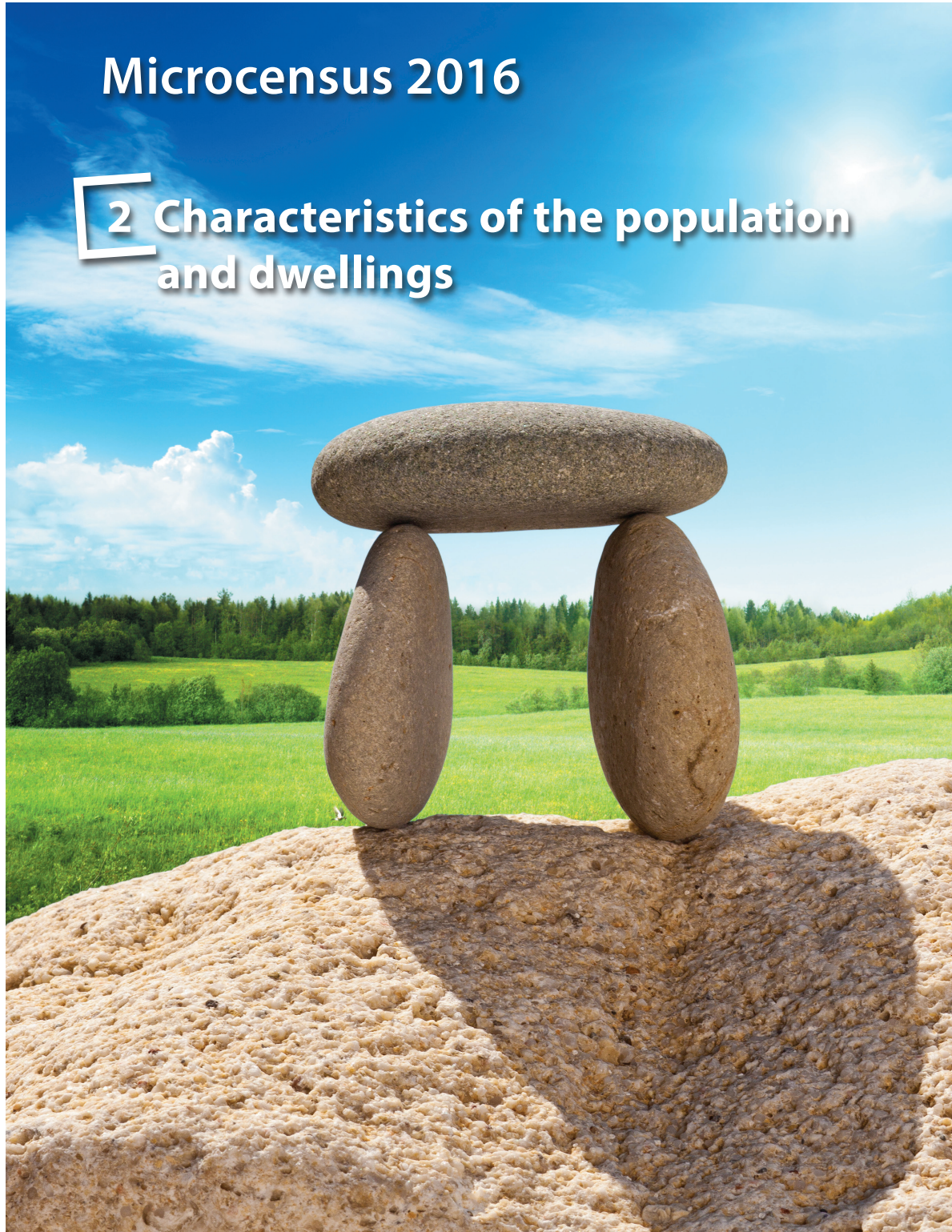


Microcensus 2016

2 Characteristics of the population and dwellings





Microcensus 2016

2 Characteristics of the population and dwellings

© Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2018

ISBN 978-963-235-494-1Ö

ISBN 978-963-235-531-3

Responsible publisher:

Dr. Gabriella Vukovich president

Responsible editor:

Marcell Kovács head of department

Contents

Greetings to the Reader	4
Summary	5
1 Number and characteristics of the population	10
1.1 Population number, population density	10
1.2 Age structure, number of men and women	11
1.3 Citizenship	12
1.4 Marital status	12
1.5 Educational attainment	14
1.6 Economic activity	15
2 Households, families	18
2.1 Number and composition of households	18
2.2 Size and age structure of households	19
2.3 Number and composition of families	20
2.4 Size of families, number of children	21
3 Characteristics of the housing stock	23
3.1 Number of dwellings	23
3.2 Walling of dwellings	24
3.3 Dwellings by ownership and tenure status	25
3.4 Size of dwellings: floor space, number of rooms	26
3.5 Equipment and comfort level of dwellings	27
3.6 Dwellings and their occupants, density standard	29
Methodological guide	30
Concept of microcensus	30
Most important features of the 2016 microcensus	30
Length of data collection, mode of implementation	30
Sampling	31
Sample of dwellings and holiday homes	31
Sample of institutions	31
Weighting	32
Non-response adjustment	32
Calibration	32
List of Detailed Tables	33

GREETINGS TO THE READER,

In October/November 2016 the Hungarian Central Statistical Office conducted a microcensus based on a 10% sample of households. During this 'lesser census' we approached approximately 440 thousand households in 2,148 localities in the country in order to gather relevant information regarding our society's current characteristics.

A microcensus occurs traditionally between two censuses usually at half time. The first one in our country took place in 1963; this was the time when, due to the social processes' acceleration, it became necessary to have at our disposal census data even between two population censuses. Last year's, the 7th microcensus occurred exactly after five years following the last population census, creating the opportunity to present the changes of the recent period. Data are accessible in a more detailed territorial breakdown – even on district level at some relevant indicators – due to the 10% – larger than all previous – sample size. The larger sample also made possible the addition of 5 supplementary surveys to the basic sampling through different sub-samples. These sub-samples studied relevant social phenomena from the users' needs point of view like social stratification, occupational prestige, subjective well-being, limitations due to health problems and international migration.

A significant innovation of the 2016 microcensus was its exclusively electronic completion, avoiding paper based forms, using only online completable questionnaires and registering interviews by electronic devices. This method made possible not only the avoidance of questionnaire printing, data processing also became faster and the results are available for publishing by little more than 6 months after finishing the data collection.

Our first publication regarding the 2016 microcensus shares the most important data from the main questionnaire with the reader. We present our population's most relevant demographic, educational, employment characteristics, households', families' living conditions and housing conditions. In addition to this publication illustrated with figures and maps, the HCSO homepage holds approximately one thousand tables for download arranged by counties, the most relevant data being detailed on district level as well.

We are going to publish the results of the microcensus' supplementary survey, as well as more detailed information from the main questionnaire in the coming months.

I would kindly recommend the census homepage for all interested (www.ksh.hu/mikrocensus2016) where one can access our present publication and learn about further data releases.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Vukovich Gabriella'.

Dr. Gabriella Vukovich
President
Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Summary

1 Number and characteristics of the population

1.1 Population number, population density

- On 1 October 2016, Hungary's resident population was 9,803,837; the population decreased by 134 thousand in the five years since the 2011 population census.
- Due to the population decline, the population density continued to decrease: while the number of people per square kilometre was 107 in 2011; in 2016 it was only 105. The most densely populated settlement was Budapest where the average number of people living in a square kilometre was 3,360. The most densely populated counties were Pest (196) and Komárom-Esztergom (131), and the least populated ones were Somogy (50), as well as Tolna, Bács-Kiskun and Békés (60) counties.

1.2 Age structure, number of men and women

- On 1 October 2016, 15% of the population were children, 67% were of working age (15–64 year-old) and 19% were aged 65 years and over.
- 26 thousand fewer children and 308 thousand fewer 15–39 year-olds lived in Hungary than five years earlier. By contrast, the number of 40–64 year-olds grew by 56 thousand, and that of people aged 65 years and over by 144 thousand.
- The number of women per thousand men was 1,096 in 2016 as opposed to 1,106 in 2011.

1.3 Citizenship

- The overwhelming majority of the country's resident population are Hungarian citizens. On 1 October 2016, 149,111 non-Hungarian citizens lived in Hungary which account for 1.5% of the population.
- Among non-Hungarian citizens living in Hungary, there were more men than women. They were typically of working age, more than three quarters of them belonged to the 15–64 age group.

1.4 Marital status

- The proportion of married people continued to decline slightly in the past five years.
- The increase in the proportion of never married women and men continued, but at a slower pace.

1.5 Educational attainment

- In the population aged 15 years and over, the proportion of those with educational attainment lower than the eighth grade in primary (general) school decreased to 3.2%. By 2016, more than half of the adult population had secondary level with final examination or higher educational attainment. The proportion of people with tertiary education increased from 17% to 20% over five years.
- The regional differences in the proportion of people with tertiary education continued to increase: their proportion was 41% in the capital and only 13% in Nógrád county.

1.6 Economic activity

- 46% of the total population worked, 2.6% were unemployed, 28% were economically inactive receiving benefit and 24% were dependents.
- In the past five years, the number of people of working age continued to decrease somewhat; however, partly due to the rise in the retirement age, the actual number of the economically active population increased.
- The proportion of economically inactive people receiving benefit, including mainly pensioners and recipients of social benefits, as well as that of dependents became smaller.
- The age structure of the economically active population has somewhat changed: the headcount increased significantly in the youngest (15–25 year-old) and the oldest (60–65 year-old) age groups.
- The activity rate continued to be the highest in Budapest (52%). Among counties, it was 50% in Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Komárom-Esztergom and Fejér and only 45–46% in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Nógrád and Tolna counties.

2 Households, families

2.1 Number and composition of households

- Families lived in 66% of the 4 million 21 thousand households and the other third consisted mostly of persons living alone.
- The vast majority of family households were one-family households, it rarely occurred that more families lived in a common household.
- The number of persons living alone decreased, their number was 1 million 217 thousand in 2016.

2.2 Size and age structure of households

- The number of persons per hundred households was 238, while this figure was 236 in 2011 and 257 in 2001.
- Until the 2001 census, the proportion of two-person households was the highest, but in 2011, one-person households represented the largest number. By 2016, the number of two-person households became again higher than that of one-person households.
- The number of two-person households was 1 million 261 thousand, and that of households larger than that has been decreasing steadily since 1980.

2.3 Number and composition of families

- The number of families was 2 million 743 thousand in 2016.
- 82% of families (2 million 240 thousand) were based on relationship. Within this, consensual unions gained more and more space, their number was more than 483 thousand.
- In 503 thousand families, one parent lived with his/her child or children.

2.4 Size of families, number of children

- The average number of family members per hundred families was 283 in 2016 and 287 five years earlier.
- In married couple families, the number of persons per hundred families was 294, while it was 287 in consensual union families.
- More than half of the 1 million 716 thousand families with child(ren) raised one child, one third raised two children, and the proportion of those raising at least three children was 12%.

3 Characteristics of the housing stock

3.1 Number of dwellings

- In 2016, the number of housing units was 4,404,518.
- 21% of housing is located in Budapest, 52% in other towns and 28% in villages.

3.2 Walling of dwellings

- Nearly two-thirds of occupied dwellings have brick, 14% panel, and 13% adobe walls.

3.3 Housing stock by ownership and tenure status

- 98% of occupied dwellings were owned by private individuals, 1.3% by local governments and 0.5% by other institutions, organizations.
- In Budapest, county seats and towns of county rank, the share of non-privately owned dwellings is slightly higher than average, their share was 3.3% in Budapest.
- In 2016, 90% of occupants were owners, 8.3% tenants and 1.4% occupants with other legal title.

3.4 Size of dwellings: floor space, number of rooms

- 6.6% of occupied dwellings had one, 32% two, 33% three and 29% four or more rooms.

- In 2016, occupied dwellings had an average floor space of 82 m², 4 m² more than in 2011.
- The proportion of dwellings with a floor space of more than 100 m² has continued to grow, every third to fourth occupied dwelling belongs to this category.

3.5 Equipment and comfort level of dwellings

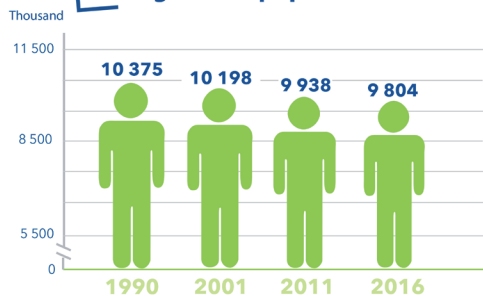
- 99% of occupied dwellings had piped water, within this 97% community scheme piped water.
- 87% of occupied dwellings were connected to the public sewage facility network.
- Despite an increase in access to public utilities, more than 50,000 homes did not have piped water and

sewage facility was not solved in about 70 thousand homes. In addition, there were no flush toilets in 153,000 homes, and 116,000 homes lacked hot water. The proportion of worst-equipped dwellings is highest in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties.

