3. Expenditures on inbound trips to Hungary
by main sending countries, 2024*⁺**

(million HUF)

Main sending countries	Expenditure on private trips	Expenditure on business and working trips	Total
Total	2 852 445	487 339	3 339 784
Of which:			
Germany	519 351	98 229	617 579
Austria	492 933	13 932	506 865
Romania	190 307	68 307	258 614
Slovakia	133 448	20 485	153 933
United Kingdom	95 600	41 163	136 764
United States	118 889	15 959	134 847
France	112 553	5 873	118 426
Poland	97 115	15 305	112 420
Czechia	100 350	5 940	106 290
Italy	93 043	11 251	104 295
Netherland	95 506	5 144	100 650
Ukraine	49 123	26 436	75 559
Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	67 712	4 828	72 541
Spain, Portugal	57 853	4 322	62 175
Belgium, Luxembourg	52 430	6 571	59 001
Israel	42 903	14 228	57 131

* Excluding lorry drivers. See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

5.5.4. Number and distribution of inbound overnightrips to Hungary by region, 2024*⁺

Tourism region	Number, thousand persons	Distribution, %
Budapest – Central Danubia	7 299	55.5
Budapest	6 929	52.7
Central Danubia	370	2.8
Northern Hungary	601	4.6
Northern Great Plain	313	2.4
Lake Tisza	239	1.8
Southern Great Plain	550	4.2
Central Transdanubia	579	4.4
Balaton	1 525	11.6
Southern Transdanubia	307	2.3
Western Transdanubia	1 958	14.9
Total	13 155	100.0

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

5.5.5. Outbound trips: number and expenditure by motivation, 2024*⁺

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Expenditure, million HUF
Leisure, entertainment, health preservation	6 333	902 144
Visiting relatives, friends	2 958	164 674
Shopping	4 704	281 209
Other private purpose	1 075	25 542
Business travels, conference, doing business	1 924	220 305
Working	5 021	138 892
Total	22 015	1 732 766

* See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

5.5.6. Outbound overnight trips: number of trips and length of stay by motivation, 2024*⁺

(%)

Motivation	Number of trips	Length of stay
Leisure, entertainment, health preservation	54.3	62.1
Visiting relatives, friends	15.7	14.9
Shopping	1.4	0.8
Other private purpose	2.1	1.8
Business travels, conference, doing business	9.5	7.6
Working	17.0	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0

* See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

5.5.7 Overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2024

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Length of stay, thousand days	Average length of stay, days	Travel expenditure, million HUF
Recreation	6 879	30 208	4.4	527 093
Visiting relatives, friends	4 249	15 058	3.5	82 172
Study trip	149	626	4.2	7 537
Spa, wellness	453	1 918	4.2	39 387
Business trip, conference	228	660	2.9	13 818
Attending cultural or sport events	290	916	3.2	14 668
Hobby work	321	1 421	4.4	8 619
Active recreation, sport	191	695	3.6	11 702
Others	48	164	3.4	1 258
Total	12 810	51 666	4.0	706 256

5.5.8. Distribution of time spent on overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2024

Motivation	2–4 day trips	5+ day trips	Trips with overnight stay, total	(%)
Recreation	52.7	65.9	58.5	
Visiting relatives, friends	33.9	23.0	29.1	
Study trip	1.0	1.5	1.2	
Spa, wellness	3.9	3.5	3.7	
Business trip, conference	2.0	0.4	1.3	
Attending cultural or sports events	2.4	0.9	1.8	
Hobby work	2.3	3.3	2.7	
Active recreation, sport	1.5	1.2	1.3	
Others	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

5.5.9. Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments

Denomination	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023	2024 ⁺
Number of units in operation^{a)}				
Commercial accommodation establishments	3 057	3 049	3 013	2 997
Private and other accommodation	23 689	27 149	30 672	33 688
Tourist accommodation establishments, total	26 746	30 198	33 685	36 685
Number of bedrooms available, thousands^{a)}				
Commercial accommodation establishments	94	102	108	107
Private and other accommodation	62	67	71	73
Tourist accommodation establishments, total	156	169	179	180
Number of bed-places, thousands^{a)}				
Commercial accommodation establishments	280	300	307	317
Private and other accommodation	208	225	257	267
Tourist accommodation establishments, total	489	524	564	584

a) 31 July. The data refer to accommodation establishments operating during July.

Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA).

5.5.10. Guest turnover of tourist accommodation establishments by type, 2024⁺

Type of accommodation	Domestic	International	Total
Tourist arrivals, thousands			
Hotels	4 782	5 030	9 812
Boarding houses	801	324	1 125
Community hostels	419	345	763
Bungalow complex	183	38	220
Camping sites	376	325	701
Commercial accommodation establishments, total	6 560	6 061	12 622
Private accommodation	1 578	1 700	3 279
Other accommodation	1 140	945	2 085
Private and other accommodation	2 719	2 645	5 364
Tourist accommodation establishments, total	9 279	8 706	17 985
Tourism nights, thousands			
Hotels	10 667	11 982	22 649
Boarding houses	1 604	696	2 301
Community hostels	1 205	1 214	2 419
Bungalow complex	686	134	820
Camping sites	957	1 031	1 988
Commercial accommodation establishments, total	15 120	15 056	30 177
Private accommodation	4 159	4 627	8 786
Other accommodation	2 729	2 540	5 269
Private and other accommodation	6 888	7 167	14 055
Tourist accommodation establishments, total	22 008	22 223	44 232

Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA).

5.5.11. International tourism nights at tourist accommodation establishments by country

(thousand tourism nights)

Countries	Total	Of which: hotel	Total	Of which: hotel
	2023		2024 ⁺	
Total	20 229	10 905	22 223	11 982
Of which:				
Austria	958	635	1 004	673
Belgium	231	114	255	128
Czechia	1 393	809	1 410	838
United Kingdom	1 329	824	1 478	912
France	581	301	691	337
Netherlands	438	173	473	191
Croatia	157	95	192	114
Poland	1 272	403	1 437	464
Germany	2 506	1 154	2 678	1 251
Italy	962	537	1 180	623
Russia	125	71	151	89
Romania	1 182	628	1 228	649
Spain	640	336	912	460
Switzerland	249	149	290	163
Sweden	195	115	194	111
Serbia	295	153	319	161
Slovakia	933	509	984	527
Slovenia	139	74	166	84
Ukraine	753	303	625	269
United States	890	580	993	664
Canada	140	78	168	97
Israel	703	433	693	443
Japan	78	55	90	65
China	304	187	523	331
Republic of Korea	448	334	353	263

Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA).

5.5.12. Gross revenues at tourist accommodation establishments

(million HUF)

Denomination	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁺
Tourist accommodation establishments				
Accommodation fee				
	267 894	498 358	617 899	716 078
Catering	89 022	159 593	197 739	228 120
Other revenues	44 767	72 575	89 494	104 397
Total	401 683	730 526	905 132	1 048 595
Amount of exchanged Széchenyi vouchers				
	43 302	39 633	41 323	42 939
Of which: hotel				
Accommodation fee	166 070	329 803	410 678	483 210
Catering	82 139	149 533	186 097	215 372
Other revenues	39 562	64 990	79 861	93 547
Total	287 770	544 326	676 636	792 129
Amount of Széchenyi vouchers exchanged				
	31 245	30 109	32 059	34 193

*Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA).***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 2023		2022	2023	2022
Bungalow	277	10	174	167	633
Bungalow for children	..	..	6	..	23
Villa	13	0	2	3	6
Campsite for youth or children	177	16	120	119	409
Tentsite	15	3	2	3	8
Cottage	30	1	12	12	26
Cottage without housekeeping	97	3	22	22	48
Mattress place	13	0	3	2	7
Workers hostel	..	..	2	..	3
Guest hostel	96	2	33	29	108
School dormitory	215	18	78	87	220
Total	946	54	453	448	1 491
					1 429

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

Type of units	2015	2020	2023	30 June 2024
	31 December			
Catering units				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	28 932	29 102	25 986	25 817
taverns, music clubs	18 199	14 659	11 569	11 202
total	47 131	43 761	37 555	37 019
Workplace, event and mass catering units	5 536	6 429	7 349	6 978
Total	52 667	50 190	44 904	43 997
Wine-growers' taverns	2 565	2 341	2 067	1 962
Number of units operated by entrepreneurs				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	8 712	8 701	7 489	7 386
taverns, music clubs	8 011	6 234	4 706	4 473
total	16 723	14 935	12 195	11 859
Workplace, event and mass catering units	1 037	1 099	1 111	1 070
Total	17 760	16 034	13 306	12 929
Wine-growers' taverns	1 175	1 182	1 110	1 102

5.5.15. Sales of catering units

(million HUF)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Public catering units	782 406	958 476	2 087 634	2 383 240
Workplace catering units	121 229	106 828	249 955	275 400
Total	903 635	1 065 304	2 337 589	2 658 640

5.5.16. Sales of catering by major commodity groups

(%)

Commodity groups	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Food	73.2	80.1	79.1	78.8
Alcoholic beverages	11.4	6.9	7.6	7.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	11.0	8.8	9.1	9.0
Coffee	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1
Other	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6. Transport

5.6.1. Transport of goods by type of traffic

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes				
Railway	50 333	51 892	45 762	44 091
Road	198 743	188 118	192 422	175 458
Inland waterway	8 163	8 803	5 200	6 099
Air	22	68	52	24
Pipeline	26 666	38 061	32 004	32 695
Total	283 926	286 942	275 438	258 368
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions				
Railway	10 010	11 595	10 460	10 107
Road	38 352	32 223	33 353	33 884
Inland waterway	1 824	1 998	1 316	1 541
Air	29	57	62	63
Pipeline	5 305	6 739	4 959	4 539
Total	55 519	52 612	50 149	50 133

5.6.2. Transport of goods by direction and type of traffic, 2024⁺

Denomination	Domestic traffic	International traffic	Total
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes			
Railway	8 821	35 270	44 091
Road	141 319	34 139	175 458
Inland waterway	96	6 004	6 099
Air	0	24	24
Pipeline	12 931	19 764	32 695
Total	163 167	95 201	258 368
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions			
Railway	1 258	8 849	10 107
Road	12 342	21 542	33 884
Inland waterway	3	1 538	1 541
Air	0	63	63
Pipeline	1 708	2 831	4 539
Total	15 311	34 822	50 133

5.6.3. Interurban passenger transport

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Passengers carried, thousands				
Railway	144 396	100 730	190 565	305 019
Coach	508 511	350 165	459 010	597 277
Ship	730	556	748	640
Aircraft	3 234	1 496	4 831	5 857
Total	656 870	452 946	655 154	908 792
Passenger kilometres, millions				
Railway	7 609	4 854	10 403	15 005
Coach	13 130	9 309	11 633	14 983
Ship	9	6	7	7
Aircraft	4 875	2 010	7 310	8 540
Total	25 623	16 179	29 353	38 535

5.6.4. Urban passenger transport*

(millions)

Means of transport	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Bus	1 122	761	982	982
Tram	453	312	440	453
Metro, underground railway	413	233	383	386
Trolleybus	95	68	95	93
Suburban railway	80	49	71	73
Total	2 162	1 423	1 970	1 987

* Excluding taxi.

5.6.5. Public railway network and rolling stock

Denomination	2015	2020 ^{a)}	2022 ^{b)}	2023 ^{b)} +
Railway network, kilometres				
Length of railway operated, total	7 197	7 787	7 907	7 825
Of which:				
with double track or more	1 205	1 219	1 315	1 352
electrified line	2 963	3 111	3 221	3 368
Length of rail tracks operated	9 358	11 393	11 603	9 158
Rolling stock, pieces^{c)}				
Locomotive	1 153	1 154	1 140	1 283
Rail cars	515	492	733	780
Passenger-carriage	2 526	2 056	2 003	2 421
Freight wagon	8 916	8 640	8 713	10 203

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

b) Aggregated data of normal, wide and narrow-gauge railway infrastructure and means of transport. From the reference year 2021, together with the data of MÁV-HÉV Helyérdekkű Vasút Zrt.

c) Inventory stock at the end of the year.

5.6.6. National public roads

(kilometres)

Public roads	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Concrete	140	146	147	149
Asphalt and bitumen	30 424	31 002	31 336	31 386
Stone and glazed tile	23	17	15	16
Macadamized	1 061	954	820	824
Unmetalled (earth) roads	276	277	309	283
Total	31 925	32 395	32 626	32 658
Of which:				
motorways	1 168	1 259	1 324	1 345
motor-roads	263	479	559	563
trunk roads	2 163	2 177	2 170	2 170
secondary main roads	4 798	4 840	4 856	4 904

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

(units)

Vehicles	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Passenger cars	199 906	258 511	213 422	232 569
Buses, coaches	1 623	1 069	1 212	774
Motorcycles	8 613	11 816	13 974	15 222
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	33 662	38 489	32 692	35 940
Road tractors	8 842	6 733	9 990	8 255
Motor vehicles, total	252 646	316 618	271 290	292 760
Slow vehicles	4 410	3 306	2 521	1 845
Swap body ^{a)}	15 755	18 946	18 335	16 601
Grand total	272 811	338 870	292 146	311 206

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior, from the 1st of September 2024 Prime Minister's Cabinet Office.

5.6.8. Stock of vehicles

(thousand units)

Vehicles	2015	2020	2023	2024
Passenger cars	3 197	3 921	4 169	4 263
Buses, coaches	18	17	17	17
Motorcycles	163	195	221	233
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	444	543	579	589
Road tractors	64	81	94	97
Motor vehicles, total	3 886	4 757	5 081	5 199
Slow vehicles	131	137	142	142
Swap body ^{a)}	413	474	516	525
Grand total	4 430	5 368	5 739	5 865

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior, from the 1st of September 2024 Prime Minister's Cabinet Office.

