

# MAIN INDICATORS OF THE VISEGRÁD GROUP COUNTRIES



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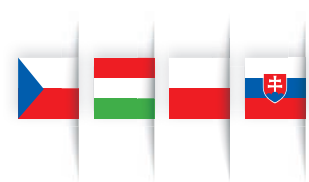
Prepared by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office  
in cooperation with statistical offices of  
Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia



Primary source of data in the publication is the database of Eurostat.  
All other sources are indicated in footnotes at the place of occurrence.

Information on methodology:  
methodological notes linked to datasets under  
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>  
as well as on the sites of data sources indicated

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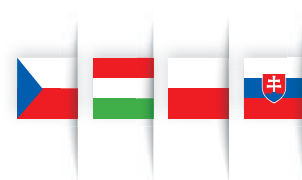
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# PREFACE





Four countries in Eastern Europe, with relations in the field of business, science, arts, everyday life, sharing even monarchs in various periods, have constituted a group cooperating at many levels for many centuries. The history of the Visegrád Group dates back to the 14th century, when the leaders of the Central European kingdoms that cover today's countries held a summit in order to resolve international disputes.

The V4 group of modern times was established in Visegrád to promote progress and development in the region. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia acceded the European Union in 2004, contributing by more than one tenth of the area and population, nearly 6% of economic performance based on GDP, about 8% of manufacturing of motor vehicles and almost one fifth of main crops produced by 2016.

History of official statistical services dates back to a century or even more in the V4 countries. Preceding the accession to the EU, these statistical offices cooperated – including other Eastern European countries –, resulting for instance in a quarterly bulletin, published between 1993 and 2004. A strengthened cooperation of the National

Statistical Institutes of the four countries started in 2018, with the aim of creating a platform to discuss specific statistical topics of mutual interest, and to exchange views and best practices of statistical production and the development of methodologies. As the first tangible outcome of our strengthened cooperation the four NSIs publish this booklet on the main indicators of the Visegrád Group countries, covering population and living conditions, education and research, the economic environment, external relations and infrastructure. In this joint publication, put together for the first time to provide an insight into the most important social and economic characteristics of the V4 countries, the similarities and diversities within this block of countries can be observed as well as the weight of the group within the EU. The booklet includes comprehensive, visual information presented in tables and charts. The concept and development of the content are the result of the statistical cooperation between the four countries.

We hope that this information will be useful to our readers.



*Marek  
Rojíček*

*President of Czech  
Statistical Office*

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Marek Rojíček'.



*Dr. Vukovich  
Gabriella*

*President of Hungarian  
Central Statistical Office*

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Gabriella Vukovich'.



*Dominik  
Rozkrut*

*President of Statistics  
Poland*

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dominik Rozkrut'.



*Alexander  
Ballek*

*President of Statistical  
Office of the Slovak  
Republic*

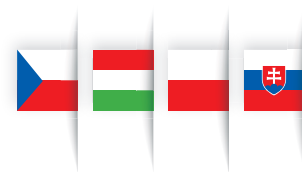
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# COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION

# 1



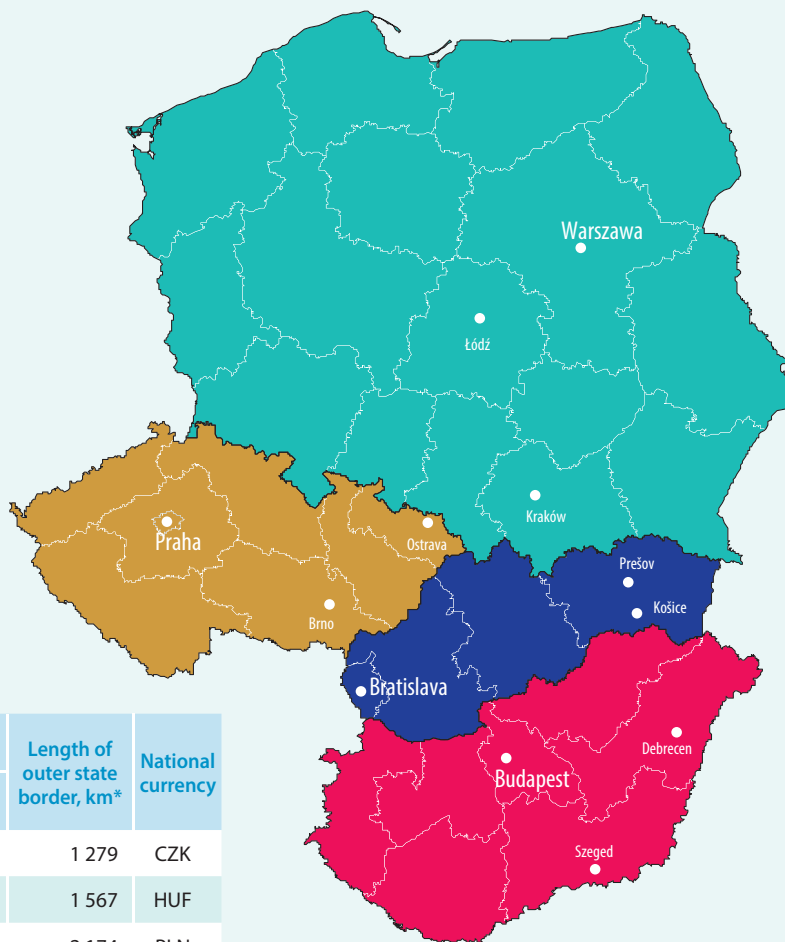


FIGURE

1

## Capitals and largest cities

City	Population, thousand
Praha	1 267
Brno	377
Ostrava	293
Budapest	1 753
Debrecen	202
Szeged	161
<b>Warszawa</b>	<b>1 735</b>
Łódź	706
Kraków	762
<b>Bratislava</b>	<b>426</b>
Košice	239
Prešov	90



Country	Share (%) of		Length of outer state border, km*	National currency
	area	population		
Czech Republic	14.8	16.6	1 279	CZK
Hungary	17.5	15.4	1 567	HUF
Poland	58.5	59.5	2 174	PLN
Slovakia	9.2	8.5	204	EUR
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 224</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Borders with neighbouring countries other than V4 members and including coastline of Poland.

TABLE

1

## Geographical information

Country	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Area, thousand km <sup>2</sup>	78.9	93.0	312.7	48.8
Highest point, m	Mount Sněžka (Krkonoše Mountains), 1 602	Kékes (Mátra Mountains), 1 014	Mount Rysy (High Tatra mountains), 2 499	Gerlachovský štít (High Tatras), 2 655
Lowest point, m	Discharge of the Labe River at Hřensko, 115	Gyálarét (Szeged), 76	Raczki Elbląskie, -1.8	Streda nad Bodrogom, 94
Longest river, km	Vltava, 433	Tisza, 596 <sup>a)</sup>	Vistula, 1 022	Váh, 406
Largest natural lake, km <sup>2</sup>	Černé jezero, 0.2	Balaton, 596	Śniardwy, 113.4	Velké Hincovo pleso, 0.2
Protected Natura 2000 areas, thousand hectares	1 114.8	1 994.9	6 116.5	1 444.2
Protected natural areas as % of the country's area	14.1	21.4	19.6	29.5
Number of national parks	4	10	23	9
National parks area, thousand hectares	119.5	480.7	314.1	317.8
National parks area as % of the country's area	1.5	5.2	1.0	6.5
Number of world heritage sites	12	8	15	7

<sup>a)</sup> Length in Hungary.






Source: Eurostat, UNESCO, national statistical offices



TABLE

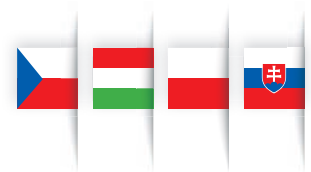
2

## Weight of Visegrád Group countries in the European Union

Indicator	Year	Indicator's joint	
		value	share in the EU-28, %
Area, thousand km <sup>2</sup>	2015	532.8	11.7
Population on 1 January, million persons	2017	63.8	12.5
Gross domestic product, billion euro	2017	866.1	5.7
Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure, billion euro	2017	470.9	5.5
Gross fixed capital formation, billion euro	2017	176.9	5.7
 Agricultural area, million hectares	2015	25.9	14.0
 Forests, million hectares	2015	16.1	10.0
 Agricultural output at basic price, billion euro	2017	39.2	9.6
 Value added of industry, billion euro	2017	214.3	8.0
 Value added of manufacture of transport equipment, billion euro	2015	24.6	8.4
Number of tourism nights at accommodation establishments, million nights	2016	172.3	6.7
External trade in goods, imports, billion euro	2016	460.6	9.7
External trade in goods, exports, billion euro	2016	492.1	10.1
Foreign direct capital investment stock, billion euro	2016	405.0	6.0
Stock of direct capital investment abroad, billion euro	2016	70.7	0.9
Number of employed people, million persons	2016	27.7	12.7
Number of unemployed people, million persons	2017	1.4	7.5
R&D expenditures, billion euro	2016	9.1	3.0
Students in tertiary education, million persons	2015	2.6	13.1

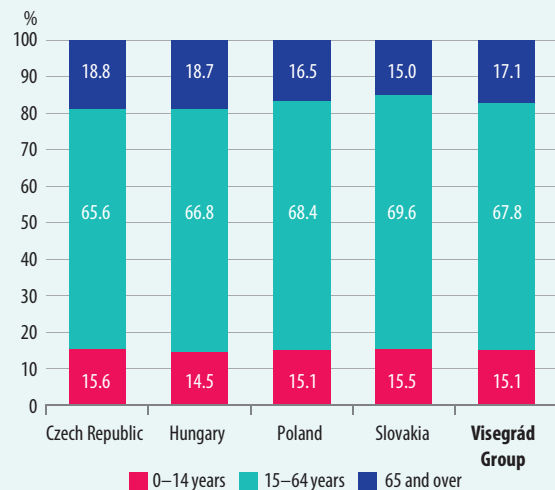
# POPULATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

# 2




**TABLE 3** Population on 1 January

Country	(million persons)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Czech Republic	10.51	10.52	10.51	10.54	10.55	10.58
Hungary	9.93	9.91	9.88	9.86	9.83	9.80
Poland	38.06	38.06	38.02	38.01	37.97	37.97
Slovakia	5.40	5.41	5.42	5.42	5.43	5.44
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>63.91</b>	<b>63.90</b>	<b>63.82</b>	<b>63.82</b>	<b>63.78</b>	<b>63.78</b>
EU-28	504.05	505.16	507.01	508.54	510.28	511.52

