

The paper compares the factors influencing protests in Hungary between 2010 and 2022 with trends in international and Hungarian literature and integrates them with various economic and political factors. It explores the reasons that led to protests in Hungary in 2010, grouping protests according to their content, organisers, participation data and other aspects. It also uses a vector error correction model (VECM) to analyse the impact of protests, the direction of the relationship between collective action as a response to specific actions, the popularity of political actors, and certain economic indicators. The paper found a significant negative relationship between the popularity of the ruling party and the number of protests but could not confirm the relationship between the frequency of protests and the perceived economic situation. An important output of the research is a database of 694 protests between April 2010 and April 2022.