5.6.9. Stock of passenger cars by make

Make	Thousand units				Average age, years
	2015	2020	2023	2024	
Total	3 196.9	3 920.8	4 168.7	4 263.1	16.2
Of which:					
Alfa Romeo	15.1	22.4	24.1	24.5	17.3
Audi	80.4	124.2	141.3	147.3	17.1
BMW	84.3	132.6	150.8	157.5	15.1
Chevrolet	38.9	43.8	45.8	46.0	17.2
Citroën	87.7	101.7	102.3	101.4	17.5
Dacia	22.8	58.8	72.0	75.1	8.2
Daewoo	65.5	52.4	41.8	38.5	22.7
Fiat	126.8	125.8	118.3	115.8	18.5
Ford	256.2	323.0	339.4	343.9	15.6
Honda	56.9	85.7	97.3	100.0	16.6
Hyundai	26.6	60.3	86.4	94.2	11.0
Kia	28.3	68.7	103.1	112.6	9.5
Lada, Zsiguli	63.0	27.5	18.0	16.4	28.3
Lexus	4.4	10.4	14.0	15.7	9.8
Mazda	47.7	79.4	85.2	86.7	15.1
Mercedes	80.2	128.5	147.4	153.8	15.7
Mitsubishi	28.0	38.0	41.1	42.1	16.4
Nissan	58.9	79.6	86.7	90.4	14.6
Opel	451.3	496.3	484.5	479.9	18.2
Peugeot	128.9	146.1	145.7	144.7	17.7
Polski Fiat	7.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	37.7
Renault	204.8	222.6	214.4	212.0	17.2
Seat	66.8	73.8	74.7	74.8	18.0
Skoda	171.5	214.7	234.9	245.5	13.7
Suzuki	404.7	428.9	419.9	419.9	17.0
Toyota	139.8	219.6	269.6	286.3	13.3
Trabant	20.8	9.8	8.0	7.8	37.5
Volkswagen	304.0	383.5	410.4	421.0	17.8
Volvo	36.7	54.0	63.8	67.7	13.4
Wartburg	12.3	4.7	3.4	3.2	38.0

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior, from the 1st of September 2024 Prime Minister's Cabinet Office.

5.6.10. Network of local passenger transport*

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023	(kilometres)
Tram	206.0	216.9	216.8	221.4	
Of which:					
in Budapest	158.6	161.6	161.6	166.2	
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	25.0	25.0	
Trolleybus	101.4	104.5	103.3	103.3	
Of which:					
in Budapest	66.9	70.0	70.3	70.3	
in Debrecen	15.6	15.6	14.1	14.1	
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	4 371.1	4 308.8	4 354.0	
Of which: in Budapest	1 018.0	923.0	907.0	908.0	
Number of settlements with local bus traffic, piece	94	82	80	79	

* Length of lines. Data of enterprises with at least 50 employees.

5.6.11. Transport by pipeline

Denomination	2015	2020	2022	2023
Length of pipeline network				
total, kilometres	8 088	8 110	8 126	8 126
Of which:				
petroleum	848	848	848	848
gas	5 873	5 874	5 890	5 890
Quantity of material transported, total, thousand tonnes	26 666	38 061	32 459	32 004
Of which:				
petroleum	6 996	7 374	7 392	8 502
gas	15 084	25 550	20 421	18 172
Freight tonne-kilometres, total	5 304.6	6 739.3	4 862.2	4 958.7
Of which:				
petroleum	1 806.1	1 631.0	1 753.9	2 075.6
gas	2 839.8	4 359.0	2 449.7	2 109.1

**5.6.12. Traffic of Ferenc Liszt International Airport by destination,
2024**

Denomination	Number of flights		Number of passengers		Quantity of freight and mail, tonnes	
	arrivals	departs-	disem- bar- ked	embarked	un- load- ed	loaded
Commercial services	57 176	57 141	8 744 515	8 766 629	168 326	68 231
Of which:						
Amsterdam	1 577	1 555	222 598	219 961	21	80
Athens	747	743	132 526	132 769	12	63
Barcelona	1 229	1 229	239 613	242 441	—	—
Basel	992	994	170 007	165 417	—	—
Berlin / Brandenburg	947	952	179 535	181 441	—	0
Brussels	722	725	99 997	107 085	12	7
Charleroi Brussels South	827	831	149 820	151 598	—	—
Copenhagen / Kastrup	1 018	1 018	178 542	178 811	1	1
Dubai International	927	930	191 785	190 907	6 431	3 368
Frankfurt	1 598	1 613	234 776	247 875	698	232
Istanbul Yeni Havalimani	1 949	1 953	260 300	257 448	13 229	4 798
London / Heathrow	1 276	1 276	167 915	172 924	54	255
London/Luton	1 081	1 083	227 256	226 184	—	—
London / Stansted	1 461	1 460	247 555	250 620	17	0
Madrid/Barajas	1 043	1 045	190 767	189 614	70	182
Milan/Bergamo	726	727	122 801	123 201	—	—
Milan/Malpensa	1 315	1 370	212 399	213 117	1 913	1 940
Munich	1 263	1 261	154 077	163 455	311	128
Paris / Charles-de-Gaulle	1 200	1 197	140 080	141 448	3 222	2 775
Tel Aviv	1 404	1 410	234 756	232 001	130	4
Vienna	1 020	1 016	74 384	72 934	16	10
Warsaw	1 738	1 692	169 290	170 022	141	387
Zurich	1 122	1 115	122 139	125 679	207	201
Non-commercial services	6 117	6 167	32 863	30 406	6	15
Total	63 293	63 308	8 777 378	8 797 035	168 332	68 246

5.6.13. Freight traffic of inland ports by volume of goods loaded and unloaded, 2024⁺

Port	Volume loaded	Volume unloaded	Total volume loaded and unloaded (tonne)
Baja National Public Port	279 872	59 492	339 364
Csepel National Public Port	283 385	681 731	965 116
Györ-Gönyű National Public Port	148 876	99 090	247 967
Other inland ports	1 673 331	792 935	2 466 265
Total	2 385 464	1 633 247	4 018 711

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

5.6.14. Postal services

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Postal service provider place with own operation	2 385	2 440	1 739	1 305
Postal service provider place with sub-contractor operation	327	210	475	727
Total	2 712	2 650	2 214	2 032
Of which:				
in Budapest	165	160	92	95
in other towns	800	785	577	589
in villages	1 747	1 705	1 545	1 348
Settlements supplied with mobile post service	1 122	1 148	1 265	1 458
Number of consignments posted inland, million				
Letter post consignments	621.6	485.1	413.6	386.2
Of which:				
common letters	509.6	414.2	341.7	321.1
registered	112.0	70.9	71.9	65.0
Parcels	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6
Postal transfer order	30.6	23.0	20.4	18.4
Transferring and paying of cheques	227.7	174.5	133.7	120.7
Delivered newspapers	66.7	42.7	20.5	18.7

5.6.15. Postal and courier consignments

(million pieces)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Inland address from total consignments posted inland	38.0	92.8	111.8	121.3
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	23.3	38.5	53.7	57.2
Foreign address from total consignments posted inland	3.9	4.6	17.9	28.2
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.8
Arriving consignments from abroad, delivered inland	4.4	7.2	17.2	26.5
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.2	1.8	3.0	4.6

ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

6. ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC UTILITIES

6.1. Forests

Denomination	2015	2021	2022	2023
Forest area, 31 December, hectares				
Stocked forest area				
1– 10 years old	202 968	174 355	172 925	172 177
11– 50 years old	1 033 451	1 030 457	1 024 924	1 017 691
51–100 years old	531 241	547 368	550 573	555 108
101 years old and older	101 667	123 746	127 514	131 666
total	1 869 327	1 875 926	1 875 935	1 876 640
Forest area, total	1 940 720	1 948 362	1 956 487	1 959 275
Of which:				
used for production ^{a)}	1 199 028	1 159 350	1 160 041	1 149 949
used for protection	719 402	769 214	776 687	789 682
Area for forest management, total	2 060 819	2 063 659	2 072 186	2 074 325
Growing stock, logging, 31 December				
Growing stock, thousand m ³	378 587	404 048	408 155	412 589
Logging, thousand m ³	7 354	7 523	8 242	7 786
Logging rate, %	56.4	58.0	63.7	60.2
Afforestation, plantation, regeneration, hectares				
Afforestation and plantation	452	7 449	9 521	6 845
Regeneration ^{b)}	23 767	21 142	21 027	23 064
Health state of forests on the basis of defoliation, %^{c)}				
Free of symptoms	50.5	22.8	10.9	21.2
Damaged				
slightly	25.5	29.6	22.7	32.4
moderately	16.2	37.0	45.4	32.8
significantly	5.3	8.8	19.0	10.3
total	47.0	75.4	87.1	75.5
Dead	2.6	1.8	2.0	3.3

a) Excluding tree plantations.

b) Including completion.

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Forestry Department.

6.2. Local-government-owned green areas, 31 December 2023

Settlement	Parks	Forests	Public gardens	Green area		Green area as a proportion of area of settlement, %
				total ^{a)}	of which: well-kept	
	hectares					
Békéscsaba	159	24	45	228	122	1.2
Budapest	1 666	357	381	2 407	2 280	4.6
Debrecen	161	11	2	174	172	0.4
Eger	82	3	61	146	119	1.6
Győr	163	—	50	214	212	1.2
Kaposvár	137	0	13	150	121	1.3
Kecskemét	84	124	74	283	241	0.9
Miskolc	224	126	1	351	315	1.5
Nyíregyháza	130	52	8	190	171	0.7
Pécs	210	635	210	1 057	1 010	6.5
Salgótarján	54	29	39	121	93	1.3
Szeged	305	9	61	376	335	1.3
Székesfehérvár	355	65	8	428	418	2.5
Székszárd	24	3	23	50	50	0.5
Szolnok	119	19	12	150	110	0.8
Szombathely	104	—	35	139	139	1.4
Tatabánya	109	3	8	120	113	1.3
Veszprém	56	8	37	101	94	0.8
Zalaegerszeg	104	63	42	208	208	2.0
Other towns	4 792	1 359	1 520	7 684	6 938	0.3
Villages	4 261	992	6 959	12 270	11 489	0.2
Total	13 301	3 881	9 589	26 847	24 747	0.3

a) Including arboreta.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

6.3. Local-government-owned green areas

(hectares)

Denomination	2015	2021	2022	2023
Parks	10 704.6	13 828.3	13 307.4	13 300.8
Forests	3 239.4	3 697.1	3 712.0	3 880.8
Public gardens	2 821.8	9 419.5	9 460.4	9 589.4
Total^{a)}	16 791.2	27 020.6	26 556.2	26 846.5
Of which:				
well-kept	15 269.0	24 957.2	24 476.3	24 747.0

a) Including arboreta.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2023

Protected natural areas	Area, thousand hectares	Of which: highly protected
National parks		
Aggteleki	20.2	3.4
Balaton-felvidéki	57.0	11.8
Bükki	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	32.0	2.3
Natural monuments	0.1	—
Areas of national significance, total ^{a)}	849.1	127.5
Areas of local significance ^{b)}	44.3	—
Grand total	893.4	127.5

a) Totally 327, 10 of which are national parks, 39 landscape protection areas, 175 nature conservation areas and 103 natural monuments.

b) Totally 1857.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2023

(continued)

Protected natural values	Number	Of which: highly protected
Caves	4 236	147
Protected animal species		
Vertebrates		
mammals	57	18
birds	360	95
reptiles	15	5
amphibians	18	1
fishes	32	7
cyclostomates	2	2
total	484	128
Invertebrates	709	58
Grand total	1 193	186
Protected plant species		
Angiosperms	660	79
Gymnosperms	1	1
Pteridophytes	44	7
Mosses	77	—
Total	782	87

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.5. Emissions of air pollutants

(kilogrammes/capita)

Air pollutant	2015 ^R	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023
Greenhouse gases				
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂ , gross)	4 762	5 029	4 715	4 209
Carbon dioxide from biomass (CO ₂)	1 294	1 193	1 174	1 070
Dinitrogen oxide (N ₂ O)	2	2	2	2
Methane (CH ₄) ^{a)}	35	34	32	31
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) ^{b)}	206	192	186	177
Perfluorocarbon (PFC) ^{b)}	1	0	0	0
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) ^{b)}	12	11	11	12
Acidifying gases				
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) ^{c)}	14	12	11	9
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	2	1	1	1
Ammonia (NH ₃)	9	9	8	8
Ozone precursors				
Non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	14	13	12	12
Carbon monoxide (CO)	48	36	35	31
Particulate matter				
Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 µm or less (PM ₁₀)	7	6	5	5
Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 µm or less (PM _{2.5})	5	4	4	3

a) A greenhouse gas and also an ozone precursor.

b) CO₂ equivalents.

c) Acidifying gases and also ozone precursors.

Source: HungaroMet Hungarian Meteorological Service.

6.6. Public utilities to dwellings

Denomination	2015	2021	2022	2023
Piped gas				
Households using piped gas, thousands	3 217 ^R	3 302 ^R	3 254	3 241
Household consumption, million m ³	3 056 ^R	3 908 ^R	3 697	2 686
Consumption per household, m ³ /month	79.2 ^R	98.6 ^R	94.7 ^R	69.1
Electricity				
Household consumers, thousands	5 052 ^R	5 226 ^R	5 266	5 304
Household consumption, million kWh	10 672 ^R	12 284	11 678	12 532
Consumption per household consumer, kWh/month	176.0 ^R	195.9 ^R	184.8 ^R	196.9
District heating and hot water supply				
Dwellings with district heating, thousands	649 ^R	654 ^R	658 ^R	658
District heat consumed by households, terajoule	17 025 ^R	18 734 ^R	17 084	15 909
Dwellings with hot water supply, thousands	600 ^R	604 ^R	604 ^R	606
Hot water supplied to households, thousand m ³	19 043 ^R	18 501 ^R	17 256	16 992
Drinking water supply and sewerage				
Public water pipe network, km	66 167	67 553	67 663	67 876
Dwellings with public water supply, thousands	4 189	4 318 ^R	4 363 ^R	4 384
Household water consumption, million m ³	335	371	372	348
Water consumption per inhabitant, m ³ /month	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Public sewerage, km	47 819	52 959 ^R	53 389 ^R	53 691
Dwellings connected to public sewerage, thousands	3 473	3 771 ^R	3 814 ^R	3 848

6.7. Public waste water treatment

(million cubic metres)

Denomination	2015	2021	2022	2023
Waste water treated				
collected by waste water collecting system	482.5	525.6 ^R	508.6 ^R	572.1
transported directly to the treatment plant	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
altogether	484.0	527.2 ^R	510.2	573.8
of which:				
treated only mechanically	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
treated also biologically	63.7	44.6	43.0 ^R	44.8
treated also with advanced treatment technology	419.5	480.4 ^R	465.4 ^R	527.0
Waste water collected by waste water collecting system and discharged without treatment	12.4	11.1	8.3	25.0
Waste water, total	496.4	536.7^R	518.4^R	597.0

6.8. Generation and treatment of waste

Denomination	2015	2021	2022	2023
Municipal waste generated, thousand tonnes	3 712	4 041	3 911	4 115
Of which:				
removed by public services	2 861	3 357	3 216 ^R	3 146
Municipal waste, kilogramme/capita	377	416	404	429
Municipal waste disposal sites	77	65	65	65
Municipal waste treated, thousand tonnes	3 712	4 041	3 911	4 115
Of which:				
Material recovery	1 195	1 411	1 283	1 375
Energy recovery	525	500	460	504
Incineration without energy recovery	0	3	3	4
Disposed of by landfill	1 992	2 060	2 165	2 232
Treated in other ways	–	67	–	–

Source: Ministry of Energy, Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

6.9. Weather extremes at certain measuring stations, 1901–2024

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	2022	40.1	1942	-29.1
Szombathely	2013	39.7	1929	-29.3
Hungary	2007	41.9	1940	-35.0

a) HungaroMet Hungarian Meteorological Service has data only from 1950.

b) HungaroMet 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: HungaroMet Hungarian Meteorological Service.

7. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION

7.1. Number of fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions

Type of network	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Number of fixed lines, thousand^{a)}	3 082	3 085	2 693	2 516
Of which:				
number of fixed line VoIP channels	1 614	2 403	2 234	2 144
number of ISDN channels	343	194	133	124
Fixed lines per 100 inhabitants	31.4	32.0 ^R	28.1 ^R	26.4
Number of mobile subscriptions, thousands				
Prepaid	5 044	3 465	2 925	2 876
Postpaid	6 821	9 245	11 226	11 860
Total	11 865	12 710	14 151	14 736
Mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	120.8	131.7 ^R	147.6 ^R	154.5

a) Including service lines.

7.2. Number of connected fixed lines and calls by type of subscribers, 2024⁺

Denomination	Number of connected fixed lines, thousands	Number of calls, million	Duration of calls, million minutes
Total	2 516	317	1 890
Of which:			
individual	2 132	219	1 689
business	361	90	181

7.3. Telephone calls

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Outgoing calls from fixed networks				
Number, million calls	1 061	603	367	317
Of which:				
local	394	223	114	94
long distance	650	373	250	220
within this: to mobile network	231	192	128	118
international	17	7	4	3
Duration, million minutes	4 433	3 633	2 228	1 890
Of which:				
local	1 790	1 428	768	632
long distance	2 560	2 170	1 445	1 246
within it: to mobile network	620	920	649	576
international	82	35	16	12
Average duration, minutes ^{a)}	4.2	6.0	6.1	6.0
Outgoing calls from mobile networks				
Number, million calls				
to own mobile network	4 718	4 539	4 449	4 370
to other mobile network	2 799	2 768	3 179	3 171
to fixed network	433	380	291	275
international calls	191	164	113	90
total	8 140	7 851	8 032	7 907
Duration, million minutes				
to own mobile network	12 250	14 985	14 574	14 492
to other mobile network	6 740	9 466	11 317	11 527
to fixed network	1 063	1 175	886	855
international calls	533	1 006	462	363
total	20 586	26 632	27 239	27 238
Average duration, minutes	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.4

a) Including internet calls.

7.4. Duration of radio and television programme broadcasting

(thousand hours)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Radio programmes	4 304	4 467	4 594	4 669
Of which:				
regional programmes	18	18	35	40
national programmes	4 278	4 450	4 559	4 629
Television programmes	40 866	52 044	60 949	60 693
Of which:				
national programmes	40 866	52 044	60 949	60 693

7.5. Number of television service subscribers by subscriber packages, 31 December

(thousand items)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024 ⁺
Number of TV subscriptions connected to persons who are also subscribers for subscriber for only TV service (single-play)	1 019	980	780	671
Number of TV subscriptions connected to persons who are also subscribers for subscriber also for TV and fixed voice services (dual-play)	286	234	181	155
Number of TV subscriptions connected to persons who are also subscribers for subscriber to TV and internet services (dual-play)	392	415	695	745
Number of TV subscriptions connected to persons who are also subscribers for subscriber to TV, fixed voice and internet services (triple-play)	1 529	1 759	1 366	1 409
Number of TV subscriptions connected to persons who are also subscribers for subscriber to TV, voice (fixed and mobil) and internet services (4play)	..	407	537	534
Total subscriptions	3 226	3 795	3 559	3 514

Source: Data collection number 1994, entitled „Interim data on internet- and television services” (2019-2020) from the National Data Collection Programme (OSAP) of the National Ministry of Innovation and Technology.

7.6. Fixed broadband internet*

Denomination	Number of subscriptions, thousand units		Net revenue of fixed broadband internet access services, million HUF	
	2015	2024 ⁺	2015	2024 ⁺
On wired network	2 565	3 410	105 392	231 806
Of which:				
xDSL	788	294	32 054	17 277
cable-tv	1 300	1 474	49 558	99 954
optical	..	1 633	..	101 295
Wireless	117	223	5 933	11 603
Total	2 682	3 633	111 325	243 409

* Since 2022 *Wireless fixed broadband internet subscriptions include Mobile internet subscriptions limited to location, too.*

7.7. Change over time in data traffic via fixed internet network*

(Petabyte)

Year	Download traffic via fixed Internet connection	Upload traffic via fixed Internet connection
2016	1 646	641
2017	2 095	828
2018	2 643	911
2019	3 749	1 086
2020	4 631	1 190
2021	5 715	1 393
2022	5 933	1 319
2023	7 430	1 399
2024 ⁺	8 818	1 446

* Since 2022, *Change over time in data traffic via fixed Internet network includes Data traffic via mobile Internet network limited to location, too.*

7.8. ICT usage of households*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
ICT devices of households				
Proportion of households having internet connection	75.6	87.6	92.7	94.8
Proportion of households having broadband internet connection	74.9	87.2	92.7	94.8
Individual internet use for private purpose^{a)}				
Proportion of individuals who have ever used the internet	78.8	87.5	92.5	94.7
Proportion of individuals who have used the internet within the last 3 months ^{b)}	72.8	84.8	91.5	93.8
Sending/receiving e-mails	67.7	74.6	85.0	84.7
Internet telephoning or video calls	39.9	67.9	80.0	76.2
Participating in social networks	60.8	74.0	81.3	81.0
Searching information about goods and services	60.7	76.3	84.8	83.2
Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	62.4	70.2	83.7	69.2
Using website internet banking services	33.8	51.3	65.5	66.9
Selling of goods or services via websites	18.4	28.1	33.8	25.7
Searching for health information	53.4	63.0	67.3	64.3
Using instant messaging, i.e. exchanging messages, for example, via Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber	..	73.4	83.5	81.8
Completing an online course	2.9	12.3	11.6	11.4
Proportion of individuals who have ever ordered goods or services over the internet	40.3	65.7	79.0	81.9
Proportion of individuals who ordered goods or services over the internet within the last 3 months ^{c)}	23.0	49.3	59.0	61.7

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

a) The rates are calculated for the population aged 16–74.

b) Real user: who performed the activity preceding 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.

c) Real buyer: who performed the activity preceding 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.

**7.9. Distribution of internet customers, by date of last purchase,
as well as by age groups and highest educational attainment,
2024***

(%)

Denomination	within the last 3 months	between 3–12 months	more than a year ago	Total
Total	75.4	15.2	9.4	100.0
By age group				
16–24	80.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
25–34	82.9	12.4	4.7	100.0
35–44	81.2	12.2	6.5	100.0
45–54	74.1	15.5	10.4	100.0
55–64	68.2	16.9	14.9	100.0
65–74	56.7	23.7	19.6	100.0
By highest educational attainment				
Primary education	66.9	19.6	13.4	100.0
Secondary education	71.5	17.8	10.7	100.0
Tertiary education	83.2	10.3	6.5	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.

**7.10. Use of e-government websites by levels of e-administration,
as well as by combined activities, 2024**

(%)

Purpose of usage	Proportion within the number of total internet users (within a year)	Proportion within the population aged 16–74
Using websites or apps of public authorities or public services	84.5	79.4
Obtaining information or information access from public authorities or public services websites	82.0	77.2
Downloading/printing official forms	79.0	74.3
Online submitted tax declarations by private individuals	52.9	49.7
Online request of fficial documents or, certificates, claims for benefits or otherentitlements, submitting online other claims, demands, complaints	25.9	24.4

7.11. ICT usage at enterprises*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Proportion of enterprises using the internet	90.4	93.7	95.7	96.1
Proportion of enterprises having a website	64.4	63.2	66.2	65.7
Proportion of enterprises with fixed broadband internet connection	87.4	83.0	86.6	86.7
Proportion of enterprises having mobile broadband internet connection	63.9	76.4	80.7	78.6
Proportion of enterprises using ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software package	16.0	12.9	35.2	37.6
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via website	11.3	17.6 ^{a)}	20.0	..
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via EDI-type messages	3.9	4.9 ^{a)}	4.6	..

* 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. Data covers, since 2021, beside the NACE Rev. 2: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, categories class and 95.1, too.

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

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

(%)

Denomination	2015	2020	2023	2024
Enterprises employing ICT specialists	27.5	30.2	32.0	29.3
Enterprises providing training for their ICT specialists	8.1	8.3 ^{a)}	8.9	..
Enterprises providing training for non-ICT employees to develop their ICT related skills	13.3	13.6 ^{a)}	15.9	..
Enterprises posting jobs for ICT specialist	10.7	6.9 ^{a)}	6.3	..
Enterprises having difficulties in filling ICT job vacancies	5.7	3.9 ^{a)}	..	..

* 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. Data covers, since 2021, beside the NACE Rev. 2: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, categories class and 95.1, too.

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

8. REGIONAL DATA

8.1. Population, vital events, 2024⁺

Region	Population at end of year, thousands	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Infant deaths under 1 year per thousand live births
					per thousand inhabitants
Budapest	1 685	7.3	12.0	-4.7	2.9
Pest	1 336	8.3	11.2	-2.9	3.4
Central Hungary	3 021	7.7	11.7	-3.9	3.2
Central Transdanubia	1 051	7.7	13.2	-5.5	2.5
Western Transdanubia	975	7.3	13.0	-5.7	3.5
Southern Transdanubia	846	7.2	14.8	-7.7	3.0
Transdanubia	2 872	7.4	13.6	-6.2	2.9
Northern Hungary	1 072	9.1	14.7	-5.5	5.6
Northern Great Plain	1 391	9.3	13.5	-4.2	5.4
Southern Great Plain	1 184	7.7	14.8	-7.2	3.3
Great Plain and North	3 647	8.7	14.3	-5.6	4.9
Total	9 540	8.1	13.3	-5.2	3.8

8.2. Main indicators of economic activity, 2024

(%)

Region	Population aged 15–64 years			Population aged 15–74 years		
	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation rate	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation rate
Budapest	79.8	2.6	81.9	71.3	2.6	73.1
Pest	77.0	3.1	79.4	67.8	3.1	69.9
Central Hungary	78.5	2.8	80.8	69.7	2.8	71.7
Central Transdanubia	78.3	2.7	80.4	66.8	2.8	68.7
Western Transdanubia	77.4	3.3	80.1	66.2	3.3	68.4
Southern Transdanubia	69.2	7.3	74.7	58.6	7.3	63.2
Transdanubia	75.4	4.2	78.7	64.2	4.2	67.0
Northern Hungary	69.8	7.0	75.1	59.7	6.9	64.2
Northern Great Plain	71.7	7.2	77.2	61.9	7.1	66.6
Southern Great Plain	74.0	4.9	77.8	63.6	4.8	66.8
Great Plain and North	71.9	6.4	76.8	61.8	6.3	65.9
Total	75.1	4.5	78.6	65.1	4.5	68.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 years, 2024

(thousands)

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive
Budapest	922.2	24.3	946.6	347.5
Pest	682.9	21.6	704.4	302.7
Central Hungary	1 605.1	45.9	1 651.0	650.2
Central Transdanubia	532.8	15.1	547.9	249.5
Western Transdanubia	490.5	16.7	507.1	233.8
Southern Transdanubia	375.8	29.4	405.2	236.4
Transdanubia	1 399.0	61.2	1 460.2	719.8
Northern Hungary	480.5	35.7	516.2	288.3
Northern Great Plain	648.3	49.2	697.5	350.0
Southern Great Plain	566.5	28.4	594.9	295.7
Great Plain and North	1 695.2	113.3	1 808.5	934.0
Total	4 699.3	220.4	4 919.7	2 304.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.4. Number of full time employees, 2024*⁺

(thousands)

Region	Number of		Total
	manual	non-manual	
	employees		
Budapest	392.4	744.4	1 137.3
Pest	185.3	162.2	347.6
Central Hungary	577.7	906.6	1 484.9
Central Transdanubia	175.6	138.1	313.7
Western Transdanubia	148.0	121.1	269.2
Southern Transdanubia	104.8	98.7	203.6
Transdanubia	428.5	357.9	786.5
Northern Hungary	138.4	113.2	251.6
Northern Great Plain	193.8	158.2	352.1
Southern Great Plain	163.0	139.0	302.1
Great Plain and North	495.2	410.4	905.8
Total	1 501.3	1 674.8	3 177.3

* Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations. Data refer to locations of headquarters.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

8.5. Average monthly gross and net earnings of full-time employees, 2024*⁺

(HUF/person)

Region	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Of which:	
			manual	non-manual
			workers	
Budapest	782 982	520 683	351 680	609 926
Pest	591 868	393 592	305 272	494 620
Central Hungary	738 241	490 930	336 793	589 300
Central Transdanubia	620 202	412 435	335 905	509 808
Western Transdanubia	623 957	414 932	350 526	493 647
Southern Transdanubia	553 916	368 354	284 342	457 684
Transdanubia	604 330	401 879	328 341	489 967
Northern Hungary	539 672	358 882	278 109	457 701
Northern Great Plain	523 379	348 047	267 149	447 102
Southern Great Plain	540 986	359 756	290 150	441 405
Great Plain and North	533 777	354 961	277 784	448 095
Total	646 801	430 123	314 917	533 475

* Full circle of enterprises with employees, budgetary institutions and non-profit organisations. Data on full-time employees by place of headquarter.