**FIGURE 2** Distribution of population by main age groups, 1 January 2017

**TABLE 4** Average life expectancy at birth, 2015

Country	(year)		
	Males	Females	Total
Czech Republic	75.7	81.6	78.7
Hungary	72.3	79.0	75.7
Poland	73.5	81.6	77.5
Slovakia	73.1	80.2	76.7
EU-28	77.9	83.3	80.6

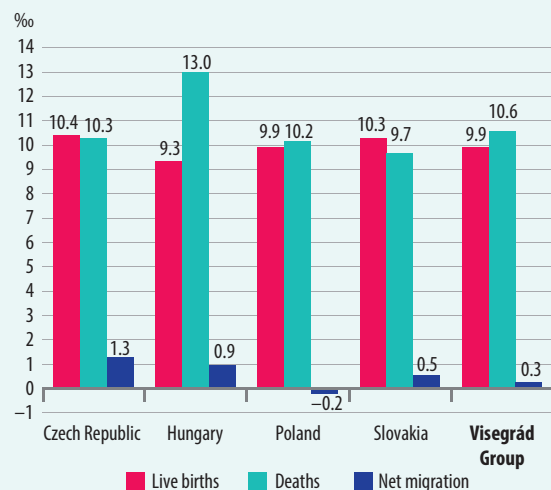
**FIGURE 3** Items of population change per 1000 inhabitants (2012–2016 annual average)


TABLE  
5

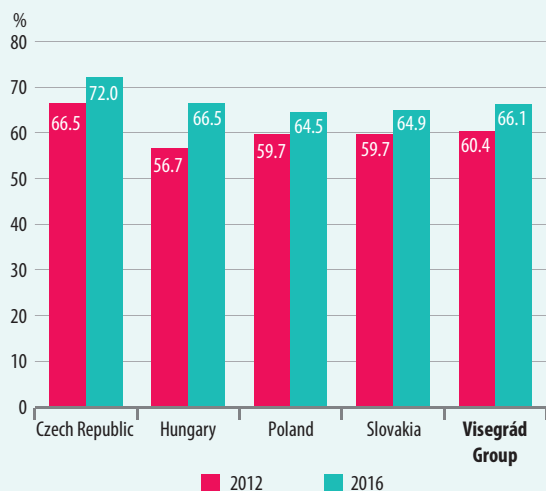
Number of employed persons aged 15–64

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
	million persons					2012 = 100.0%
Czech Republic	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	104.3
Hungary	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	113.6
Poland	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.9	103.7
Slovakia	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	106.7
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>
EU-28	211.4	210.8	213.4	215.7	218.8	103.5

Source of data: Labour Force Survey

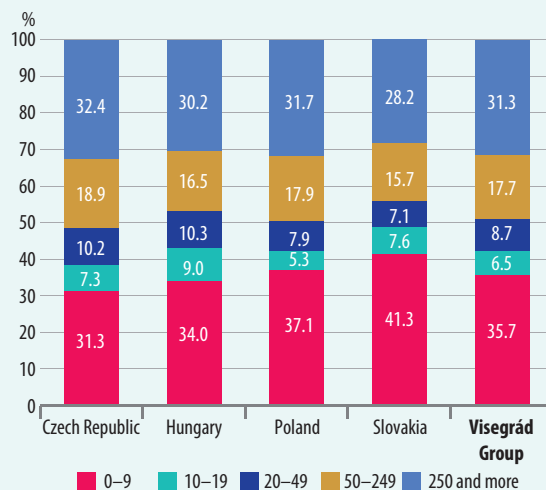


FIGURE  
4 Employment rate of population aged 15–64



Source of data: Labour Force Survey

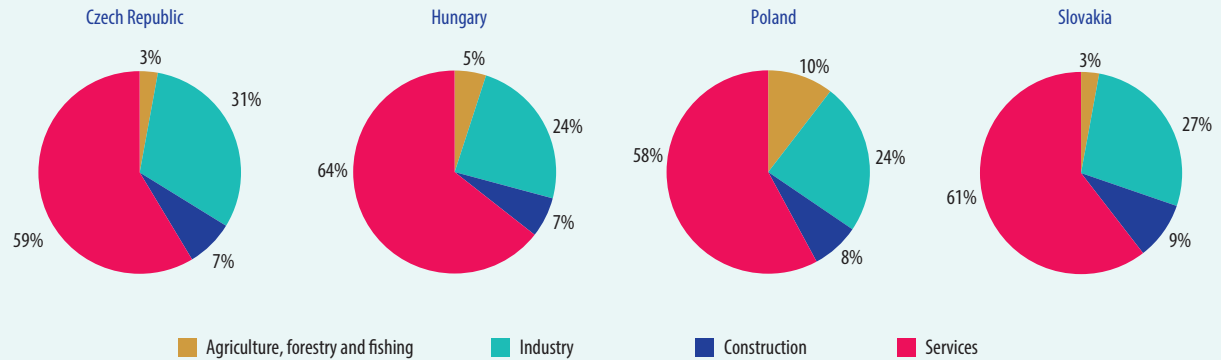
FIGURE  
5 Distribution of employed persons by size of enterprises, 2015



Source of data: structural business statistics.

FIGURE  
6

## Distribution of employees aged 15–64 by sectors, 2016



Source of data: Labour Force Survey

TABLE  
6

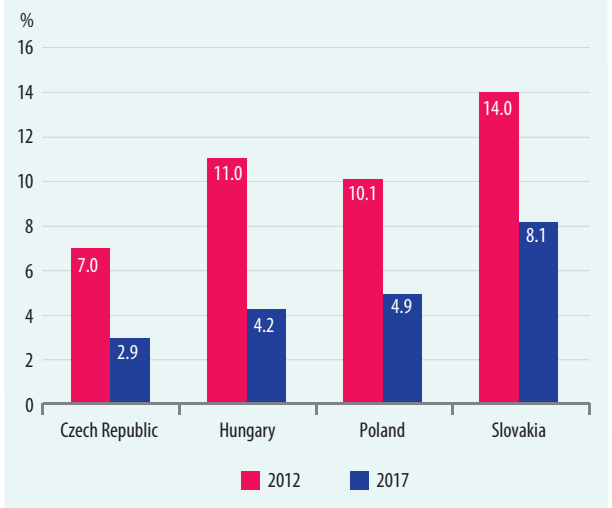
## Number of unemployed persons aged 15–74\*

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	thousand persons						2012 = 100.0%
Czech Republic	367	370	324	268	212	155	42.2
Hungary	473	441	343	308	235	192	40.6
Poland	1 749	1 793	1 567	1 304	1 063	844	48.3
Slovakia	378	386	359	314	267	224	59.3
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>2 967</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>47.7</b>
EU-28	25 294	26 331	24 832	22 902	20 939	18 778	74.2

\* Harmonized unemployment data, incorporating Labour Force Survey data and national information on unemployment such as public employment offices' administrative registers.

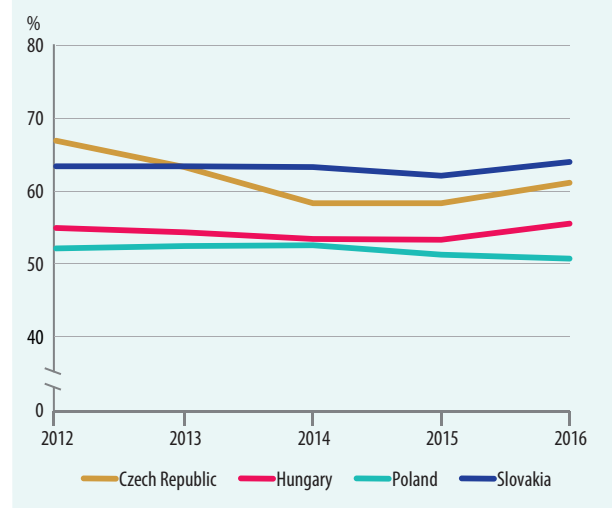


**FIGURE 7** / Unemployment rate of the population aged 15–74\*



\* Harmonized unemployment data, incorporating Labour Force Survey data and national information on unemployment such as public employment offices' administrative registers.

