

## ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, YEAR 2010 AND JANUARY 2011

### Summary

#### International and domestic economic processes

After reaching the bottom in 2009, **global economy** started to recover again in 2010, the rate of growth ranging from 4.6% to 5.0%, as estimated by international organisations. The fragile boom took place along with the more than 10% expansion of global trade. The total economic performance of developing and emerging countries increased at an at least twice higher rate than that of developed economies. Of the **national economies dominating** global economy the economy of the United States grew by 2.8%. After falling by 6.3% in 2009, the gross domestic product of Japan expanded by 3.9% in 2010, the continuation of which is uncertain because of the earthquake and tsunami of 11 March 2011.

The total economic performance of **European Union (EU-27)** member states – after seasonal adjustment – was up by about 2% from the second quarter of 2010 compared to the same period of the previous year. Considering 2010 as a whole a 1.8% growth was measured. Of the 27 member states 21 reached an expansion of at least 1%. The engine of the recovery was the German economy all over the year, which produced a volume increase of 3.6%. Through close economic relations the acceleration of the German economy accelerated several national economies of the region: Hungary's as well as those of the Czech Republic (2.4%) and Slovakia (4.0%). Considering the year as a whole the recession continued in five member states in 2010. While for the Irish economy it is the local banking system that causes a significant burden, in Greece and Romania the serious disequilibrium of the general government increases economic problems. Although at an annual level the performance of the Spanish and the Latvian economies slightly decreased, they already followed a growth path by the second half of the year. Euro-area GDP expanded by 1.7% in 2010. Among EU-27 member states Hungary is in the middle of the ranking of economic growth both in quarter 4 and over the year as a whole.

The decrease of the **gross domestic product (GDP) of Hungary** during five consecutive quarters stopped in the first quarter of 2010, and as an effect of the growth characterising the year as a whole, the economic per-

formance of Hungary was 1.2% higher over the year on average than in the previous year. The rate accelerated continuously quarter by quarter, the GDP being 1.9% higher in the 4th quarter than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Although Hungary has already followed a path of growth, it could not yet reach the level recorded in 2008, before the economic crisis, since the GDP fell by 6.7% in 2009.

In the fourth quarter of 2010 the economic performance – after seasonal and calendar-day adjustment – rose by 2.3% compared to the same period of the previous year and by 0.2% compared to the previous quarter.

Through our exposure to global economy the engine of growth was all over the year the **external trade in goods and services**, which had a positive impact on many branches of the national economy. There was a surplus of HUF 1988 billion at current prices on Hungary's external trade in 2010, net exports representing 7.3% of GDP. The volume of exports and imports showed two-digit increases in each quarter of the year, the expansion being 14% and 12%, respectively, over the year on average. Rising exports had a positive effect on imports because of the import content of export products. The volume change was dominantly in merchandise trade. Calculated in HUF the exports of goods grew by 17%, their imports by 15%. The exports of services rose by 2.7%, while their imports were down by 3.7%.

The **detailed data on external merchandise trade in 2010** show a significant recovery both in exports and imports. As opposed to the considerable fall in both merchandise exports and imports in 2009 as a consequence of the global economic crisis, volume increases of 17% and 15% were recorded in exports and imports, respectively, in 2010. With the exception of imports in January, two-digit volume increases were registered in every month of the period both in exports and imports, which was largely due to the base effect. The forint price level of external trade was influenced by price level in foreign currencies as well as the exchange rate of the forint. In 2010 the forint appreciated by 1.1% against major currencies, within which there was an appreciation of 1.8% against the euro and a depreciation of 2.9% against the dollar. The forint price level of external trade over the year as a whole rose by 1.6% in exports and by 1.7% in imports compared to the same period of the previous year, so the terms of trade were practically unchanged.

**Domestic use** – similarly to the previous year, though at a lower rate – decreased by 1.1% in 2010, despite the slight expansion of 0.3% observed

in the second half of the year. Owing to the growth of net exports the share of domestic use of gross domestic product (92.7%) lessened.

The volume of **household consumption expenditure**, significantly influencing domestic use, decreased over the year except for quarter three, by 2.1% on average over the year as a whole. The volume of transfers in kind from the government was cut by 2.6%, while that of transfers from non-profit institutions serving households by 1.5%. As a combined effect of these items the final consumption of households was down by 2.2%.

In the area of **government consumption** a 0.6% decrease was recorded, slightly decelerating the economic growth. Government consumption in the first three quarters was on the increase but in the period of October–December a fall of 7.6% was observed. All this was caused by processes in the base period as well as the trend of employment in public work programmes.

**Final consumption**, calculated as the total of final consumption of households and government consumption, showed a decrease except for the 3rd quarter. The decrease was 2.0% over the year as a whole.

The volume of **gross fixed capital formation**, with a share of about 20% of gross domestic product, lessened in each quarter. In 2010 as a whole the decline was 5.6%, within which 9.1% in the last quarter. The trend of fixed capital formation processes was essentially dominated by the volume decrease of **national economic investments** – due to their weight. As an effect of a decrease all over the year the volume of developments was 5.5% lower in 2010. In the vast majority of branches there was a fall in the demand for investment. Of industries having higher output value of investment the performance of only manufacturing (9.4%) increased due to large investments in the manufacture of transport equipment and rubber products. In real estate activities – consistent with dwelling construction trends – 17% less developments were realized than one year earlier. A higher-than-average fall was registered in transportation and storage (13%), too, because of decreasing developments in land transport and the completion of several road and motorway constructions. Investments rose outstandingly, by 55% in education as a consequence of extension and renovation of institutions from domestic and European Union funds.

The trend of the **change in inventories**, the other large item of capital formation, had a positive impact on economic growth. In 2010 – after a decrease in the previous year – the stock of inventories grew again thanks to stockpiling in the middle of the year, by HUF 156 billion at current prices.

On **production side** the performance of export-oriented branches or those closely related to external trade dominantly increased, while in case of branches supplying domestic demand or less exposed to global economy a decline or stagnation was the most typical in 2010.

The performance of **agriculture** decreased continuously all over the year, at an accelerating rate, primarily because of declining yields as a consequence of the unfavourable weather. The fall equalled 19% in quarter 4 and 15% in the year as a whole.

After a slight growth in the first quarter (3.6%), the value added by **industry**, closely related to global economic trends, expanded by approximately 10%, which resulted from the acceleration of the export-oriented manufacturing output and the low base. Industry reached a volume increase of 8.9% in 2010, within which manufacturing 10.6%. The above-average rise of manufacturing, having a share of nearly nine tenths of the total value added by industry, can be attributed to the two-digit expansion of export sales. Industrial productivity also went up, along with decreasing employment. The value added by **construction** has already lessened for three and a half years. In 2010 it fell by 8.3%, in which a key role was played by the falling output of organisations engaged in road construction and of dwelling constructions. At an annual level fewer (17 thousand) new dwelling construction permits were issued than the number of newly occupied dwellings (21 thousand), unparalleled in the past twenty years.

After a decrease of 0.5% in the first half of the year, the gross value added by **services** – for the first time for two years – increased by 0.4% in the 3rd quarter and by 0.9% in the 4th quarter. An expansion was observed in every group of services in the last quarter, at an annual level the performance of the many different branches still showed a heterogeneous picture. The performance of the total of services essentially stagnated in 2010 (+0.1%). Of the groups of branches the highest growth of performance was reached by transport, storage and communication. Their combined value added rose by 2.7% as a result of an increase of over 2% in each of the quarters, which reflects the continuously increasing performance of external trade. In financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities as a whole a fluctuating performance was paralleled by a 0.1% positive shift. In wholesale and retail trade, and accommodation and food service activities, in line with the internal demand, a 1.0% decrease was recorded. In this group of branches the growth in the second half of the year (1.3%) could not offset the decrease in the first half-year (3.4%). In case of the

typically state-financed services – public administration, education, health – the decrease lasting for two years continued until the 4th quarter, but in the last quarter of the year a 0.3% increase was measured. The volume decrease was 1.0% over the year as a whole.

The latest data, available on January, show the continuation of the trend observed for 2010 as a whole.

The **gross production of industry** was 13.4% higher in the first month of 2011 than one year earlier. (In January 2010 there was a volume increase of 3.5%, which was the lowest level of rise last year.) The engine of production remained export sales, which increased by 18.6% in January this year. Domestic sales went down by about one-tenth compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the vast majority of **manufacturing branches** production increased compared to the same period of the previous year, considerably so in many sub-sections. The volume of the output of two sub-sections producing over one-third of manufacturing output, the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products and of transport equipment expanded by 21% and 16%, respectively. A significant growth was observed in the manufacture of basic metals, where after a decrease of 6.3% a year before a 22% increase was measured in January this year, which is due to the significant expansion of both export and domestic sales. The manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. rose to over one-and-a-half-fold in January, the substantial acceleration being caused by the sharp increase of the manufacture of engines and turbines. The manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, producing one-tenth of industrial production, was 4.4% higher than in the same month of the previous year, which results from the growth of sales on external markets by 7.2% and domestic sales by 2.2%. The manufacture of rubber and plastics and non-metallic mineral products expanded by 15% – as a consequence of the growth of export sales by some 19%, while the volume of domestic sales did not reach the level recorded one year before. Of smaller sub-sections the volume of the manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products was up by more than one-fourth, thanks to the increase of both export and domestic sales, but especially that of sales on external markets (by 35%).

Among enterprises employing at least 5 people **industrial production per capita** grew by 8.2% along with the 5.1% rise of the number of employees.

The total of **new orders** increased by over one-fourth in January compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, within which new orders from external markets expanded by 27% and new domestic orders by 17%. Thanks to the considerable increase of new orders the total **stock of orders** was 12% higher than one year earlier. Within this the stock of export orders was up by 15%, while the stock of domestic orders decreased by 6.5%.