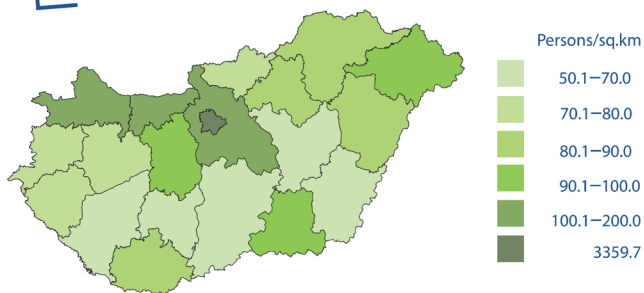
3.6 Dwellings and their occupants, density standard

- In 2016, 249 people lived, on average, in a hundred occupied dwellings. As a result of a decline in population and in the number of occupied dwellings, density standard did not change substantially.

Change in the population number



Population density, 2016



18.3%
Lone parent with child(ren)

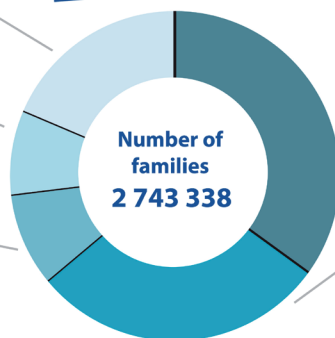


8.6%
Consensual union without child(ren)



9.1%
Consensual union with child(ren)

Composition of families*, 2016



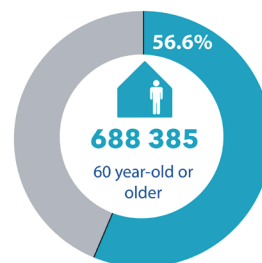
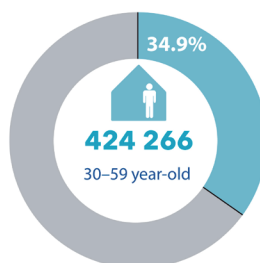
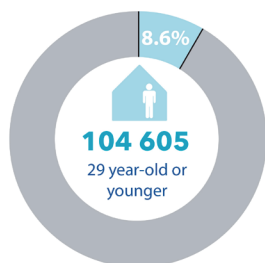
35.1%
Married couples with child(ren)

28.9%
Married couples without child(ren)

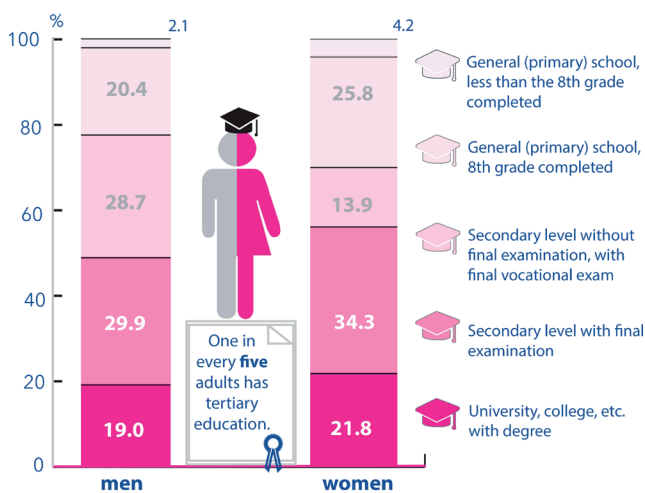
* A child living in the family can be of adult age as well.

Distribution of one-person households by age, 2016

1 million 217 thousand people, **12%** of the population are living alone.

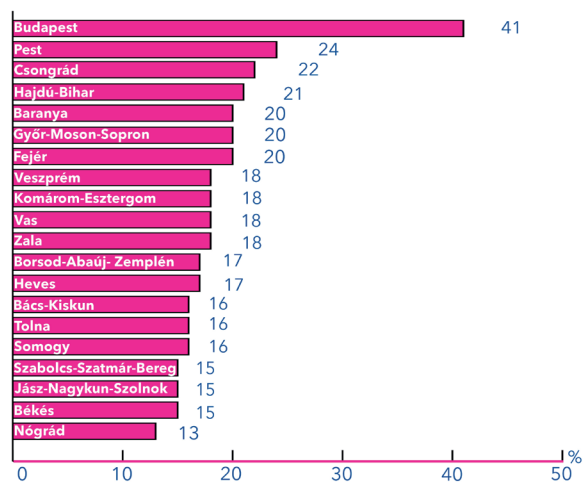


Highest education completed by sex, 2016*



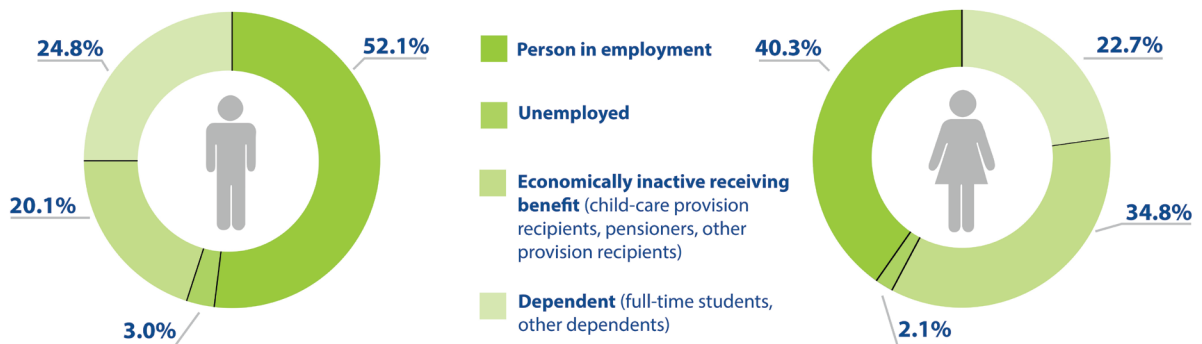
*As a proportion of people aged 15 years and over.

Proportion of people with university or college degree, 2016*

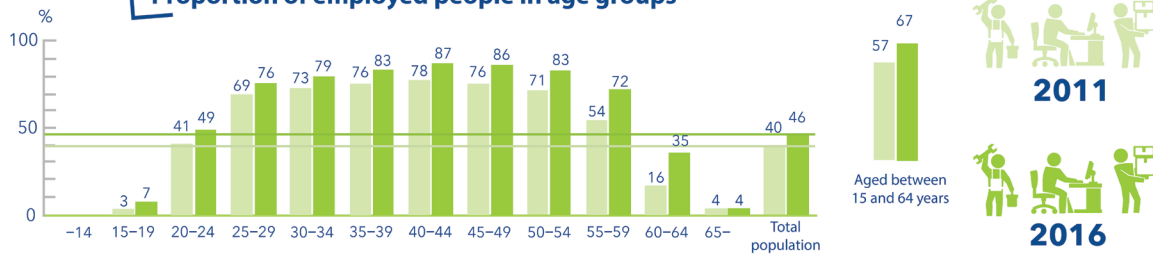


*In the population aged 25 years and over.

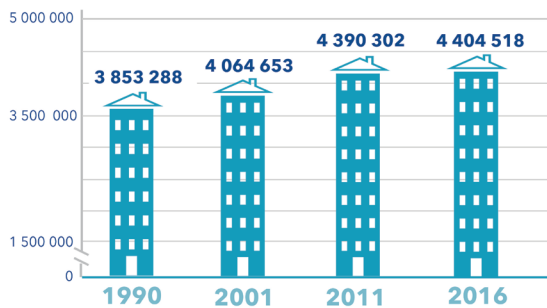
Composition of the population by economic activity and sex, 2016



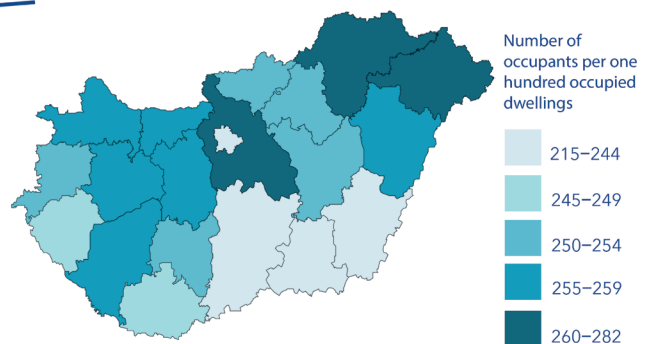
Proportion of employed people in age groups



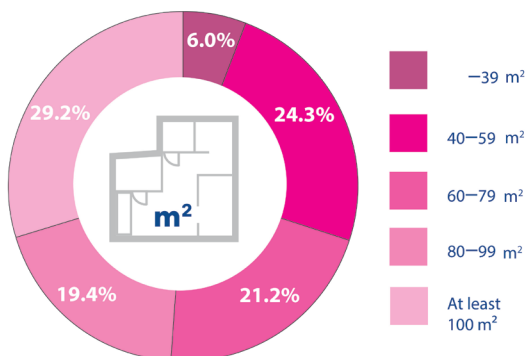
Changes in dwelling stock



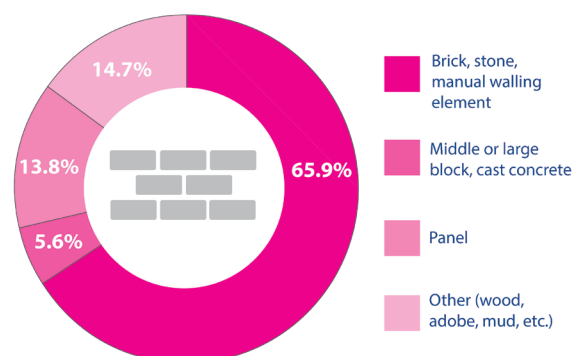
Dwelling density, 2016



Occupied dwellings by floor space, 2016



Occupied dwellings by material of outer walls, 2016

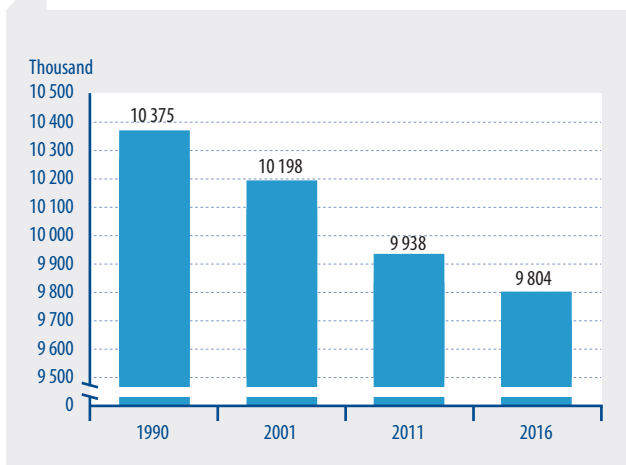


1 Number and characteristics of the population

1.1 Population number, population density

On 1 October 2016, the resident population of Hungary was 9,803,837. The population decline lasting from 1980 continued. In the five years since the 2011 population census, the population of Hungary decreased by 134 thousand.

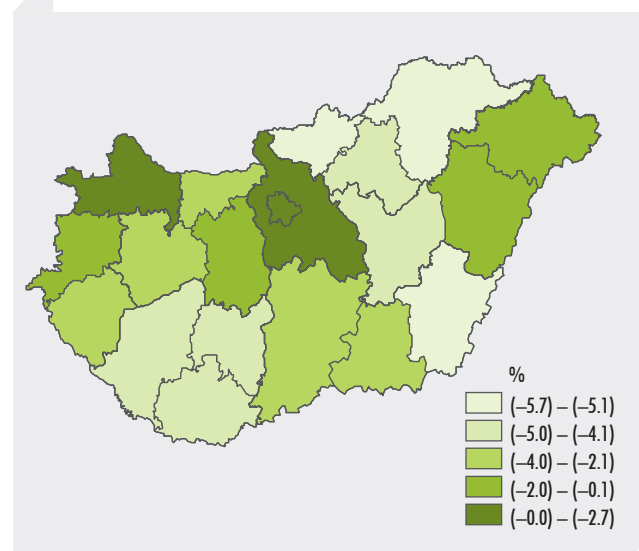
Figure 1.1.1 Change in the population number



The degree and direction of change in the population number is different in the regions of the country. In Central Hungary, the increase in the population number continued – by 2.3% in the past five years –, while the other regions were characterized by a decline. The decrease affected Western Transdanubia the least (–0.3%) and Northern Hungary the most (nearly –5%).

The population of Pest county was more than 1 million 200 thousand at the time of the 2011 population census, and grew by another 2.7% in the past five years. The population of Győr-Moson-Sopron county and Budapest also increased (by 2.4% and 2.0%, respectively), while it decreased in all the other regions. The decline was the highest in Békés (–5.7%), Nógrád (–5.3%) and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties (–5.1%).