**FIGURE 8** / Price level index of actual individual consumption (EU-28 = 100)



**FIGURE 9** / Change of harmonised index of consumer prices (annual rate of change)

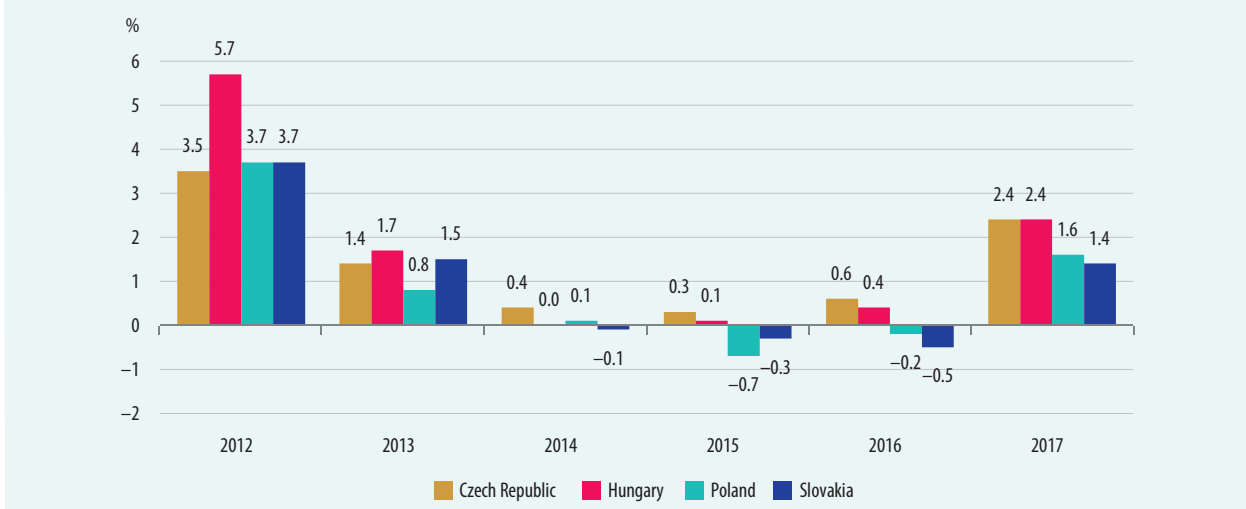
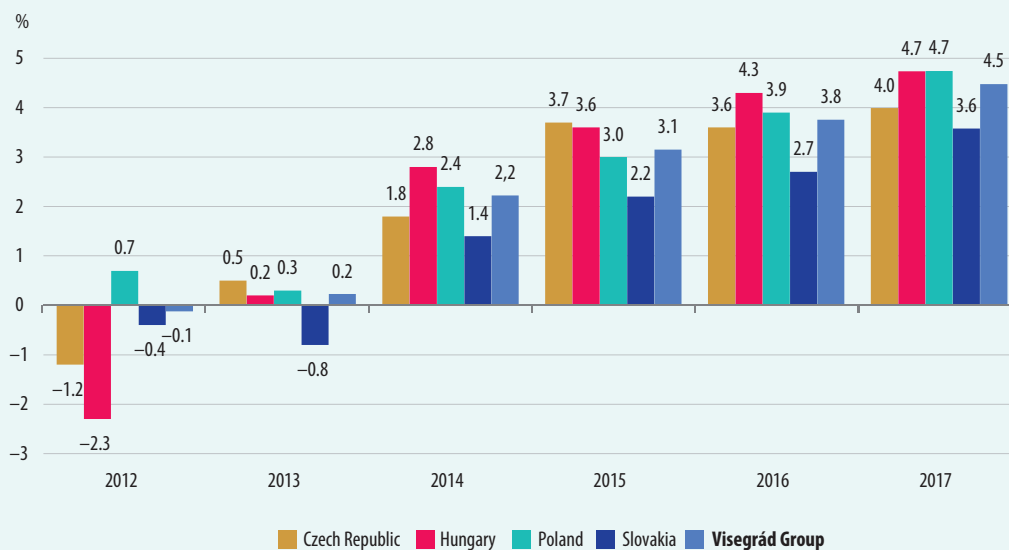


FIGURE  
10

## Volume of household final consumption expenditure (annual rate of change)

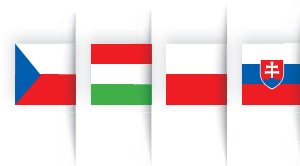
TABLE  
7 Level of actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power parity\* (EU-28 = 100)

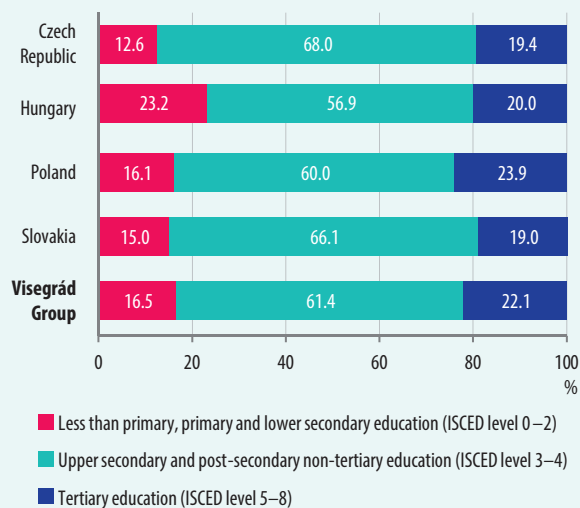
Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Czech Republic	73	76	78	78	78
Hungary	62	63	62	63	63
Poland	74	74	74	74	74
Slovakia	74	75	76	76	76
EU-28	100	100	100	100	100

\* Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are indicators of price level differences across countries. PPPs tell us how many currency units a given quantity of goods and services costs in different countries. PPPs can thus be used as currency conversion rates to convert expenditures expressed in national currencies into an artificial common currency, e.g. the Purchasing Power Standard, PPS), eliminating the effect of price level differences across countries.

# EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

# 3

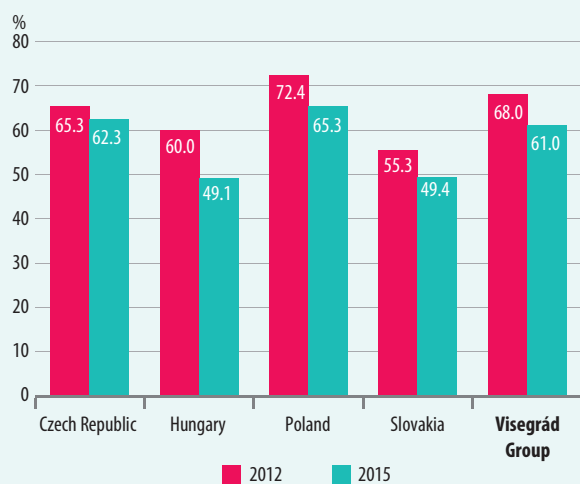
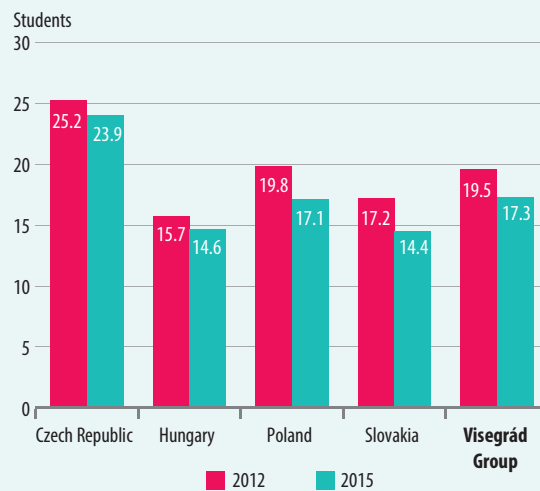


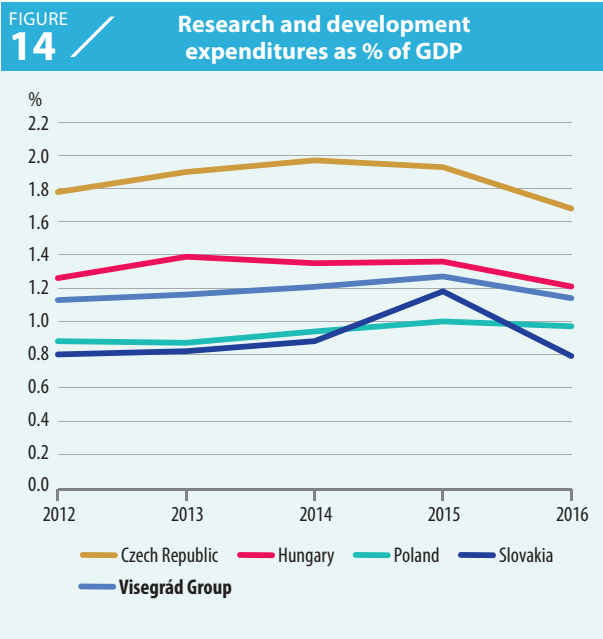
**FIGURE 11** Population by educational attainment level, 2016 (15–74 year-olds)

**TABLE 8** Number of students in tertiary education

(thousand persons)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Czech Republic	440	427	419	396	..
Hungary	381	359	330	308	295
Poland	2 007	1 903	1 763	1 665	1 600
Slovakia	221	210	198	184	..
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>3 049</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>..</b>
EU-28	..	..	..	19 531	..

Source: UNESCO  
 .. = Data are not available.

**FIGURE 12** Proportion of students in tertiary education as % of the population aged 20–24

**FIGURE 13** Number of students per lecturer in tertiary education




**TABLE 9** / R&D expenditures per inhabitant, PPS\*

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Czech Republic	392	425	469	491	432
Hungary	220	249	254	271	238
Poland	159	158	177	201	197
Slovakia	162	169	188	263	178
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>240</b>
EU-28	512	517	538	568	564

\* Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) are fictive 'currency' units that remove differences in purchasing power, i.e. different price levels between countries. They are fixed in a way that makes the average purchasing power of one euro in the European Union equal to one PPS.