After a price rise of 4.5% in 2010 **industrial producer prices** rose by 7.0% in January this year compared to the same period of the previous year. Domestic sales prices increased by 9.6% in January, while prices of sales on external markets – owing to the depreciation of the forint – by 5.2% on average.

After a decrease of some one tenth in 2010 the volume of **construction** output was 4.2% lower in January this year than one year earlier. The output lessened in both main groups of constructions: the erection of buildings by 4.2% and civil engineering works by 4.5%.

The volume of **new contracts** made in January became 47% less, which results from the decrease contract concluded on buildings and civil engineering works by 9.3% and 69%, respectively. As a consequence of the substantial fall of new contracts the **stock of contracts** at the end of January was 22% less than one year before.

Among services branches the volume of **retail trade turnover** was 0.6% higher in January 2011 than in the same period of the previous year. (According to calendar-adjusted data stagnation was observed.) Compared to the previous month the seasonally and calendar-adjusted index was 0.7% higher in January.

The sales of food, drinks and tobacco rose by 0.3% in the first month, which is due to the 2.9% increase of the turnover of specialised stores, representing lower weight. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, accounting for over one tenth of retail trade turnover, also rose, by 4.5%. There was an increase in the retail trade turnover of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods (6.5%), and pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics (1.3%), too. However, the sales of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores, and the sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, both representing a slight proportion of turnover, fell by 11% and 6.9%, respectively. The turnover of automotive fuel diminished by 1.2% in the first month.

The sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories, accounted for outside retail trade, were 6.7% lower than in January of the previous year.

In the first month of the year **external merchandise trade** continued to accelerate. In January 2011 – according to a first estimate – the euro value of exports and imports rose by 26% and 30%, respectively, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The balance of external trade showed a surplus of EUR 401 million in the first month of the year, EUR 61 million less than in the same period of the previous year.

The consolidated cash-based deficit of the **general government** (excluding local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 560 billion in **January–February** 2011, HUF 209 billion more than in the same period of the previous year. The deterioration in the balance of the general government is dominantly due to processes in the central government, the HUF 530 billion deficit of which was HUF 194 billion more than one year earlier. The revenues of the central government, representing the largest sub-system, amounted to more than HUF 1.3 trillion, while its expenditures to approximately HUF 1.9 trillion; compared to the base period revenues were down by 3.6% while expenditures grew by 8.3%. The balance of social security funds deteriorated as well: the deficit of HUF 75 billion is HUF 35 billion higher than one year before. In contrast, improvement was observed in the balance of extra-budgetary funds: the revenue surplus of HUF 46 billion is HUF 20 billion more than what was measured in the first two months of 2010.

### **Social and income processes**

In the first month of 2011 the number of live births decreased by 5.1% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the birth rate dropped from 9.4 per mille to 8.9 per mille. In parallel, the number of deaths rose by 2.2%, so the death rate rose from 13.5 per mille to 13.8 per mille. As a consequence of all this, natural decrease was approximately 4,200, which is 19% higher than one year earlier. At the end of the period – partly based on estimated data – the **population number** was 9 million 982 thousand.

The number of **employed persons** – in the 15–64 year-old age-group – came to 3 million 745 thousand, which was 26 thousand persons (0.7%) more than one year earlier. The employment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 55.3%. Practically one half of the increase of the number of employed persons is represented by the female and the other half by the male labour force. In November 2010 – January 2011 about the half of women

and six tenths of men of the corresponding age-group were present on the labour market as employed persons.

The **number and rate of unemployed persons** – within this same age-group – reached the highest number of about half a million and rate of 11.9%, respectively, in the first quarter of 2010, which were followed by gradual decreases. According to the latest available data in the period of November 2010 – January 2011, 474 thousand persons were unemployed – based on the concepts used by the labour force survey, which means an unemployment rate of 11.2%. Over a year the former rose by 18 thousand people (by 4.0%), the latter by 0.3 percentage point. Of age-groups the unemployment rate of the 15–24 year-olds lessened by 2.4 percentage points to 25.4% compared to the base period of November 2009–January 2010, while that of 25–54 year-olds, persons of the best working age, rose from 10.0% to 10.4%.

According to the latest headcount data of institutional labour statistics, different directions of processes were observed in the three areas of the national economy in the first month of 2011. The number of the 1 million 829 thousand **employees** at enterprises was 47 thousand (2.7%) higher than one year earlier, while the staff of 695 thousand people working in the public sector was approximately 40 thousand (5.4%) less than in January 2010. This latter decrease in staff size is caused by the initial reducing impact of the transforming public employment system. (The staff size of 682 thousand persons calculated without public employment is almost identical with that in January 2010.) In the non-profit sector there were 97 thousand employees, practically as many as 12 months earlier. In the national economy as a whole a total of 2 million 621 thousand employees were recorded in January 2011, which was approximately the same as one year before.

In the first month of 2011, **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – equalled HUF 210,200, 1.6% higher in nominal terms than one year before. The amount of monthly average net earnings<sup>a</sup> came to HUF 139,600, which was 3.3% higher than in January 2010. The wage and salary of an employee were HUF 142,300 at enterprises, HUF 134,900 in the public sector and HUF 121,200 in the non-profit sector. This meant growths of 10.4% in the private and 5.4% in the non-profit sector, while in the public sector – because of the base effect of the payment in January of the first instalment of the ad hoc salary supplement for year 2010 – nominal net wages and salaries were down by 11.2%. (A measure concerning the

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<sup>a</sup> Calculated without family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.



public sector was that the employees there receive in each month in 2011 a compensation not making part of earnings, as a compensation for tax and contribution changes. In January more than one third of full-time employees were affected by this change, and they received some HUF 5,500 of such benefit on average.)

Pensions represent about two thirds of social transfers in cash in Hungary. **In December 2010** the number of people receiving **pensions or retirement provisions** was 2 million 925 thousand, which meant almost three tenths of the population. Their number lessened by 1.8% over a year. Within this the number of old-age pensioners decreased by 1.0%, while – because of stricter rules concerning the retirement of disabled people – the number of disability pensioners below retirement age was down by 11%. The monthly average pension per capita was HUF 86,361 in 2010, 3.6% more in nominal terms but 0.9% less in real terms – along with the 4.5% rise of the consumer price index for pensioners – than one year earlier.

Of **family supports<sup>b</sup>** the real value of family allowance decreased by 5.0% **in 2010**. The number of families receiving family allowance lessened by 1.8% over a year. The purchasing power of child-care allowance went down by 5.7% in 2010, while the number of families receiving it expanded by 2.5% compared to 2009. The real value of child-raising support decreased by 5.3%, while the number of families receiving it by 2.5% over a year. The real value of child-care fee was down by 1.5%, while the number of recipients by 0.4%.

This year the rise of **consumer prices** slowed down compared to the beginning of 2010, prices rising by an average of 4.0% **in January–February 2011**. The price of food rose to the highest extent, by 6.9% compared to the first two months of 2010. Within this, high consumer price rises were recorded in February for flour (44%), sugar (28%) and seasonal food items (27%). In January–February higher-than-average price increases were observed in case of electricity, gas and other fuels (6.6%), and other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants (6.2%), too. After the two-digit rise one year before, the consumer price of alcoholic beverages and tobacco grew by 1.2%. The price level rise of clothing and footwear was 1.5%, while 1.7% less had to be paid for consumer durable goods than one year earlier.

Because of the different structure of consumption and the significant increase of food prices the consumer price index for pensioners was higher

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<sup>b</sup> Source of data: National Health Insurance Fund Administration and Hungarian State Treasury.

both in January and February (104.4% and 104.8%, respectively) than that for the population as a whole.

Table 1

**Comprehensive data**  
(indices as a % of the same period of the previous year)

**1.) January 2011**

	2009	2010	January 2011
Industrial indices			
Production	82.2	110.5	113.4
Domestic sales	87.5	97.1	90.3
Export sales	81.2	116.4	118.6
Employment	88.5	98.8	105.1
Productivity	92.8	112.1	108.2
Index of construction output	95.7	89.9	95.8
Agricultural sales index	99.7	85.7	102.5
Index of retail trade turnover	94.7	97.9	100.6
Value of imports, million euro	55 401	65 883 <sup>R</sup>	5 676
value index	75.2	118.9 <sup>R</sup>	130.2
Value of exports, million euro	59 139	71 408 <sup>R</sup>	6 076
value index	80.6	120.7 <sup>R</sup>	126.1
Price indices			
Industrial producer prices	104.9	104.5	107.0
Industrial domestic sale prices	101.3	107.3	109.6
Agricultural producer prices	90.5	116.8	139.6
Forint prices of imports	101.2	101.7	..
Forint prices of exports	103.0	101.6	..
Number of employees			
1000 persons	2 661	2 702	2 621
Index	96.3	101.5	100.3
Unemployment rate <sup>a</sup> , %	10.1	11.2	11.2 <sup>b</sup>
Average monthly gross earnings			
thousand HUF	199.8	202.6	210.2
nominal index	100.6	101.4	101.6
Average monthly net earnings			
thousand HUF	124.1	132.6	139.6
nominal index	101.8	106.9	103.3

<sup>a</sup> As a percentage of population aged 15–64. <sup>b</sup> November 2010 – January 2011.

**2.) January–February 2011**

	2010	January	February	January–February
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.0	104.1	104.0
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–870	–123	–437	–560
Of which:				
central government	–836	–111	–419	–530
social security funds	–96	–38	–37	–75

## TABLES

**Source of data**, unless otherwise indicated, is the data collection of the HCSO. Percentages and relative numbers have been calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. As regards other figures the sum of rounded part-data components may differ from those published earlier. Index numbers have been calculated at constant prices, unless otherwise indicated. The monthly and quarterly data should generally be regarded as preliminary ones, they may be modified later. In case of international business indicators, data on Hungary are published on the basis of internationally comparable methodology. Tables contain the major statistical data. More detailed data and methodology can be found in the Statistical Yearbook of Hungary, and on the Internet.

