

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–MARCH 2011

Summary

At the beginning of 2011 the global economy went on expanding and the performance of the majority of the dominant national economies increased. The volume of gross domestic product (GDP) of the **United States**, the largest national economy, – according to seasonally adjusted data – expanded by 2.3% in quarter 1 of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Although the pace of growth slowed down compared to previous quarters but the level of economic performance was already somewhat higher than before the crisis. The consumption expenditures of households went on rising at an accelerating rate (2.8%), while the volume increase of investments by the private sector (6.3%) decelerated. In contrast, net exports, government expenditures and gross investments had a negative impact on the expansion of the economy.

Of the most significant economies of Asia **China** raised its economic performance by 9.7% in January–March 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year. The performance of the industrial sector, representing about the half of the gross value added, rose by 11%. The gross domestic product of **Japan** lessened by 1.0%, which resulted mainly from the natural disaster of 11th March. Internal demand became 0.8%, within which private consumption 0.9% lower. The decrease of the GDP was somewhat moderated by increasing investments of the private sector and the growing volume of government consumption. Both the export and import performance continued to expand at a decelerating rate, as observed in the previous year, net exports in turn decreased, which was due to the production shortfall of several enterprises producing for exports, and the import ban imposed by some countries on Japanese products.

The economy of the **European Union (EU-27)** increased by 2.5% – according to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data – in quarter one of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Even if the rate of growth was more dynamic than in the previous quarters, the economic performance in the first quarter was still 2% lower than before the crisis, three years earlier. Similarly to last year the engine of growth was Germany (4.8%), the increase of performance of the other significant na-

tional economies remaining below the average. There was a decrease only in two of the 20 countries reporting the data: Greece and Portugal (4.8% and 0.7%, respectively). Because of the state of its economy, at the beginning of April the latter member state turned to the European Union for help. After a dramatic fall during the crisis the performance of the Baltic States rose at a higher rate than the average, of which Estonia having an outstanding expansion of 8.0%. Among Visegrád countries the growth reached 2.5% in the Czech Republic and 3.6% in Slovakia.

Based on the – seasonally adjusted – volume index compared to the previous quarter the gross domestic product of the European Union rose by 0.8%.

The GDP of the **euro area**^a was also 2.5% higher in quarter 1 of 2011 than one year before.

The **gross domestic product of Hungary** increased by 2.4% in the first quarter of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year according to a common flash estimate of the HCSO and Ecostat – using a restricted information base. No similar expansion has been recorded since quarter 4 of 2006. According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data used for international comparisons, the pace of growth is 2.2% compared to the first quarter of 2010, with which Hungary is in the middle of the ranking of European Union member states. Compared to the previous quarter – also based on a seasonally and calendar-adjusted index – the performance of the economy expanded further in January–March too, by 0.7%. Despite the growth the economic performance was still some 5% lower than three years earlier.

The **gross output of industry** was 12% higher in the first quarter than in the same period of the previous year. The increase of production continued to be based on the significant rise of export sales, which equalled 17% in the first three months of the year. Contrarily, the volume of domestic sales went down by 5.1% compared to the base period of January–March 2010.

The volume of production in the first three months was higher almost in case of all **subsections of manufacturing** than a year before. In six of the thirteen subsections a two-digit growth was registered. The manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, accounting for approximately one-fifth of the HUF 5.8 trillion of industrial production and thus having the

^a On 1st January 2011 the euro area expanded to have 17 members. Since the beginning of the year Estonia has used the euro instead of the Estonian crown as a currency. Homogeneity was ensured by Eurostat, releasing the datum, i.e. the GDP for the base period contains the datum of Estonia too.

largest weight among manufacturing subsections increased its production by 18%, while the manufacture of transport equipment, the other subsection with a significant weight by 13% compared to the first quarter of 2010. Both subsections produce for exports primarily, so the increase of their export sales was similar to that of their production. In contrast, the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, having a share of one-tenth of production and selling products mostly in Hungary had a slightly, only 1.3% higher output than one year earlier.

The **per capita industrial production** of enterprises employing at least 5 people – along with the 5.4% rise of the number of employees – grew by 6.5% in January–March.

The volume of all **new orders** was 22% higher in March than one year before, due to the expansion of both export and domestic sales. The total **stock of orders** was 26% higher than at the end of March 2010.

The growth of industrial production in the first quarter took place along with the 6.7% rise of **industrial producer prices**. Domestic sales prices were up by 9.2%, while export sales prices measured in HUF by 4.9% compared to the period of January–March 2010. The higher price increase of domestic sales can be attributed to the fact that the branches where higher price rises were measured (manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, as well as food industry) have higher share in domestic sales than in exports. (The effect of the different composition was somewhat reduced by the slight depreciation of the forint, which had an upward impact on export sales prices calculated in HUF.)

The **producer price level of agricultural products** was 45% higher in the first quarter of 2011 than one year earlier. Within this, the higher increase was characteristic of crops and horticultural products (64%) but a marked price rise was observed in the case of live animals and animal products, too (14%). The input price level of agricultural production grew by 16% over the same period, which is largely due to the price rise of motor fuels. Producer prices rose at a higher rate than input prices, so the terms of trade, the quotient of the two indices were up by 25%.

The **output of construction** in the first quarter was 7.0% lower than in January–March 2010, because of which its level was essentially as high as ten years before. Of the main groups of constructions the erection of buildings was down by 2.3%, while civil engineering works by 14% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the first three months of the year the volume of **new construction contracts** was 40% lower than in the first quarter of 2010. As a consequence of a considerable decrease of the volume of new contracts the **stock of contracts** at the end of March was one-third less than twelve months earlier. Construction **output prices** in the first quarter were 2.4% higher than one year before.

During the first quarter about 3140 **new dwellings** were built, some one-third less than one year earlier. The number of issued **dwelling construction permits** approximated 2400, which represents less than the half of what was registered for the first quarter of 2010. The difference between the number of issued permits and occupied dwellings was higher in the first three months of this year than earlier on, based on which a further decline of dwelling constructions can be expected in the following months.

The **energy consumption** of 318.0 petajoules of the national economy in the first quarter was essentially as much as one year before: it was only 0.3% more than that. The slight growth was a combined effect of energy needs for heating purposes decreasing because of the more favourable weather and, contrarily, the growth of the output of manufacturing bringing about a rise in energy consumption. The relative energy intensity of the economy – along with the 2.4% increase of the gross domestic product – went down by 2.1% compared to the first quarter of 2010.

