Hungary

Introduction

This country summary is provided to support the assessment of the degree of urbanisation by national statistical institutes. The goal of this assessment is to see whether the degree of urbanisation accurately captures a country's cities, smaller settlements and rural areas.

Please note that inaccuracies in this country summary may be due to data quality. The results presented here are based on a combination of two data sources: population and built-up areas.
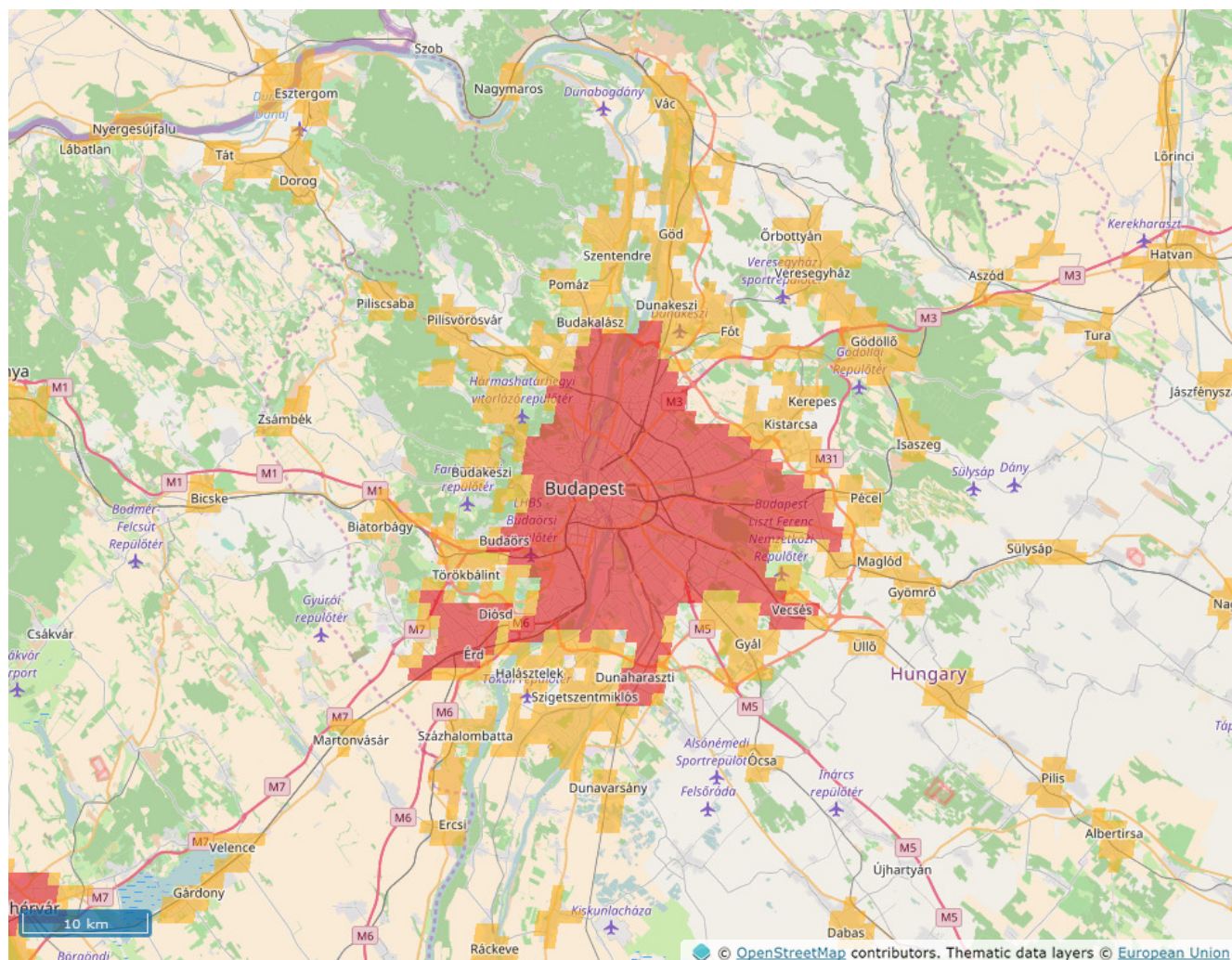
The population source data are collected by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) mostly from the national statistical offices - more information on the reference years and the geographic scale can be found below.

Built-up areas are detected by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre using the Global Human Settlement Layer method on satellite imagery from Landsat.

The degree of urbanisation can be applied to other data (e.g. census updates, better spatial resolution) that may improve the available classification.