### Explanation of Symbols:

–	=	non-occurrence
..	=	not available
0	=	less than half of unit
x	=	not applicable
+	=	preliminary data
R	=	data revised

## 1. Monthly business indicators

### 1.1. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	94.9	86.9	86.9
February	95.8	71.0	74.1	104.5	97.2	92.1
March	104.5	84.2	77.5	99.8	101.9	96.1
April	95.1	72.8	76.3	100.3	93.1	95.1
May	102.2	77.8	76.6	95.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.0	81.2	77.4	110.6	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
August	99.2	80.3	78.1	99.4	93.2	97.0
September	104.5	85.3	78.9	103.6	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	99.9	97.1	97.2
November	98.4	93.0	80.9	91.8	85.8	95.9
December	93.9	101.4	82.2	106.9	93.5	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
January	110.3	103.5	103.5	90.8	85.4	85.4
February	97.8	108.2	105.8	103.5	87.0	86.3
March	100.6	104.2	105.3	104.0	93.0	89.1
April	100.3	110.0	106.4	93.4	84.2	87.5
May	106.1	114.2	108.0	101.3	89.5	88.0
June	100.5	115.3	109.3	99.2	81.7	86.5
July	99.2	109.4	109.3	102.5	95.3	87.9
August	101.8	117.8	110.3	100.4	97.2	89.3
September	101.0	111.2	110.4	97.1	90.8	89.5
October	99.0	108.5	110.2	97.3	87.6	89.2
November	104.0	114.7	110.7	102.6	98.5	90.1
December	86.7	108.5	110.5	95.7	87.7	89.9
<b>2011</b>						
January	115.3	113.4	113.4	99.9	95.8	95.8
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

## 1.2. Energy consumption, consumer price index

Period	Energy consumption <sup>a</sup>			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	117.0	95.5	95.5	100.6	103.1	103.1
February	103.0	92.0	93.8	101.0	103.0	103.1
March	95.0	88.0	92.0	100.5	102.9	103.0
April	70.0	83.8	90.4	100.8	103.4	103.1
May	60.0	85.7	89.7	101.5	103.8	103.2
June	67.0	91.8	90.0	100.1	103.7	103.3
July	73.0	97.3	90.8	101.3	105.1	103.6
August	73.0	100.0	91.8	99.7	105.0	103.8
September	74.0	93.7	92.0	99.9	104.9	103.9
October	93.0	94.4	92.2	100.0	104.7	104.0
November	108.0	95.6	92.6	100.3	105.2	104.1
December	122.6	103.2	93.7	100.0	105.6	104.2
<b>2010</b>						
January	115.0	98.3	98.3	101.4	106.4	106.4
February	105.0	101.9	100.0	100.3	105.7	106.1
March	97.0	102.1	100.6	100.7	105.9	106.0
April	71.0	101.4	100.8	100.5	105.7	105.9
May	64.0	106.7	101.6	100.9	105.1	105.8
June	71.0	106.0	102.1	100.2	105.3	105.7
July	75.0	102.7	102.2	100.1	104.0	105.4
August	76.0	104.1	102.4	99.4	103.7	105.2
September	77.0	104.1	102.6	99.9	103.8	105.1
October	96.0	103.2	102.7	100.4	104.2	105.0
November	106.0	98.1	102.1	100.3	104.2	104.9
December	132.0	107.7	102.8	100.4	104.7	104.9
<b>2011</b>						
January	113.0	98.3	98.3	100.7	104.0	104.0
February				100.4	104.1	104.0
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Source of data: 'Energy Centre' (Energy Information Agency).

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

### 1.3. Producer price indices of agricultural products

Period	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total
	same month of the previous year = 100.0			since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>		
<b>2009</b>						
January	61.7	96.5	72.1	61.7	96.5	72.1
February	63.2	96.7	72.9	61.7	96.5	71.9
March	65.3	94.8	73.5	62.1	95.5	71.7
April	73.2	98.0	80.4	63.4	95.9	72.7
May	71.5	95.7	78.5	65.5	96.0	74.4
June	82.9	96.1	87.2	67.2	96.2	76.0
July	79.1	97.0	85.4	70.7	96.4	79.1
August	84.1	96.0	88.5	72.4	96.4	80.5
September	83.7	96.1	88.6	72.4	96.4	80.8
October	92.4	93.7	92.9	80.2	96.1	86.1
November	96.3	92.9	94.8	86.0	95.7	89.8
December	101.6	94.0	98.4	87.3	95.4	90.5
<b>2010</b>						
January	104.9	97.7	102.0	104.9	97.7	102.0
February	102.0	97.2	100.3	104.4	97.3	101.6
March	94.6	98.1	95.9	101.8	97.7	100.2
April	94.0	94.7	94.3	101.2	97.4	99.8
May	99.9	98.4	99.4	100.5	97.5	99.4
June	99.8	98.5	99.4	102.0	97.4	100.2
July	120.5	101.4	112.8	109.7	98.0	105.0
August	131.7	103.2	120.1	113.1	98.7	107.3
September	139.7	104.3	124.3	117.7	99.3	110.1
October	136.9	107.6	124.6	123.5	100.1	113.8
November	145.3	111.0	131.0	126.5	101.1	115.9
December	141.7	109.9	129.0	127.6	101.8	116.8
<b>2011</b>						
January	157.6	110.5	139.6	157.6	110.5	139.6
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

#### 1.4. Producer price index and domestic sales price index of industry

Period	Producer price index of industry			Domestic sales price index of industry		
	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	105.7	105.7	100.9	104.0	104.0
February	103.2	108.4	107.1	102.4	106.1	105.0
March	100.7	109.1	107.7	99.3	104.6	104.9
April	98.1	107.2	107.6	99.1	102.5	104.3
May	98.0	106.2	107.3	99.7	101.8	103.8
June	99.9	106.6	107.2	100.9	102.1	103.5
July	98.5	106.0	107.0	98.7	99.6	102.9
August	99.5	104.6	106.7	99.8	99.1	102.5
September	100.1	103.4	106.4	100.0	98.8	102.1
October	100.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	97.3	101.6
November	100.5	100.3	105.2	100.5	99.1	101.4
December	100.1	101.3	104.9	100.0	100.7	101.3
<b>2010</b>						
January	100.8	99.4	99.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
February	100.9	97.2	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.8
March	99.8	96.5	97.7	100.5	101.2	100.9
April	101.6	99.9	98.3	103.0	105.2	102.0
May	103.8	105.5	99.7	103.4	109.1	103.4
June	101.4	106.9	100.9	101.0	109.2	104.4
July	100.2	108.7	102.0	99.4	109.9	105.2
August	99.8	109.0	102.9	100.3	110.5	105.8
September	99.1	107.9	103.4	99.3	109.7	106.3
October	99.2	107.1	103.8	99.8	110.0	106.6
November	101.5	108.2	104.2	101.2	110.8	107.0
December	100.0	108.1	104.5	100.1	110.9	107.3
<b>2011</b>						
January	100.0	107.0	107.0	100.6	109.6	109.6
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.



## 1.5. Earnings

Period	Nominal gross earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>		Nominal net earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
January	94.7	94.7	95.9	95.9
February	102.0	98.2	101.2	98.5
March	104.3	100.2	103.3	100.1
April	103.5	101.0	102.7	100.7
May	102.9	101.4	102.2	101.0
June	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.0
July	101.6	101.4	104.1	101.4
August	100.6	101.3	103.3	101.7
September	100.8	101.2	103.4	101.8
October	98.4	101.0	101.5	101.8
November	97.0	100.6	100.2	101.7
December	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.8
<b>2010</b>				
January	106.5	106.5	112.9	112.9
February	100.8	103.7	107.6	110.3
March	109.4	105.7	115.0	111.9
April	101.1	104.5	107.8	110.9
May	99.2	103.4	106.5	110.0
June	100.5	102.9	107.5	109.6
July	100.2	102.5	104.5	108.8
August	101.9	102.4	105.8	108.4
September	102.3	102.4	106.1	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	102.0	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.4	100.7	106.9
<b>2011</b>				
January	101.6	101.6	103.3	103.3
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

<sup>a</sup> Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

### 1.6. External merchandise trade

(million EUR)