Figure 1.1.2 Change in the resident population between 1 October 2011 and 1 October 2016



Due to the population decline, the population density continued to decrease: while the number of people per square kilometre was 107 in 2011, it was only 105 in 2016. The most densely populated

settlement remained Budapest where the average number of people living in a square kilometre was 3,360. The most densely populated counties were Pest (196) and Komárom-Esztergom (131), and the least populated ones were Somogy (50), as well as Tolna, Bács-Kiskun and Békés (60).

1.2 Age structure, number of men and women

On 1 October 2016, 15% of the population were children, 67% were of working age (15–64 year-old) and 19% were aged 65 years and over. Since the 2011 census, the ageing of the country's population has continued. On 1 October 2016, nearly 26 thousand fewer children and 144 thousand more people aged 65 years and over lived in Hungary than five years earlier. In the population of working age, the number of 15–39 year-olds decreased by 308 thousand, while that of 40–64 year-olds grew by 56 thousand.

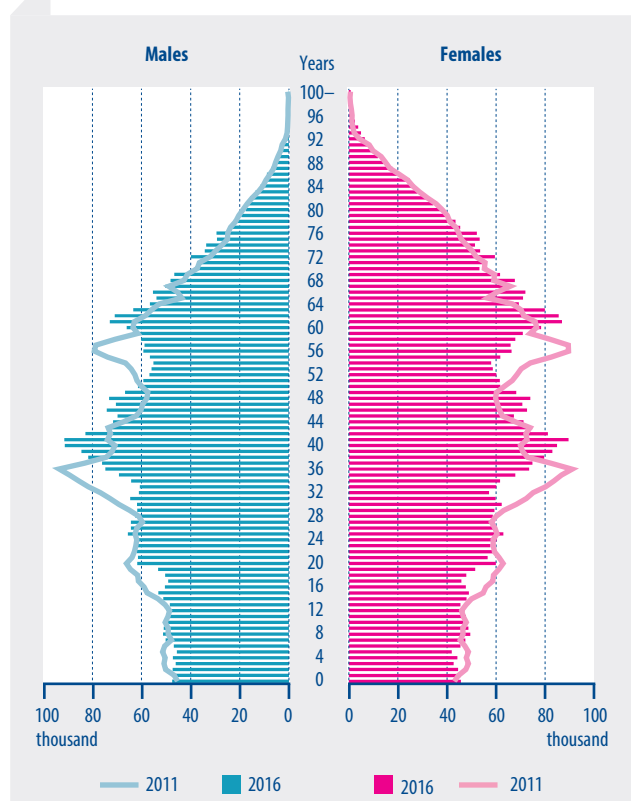
of 5. The number of the population of working age (15–64 year-olds) has fallen by 252 thousand since 2011. Among the elderly, the increase in the number of the 65–69 age group was especially high (70 thousand). The number of 70–79 year-olds grew by nearly 62 thousand and that of 80 year-olds and older by about 13 thousand compared to 2011. The growth rate was similar for both sexes. In the country's population, one in every eight people was 70 year-old or older.

Table 1.2.1 Distribution of the population by age groups and counties, 2016

(%)

Territorial unit	-14	15–64	65–	Total
	years			
Budapest	13.2	67.4	19.4	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	14.4	66.2	19.4	100.0
Baranya	13.7	67.1	19.3	100.0
Békés	13.2	65.7	21.1	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	15.8	66.2	17.9	100.0
Csongrád	13.3	67.2	19.5	100.0
Fejér	14.5	67.6	17.9	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	14.7	68.0	17.3	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	14.9	67.8	17.2	100.0
Heves	14.3	65.5	20.2	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	14.8	65.7	19.5	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	14.7	67.2	18.1	100.0
Nógrád	14.1	65.6	20.3	100.0
Pest	16.8	66.7	16.6	100.0
Somogy	13.7	65.9	20.4	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	16.2	68.3	15.5	100.0
Tolna	13.9	66.1	20.0	100.0
Vas	13.2	67.7	19.0	100.0
Veszprém	14.0	66.6	19.4	100.0
Zala	12.9	66.5	20.6	100.0
Total	14.5	66.9	18.6	100.0

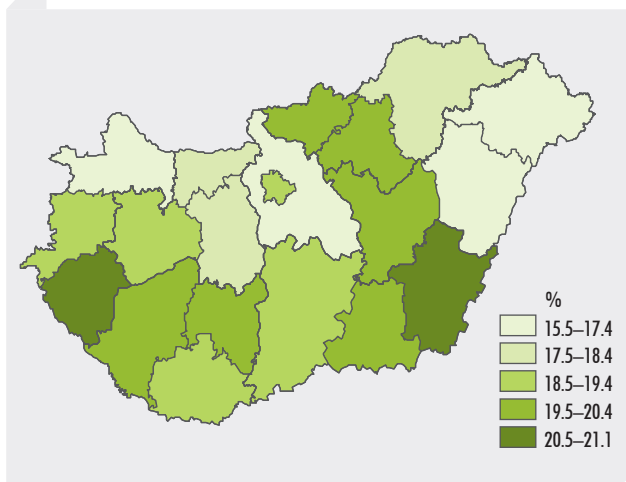
Figure 1.2.1 Population number by sex and age groups



Within the population under 15 years of age, the population number decreased in each five-year age group in the past five years, and the decline was the highest (17 thousand) among children under the age

In addition to Pest county with increasing population number, the proportion of the child-age population was above average in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties. People of working age accounted for 68% of the population in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties, while their proportion was only 65% in Heves county. Compared to their total population, most elderly people lived in Békés and Zala counties, where the proportion of people aged 65 years and over was 21%.

Figure 1.2.2 Proportion of people aged 65 years and over, 2016



The number of women per thousand men was 1,106 in 2011 and 1,096 in 2016, i.e. the surplus of women slightly decreased. The distribution of the population by sex is only slowly changing. More boys are born than girls, but the ‘male surplus’ at birth disappears with increasing age. According to the data of the 2016 microcensus, the sex ratio became equalised at the age of 47, and in the population older than that, a ‘female surplus’ was observed. Accordingly, in the areas with older age structure, the proportion of women was above average. Among counties, the sex ratio was the most equalised in Fejér and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties, and the ‘female surplus’ was the highest in Budapest, as well as in Heves and Baranya counties.

1.3 Citizenship

The overwhelming majority of the country’s resident population are Hungarian citizens. According to the data of the 2016 microcensus, 149,111 non-Hungarian citizens lived in Hungary, 6 thousand more than five years earlier. Their proportion was only 1.5% which hardly exceeded the 1.4% measured five years before.

Among non-Hungarian citizens living in Hungary, there were more men than women. Their age structure also differed from that of Hungarian citizens: they were typically of working age, more than three quarters of them belonged to the 15–64 age group. The proportion of children was only half as high as among Hungarian citizens, and the number of the elderly was lower among them.

1.4 Marital status

In 2016, the marital status of the largest share (44%) of the population aged 15 years and over were married, although their proportion slightly decreased in the past five years. The proportion of widowed and divorced people fell as well and was around 11% each. At the same time, the proportion of never married men and women continued to increase, but at a decelerating rate, and in 2016, they already accounted for more than one third of the population.

Table 1.4.1 Distribution of men and women aged 15 years and over by marital status

Marital status	Men		Women		Together	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
	Never married	38.8	40.8	27.0	28.6	32.6
Married	47.2	46.5	41.9	41.7	44.4	44.0
Widowed	3.8	3.7	18.2	17.5	11.5	11.0
Divorced	10.1	9.0	12.8	12.2	11.6	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

People get married at later ages or do not marry at all. The willingness of men under 30 years of age to marry is persistently low, in 2016 (similarly to 2011), 95% of them were never married. Among 30–39 year-old men, the proportion of never married grew from 49% to 57% and among the 40–49 year-olds from 23% to 30%.

Despite the increase in the number of marriages, the proportion of married men under 30 years of age did not change significantly and was 5% in 2016. The proportion of married men fell to 38% in the 30–39 age group and to 56% among the 40–49 year-olds.

The vast majority of women, 89% under 30 years of age were living alone and 42% of the 30–39 year-olds have never married yet. Between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of married women fell from 11% to 10% among women under 30 years of age, and the proportion of married women aged 30–39 years was 53% in 2011 and only 49% five years later. In 2016, it was characteristic only of the age groups over the age of 40 that the majority was married.

In the population aged 15 years and over, the proportion of never married men and women was

Figure 1.4.1 Population number by marital status and sex, 2011

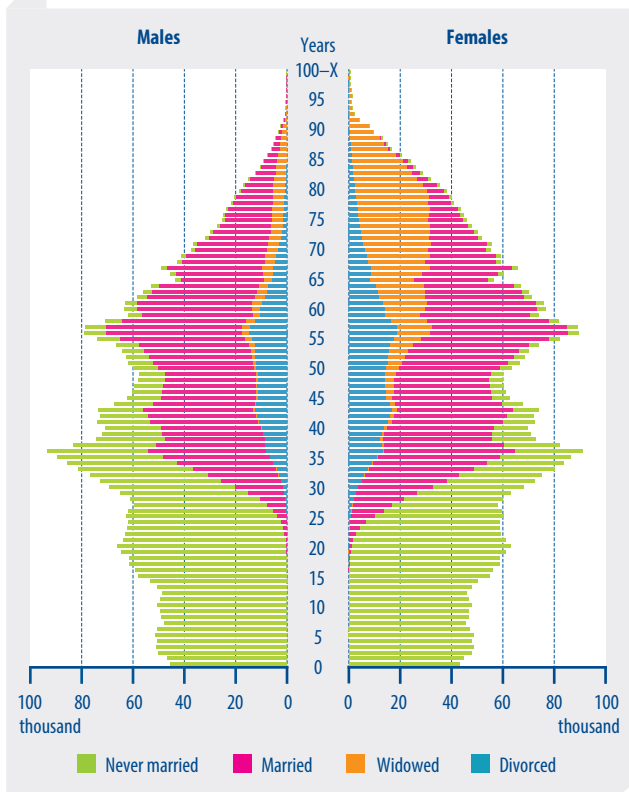
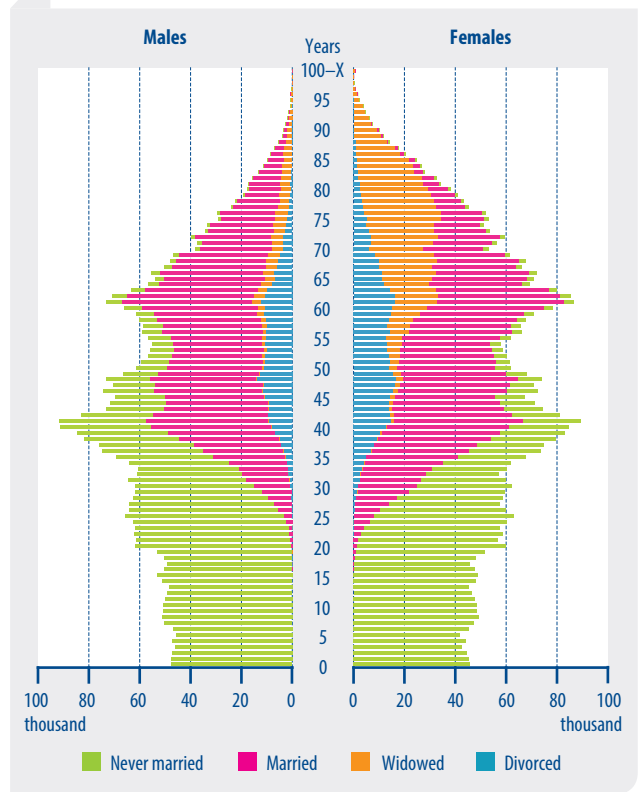


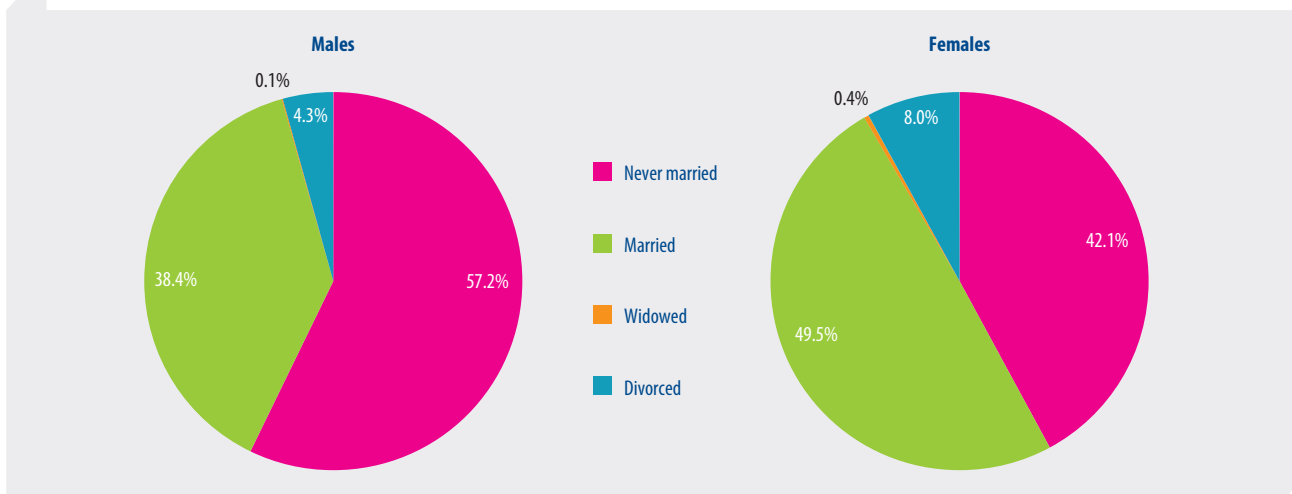
Figure 1.4.2 Population number by marital status and sex, 2016



between 30% and 38% in the counties of Hungary, and was the highest in Csongrád and Hajdú-Bihar counties after Budapest and the lowest in Nógrád county. The proportion of married people was between 40% and 48%, a high value was characteristic of Győr-Moson-Sopron, Pest, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Vas counties and a low

one of Budapest and Csongrád county. The number of widows and widowers was the highest in Nógrád and Heves counties and the lowest in the capital and Pest county. Divorced people accounted for the largest proportion in Budapest and Csongrád county and for the smallest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

Figure 1.4.3 Distribution of 30–39 year-old men and women by marital status, 2016



1.5 Educational attainment

In the population aged 15 years and over, the proportion of people who completed at most the 8th grade of primary school has continued to decrease since 2011, and in parallel with this, the proportion of those with secondary or tertiary education has been increasing.