In the first quarter of the year there were 1.2 million tourist arrivals and 2.9 million tourism nights at **public accommodation establishments**, which values were 5.9% higher than a year earlier. In spite of the growth the number of tourism nights was 3.1% less than in the first quarter of 2008, a period not yet affected by the crisis. The rate of rise was 2–3 percentage points higher in case of international tourists than for domestic ones. The indicators of public accommodation establishments are influenced mainly in Budapest by international tourist arrivals at events related to the Hungarian EU presidency. The number of international tourist arrivals and tourism nights at the four- and five-star conference hotels designated for their accommodation rose eight-fold and over ten-fold, respectively. The total of one million nights spent by international tourists arriving in Hungary from the countries of the European Union represents 5.2% more than one year earlier. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was 36.2%, 1.3 percentage points higher than in the first quarter of the previous year. The revenue of **catering units** in the first quarter was HUF 150 billion, the volume of which was 1.7% less than one year before.

In the first quarter of the year the recovery of **external trade**, lasting since the middle of 2009, continued. According to the first estimate on the period of January–March 2011 the euro value of exports and imports was 23% and 22% higher, respectively, than in the same period of the previous year. The balance of external trade had a surplus of EUR 2.1 billion in the first quarter, which value is EUR 606 million more than what was generated one year earlier.

In the first two months of 2011 the **volume** of exports grew by 21%, while that of imports by 19% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Over the same period the **forint price level** of exports and imports became 5.8% and 6.7% higher, respectively, because of which the terms of trade somewhat deteriorated. Though the increase of the forint price level is mostly due to the rise of currency prices by some 4%, the depreciation of the Hungarian forint – to a lower extent – also contributed to the increase.

In the first quarter of 2011 the **goods transport performance** of the national economy, expressed in freight tonne-kilometres, was 6.2% higher than one year before. The increase of the performance stems from longer transport distances, since the quantity of goods transported remained essentially unchanged. The expansion of the performance is mostly due to international goods transport, where a rise of 7.7% was recorded. The passenger-kilometre performance of **interurban passenger transport** lessened by one and a half per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. Among the modes of transport it was the performance of airplane transport only that rose, while coach and rail transport show a decrease. During the first quarter the number of passengers using **urban passenger transport** was 1.0% higher than one year earlier. Of the means of transport it was the performance of bus transport only that decreased, while in case of trams, the metro and the underground as well as trolleybuses increases were observed. In the period of January–March 2011 17 thousand **passenger cars were registered first time** in Hungary, which is about one-fifth more than the low base measured one year before.

In the first quarter of the year there were essentially as many **road traffic accidents causing personal injury** as in January–March 2010. The outcome of accidents was less fatal than one year earlier: the number of persons killed was down from 158 to 130, while that of seriously injured people from 990 to 942. 11% (313 cases) of the total 2933 road traffic accidents causing personal injury were caused by drunken persons.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** in the first quarter was slightly, 0.6% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. (According to calendar-adjusted data sales were essentially equal to those in the base period.) The seasonally and calendar-adjusted volume of retail trade turnover was half a per cent lower in March than one month earlier, due to which the volume in March essentially equalled that in December.

46% of the first-quarter retail trade turnover of HUF 1.6 trillion was represented by the sale of food, drinks and tobacco, the volume of which diminished by 1.2% compared to January–March 2010. In case of non-food products there was essentially stagnation, within which group the sales volume of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods expanded by 5.2%, while the turnover of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores – representing lower weight – fell by 13%. The sale of automotive fuel went down by 0.9%, at a considerably lower rate than one year before.

The sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories, accounted for outside retail trade, fell by 4.5%, after the turnover declined by one-third in the same period of the previous year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** the number of births decreased by one-tenth in the first quarter of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the birth rate lessened from 9.5 per mille to 8.6 per mille. At the same time the number of deaths rose by 3.9%, so the death rate grew from 13.5 per mille to 14.1 per mille. During the quarter 21,200 children were born and 34,800 people died, therefore the natural decrease was 13,600, 37% more than one year earlier. At the end of March the population number – calculated on the basis of partly estimated data – was 9 million 975 thousand.

In the first quarter of 2011 the **number of employed persons** was 3 million 702 thousand in the 15–64 year-old age group, 14 thousand (0.4%) more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The employment rate (54.6%) was essentially the same as in January–March 2010. Of the sexes the number of employed males increased by 25 thousand, so the slight rise in employment is due to the pattern of male employment. In the first quarter of 2011 the half of the 15–64 year-old female age group and approximately six-tenths of males were present on the labour market as employed persons.

The **number and rate of unemployed persons** – also considering the 15–64 year-old age group – was 490 thousand and 11.7%, respectively, in

the first quarter of 2011 (based on the concepts used in the labour force survey). The number of unemployed people lessened by 8 thousand (1.6%), while the unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point compared to the same period of the previous year. (When evaluating the improvement it should be taken into account that the least favourable unemployment indicator during the past few years was measured exactly in the first quarter of 2010, the base period, and the improvement was within the margins of sampling error.) About one-sixth of all unemployed persons belong to the 15–24 year-old age group, present on the labour market only in a small number. The half of the unemployed persons had been looking for a job for at least a year, and the average length of unemployment was one and a half years.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 642 thousand **employees** in the national economy as a whole in the first quarter of 2011, 0.7% - 17 thousand – more than one year earlier. Opposite-direction processes were observed in the different areas of the national economy, since the number of employees at enterprises employing at least 5 persons (1 million 829 thousand people) rose by 2.8%, while those working in the public sector (712 thousand people) was down by 4.6% compared to the same period of the previous year. This latter decrease of the staff size was caused by the transformation of the public employment system, for the staff number of 681 thousand calculated without public employment is essentially as high as in January–March 2010. In the non-profit sector there were 100 thousand employees in January–March on average, 1.9% more than in the first quarter of 2010.

In January–March 2011 **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 210,000, which amount was 1.5% higher than one year before. Average monthly **net earnings**^b amounted to HUF 139,700, 3.5% more than in January–March 2010. The average amount of wages and salaries per employee was HUF 143,500 in the private, HUF 131,700 in the public and HUF 124,900 in the non-profit sector. This represents increases of about 9% in each of the non-profit and private sectors, while corresponds to an 8% decrease in the public sector – due to the base effect caused by ad hoc salary supplements in January and March 2010. (In February within the period the average net wages and salaries in the public sector were 2.3% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.) Employees in the public sector receive a compensation – not making

^b Calculated without family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.

part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes at the beginning of 2011. In January–March this measure affected 47% of full-time employees, and the monthly average amount of this benefit was HUF 5200.