The degree of urbanisation is applied first to a population distribution grid. The results at the grid level are subsequently used to classify municipalities. This second step could not be applied to the globe as municipal boundaries were not consistently available.
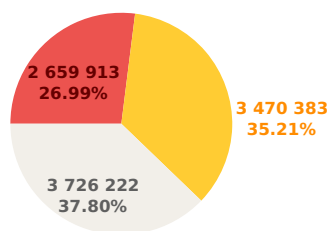
Budapest, Hungary

Degree of urbanisation

🟥 Urban centre   🟧 Urban cluster   ⬜ Rural grid cell (transparent)

The QR Code on the right opens an interactive version of the map above (minimum screen width resolution required: 600 pixels).
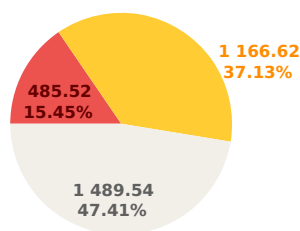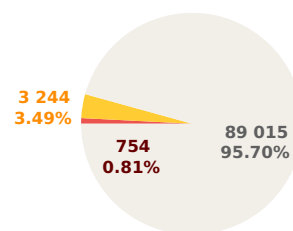
Hungary

Population (2015)

2 659 913
26.99%

3 470 383
35.21%

3 726 222
37.80%

Built-up area (sq km, 2015)

1 166.62
37.13%

485.52
15.45%

1 489.54
47.41%

Land (sq km, 2015)

3 244
3.49%

754
0.81%

89 015
95.70%

Degree of urbanisation

🟥 Urban centre 🟧 Urban cluster ⬜ Rural grid cell

Population (left) and Built-up area (in sq km, right) by degree of urbanisation

	1975	1990	2000	2015	1975	1990	2000	2015
Urban centres	2 866 921 **(27%)**	2 639 342 **(25%)**	2 707 153 **(27%)**	2 659 913 **(27%)**	363.93 **(19.90%)**	438.37 **(18.70%)**	506.24 **(18.40%)**	485.52 **(15.50%)**
Urban clusters	3 941 838 **(37%)**	3 890 307 **(38%)**	3 679 669 **(36%)**	3 470 383 **(35%)**	702.29 **(38.30%)**	909.91 **(38.80%)**	1 041.31 **(37.90%)**	1 166.62 **(37.10%)**
Rural grid cells	3 732 736 **(35%)**	3 855 786 **(37%)**	3 838 255 **(38%)**	3 726 222 **(38%)**	765.47 **(41.80%)**	998.62 **(42.60%)**	1 202.28 **(43.70%)**	1 489.54 **(47.40%)**
Total	10 541 495	10 385 434	10 225 077	9 856 519	1 831.69	2 346.89	2 749.83	3 141.68

Capital and list of settlements (2015)

Settlements	Population (in the settlements)
Budapest	1 758 219
Debrecen	166 323
Miskolc	124 337
Pécs	119 825
Szeged	112 294
Győr	74 957
Nyíregyháza	73 473
Székesfehérvár	66 982
Érd	60 593
Szombathely	52 887

Detailed list of settlements

Definitions

Urban centre (in red) defines a city:
An urban centre consists of contiguous grid cells of 1 sq km with a density of at least 1500 inhabitants per sq km and a minimum total population of 50 000.
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Urban_centre

Urban cluster (in orange) defines towns and suburbs:
An urban cluster consists of contiguous grid cells of 1 sq km with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per sq km and a minimum total population of 5 000.
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Urban_cluster

Rural grid cell (trasparent/light grey) defines rural areas:
Grid cells of 1 sq km with a density below 300 inhabitants per sq km and other grid cells outside urban clusters or centres (see above).
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Rural_grid_cell

Notes about data:

The degree of urbanisation classifies municipalities based on their population share in three types of grid cells: **'Cities'** have the majority of their population in an urban centre; **'Towns and suburbs'** have the majority of their population in an urban cluster, but are not cities; **'Rural areas'** have the majority of their population in rural grid cells.
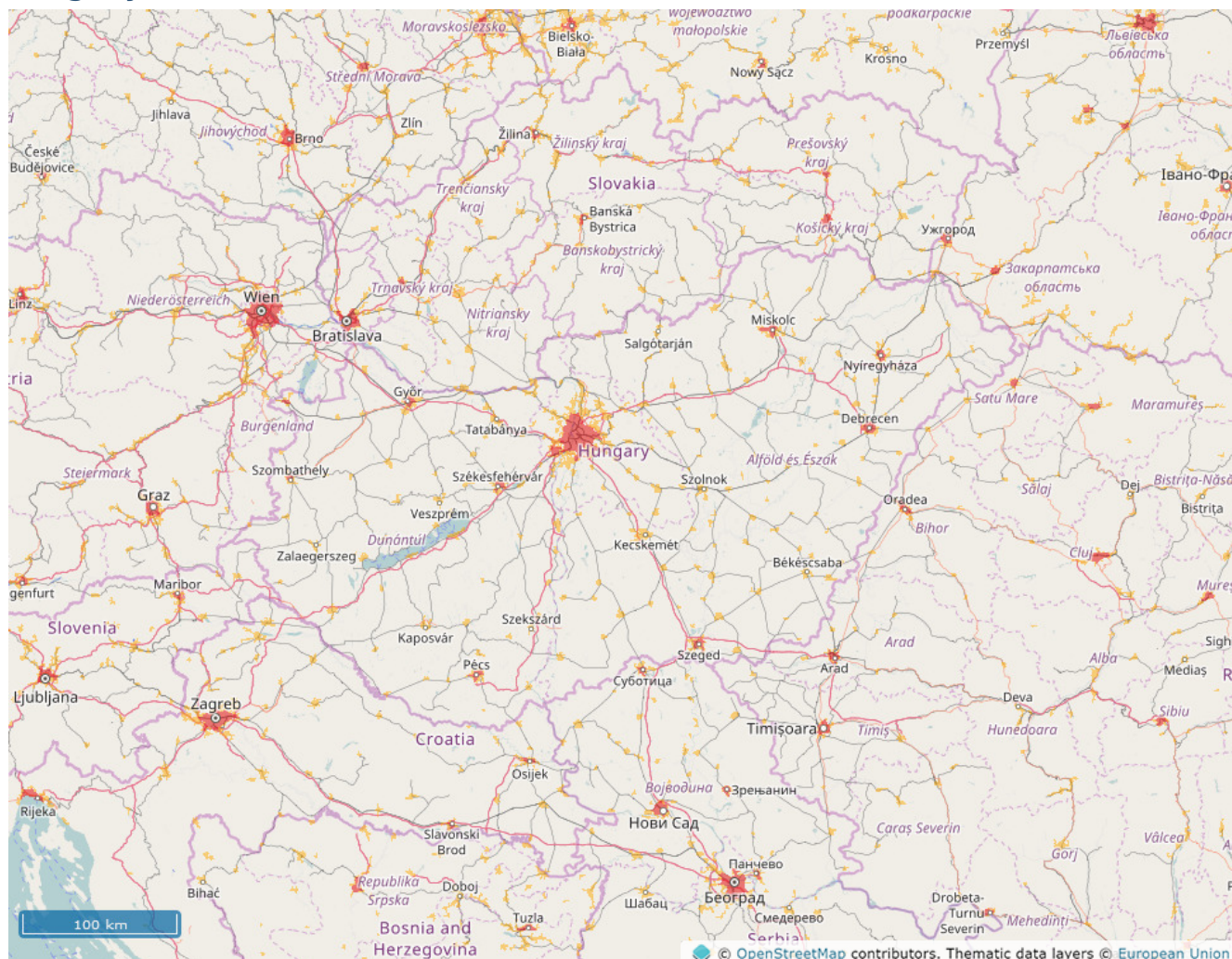For this summary, we have not been able to classify municipalities, but for ease of reading it refers to the types of grid cells using the three classes of municipalities.

In case of cross-border settlement areas, only population and surfaces estimates related to the Country are considered in the national figures.

The summary includes results from automatic data analytics workflows including global best available satellite data records collected by the Landsat Earth Observation program and census data made available by National Statistical Offices. The data is aggregated in four reference years 1975, 1990, 2000, 2015. They should be considered as nominal dates aggregating the best suitable data in the given period. Despite the best efforts done, unavoidable information gaps in specific locations can result from unavailability of suitable satellite data or census data. In particular, the uncertainty of the estimates is increasing in the older reference years.

This summary has been generated using multi-temporal GHSL datasets for the years 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2015, from the Community pre-Release of GHS Data Package (GHS CR2018).

Joint Research Centre

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Degree of urbanisation

■ Urban centre   ■ Urban cluster   □ Rural grid cell (transparent)

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Baseline data source - Hungary

Fostered by the GEO Human Planet Initiative   GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

The population distribution layer has been produced using census information provided by CIESIN (GPWv4.10).

The total number of populated census units used is 3 176, having the average size of 29.3 km^2.

The reference year of the population source data is 2011.

The statistics presented in this document are based on the country borders as defined in the database of Global Administrative Areas, (GADM v2.8).

Disclaimer:

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Kosovo: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
Palestine: This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.
The Urban Centres are delineated from spatial grids in equal area World Mollweide geographical projection at 1x1 km resolution. The visualisation of this map is provided in Web Mercator projection, resulting in an apparent visual distortion of the original grid shape.

Interactive versions of the content:

This fact sheet: https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gate.php?a=80124113516131
Map of Budapest, Hungary: https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gate.php?c=80124113516131
Full list of cities for Hungary: https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/cl.php?c=103
Map of Hungary: https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gate.php?m=80124113516131

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