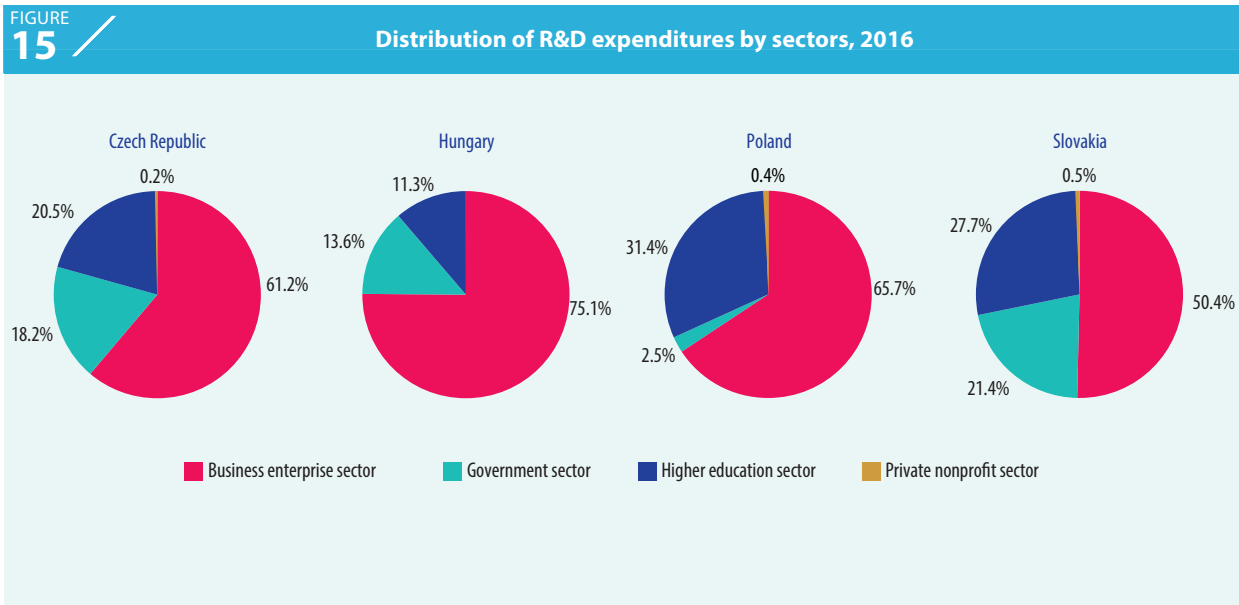
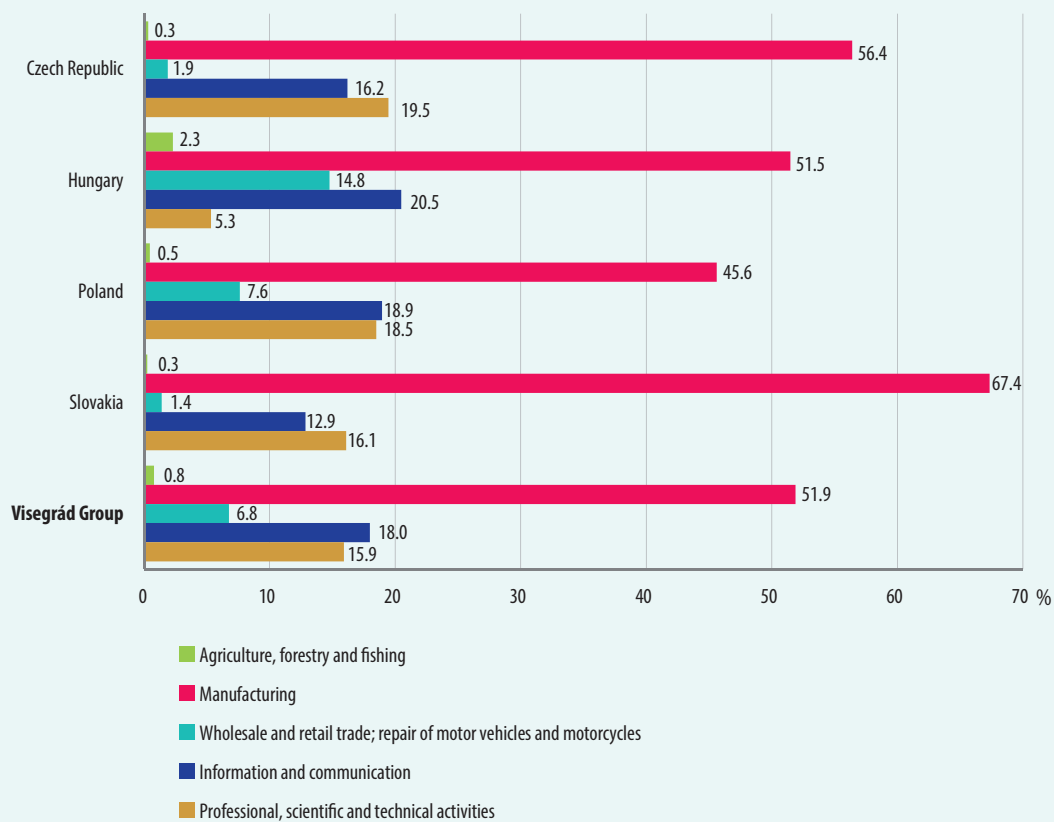




FIGURE  
**16**

Share of R&D business expenditures by main sections, 2014



# ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

# 4

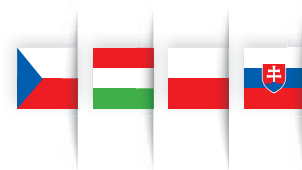
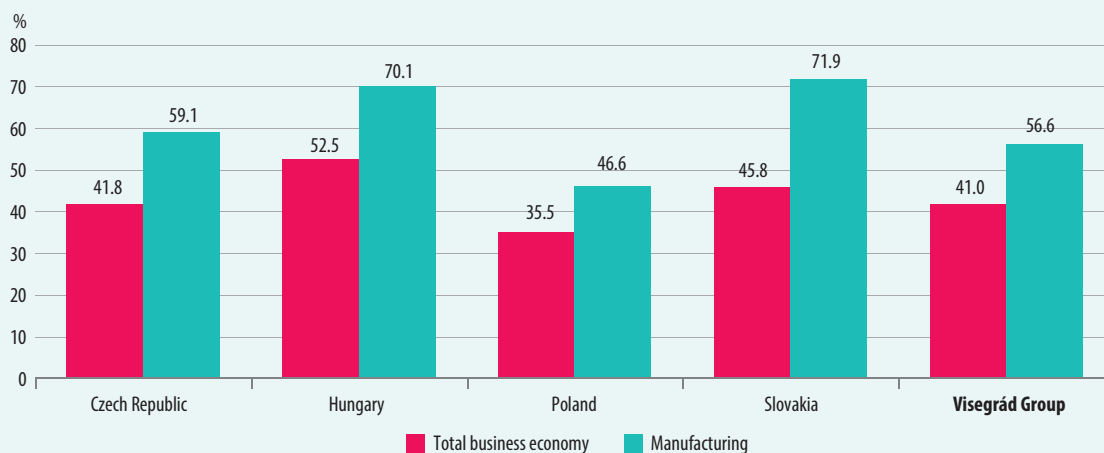


FIGURE  
17

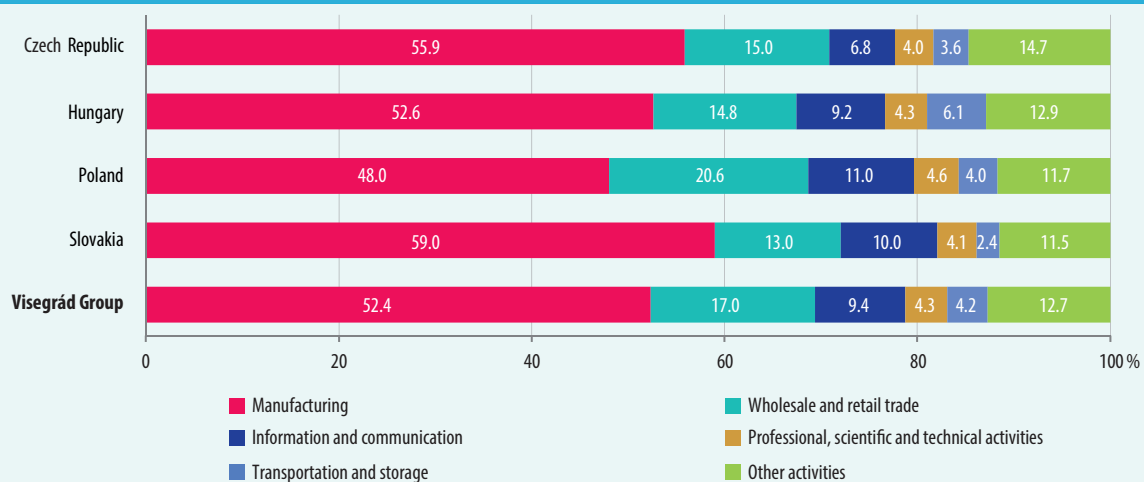
## Share of foreign affiliates in value added at factor cost of enterprises, 2015\*



\* Except the data of enterprises of financial services. Data of structural business statistics.

FIGURE  
18

## Distribution of value added at factor cost of foreign affiliates by section, 2015\*



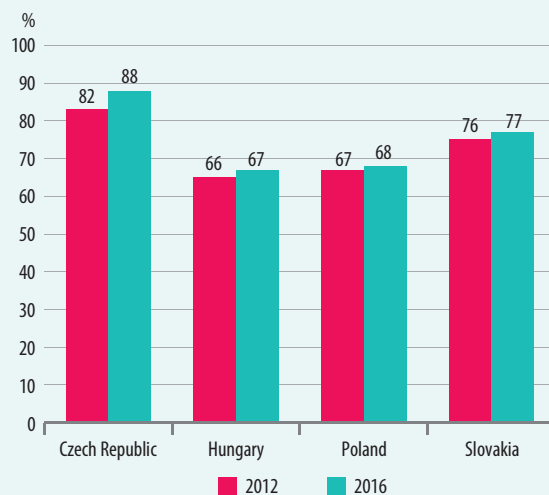
\* Except the data of enterprises of agriculture, financial services, public administration, education, human health and social work activities, and arts, entertainment, recreation. Data of structural business statistics.

**TABLE 10** Distribution of number of enterprises by number of employed persons, 2015\*

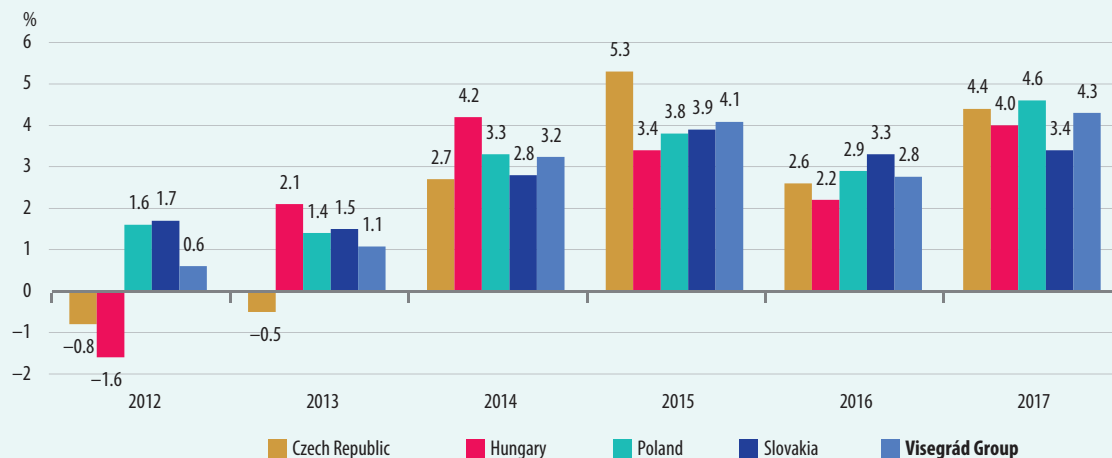
Country	employed persons				
	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 and more
Czech Republic	96.0	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.2
Hungary	94.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.2
Poland	95.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.2
Slovakia	96.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
EU-28	92.8	3.8	2.1	1.0	0.2

\* Data of structural business statistics.