Consumer prices in January–April and April 2011 were 4.3% and 4.7% higher, respectively, than one year earlier. Over the first four months the highest price rise was recorded for food, the prices of which exceeded by 7.9% those measured in January–April 2010. Within this group the consumer price of potatoes was 92% higher in April than in the same period of the previous year, while the price of sugar rose by 68% and that of flour by 62% during the same period. In addition to food prices, the prices of electricity, gas and other fuels and of other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants also grew at a higher rate than the average (by 7.5% and 6.3%, respectively) in January–April on average. At the same time the price rise of services (2.1%), clothing and footwear (1.4%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (0.7%) did not reach the average. Contrarily, the price of consumer durable goods lessened by 1.5 per cent compared to the first four months of 2010, in which a considerable role was played by the price decrease of television sets and passenger cars. Compared to January–April 2010 5.1% more had to be paid for the basket representing the consumption of pensioners. The rate of the price increase was higher than what was calculated for the total population, which was caused to a considerable extent by the marked rise of food prices – having a higher share of the consumption of pensioners.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **financial assets of households** were HUF 26.1 trillion at the end of March 2011, 5.0% less than twelve months earlier. The value of liabilities was HUF 10.5 trillion, essentially as much as one year before. Net financial assets, i.e. the difference between the two factors amounted to HUF 15.6 trillion, 8.2% less than at the end of March 2010. The decrease of assets was mostly related to people leaving private pension funds, as a result of which – according to the estimation of the bank of issue – an amount of HUF 2650 billion was transferred to the general government as capital transfer. (As laid down in regulations the membership of people leaving the funds was abolished on 1st March 2011, so the transactions related to the act of leaving were accounted for the first quarter in financial accounts.) The stock value of foreign exchange loans, accounted on the liabilities side, equalled HUF 6.3 trillion at the end of March, 3.1% less than one year earlier.

The consolidated cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 666 billion **in January–April 2011**, HUF 29 billion more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The deterioration of the balance resulted exclusively from processes in social security funds, which sub-system had a deficit of HUF 129 billion, HUF 103 billion more than one year before. The balances of the central government and of extra-budgetary funds in turn became more favourable. The improvement and the four-month deficit amounted to HUF 63 billion and HUF 587 billion, respectively, in case of the central government. Revenues and expenditures registered for the period of January–April were – more or less – lower in case of all the three sub-systems compared to the same period of the previous year.

The **“Maastricht” deficit and the year-end debt of the government sector** represented 4.2% and 80.2%, respectively, of the GDP **in 2010**. The deficit decreased by 0.3 percentage point compared to that measured in 2009, which took place along with the decrease of both revenues and expenditures as a proportion of GDP by about one and a half percentage points. The debt as a proportion of GDP grew by 1.8 percentage points over a year, the rate of increase being significantly lower than what was characteristic of 2008–2009^c (6 percentage points in both years).

^c In 2009 the decrease of the GDP – in addition to the growth of the debt – also contributed to the 6 percentage-point rise of the rate.

Table 1

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

1.) January –March 2011

	2010	January– February	March	January– March
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.5	114.0 ^R	109.2	112.2
Domestic sales	97.1	93.7	97.1	94.9
Export sales	116.4	118.6 ^R	114.5	117.1
Employment	98.8	105.3	105.5	105.4
Productivity	112.1	108.3 ^R	103.4	106.5
Index of construction output	89.9	96.1	89.1	93.0
Agricultural sales index	85.7	95.8	91.8	93.7
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	100.4	97.6	99.4
Value of imports, million euro	65 883	11 512 ^R	6 427	17 938
value index	118.9	125.0	115.8	121.6
Value of exports, million euro	71 408	12 743 ^R	7 258	20 001
value index	120.7	126.6 ^R	118.0	123.4
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	106.7	106.6	106.7
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	109.4	108.7	109.2
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	142.8	148.2	145.2
Forint prices of imports	101.7	106.7	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	105.8	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 630	2 663	2 642
Index	101.5	100.6	100,7	100.7
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	..	..	11.7
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.6	206.4	217.1	210.0
nominal index	101.4	103.1	98.6	101.5
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	137.4	144.3	139.7
nominal index	106.9	104.4	101.7	103.5

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64.

2.) January–April 2011

	2010	January– March	April	January– April
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.2	104.7	104.3
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–870	–742	76	–666
Of which:				
central government	–836	–688	101	–587
social security funds	–96	–98	–31	–129

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 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	95.1	86.9	86.9
February	95.6	71.0	74.1	103.8	97.2	92.1
March	105.0	84.2	77.5	100.3	101.9	96.1
April	94.9	72.8	76.3	100.3	93.1	95.1
May	102.1	77.8	76.6	95.7	90.0	93.8
June	102.0	81.2	77.4	110.4	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.2	94.5	97.7
August	99.2	80.3	78.1	99.4	93.2	97.0
September	104.5	85.3	78.9	103.5	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	99.8	97.1	97.2
November	98.4	93.0	80.9	92.0	85.8	95.9
December	93.9	101.4	82.2	106.7	93.5	95.7
2010						
January	110.2	103.5	103.5	91.3	85.4	85.4
February	97.6	108.2	105.8	101.8	87.0	86.3
March	101.1	104.2	105.3	105.1	93.0	89.1
April	100.2	110.0	106.4	93.3	84.2	87.5
May	106.1	114.2	108.0	101.2	89.5	88.0
June	100.6	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	97.2	90.8	89.5
October	98.9	108.5	110.2	97.4	87.6	89.2
November	104.0	114.7	110.7	102.6	98.5	90.1
December	86.8	108.5	110.5	95.8	87.7	89.9
2011						
January	115.1	113.3 ^R	113.3 ^R	99.5	95.3 ^R	95.3 ^R
February	101.1	114.6 ^R	114.0 ^R	101.8	96.8 ^R	96.1
March	96.4	109.2	112.2	97.0	89.1	93.0
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b 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 ^a			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
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
2010						
January	115.0	98.3	98.3	101.4	106.4	106.4
February	105.5	102.4	100.2	100.3	105.7	106.1
March	96.5	101.6	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
2011						
January	113.0	98.3	98.3	100.7	104.0	104.0
February	108.0	102.4	100.2	100.4	104.1	104.0
March	97.0	100.5	100.3	101.1	104.5	104.2
April				100.6	104.7	104.3
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Source of data: 'Energy Centre' (Energy Information Agency).