Period	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	4 357	4 357	4 138	4 138	-219	-219
February	4 157	8 514	4 408	8 545	250	31
March	4 743	13 257	5 213	13 758	470	502
April	4 268	17 525	4 637	18 395	368	870
May	4 211	21 737	4 615	23 010	404	1 274
June	4 753	26 489	5 070	28 080	317	1 590
July	4 650	31 140	4 978	33 058	328	1 918
August	4 064	35 203	4 224	37 283	161	2 079
September	5 122	40 326	5 581	42 864	459	2 538
October	5 165	45 490	5 606	48 470	441	2 980
November	5 360	50 850	5 817	54 287	457	3 437
December	4 551	55 401	4 852	59 139	301	3 738
<b>2010</b>						
January	4 358 <sup>R</sup>	4 358 <sup>R</sup>	4 820 <sup>R</sup>	4 820 <sup>R</sup>	462 <sup>R</sup>	462 <sup>R</sup>
February	4 848 <sup>R</sup>	9 207 <sup>R</sup>	5 243 <sup>R</sup>	10 063 <sup>R</sup>	394 <sup>R</sup>	856 <sup>R</sup>
March	5 548 <sup>R</sup>	14 755 <sup>R</sup>	6 149 <sup>R</sup>	16 212 <sup>R</sup>	601 <sup>R</sup>	1 457 <sup>R</sup>
April	5 135 <sup>R</sup>	19 890 <sup>R</sup>	5 591 <sup>R</sup>	21 803 <sup>R</sup>	455 <sup>R</sup>	1 912 <sup>R</sup>
May	5 307 <sup>R</sup>	25 197 <sup>R</sup>	5 709 <sup>R</sup>	27 511 <sup>R</sup>	402 <sup>R</sup>	2 314 <sup>R</sup>
June	5 776 <sup>R</sup>	30 973 <sup>R</sup>	6 345 <sup>R</sup>	33 856 <sup>R</sup>	569 <sup>R</sup>	2 884 <sup>R</sup>
July	5 627 <sup>R</sup>	36 599 <sup>R</sup>	5 811 <sup>R</sup>	39 667 <sup>R</sup>	184 <sup>R</sup>	3 068 <sup>R</sup>
August	5 295 <sup>R</sup>	41 894 <sup>R</sup>	5 693 <sup>R</sup>	45 360 <sup>R</sup>	398 <sup>R</sup>	3 466 <sup>R</sup>
September	6 082 <sup>R</sup>	47 976 <sup>R</sup>	6 605 <sup>R</sup>	51 965 <sup>R</sup>	523 <sup>R</sup>	3 989 <sup>R</sup>
October	6 095 <sup>R</sup>	54 071 <sup>R</sup>	6 525 <sup>R</sup>	58 490 <sup>R</sup>	430 <sup>R</sup>	4 419 <sup>R</sup>
November	6 342 <sup>R</sup>	60 413 <sup>R</sup>	7 018 <sup>R</sup>	65 507 <sup>R</sup>	676 <sup>R</sup>	5 095 <sup>R</sup>
December	5 470 <sup>R</sup>	65 883 <sup>R</sup>	5 900 <sup>R</sup>	71 408 <sup>R</sup>	430 <sup>R</sup>	5 524 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>						
January <sup>b</sup>	5 676	5 676	6 076	6 076	401	401
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Until the end of the concerned month.<sup>b</sup> First estimate.

## 1.7. Price and volume indices of external merchandise trade

Period	Import price index <sup>a</sup>		Export price index <sup>a</sup>		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	volume index, since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	
<b>2009</b>						
January	105.9	105.9	104.7	104.7	71.7	70.4
February	106.7	106.3	107.0	105.8	71.6	72.2
March	109.8	107.5	109.0	106.9	75.2	77.6
April	106.7	107.3	106.7	106.9	74.0	77.3
May	104.1	106.6	105.0	106.5	74.3	78.2
June	102.6	106.0	104.9	106.2	75.5	79.4
July	103.6	105.7	105.8	106.2	76.1	80.6
August	99.8	104.9	103.1	105.8	77.1	81.5
September	98.2	104.2	102.1	105.4	78.3	82.5
October	92.2	102.9	96.2	104.5	79.4	83.6
November	91.6	101.9	95.4	103.6	81.2	85.4
December	93.7	101.2	96.7	103.0	82.9	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
January	92.6	92.6	95.0 <sup>R</sup>	95.0 <sup>R</sup>	105.8 <sup>R</sup>	119.2 <sup>R</sup>
February	91.6	92.1	91.9 <sup>R</sup>	93.4 <sup>R</sup>	110.7 <sup>R</sup>	118.2 <sup>R</sup>
March	89.5 <sup>R</sup>	91.2	89.8	92.2 <sup>R</sup>	112.0 <sup>R</sup>	116.7 <sup>R</sup>
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8 <sup>R</sup>	116.4 <sup>R</sup>
May	101.4 <sup>R</sup>	93.5 <sup>R</sup>	100.9	94.1	114.2 <sup>R</sup>	116.9 <sup>R</sup>
June	105.7 <sup>R</sup>	95.5 <sup>R</sup>	104.3 <sup>R</sup>	95.7	114.7 <sup>R</sup>	117.9 <sup>R</sup>
July	108.0 <sup>R</sup>	97.2 <sup>R</sup>	107.4 <sup>R</sup>	97.3 <sup>R</sup>	114.8 <sup>R</sup>	117.1 <sup>R</sup>
August	109.4 <sup>R</sup>	98.6 <sup>R</sup>	107.7	98.6	115.9 <sup>R</sup>	118.5 <sup>R</sup>
September	108.6	99.6 <sup>R</sup>	108.7	99.6 <sup>R</sup>	115.8 <sup>R</sup>	117.9 <sup>R</sup>
October	107.3	100.4 <sup>R</sup>	106.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.3	115.4 <sup>R</sup>	117.2 <sup>R</sup>
November	107.7 <sup>R</sup>	101.0 <sup>R</sup>	108.0	101.0	115.3 <sup>R</sup>	117.0 <sup>R</sup>
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.0	116.8
<b>2011</b>						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

<sup>a</sup> Price indices indicate the change of forint price level.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

### 1.8. Retail trade turnover

Period	Volume index of retail trade turnover <sup>a</sup>				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
<b>2009</b>					
January	99.7	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.1
February	99.3	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.5	96.6	97.1	94.5	95.6
April	100.2	96.6	96.9	99.3	96.6
May	99.7	96.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
June	100.0	97.7	96.9	97.7	96.7
July	94.3	93.2	96.4	93.2	96.1
August	100.8	92.7	95.9	92.7	95.7
September	100.3	93.3	95.6	93.3	95.4
October	100.2	92.5	95.3	92.0	95.0
November	99.7	92.1	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
<b>2010</b>					
January	99.8	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.8	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	99.8	96.1	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.5	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.4	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.2	95.3	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.6	102.4	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.3	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.3	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.3	99.3	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.0	99.7	97.5	99.7	97.8
December	99.4	98.3	97.7	98.8	97.9
<b>2011</b>					
January	100.7	100.1	100.1	100.6	100.6
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

<sup>a</sup> Excluding sale of motor vehicles, including sale of automotive fuel (differently from formerly published data).

<sup>b</sup> Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>c</sup> Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

**1.9. Balance of the general and the central government**

(billion HUF)

Period	Balance of general government <sup>a</sup>		Of which: balance of central government <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
January	37.8	37.8	11.6	11.6
February	-294.5	-256.6	-273.6	-262.0
March	-309.4	-566.0	-293.5	-555.5
April	-38.1	-604.1	20.9	-534.6
May	35.4	-568.7	37.2	-497.4
June	-245.9	-814.6	-216.5	-713.9
July	-1.2	-815.8	10.7	-703.2
August	-97.7	-913.5	-54.9	-758.0
September	-145.7	-1 059.2	-97.5	-855.6
October	11.5	-1 047.7	61.7	-793.8
November	-75.9	-1 123.7	-120.2	-914.0
December	191.9	-931.8	170.3	-743.7
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
<b>2010</b>				
January	31.3	31.3	38.8	38.8
February	-381.9	-350.6	-374.8	-336.0
March	-259.3	-609.9	-272.0	-608.0
April	-27.1	-637.0	-41.5	-649.5
May	-99.2	-736.2	-79.0	-728.6
June	-297.4	-1 033.6	-293.3	-1 021.9
July	36.1	-997.5	9.0	-1 012.9
August	-83.9	-1 081.4	-81.2	-1 094.0
September	-7.7	-1 089.1	5.4	-1 088.6
October	-43.6	-1 132.7	-53.5	-1 142.1
November	-172.0	-1 304.8	-140.6	-1 282.8
December	434.9	-869.8	447.0	-835.7
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>	..	..	-	-
<b>2011</b>				
January	-122.8	-122.8	-110.8	-110.8
February	-436.9	-559.7	-419.5	-530.3
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>				

<sup>a</sup> Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned month.<sup>c</sup> Including local governments.

## 2. Quarterly business indicators

### 2.1. Gross domestic product and final consumption of households

Period	Gross domestic product (GDP)			Final consumption of households (macrodata)		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2008</b>						
Q1	101.2	102.0	102.0	100.8	101.1	101.1
Q2	99.8	102.3	102.2	99.8	102.7	101.9
Q3	99.0	101.6	102.0	100.0	102.0	101.9
Q4	97.9	97.6	100.8	96.6	96.8	100.6
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	96.8	92.9	92.9	97.7	93.9	93.9
Q2	98.7	92.0	92.5	99.7	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.2	92.5	92.5	96.0	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.1	95.7	93.3	100.6	94.1	93.2
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	101.4	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.1	101.0	100.5	99.0	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.5	101.7	100.9	101.5	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.2	101.9 <sup>R</sup>	101.2	99.0	99.2	97.8

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally and calendar-day adjusted indices at 2000 prices. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

## 2.2. Investment and procurement of agricultural products

Period	Investment			Procurement of agricultural products	
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2008</b>					
Q1	98.8	95.2	95.2	100.2	100.2
Q2	98.7	97.9	96.7	90.4	95.5
Q3	99.3	97.7	97.1	95.8	95.1
Q4	98.7	96.8	97.0	118.5	101.5
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	95.5	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.0	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.6	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.4	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	98.8	93.6	93.6	86.1	86.1
Q2	98.6	95.1	94.5	89.7	87.9
Q3	99.6	98.1	95.8	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.7	92.2	94.5	88.4	85.7

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>c</sup> Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. Volume of investment increased by 0,4% in 2008 compared to the previous year.