**FIGURE 19** Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity, as % of EU-28 average



**FIGURE 20** Volume of gross domestic product (GDP) (annual rate of change)



ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



FIGURE  
21

Regional (NUTS2) GDP per capita in purchasing power parity, as % of EU-28 average, 2016

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

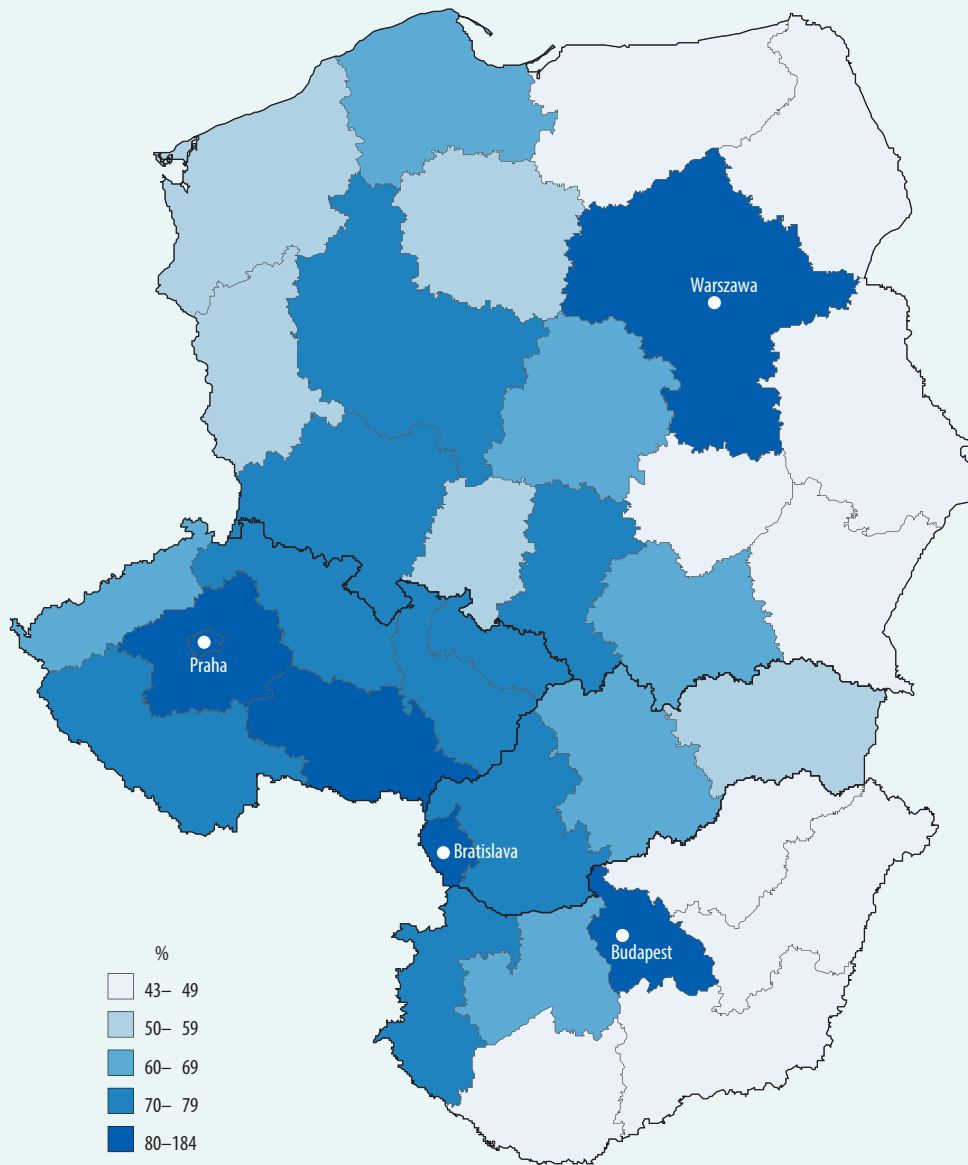
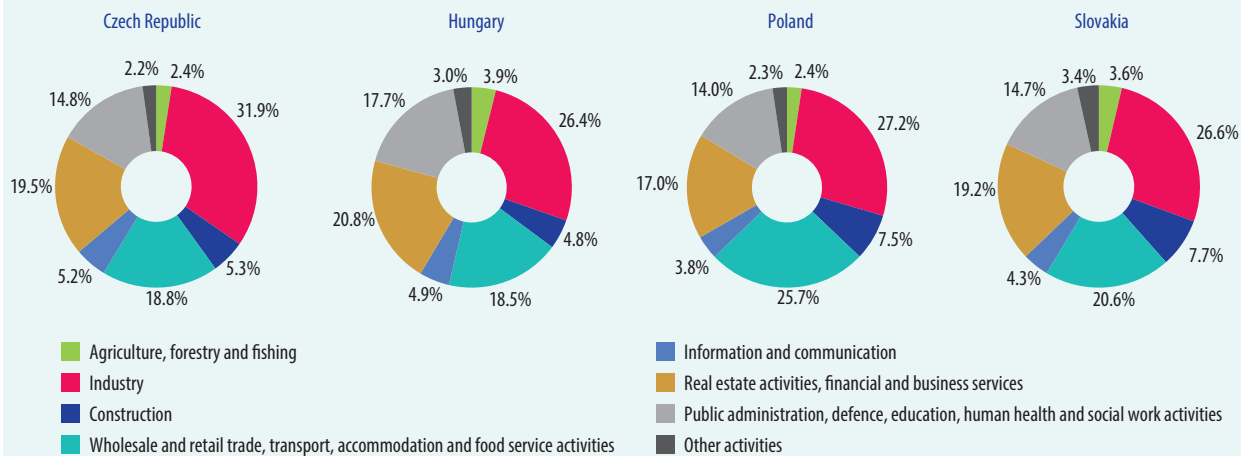


FIGURE  
22

Distribution of gross value added by section, 2017



ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



FIGURE  
23 Volume of gross fixed capital formation (annual rate of change)

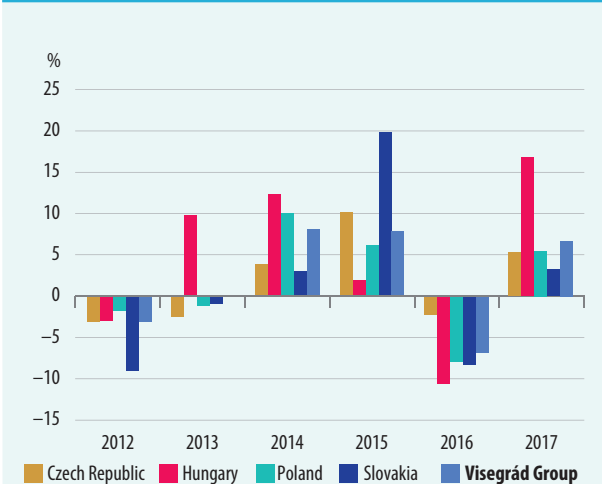


FIGURE  
24 Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP

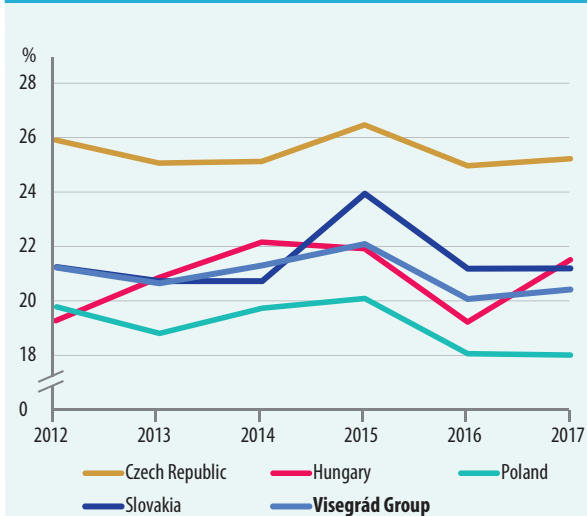


TABLE  
11

## Production of main crops, 2016

Country	Cereals, total	Of which:				Potatoes
		wheat	maize	oats	barley	
		(thousand tonnes)				
Czech Republic	8 601	5 455	846	132	1 845	700
Hungary	14 117	4 788	7 407	135	1 158	405
Poland	29 849	10 828	4 343	1 358	3 441	8 872
Slovakia	4 848	2 434	1 710	36	585	177
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>57 414</b>	<b>23 505</b>	<b>14 306</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>7 028</b>	<b>10 154</b>
EU-28	298 089	142 653	62 668	7 926	58 234	56 224

Source: FAO Database

TABLE  
12

## Production of main fruits, 2016

Country	Fruits, total	Of which:				
		apples	pears	sour cherries	apricots	grapes
		(thousand tonnes)				
Czech Republic	254.7	125.0	6.5	6.7	0.8	75.9
Hungary	1 187.1	506.5	32.7	67.8	21.1	423.0
Poland	4 734.7	3 604.3	81.5	194.8	3.1	..
Slovakia	62.8	20.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	37.8
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>6 239.3</b>	<b>4 256.5</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>..</b>
EU-28	63 312.7	12 591.0	2 399.3	311.7	633.9	25 374.0

Source: FAO Database

.. = Data are not available.

