**Demographic situation**

The territory of Hungary is 93 030 km2.

The population of Hungary was 9 772 756 people in 2018. The country's population is constantly decreasing. It was most pronounced in the 1980s. Natural weight loss is a determining factor in population decline. With more deaths and fewer births, natural weight loss is increasing. The population density was 105 people/km2 in 2018 and 2019. Life expectancy at birth has been rising slowly over the last decade, for men it is 72,43 , for women its 78,99.

In 2020, 70.5% of the population lives in cities. Nearly 30% of the total population is concentrated in and around Budapest. The process of concentrating the population of the country on Central Hungary and the western part of the country has further intensified in recent years: population density in 2020 in the Southern Great Plain is 67 people/km2, in the capital city; it is 3337 people/km2. Based on 2015 data, the proportion of urban population in Hungary was 71.23%.

26.3% of the Hungarian population were at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2015, but this rate is significantly declining, in 2017, it was 19,6%.

In 2017, the average subsistence level per unit of consumption was 90,450 Ft(270 euro) per month, [in](https://www.policyagenda.hu/elemzesek/tarsadalom/2019/letminimum-es-tarsadalmi-minimum-2018-ban-elozetes-adatok/#.XTFzxPZuLDc) 2018, it was 94 820 Ft(282,5 euro).

Emigration is increasing since the decade following EU accession. Growth has come to a halt in recent years, and then reversed. In the high point of 2015, 32,800 Hungarian citizens went abroad. In 2017, 25 100 people got emigrated, which is 15% less than in 2016 (which is 29 400 people). In 2017, 18,500 formerly emigrated Hungarian citizens moved home. The number of Hungarian citizens migrating home has been increasing since 2014. In 2017, nearly 9% more Hungarian people returned than in 2016.

*Population data of Hungary from 1870 to the present with a long distance demographic prediction.*

*Population (thousand people)*

*Population density*

*Population distribution by age group (%)*

*Life expectancy at birth*

**Official and minority languages**

More than 97% of Hungary's population is Hungarian. The official language of the country is Hungarian. Hungary's Fundamental Law recognizes national and ethnic minorities as a state-building community, and gives them the right to nurture their own culture, the right to use their mother language, education in their own language, the right to use their names in the form they used to, and collective participation in public life.

In the 2011 census: 2,5% of the population are foreigner, in numbers, its 555 507 people.

*Census 2001-2011*

**Religions**

Religiously, Hungary is fairly homogeneous. By the 2011 census data , the number of those belonging to the great historical religions decreased. Proponents of smaller churches have risen and the number of non-members has increased. In total, more than 7 million people professed to belong to a Christian religion.

 3 872 000 people are Catholic

1 153 000 people are Calvinist

215 000 people are Lutheran

the proportion of those who belong to a smaller, newer religious-ideological community is 1,1%.

Of the 286 religions registered in Hungary, 150 have no more than 100 believers. This is due to the dramatic increase in religious offerings since 1990, and greater number of foreign nationals that living in our country, are bringing their own religions.

**Comparison**

**Hungary’s age tree in 2020 and in 2060**

Event:

* aging
* population decline
* increase in maximum life expectancy

Reason:

* low propensity to gave birth
* decrease in deaths

Consequence(s):

* *raise of retirement age*
* *decline in labour productivity*
* high taxes
* deterioration of living standards