^b 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 ^a		
2009						
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
2010						
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
2011						
January	157.6	110.5	139.6	157.6	110.5	139.6
February	167.9	113.3	147.5	161.3	112.0	142.8
March	167.3	115.5	148.2	164.1	113.5	145.2
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a 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 ^a	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
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
2010						
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
2011						
January	100.0	107.0	107.0	100.6	109.6	109.6
February	100.2	106.3	106.7	100.4	109.2	109.4
March	100.0	106.6	106.7	100.1	108.7	109.2
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a 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 ^a		Nominal net earnings of employees ^a	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
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
2010				
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
2011				
January	101.6	101.6	103.3	103.3
February	104.8	103.2 ^R	105.7	104.5 ^R
March	98.6	101.5	101.7	103.5
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

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

^b 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 ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
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
2010						
January	4 358	4 358	4 820	4 820	462	462
February	4 848	9 207	5 243	10 063	394	856
March	5 548	14 755	6 149	16 212	601	1 457
April	5 135	19 890	5 591	21 803	455	1 912
May	5 307	25 197	5 709	27 511	402	2 314
June	5 776	30 973	6 345	33 856	569	2 884
July	5 627	36 599	5 811	39 667	184	3 068
August	5 295	41 894	5 693	45 360	398	3 466
September	6 082	47 976	6 605	51 965	523	3 989
October	6 095	54 071	6 525	58 490	430	4 419
November	6 342	60 413	7 018	65 507	676	5 095
December	5 470	65 883	5 900	71 408	430	5 524
2011						
January	5 675 ^R	5 675 ^R	6 076	6 076	401	401
February	5 836 ^R	11 512 ^R	6 667 ^R	12 743 ^R	831 ^R	1 232 ^R
March ^b	6 427	17 938	7 258	20 001	831	2 063
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month.^b First estimate.

1.7. Price and volume indices of external merchandise trade

Period	Import price index ^a		Export price index ^a		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	volume index, since the beginning of the year ^b	
2009						
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
2010						
January	92.6	92.6	95.0	95.0	105.8	119.2
February	91.6	92.1	91.9	93.4	110.7	118.2
March	89.5	91.2	89.8	92.2	112.0	116.7
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8	116.4
May	101.4	93.5	100.9	94.1	114.2	116.9
June	105.7	95.5	104.3	95.7	114.7	117.9
July	108.0	97.2	107.4	97.3	114.8	117.1
August	109.4	98.6	107.7	98.6	115.9	118.5
September	108.6	99.6	108.7	99.6	115.8	117.9
October	107.3	100.4	106.8	100.3	115.4	117.2
November	107.7	101.0	108.0	101.0	115.3	117.0
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.0	116.8
2011						
January	107.9	107.9	106.1	106.1	122.9	121.2
February	105.5	106.7	105.4	105.8	118.6	121.1
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

^a Price indices indicate the change of forint price level.

^b 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 ^a				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
2009					
January	99.8	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.1
February	99.1	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.6	96.6	97.0	94.5	95.6
April	100.1	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	94.4	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	99.8	92.2	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
2010					
January	99.9	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.2	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.1	96.1	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.6	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.5	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	99.4	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.4	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.5	99.4 ^R	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.0	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.5	98.5 ^R	97.7	98.9 ^R	97.9
2011					
January	100.6	100.1	100.1	100.6	100.6
February	100.0	100.1 ^R	100.1	100.2	100.4
March	99.5	99.1	99.8	97.6	99.4
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

^a Excluding sale of motor vehicles, including sale of automotive fuel (differently from formerly published data).

^b Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^c 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 ^a		Of which: balance of central government ^a	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
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^c</i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
2010				
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^c</i>	..	..	-	-
2011				
January	-122.8	-122.8	-110.8	-110.8
February	-436.9	-559.7	-419.5	-530.3
March	-182.4	-742.1	-157.3	-687.6
April	75.9	-666.2	101.1	-586.5
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
<i>December^c</i>				

^a Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.^b Until the end of the concerned month.^c 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 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
Q1	96.8	92.9	92.9	97.7	93.9	93.9
Q2	98.8	92.0	92.5	99.7	94.3	94.1
Q3	99.1	92.5	92.5	96.0	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.2	95.7	93.3	100.6	94.1	93.2
2010						
Q1	101.1	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.1	101.0	100.5	99.0	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.8	101.7	100.9	101.5	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.5	101.9	101.2	99.0	99.2	97.8
2011						
Q1	100.7	102.4	102.4			
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

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

^b 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 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009					
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
2010					
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
2011					
Q1				93.7	93.7
Q2					
Q3					
Q4					

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^c Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. According to the preliminary annual data, volume of investment decreased by 8,2% in 2009 compared to the previous year.

2.3. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}
2009						
Q1	90.6	77.5	77.5	98.1	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.6	77.2	77.4	102.2	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.4	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.9	93.2	82.2	98.6	92.2	95.7
2010						
Q1	103.8	105.3	105.3	95.4	89.1	89.1
Q2	104.4	113.3	109.3	97.6	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.1	112.5	110.4	101.7	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.3	110.6	110.5	96.0	90.8	89.9
2011						
Q1	105.4	112.2	112.2	97.7	93.0	93.0
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Seasonally adjusted index, corrected with working days. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^c 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 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008						
Q1	104.8	113.3	113.3	104.9	113.4	113.4
Q2	99.5	111.6	112.5	99.5	110.0	111.8
Q3	94.8	103.2	109.3	95.7	101.2	108.2
Q4	90.5	91.0	104.3	91.9	93.1	104.2
2009						
Q1	89.0	75.2	75.2	89.3	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.1	75.8	75.5	102.9	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.8	84.5	78.3	105.8	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.6	98.5	82.9	104.6	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.3	112.0	112.0	102.3	116.7	116.7
Q2	103.7	117.0	114.7	104.3	118.5	117.9
Q3	105.0	117.0	115.8	104.9	117.7	117.9
Q4	101.6	112.7	115.0	102.6	113.6	116.8

^a Seasonally adjusted index. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

^b 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 ^a			Unemployment ^a		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
2009						
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
2010						
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
2011						
Q1	3 701.6	100.4	100.4	489.6	98.4	11.7
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

^a Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–64 years.