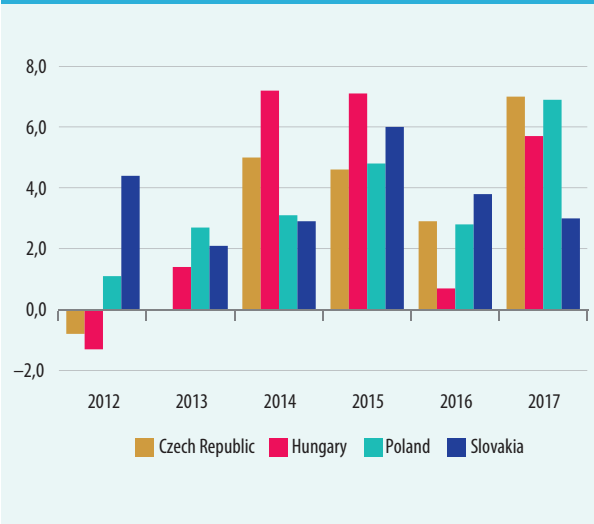
TABLE  
13

## Livestock, 1 December 2016

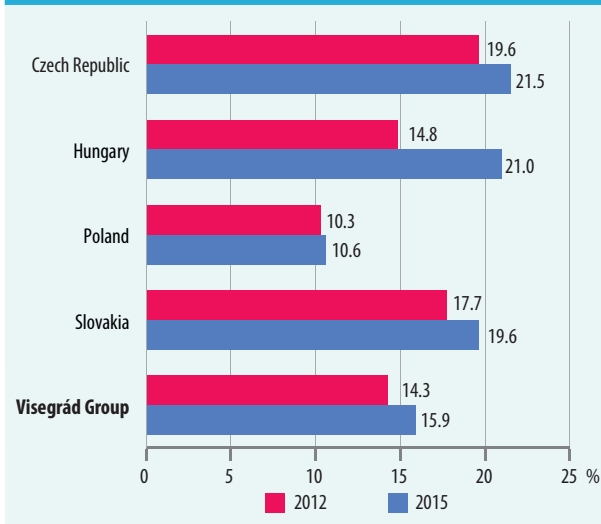
Country	Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Poultry birds	Of which:	
					chicken	turkey
					(thousands)	
Czech Republic	1 416	1 610	218	21 315	20 422	375
Hungary	821	3 124	1 190	40 334	32 432	2 851
Poland	5 939	10 865	239	187 603	169 033	11 706
Slovakia	458	633	382	12 836	12 513	126
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>8 633</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>262 088</b>	<b>234 400</b>	<b>15 058</b>
EU-28	90 057	148 854	98 318	1 561 496	1 411 155	91 533

Source: FAO Database

**FIGURE 25** / Volume of industrial production, calendar adjusted (annual rate of change)

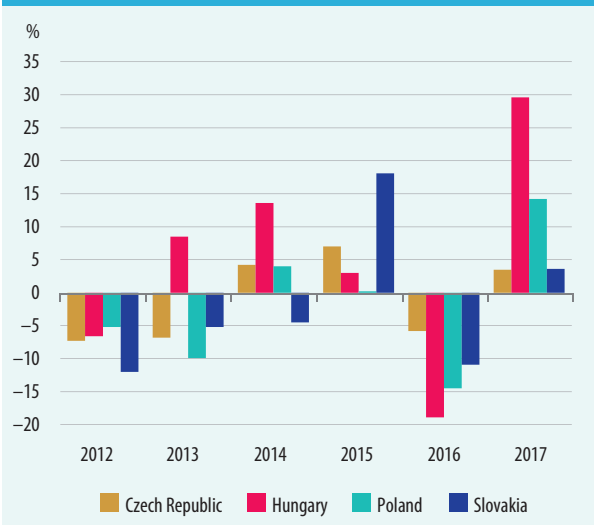


**FIGURE 26** / Share of manufacture of transport equipment in gross value added of manufacturing\*

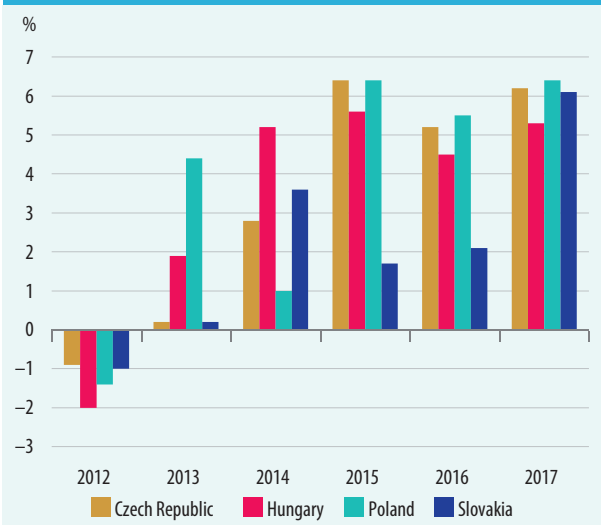


\* Data calculated from current prices.

**FIGURE 27** / Volume of production in construction, calendar adjusted (annual rate of change)



**FIGURE 28** / Volume of retail trade turnover, calendar adjusted (annual rate of change)



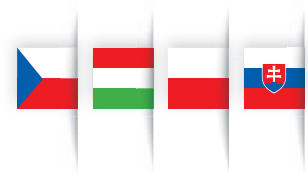
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

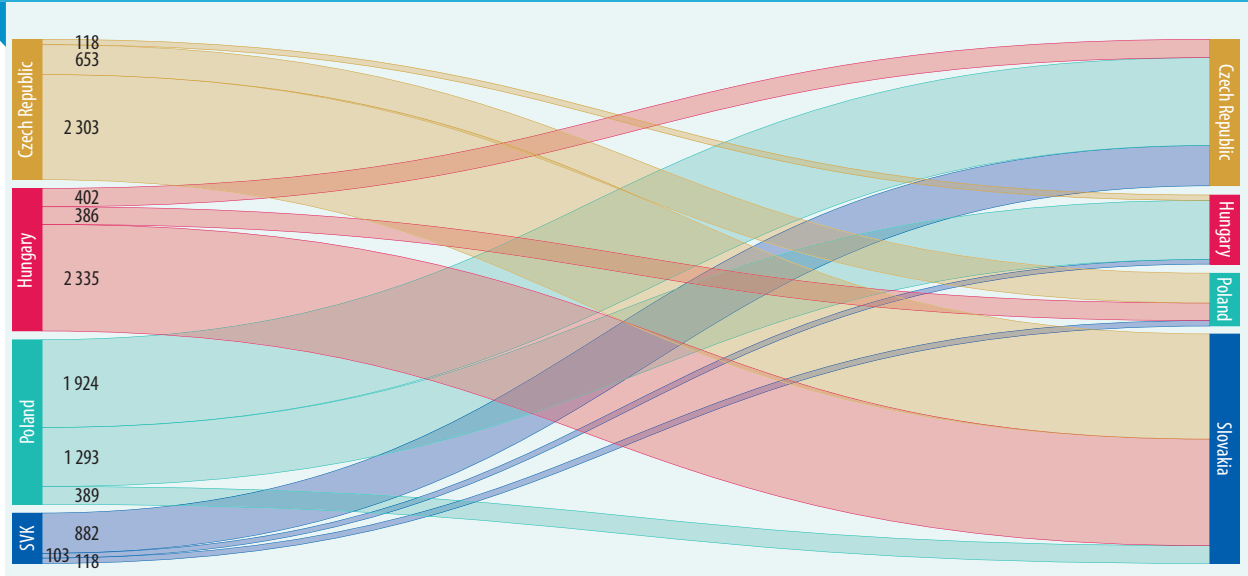




# EXTERNAL RELATIONS

# 5




**FIGURE**  
**29**
**FDI outwards within Visegrád Group countries, end of 2016\***  
 (million euro)


\* Without special purpose entities.

**TABLE**  
**14** Foreign direct capital investment stock,  
 end of 2016\*

Country	Stock of direct capital investment abroad		Stock of foreign direct capital investment	
	million euro	percentage of GDP	million euro	percentage of GDP
Czech Republic	17 024	9.6	111 213	63.0
Hungary	23 390	20.6	75 781	66.6
Poland	27 753	6.5	176 552	41.4
Slovakia	2 515	3.1	41 497	51.1
<b>Visegrád Group</b>	<b>70 682</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>405 042</b>	<b>50.8</b>
EU-28	8 287 549	55.6	6 748 352	45.3

\* Without special purpose entities.

Major partner countries based on FDI stock data, end of 2016\*

Country	Stock of direct capital investment abroad		Stock of foreign direct capital investment	
	position	partner country	position	partner country
Czech Republic	1st	Netherlands	1st	Netherlands
	2nd	Slovakia	2nd	Germany
	3rd	Cyprus	3rd	Luxembourg
	4th	Germany	4th	Austria
	5th	Romania	5th	France
Hungary	1st	Belgium	1st	Germany
	2nd	Israel	2nd	Netherlands
	3rd	Cyprus	3rd	Austria
	4th	Croatia	4th	Switzerland
	5th	Slovakia	5th	Luxemburg
Poland	1st	Luxembourg	1st	Netherlands
	2nd	Cyprus	2nd	Germany
	3rd	Switzerland	3rd	Luxembourg
	4th	Czech Republic	4th	France
	5th	Netherlands	5th	Spain
Slovakia	1st	Czech Republic	1st	Netherlands
	2nd	Netherlands	2nd	Austria
	3rd	Austria	3rd	Czech Republic
	4th	Luxembourg	4th	Luxembourg
	5th	Cyprus	5th	South Korea

\* Without special purpose entities.