### 2.3. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>
<b>2008</b>						
Q1	101.7	108.0	108.0	103.7	84.1	84.1
Q2	98.9	105.6	106.8	100.6	95.2	90.5
Q3	97.4	99.3	104.3	96.8	95.6	92.5
Q4	89.5	88.5	100.0	101.4	101.2	95.0
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	90.6	77.5	77.5	98.1	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.6	77.2	77.4	102.0	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.2	95.5	97.2
Q4	101.0	93.2	82.2	98.6	92.2	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	103.8	105.3	105.3	95.6	89.1	89.1
Q2	104.3	113.3	109.3	97.5	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.1	112.5	110.4	101.7	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.3	110.6	110.5	95.9	90.8	89.9

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>c</sup> Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data.

### 2.4. External merchandise trade turnover

Period	Volume of imports			Volume of exports		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2008</b>						
Q1	105.2	113.3	113.3	105.4	113.4	113.4
Q2	99.3	111.6	112.5	99.3	110.0	111.8
Q3	94.6	103.2	109.3	95.5	101.2	108.2
Q4	90.4	91.0	104.3	91.8	93.1	104.2
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	89.5	75.2	75.2	90.0	77.6	77.6
Q2	99.8	75.8	75.5	102.5	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.6	84.5	78.3	105.5	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.3	98.5	82.9	104.4	103.1	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	103.4	112.0 <sup>R</sup>	112.0 <sup>R</sup>	103.4	116.7 <sup>R</sup>	116.7 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	103.1	117.0 <sup>R</sup>	114.7 <sup>R</sup>	103.7	118.5 <sup>R</sup>	117.9 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	104.7	117.0 <sup>R</sup>	115.8	104.5	117.7 <sup>R</sup>	117.9 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	101.1	112.7	115.0	102.2	113.6	116.8

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally adjusted index. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.



### 2.5. Number of employed persons and unemployment

Period	Number of employed persons <sup>a</sup>			Unemployment <sup>a</sup>		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
<b>2008</b>						
Q1	3 817.4	98.5	98.5	332.4	105.2	8.0
Q2	3 837.7	98.1	98.3	319.0	107.5	7.7
Q3	3 890.8	99.3	98.6	327.1	106.7	7.8
Q4	3 850.7	99.2	98.8	336.6	102.8	8.0
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	3 736.0	97.9	97.9	402.8	121.2	9.7
Q2	3 765.3	98.1	98.0	401.4	125.8	9.6
Q3	3 752.7	96.5	97.5	435.3	133.1	10.4
Q4	3 751.1	97.4	97.5	441.7	131.2	10.5
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	3 688.0	98.7	98.7	497.8	123.6	11.9
Q2	3 748.0	99.5	99.1	473.2	117.9	11.2
Q3	3 790.7	101.0	99.8	465.4	106.9	10.9
Q4	3 773.7	100.6	100.0	461.7	104.5	10.9

<sup>a</sup> Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

### 2.6. Nominal net earnings of employees and consumer price index

Period	Nominal net earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2008</b>					
Q1	105.7	105.7	102.3	106.9	106.9
Q2	108.3	107.0	101.8	106.8	106.8
Q3	106.7	106.9	100.3	106.3	106.7
Q4	106.4	106.8	99.8	104.3	106.1
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	100.1	100.1	101.1	103.0	103.0
Q2	101.9	101.0	102.4	103.6	103.3
Q3	103.6	101.8	101.6	105.0	103.9
Q4	101.4	101.8	99.7	105.2	104.2
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	111.9	111.9	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.6	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.9	100.5	104.3	104.9

<sup>a</sup> Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

## 2.7. Balance of current account and capital account

(million EUR)

Period	Balance of current account <sup>a</sup>		Balance of capital account <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2008</b>				
Q1	-1 503	-1 503	24	24
Q2	-1 554	-3 057	101	125
Q3	-2 201	-5 258	106	230
Q4	-2 514	-7 772	786	1 016
<b>2009</b>				
Q1	-582	-582	278	278
Q2	161	-421	396	674
Q3	393	-27	325	999
Q4	-401	-429	183	1 182
<b>2010</b>				
Q1	566	566	452	452
Q2	584	1 150	389	841
Q3	477	1 626	439	1 280
Q4				

<sup>a</sup> Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Data may continuously change retrospectively. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter.

## 2.8. Transport

Period	Transport of goods on basis of ton-kilometre		Interurban		Local	
			transport of passengers on basis of passenger-kilometre			
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2008</b>						
Q1	102.6	102.6	95.8	95.8	100.0	100.0
Q2	110.9	106.8	95.1	95.4	100.4	100.2
Q3	94.3	102.2	99.7	96.9	100.6	100.3
Q4	91.1	99.3	95.8	96.7	95.4	99.0
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	89.9	89.9	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.7
Q2	86.9	88.3	97.7	96.2	92.6	93.7
Q3	93.9	90.2	90.9	94.3	94.6	94.0
Q4	104.8	93.7	100.4	95.7	95.8	94.4
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.5	102.5	91.5	91.5
Q2	105.4	106.0	98.2	100.2	93.4	92.4
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.6	101.0	93.6	92.8
Q4	92.7	100.7	101.4	101.1	97.1	93.9

<sup>a</sup> Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

**2.9. Number of telephone and internet subscriptions**

Period	Number of	Duration of	Number of	Duration of	Number of internet subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)
	fixed telephone		mobile phone		
	main lines at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	
<b>2008</b>					
Q1	3 247	1 717	11 232	3 709	2 002
Q2	3 207	1 520	11 540	3 972	2 087
Q3	3 155	1 452	11 771	4 005	2 183
Q4	3 115	1 517	12 224	4 078	2 311
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	3 114	1 553	12 112	4 038	2 315
Q2	3 112	1 367	11 889	4 183	2 431
Q3	3 112	1 311	11 783	4 172	2 599
Q4	3 110	1 431	11 792	4 274	2 804
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	2 977	1 430	11 883	4 173	2 892
Q2	2 969	1 282	11 866	4 407	2 976 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	2 942	1 267	11 833	4 400	3 157 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	2 917	1 322	12 012	4 482	3 341

### 3. Gross domestic product\*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q4 2010
<b>GDP, total</b>	<b>100.0<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>101.9</b>
Of which:				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.5	84.8	84.6	81.4
industry	26.8	86.9	108.9	109.7
construction	4.0	93.7	91.7	92.8
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	12.9	89.2	99.0	100.7
transport, storage, communication	7.6	94.6	102.7	102.8
financial intermediation, real estate	23.3	97.8	100.1	100.4
<b>Domestic use of GDP total</b>	<b>92.7<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>100.3</b>
Of which:				
actual final consumption, total	74.2	94.3	98.0	98.1
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	93.2	97.8	99.2
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	91.9	97.9	99.6
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	102.2	99.4	92.4
gross capital formation	18.4	72.9	102.1	106.8
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	92.0	94.4	90.9

\* According to quarterly data. GDP amounted to HUF 27 120 billion in 2010 at current prices.

<sup>a</sup> In case of production branches, total (at basic prices) = 100.0. In case of domestic use: GDP total = 100.0.

## 4. Investment\*

Branches	2010 (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q4 2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	107.0	74.5	67.0
Mining and quarrying	7.4	54.1	52.4	55.5
Manufacturing	973.4	84.8	109.4	123.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	208.4	108.1	102.8	90.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	78.0	106.4	96.6
Construction	101.4	79.0	93.8	83.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	81.4	93.9	88.6
Transportation and storage	722.7	108.3	87.5	84.9
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	68.8	97.0	98.7
Information and communication	177.4	91.4	95.4	99.0
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	61.2	104.4	95.5
Real estate activities	818.6	94.6	82.9	77.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	91.9	102.0	101.0
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	68.8	95.9	76.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.3	85.9	66.7
Education	143.5	113.3	155.2	139.6
Human health and social work activities	62.5	82.4	101.0	92.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	91.0	122.1	118.6
Other service activities	23.3	93.5	98.3	96.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 334.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>

\* Data derive from interim data collection.

### 5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan-Dec 2010	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
<b>Crops and horticultural products</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>121.0</b>
Of which:				
cereals	19.4	79.9	41.0	134.3
vegetables	1.2	62.2	68.8	101.0
fruits	0.1	64.1	184.0	38.0
<b>Live animals and animal products</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>97.7</b>
Of which:				
live animals	55.6	100.7	89.6	99.7
animal products	19.8	88.4	90.2	92.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>102.5</b>

### 6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Apr	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	index <sup>a</sup>
	2008			2009		2010		
	thousand							
Cattle	695	702	701	703	700	685	681	97.3
Of which:								
cows	324	325	324	320	312	310	309	99.0
Pigs	3 658	3 709	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 191	3 168	97.6
Of which:								
sows	255	246	230	225	226	230	219	96.9
Sheep	1 306	1 269	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 191	1 181	96.6
Poultry <sup>b</sup>	46 835	48 780	39 716	49 290	40 264	47 531	42 187	104.8
Of which:								
domestic fowls	37 209	38 002	31 165	38 547	32 128	38 198	31 710	98.7

<sup>a</sup> The same period of the previous year = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding guinea-fowl.

## 7. Main indicators of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec	Jan	Jan 2011
		2010		
<b>Industrial production<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>113.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>149.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>114.8</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10.0	99.6	91.8	104.4
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	98.2	84.4	126.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.2	112.0	109.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.1	102.9	73.2	100.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.9	123.4	107.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	107.6	116.7	102.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.9	99.6	115.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.5	93.7	122.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.0	120.3	120.6	121.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.8 <sup>c</sup>	75.9 <sup>c</sup>	99.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.7	142.5 <sup>c</sup>	125.7 <sup>c</sup>	155.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.7	118.3	123.3	116.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.9	95.0	101.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>
<b>Industrial sales<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>x</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>103.6</b>
Number of employees <sup>d</sup>	x	98.8	89.7	105.1
Labour productivity index <sup>d</sup>	x	112.1	115.7	108.2

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises with at least 5 employees = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

<sup>c</sup> Data from October 2009 are influenced by a structural change, which decreased volume indices in manufacture of electrical equipment and increased them in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (This change also affected dynamics of sales of branches in a similar direction.)