^b 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 ^a		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009					
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
2010					
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
2011					
Q1	103.5	103.5	101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2					
Q3					
Q4					

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

^b 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 ^a		Balance of capital account ^a	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b
2008				
Q1	-1 496	-1 496	24	24
Q2	-1 552	-3 048	101	125
Q3	-2 323	-5 371	106	230
Q4	-2 403	-7 774	786	1 016
2009				
Q1	-549	-549	241	241
Q2	236	-313	378	618
Q3	417	104	308	926
Q4	228	332	183	1 109
2010				
Q1	600	600	452	452
Q2	627	1 227	389	841
Q3	439	1 666	439	1 280
Q4	366	2 031	509	1 790

^a 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.

^b 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 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
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
2010						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.4 ^R	102.4 ^R	91.8 ^R	91.8 ^R
Q2	105.4	106.1 ^R	98.0 ^R	100.0 ^R	93.4	92.6 ^R
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.4 ^R	100.9 ^R	93.4 ^R	92.8
Q4	93.1 ^R	100.8 ^R	101.8 ^R	101.1	96.7 ^R	93.8 ^R
2011						
Q1	106.2	106.2	98.5	98.5	101.5	101.5
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

^a 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)	
2008					
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
2009					
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
2010					
Q1	2 977	1 430	11 883	4 173	2 892
Q2	2 969	1 282	11 866	4 407	2 976
Q3	2 942	1 267	11 833	4 400	3 157
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
GDP, total	100.0^a	93.3	101.2	101.9
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
Domestic use of GDP total	92.7^a	89.2	98.9	100.3
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.

^a 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
Total	4 334.9	91.4	94.5	92.2

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Mar 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
		2010		2011	
Crops and horticultural products	20.0	75.6	64.7	62.0	85.5
Of which:					
cereals	14.8	79.9	55.7	53.5	87.6
vegetables	1.3	62.2	78.7	91.7	88.8
fruits	0.2	64.1	176.3	43.4	46.8
Live animals and animal products	80.0	96.8	96.3	100.4	96.0
Of which:					
live animals	59.9	100.7	99.0	99.8	96.0
animal products	20.1	88.4	90.5	102.4	96.1
Total	100.0	85.7	86.1	91.8	93.7

6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Apr	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	
	2008			2009		2010		
	thousand							index ^a
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 ^b	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

^a The same period of the previous year = 100.0.

^b Excluding guinea-fowl.

7. Main indicators of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
		2010		2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.5	105.3	109.2	112.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.5	60.7	114.6	132.2
Manufacturing	92.4	111.8	107.0	110.0	113.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10.0	99.6	95.4	98.2	101.3
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	98.2	86.4	127.2	128.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.2	116.6	100.7	104.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.1	102.9	94.3	101.7	103.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.9	116.0	107.5	109.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	107.6	105.1	110.9	109.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.9	100.5	115.8	116.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.5	99.4	118.7	120.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.0	120.3	111.5	105.9	117.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.8	77.0	97.5	96.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.7	142.5 ^c	139.1 ^c	157.2 ^c	150.9 ^c
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.7	118.3	123.0	109.1	113.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.9	96.6	104.5	103.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.3	96.0	99.1	101.3
Industrial sales^b	x	106.4	100.7	106.0	105.8
Number of employees ^d	x	98.8	91.4	105.5	105.4
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.1	115.6	103.4	106.5

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises with at least 5 employees = 100.0.

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

^c Indices also reflect the effect of sectional regroupings, having increased volume indices in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c and decreased them in other sections (chiefly in manufacture of transport equipment and of electrical equipment). (This change affected sectional dynamics of sales similarly.)

^d Data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 persons.

8. Domestic sales of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan–Mar 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Mar 2010	Mar	Jan–Mar	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	90.5	97.1	94.9	45.7
Mining and quarrying	0.6	59.7	106.7	123.7	89.5
Manufacturing	50.3	91.8	99.9	103.9	27.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.7	92.2	93.4	97.8	66.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	100.9	88.5	99.4	17.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	111.5	96.5	98.6	54.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.3	78.9	91.5	96.7	70.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	117.0	108.8	105.6	43.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	75.8	115.0	115.9	17.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	91.7	98.2	102.8	38.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	92.4	113.3	118.9	37.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	133.3	116.4	129.1	6.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	76.6	98.0	107.2	13.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.4	71.3	129.0	127.4	11.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	91.9	104.1	111.9	7.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	87.5	106.7	101.2	46.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.0	89.1	92.1	85.8	92.8

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

^b Share of domestic sales in the total sales.

^c 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 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan- Mar 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan-Mar 2010	Mar	Jan-Mar	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100,0	113,3	114,5	117,1	54,3
Mining and quarrying	0,0	96,2	514,7	298,9	10,5
Manufacturing	96,6	113,0	114,5	117,2	72,3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4,8	104,5	100,7	103,7	33,1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1,4	82,2	141,9	138,4	82,6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2,1	122,6	102,4	111,5	45,4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2,8	121,2	139,1	129,6	29,8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3,8	125,3	100,4	106,7	56,2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3,7	122,4	103,2	107,1	82,1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5,4	109,1	122,0	123,2	61,6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5,7	98,0	122,6	119,1	62,7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28,0	110,7	110,8	118,5	93,7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5,8	76,8	95,1	95,7	86,7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7,4	159,2	163,3	154,0	88,6
Manufacture of transport equipment	24,2	123,4	109,7	113,8	92,1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1,7	106,5	100,9	103,6	53,9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,3	123,2	113,4	114,2	7,2

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a At current prices, enterprises employing at least 5 persons = 100.0.

^b Share of export sales in the total sales.