The proportion of those with educational attainment lower than the 8th grade in primary (general) school has decreased to 3.2% since the last population census. The number of people who did not complete the first grade of primary school was low in all age groups, and their proportion within the total population was around 0.5%. There were also fewer people with at most primary educational attainment, their proportion was 23% in the total population and higher than this in the older age groups.

The number of those who obtained secondary educational level without final examination, with final vocational exam decreased in the last five years (by 3%), which was the first time after these types of qualification had been introduced in the school system. The reason for this was that the popularity of ‘only’ vocational qualifications fell among young people intending to continue their studies and the efforts to acquire the final examination became commonplace. Obtaining a qualification in an apprentice or vocational school was the most characteristic of people aged 40–64 years.

In the observed period, the proportion of people with secondary educational level with final examination slightly increased. The highest level of education of 33% of the population aged 18 years and over was

secondary level with final examination. The proportion of people with secondary educational level with final examination was the highest (62%) in the 20–24 age group, some of whom were still studying in tertiary education, while it was lower in the older age groups.

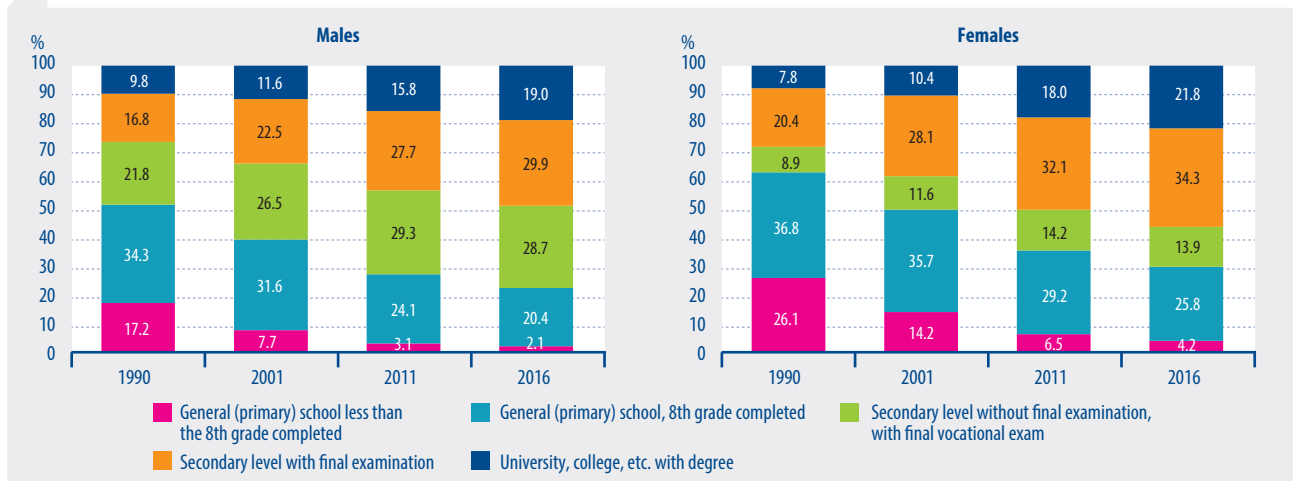
In half a decade, the number of people with university or college degree continued to grow. Their proportion increased from 17% to 20% and was the highest (34%) in the 30–34 age group.

Among men, the proportion of those with lower educational attainment or secondary level with final examination continued to be lower than among women, and the proportion of men who obtained secondary educational level without final examination, with final vocational exam was higher than that of women. The number of those with university or college degree was still higher among women. The proportion of women with tertiary educational attainment has increased from 18% to 22% since the last population census.

In 2016, more than half of the adult population had secondary educational level with final examination or higher educational attainment.

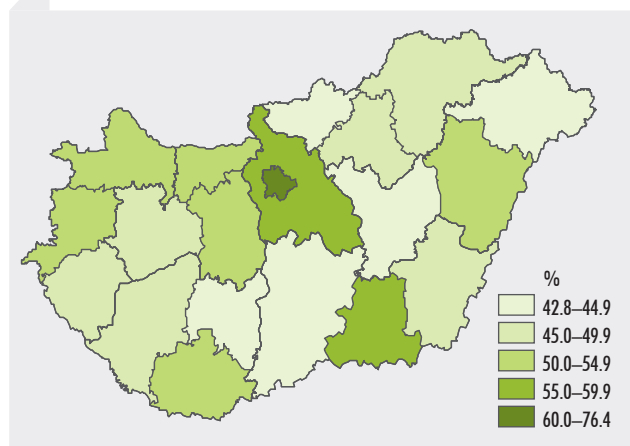
The dynamic growth in the number and proportion of people with secondary educational level with final examination observed in the past decades continued at a more moderate pace. About one third of the population aged 18 years and over had at least secondary educational level with final examination in 1990, nearly one half in 2011, and their proportion was 55% in 2016. Their proportion was especially high among the 20–34 year-olds, it nearly reached the average of the total population in the 45–49 age group, but it was more

Figure 1.5.1 Distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by the highest level of education completed and sex



and more lagging behind the average in the older ones. Only 30% of people older than 75 years had secondary educational level with final examination.

Figure 1.5.2 Proportion of people with at least secondary educational level with final examination in the population aged 18 years and over, 2016



The regional differences in educational attainment hardly changed in the last five years. The proportion of people with at least secondary educational level with final examination was still extremely high in the capital (76%) and in the county seats (65%), but it was only 38% in villages. In addition to Budapest, the

Table 1.5.1 Population aged 15 years and over by highest education completed, 2016 (%)

Type of settlement	Population aged		
	15 years and over	18 years and over	25 years and over
	the proportion of those who		
	completed at least the 8th grade of general (primary) school	completed at least secondary level with final examination	completed university or college, etc. with degree
Capital	98.7	76.4	40.7
County seat	98.1	65.2	29.1
Other town with county right	97.2	58.2	22.2
Other town	96.5	50.9	18.8
Towns together	97.5	61.4	27.2
Villages	95.0	37.8	11.8
Country, total	96.8	54.6	22.8

¹ Inactive earners at the time of the 2011 census and earlier.

proportion of those with secondary educational level with final examination was the highest in Pest and Csongrád counties and the lowest in Nógrád county.

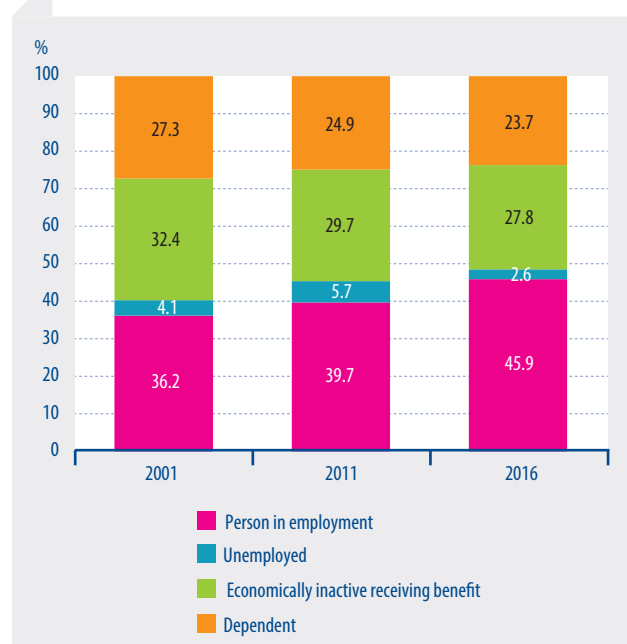
In the population aged 25 years and over, the national proportion of people with university or college degree was 23%. Their proportion was extremely high in the capital, lower but much above the national average in the county seats, while it was only 12% in villages. Among counties, Nógrád county, as well as Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Békés and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok counties had the lowest values (13% and 15%, respectively).

1.6 Economic activity

The composition of the population by economic activity has changed favourably since the last population census: the number and proportion of economically active people increased, within this, those of the persons in employment grew and those of the unemployed decreased. In connection with this, the proportion of economically inactive receiving benefit¹, including mainly pensioners and recipients of social benefits, as well as that of dependents became smaller.

In the observed five years, the number of people of working age continued to decrease somewhat, however, the actual number of the economically active

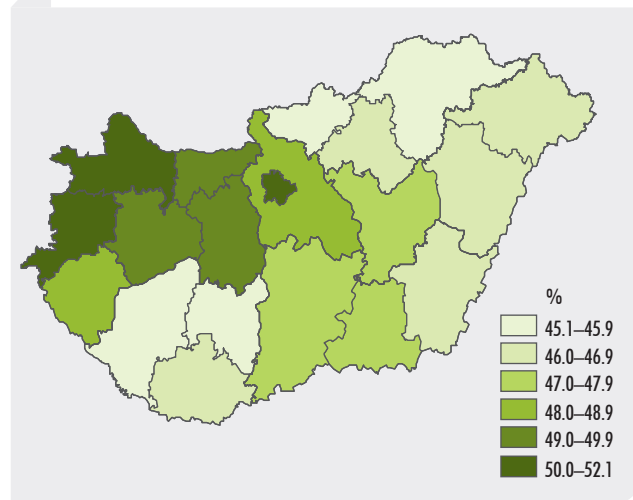
Figure 1.6.1 Distribution of the population by economic activity



population increased. The increase in retirement age has also contributed to the growth of the latter, as a result of which, a large proportion of people aged 60–64 were still in the labour market as opposed to 2011. This large age group, born in the first half of the 1950s, contributed significantly to the expansion of the economically active population. Although the age group under 30 was basically still characterized by the trend beginning in the 1990s, i.e. that due to prolonging the period of studying, their much smaller proportion appears in the labour market and they appear only later, the proportion of economically active 15–19 year-olds grew now. The increase in the employment of the youngest age group may be in connection with reducing the compulsory schooling age to 16 years.

The number of the active population, including the persons in employment and the unemployed, was 4 million 754 thousand in October 2016, which represented an increase of 5.4% since 2011. Economically active people accounted for 48% of the total population. Their age structure has somewhat changed: the most significant increase occurred in the proportion of the youngest (15–25 year-old) and the oldest (60–65 year-old) age groups. In the 15–19 age group, 14 thousand more men and 7 thousand more women and in the 60–64 age group, 99 thousand more men and 52 thousand more women were present in the labour market in 2016 than five years earlier.

Figure 1.6.2 Proportion of the economically active population, 2016



The proportion of economically active persons was 55% among men and by 13 percentage points lower than that among women (42%). Since 2011, the participation rate of both men and women in the labour market has increased, the difference in the activity of the two sexes has hardly changed.