Source: data taken over from administrative sources.

8.6. Registered jobseekers and their provisions, 2024*

(thousands)

Region	Registered jobseekers		Recipients of jobseekers' allowance	Recipients of jobseekers' assistance before retirement	Recipients of social benefit ^{a)}
	total	of which: career starters			
Budapest	20.7	0.4	4.5	2.8	2.0
Pest	18.4	0.5	5.0	3.3	2.4
Central Hungary	39.1	0.9	9.5	6.1	4.4
Central Transdanubia	17.8	0.6	4.8	3.8	2.4
Western Transdanubia	14.0	0.5	4.0	3.3	1.7
Southern Transdanubia	25.8	1.4	3.7	4.3	6.4
Transdanubia	57.6	2.4	12.6	11.4	10.5
Northern Hungary	51.8	3.5	5.4	8.3	15.3
Northern Great Plain	47.7	2.8	6.5	10.6	11.3
Southern Great Plain	24.6	1.1	5.3	6.0	3.4
Great Plain and North	124.2	7.4	17.3	24.9	29.9
Total	220.8	10.8	39.3	42.4	44.8

* 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, 2024

Region	Dwelling stock, thousand	Inhabitants per hundred dwellings	Dwellings built		
	31 December	per ten thousand inhabitants	with four and more rooms, %	average basic floor space, m ²	
Budapest	974	173	27.3	20.8	70
Pest	527	254	19.2	68.4	120
Central Hungary	1 500	201	23.7	37.8	88
Central Transdanubia	477	220	12.2	60.6	114
Western Transdanubia	462	211	16.7	44.8	99
Southern Transdanubia	421	201	8.4	43.6	101
Transdanubia	1 361	211	12.6	50.1	104
Northern Hungary	511	210	2.7	58.0	122
Northern Great Plain	628	221	7.2	49.9	108
Southern Great Plain	616	192	10.0	55.7	109
Great Plain and North	1 755	208	6.8	53.6	110
Total	4 616	207	13.9	44.1	97

8.8. HCSO–ingatlan.com rent index based on supply of rentals advertised, 2024

Region	Rent index, December, 2015 = 100.0%	Mean monthly rent, thousand HUF	Mean size, m ²
Budapest	202.6	254	55
Pest	240.3	262	79
Central Hungary	206.6	255	57
Central Transdanubia	230.1	185	60
Western Transdanubia	187.6	179	59
Southern Transdanubia	223.4	170	57
Transdanubia	213.8	179	59
Northern Hungary	232.0	132	54
Northern Great Plain	237.2	203	59
Southern Great Plain	210.3	157	58
Great Plain and North	228.8	174	57
Total	212.6	227	57

8.9. Health care, pharmacies, 2023

Region	Inhabitants per			Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants ^{c)}	Pharmacies ^{b)}
	active physician ^{a)}	GP and family paediatrician	pharmacy ^{b)}		
Budapest	133	1 499	4 017	97.9	418
Pest	299	2 083	4 985	23.3	267
Central Hungary	176	1 711	4 394	65.0	685
Central Transdanubia	339	1 912	4 640	62.5	228
Western Transdanubia	254	1 835	4 886	68.4	201
Southern Transdanubia	227	1 570	4 000	69.8	214
Transdanubia	270	1 773	4 504	66.6	643
Northern Hungary	360	1 722	4 496	70.2	242
Northern Great Plain	242	1 701	3 916	62.5	358
Southern Great Plain	227	1 575	3 602	69.1	332
Great Plain and North	262	1 664	3 955	66.9	932
Total	228	1 710	4 244	66.2	2 260

a) *Source: Ministry of Interior.*b) *Public pharmacies.*c) *Source: National Health Insurance Fund.*8.10. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, 2024⁺

Region	Number of accidents	Of which: number of drunk-driving accidents	Persons	
			killed	injured
Budapest	2 945	129	42	3 603
Pest	1 703	117	48	2 236
Central Hungary	4 648	246	90	5 839
Central Transdanubia	1 612	88	65	2 229
Western Transdanubia	1 626	113	58	2 155
Southern Transdanubia	1 343	69	57	1 758
Transdanubia	4 581	270	180	6 142
Northern Hungary	1 467	97	56	1 967
Northern Great Plain	2 220	131	84	3 034
Southern Great Plain	1 772	100	87	2 384
Great Plain and North	5 459	328	227	7 385
Total	14 688	844	497	19 366

8.11. Number of persons receiving basic social services and day care, 2023*

(persons)

Region	Domestic care	Social catering	Day care	
			total	of which: day care for the elderly ^{a)}
Budapest	5 620	10 661	8 694	6 690
Pest	3 381	7 934	2 359	1 143
Central Hungary	9 001	18 595	11 053	7 833
Central Transdanubia	6 845	14 647	3 853	2 280
Western Transdanubia	5 589	15 114	3 881	2 188
Southern Transdanubia	8 890	19 037	6 374	4 613
Transdanubia	21 324	48 798	14 108	9 081
Northern Hungary	12 887	44 554	7 767	5 086
Northern Great Plain	30 197	58 170	15 124	8 696
Southern Great Plain	20 016	41 825	12 217	7 670
Great Plain and North	63 100	144 549	35 108	21 452
Total	93 425	211 942	60 269	38 366

* By site of service.

a) Including people with dementia.

8.12. Number of full-time pupils and students in initial education and vocational educational institutions, 2024/2025*⁺

Region	Kinder-garten children	primary schools	Students of	
			vocational schools and special skills development schools	secondary schools ^{a)}
Budapest	47 246	113 080	1 634	103 785
Pest	51 400	107 377	318	35 918
Central Hungary	98 646	220 457	1 952	139 703
Central Transdanubia	35 328	77 823	825	43 960
Western Transdanubia	31 682	68 664	741	44 658
Southern Transdanubia	27 172	60 068	600	34 000
Transdanubia	94 182	206 555	2 166	122 618
Northern Hungary	39 956	86 834	691	45 432
Northern Great Plain	52 467	111 836	778	61 589
Southern Great Plain	39 621	84 796	942	53 262
Great Plain and North	132 044	283 466	2 411	160 283
Total	324 872	710 478	6 529	422 604

* By place of school-site.

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

8.13. Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, 2024/2025*⁺

Region	Full-time	Evening	Correspon- dence	Distant teaching
	form			
Budapest	35 452	526	13 852	545
Pest	27 287	304	12 122	471
Central Hungary	62 739	830	25 974	1 016
Central Transdanubia	16 854	106	9 120	345
Western Transdanubia	16 841	59	6 513	221
Southern Transdanubia	13 606	67	6 495	153
Transdanubia	47 301	232	22 128	719
Northern Hungary	15 853	123	10 243	164
Northern Great Plain	23 183	168	12 684	148
Southern Great Plain	20 572	123	9 969	313
Great Plain and North	59 608	414	32 896	625
Outside the borders of the country	36 524	13	1 371	79
Unknown	412	—	6	—
Total	206 584	1 489	82 375	2 439

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

8.14. Culture

Region	Regis- tered users at public libraries	Partici- pants at educa- tional program- mes ^{a)}	Theatre	Concert	Museum
	thousand		visits per hundred inhabitants		
	2023			2024 ⁺	
Budapest	305	164	273	48	273
Pest	122	87	22	9	60
Central Hungary	427	252	162	31	179
Central Transdanubia	110	122	35	11	87
Western Transdanubia	98	108	40	11	144
Southern Transdanubia	87	141	42	50	63
Transdanubia	295	370	39	22	99
Northern Hungary	138	89	23	6	107
Northern Great Plain	140	166	16	9	63
Southern Great Plain	144	182	34	6	73
Great Plain and North	422	438	24	7	79
Total	1 143	1 060	72	19	117

a) At cultural institutes, organisations.

8.15. Registered crimes and perpetration incidents, 2024**

Region	Crimes		Perpetration incidents	
	cases	per hundred thousand inhabitants	persons ^{a)}	of which: by minors
Budapest	54 949	3 261	50 691	1 569
Pest	23 113	1 730	16 059	1 637
Central Hungary	78 062	2 584	66 750	3 206
Central Transdanubia	19 770	1 881	17 265	1 708
Western Transdanubia	17 300	1 774	13 326	998
Southern Transdanubia	15 493	1 831	13 472	1 579
Transdanubia	52 563	1 830	44 063	4 285
Northern Hungary	33 405	3 116	30 314	2 324
Northern Great Plain	26 275	1 889	23 501	2 176
Southern Great Plain	42 467	3 587	49 059	1 191
Great Plain and North	102 147	2 801	102 874	5 691
Total	233 470^{b)}	2 447^{b)}	214 144^{c)}	13 194^{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.

8.16. Gross domestic product (GDP), 2023⁺

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	28 781.1	38.3	17 146	219.0
Pest	8 886.2	11.8	6 676	85.3
Central Hungary	37 667.3	50.2	12 516	159.9
Central Transdanubia	7 241.8	9.6	6 843	87.4
Western Transdanubia	6 773.1	9.0	6 896	88.1
Southern Transdanubia	4 415.9	5.9	5 161	65.9
Transdanubia	18 430.8	24.5	6 364	81.3
Northern Hungary	5 356.5	7.1	4 921	62.9
Northern Great Plain	7 075.7	9.4	5 048	64.5
Southern Great Plain	6 556.2	8.7	5 482	70.0
Great Plain and North	18 988.4	25.3	5 151	65.8
Total^{a)}	75 086.6	100.0	7 828	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.

8.17. Number of registered enterprises, 2024

Region	Total	Of which:			
		business partner- ships	private limited liability compa- nies	limited partner- ships	10 or more employ- ees
Budapest	414 288	194 168	158 702	24 694	13 308
Pest	240 823	83 453	68 124	13 350	6 252
Central Hungary	655 111	277 621	226 826	38 044	19 560
Central Transdanubia	169 054	40 627	32 271	7 039	3 686
Western Transdanubia	175 486	37 723	29 787	6 667	3 514
Southern Transdanubia	155 680	32 241	24 902	5 980	2 733
Transdanubia	500 220	110 591	86 960	19 686	9 933
Northern Hungary	146 587	31 167	24 312	5 602	2 694
Northern Great Plain	262 356	43 029	34 112	7 487	4 297
Southern Great Plain	240 695	42 170	33 233	7 355	4 635
Great Plain and North	649 638	116 366	91 657	20 444	11 626
Country total	1 810 272^{a)}	504 578^{a)}	405 443	78 174	41 119

a) It includes foreign-based businesses.

8.18. Foreign direct investments in Hungary, 2023*⁺

Region	Number of enterprises	of which: exclusively foreign investor	Foreign direct investments in Hungary, billion HUF	FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF
Budapest	15 258	13 457	18 646.4	1 222 077
Pest	2 405	1 997	4 263.1	1 772 594
Central Hungary	17 663	15 454	22 909.5	1 297 035
Central Transdanubia	1 244	1 020	5 805.1	4 666 507
Western Transdanubia	2 055	1 732	2 520.4	1 226 464
Southern Transdanubia	768	592	601.5	783 145
Transdanubia	4 067	3 344	8 927.0	2 194 977
Northern Hungary	635	487	2 816.3	4 435 190
Northern Great Plain	708	572	3 581.3	5 058 284
Southern Great Plain	905	697	1 503.4	1 661 187
Great Plain and North	2 248	1 756	7 901.0	3 514 673
Country total	23 978	20 554	41 149.0^{a)}	1 716 113^{a)}

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including the unallocated investment.

Source: National Bank of Hungary (NBH).

8.19. Number of non-profit organisations by field of activities, 2023

Region	Total	Of which:			
		culture	educa- tion	health	social services
Budapest	13 217	2 354	1 830	687	1 222
Pest	6 603	1 090	877	195	616
Central Hungary	19 820	3 444	2 707	882	1 838
Central Transdanubia	6 503	1 026	813	177	510
Western Transdanubia	6 529	1 106	680	214	430
Southern Transdanubia	6 421	1 207	640	235	500
Transdanubia	19 453	3 339	2 133	626	1 440
Northern Hungary	6 775	1 081	856	199	580
Northern Great Plain	7 379	1 173	929	255	711
Southern Great Plain	7 649	1 200	987	276	670
Great Plain and North	21 803	3 454	2 772	730	1 961
Country total	61 076	10 237	7 612	2 238	5 239

8.20. 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%		
	2024 ⁺		2023	
Budapest	4 841.1	88.1	643 807	84 633
Pest	1 095.1	70.5	36 491	3 645
Central Hungary	5 936.3	84.3	680 297	88 279
Central Transdanubia	1 399.5	77.5	77 327	10 454
Western Transdanubia	795.4	81.3	72 095	15 492
Southern Transdanubia	559.7	88.0	24 730	2 220
Transdanubia	2 754.6	80.6	174 152	28 166
Northern Hungary	816.4	91.2	40 114	3 166
Northern Great Plain	1 616.4	98.5	61 138	16 333
Southern Great Plain	886.5	82.0	79 528	9 772
Great Plain and North	3 319.3	91.8	180 781	29 271
Total	12 010.1	85.3	1 040 944^{b)}	145 716

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.