^c 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-Mar	Mar	Jan-Mar
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.8	87.6	94.9	97.7
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.8	91.2	81.6	86.2
Construction total (construction- installation activities)	100.0	89.9	89.1	89.1	93.0
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.6	93.4	84.1	101.6	100.5
Civil engineering	26.6	79.0	85.0	73.4	80.5
Specialised construction activities	44.8	95.4	94.9	89.9	94.5

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Mar 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
		2010		2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	754.2	98.0	97.6	95.8	98.8
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	681.1	97.5	97.1	95.3	98.4
Sale in specialised stores	73.1	102.8	103.0	100.5	102.5
Non-food products	573.4	99.2	95.4	98.7	100.2
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	42.0	90.7	84.3	86.1	87.2
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	73.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	96.0
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	180.6	98.4	89.5	94.2	98.5
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	148.1	102.3	103.1	103.4	105.2
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	109.8	100.7	99.1	105.6	103.9
Sale of automotive fuel	301.0	94.5	91.4	100.1	99.1
Retail trade, total	1 628.6	97.9	95.8	97.6	99.4
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	128.7	90.2	66.0	93.7	95.5

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
March 2011^a						
Million EUR	6 426.7	115.8	7 257.8	118.0	831.1	600.9
Million USD	8 919.6	118.0	10 093.1	120.6	1 173.5	809.6
Billion HUF	1 740.3	117.4	1 965.3	119.8	225.0	157.6
January–March 2011^a						
Million EUR	17 938.4	121.6	20 001.2	123.4	2 062.8	1 456.9
Million USD	24 393.9	119.0	27 250.7	121.2	2 856.8	1 989.5
Billion HUF	4 889.9	123.1	5 450.0	125.0	560.1	388.2

^a First estimate.

13. External trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January–February 2011

(at current prices, million EUR)

Groups of countries	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
EU–27	7 876.0	125.9	9 841.9	123.6	1 965.8	1 705.7
Of which:						
EU–15	6 081.8	123.2	7 224.4	119.2	1 142.5	1 127.4
New member states	1 794.2	135.9	2 617.5	137.9	823.3	578.3
Extra EU	3 635.7	123.2	2 901.6	138.1	–734.1	–849.6
Of which:						
European countries	1 349.8	130.9	1 358.5	123.3	8.7	70.8
Asian countries	1 887.8	111.8	992.9	157.0	–895.0	–1 056.1
Other countries	398.0	171.9	550.3	149.9	152.2	135.7
Total	11 511.7	125.0	12 743.4	126.6	1 231.7	856.1

14. Commodity pattern of external trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January–February 2011

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	532.3	345.8	186.5	33.2	565.5
Raw materials	180.0	131.1	48.8	83.5	263.4
Fuels, electric energy	363.5	230.4	133.1	988.5	1 351.9
Manufactured goods	3 291.5	2 510.3	781.2	565.4	3 857.0
Machinery and transport equipment	3 508.7	2 864.2	644.5	1 965.1	5 473.8
Total	7 876.0	6 081.8	1 794.2	3 635.7	11 511.7
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	714.3	403.5	310.7	169.0	883.3
Raw materials	267.7	173.7	94.0	48.9	316.6
Fuels, electric energy	232.9	101.1	131.8	80.3	313.2
Manufactured goods	2 832.5	1 901.0	931.5	690.3	3 522.8
Machinery and transport equipment	5 794.5	4 645.1	1 149.4	1 913.0	7 707.5
Total	9 841.9	7 224.4	2 617.5	2 901.6	12 743.4

15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–February 2011

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	118.2	109.2	139.8	133.1	119.1
Raw materials	130.8	127.7	142.0	123.4	128.5
Fuels, electric energy	94.8	96.4	92.6	94.1	94.7
Manufactured goods	123.2	122.4	126.5	129.4	124.1
Machinery and transport equipment	121.9	119.5	134.3	117.9	120.4
Total	120.9	119.1	127.6	113.7	118.6
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	111.9	111.2	113.1	141.6	116.8
Raw materials	103.9	100.2	111.4	134.3	107.7
Fuels, electric energy	98.2	65.0	162.7	64.2	86.4
Manufactured goods	122.8	118.4	133.5	121.2	122.5
Machinery and transport equipment	117.9	115.8	127.2	143.7	123.5
Total	117.8	114.7	128.2	133.4	121.1

16. External trade by main partner country, January–February 2011

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	11 511.7	12 743.4	1 231.7	125.0	126.6
Of which:					
Austria	693.3	619.9	-73.5	111.3	143.6
Belgium	238.6	209.8	-28.8	112.8	107.2
Croatia	34.0	121.5	87.4	148.8	97.5
Czech Republic	367.3	457.9	90.6	120.9	137.5
Denmark	70.7	79.5	8.7	104.3	116.5
Finland	58.4	40.0	-18.4	138.7	147.0
France	473.4	689.3	215.9	134.4	127.2
Germany	2 951.0	3 174.5	223.6	122.5	119.6
Greece	17.2	39.5	22.3	125.1	74.1
Italy	498.8	702.0	203.2	137.2	114.4
Netherlands	503.7	340.6	-163.1	120.5	95.1
Poland	509.2	525.5	16.3	141.9	144.2
Portugal	23.9	52.5	28.6	146.3	110.1
Romania	294.5	675.8	381.4	124.2	145.2
Russia	971.1	360.9	-610.2	125.0	108.4
Serbia ^a	41.6	132.5	90.9	154.4	104.7
Slovakia	449.0	648.9	200.0	146.1	127.3
Slovenia	113.0	132.3	19.3	154.7	129.4
Spain	137.5	402.0	264.5	119.2	116.4
Sweden	126.0	115.5	-10.5	178.3	111.3
Switzerland	84.4	128.0	43.6	106.0	128.4
Ukraine	124.1	238.6	114.4	206.9	158.2
United Kingdom	219.8	727.2	507.5	124.1	124.6
China ^b	759.4	176.6	-582.8	122.9	102.6
Japan	207.0	67.8	-139.2	97.3	110.8
Malaysia	18.7	27.4	8.7	117.6	225.4
Republic of Korea	339.2	45.2	-293.9	104.3	201.8
Singapore	113.9	189.6	75.7	124.6	483.5
Taiwan	145.2	8.9	-136.3	84.1	135.7
United States	214.6	255.4	40.8	139.3	138.3

^a Excluding Kosovo.^b Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Mar 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
		2010		2011	
Public accommodation					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	1 215	101.9	104.2	105.8	105.9
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	2 931	101.5	105.4	105.4	105.9
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	537	104.8	107.5	104.8	107.6
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	1 404	101.4	106.1	103.9	106.7
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	677	99.5	101.8	106.7	104.5
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	1 527	101.6	104.7	107.0	105.1
Sales of catering, billion HUF	149.6	101.5	97.5	95.5	98.3

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Mar	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
	2010			2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a				
	116.8	95.9	100.2	148.2	145.2
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	94.6	101.8	167.3	164.1
live animals and animal products	101.8	98.1	97.7	115.5	113.5
Industrial producer price index	104.5	96.5	97.7	106.6	106.7
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	101.2	100.9	108.7	109.2
export sales price index	101.9	92.1	94.7	105.2	104.9
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.1	..	100.6	..	102.4