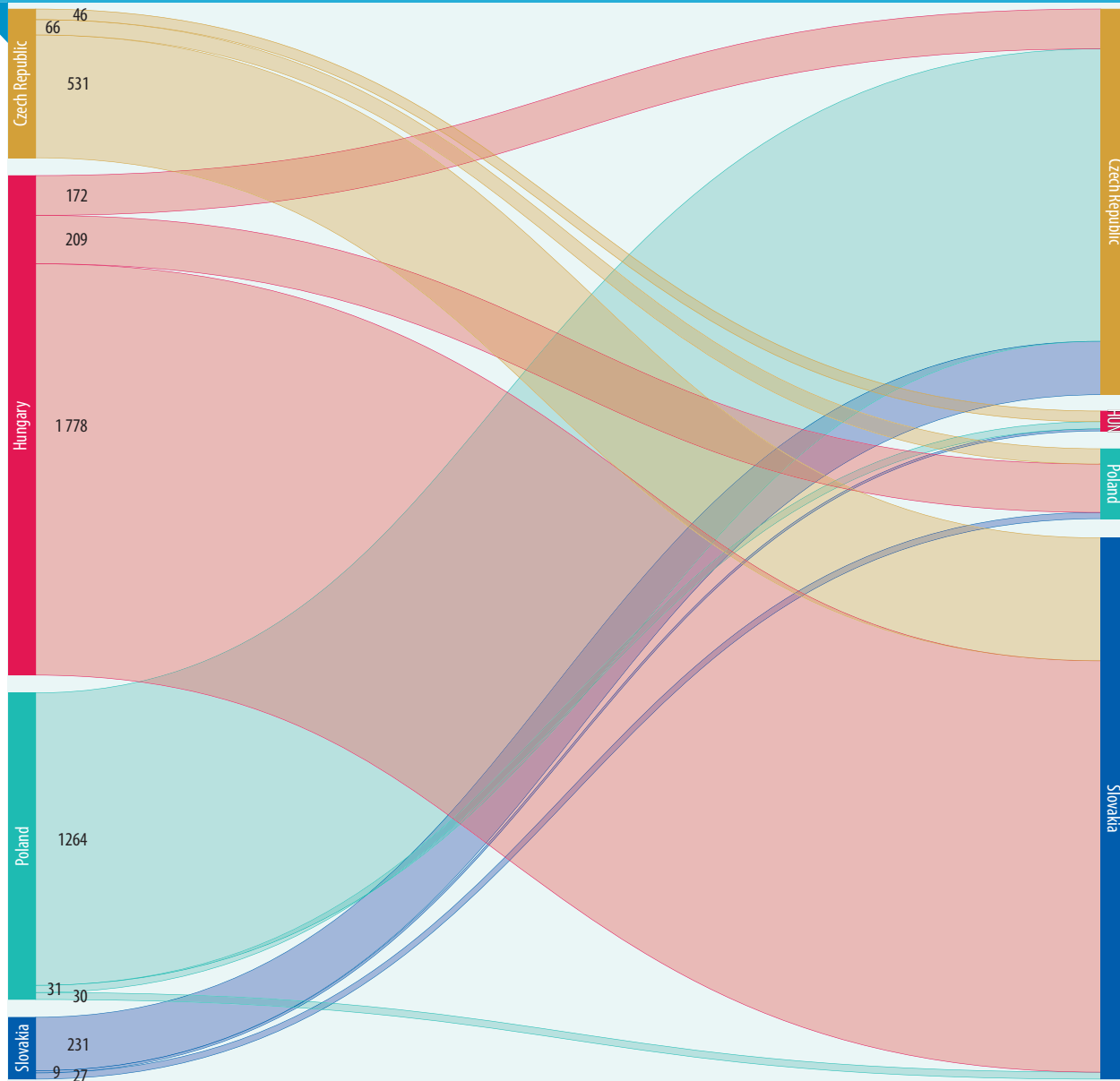
In the database of Eurostat data of a relevant number of countries are confidential. These were not taken into account in our calculations. In case of Hungary and Slovakia inclusion of confidential data might cause significant changes in the ranking of partners.



FIGURE  
30

FDI outwards within Visegrád Group countries in manufacturing, end of 2015\*  
(million euro)

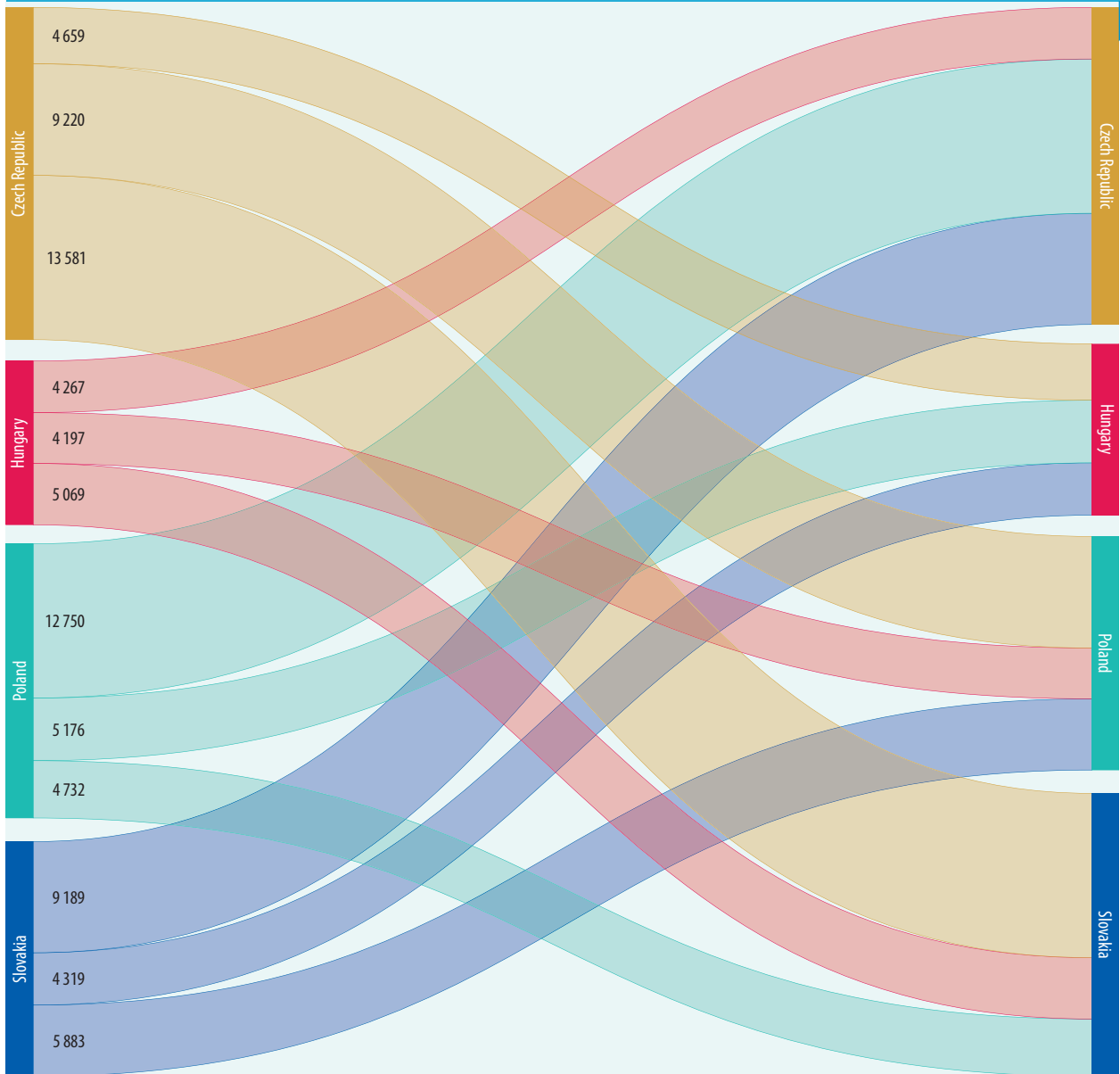
EXTERNAL RELATIONS



\* Without special purpose entities.

FIGURE  
**31**

**External trade in goods, 2016**  
(million USD)



EXTERNAL RELATIONS



Source: WITS - World Integrated Trade Solution Database (The World Bank).

TABLE  
16

Major partner countries in merchandise imports and exports, by country, 2016

Country	Position	Import partner	Position	Export partner
Czech Republic	1st	Germany	1st	Germany
	2nd	China	2nd	Slovakia
	3rd	Poland	3rd	Poland
	4th	Slovakia	4th	United Kingdom
	5th	Italy	5th	France
Hungary	1st	Germany	1st	Germany
	2nd	Austria	2nd	Romania
	3rd	Poland	3rd	Slovakia
	4th	Slovakia	4th	France
	5th	China	5th	Italy
Poland	1st	Germany	1st	Germany
	2nd	China	2nd	United Kingdom
	3rd	Russia	3rd	Czech Republic
	4th	Italy	4th	France
	5th	France	5th	Italy
Slovakia	1st	Germany	1st	Germany
	2nd	Czech Republic	2nd	Czech Republic
	3rd	China	3rd	Poland
	4th	Republic of Korea	4th	France
	5th	Poland	5th	United Kingdom

Source: WITS – World Integrated Trade Solution Database (The World Bank).

FIGURE 32 / Volume of external trade in goods, 2016 (2012=100.0)

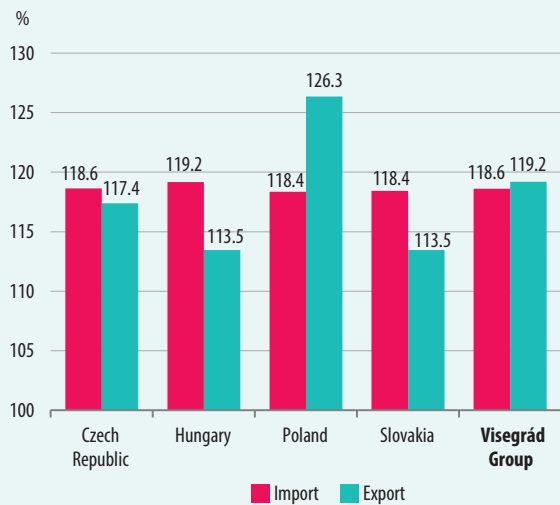


FIGURE 33 / High-tech exports as a share of total exports

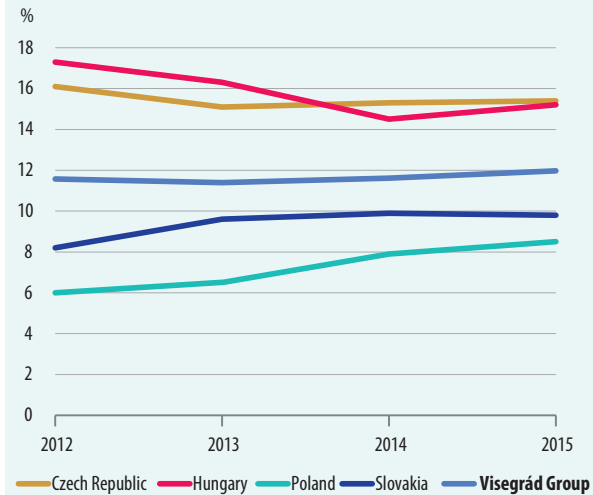


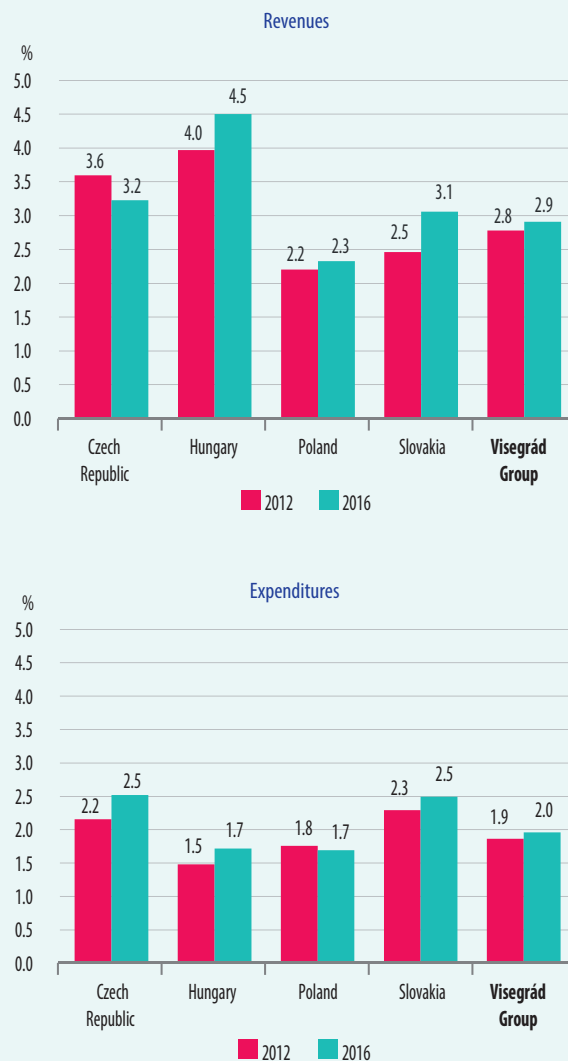
TABLE 17 / Number of domestic and international guest-nights, 2016