8.21. Agricultural area, 1 June 2024

Region	Agricultural area, thousand hectares	Arable land	Kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards	Grassland
			as a proportion of agricultural area, %	
Budapest	8.2	74.1	14.2	11.6
Pest	275.3	80.7	2.6	16.6
Central Hungary	283.5	80.5	3.0	16.5
Central Transdanubia	557.0	80.8	2.3	16.9
Western Transdanubia	542.2	89.1	1.7	9.2
Southern Transdanubia	718.2	91.0	2.5	6.6
Transdanubia	1 817.4	87.3	2.2	10.5
Northern Hungary	556.9	69.7	5.2	25.1
Northern Great Plain	1 155.2	79.6	3.1	17.3
Southern Great Plain	1 257.7	80.3	2.4	17.2
Great Plain and North	2 969.8	78.0	3.2	18.7
Total	5 070.7	81.5	2.8	15.7

8.22. Livestock, 1 December 2024

(thousand heads)

Region	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens
Budapest	1.4	2.4	0.0	3.4
Pest	70.8	50.1	27.9	1 391.7
Central Hungary	72.2	52.5	27.9	1 395.0
Central Transdanubia	114.2	87.1	273.0	3 239.4
Western Transdanubia	98.4	24.0	245.5	4 814.5
Southern Transdanubia	101.4	59.1	794.5	1 791.7
Transdanubia	314.0	170.2	1 313.0	9 845.6
Northern Hungary	89.0	89.1	84.3	2 254.7
Northern Great Plain	207.1	320.6	722.1	11 368.1
Southern Great Plain	178.7	214.4	655.0	4 556.7
Great Plain and North	474.9	624.0	1 461.4	18 179.4
Total	861.0	846.8	2 802.4	29 420.0

8.23. Industrial production and construction output, 2024⁺

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	5 450	96.9	1 938.7	99.6
Pest	7 034	92.0	827.7	110.9
Central Hungary	12 484	94.1	2 766.3	102.7
Central Transdanubia	10 406	95.7	407.8	84.7
Western Transdanubia	8 226	94.9	340.9	93.6
Southern Transdanubia	2 850	103.0	238.2	77.4
Transdanubia	21 483	96.3	986.9	85.6
Northern Hungary	7 484	95.5	282.4	93.0
Northern Great Plain	5 811	98.4	484.5	96.6
Southern Great Plain	5 990	94.7	671.3	98.5
Great Plain and North	19 284	96.1	1 438.2	96.7
Total	53 294^{c)}	95.7^{c)}	5 191.5	97.3

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

b) Data by headquarter of enterprises.

c) Including cross-border activity.

8.24. Retail shops, retail sales per capita, 2024*

Region	Number of retail shops		National tobacco shops	Retail sales per capita, thousand HUF ⁺
	with motor vehicle and vehicle part shops	without motor vehicle and vehicle part shops		
	30 June			
Budapest	20 319	19 209	745	2 224
Pest	11 091	10 330	629	1 970
Central Hungary	31 410	29 539	1 374	2 112
Central Transdanubia	10 571	9 812	679	1 837
Western Transdanubia	10 714	9 908	744	1 974
Southern Transdanubia	9 706	9 036	699	1 740
Transdanubia	30 991	28 756	2 122	1 855
Northern Hungary	10 515	9 824	781	1 551
Northern Great Plain	14 919	13 860	762	1 579
Southern Great Plain	14 789	13 701	689	1 679
Great Plain and North	40 223	37 385	2 232	1 603
Total	102 624	95 680	5 728	2 017

* See *Methodological notes, concepts*.

**8.25. Shopping centres, hypermarkets, wholesale warehouses,
catering units, 30 June 2024**

Region	Shopping centres	Hypermarkets	Whole-sale warehouses	Public catering units	Work-place, event and mass catering units
Budapest	42	23	3 945	7 997	1 017
Pest	9	27	1 622	3 598	637
Central Hungary	51	50	5 567	11 595	1 654
Central Transdanubia	9	24	949	4 527	798
Western Transdanubia	17	19	1 201	4 270	904
Southern Transdanubia	10	20	1 020	3 961	715
Transdanubia	36	63	3 170	12 758	2 417
Northern Hungary	9	17	882	3 813	1 074
Northern Great Plain	13	19	1 472	4 304	1 050
Southern Great Plain	13	20	1 755	4 549	783
Great Plain and North	35	56	4 109	12 666	2 907
Total	122	169	12 846	37 019	6 978

8.26. Capacity and guest turnover of tourist accommodation establishments by tourism area, 2024⁺

Tourism area	Units	Bedplaces, thousands	Tourist arrivals, thou- sands	Tourism nights, thousands	
	operated during July			international	domestic
Total	36 685	584	17 985	22 223	22 008
Of which:					
Balaton	11 190	183	3 197	2 570	6 442
Greater Budapest	1 520	34	1 094	615	1 712
Bük and Sárvár	678	15	590	802	825
Debrecen and surroundings	2 200	35	776	980	1 369
Győr and Pannonhalma	406	10	463	515	391
Gyula region	468	8	251	120	548
Eger region	2 116	35	1 226	476	2 187
Pécs region	1 059	13	342	154	600
Sopron region	302	7	242	189	391
Szeged region	669	10	438	319	560
Tokaj and Nyíregyháza	1 039	21	469	266	767

Source: Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA)

8.27. Public water supply and sewerage, 2023

Region	Water consump- tion 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	48.5	844	5.0	171.8	
Pest	39.3	882	8.0	65.6	
Central Hungary	44.5	869	6.1	237.4	
Central Transdanubia	36.3	828	11.3	68.6	
Western Transdanubia	36.7	856	11.3	60.7	
Southern Transdanubia	33.7	647	21.5	43.9	
Transdanubia	35.7	965	14.4	173.1	
Northern Hungary	28.2	710	12.9	57.6	
Northern Great Plain	33.4	871	14.0	67.0	
Southern Great Plain	34.8	720	15.4	62.0	
Great Plain and North	32.3	769	14.2	186.5	
Total	37.2	791	11.6	597.0	

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.

8.28. Municipal waste by method of treatment, 2023

(kilogramme per capita)

Region	Material recovery	Energy recovery	Disposed of by landfill	Incinera- tion without energy recovery	Total
Budapest	72	235	0	0	307
Pest	149	31	440	0	621
Central Hungary	106	145	195	0	446
Central Transdanubia	319	9	157	2	488
Western Transdanubia	119	1	276	1	396
Southern Transdanubia	112	59	256	0	427
Transdanubia	190	21	227	1	439
Northern Hungary	180	1	269	1	451
Northern Great Plain	112	5	289	0	405
Southern Great Plain	128	0	243	0	371
Great Plain and North	137	2	268	0	408
Total	143	53	233	0	429

9. INTERNATIONAL DATA

9.1. Area and population

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2015	2023	2015	2023
World total	136 162.0	130 094.0	7 887.00^{a)R}	8 091.73
Europe				
Albania	28.7	28.7	2.88	2.78 ^{b)}
Andorra	0.5	0.5	0.08 ^{c)}	0.08
Austria	83.9	83.9	8.64	9.13
Belarus	207.6	207.6	9.49	9.44 ^{d)}
Belgium	30.5	30.5	11.27	11.79 ⁺
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.2	51.2	3.67	3.43 ⁺
Bulgaria	111.0	110.4	6.98 ^R	6.45
Croatia	56.6	56.6	4.16 ^R	3.86
Czechia	78.9	78.9	10.55	10.86
Cyprus	9.3	9.3	0.85	0.93 ⁺
Denmark	42.9	42.9	5.68	5.95
Estonia	45.2	45.4	1.32	1.37
Finland	336.9 ^{e)}	336.9 ^{e)}	5.48	5.58
France	551.5	551.5	66.55	68.29 ⁺
Germany	357.4	357.6	81.69	83.90 ^{f)+}
Greece	132.0	132.0	10.82	10.41 ^{f)+}
Hungary	93.0	93.0	9.80	9.59
Iceland	103.0	103.0	0.33	0.39
Ireland	69.8	69.8	4.70	5.31
Italy	302.1	302.1	60.23	58.99 ⁺
Kosovo	10.9	10.9 ^{g)}	1.79 ^{f)}	1.79 ^{h)}
Latvia	64.6	64.6	1.98	1.88
Liechtenstein	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.04 ⁺

a) 2020.

b) 2022.

c) 2019. *Estimated figure.*

d) 2019.

e) Excluding Åland Islands.

f) *Estimated figure.*

g) 2018.

h) 2020. *Estimated figure.*

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); *Demographic Yearbook, 2022* (UN, New York); *Demographic Yearbook, 2023* (UN, New York).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2015	2023	2015	2023
Lithuania	65.3	65.3	2.91 ^R	2.87
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	0.57	0.67
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.44 ^R	0.55
Moldova	33.8	33.8	3.20 ^{fjR}	2.47 ^{fj+}
Monaco	2.0 ⁱ⁾	2.0 ⁱ⁾	0.04 ^{fj}	0.04 ⁱ⁾
Montenegro	13.8	13.9	0.62	0.62 ^{b)}
Netherlands	41.5	41.5	16.94	17.88
North Macedonia	25.7	25.7	2.07	1.83
Norway	323.8	323.8	5.19 ^R	5.52
Poland	312.7	312.7	37.99	36.69
Portugal	92.2	92.2	10.38	10.58
Romania	238.4	238.4	19.82	19.06 ^{fj}
Russia	17 098.2 ^{k)}	17 098.2 ^{k)}	146.41	143.45 ^{l)}
San Marino	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03 ^{b)}
Serbia	88.5	88.4	7.10	6.62
Slovakia	49.0	49.0	5.42	5.43
Slovenia	20.3	20.3	2.06	2.12
Spain	505.9	506.0	46.42	48.35 ⁺
Sweden	438.6	438.6	9.80	10.54
Switzerland	41.3	41.3	8.28	8.89 ⁺
Türkiye	783.6	783.6	78.22	85.33
Ukraine	603.5	603.5	42.68	41.58 ^{a)}
United Kingdom	242.5	244.4	65.12	66.84 ^{d)}

a) 2020.

b) 2022.

d) 2019.

f) Estimated figure.

i) Km².

j) 2018. Estimated figure.

k) Including Asian areas as well.

l) 2021.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2022 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2023 (UN, New York).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2015	2023	2015	2023
Asia				
Afghanistan	652.9	652.9	27.10	32.76 ^{b)}
Bangladesh	147.6	148.5	158.90	172.92
China	9 600.0	9 600.0	1 383.26	1 410.71
India	3 287.3	3 287.3	1 280.34	1 367.17 ^{l)}
Indonesia	1 910.9	1 892.4	255.59	278.70
Iran	1 628.8 ^{m)}	1 630.8 ^{m)}	78.77	85.33
Iraq	435.1	435.1	36.66	39.85
Japan	377.9 ⁿ⁾	377.9 ⁿ⁾	127.14	125.13 ^{b)}
Malaysia	330.3	330.6	31.19	33.40
Myanmar	676.6	676.6	52.45 ^{o)}	56.24 ^{o)}
Nepal	147.2	147.2	28.04	30.38 ^{l)}
Pakistan	796.1	796.1	191.71	231.40 ^{l)}
Philippines	300.0	300.0	100.83	111.91
Republic of Korea	100.3	100.4	51.01	51.71
Saudi Arabia	2 206.7	2 206.7	29.82	34.11 ^{l)}
Thailand	513.1	513.1	65.03	66.92
Vietnam	331.0	331.3	92.23	100.31
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	105.25 ^{b)}
Egypt	1 002.0	1 002.0	90.62	105.17
Ethiopia	1 104.3	1 104.3	90.08	107.19
Ghana	238.5	238.5	27.67	30.96

^{b)} 2022.^{l)} 2021.^{m)} Land area only, excluding the surface area of internal waters.ⁿ⁾ 1 October 2007.^{o)} 1 October.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2022 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2023 (UN, New York).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2015	2023	2015	2023
Kenya	592.0	592.0	44.16	51.53
Morocco	446.6	446.6	34.12	37.02
Nigeria	923.8	923.8	181.25	216.78 ^{b)}
South Africa	1 221.0	1 221.0	55.20	61.29
South Sudan	658.8	658.8	11.00	45.68
Sudan	1 854.1	1 854.1 ^{a)}	36.60	46.93 ^{b)}
Tansania	947.3	947.3	49.36	61.28 ^{b)}
Uganda	241.6	241.6	35.50	45.56
America				
Argentina	2 780.4	2 796.4	43.13	46.65
Brazil	8 515.8	8 510.4	203.48	216.28
Canada	9 984.7	9 984.7	35.70 ^R	40.10
Colombia	1 141.7	1 141.7	46.31	52.22
Chile	756.1	756.1	17.97	19.96
Mexico	1 964.4	1 964.4	122.37 ^R	131.14
Peru	1 285.2	1 285.2	29.96	33.73
United States	9 833.5	9 833.5	321.42	334.91
Venezuela	912.1	929.7	30.62	33.73
Australia and Oceania				
Australia	7 692.0	7 692.0	23.82	26.65
Papua New Guinea	462.8	462.8	8.00	9.12 ^{l)}
New Zealand	268.1	268.1	4.60	5.12

a) 2020.

b) 2022.

l) 2021.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2022 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2023 (UN, New York).

9.2. Indicators of vital statistics, 2023

(per thousand inhabitants)

Country, group of countries	Live births	Deaths	Infant mortality	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Migration balance
Austria	8.5	9.8	2.8	-1.3	7.2
Belgium	9.4	9.4	3.1	0.0	6.4
Bulgaria	8.9	15.7	4.9	-6.8	6.4
Croatia	8.3	13.3	3.9	-5.0	7.8
Cyprus	10.7	7.0	4.5	3.7	14.4
Czechia	8.4	10.4	2.2	-2.0	8.7
Denmark	9.7	9.8	3.5	-0.2	5.0
Estonia	8.0	11.7	1.7	-3.7	10.1
Finland	7.8	11.0	1.8	-3.2	10.4
France	9.9 ⁺	9.4 ⁺	4.0	0.6 ⁺	2.2 ⁺
Germany	8.3	12.3	3.2	-4.0	8.1
Greece	6.8	12.2	3.4	-5.4	4.1
Hungary	9.1	13.4	3.0	-4.3	2.7
Ireland	10.3	6.6	3.2	3.7	11.4
Italy	6.4	11.4	2.5	-4.9	4.5
Latvia	7.7	14.9	2.6	-7.2	1.3
Lithuania	7.2	12.9	2.8	-5.7	15.7
Luxembourg	9.5	6.6	4.3	2.8	14.0
Malta	8.1	7.3	3.6	0.8	37.9
Netherlands	9.2	9.5	3.6	-0.3	7.6
Poland	7.4	11.1	3.9	-3.7	0.1
Portugal	8.1	11.2	2.5	-3.1	14.7
Romania	8.4 ^{a)}	12.8 ^{a)}	5.6	-4.4 ^{a)}	5.1 ^{a)}
Slovakia	9.0	10.0	5.6	-1.0	0.3
Slovenia	8.0	10.2	1.8	-2.1	5.4
Spain	6.6	9.0	2.6	-2.3	13.2
Sweden	9.5	9.0	2.1	0.5	2.3
EU	8.2^{a)}+	10.8^{a)}+	3.3	-2.6^{a)}+	6.2^{a)}+
United Kingdom	10.0	9.1	3.6	0.9	6.5
Japan	6.3	12.9	1.7	-6.6	1.4
United States	11.0	9.8	5.4	1.2	3.9

a) Estimated figure.