<sup>d</sup> Data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

### 8. Domestic sales of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan 2011 (%) <sup>a,b</sup>
		Jan-Dec	Jan	Jan 2011	
		2010			
<b>Domestic sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.7	98.2	89.0	102.2	67.1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	101.7	101.1	110.7	17.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	111.7	109.1	98.1	52.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.3	94.5	63.1	108.5	74.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	114.3	124.5	99.3	42.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	79.9	77.2	115.5	20.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	95.6	99.0	99.3	36.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	104.2	90.1	128.6	37.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	135.8	139.4	143.3	6.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	101.0	76.5	121.6	13.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.4	78.9	78.1	117.8	10.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	97.3	91.3	129.4	8.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	90.3	88.6	97.5	44.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Share of domestic sales in the total sales.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.



### 9. Export sales of industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan-Dec	Jan	Jan 2011	
		2010			
<b>Export sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>348.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.8	107.6	105.6	107.2	32.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	96.7	76.4	134.9	82.9
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	130.4	111.4	123.3	47.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	122.4	99.4	131.4	25.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	112.6	131.1	104.7	57.4
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	113.2	134.4	101.5	79.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	117.4	107.5	119.2	63.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	111.6	90.1	117.8	62.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.0	118.4	121.6	121.1	93.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.8	84.9	84.8	99.1	86.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.4	158.4	128.6	164.7	89.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.2	119.0	120.4	114.6	91.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.8	101.1	100.6	56.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

<sup>b</sup> Share of export sales in the total sales.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial total data are full-scope, while branch data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

### 10. Construction

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan-Dec	Jan	Jan 2011
		2010		
Building erection	53.7	94.8	78.3	95.8
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.8	99.6	95.5
<b>Construction total (construction-   installation activities)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>
Of which:				
Construction of buildings	28.6	93.4	68.1	103.8
Civil engineering	26.6	79.0	98.2	97.6
Specialised construction activities	44.8	95.4	91.9	90.8

### 11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec	Jan	Jan 2011
		2010		
<b>Sale of food, drinks and tobacco</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>100.3</b>
Of which:				
Sale in non-specialised stores	218.1	97.4	95.2	100.0
Sale in specialised stores	23.0	102.9	101.3	102.9
<b>Non-food products</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>101.9</b>
Of which:				
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	12.5	91.2	80.6	89.0
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	23.0	98.2	97.8	93.1
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	55.8	98.3	84.0	104.5
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	47.4	102.0	102.0	106.5
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	34.5	100.7	98.1	101.3
<b>Sale of automotive fuel</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>98.8</b>
<b>Retail trade, total</b>	<b>514.2</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>100.6</b>
<b>Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>

### 12. External trade merchandise turnover

(at current prices)

Currency	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
	<b>January 2011<sup>a</sup></b>					
Million EUR	5 675.5	130.2	6 076.2	126.1	400.6	461.9
Million USD	7 541.1	121.2	8 087.2	117.5	546.1	661.3
Billion HUF	1 564.7	132.6	1 674.6	128.6	109.9	122.4

<sup>a</sup> First estimate.



### 15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–December 2010

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
<b>Imports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.8	101.3	114.8	94.4	105.0
Raw materials	119.9	111.5	148.1	155.2	129.7
Fuels, electric energy	114.6	125.0	101.0	99.1	103.5
Manufactured goods	113.1	112.1	116.1	111.6	113.0
Machinery and transport equipment	117.9	118.7	113.9	123.2	119.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>115.0</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	109.8	104.1	117.7	127.9	112.8
Raw materials	111.1	100.0	147.6	134.7	113.7
Fuels, electric energy	132.0	124.6	142.0	91.7	117.5
Manufactured goods	114.8	114.7	114.9	115.6	115.0
Machinery and transport equipment	115.5	115.4	116.7	128.3	118.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>116.8</b>

**16. External trade by main partner country,  
January–December 2010**

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
<b>Total turnover</b>	<b>65 883.1</b>	<b>71 407.6</b>	<b>5 524.5</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>120.7</b>
Of which:					
Austria	4 178.8	3 426.9	-751.9	116.1	127.3
Belgium	1 500.3	1 153.4	-346.9	112.8	111.3
Croatia	243.5	861.8	618.3	140.4	99.7
Czech Republic	2 177.4	2 499.3	321.8	116.2	129.5
Denmark	481.8	466.6	-15.1	121.6	101.4
Finland	322.0	252.3	-69.8	98.9	119.5
France	2 427.7	3 574.8	1 147.0	100.0	111.1
Germany	16 806.3	17 981.1	1 174.8	122.3	119.0
Greece	73.0	300.0	227.0	129.6	92.3
Italy	2 767.0	3 942.3	1 175.3	120.8	116.6
Netherlands	2 845.2	2 283.7	-561.5	108.5	104.2
Poland	2 811.6	2 611.8	-199.8	124.3	119.2
Portugal	110.8	309.6	198.9	109.2	105.5
Romania	1 574.4	3 828.7	2 254.3	121.6	123.2
Russia	5 142.8	2 550.7	-2 592.1	126.4	121.0
Serbia <sup>a</sup>	279.0	843.3	564.3	120.8	125.5
Slovakia	2 574.3	3 692.5	1 118.2	110.6	125.1
Slovenia	686.6	781.4	94.8	133.9	121.4
Spain	791.4	2 270.9	1 479.5	95.4	113.9
Sweden	605.2	732.7	127.5	128.2	117.5
Switzerland	496.4	702.0	205.6	109.7	103.5
Ukraine	661.1	1 457.0	795.9	132.1	162.5
United Kingdom	1 257.2	3 861.0	2 603.8	115.3	123.1
China <sup>b</sup>	4 655.3	1 158.2	-3 497.1	130.5	133.1
Japan	1 429.8	462.7	-967.1	102.2	135.8
Malaysia	119.6	72.7	-46.9	41.3	220.4
Republic of Korea	2 160.8	224.8	-1 935.9	149.6	174.6
Singapore	689.0	448.7	-240.4	95.0	317.9
Taiwan	1 023.1	63.0	-960.1	125.4	224.8
United States	1 186.6	1 460.3	273.8	107.8	108.5

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Kosovo.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

### 17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Dec 2010	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec 2009	Dec	Jan–Dec
			2010	
<b>Public accommodation</b>				
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	7 304	93.5	105.4	101.9
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	19 031	93.7	107.3	101.5
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	3 386	91.8	103.6	104.8
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	9 358	92.1	102.8	101.4
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	3 918	94.9	106.9	99.5
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	9 672	95.2	111.6	101.6
<b>Sales of catering, billion HUF</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>

### 18. Prices

#### 18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Jan	Jan 2011
	2010		
	<b>Producer price index of agricultural products<sup>a</sup></b>		
	<b>116.8</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>139.6</b>
Of which:			
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	104.9	157.6
live animals and animal products	101.8	97.7	110.5
<b>Industrial producer price index</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>107.0</b>
Of which:			
domestic sales price index	107.3	101.6	109.6
export sales price index	101.9	97.3	105.2
<b>Producer price index of construction-installation activities<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

<sup>a</sup> Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

<sup>b</sup> Quarterly data are available on producer price index of construction.

**18.2. External trade price indices**

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec 2009	Dec	Jan–Dec
		2010	
<b>Imports</b>			
Food, beverages, tobacco	107.0	108.2	100.2
Raw materials	93.1	132.5	118.9
Fuels, electric energy	88.3	136.6	115.3
Manufactured goods	101.1	107.3	101.9
Machinery and transport equipment	104.3	103.4	98.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>101.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>			
Food, beverages, tobacco	98.3	110.4	100.2
Raw materials	86.5	137.4	114.1
Fuels, electric energy	83.2	121.6	116.3
Manufactured goods	101.3	106.8	102.9
Machinery and transport equipment	106.3	107.3	100.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>101.6</b>

**18.3. Consumer price indices**

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.5	107.4	106.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	111.3	101.2	101.2
Clothing and footwear	99.6	101.1	101.4	101.5
Consumer durable goods	100.2	103.6	98.2	98.3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	103.6	107.0	106.6
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	112.3	106.2	106.2
Services	104.3	105.8	101.9	102.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>

**19. Number of employees\***

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan 2011	2010	Jan 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	70.3	92.6	96.4
Industry	673.9	684.0	98.9	104.4
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	613.8	99.0	105.2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.3	97.9	102.0
Construction	118.3	108.8	100.4	99.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.5	339.8	99.4	99.5
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.6	99.2	98.9
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	82.8	104.9	102.2
Information and communication	66.4	70.2	101.6	107.3
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.8	96.1	98.0
Real estate activities	29.3	27.7	99.2	98.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	78.6	103.9	105.8
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	139.0	122.2	110.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.6	242.7	89.5	95.5
Education	266.0	267.2	103.7	100.1
Human-health and social work activities	261.3	204.3	122.5	88.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.1	96.5	101.5
Other service activities	21.3	21.7	119.6	105.7
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>2 701.8</b>	<b>2 620.6</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>100.3</b>
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.8	1 828.6	100.3	102.7
budgetary institutions	772.4	694.7	103.3	94.6

\* Data of corporations employing at least 5 persons of all budgetary and social security institutions and of selected non-profit organizations.

**20. Registered jobseekers\***

Denomination	Number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) <sup>a</sup>	604.6	591.3	126.7	97.8
Of which:				
school-leavers	51.3	53.2	123.4	103.7
without qualification <sup>b</sup>	291.1	295.1	118.9	101.4
graduates	28.5	30.4	144.3	107.0
monthly inflow to the register	75.7	80.8	100.6	106.7

\* Data of National Employment Service refer to 20th of the last month of the period.

