

## Vital events, January–December 2007

### Summary

During 2007, considerable changes occurred in the main vital statistics events. The number of marriages dropped substantially, less children were born, somewhat more people died and also the infant mortality was slightly higher than one year before. The degree of natural decrease deriving from the balance of births and deaths accelerated, at the same time the positive balance of international migration moderated, consequently the amount of the actual decrease of the population exceeded the previous year's value. At the end of 2007 the estimated population number of the country was 10 045 thousand. It's a favourable phenomenon that the long term declining trend of induced abortion has been continued.

### Main data of vital events

Vital event	2006	2007 <sup>+</sup>	2007 <sup>+</sup> /2006
Live birth	99 871	97 600	97.7
Death	131 603	132 800	100.9
Infant death	571	575	100.7
Marriage	44 528	40 800	91.6
Divorce	24 869	24 900	100.1
Induced abortion	46 324	44 000	95.0
Natural increase/decrease	-31 732	-35 200	110.9
Actual increase/decrease	-10 423	-21 000	201.5

+/- Preliminary, partly estimated data.

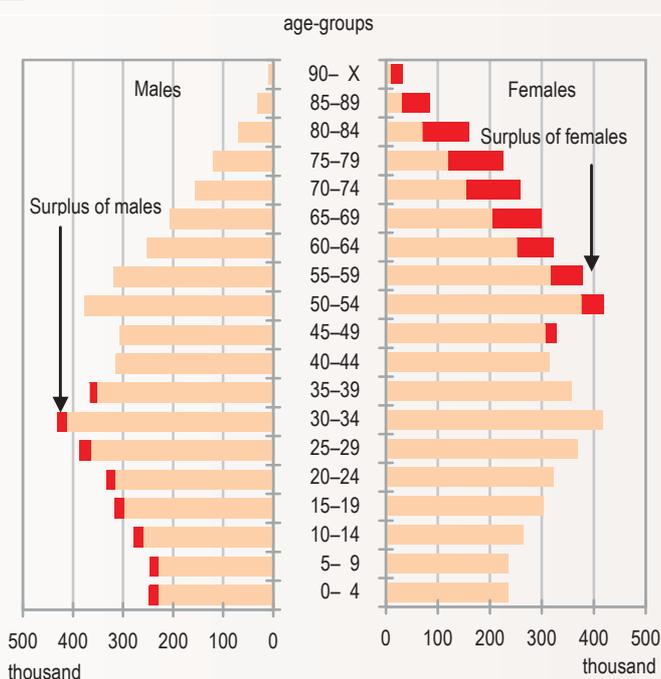
a) 2006=100.0.

Marriage movement has touched a bottom again in 2007. During the years after the turn of the millennium the number of marriages fluctuated on low level, even more stagnated. However the estimated 40 800 marriages for 2007 mean a fall of 8.4 per cent, that is 3700 less couples, compared to the previous year. There has been no substantive change in the number of divorces. The 24 900 marriages ended with divorce correspond with the number of 2006. The stability of marriages has been however weakening because the same number of divorces concerns less and less marriages and married couples.

After the fertility nadir in 2003, the number of births started a slow, three year long increase. This trend stopped in 2007, because the 97 600 births were by 2.3 percent, i.e. 2300 newborn children less than a year before. It is not known yet whether it is just a sudden temporary stop or a new start of a declining tendency. The situation is similar in the number of deaths where the basically descending trend stopped in 2007. The estimated 132 800 deaths are by 0.9 percent, 1200 dead people more than in the previous year. The infant mortality was 5.7 per thousand in 2006, which was

the lowest value in the history of official vital statistics data. From that level an increase of 0.2 per thousand occurred in 2007 when the number of infant deaths was 5.9 per thousand live births.

### Population by sex and age-groups, 1 January 2008<sup>+</sup>



+/- Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Due to the decrease in births and increase in deaths, the degree of natural decrease was higher by nearly 3500 persons compared to the previous year. According to this, in contrast to the number of 31 732 in 2006, the natural decrease was 35 200 in 2007. It means that the number of population decreased by 3.5 per thousand persons, without taking into consideration the international migration.

International migration had a positive balance during the last two decades. However, the immigration surplus has fluctuated. In 2007 the gain of net migration was 14 200 persons but this was less than the over 20 000 persons in 2006. The moderate immigration surplus could just less compensate the declining population number deriving from the natural decrease, that's why the actual decrease of population was 21 000 people in 2007 in contrast to the number of 10 500 in 2006. One third of the higher degree of actual decrease was caused by the less live births

and more deaths, while two thirds can be attributed to the moderate immigration surplus.

The structural changes in the composition of the population by age and marital status have continued. The ageing process of the population accelerated. In 1992, for the first time, the number and proportion of 60-year-old and older people exceeded that of the 0-14 year-old ones, and from 2005 even people aged 65 years and over were more than 0-14 year-old children. On 1 January 2008, there were 108 old people for every hundred children aged 0-14 years. The ageing process of population is different by sex. In the female population, the number of 70-year-old and older women

was already higher on 1 January 2008 than the number of girls younger than 15 years.

There are essential changes in the composition of population by marital status. The proportion of married people kept on falling but the proportion of never married and divorced people continued to rise. Therefore, on 1 January 2008, among people aged 15 years and older there were 47 married, 31 never married, 12 widowed and 10 divorced persons for every one hundred people.

#### Informations, links:

[Tables](#)

[StADAT-tables](#)

[Methodology](#)

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