Regarding the economic activity of the population, there are significant differences among the different areas of the country. Among the regions, the activity rate was outstandingly high in Central Hungary (51%), while Northern Hungary was at the other end

Table 1.6.1 Population by economic activity and age groups

(thousand persons)

Age group, years	2011					2016				
	person in employment	unemployed	economically inactive receiving benefit	dependent	total	person in employment	unemployed	economically inactive receiving benefit	dependent	Total
–14	–	–	–	1 448	1 695	–	–	–	1 422	1 422
15–19	19	9	9	556	669	36	15	9	439	498
20–24	252	73	39	255	809	293	42	36	231	602
25–29	424	77	69	42	787	472	33	60	53	617
30–34	555	76	106	28	701	483	26	81	24	613
35–39	619	81	86	30	609	634	29	74	28	765
40–44	556	70	61	27	709	702	31	49	29	811
45–49	458	59	61	24	825	611	26	44	26	707
50–54	467	59	107	25	705	491	20	55	21	589
55–59	423	54	277	27	609	450	17	138	23	629
60–64	108	8	530	8	535	257	10	442	21	730
65–	62	2	1 606	8	1 546	76	0	1 741	4	1 821
Total	3 943	568	2 950	2 477	10 198	4 503	250	2 728	2 322	9 804

Table 1.6.2 Economic activity of men and women by settlement types, 2016

(%)

Type of settlement	Men					Women				
	person in employment	unemployed	economically inactive receiving benefit	dependent	Total	person in employment	unemployed	economically inactive receiving benefit	dependent	Total
Capital	55.3	2.8	17.8	24.1	100.0	44.9	2.1	32.0	21.0	100.0
County seat	52.1	2.8	19.3	25.9	100.0	41.6	2.0	33.9	22.5	100.0
Other town with county right	53.0	2.4	20.6	24.0	100.0	40.7	2.0	35.4	21.9	100.0
Other town	51.4	3.1	20.8	24.7	100.0	39.7	2.2	35.4	22.8	100.0
Towns together	52.6	2.9	19.7	24.8	100.0	41.6	2.1	34.1	22.2	100.0
Villages	50.9	3.3	21.2	24.6	100.0	37.3	2.2	36.6	23.9	100.0
Country, total	52.1	3.0	20.1	24.8	100.0	40.3	2.1	34.8	22.7	100.0

of the scale with a 5 percentage points lower rate. The activity rate continued to be the highest in Budapest (52%), and among counties, it was 50% in Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Komárom-Esztergom and Fejér and only 45–46% in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Nógrád and Tolna counties.

In 2016, the number of persons in employment was 4 million 503 thousand and that of the unemployed was 250 thousand. The number of the persons in employment has increased by 14% and that of the unemployed has fallen by 56% since the last population census. The proportion of unemployed people in the total population was 5.3% as opposed to 13% in 2011.

The composition of the employed and the unemployed according to educational attainment varies considerably. Among employed people, 11% completed at most primary school, 61% had secondary and more than one quarter had tertiary education, while among unemployed people, the proportion of those having completed at most primary school was 28% and only 12% of them had university or college degree.

The number of economically inactives receiving benefit, the other large group of the population has decreased by 7.5% since 2011, and on 1 October 2016, their number amounted to 2 million 728 thousand and their proportion in the total population was 28%. The number of pensioners representing the larger part of this group was reduced by the rise in retirement age

and the prolongation of the active period. The number of those on child-care leave, i.e. the other large group of economically inactives receiving benefit decreased somewhat. There was a significant decline in the category of other economically inactives receiving benefit, social assistance and support: the number of people belonging to this group fell by about half.

Due to the higher presence of the elderly, the proportion of economically inactives receiving benefit was the highest in Nógrád, Tolna and Békés counties where they accounted for 32% of the population, while it was the lowest in Pest county where one quarter of the population belonged to this group.

The third large group of the population consists of the dependents. In 2016, their proportion was 24%, somewhat lower than five years earlier. 61% of dependents were children and another 29% were 15–24 year-olds. In the older age groups, the category of dependents has almost disappeared, and with pension rights and pension-type benefits becoming general, the share of not studying dependents was only 1% in all age groups already in 2011.

The proportion of the dependent population is the lowest in Western Transdanubia and the highest in Northern Great Plain. Among counties, the proportion of dependents was 25–26% in Pest, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties. In Zala and Vas counties, only 21% of the population belonged to this category.

2 Households, families

2.1 Number and composition of households

In 2016, 98% of the population lived in private households and 2% (217 thousand people) in institutional households (e.g. students' hostels, homes for the aged, prisons). In recent decades, the proportion of people living in private households has barely changed.

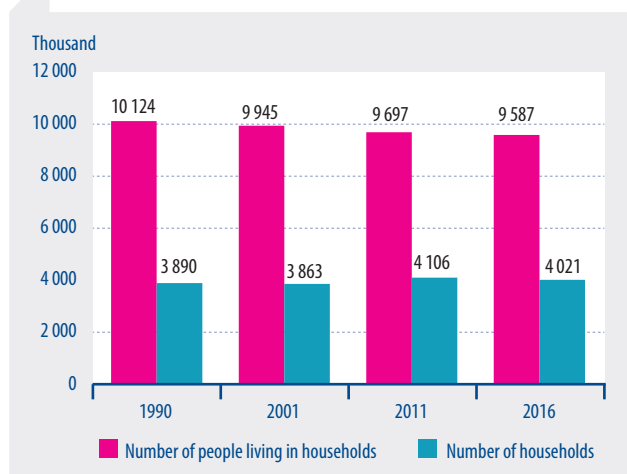
The number of private households grew earlier, reaching more than 4 million in the 2011 population census. After that, however, the expansion did not continue, and the fragmentation of households seems to stop. At the time of the 2016 microcensus,

the number of private households was 4 million 21 thousand, 84 thousand fewer than 5 years earlier. The decrease was mainly due to the decline in the number of one-person households and persons living alone.

In 2016, the vast majority of family households were one-family households, it rarely occurred that more families lived in a common household (2.5%). In some areas of the country, family households consist almost exclusively of one family. The proportion of households with more families was exceptionally low in the capital, but it was much below the average in Békés and Csongrád counties as well. Most households with more families were enumerated in Somogy and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties, but their proportion did not reach 4%.

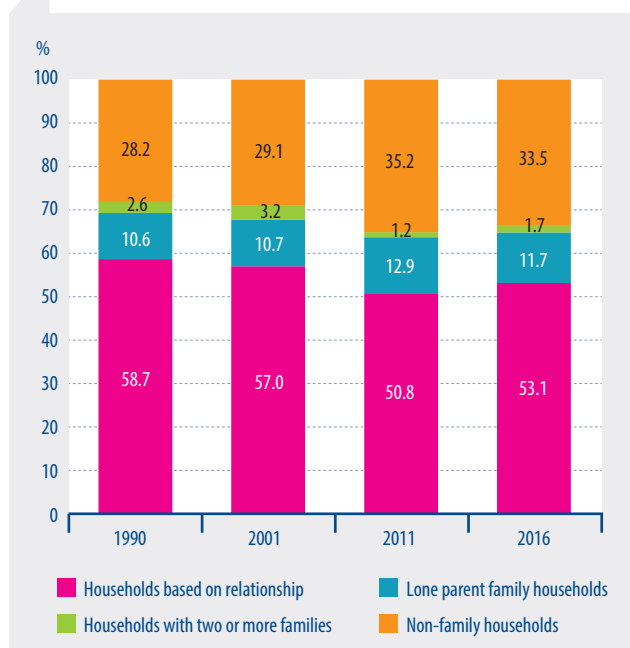
In the majority of one-family households (82%), couples (married or consensual union) lived together with one or more children² or without child(ren). Among them, married couple households were still in majority, but the proportion of one-family households based on consensual union was already 17%. At the same time, the proportion of households where one parent lived alone with his/her child or children decreased. In 16% of one-family households, one parent lived with his/her child or children in 2001, while this proportion reached 20% in 2011 and decreased to 18% by 2016.

Figure 2.1.1 Number of households and people living in the households



² In processing household and family data, a never married child is considered a child irrespective of age. Thus, a child living in the family can be of adult age as well.

Figure 2.1.2 Distribution of households by household composition



The vast majority of non-family households consisted of persons living alone, while a smaller part of them were households with other composition, consisting of relatives or unrelated persons. In 1990 and 2001, less than 30% of households were non-family households, then their proportion grew significantly to 35% by 2011 due to the high and increasing number of persons living alone. In the past five years, the number and proportion of households without family decreased. Only one person lived in one in every four households in 1990 and one in every three households in 2016. This means 1 million 217 thousand persons living alone.

In the capital, the proportion of non-family households, and within it, that of one-person households was especially high (40%). Their proportion was above average in the counties of Southern Great Plain and in Baranya county, while it did not even reach 24% in Pest and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties.

2.2 Size and age structure of households

The average number of persons per hundred households was 236 in 2011, and 238 in 2016, so the size of households increased slightly.

In 2016, one person lived in 30% and two persons in 31% of households. Until the 2001 census, the proportion of two-person households was always the highest, but in 2011, one-person households represented the largest number. Due to the decrease in the number of one-person households, the number of two-person households became again higher than that of one-person households by 2016. The proportion of households larger than two-person households has been decreasing for decades. In 2016, 18% of households had three and 13% had four members, and the proportion of households with more members was less than 7%.

Due to the high proportion of persons living alone, the number of smallest households was still the highest in the capital and in Csongrád and Békés counties, while the most populated households lived in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Pest counties.

Due to the ageing of the population, the age structure of households is changing as well. The share of households consisting of only older people (aged

Table 2.1.1 Number of households and people living in the households

Type of settlement	Households, 2016		People living in households, 2016		Number of people per one hundred households	
	number, thousand households	as a percentage of the 2011 census	number, thousand households	as a percentage of the 2011 census	2011	2016
Capital	835	101.9	1 718	102.2	205	206
County seat	737	97.4	1 650	97.7	223	224
Other town with county right	109	98.1	256	98.8	234	236
Other town	1 257	97.5	3 122	98.6	246	248
Towns together	2 938	98.7	6 746	99.3	228	230
Villages	1 084	96.0	2 840	97.9	257	262
Country, total	4 021	97.9	9 587	98.9	236	238

Table 2.2.1 **Age structure of households, 2016**

(thousand households)

Household composition	Only			Young and middle-aged	Young	Middle-aged	Young, middle-aged	Total
	young	middle-aged	elderly					
	person(s)							
Family household	94	287	455	1 236	44	359	198	2 673
One-family household	94	287	454	1 208	43	354	165	2 605
Married couple	24	180	419	732	20	206	102	1 684
Consensual union	60	85	29	222	3	30	22	451
Together	84	265	448	954	24	236	123	2 134
Lone parent with child(ren)	10	22	6	254	19	119	41	471
Household with more families	0	1	0	28	1	5	33	68
Non-family household	122	444	710	10	10	51	2	1 349
One-person household	105	424	688	–	–	–	–	1 217
Other composition	17	20	22	10	10	51	2	131
Total	216	731	1 165	1 245	54	410	199	4 021

60 years and over) continued to grow. In 2016, the proportion of households of young people (younger than 30 years) was 5.4%, and in 18% of households only middle-aged and in 29% only old-aged people lived. Households with an age structure characteristic of households with children, i.e. those consisting of young and middle-aged people account for the largest share of all households, and their proportion was 31% in 2016, 1.8 percentage points lower than five years earlier. At the same time, the proportion of households consisting of middle- and old-aged people has increased somewhat, and more than 10% of households were such. Mostly, they are also households with children, but here an adult child lives with his/her old-aged parent(s). Common households of three generations were also more frequent than five years earlier, and in 2016, young, middle-aged and elderly people lived together in 5% of households.

2.3 Number and composition of families

The number of families was 2 million 743 thousand in 2016, most of them were based on relationship with or without child(ren). The proportion of families based on relationship in all families was nearly 82%, while 18% of families consisted of one parent and one or more never married child(ren). The majority of relationships

were based on marriage, in 2016 the number of married couples was 1 million 757 thousand. Consensual unions gain more and more space, their number was more than 483 thousand, and one in every six relationships was such.

The number of lone parent families with child(ren) was 503 thousand in October 2016. Within all lone parent families, the proportion of lone mother families with child(ren) approached 86% and their number reached almost 431 thousand. In one in every seven lone parent families, the father lived together with his child(ren).

The number of families has barely changed since the 2011 population census. Among the different family types, there was a significant increase in the number of families based on consensual union (19%). In 1990 and in the previous periods, consensual union was common mostly among divorced and widowed people, while in 2016, it was the most characteristic of never married people.

The occurrence of different family types shows differences by counties. The proportion of married couple families was the highest in Győr-Moson-Sopron, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Vas counties (68–69%) and the lowest in the capital and Csongrád county (61%). Living in consensual union was the most common in Komárom-Esztergom, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Csongrád (20–21%) and the least frequent in Nógrád and Vas counties (14%).

The other main feature of families is whether they are raising children in the family or not. In 2016, at least one child was raised in 1 million 716 thousand families, in nearly two thirds of all families. In slightly more than one third of families, married or cohabiting couples lived without child(ren). Families where the child who lived earlier in the family but already left the parental home and started to live independently also belong to this category. Out of one hundred families based on relationship, 54 were with and 46 were without child(ren). The proportion of families with child(ren) decreased in the last five years both in case of married couples and consensual unions, but it was still higher (by 3 percentage points) among married couple families.