<sup>a</sup> In harmony with the Nov 1, 2005 modifications of Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits.

<sup>b</sup> The category 'without qualification' contains those jobseekers, who have primary school or less than 8 grades and secondary grammar school with GCE.



### 21. Regional labour data, 2010\*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 214.6	120.3	60.3	9.0
Central Transdanubia	430.8	49.6	57.3	10.3
Western Transdanubia	402.5	40.9	59.0	9.2
Southern Transdanubia	339.1	46.9	53.1	12.2
Northern Hungary	390.0	75.0	48.7	16.1
Northern Great Plain	494.7	84.6	49.3	14.6
Southern Great Plain	478.4	57.2	54.4	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 750.1</b>	<b>474.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>

\* Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

### 22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, 2011 January\*

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net <sup>a</sup>	gross	net <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	139 117	97 110	104.8	101.6
Industry	210 947	139 929	108.9	109.6
Of which:				
manufacturing	206 814	137 534	109.1	109.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	333 473	211 549	109.2	113.3
Construction	150 985	104 163	102.5	102.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	199 086	134 308	109.5	111.3
Transportation and storage	198 323	132 503	105.6	104.6
Accommodation and food service activities	124 830	88 833	96.6	95.4
Information and communication	397 626	253 653	109.9	120.6
Financial and insurance activities	477 537	303 233	120.9	132.7
Real estate activities	181 997	122 571	105.1	105.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	299 271	194 766	101.2	109.1
Administrative and support service activities	144 683	100 639	102.2	100.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	253 813	162 277	91.2	93.5
Education	192 872	128 466	83.9	85.0
Human-health and social work activities	154 362	107 059	88.9	88.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	182 307	122 553	93.0	92.5
Other service activities	167 726	114 068	113.1	109.2
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>210 239</b>	<b>139 619</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>103.3</b>
Of which:				
business sector	213 767	142 255	108.4	110.4
budgetary institutions	204 568	134 899	87.5	88.8

\* Data refer to employees in full-time job.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding family tax benefit (according to the methodology of previous years).

### 23. Financial assets and liabilities of households\*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	Dec 31 2009	Dec 31 2010
Currency and deposits	10 005.1	9 922.3
Of which:		
currency, forint	1 718.5	1 896.9
forint deposits	6 446.7	6 286.8
Securities other than shares	1 382.3	1 593.5
Loans	228.0	256.5
Shares and other equities	9 063.7	9 909.6
Of which:		
unquoted shares and equities	7 212.1	7 624.1
mutual funds shares	1 851.6	2 285.5
Insurance technical reserves	5 351.2	5 968.9
Of which:		
life insurance reserves	1 562.3	1 665.9
net equity of households in pension funds	3 466.8	3 986.8
<b>Gross financial assets</b>	<b>26 933.7</b>	<b>28 535.5</b>
Loans	9 748.1	10 586.0
Of which:		
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 003.0	4 377.5
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	3 890.1	4 246.3
other loans	1 855.0	1 962.2
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>10 507.7</b>	<b>11 299.0</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>16 425.9</b>	<b>17 236.5</b>

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

**24. Balance of the general and central government,  
January–February 2011\***

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Feb 2010
<b>Balance of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>–559.7</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Of which:			
<b>Central government</b>			
Revenues	1 338.1	16.2	96.4
Of which:			
payments of economic units	119.2	9.3	110.4
taxes on consumption	543.8	15.7	104.1
payments of households	301.8	20.8	80.7
revenues of budgetary institutions	145.2	25.6	99.1
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	205.6	16.8	152.7
revenues related to debt service	14.2	23.9	62.7
Expenditures	1 868.4	21.0	108.3
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	27.6	12.8	105.2
consumer price subsidy	18.0	16.5	104.0
housing subsidy	14.4	11.4	78.8
family benefits, social allowances	108.0	17.2	101.4
expenditures of central budget institutions	401.5	20.4	97.6
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	463.4	20.4	179.1
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	106.6	16.7	52.9
transfers to local governments	233.5	20.3	83.0
interest expenditures	360.4	34.3	122.0
contribution to the EU-budget	79.1	30.6	116.8
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>–530.3</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

\* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding local governments.

**25. Balance of payments\***

(million EUR)			
Denomination	Q1–Q3 2009	2009	Q1–Q3 2010
Goods			
credit	42 371	58 374	51 351
debit	40 104	55 022	47 958
balance	2 267	3 352	3 393
Services			
credit	9 895	13 290	10 607
debit	8 826	11 924	8 656
balance	1 069	1 366	1 951
of which:			
travel	1 102	1 473	1 432
Income			
revenues	3 488	4 588	3 454
expenditures	7 096	10 089	7 480
balance	–3 609	–5 501	–4 026
Current transfers, net	245	354	309
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>–27</b>	<b>–429</b>	<b>1 626</b>
<b>Non-debt generating financing, net</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>–2 708</b>	<b>521</b>
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	–778	–1 096	–685
-in Hungary	791	–1 528	1 713
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	163	–84	–508

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Data are revised according to a release calendar. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds.

**26. Foreign debt\***

(million EUR)			
Denomination	Sep 30 2009	Dec 31 2009	Sep 30 2010
Gross	104 481	104 045	108 829
Net	52 204	51 580	53 053
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	16 210	14 735	15 947

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary. Excluding data of special-purpose enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and engaged in channelling funds, and excluding other capital.

**27. Comprehensive data of the Budapest Stock Exchange\***

(billion HUF)

Securities	Stock exchange capitalization		Cash market trading	
	Feb 28 2010	Feb 28 2011	2010	Jan–Feb 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 869.3</b>	<b>19 413.6</b>	<b>5 822.9</b>	<b>720.2</b>
Of which:				
equities	5 745.6	6 340.3	5 522.5	673.8
government bonds	8 960.8	8 919.0	197.2	32.7
treasury bills	1 531.5	1 430.0	23.7	2.1

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

**28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)\***

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Feb 2010	2010	Feb 2011
Max	21 929.66	25 322.96	23 541.92
Min	20 224.74	20 221.37	22 083.99
Closing (at the end of the period)	21 267.81	21 327.07	23 155.50

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

## 29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) <sup>a</sup>	Performance value of investments of enterprises, 2010 <sup>b</sup>		Industrial* production, Jan 2011 <sup>c</sup>	Output of construction, Jan 2011 <sup>b,c</sup>
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.2	1 250.4	723.2	111.2	88.2
Pest	12.3	276.7	224.2	120.4	132.9
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.5	1 527.1	515.4	114.2	95.8
Fejér	4.3	130.4	305.4	105.4	103.5
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	125.7	402.9	117.0	51.7
Veszprém	3.6	52.0	145.2	110.2	150.3
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	308.1	280.9	111.6	90.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	196.4	437.5	112.2	114.5
Vas	2.6	43.8	169.6	122.1	775.0
Zala	2.9	36.0	125.0	116.6	96.3
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	276.2	277.6	114.8	198.1
Baranya	3.9	89.0	227.0	102.4	80.4
Somogy	3.2	116.2	364.3	113.5	39.3
Tolna	2.3	49.5	213.6	107.8	109.6
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	254.8	270.1	109.0	66.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	140.8	204.4	119.0	125.5
Heves	3.1	59.5	191.8	118.7	68.1
Nógrád	2.0	16.2	79.8	112.9	108.6
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.1	216.5	180.1	118.5	101.4
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	118.1	218.7	120.0	84.1
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	59.7	153.5	115.4	108.1
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	61.0	109.4	127.3	74.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.9	238.8	160.6	118.5	85.3
Bács-Kiskun	5.3	78.0	148.3	103.2	119.6
Békés	3.7	50.5	138.8	108.0	99.8
Csongrád	4.2	96.7	228.6	105.0	104.6
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.2	225.3	171.6	104.9	109.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 046.7</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2010.

<sup>b</sup> Data by headquarters.

<sup>c</sup> Data of enterprises employing at least 5 persons, total data are full-scope.

## 29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, 2010 <sup>a</sup>		Dwelling construction, 2010		
	HUF	same period of the previous year = 100.0	number of dwellings taken into use	same period of the previous year = 100.0	per 10 000 inhabitants <sup>b</sup>
Budapest	162 479	106.9	6 186	59.6	35.9
Pest	122 168	107.2	4 690	64.2	38.2
<i>Central Hungary</i>	153 994	106.8	10 876	61.5	36.9
Fejér	127 263	110.9	602	59.4	14.1
Komárom-Esztergom	130 085	109.3	359	54.1	11.4
Veszprém	113 037	106.6	454	63.1	12.6
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	124 133	109.1	1 415	59.1	12.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	128 418	108.7	1 605	95.6	35.7
Vas	116 565	108.7	476	62.4	18.4
Zala	108 895	105.4	371	59.4	12.9
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	120 429	107.9	2 452	79.9	24.6
Baranya	117 512	107.0	478	48.7	12.2
Somogy	109 423	106.7	942	114.5	29.5
Tolna	118 851	107.7	178	74.5	7.6
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	114 855	107.0	1 598	78.2	16.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	112 459	106.1	668	75.3	9.6
Heves	122 071	107.8	257	65.7	8.2
Nógrád	107 066	105.9	146	78.5	7.1
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	114 195	106.5	1 071	73.2	8.9
Hajdú-Bihar	114 994	107.4	644	56.5	11.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	106 648	106.2	361	52.9	9.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	104 521	105.1	520	48.5	9.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	109 060	106.2	1 525	52.7	10.2
Bács-Kiskun	109 577	106.9	693	110.0	13.1
Békés	106 642	106.4	293	84.0	8.0
Csongrád	116 179	107.4	900	61.6	21.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	111 096	107.0	1 886	77.3	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>132 628</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>20 823</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data by headquarters.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2010.