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

^b 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	Jan–Feb	Feb	Jan–Feb
	2010		2011	
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	93.6	108.6	109.0
Raw materials	118.9	95.5	122.8	124.5
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	86.4	126.8	131.5
Manufactured goods	101.9	94.7	106.3	107.1
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	91.6	99.9	100.7
Total	101.7	92.1	105.5	106.7
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	91.6	119.3	117.6
Raw materials	114.1	89.9	131.7	133.9
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	98.8	121.9	123.6
Manufactured goods	102.9	95.8	104.4	105.2
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	92.2	102.7	103.0
Total	101.6	93.4	105.4	105.8

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.4	109.4	107.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	111.1	99.8	100.7
Clothing and footwear	99.6	100.9	102.2	101.4
Consumer durable goods	100.2	103.3	98.6	98.5
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	103.6	108.4	107.5
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	111.9	106.4	106.3
Services	104.3	105.8	102.0	102.1
Total	104.9	105.9	104.7	104.3

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Mar 2011	2010	Jan–Mar 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	70.6	92.6	95.3
Industry	673.9	685.4	98.9	104.7
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	615.0	99.0	105.5
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.3	97.9	101.6
Construction	118.3	109.3	100.4	100.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.5	337.7	99.4	98.9
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.2	99.2	98.4
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	83.7	104.9	104.9
Information and communication	66.4	70.2	101.6	107.3
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.7	96.1	97.4
Real estate activities	29.3	28.4	99.2	101.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	78.8	103.9	106.3
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	140.9	122.2	111.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.6	245.5	89.5	95.2
Education	266.0	267.3	103.7	100.0
Human-health and social work activities	261.3	219.1	122.5	91.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	35.9	96.5	100.6
Other service activities	21.3	21.8	119.6	105.2
National economy, total	2 701.8	2 641.5	101.5	100.7
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.8	1 828.7	100.3	102.8
budgetary institutions	772.4	712.3	103.3	95.4

* 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	
	2010	Q1 2011	2010	Q1 2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) ^a	591.3	650.0	97.8	100.9
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	54.2	103.7	101.9
without qualification ^b	295.1	324.1	101.4	105.9
graduates	30.4	33.4	107.0	109.2
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	50.7	106.7	92.0

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

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

^b 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, Q1 2011*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 227.5	115.8	53.5	8.6
Central Transdanubia	440.6	46.8	52.3	9.6
Western Transdanubia	403.0	35.8	52.1	8.2
Southern Transdanubia	329.9	52.6	45.1	13.7
Northern Hungary	379.5	79.2	41.8	17.3
Northern Great Plain	480.1	96.9	42.5	16.8
Southern Great Plain	472.0	62.7	46.9	11.7
Total	3 732.5	489.8	48.6	11.6

* Data of labour force survey, in the population aged 15–74 years.

22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, January–March 2011*

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net ^a	gross	net ^a
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141 387	98 707	105.9	102.9
Industry	211 786	140 423	106.2	107.6
Of which:				
manufacturing	207 286	137 768	106.4	107.6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	344 610	219 284	105.0	111.3
Construction	151 878	104 767	100.3	100.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	198 620	134 119	106.4	109.0
Transportation and storage	198 946	132 750	104.5	103.8
Accommodation and food service activities	124 506	88 712	97.2	96.2
Information and communication	404 651	258 862	105.5	116.9
Financial and insurance activities	500 199	320 457	114.2	128.4
Real estate activities	183 249	123 842	103.2	104.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	309 144	201 521	103.2	111.7
Administrative and support service activities	146 086	101 473	102.4	100.9
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	242 747	155 958	91.4	93.3
Education	188 932	126 295	88.3	88.7
Human-health and social work activities	154 474	107 169	96.1	94.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	180 305	121 531	96.0	95.2
Other service activities	165 045	112 219	111.0	107.9
National economy, total	210 036	139 707	101.5	103.5
Of which:				
business sector	215 474	143 510	105.8	108.6
budgetary institutions	198 912	131 699	91.1	91.8

* Data refer to employees in full-time job.

^a Excluding family tax benefit (according to the methodology of previous years).

23. Financial assets and liabilities of households*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	Mar 31 2010	Dec 31 2010	Mar 31 2011
Currency and deposits	9 712.0	9 922.8 ^R	9 789.2
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 669.7	1 897.2 ^R	1 812.8
forint deposits	6 168.1	6 287.1	6 278.4
Securities other than shares	1 438.5	1 593.7 ^R	1 660.4
Loans	238.4	257.3	260.8
Shares and other equities	9 418.2	9 909.6	10 054.6
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 361.1	7 624.1	7 786.1
mutual funds shares	2 057.1	2 285.5	2 268.5
Insurance technical reserves	5 676.9	6 002.4 ^R	3 202.9
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 618.4	1 667.8	1 653.3
net equity of households in pension funds	3 720.0	4 018.4	1 223.6
Gross financial assets	27 469.4	28 533.2^R	26 091.9
Loans	9 806.6	10 586.9	9 887.8
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 009.5	4 377.5	4 102.8
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	3 924.8	4 246.2	3 957.4
other loans	1 872.3	1 963.1	1 827.6
Liabilities	10 459.2	11 239.1^R	10 484.5
Net financial assets	17 010.2	17 294.0^R	15 607.4

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Apr 2010
Balance of general government^a	-666.2	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	2 618.5	31.6	99.8
Of which:			
payments of economic units	327.3	25.5	127.1
taxes on consumption	1 010.2	29.1	103.9
payments of households	501.4	34.5	77.8
revenues of budgetary institutions	277.4	48.9	93.4
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	441.7	36.0	155.3
revenues related to debt service	29.6	49.7	61.2
Expenditures	3 205.0	36.0	97.9
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	31.0	14.4	71.1
consumer price subsidy	38.2	35.0	102.4
housing subsidy	36.1	28.7	66.8
family benefits, social allowances	210.8	33.6	99.8
expenditures of central budget institutions	781.1	39.6	95.3
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	825.8	36.3	137.2
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	212.8	33.4	52.7
transfers to local governments	410.2	35.7	83.8
interest expenditures	463.1	44.0	106.1
contribution to the EU-budget	102.6	39.7	118.7
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-586.5</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

^a Excluding local governments.