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	2023	2015	2023	2015	2023
Austria	5.1	5.0	1.9	1.6	42.1	40.0
Belgium	4.0	4.0	2.2	1.7	48.0	52.4 ^{b)}
Bulgaria	3.9	3.4	1.5	1.4	58.6	59.7
Croatia	4.7	4.5	1.4	1.1	18.1	26.1
Cyprus	7.2	8.9 ^{c)}	2.1	2.6 ^{c)}	16.6	21.2 ^{c)}
Czechia	4.6	4.4	2.5	1.8	47.8	47.1
Denmark	5.1	4.7 ^{d)}	2.9	2.2 ^{d)}	53.8	54.7 ^{d)}
Estonia	5.2	4.7	2.6	1.9	55.9	53.8
Finland	4.5	3.7	2.5	2.1	44.3	48.4
France	3.6	3.6 ^{e)}	1.9	1.9 ^{f)}	59.1	58.5
Germany	4.9	4.3	2.0	1.7 ^{d)}	35.0	33.1
Greece	5.0	3.9	1.4	1.5	8.8	9.7
Hungary	4.7	5.2	2.1	1.8	47.9	24.4
Ireland	4.7	3.3 ^{d)}	0.7	0.7 ^{g)}	36.6	38.4 ^{c)}
Italy	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.4	26.4 ^R	40.5
Latvia	6.9	5.6	2.6	2.8	41.5	37.3
Lithuania	7.6	4.9	3.2	2.5	27.0 ^R	27.3
Luxembourg	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.0	38.8	39.0
Malta	6.7	4.2	0.8	0.9 ^{e)}	25.9 ^{h)}	..
Netherlands	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.4	49.8	42.1
Poland	5.0	4.0 ⁱ⁾⁺	1.8	1.6 ⁱ⁾⁺	24.6	28.7
Portugal	3.1	3.5	2.3	1.6	50.7	59.5
Romania	6.3	5.8 ⁱ⁾	1.6	1.2 ⁱ⁾	31.6	33.9
Slovakia	5.3	4.9	1.8	1.5	39.2	41.6
Slovenia	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.0	57.9	56.5
Spain	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.6	44.5	50.0
Sweden	5.3	4.2	2.5	2.0	54.7	57.4
EU	4.3	4.0	1.9	1.6	41.1ⁱ⁾⁺	41.1ⁱ⁾
United Kingdom	4.4	1.3 ^{j)}	1.7	1.7 ^{d)}	47.9	51.3 ^{d)}
Japan	5.0	4.0 ^{d)}	1.8	1.5 ^{d)}	2.3	2.4 ^{j)}
United States	6.9	6.1 ^{c)}	2.5	2.3 ^{c)}	40.3	40.5 ^{j)}

a) As a percentage of total live births.

b) 2018.

c) 2019.

d) 2021.

e) 2022.

f) 2016.

g) 2017.

h) 2013.

i) Estimated figure.

j) 2020.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2019 (UN, New York); Demographic Yearbook, 2023 (UN, New York); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.4. Life expectancy, 2023

(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	79.5	84.2	81.9	18.5	21.6	20.1
Belgium	83.9	84.5	82.5	21.6	22.1	20.8
Bulgaria	77.9	79.7	75.8	17.3	18.8	16.9
Croatia	80.8	81.8	78.6	18.6	19.6	18.0
Cyprus	83.4	84.9	82.9	20.7	22.0	20.9
Czechia	81.9	82.9	79.9	19.8	20.5	18.8
Denmark	83.2	83.7	81.8	20.7	21.2	19.9
Estonia	82.3	83.3	79.1	20.5	21.5	19.2
Finland	83.8	84.3	81.6	21.3	21.8	20.1
France ⁺	85.1	85.7	83.0	23.0	23.6	21.9
Germany	83.0	83.5	81.1	20.8	21.2	19.6
Greece	83.4	84.4	81.8	20.9	21.8	20.3
Hungary	79.3	79.9	76.7	18.1	18.6	16.8
Ireland	84.2	84.6	82.9	21.6	22.0	20.8
Italy	84.8	85.4	83.5	21.9	22.6	21.2
Latvia	79.4	80.6	75.6	18.6	19.5	17.4
Lithuania	80.1	81.9	77.6	19.0	20.5	18.4
Luxembourg	85.2	85.0	83.4	22.2	22.4	21.2
Malta	84.6	85.2	83.4	22.0	22.3	21.1
Netherlands	83.1	83.4	81.9	20.8	21.0	20.0
Poland ^{a)+}	81.1	82.1	78.4	19.6	20.4	18.6
Portugal	84.5	85.3	82.5	22.1	22.7	21.1
Romania ^{a)}	79.2	80.4	76.4	18.1	19.1	17.3
Slovakia	80.5	81.5	78.2	18.8	19.8	18.1
Slovenia	84.1	84.9	82.0	21.5	22.1	20.3
Spain	85.9	86.7	84.0	23.2	23.9	22.0
Sweden	84.8	85.0	83.4	21.9	22.2	21.0
EU^{a)+}	83.3	84.0	81.4	21.1	21.8	20.2
United Kingdom ^{b)}	79.0	82.9	80.9 ^{a)}	18.6	21.0	..
Japan ^{b)}	81.1	87.1	84.1 ^{a)}	19.4	24.3	..
United States ^{c)}	73.5	79.3	76.4	17.0	19.7	..

a) Estimated figure.

b) 2022.

c) 2021.

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

9.5. Employment, 2024

(%)

Country, group of countries	Employment rate			Part-time employment as % of total employment
	male	female	total	
Austria	77.5	70.7	74.1	30.5
Belgium	70.2	63.3	66.7	24.1
Bulgaria	74.1	67.6	70.9	1.5
Croatia	71.1	65.4	68.3	3.0
Cyprus	80.3	71.1	75.5	7.9
Czechia	81.1	69.5	75.4	7.7
Denmark	79.9	74.5	77.2	26.9
Estonia	76.2	75.2	75.7	13.5
Finland	72.8	72.4	72.6	16.7
France	71.6	66.4	69.0	16.8
Germany	80.8	74.0	77.4	29.2
Greece	72.0	54.6	63.3	6.3
Hungary	78.7	71.4	75.1	4.2
Ireland	78.4	70.6	74.5	19.6
Italy	71.1	53.3	62.2	16.8
Latvia	72.3	70.0	71.2	7.0
Lithuania	74.2	73.0	73.6	6.1
Luxembourg	72.1	67.2	69.7	17.3
Malta	85.4	72.3	79.5	10.2
Netherlands	85.7	78.9	82.3	42.2
Poland	77.8	67.2	72.5	5.7
Portugal	75.3	70.4	72.8	7.3
Romania	72.0	55.3	63.8	3.0
Slovakia	76.5	68.3	72.4	4.0
Slovenia	76.0	70.0	73.1	8.8
Spain	70.5	61.6	66.1	13.4
Sweden	78.1	75.2	76.7	19.5
EU	75.4	66.2	70.8	17.8
United Kingdom ^{a)}	79.3	72.2	75.7	21.8
Japan ^{a)}	84.4	73.3	78.9	24.8
United States ^{a)}	76.4	67.5	72.0	11.9

a) 2023.

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

9.6. Unemployment, 2023

Country, group of countries	Number of unemployed persons, thousands	Unemployment rate, %		
		total ^{a)}	of which:	
			female ^{a)}	under 25 years
Austria	241	5.1	5.3	10.4
Belgium	294	5.5	6.0	16.1
Bulgaria	132	4.3	4.4	12.1
Croatia	106	6.1	5.7	18.9
Cyprus	30	5.8	5.8	16.6
Czechia	134	2.6	2.2	8.3
Denmark	162	5.1	5.0	11.5
Estonia	48	6.4	6.2	17.3
Finland	204	7.2	7.9	16.2
France	2 263	7.3	7.5	17.2
Germany	1 362	3.1	3.3	5.9
Greece	522	11.1	8.5	26.7
Hungary	201	4.1	4.1	12.8
Ireland	120	4.3	4.4	10.7
Italy	1 947	7.7	6.8	22.7
Latvia	62	6.5	7.6	12.3
Lithuania	106	6.9	7.3	13.8
Luxembourg	18	5.2	5.0	18.8
Malta	11	3.5	3.7	9.2
Netherlands	359	3.6	3.4	8.2
Poland	502	2.8	2.8	11.4
Portugal	351	6.5	6.2	20.5
Romania	456	5.6	5.9	21.8
Slovakia	162	5.8	5.8	19.8
Slovenia	38	3.7	3.6	9.9
Spain	2 938	12.2	10.7	28.7
Sweden	440	7.7	7.5	22.1
EU	13 205	6.1	5.8	14.5
United Kingdom	1 381	4.1	3.8	12.0
Japan	1 618	2.7	2.5	4.1
United States	5 764	3.7	3.5	7.9

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)
	2022	2023	2024	
Austria	5.3 ^R	-1.0 ^R	-1.2	45 733
Belgium	4.2 ^R	1.3 ⁺	1.0 ⁺	44 844 ⁺
Bulgaria	4.0 ^R	1.9	2.8 ⁺	24 336
Croatia	7.3 ^R	3.3	3.8	28 968
Cyprus	7.4 ^R	2.6	3.4 ⁺	35 934 ⁺
Czechia	2.8 ^R	-0.1 ^R	1.1	34 484
Denmark	1.5 ^R	2.5 ^R	3.6	47 834
Estonia	0.1 ^R	-3.0	-0.3	30 456
Finland	0.8 ^R	-0.9 ^R	-0.2	40 022
France ⁺	2.6	0.9	1.2	37 837
Germany ⁺	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	44 246
Greece ⁺	5.7	2.3	2.3	26 359
Hungary	4.3^R	-0.9⁺	0.5⁺	29 248⁺
Ireland	8.6 ^R	-5.5 ^R	1.2	81 218
Italy	4.8 ^R	0.7 ^R	0.7	37 568
Latvia	1.8 ^R	2.9 ^R	-0.4	27 068
Lithuania	2.5 ^R	0.3 ^R	2.7	33 035
Luxembourg	1.4	-1.1	..	90 309
Malta	4.3 ^R	6.8 ^R	6.0	40 869
Netherlands	5.0 ^R	0.1 ^R	0.9	50 806 ⁺
Poland	5.3	0.1 ^R	2.9	29 459
Portugal	7.0 ^R	2.6 ^{a)}	1.9 ^{a)}	30 771 ^{a)}
Romania	4.0 ^R	2.4 ⁺	0.9 ⁺	29 692 ⁺
Slovakia	0.4 ^R	1.4 ^R	2.0	28 145
Slovenia	2.7 ^R	2.1 ^R	1.6	35 004
Spain ⁺	6.2	2.7	3.2	34 512
Sweden	1.5 ^R	-0.1 ^R	1.0	43 380
EU	3.5^R	0.4	1.0	38 138
United Kingdom	4.3 ^R	0.1 ^R	..	60 735
Japan	1.0 ^R	1.9 ^R	..	51 399
United States	1.9 ^R	2.5 ^R	..	82 715

a) Estimated figure.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris); World Economic Outlook, October 2024 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.8. External trade in goods, 2024

Country, group of countries	Annual change of		Trade balance, million EUR	Total trade per inhabitant, EUR ^{a)}
	import	export		
	volumes, %			
Austria	0.0	0.2	1 743	45 614
Belgium	0.7	0.2	19 229	88 253
Bulgaria	1.9	-1.7	-6 835	14 579
Croatia	-0.5	-1.4	-18 387	16 407
Cyprus	0.2	-1.7	-8 239	18 489
Czechia	0.6	2.9	27 756	41 511
Denmark	1.6	-0.4	9 589	39 019
Estonia	0.3	0.3	-3 251	28 678
Finland	-0.3	-1.6	-2 087	27 438
France	1.9	2.1	-101 952	19 470 ⁺
Germany	0.3	0.5	238 632	35 202
Greece	-1.1	-2.0	-34 615	12 886
Hungary	0.3	-1.8	7 722	30 643
Ireland	0.4	6.2	90 313	62 584
Italy	-0.7	2.1	54 763	20 648
Latvia	-1.6	-1.1	-2 918	24 646
Lithuania	-0.7	-2.9	-4 667	29 464
Luxembourg	3.7	-2.4	-8 212	60 353
Malta	-1.1	-2.5	-4 571	19 840
Netherlands	-3.1	1.9	100 150	92 028
Poland	0.9	1.3	651	18 950
Portugal	-1.4	0.0	-28 115	17 251
Romania	0.7	0.8	-33 392	11 285 ^{b)}
Slovakia	0.2	1.1	2 451	39 388
Slovenia	0.0	3.4	-4 857	63 128
Spain	0.9	0.8	-44 068	17 071
Sweden	1.4	1.0	6 569	34 301
EU	-1.7	-1.4	147 031	11 326^{b)+}
United Kingdom ^{a)}	-6.4	-4.8	-250 146	17 760
Japan ^{a)}	-14.7	-6.5	-63 382	11 164
United States ^{a)}	-8.4	-4.7	-1 065 264	14 340

a) 2023.

b) Estimated figure.