Figure 2.3.1 Number of families by the composition of families



Childless families were the most common in the capital (41%). In smaller towns and villages, the number of families with child(ren) was above average. The difference by the type of settlement was the most spectacular in case of consensual unions: 63% of cohabiting partners lived without child(ren) in the capital, while their proportion was 52% in towns and 40% in villages.

The proportion of families with child(ren) was the highest in Pest and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties (67%).

2.4 Size of families, number of children

In 2016, 7 million 768 thousand people lived in families. In the past five years, the number of persons per hundred families continued to decrease. As opposed to 287 in 2011, the value of the indicator fell to 283 in 2016. Married couple families were still the most populated, the number of persons per hundred families was 294 in these families. In hundred consensual union families 287 and in hundred lone parent families 240 persons lived.

Two or more children were raised more often in married or consensual union families than in lone parent families. Among families based on relationship, the number of married couple families with one child was lower and those with two children was higher than in case of consensual union families. The proportion of families with four or more children was 3.0% among married couple families and 4.9% among consensual union families.

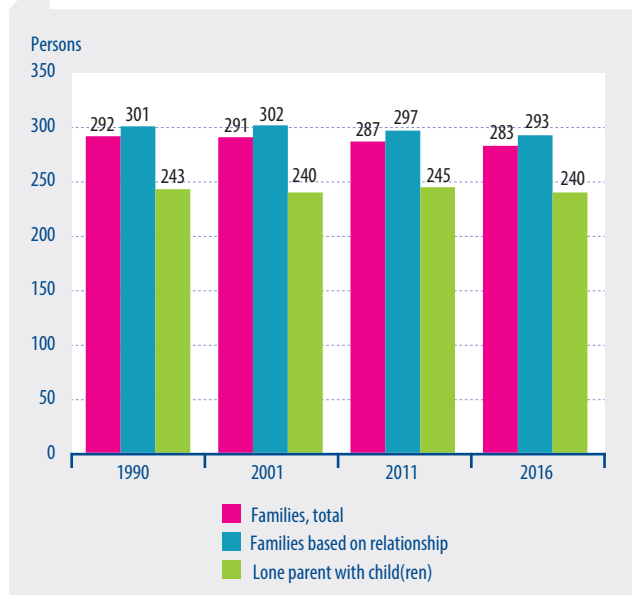
The proportion of childless families increased by 3 percentage points in the last five years. On the whole,

Table 2.3.1 Number of families and persons living in families

Type of settlement	Families, 2016		People living in families, 2016		Number of persons per one hundred families	
	number, thousand families	as a percentage of the 2011 census	number, thousand people	as a percentage of the 2011 census	2011	2016
Capital	469	103.6	1 263	102.9	271	269
County seat	477	100.2	1 307	98.4	279	274
Other town with county right	74	100.0	208	99.2	282	280
Other town	910	101.1	2 602	99.6	290	286
Towns together	1 931	101.4	5 380	100.1	282	279
Villages	812	100.4	2 387	99.2	297	294
County, total	2 743	101.1	7 768	99.8	287	283

the proportion of families with one or two child(ren) decreased to the same extent. The proportion of families larger than this has hardly changed.

Figure 2.4.1 Number of family members per hundred families by family types



The composition of families by the number of children varies by types of settlement. In Budapest and in larger towns, the proportion of families raising one child is higher, while in smaller towns and villages, families with more children are more common. In Pest county, the proportion of families with more children exceeded the one characteristic of the country in each child number category, and among counties, the proportion of families with two children was also the highest here (25%). The number of families raising three children was the highest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties where one in every ten families was such.

Among children living in families, 70% were dependent, their number was nearly 1 million 960 thousand in 2016, i.e. fewer than five years earlier.

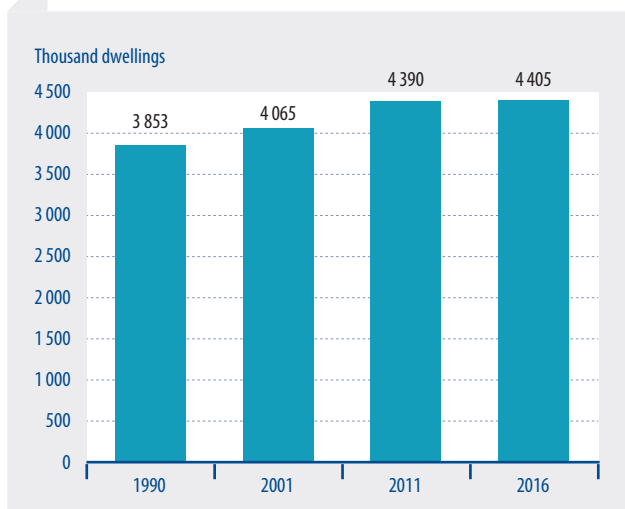
In 2016, the number of children was 101 per hundred families, 162 per hundred families with children, 171 per hundred married or consensual union families with children and 140 per hundred lone parent families.

3 Characteristics of the housing stock

3.1 Number of dwellings

On 1 October 2016, the total number of dwellings and occupied holiday homes – the size of the housing stock – was 4,404,518, i.e. 14,000 more than at the time of the 2011 census. Over the last five years, the housing stock grew less compared to periods between previous censuses due to a significant decline in housing construction.

Figure 3.1.1 Changes in the housing stock



Examining changes in the housing stock by type of settlement, cities and towns were usually characterized by a slight increase, while villages by a small decrease in the number of dwellings.

Among regions, the number of dwellings has grown in Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia and Southern Transdanubia and declined in other regions since the 2011 census.

There were fewer dwellings in nearly half of the counties (Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komárom-Esztergom, Nógrád, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Tolna) than five years earlier. In these counties, the small number of newly built dwellings could not offset that of liquidated dwellings. Housing growth exceeded 2% only in Győr-Moson-Sopron and Pest counties.

More than 20% of the housing stock is in Budapest, 52% in rural towns and 28% in villages.

Except for Budapest, both the number and share of unoccupied dwellings grew in all types of settlements and in all counties.

In 2016, more than 12% of the housing stock was unoccupied, i.e. used for other purposes, seasonally occupied or vacant. This share was 11% in 2011 and 9.2% in 2001. This phenomenon was influenced by several factors showing territorial features. Loss of population, aging population in small settlements, migration from villages due to lack of employment, offices and businesses in city dwellings as well as homes used only seasonally, e.g. for holiday purposes all increase the number of unoccupied dwellings.

The share of unoccupied dwellings within housing units increased the most in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Komárom-Esztergom and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok counties.

Table 3.1.1 Occupied and unoccupied dwellings, 2016

Type of settlement	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total
	dwellings, thousand dwellings			dwellings as a percentage of the 2011 census		
Capital	801	107	908	101.7	91.0	100.3
County seat	709	88	797	98.0	121.0	100.1
Towns of county rank	105	11	116	99.2	107.7	99.9
Other town	1 206	163	1 368	98.1	129.1	101.0
Towns together	2 820	369	3 189	99.1	112.8	100.5
Villages	1 034	182	1 216	97.0	120.0	99.8
Total	3 854	550	4 405	98.5	115.1	100.3

Compared to the results of the recent census, there was a slight decrease in the number of occupied dwellings, which almost applies for the entire country.

The number of occupied dwellings decreased by over 4% in the counties of Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komárom-Esztergom and Tolna. Only Budapest, Pest and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties had more occupied dwellings than at the time of the last census.

3.2 Walling of dwellings

Typical building materials for dwellings vary according to the period in which the given dwelling was constructed. 99% of dwellings built before 1960 were built of brick or adobe. As a result of large-scale housing construction started in the 1960s, the proportion of prefabricated homes (with middle or large blocks or panel walling) among dwellings built

Table 3.2.1 Occupied dwellings by year of construction and walling, 2016

Capital, county	Brick, stone, manual walling element	Middle or large block, cast concrete	Panel	Adobe, mud	Wood, other, not known	Total
Budapest	69.6	4.7	24.7	0.3	0.8	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	49.3	7.7	8.4	32.7	1.9	100.0
Baranya	63.9	3.0	19.2	12.6	1.3	100.0
Békés	55.0	5.2	6.5	31.1	2.2	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	60.3	11.3	17.1	10.1	1.2	100.0
Csongrád	54.8	3.5	17.4	22.7	1.5	100.0
Fejér	57.0	5.6	19.8	14.9	2.6	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	78.6	2.8	14.9	1.7	2.0	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	59.0	3.8	15.4	19.8	2.0	100.0
Heves	63.9	10.8	5.5	16.9	2.8	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	50.1	5.2	6.4	37.0	1.4	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	70.2	8.9	14.5	5.0	1.5	100.0
Nógrád	58.7	14.7	9.0	16.2	1.5	100.0
Pest	74.4	3.4	4.7	14.5	3.0	100.0
Somogy	80.1	2.6	6.9	9.1	1.3	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	61.2	5.2	7.8	23.1	2.7	100.0
Tolna	58.2	7.3	8.8	23.9	1.9	100.0
Vas	83.9	5.3	6.7	2.6	1.5	100.0
Veszprém	79.4	3.4	13.5	2.5	1.2	100.0
Zala	80.2	9.6	4.6	4.3	1.3	100.0
Total	65.9	5.6	13.8	13.0	1.7	100.0

in this decade was nearly 20%. The use of adobe as a building material gradually diminished. Among dwellings built in the next decade, the proportion of homes built from panel was already 40%, while that of brick dwellings dropped to 53%. From the 1990s, the share of prefabricated dwellings (with panel walling and middle or large blocks) has become less and less pronounced in housing construction.

Among occupied dwellings, nearly two-thirds were made of brick, 14% panel and 13% adobe. Most panel dwellings are located in Budapest, where 25% of occupied dwellings are like this. Baranya, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrád and Fejér counties follow this (17–20%).

The proportion of adobe dwellings is particularly high (23–37%) in the four Great Plain counties of Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and in Tolna County.

3.3 Dwellings by ownership and tenure status

In 2016, 98% of occupied homes were owned by private individuals, 1.3% by local governments and less than 1% by other institutions and organizations. The ownership structure of dwellings was completely transformed by the early 2000s. The proportion of local government housing, which was more than 25% in the 1970s and 1980s, decreased to a minimum by 2016.

Since the census of 2011, there has been no substantial change in the ownership structure of the housing stock. The share of occupied homes owned by private individuals increased by another 2 percentage points.

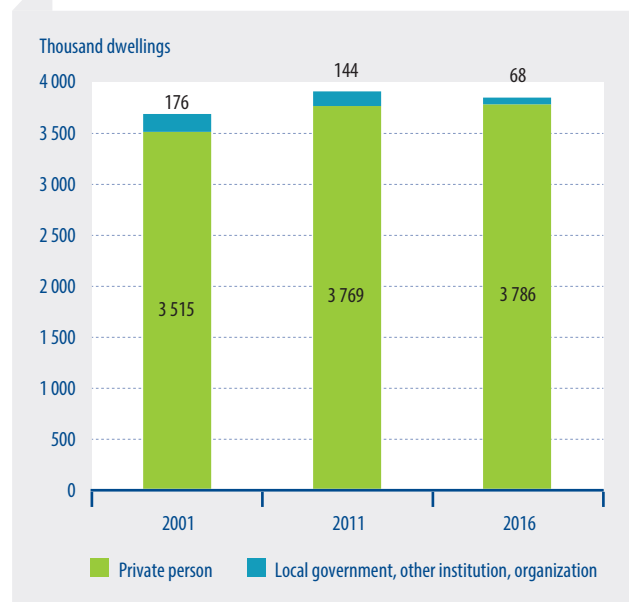
In most counties, the ownership structure is the same as the national average. The share of privately owned dwellings from housing assets was highest in Pest County (99%) and lowest in Vas County (97%).

Ownership types of occupied dwellings and changes thereof are reflected by changes in dwelling use. In 2016, the share of owner-occupants, tenants and other occupants was 90%, 8.3% and 1.4% respectively. Over the past five years, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants has increased by 45,000, not resulting in a substantial change in dwelling use, as change in the share of owners or tenants does not even reach 1.5 percentage points.

The low share of tenants shows that renting is still unattractive, which is due to a high rent to earnings

ratio and an almost total lack of local government rental housing.

Figure 3.3.1 Number of occupied dwellings by type of ownership



The share of tenants is highest in Budapest as well as in county seats and towns of county rank. In other towns and villages, the share of owners is above national average, while that of tenants is much smaller.