### 30. International business indicators

#### 30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)\*

Countries	2010 <sup>a</sup>		Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) <sup>b,c</sup>				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 284.0	23 600	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.1
Austria	284.0	29 300	102.0	102.3	102.7	103.1
Bulgaria	36.0	10 400	100.2	101.0	100.3	103.1
Czech Republic	145.9	19 200	102.4	102.3	102.7	102.6
Estonia	14.5	15 000	103.1	103.1	105.0	106.7
Germany	2 498.8	27 400	103.6	103.9	103.9	104.0
Greece	230.2	22 100	95.5	96.0	95.4	..
Hungary	98.4	15 300	101.2	101.0	101.7	101.9
Italy	1 548.8	24 400	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.5
Lithuania	27.4	12 900	101.3	101.2	101.6	104.6
Poland	353.7	14 300	103.8	103.7	104.6	103.9
Portugal	172.8	18 800	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.2
Slovakia	65.9	17 200	104.0	104.2	103.8	103.5
Slovenia	36.1	20 700	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.9
United States	11 056.5	34 500	102.8	103.0	103.2	102.7
Japan	4 122.4	24 200	103.9	103.3	104.7	102.5

\* Source of data: Eurostat. Quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days for the EU-27, Austria, Czech Republic, Greece, Lithuania, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Poland, Slovenia, USA and Japan. Indices of Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia and Slovakia are non-seasonally adjusted.

<sup>a</sup> Eurostat forecast.

<sup>b</sup> Purchasing Power Standard.

<sup>c</sup> Data refer to 2009.

#### 30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–December 2010\*

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	
EU-27	3 951.9	118.6	3 887.6	118.0	-64.3
Austria	119.7	117.0	114.9	117.0	-4.9
Czech Republic	95.2	126.0	100.3	124.0	5.1
Estonia	9.3	79.0	8.8	135.0	-0.5
Greece	38.3	122.0	15.8	108.0	-22.4
Germany	804.7	123.0	957.1	119.0	152.4
Hungary	66.5	121.0	72.0	121.0	5.5
Italy	365.2	111.0	337.9	116.0	-27.3
Lithuania	17.7	119.0	15.7	133.0	-1.9
Poland	131.0	134.0	117.5	120.0	-13.5
Portugal	56.8	126.0	36.8	116.0	-20.0
Slovakia	50.1	119.0	49.2	122.0	-0.9
Slovenia	22.7	119.0	22.2	118.0	-0.4

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of current prices in euro.



**30.3. Volume index of industrial production\***

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan 2011
		2010				
EU–27	106.7	107.0	107.5	107.4	108.3	106.3
Austria	106.3	108.4	108.0	110.5	106.2	..
Bulgaria	102.2	104.9	105.2	105.6	105.2	109.3
Czech Republic	109.5	111.1	110.7	112.4	109.2	114.1
Estonia	120.3	123.9	133.5	131.4	134.7	128.8
Germany	110.8	110.7	112.5	111.5	113.2	111.1
Greece	93.4	93.4	93.6	91.6	95.2	94.0
Hungary	110.5	112.8	109.7	114.7	105.9	110.7
Italy	105.3	106.0	104.1	104.1	105.6	100.6
Lithuania	106.6	107.8	116.7	116.8	114.2	116.0
Poland	110.8	112.4	109.1	106.8	110.5	108.3
Portugal	101.8	99.9	100.7	101.0	103.6	98.6
Romania	105.5	105.1	106.3	106.1	109.2	111.3
Slovakia	118.9	115.3	116.6	117.4	119.7	117.1
Slovenia	106.4	108.3	107.9	105.0	110.9	..
United States	105.8	106.9	105.9	105.6	106.3	105.2
Japan	115.4	112.8	104.8	104.2	104.6	102.9

\* Excluding water and waste management. Monthly and quarterly data are working-day- adjusted.

Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

**30.4. Consumer price index\***

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan 2011
		2010				
EU–27	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.3	102.7	102.8
Austria	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.8	102.2	102.5
Bulgaria	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.0	104.4	104.3
Czech Republic	101.2	101.6	102.0	101.9	102.3	101.9
Estonia	102.7	103.1	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.1
Germany	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.0
Greece	104.7	105.6	105.1	104.8	105.2	104.9
Hungary	104.7	103.6	104.3	104.0	104.6	104.0
Italy	101.6	101.7	102.0	101.9	102.1	101.9
Lithuania	101.2	101.8	102.9	102.5	103.6	102.8
Poland	102.7	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.5
Portugal	101.4	102.0	102.3	102.2	102.4	103.6
Romania	106.1	107.5	107.8	107.7	107.9	107.0
Slovakia	100.7	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.3	103.2
Slovenia	102.1	102.3	102.0	101.6	102.2	102.3
United States	101.6	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.5	101.6
Japan	99.3	99.2	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0

\* Harmonized consumer price indices for the European Union and its member states.

Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

**30.5. Unemployment rate\***

(%)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan 2011
		2010				
EU–27	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5
Austria	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Bulgaria	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2
Czech Republic	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.5
Estonia	16.9	15.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	..
France	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6
Germany	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
Hungary	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.6
Lithuania	17.8	18.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	..
Poland	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Portugal	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
Romania	..	7.3	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Slovenia	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8
Spain	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.4
United States	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.0
Japan	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9

\* *Seasonally adjusted harmonized rates, on the basis of labour force survey.*  
*Source of data: Eurostat.*

**30.6. Exchange rates\***

Countries	Jan–Dec 2009	Q3	Nov	Dec	Jan 2011
		2010			
Eurozone, euro	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.75	0.73
Bulgaria, leva	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.46	1.43
Czech Republic, koruna	18.38	18.02	19.17	18.76	17.69
Estonia, koruna	10.86	11.46	12.04	11.71	..
Hungary, forint	187.71	202.04	218.63	208.02	200.01
Lithuania, litas	2.40	2.53	2.66	2.58	2.52
Poland, złoty	2.85	2.92	3.13	2.97	2.87
Romania, leu	2.94	3.13	3.30	3.19	3.11
Japan, yen	92.43	83.29	83.86	81.31	82.16

\* *National currency/USD mean rate, at the end of the period.*  
*Source of data: Eurostat.*

## 31. Vital statistics\*

Year, month	Population at the end of the period (thousand)	Number of			Live births	Deaths	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 inhabitants		
1990	10 373	125 679	145 660	-19 981	12.1	14.0	14.8
2001	10 175	97 047	132 183	-35 136	9.5	13.0	8.1
2002	10 142	96 804	132 833	-36 029	9.5	13.1	7.2
2003	10 117	94 647	135 823	-41 176	9.3	13.4	7.3
2004	10 098	95 137	132 492	-37 355	9.4	13.1	6.6
2005	10 077	97 496	135 732	-38 236	9.7	13.5	6.2
2006	10 066	99 871	131 603	-31 732	9.9	13.1	5.7
2007	10 045	97 613	132 938	-35 325	9.7	13.2	5.9
2008	10 031	99 149	130 027	-30 878	9.9	13.0	5.6
2009	10 014	96 442	130 414	-33 972	9.6	13.0	5.1
2010 <sup>†</sup>	9 986	90 350	130 450	-40 100	9.0	13.0	5.3
<b>2010.<sup>†</sup></b>							
January	10 012	7 980	11 483	-3 503	9.4	13.5	4.0
February	10 009	7 425	10 586	-3 161	9.7	13.8	3.9
March	10 008	8 183	11 400	-3 217	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 675	-3 269	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 009	10 628	-3 619	8.2	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 190	-3 016	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 796	10 943	-3 147	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 061	-2 588	8.8	11.8	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 482	-2 809	9.3	12.8	5.3
October	9 991	7 389	11 481	-4 092	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 363	10 640	-3 277	9.0	13.0	6.5
December	9 986	7 479	11 881	-4 402	8.8	14.0	7.5
<b>2011.<sup>†</sup></b>							
January	9 982	7 572	11 740	-4 168	8.9	13.8	6.1
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan 2011 as a percentage of Jan 2010	99.7	94.9	102.2	119.0	95.2	102.5	151.5

\* Life expectancy at birth in 2009: males 70.1, females 77.9, the average is 74.0 years. Net reproduction rate in 2009: 0.638. (Calculated from life tables of 2009.) Since 2001 published population data are calculated on the basis of the population census taken on 1 February 2001, using the data of vital statistics (live births, deaths) as well as of international migration.

### 32. Registered crimes

Denomination	Total			Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
	2010	Jan 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	31.3	6.6	113.5	104.0	74.5
Of which:						
felony	159.5	10.8	2.6	104.1	101.1	66.5
delict	287.7	20.5	4.1	119.5	105.6	80.6
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand <sup>a</sup>	39.3	1.8	0.3	134.9	89.8	41.2
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	7.8	2.3	112.2	95.0	62.3
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	312.2	384.9	113.7	104.0	74.5
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	17.1	3.2	116.2	97.9	58.0
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	0.5	0.1	129.9	177.8	106.9
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	23.8	2.4	137.7	338.0	70.5
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	0.9	0.2	160.1	262.0	92.0
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	3.0	0.5	82.8	425.4	170.7
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	1.2	0.3	139.1	836.6	8 225.2
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	9.0	1.3	109.7	116.0	67.0
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	0.8	0.1	112.0	114.9	43.1
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	0.4	0.1	104.6	125.1	75.7

Source of data: [www.crimestat.b-m.hu](http://www.crimestat.b-m.hu), Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

<sup>a</sup> The name of "forcible, ruffianism" category was used until 31 December 2008. The new category is nominated to "violent crimes against the person" since 1. January 2009.

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