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

9.9. Current account balance

(as a % of GDP)

Country, group of countries	2015	2020	2022	2023
Austria	1.6 ^R	3.4 ^R	-0.9 ^R	1.3
Belgium	1.4	0.9 ^R	-1.3 ^R	-0.7
Bulgaria	0.0	0.4 ^R	-2.6 ^R	0.9
Croatia	2.8 ^R	-1.0	-3.2 ^R	0.7
Cyprus	-0.3 ^R	-9.7 ^R	-5.4 ^R	-9.5
Czechia	0.4	1.8 ^R	-4.7 ^R	0.3
Denmark	8.0 ^R	7.2 ^R	11.7 ^R	9.8
Estonia	1.5 ^R	-2.5 ^R	-3.9 ^R	-1.7
Finland	-0.9	0.4 ^R	-2.4 ^R	-0.6
France	-0.3 ^R	-2.1 ^R	-1.2 ^R	-1.0
Germany	8.1 ^R	6.3 ^R	4.4	5.8
Greece	-0.8	-6.5 ^R	-10.2 ^R	-6.2
Hungary	2.1^R	-0.9^R	-8.5^R	0.8
Ireland	6.1 ^R	-7.1 ^R	8.8 ^R	8.1
Italy	1.2 ^R	3.8 ^R	-1.7 ^R	0.0
Latvia	-0.1 ^R	3.0 ^R	-5.5 ^R	-3.9
Lithuania	-2.5 ^R	7.2 ^R	-6.1 ^R	1.1
Luxembourg	5.6 ^R	9.5 ^R	6.7 ^R	6.0
Malta	2.6 ^R	16.0 ^R	-0.8 ^R	6.4
Netherlands	4.9 ^R	5.6 ^R	6.6 ^R	9.9
Poland	-1.3	2.4 ^R	-2.2 ^R	1.8
Portugal	0.5 ^R	-0.7 ^R	-1.9 ^R	0.5
Romania	-0.7 ^R	-5.1 ^R	-9.5 ^R	-6.6
Slovakia	-2.1	-0.5 ^R	-9.6 ^R	-1.7
Slovenia	4.1 ^R	7.7 ^R	-1.1 ^R	4.5
Spain	2.0	0.8	0.4 ^R	2.7
Sweden	2.6 ^R	5.8 ^R	4.7 ^R	7.0
EU	2.8	2.2	0.2^R	1.9
United Kingdom	-4.9	-3.0 ^R	-2.3 ^R	-2.0
Japan	3.1	3.0 ^R	2.1 ^R	3.6
United States	-2.2 ^R	-2.8 ^R	-3.9 ^R	-3.3

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2024 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.10. Consumer prices

Country, group of countries	Annual change, %			Comparative price level (EU = 100.0%)
	2015	2022	2023	2022
Austria	0.8	7.7	2.9	117.9
Belgium	0.6	2.3	4.3	119.7
Bulgaria	-1.1	8.6	2.6	55.8
Croatia	-0.3	8.4	4.0	71.2
Cyprus	-1.5	3.9	2.3	95.1
Czechia	0.3	12.0	2.7	84.2
Denmark	0.2	3.4	1.3	144.3
Estonia	0.1	9.1	3.7	97.1
Finland	-0.2	4.3	1.0	128.1
France	0.1	5.7	2.3	109.1
Germany	0.7	6.0	2.5	109.0
Greece	-1.1	4.2	3.0	82.9
Hungary	0.1	17.0	3.7	68.3
Ireland	0.0	5.2	1.3	141.1
Italy	0.1	5.9	1.1	98.4
Latvia	0.2	9.1	1.3	77.2
Lithuania	-0.7	8.7	0.9	77.9
Luxembourg	0.1	2.9	2.3	150.8
Malta	1.2	5.6	2.4	92.3
Netherlands	0.2	4.1	3.2	121.1
Poland	-0.7	10.9	3.7	65.3
Portugal	0.5	5.3	2.7	84.6
Romania	-0.4	9.7	5.8	54.7
Slovakia	-0.3	11.0	3.2	80.4
Slovenia	-0.8	7.2	2.0	89.9
Spain	-0.6	3.4	2.9	91.1
Sweden	0.7	5.9	2.0	122.2
EU	0.1	6.4	2.6	100.0
United Kingdom	0.4	6.8	3.3	122.9
Japan	0.8	..	..	94.0
United States	0.1	4.1	2.9	145.3

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

9.11. Balance and gross debt of the general government

(as a % of GDP)

Country, group of countries	General government balance		General government gross debt	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Austria	-3.3 ^R	-2.6	78.4	78.6
Belgium	-3.6 ^R	-4.2	102.6 ^R	103.1
Bulgaria	-2.9	-2.0	22.5 ^R	22.9
Croatia	0.1	-0.9	68.5 ^R	61.8
Cyprus	2.6 ^R	2.0	81.0 ^R	73.6
Czechia	-3.1 ^R	-3.8	42.5 ^R	42.4
Denmark	3.4 ^R	3.3	34.1 ^R	33.6
Estonia	-1.1 ^R	-2.8	19.1 ^R	20.2
Finland	-0.2 ^R	-3.0	74.0 ^R	77.1
France	-4.7 ^R	-5.5	111.2 ^R	109.9
Germany	-2.1 ^R	-2.6	65.0 ^R	62.9
Greece	-2.5 ^R	-1.3	177.0 ^R	163.9
Hungary	-6.2	-6.7	73.8^R	73.4
Ireland	1.7	1.5	43.1 ^R	43.3
Italy	-8.1 ^R	-7.2	138.3 ^R	134.8
Latvia	-4.9 ^R	-2.4	44.4 ^R	45.0
Lithuania	-0.7	-0.7	38.1	37.3
Luxembourg	0.2 ^R	-0.7	24.6 ^R	25.5
Malta	-5.2 ^R	-4.5	49.4 ^R	47.4
Netherlands	0.0 ^R	-0.4	48.3 ^R	45.1
Poland	-3.4 ^R	-5.3	48.8 ^R	49.7
Portugal	-0.3	1.2	111.2 ^R	97.9
Romania	-6.4 ^R	-6.5	47.9 ^R	48.9
Slovakia	-1.7 ^R	-5.2	57.7 ^R	56.1
Slovenia	-3.0	-2.6	72.7 ^R	68.4
Spain	-4.6 ^R	-3.5	109.5 ^R	105.1
Sweden	1.0 ^R	-0.6	33.6 ^R	31.5
EU	-3.2^R	-3.5	82.5^R	80.8
United Kingdom	-4.7 ^R	-6.0	99.6 ^R	100.0
Japan	-4.4 ^R	-4.2 ^{a)}	256.3 ^R	249.7 ^{a)}
United States	-3.9 ^R	-7.1	118.6 ^R	118.7

a) IMF estimates.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2024 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.12. Volume of agricultural production

(annual change, %)

Country, group of countries	2020	2021	2022	2023
Austria	1.8 ^R	-1.3	0.3 ^R	-4.6
Belgium	0.6	1.0 ^R	-2.8 ^R	-2.3
Bulgaria	-15.6 ^R	21.1 ^R	-8.1 ^R	-3.7
Croatia	9.2 ^R	-10.2 ^R	-7.8 ^R	-2.8
Cyprus	0.0 ^R	4.6 ^R	-2.1 ^R	-1.4
Czechia	4.3 ^R	0.6 ^R	0.2 ^R	0.3
Denmark	2.0	0.3	0.9 ^R	-11.7
Estonia	0.9 ^R	-8.8	7.6	-10.4
Finland	-3.6 ^R	-6.2 ^R	5.3 ^R	-5.7
France	-4.4 ^R	3.3 ^R	-2.3 ^R	0.9
Germany	1.1 ^R	-1.0 ^R	-1.8 ^R	-0.1
Greece	0.9 ^R	-1.5 ^R	1.8 ^R	-6.6
Hungary	-3.1^R	-2.1^R	-19.1^R	25.0
Ireland	1.4 ^R	2.3 ^R	2.0 ^R	-4.8
Italy	1.5	-0.3 ^R	-2.4 ^R	-3.9
Latvia	5.7	-8.5 ^R	2.6 ^R	-7.6
Lithuania	13.8	-10.6	3.5	-1.9
Luxembourg	2.9	-0.8	2.0 ^R	-1.0
Malta	5.5	-2.8 ^R	0.5 ^R	-1.5
Netherlands	1.6 ^R	1.6 ^R	-2.9 ^R	-2.8
Poland	10.2 ^R	-1.0 ^R	0.9 ^R	-1.4
Portugal	-3.3 ^R	18.9 ^R	-13.6 ^R	10.9
Romania	-22.7 ^R	22.7 ^R	-20.2	5.3
Slovakia	4.8 ^R	-5.1 ^R	-11.4 ^R	13.1
Slovenia	4.9 ^R	-6.7 ^R	-3.3 ^R	0.5
Spain	10.1 ^R	-0.6 ^R	-15.5 ^R	-2.8
Sweden	0.4 ^R	-4.5 ^R	4.3 ^R	-8.7
EU	1.1^R	1.2^R	-5.0^R	-1.1
United Kingdom	-5.9 ^R	2.4 ^R	1.5 ^R	-3.3
Japan	-0.1 ^R	0.4 ^R	-0.3 ^R	-1.9
United States	2.5 ^R	2.2 ^R	-4.1 ^R	3.2

Source: FAO (FAO, Rome). Estimated figure.

9.13. Volume of industrial production

(annual change, %)

Country, group of countries	2015	2022	2023	2024
Austria	1.8	6.9 ^R	0.2 ^R	-5.1
Belgium	-1.0	-0.5	-7.3	-1.8
Bulgaria	2.7	13.0 ^R	-8.4 ⁺	-3.6 ⁺
Croatia	2.6	1.7 ^R	-0.2 ^R	-2.4
Cyprus	4.8	3.2	1.4	2.4
Czechia	4.5	2.0	-0.8	-0.9
Denmark	0.6	12.4	9.2	8.3
Estonia	0.1	1.6	-9.6 ^R	-3.8
Finland	-0.9	3.8	-2.1 ^R	-0.9
France	1.4	0.6 ^R	0.9 ^R	-0.1
Germany	0.9	-0.3 ^R	-1.9 ^R	-4.6
Greece	0.9	2.5	2.3 ⁺	5.2 ⁺
Hungary	7.0	6.1^R	-4.8^R	-3.8
Ireland	36.0	12.3 ^R	-2.5 ^R	-5.0
Italy	1.2 ^R	0.3 ^R	-2.0 ^R	-4.0
Latvia	3.5 ^R	0.8	-4.8 ^R	-2.3
Lithuania	4.2 ^R	5.5 ^R	-5.2 ^R	4.1
Luxembourg	1.1	-3.6 ^R	-4.3	-2.0 ⁺
Malta	-0.2 ^R	1.5	7.0 ⁺	4.1 ⁺
Netherlands	-3.5	3.9	-1.1	-1.8 ⁺
Poland	4.6 ^R	10.5 ^R	-1.0 ^R	0.5
Portugal	2.0 ^R	0.6 ^R	-3.1 ^R	0.0
Romania	2.7	1.0	-2.5	-1.7 ⁺
Slovakia	5.1 ^R	-4.4	4.2	0.3
Slovenia	4.8	2.0 ^R	-4.9	-1.2 ⁺
Spain ⁺	3.4	2.5	-1.6	0.5
Sweden	2.8	2.2 ^R	0.5 ^R	-0.1
EU	2.6	2.6^R	-1.5^R	-2.4
United Kingdom ^{a)}	4.7 ^R	-6.4 ^R	-0.9	-1.7
Japan ^{a)}	-1.3	0.0 ^R	-1.4	-2.1
United States ^{a)}	-1.4 ^R	3.4 ^R	0.2	-0.3

a) Excluding construction. Seasonally and calendar effects adjusted data.

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

9.14. Tourism, 2023

Country	Number of tourists, thousand		Receipts	
	total	of which: international arrivals	per international tourist, euro	as a % of GDP
Austria	40 650	27 213	733	5.2
Belgium	18 576	9 280	852	1.7 ⁺
Bulgaria	8 640	3 621	943	6.2
Croatia	19 487	16 854	607	18.9 ⁺
Cyprus	3 166	2 537	1 083	12.7 ⁺
Czechia	21 978	9 559	599	2.9
Denmark	9 411	3 320	2 504	2.5
Estonia	3 426	1 670	691	5.6
Finland	12 255	2 561	1 011	1.4
France	180 730	53 412	1 100	2.3 ⁺
Germany	178 207	34 712	947	1.1 ⁺
Greece	35 782	26 277	726	9.9
Hungary	12 203	5 487	1 056	4.5⁺
Ireland	11 288	3 836	1 765	1.6
Italy	133 637	67 878	681	2.5
Latvia	2 436	1 389	467	3.0
Lithuania	3 992	1 370	688	2.7
Luxembourg	1 442	1 258	4 964	8.2
Malta	2 252	1 993	932	12.1
Netherlands	49 404	20 304	824	2.0
Poland	36 239	7 075	1 676	2.3
Portugal	30 813	18 202	1 129	8.5 ^{a)}
Romania	13 666	2 103	1 195	1.4 ⁺
Slovakia	5 549	2 022	1 188	3.0
Slovenia	6 186	4 652	606	5.9
Spain	144 831	72 140	1 051	5.7 ⁺
Sweden	32 853	7 306	1 107	1.7
United Kingdom	37 215	..	1 837	2.4
Japan	25 066	..	1 424	0.9
United States	66 482	..	2 631	0.7

a) Estimated figure.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); The UNWTO Tourism Data Dashboard (UNWTO; World Economic Outlook, November 2024 (IMF, Washington D.C.)).

9.15. Number of passenger cars and mobile phones, internet usage, 2023

Country, group of countries	Passenger cars	Mobile phones ^{a)}	Share of households with internet access, %	
	per thousand inhabitants, number		total	household located in cities
Austria	566	1 234	95	96
Belgium	511 ⁺	1 019	94	95
Bulgaria	466	1 174	89	93
Croatia	495	1 112	90	93
Cyprus	665 ⁺	1 487 ^{b)}	92	92
Czechia	597	1 284	93	95
Denmark	474	1 265	96	97
Estonia	630	1 550	93	94
Finland	664	1 287	97	98
France	578 ⁺	1 188	93	95
Germany	588 ^{c)+}	1 252	92	93
Greece	565 ^{c)+}	1 091	87	91
Hungary	435	1 041	93	96
Ireland	453	1 133	94	94
Italy	694 ⁺	1 330	92	94
Latvia	418	1 171	93	94
Lithuania	589	1 391	89	92
Luxembourg	675	1 371 ^{b)}	99	100
Malta	575	1 316	94	93
Netherlands	498	1 181	99	99
Poland	601	1 319	93	94
Portugal	558 ⁺	1 245	89	93
Romania	425 ^{c)}	1 181	92	96
Slovakia	487	1 319	91	95
Slovenia	579	1 262	94	95
Spain	551 ⁺	1 241	96	97
Sweden	472	1 251	95	97
EU	570	1 237	93	95
United Kingdom	480 ^{a)}	1 208	97 ^{d)}	96 ^{b)}
Japan	495 ^{a)}	1 675	87	..
United States	776 ^{a)}	1 102	93	..

a) 2022.

b) 2021.

c) *Estimated figure.*

d) 2020.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Development Indicators (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 figures for 2001–2011 are calculated on the basis of the census of 1 February 2001, and from 2012 onwards on the basis of the census of 1 October 2022.