Figure 3.3.2 Number of occupied dwellings by title of use



3.4 Size of dwellings: floor space, number of rooms

In 2016, 6.6% of dwellings had one, 32% two, 33% three and 29% four or more rooms. The typically more-room newly built dwellings shift the composition of housing units in the direction of more-room dwellings. The decrease in the number and proportion of one- and two-room dwellings as well as the increase in the number and proportion of four and more room dwellings continued in the past five years.

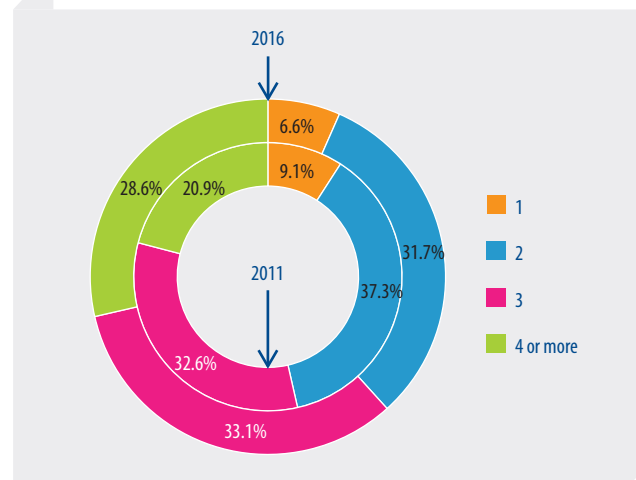
According to legal status of settlements, the proportion of more-room dwellings rises if we move towards villages.

In the capital city, 14% of dwellings have only one-room, which is 7 percentage points higher than the national average. The proportion of one-room dwellings is close to average in county seats and towns of county rank and only 4.4% and 3.2% respectively in other towns and villages. Two-room dwellings have a higher than national average share in Budapest, county seats and towns of county rank. In other towns and villages, more than 60% of dwellings had three or more rooms.

Most dwellings have three rooms in the majority of counties and within this two rooms in Baranya, Fejér, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Komárom-Esztergom counties and four or more rooms in Pest, Somogy, Tolna and Veszprém counties.

In 2016, the average floor space of occupied dwellings was 82 m², 4 m² more than at the time of the 2011 census. The average floor space of dwellings and the number of rooms grow due to the newly built larger dwellings.

Figure 3.4.1 Distribution of occupied dwellings by number of rooms



Larger-sized dwellings gained ground against the smaller-sized ones. Particularly noteworthy is the increase in the proportion of dwellings with a floor space of more than 100 m², every third or fourth dwelling belongs to this category.

In Budapest, the proportion of dwellings with a floor space of less than 40 m² is 16% which is almost three times higher than the national average, while the share of dwellings with a floor space of over 80 m² is lower than half the national average. In smaller towns and villages, however, larger dwellings are more frequent. More than 70% of dwellings in villages are larger than 80 m² and more than half of them are larger than 100 m².

The average floor space of occupied dwellings is highest in Pest County (93 m²), which is followed by Tolna (90 m²) as well as Győr-Moson-Sopron,

Table 3.4.1 Occupied dwellings by floor space, 2016

Type of settlement	-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-	Total	-39	100-
	floor space of dwelling, m ² , thousand dwellings						floor space of dwelling, m ² , as a percentage of the 2011 census	
Capital	124	301	185	82	108	801	89.6	118.2
County seat	55	279	155	83	136	709	78.7	120.2
Towns of county rights	6	38	22	16	24	105	77.2	121.9
Other town	35	240	256	272	403	1 206	66.5	119.9
Towns together	220	858	618	453	672	2 820	81.9	119.7
Villages	10	78	198	296	453	1 034	45.5	116.9
Total	229	936	817	748	1 125	3 854	79.3	118.6

Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Zala counties (88 m²). The smallest dwellings with an average size of 67 m² are in the capital city.

3.5 Dwelling equipment and comfort level

The supply of dwellings with utilities has continued to improve over the past five years. In 2016, nearly 99% of occupied dwellings had running water, within this 97% were connected to the community scheme piped water, and 1.7% had private source piped water. The share of dwellings connected to the water mains network has continued to increase since the last census.

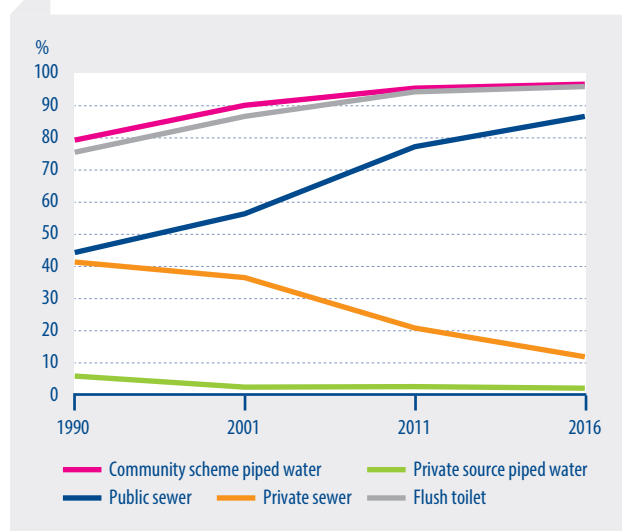
97% of occupied homes have hot water, which is also higher than five years earlier.

98% of all occupied dwellings were connected to a sewerage network. The biggest progress was made in developing sewerage networks: five years ago 77% of occupied dwellings were public sewer, by 2016 this ratio increased to 87% and the share of dwellings with private sewer continued to fall to 12%.

The share of dwellings with flush toilet has continued to rise to 96% over the past five years.

Along with improving coverage indicators, more than 50 thousand dwellings have no piped water and the number of dwellings with unsolved sewage disposal exceeds 70,000. There are no flush toilets in more than 150,000 homes, and 116,000 homes lack the hot water supply. The share of worst-equipped dwellings is highest in Bor-sod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties.

Figure 3.5.1 Share of occupied dwellings with piped water, sewage disposal and flush toilet



Coverage differences are well visible between the eastern and western regions of our country. In Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia and Western Transdanubia, all forms of equipment are above national average. Southern Transdanubia has a better than average supply of community scheme piped water, but the share of dwellings with hot water supply and public sewerage in the region is below national average. Each region in the eastern part of the country has a lower than average supply of community scheme piped water, hot water, flush toilets and sewerage.

Outside Budapest, Veszprém, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas and Zala counties have the best water supply networks, where 99% of dwellings have public

Table 3.5.1 Share of occupied dwellings with piped water and sewage disposal, 2016

(%)

Type of settlement	Share of dwellings with piped water from		Together	Share of dwellings with		Together
	community scheme	private source		public sewage facility	private sewage facility	
Capital	99.9	0.1	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
County seat	98.6	0.9	99.6	96.7	2.9	99.6
Towns of county right	99.3	0.4	99.7	97.1	2.5	99.7
Other town	96.7	1.8	98.5	91.1	7.1	98.3
Towns together	98.2	1.1	99.3	94.9	4.2	99.1
Villages	93.0	3.6	96.6	64.1	31.4	95.6
Total	96.8	1.7	98.5	86.7	11.5	98.2

water supply. Outside the capital, the share of sewered dwellings is highest in Komárom-Esztergom (95%), Győr-Moson-Sopron (94%) and Zala counties (92%).

Differences between types of settlements are declining, but the coverage level is still significantly different between big cities and villages. Community scheme piped water supply, which is essentially complete in Budapest, 99% in smaller towns and 98% in villages, shows the smallest difference. Public sewerage is worst in rural towns and villages (91 and 64% respectively). The equipment of dwellings with hot water supply and flush toilet corresponds to the national average in smaller towns and a few percentage points lower in villages.

The past five years saw a rearrangement in heating modes, the share of dwellings with heating separately for each place continued to decrease and the use of central heating systems from an installation in the building or in the dwelling increased.

Central heating systems from an installation in the building or in the dwelling, which are used by more than half of all dwellings, represent the most typical heating mode in occupied dwellings. 16% of all dwellings use central heating from a community heating centre and 33% heating separately for each place.

Table 3.5.2 Occupied dwellings by type of heating, 2016
(thousand dwellings)

Type of settlement	Central heating	Of which: from a community heating centre	Heating separately for each place	Total
Capital	613	230	187	801
County seat	541	243	169	709
Towns of county rights	81	27	24	105
Other town	790	106	416	1 206
Towns together	2 025	606	795	2 820
Villages	572	2	462	1 034
Total	2 597	609	1 257	3 854

The share of homes centrally heated from a community heating centre is 29% in the capital, 34% in county seats, one fourth in towns of county rank and hardly one tenth in other towns.

In Transdanubia, central heating from an installation in the building or in the dwelling is the

most popular, the proportion of this heating mode is double that of dwellings heated separately for each place. In regions of the eastern part of the country, the proportion of homes heated separately for each place is roughly the same as that of homes with central heating system from an installation in the building or in the dwelling. Central heating from a community heating centre is used more than the national average in Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia and Southern Transdanubia, while its use is the lowest in Southern Great Plain.

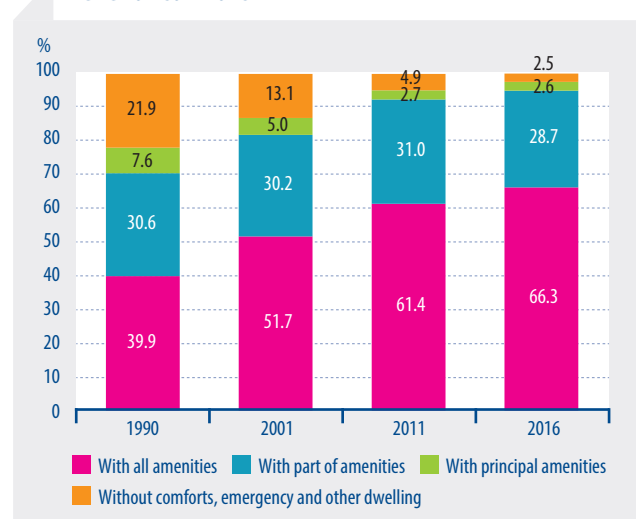
Compared to the 2011 census, the comfort level of the housing stock continued to improve due to better equipped newly built dwellings and housing improvements implemented in recent years.

In 2016, 66% of all dwellings were with all amenities, 29% with principal amenities, 2.6% with part of amenities and only 2.5% without comfort or emergency and other dwellings.

The share of dwellings in the two highest levels of comfort has barely changed over the past five years, while nearly 50% fewer dwellings belong to the two lowest categories.

The comfort level of dwellings reflects territorial differences in equipment and heating mode of dwellings as equipment of dwellings and the heating mode used are basic criteria for classification into comfort levels. There is a marked difference between the eastern and western parts of our country. The share of dwellings with all amenities was above average and that of other lower-grade housing below average in

Figure 3.5.2 Distribution of occupied dwellings by level of comfort



Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia and Western Transdanubia. In the eastern part of the country, there were fewer dwellings with all amenities, but more dwellings with principal amenities, so the share of dwellings with part of amenities, without comfort or emergency and other dwellings is not significantly higher than the national average even in these regions.

The share of dwellings without comfort is highest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties.

3.6 Dwellings and their occupants, density standard

In 2016, 249 people lived, on average, in one hundred occupied dwellings. In 2011, their number was 248. Due to a decline in population and in the number of occupied dwellings density standard slightly increased over the last five years.

Figure 3.6.1 Changes in the number of occupants per hundred occupied dwellings

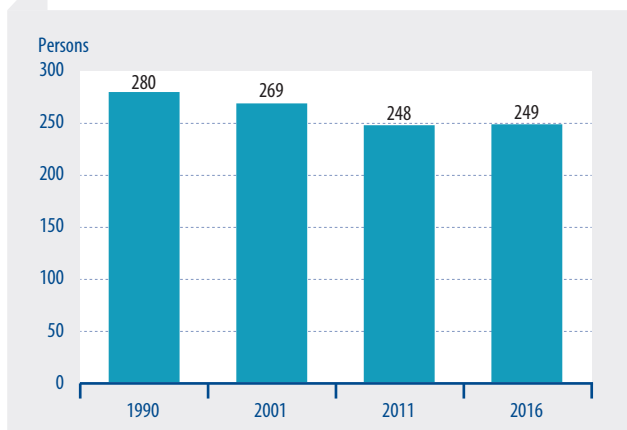
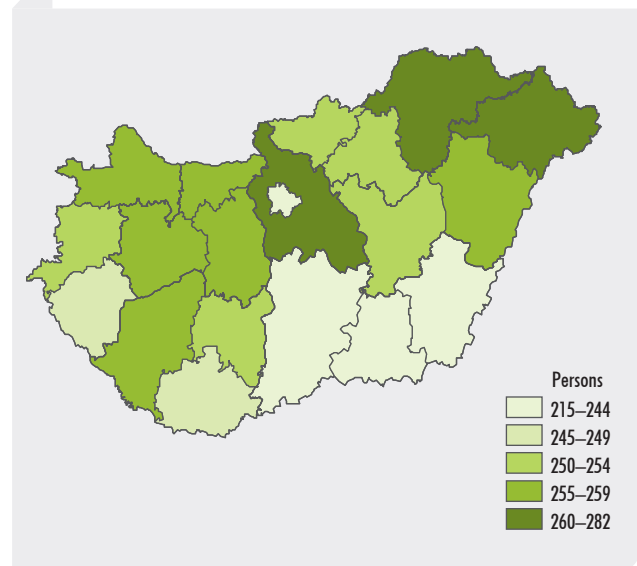


Figure 3.6.2 Number of occupants per 100 occupied dwellings, 2016



Density standard is smallest in Budapest, where 215 people live in one hundred dwellings, if we move towards settlements with a smaller population the density standard is increasing and reaches 275 people per hundred dwellings in villages.