Country	Domestic tourism nights, million	International guest-nights, million	Of which nights spent by tourists from:			
			Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
			as a percentage of international nights			
Czech Republic	25.4	24.3	–	1.4	4.7	5.4
Hungary	15.5	13.8	5.9	–	5.0	3.2
Poland	63.8	15.6	1.4	1.0	–	1.0
Slovakia	8.9	5.0	33.2	3.8	8.9	–



**TABLE 18** / Ranking of main partner countries based on guest-nights at tourist accommodation establishments, 2016

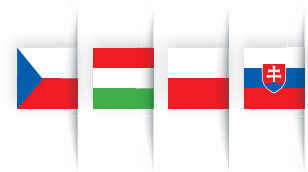
Country	Position	Partner country
Czech Republic	1st	Germany
	2nd	Russia
	3rd	Slovakia
	4th	USA
	5th	United Kingdom
Hungary	1st	Germany
	2nd	United Kingdom
	3rd	Austria
	4th	Czech Republic
	5th	Poland
Poland	1st	Germany
	2nd	United Kingdom
	3rd	Ukraine
	4th	USA
	5th	Italy
Slovakia	1st	Czech Republic
	2nd	Germany
	3rd	Poland
	4th	Hungary
	5th	Ukraine

**FIGURE 34** / Tourism revenues and expenditures as a percentage of GDP\*


\* Based on balance of payments data.

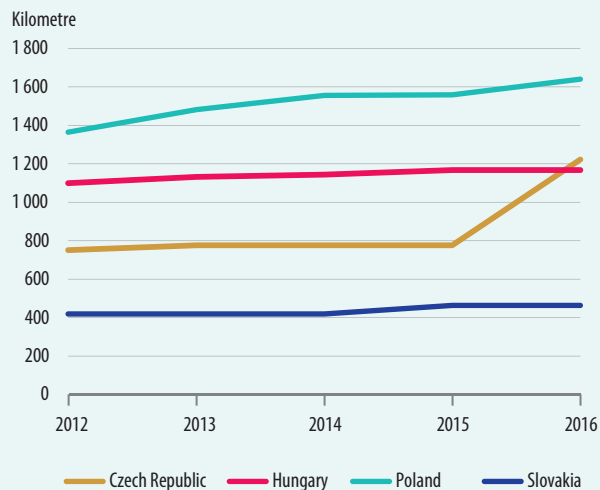
# INFRASTRUCTURE

# 6



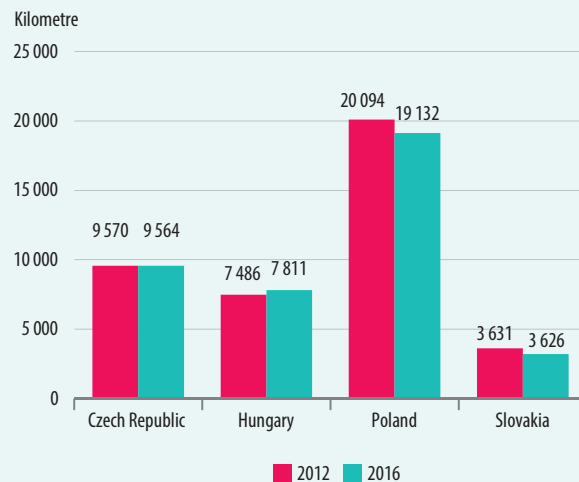


**FIGURE 35** Length of motorways\*



\* In 2016 in Czech Republic motorways and expressways together.

**FIGURE 36** Length of railway lines



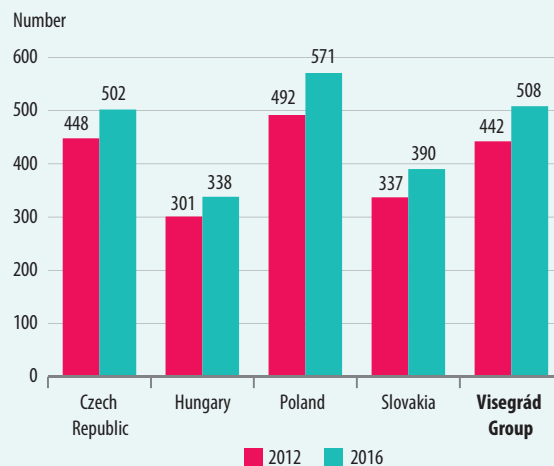
**TABLE 19** Length of motorways and railway lines per 100 km<sup>2</sup>, 2016

Country	(kilometre)	
	Motorways	Railway lines
	per 100 km <sup>2</sup>	
Czech Republic	1.6	12.1
Hungary	1.3	8.4
Poland	0.5	6.1
Slovakia	0.9	7.4
Visegrád Group	0.8	7.5
EU-28	1.7 <sup>a)</sup>	4.9 <sup>b)</sup>

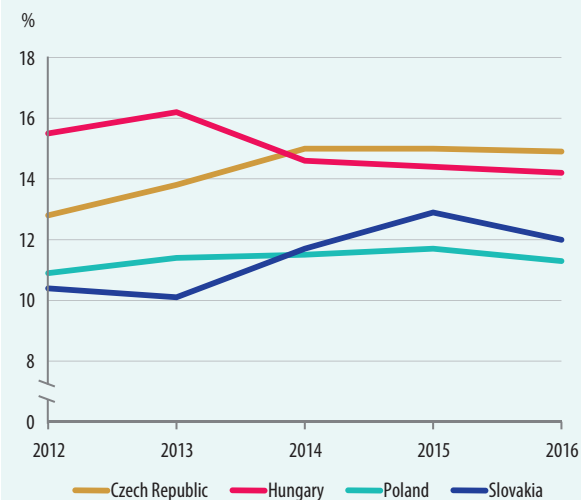
<sup>a)</sup> Excluding data of Belgium, Denmark and Greece.

<sup>b)</sup> Excluding data of Belgium and Denmark.

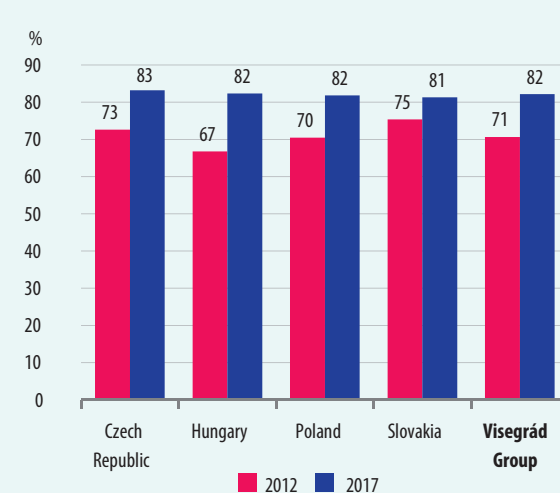
**FIGURE 37** Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants



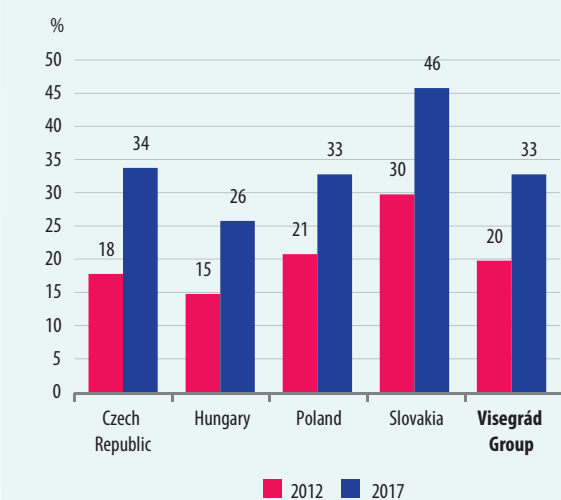
**FIGURE 38** Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption



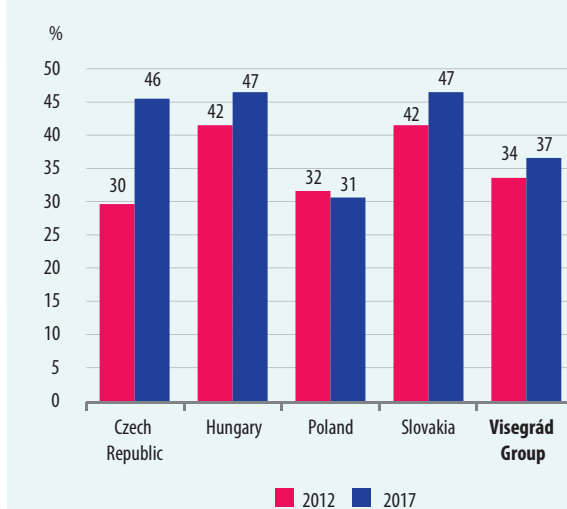
**FIGURE 39** Proportion of households with internet connection



**FIGURE 40** Internet purchases by individuals in the last 3 months (percentage of individuals)



**FIGURE 41** Interaction with public authorities in the last 12 months (percentage of individuals)





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