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 directly 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 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, 2023 (HCSO, Budapest, 2024).

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.

Teleworker: an employee who works regularly or occasionally at a place other than his/her place of work (from 2023, at home), using IT and telecommunications equipment. This includes people working in the so-called home office. Teleworking is considered to be done regularly if the respondent has spent at least half of his/her working time teleworking in the previous four weeks. If the time spent teleworking is less than fifty percent of the time spent at work, but it has occurred in the previous four weeks, it is considered as 'occasional'.

Data from 2018 onwards are based on the 2022 Census. Grossing up for data between 2006–2017 was based on the 2011 Census.

Employees, earnings

From 2019 interim institutional labour data relate to the whole circle of employers; earlier data of the time series cover enterprises employing at least 5 persons, all budgetary institutions as well as non-profit organisations that are significant in terms of employment.

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. The data also include the number of employed persons working less than 60 hours per month.

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.

Median earnings: the middle value that divides a population into two equal groups, half having an income above that amount, and half having an income below that amount in a given staff group.

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 co-operate 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 disadvantaged 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

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

3.3. Housing

Housing stock data are based on the final results of the 2022 census.

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

Ceased dwellings: dwellings ceased, due to obsolescence, natural disasters, settlement planning, housing construction 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 Interior, 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.

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.

Healthy Life Years (HYL): the indicator gives the number of years without limitation because of health problems.

Hungarian Central Statistical Office applies the most common used Sullivan-method to calculate the indicator based on age specific

morbidity data and prevalencies of disability from EU-SILC survey. Because of minor methodological differences domestic values are different from those calculated by Eurostat.

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.

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.

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-like provision for the child being in temporary placement or taken into care, after-care provision for the young adult, and full provision for the child requiring professional provision for other reasons.

After-care provision: it may be ordered at the request of a young adult who was previously under child protection, if he is unable to provide for himself, is in full-time education or is waiting for admission to a social residential institution.

Reformatory: a part of the child protection system, functioning as an enforcement of juveniles who committed crime. The enforcement 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 was provided to the recipients in kind (in the form of Erzsébet voucher, which could be used exclusively to buy ready-to-eat food, clothes and school equipment). From 2019, it has become a cash benefit.

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, 2021 (HCSO, Budapest, 2022).

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: for initial educational institutions the school-site is the address where the tasks included in the deed of foundation or in the professional basic document are performed. For vocational educational institutions the school-site is the address where the basic vocational training tasks included in the deed of foundation are performed.

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 data collection methodology 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. From the 2022/2023 school year the data collection methodology on the initial education tasks of multipurpose vocational educational institutions has changed; therefore, the data on initial education 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, irrespective of qualification or status, 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. From the 2020/2021 school year, data also include full- and part-time teachers of vocational educational institutions.

Students having passed final examination at upper secondary level: number of students having successfully passed regular final examination at upper secondary level, before 2021 in the summer exam period of the current year and in the autumn exam period of the previous year, from 2021 in the summer and autumn exam periods of the current year. From 2021 including also the number of students

without student legal status and those who passed final examination in the government offices.

Students having passed vocational examination: number of students having successfully passed vocational examination, before 2021 in the spring and the summer exam period of the current year and in the autumn exam period of the previous year, from 2021 in the spring, summer and autumn exam periods of the current year. Students are taken into account as many times as many vocational examinations they have passed.

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, pharmaceutics, 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 Interior, the Ministry for Culture and Innovation, the Educational Authority as well as the National Office of Vocational Education and Training and Adult Learning. From 2021 data on final examination at upper secondary level derived from the Maturity examination research database of the Educational Authority, data on vocational examination derived from the vocational examination database of the National Office of Vocational Education and Training and Adult Learning.

3.7. Culture, sports

Book: work with internal content of min. 49 pages, printed or prepared by other means of reproduction processes, part of the

Hungarian National Bibliography, available for the public. Statistics regard multi-volume editions as single units. Reprint publications are considered different publications.

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.

Dance ensemble: art organisation which displays dance art pieces and stages at least 50 dance art, ballet or movement art performances annually.

Museums are national collections, exhibition sites and other museum collections organising permanent, temporary and travelling exhibitions. Museum data for 2024 is preliminary and reflects the 17 March 2025 state.

Source of data: in case of public libraries, theatres, cultural institutes, concerts and museums, the Ministry of Culture and Innovation.

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 final 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 National Economy.

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.

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

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.

From reference year 2021, annual structural business statistics displaying the data of SMEs include sections B-S, excluding section O and division S94 according to NACE Rev.2 based on Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS) and Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 on technical specifications and arrangements (hereinafter referred to as EBS Regulations). From reference year 2021, according to the international methodology (Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93), a new statistical unit – enterprise – has been introduced.

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 used the definition of activity headcount instead of the definition of staff. The activity headcount in the statistical accounts includes the number of persons employed or otherwise engaged in the activities of the organisation by the employer, the owner of an individual enterprise and assisting but unpaid family members, too. Other employment relationships refer to employment relationships and relationships based on a contract of agency or a membership relationship of an employment nature with personal contribution.

If we only have the number of employees for registered sole proprietorships, they are transformed into activity headcount data by adding 1.

In case of active enterprises, in line with the methodological recommendations of Eurostat, the way to determine the number of persons employed was changed from 2007 onwards. According to the Eurostat recommendation, an enterprise carrying out economic activities has to have at least 1 employee; therefore, in case of all enterprises with a staff of 0, the staff is increased by 1.

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 scope of foreign affiliates statistics is measuring the final control level of countries and divisions over the economy of given countries. The statistic offers the possibility of comparing the management, efficiency of domestic and foreign controlled enterprises. Foreign-controlled affiliates must be classified based on the country of the ultimate controlling institutional unit (UCI) resides or has its headquarters.

Observed sections of the national economy (NACE Rev. 2):

- Until reference year 2017: B–N, excl K + S95
- From reference year 2018 to 2020: B–N, P–S, excl K, S94
- From reference year 2021 onward: B–N, P–S, excl. S94

Foreign AffiliaTes Statistics (FATS) are in accordance with Nace Rev. 2. regulation and EU regulation 2019/2152 on European business statistics (EBS) and EU regulation 2020/1197 on technical specifications and arrangements (hereinafter referred to as EBS regulations) from reference year 2021 (regulation of the European Council on statistics of foreign affiliates was repealed).

Statistical unit:

Until reference year 2020 the statistical unit was the legal unit.

From reference year 2021, according to the international methodology (Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93), a new statistical unit – enterprise – has been introduced.

The compilation of FATS is mainly based on secondary data sources. Determining whether an enterprise is under foreign control is carried out by using the data of the „Annual Report on Capital Investments” conducted by the National Bank of Hungary, while for the non-surveyed units tax return information is used.

Data on annual performance of enterprises, investment, R&D statistics and administrative data sources are used to produce quantitative indicators.

The country codes of enterprises having ultimate control over resident affiliates are available from different sources. Information are collected from the EuroGroup Register (EGR) (developed by Eurostat) and the Business Register Maintenance Survey. Unrevealed country codes of enterprises are searched on the internet, or in case of small enterprises are imputed 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 2000–2023), preliminary data on the investment activities of enterprises employing at least 50 persons (2024) 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.

The headquarters based territorial distribution of investments (Table 8.20) only contains data on economic organisations included in the intra-

annual investment statistics data collections (enterprises with at least 5 employees, full scope of budgetary units and entities and designated 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 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.

R&D data will be published according to statistical observation units (economic units) and not at the level of legal units from the reference year of 2021, in accordance with Regulations (EU) No. 2019/2152 and No. 2020/1197. (One statistical observation unit (economic unit) may

cover one or more legal units.) This methodological change does not affect major, i.e. national R&D indicators, however in case these are broken down/detailed further (e.g. NACE, staff size category, area, etc.), year 2021 data are of limited comparability with data for the previous period.

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 completed.

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 calorific 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 the population. 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) Estimation is based on unit value calculated from quantity and value data of products from the aggregate commodity groups of food, beverages, tobacco, crude materials and energy carriers, mainly homogenous products, all representing a smaller turnover proportion.
- 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, feeding stuffs).

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).

From 2020 onward, due to the changes in the data collection methodology, data refer only to areas that can be identified at farm level. No estimate is made for areas not identifiable at farm level (belonging to national parks, the Hungarian State Railways, the General Directorate of Water Management, the Hungarian Defence Forces, churches and others). The **farm threshold** changed from data for 2020, which limits the comparability of the data. More details: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/agrar/change_of_farm_threshold_from_2020.pdf.

From 2020 onwards, land area data and livestock data are published according to the county location of the area used and of the place of rearing, respectively.

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 considered.

Table 8.23. contains data of construction enterprises having 5 or more employees, by location of entrepreneur.

Sources of data: HCSO's data collections (data of 2024: 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 (TEÁGOR'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 **Covid-19 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.

In 2022, the emergency measures introduced due to the coronavirus epidemic resulted in significantly lower border traffic than usual. Because of the low number of data providers, the reliability of the published data has decreased and they are only to a limited extent comparable with the data of previous periods.

According to the agreement between the Hungarian Tourism Agency (HTA) and the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), HCSO publishes its accommodation statistics from 2021 onwards on

the basis of the data of the National Tourism Data Supply Centre (NTDSC) operated by HTA.

Commercial accommodation establishment: a building constructed or used for the purpose of providing accommodation services (hotel, boarding house, camping, bungalow complex, community hostel), private and other accommodation are excluded from this category. For privacy reasons, we do not disclose data on holiday boats.

Private and other accommodation: independent buildings or delimited parts thereof used for the purpose of providing accommodation, not belonging to the accommodation type of hotel, boarding house, camping site, bungalow complex, community hostel, not built exclusively for the purpose of providing accommodation.

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.

Tourism areas: 11 territorial units in Hungary, defined by Government Decree 429/2020 (IX. 14.):

- Balaton
- Bükk and Sárvár
- Debrecen and surroundings
- Eger region
- Greater Budapest
- Gyula region
- Győr and Pannonhalma
- Pécs region
- Sopron region
- Szeged region
- Tokaj and Nyíregyháza

Catering: 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.

Catering unit: a service establishment that is open on a regular basis and provides food and/or beverages to guests. This includes workplace catering, public catering and home delivery of food.

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, event catering and organised community care which provides regular meals.

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, 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.

Due to the introduction of the country and county travel passes on May 1, 2023, the main data providers for interurban land passenger transport have implemented methodological changes in the calculation of passenger and passenger-kilometre data. Previously, service providers applied different passenger number multipliers for rail and bus transport in the case of route-based and zonal passes. For the newly introduced national and county passes, the passenger number multiplier is uniformly set at 56 passengers, from which service providers determine their respective shares based on pass type, county, and whether the pass is for students or full-fare passengers. For passenger-kilometre calculations, each service provider determines its own passenger-kilometre values, also broken down by pass type and county. Due to the new calculation methodology, intercity passenger and passenger-kilometre data for the second quarter of 2023 are only limitedly comparable with data from previous periods.

The data on *transport of goods by inland waterways* – in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2018/974 of the European Parliament on statistics of goods transport by inland waterways 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, from the 1st of September 2024 Prime Minister's Cabinet Office (basic coverage for road goods transport, road motor vehicle stock), Hungarian Public Road Nonprofit Pte Ltd Co (public road network), Ministry of Construction and Transport (inland waterways freight transport, public railway network and rolling stock).

Postal services

Postal service provider place with own operation: aggregated data of postal operated post offices and the postal branch offices.

Postal service provider place with sub-contractor operation: aggregated data of post office partners, postmasters and post agencies.

Letter post consignments: postal consignment, which contains personal or non-personal data, message or information recorded on physical data carrier or displayed in a written form.

Postal parcel: registered post consignments containing goods and articles with or without commercial value.

Postal transfer order: an order for delivery and payment of an amount to the addressee. The publication does not comprise data on postal orders for transfer.

Check deposit and payment: total number of cash transfer orders and cheques payments, under financial services.

Newspaper distribution: all domestic and foreign daily, weekly newspapers, journals, periodicals official publications and other publication (books, fashion magazines etc.) taken over by the distributor for delivery to 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.

Municipal waste: Solid or liquid waste generated by households or similar waste that can be treated together with it.

Municipal solid waste: Household waste, municipal waste and solid waste from businesses with a composition similar to household waste

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 centre, 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.

Wireless mobile internet subscription limited to location: mobile technology based internet subscription working, from a territorial point of view, only in an extremely limited address and location.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network): provides connection between the ISDN network and the service subscriber. At basic speed and prime speed service the service provider offers a 2, 24 or 30, structured or non-structured, 64 kbit/sec transfer speed, ISDN -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.

The use of websites or applications of public authorities, public services by individuals involves the following main activities: obtaining information or information access to public office websites, downloading/printing official forms, book an appointment, official communication/documents received in the individual's digital mailbox and their handling, submitted of tax declaration, submitted official documents or applications, certificates, claims for benefits or other claims online in the public authorities or public services websites or applications.

Obtaining information or information access to public office websites: Access by individuals to personal data for their stored by public authorities or public office, or to search for information available in public databases (such as information about availability of books in public libraries) or cadastral registers, or to obtain information about

services, benefits, entitlements, laws, opening hours from public office websites or applications.

Submitted official documents or applications, certificates, claims for benefits or other claims online in public authorities or public services websites or applications: dealing with matters relating to official identity documents (e.g. identity card, address card, passport, marriage, birth, divorce, death), pension, unemployment benefit, public education, higher education, social security, childcare, health care or any other benefits, claims, requests, complaints.

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.

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 populations** 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.

Prepared with the contribution of:

Departments of the Statistics Directorate of HCSO

Responsible editor:

Dr. Zsuzsanna Kemény-Horváth

Chief editor:

Gabriella Simon-Horváth

Content editors:

Mónika Fábián-Peszteritz, Enikő Hunyadi-Zoltán, Attila Kóti,
Ágota Remenyik, Éva Valentovics, Balázs Varga, Edit Zavacki-Kompár

Proofreaders:

Réka Demeter, Balázs Sipőcz, Péter Strömpl, Ágnes Szabados

Layout editors:

Beatrix Kerner-Kecskés, Rita Lovag

Charts:

Tamás Weisz

Internet: www.ksh.hu

www.ksh.hu/contact

(+36-1) 345-6789 (telephone)

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