Density standard was highest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg (282), Pest (281) and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén (264) counties and lowest in Budapest (215) Békés (234), Csongrád (237) and Bács-Kiskun (244) counties.

Methodological guide

Concept of microcensus

A microcensus is a population census that monitors social processes between two full-scale censuses usually at half-time using a sample data collection. It is also referred to as 'lesser census'. Similarly to censuses, the microcensus is prescribed by law.

In Hungary, the first microcensus was conducted by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office in 1963. The 2016 data collection was the seventh in the line of Hungarian microcensuses.

Most important features of the 2016 microcensus

The 2016 microcensus covered 10% of households. In 2,148 settlements, approximately 440,000 addresses were contacted. In addition to private households, there were nearly 500 residential institutions, so-called institutional households (e.g. students' hostels, homes for the elderly), in the observed sample.

Due to the large sample size, the most important data are reliable even at district level. In addition to the basic questionnaire, the 10% sample allowed the microcensus to collect data on social stratification, occupational prestige, subjective well-being, disability stemming from health problems and international migration within the framework of five additional surveys.

Basic questionnaires of the microcensus (dwelling questionnaire, personal questionnaire) followed the thematic structure of the 2011 census and modified it according to current requirements in case of certain data groups.

Length of data collection, mode of implementation

The reference date of this survey - the point in time for which the questions had to be answered - was the start (00:00) of 1 October 2016, exactly five years after the reference date of the last census.

The microcensus was conducted between 1 October and 8 November 2016.

Data were collected in two phases:

- between 1 and 9 October questions could be answered online,
- between 10 October and 8 November enumeration officers collected data through interviews.

The most important technological innovation of the microcensus was that it was carried out solely in electronic form without paper questionnaires – through self-completed questionnaires on the internet and electronic devices in case of interviews.

19% of contacted private households completed the questionnaire online. The proportion of online respondents was 29% in the capital, but only 14% in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County and 13% in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County.

Table 1 Distribution by method of data supply among private households by county and settlement type

Capital, county	Share of addresses, with		Total
	online	interview based	
	data supply		
Budapest	28.6	71.4	100.0
Bács-Kiskun	15.7	84.3	100.0
Baranya	16.2	83.8	100.0
Békés	16.6	83.4	100.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	14.3	85.7	100.0
Csongrád	16.8	83.2	100.0
Fejér	20.0	80.0	100.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	22.6	77.4	100.0
Hajdú-Bihar	16.0	84.0	100.0
Heves	16.4	83.6	100.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	15.3	84.7	100.0
Komárom-Esztergom	20.9	79.1	100.0
Nógrád	16.0	84.0	100.0
Pest	22.3	77.7	100.0
Somogy	14.8	85.2	100.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	12.7	87.3	100.0
Tolna	18.3	81.7	100.0
Vas	23.4	76.6	100.0
Veszprém	21.5	78.5	100.0
Zala	16.7	83.3	100.0
Country total	19.4	80.6	100.0
Of which:			
towns without Budapest	20.4	79.6	100.0
villages	14.2	85.8	100.0

Sampling

The microcensus had a 10% sample, which consisted of subsamples for the institutionalized and non-institutionalized population. The most important requirement was to provide reasonably accurate estimators for some main indicators at district level. Due to practical (data collection), organizational and budgetary reasons roughly 2,000 settlements could be involved.

Sample of dwellings and holiday homes

The sample consists of 197 district level subsamples with the following features:

1. The sampling frame was the updated register of addresses.
2. Bigger settlements were selected with probability 1 (self-representing settlements). Within these certainty PSUs³ dwellings were selected in one stage while in the rest of the population a stratified two-stage selection was applied where settlements were selected with probability proportional to size. Within each selected settlements, dwellings were selected with systematic random method resulting in a balanced territorial coverage.
3. The planned undercoverage was minimal. Focusing on accuracy only 42 of the smallest settlements were excluded from the frame which constitutes 0.1% of the target population.
4. Finally 2,148 settlements and in most of them at least 50 dwellings were selected. The 1,409 self-representing settlements covered more than 90% of the target population.
5. The sample was not self-weighting. Districts were various in size, settlements' structure and population composition. The need for accurate district-level estimators yielded higher sampling rates in smaller or heterogeneous districts.
6. The sampling rate for the holiday homes (unoccupied in 2011) was much lower. The final sample size for dwellings and holiday homes were 430618 and 9484, respectively.

Sample of institutions

Due to the above mentioned reasons, not more than 500 institutions could be selected.

1. The sampling frame was based on institutions in census 2011 and updated with newly established ones.
2. Being rarely populated, numerous accommodation establishments were excluded from the frame.
3. To select institutions a stratified one-stage sampling and systematic random selection method was applied. Stratification factors are as follows:
 - a. old (existing in 2011) or new
 - b. size category
 - c. function of institution.

³ Primary sampling units.

4. The largest institutions were selected with certainty. Within these PSUs⁴ every tenth person was interviewed. Within smaller institutions' strata systematic random sampling was applied given the frame sorted by regions. In each selected smaller institutes every person in scope had to be interviewed.

Weighting

Weighting was carried out in two basic steps:

1. Non-response adjustment of design weights.
2. Some further adjustment in order that sample fits known population distributions (calibration).

Non-response adjustment

91% of the selected dwellings were successfully enumerated⁵. Besides, information on occupancy could be gathered in another 6.4% of the overall cases and there were no relevant information on occupancy available in 2.6% only.

Non-response adjustment was carried out separately in the following four sub-samples: holiday homes, dwellings built after census 2011, old housing units, institutions.

1. Based on non-response code information only, a multi-step simple correction was made in sub-samples of holiday homes and newly built dwellings within each districts.
2. Probability to response was estimated using census 2011 data in sub-sample of old housing units.

3. In case of institutions primary weight was given by the ratio of the number of residents and respondents.

Calibration

Since estimates with primary weights were not reliable, calibration was applied⁶ with the following control totals:

1. population by gender and five-year age categories at district level;
2. number of newly built dwellings, old housing units and holiday homes at district level;
3. number of foreign nationals at county level

During calibration, special attention was paid to avoid large weight adjustment.

The range of the final estimation weight is quite large, partly due to non-self-weighting sample where the sampling rates are quite different by districts or even within a given district. Some outlier weights were created in the first step of weighting, where non-response adjustment in a few districts could be done with a higher correction factor due to the limited number of cases involved. Since these were mainly in sub-samples of holiday homes or among unoccupied dwellings weights were not bounded at this stage.

Standard error estimates can be found on the HCSO website next to the microcensus datasheets.

Methodological notes and concepts for the interpretation of microcensus data are also available on the website.

⁴ Primary sampling units.

⁵ Response cases: occupied or unoccupied dwellings with filled questionnaire, unoccupied holiday homes, empty plot, shop-office, institution address. These were given final estimation weight.

⁶ Mihályffy L.: *Meghiúsulások kompenzálása lakossági felvételekben: egy speciális lineáris inverz probléma.* Szigma, XXV. évf. , 191–202.

List of detailed tables available from the HCSO website (<http://www.ksh.hu/mikrocenzus2016>)

1. Retrospective data (national and by counties)

1.1 Number and characteristics of the population

- 1.1.1 Population, population density, increase of population
- 1.1.2 Population by age group and sex
- 1.1.3 Population aged 15 years and over by marital status and age group
- 1.1.4 Population by citizenship and sex

1.2 Educational attainment

- 1.2.1 Males by education and age group
- 1.2.2 Female by education and age group
- 1.2.3 Population by education and age group
- 1.2.4 Population aged 7 years and older by highest education completed and sex

1.3 Economic activity

- 1.3.1 Population by economic activity and sex
- 1.3.2 Population by sex, age group and economic activity

1.4 Households, families

- 1.4.1 Households and persons living in household by household composition
- 1.4.2 Households by household composition and age composition of persons living in the household
- 1.4.3 Households by household composition and economic activity composition
- 1.4.4 Families and persons living in families by family composition and average size of the family
- 1.4.5 Families by family composition and number of children
- 1.4.6 Families by family composition and number of children under 15 years

1.5 Dwelling stock

- 1.5.1 Type of housing units, number of occupants and density standard
- 1.5.2 Occupied dwellings by type of ownership and tenure status
- 1.5.3 Occupied dwellings by equipment and number of rooms
- 1.5.4 Occupied dwellings by level of comfort and number of rooms 22.12.2017

2. Detailed data

2.1 Number and characteristics of the population

- 2.1 Number and characteristics of the population
- 2.1.1 Population by age and sex, sex ratio, 2016
- 2.1.2 Population aged 15 years and over by marital status, age group and sex, 2016
- 2.1.3 Population by citizenship, age group and sex, 2016

2.2 Educational attainment

- 2.2.1 Population aged 7 years and over by education, age group and sex, 2016
- 2.2.2 Population aged 7 years and older by highest education completed, age group and sex, 2016

2.3 Economic activity

- 2.3.1 Population by marital status, economic activity and sex, 2016
- 2.3.2 Population by highest education completed, economic activity and sex, 2016

- 2.3.3 Population by highest education completed, economic activity and marital status, 2016
- 2.3.4 Economically inactive receiving benefit by period of time passed since last job, age groups, education and sex, 2016
- 2.3.5 Unemployed by period of time passed since last job, age group, education and sex, 2016

2.4 Households, families

- 2.4.1 Households by household composition, number of household members, number of persons living in household and number of persons per one hundred households, 2016
- 2.4.2 Households by household composition and age composition of persons living in the household, 2016
- 2.4.3 Households by household composition and economic activity composition, 2016
- 2.4.4 Families by family composition, total number of children, number of children under 15 years and number of dependent children, 2016
- 2.4.5 Families by age group of husband (male partner), wife (female partner) and father and mother, by type of family, 2016
- 2.4.6 Families by highest education completed of husband (male partner), wife (female partner) and father and mother, by type of family, 2016

2.5 Dwelling stock

- 2.5.1 Occupied dwellings by type of ownership, tenure status, number of rooms, level of comfort, total floor space and type of heating, 2016 22.12.2017
- 2.5.2 Occupied dwellings by tenure status, number of rooms, level of comfort, total floor space and type of heating, 2016 22.12.2017
- 2.5.3 Occupied dwellings by number of rooms, total floor space, level of comfort, equipment and type of heating, 2016 22.12.2017
- 2.5.4 Occupied dwellings by total floor space, level of comfort, equipment, material of outer walls and number of occupants, 2016 22.12.2017
- 2.5.5 Occupied dwellings by equipment, type of ownership, tenure status, total floor space and level of comfort, 2016 22.12.2017

3. Data on counties/Data on districts

3.1 Number and characteristics of the population

- 3.1.1 Population by age group and sex, 2016

3.2 Educational attainment

- 3.2.1 Population aged 7 years and older by highest education completed and sex, 2016

3.3 Economic activity

- 3.3.1 Population by economic activity, 2016

3.4 Households, families

- 3.4.1 Main data of households, 2016
- 3.4.2 Main data of families, 2016

3.5 Dwelling stock

- 3.5.1 Type of housing units, 2016
- 3.5.2 Occupied dwellings by number of rooms and type of ownership, 2016

Compiled by:

Anasztázia Bojer, Orsolya Eszenyi, Hajnalka Hluchány,
Eleonóra Nagy Forgács, Éva Simor, Noémi Szabó-Jankovics

Contributors:

Karolina Bartha, Gábor Csordás, István Ecseri, Virág Erdei,
Zita Ináncsi, Benedek Kovács, Marcell Kovács, Mária Nagy,
Márta Varga Loch, Mónika Vörös

Translators:

Zsuzsa Radnóti, Péter Strömpl

Layout editor:

Zita Dobróka

Table program prepared by:

Márton Papp

More information: Marcell Kovács

Phone: (+36-1) 345-6309, e-mail: Marcell.Kovacs@ksh.hu

Internet: www.ksh.hu/mikrocenzus2016

kiadvanyrendeles@ksh.hu

(+36-1) 345-6789 (phone), (+36-1) 345-6788 (fax)

Cover photo: Fotolia