25. Balance of payments*

			(million EUR)
Denomination	2009	Q1–Q4 2010	
Goods			
credit	58 387	70 375	
debit	55 017	65 700	
balance	3 371	4 674	
Services			
credit	13 309	14 391	
debit	11 959	11 985	
balance	1 350	2 406	
of which:			
travel	1 473	1 808	
Income			
revenues	4 763	4 566	
expenditures	9 510	10 007	
balance	–4 747	–5 441	
Current transfers, net	359	392	
Current account balance	332	2 031	
Non-debt generating financing, net	–3 016	899	
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	–1 329	–1 455	
-in Hungary	–1 603	2 921	
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	–84	–567	

* 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	Dec 31 2009	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	
Gross	104 064	109 526	107 046	
Net	51 424	52 123	50 834	
Of which:				
general government and National Bank of Hungary	14 735	13 993	16 524	

* 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	
	Apr 30 2010	Apr 30 2011	2010	Jan–Apr 2011
Total	18 640.0	19 760.6	5 822.9	1 438.8
Of which:				
equities	6 619.6	6 611.1	5 522.5	1 356.1
government bonds	9 171.4	8 937.1	197.2	55.7
treasury bills	1 225.3	1 619.4	23.7	3.5

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Apr 2010	2010	Apr 2011
Max	25 322.96	25 322.96	24 451.38
Min	23 797.60	20 221.37	23 285.05
Closing (at the end of the period)	24 764.76	21 327.07	24 161.56

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, 2010 ^b		Industrial* production, Jan–Mar 2011 ^c	Output of construction, Jan–Mar 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	1 250.4	723.2	109.6	84.3
Pest	12.4	276.7	224.2	117.1	117.6
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	1 527.1	515.4	112.1	91.0
Fejér	4.3	130.4	305.4	111.1	96.2
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	125.7	402.9	111.0	62.8
Veszprém	3.6	52.0	145.2	116.3	120.2
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	308.1	280.9	111.6	88.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	196.4	437.5	111.7	83.0
Vas	2.6	43.8	169.6	119.4	229.5
Zala	2.9	36.0	125.0	112.1	99.6
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	276.2	277.6	113.1	109.0
Baranya	3.9	89.0	227.0	105.6	97.9
Somogy	3.2	116.2	364.3	108.4	29.5
Tolna	2.3	49.5	213.6	106.3	123.1
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	254.8	270.1	107.1	63.6
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	140.8	204.4	116.9	100.2
Heves	3.1	59.5	191.8	118.9	69.1
Nógrád	2.0	16.2	79.8	105.8	95.5
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	216.5	180.1	116.7	89.6
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	118.1	218.7	118.6	101.5
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	59.7	153.5	110.5	107.7
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	61.0	109.4	127.5	92.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	238.8	160.6	115.6	99.2
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	78.0	148.3	105.1	98.5
Békés	3.6	50.5	138.8	107.4	89.6
Csongrád	4.2	96.7	228.6	103.7	103.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	225.3	171.6	105.0	99.4
Total	100.0	3 046.7	304.7	112.2	93.0

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

^b Data by headquarters.

^c Data of enterprises employing at least 5 persons, total data are full-scope.

29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, Q1 2011 ^a		Dwelling construction, Q1 2011		
	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 ^b
Budapest	175 003	106.5	1 288	85.4	7.4
Pest	127 479	103.0	612	54.1	4.9
<i>Central Hungary</i>	165 113	105.9	1 900	72.0	6.4
Fejér	130 064	101.1	67	26.3	1.6
Komárom-Esztergom	132 055	101.4	50	61.0	1.6
Veszprém	114 704	99.9	137	110.5	3.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	126 421	100.9	254	55.1	2.3
Győr-Moson-Sopron	130 716	102.8	84	34.7	1.9
Vas	117 310	100.3	57	38.5	2.2
Zala	109 458	98.5	48	64.0	1.7
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	121 916	101.1	189	40.6	1.9
Baranya	118 866	98.5	76	93.8	1.9
Somogy	111 115	99.1	52	43.3	1.6
Tolna	122 265	101.3	28	121.7	1.2
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	116 879	99.5	156	69.6	1.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	115 807	100.6	39	19.8	0.6
Heves	125 661	101.7	24	37.5	0.8
Nógrád	109 597	98.3	19	86.4	0.9
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	117 533	100.6	82	29.0	0.7
Hajdú-Bihar	118 759	100.0	170	133.9	3.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	109 993	99.9	30	34.9	0.8
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	111 269	102.7	35	19.6	0.6
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113 847	101.0	235	59.9	1.6
Bács-Kiskun	111 872	100.3	153	74.6	2.9
Békés	107 865	97.7	62	121.6	1.7
Csongrád	115 375	96.5	110	106.8	2.6
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	112 123	98.3	325	90.5	2.5
Total	139 707	103.5	3 141	65.1	3.1

^a Data by headquarters.

^b Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

30. International business indicators
30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)*

Countries	2010 ^a		Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) ^{b,c}				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 279.0	23 600	101.8	102.2	102.5
Austria	284.0	29 300	102.0	102.7	104.0
Bulgaria	36.0	10 400	100.2	100.3	..
Czech Republic	145.1	19 200	102.3	102.7	102.5
Estonia	14.5	15 000	103.1	105.0	108.0
Germany	2 498.8	27 400	103.6	103.9	104.8
Greece	230.2	22 100	95.5	95.9	95.2
Hungary	98.4	15 300	101.2	102.3	102.2
Italy	1 548.8	24 400	101.3	101.4	101.0
Lithuania	27.4	12 900	101.3	101.6	106.8
Poland	353.7	14 300	103.8	104.6	..
Portugal	172.5	18 900	101.3	101.2	99.3
Slovakia	65.9	17 200	104.0	103.9	103.6
Slovenia	36.1	20 700	101.2	101.3	..
United States	11 058.6	34 500	102.9	103.2	102.3
Japan	4 122.3	24 200	103.9	104.8	99.3

* Source of data: Eurostat, website of Statistics Portugal.

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

^a Eurostat forecast.

^b Purchasing Power Standard.

^c Data refer to 2009.

30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–February 2011*

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	
EU-27	693.5	123.0	671.7	122.3	-21.8
Austria	20.4	125.0	19.1	123.0	-1.3
Czech Republic	16.9	134.0	18.2	131.0	1.3
Estonia	1.8	89.0	1.7	145.0	-0.1
Greece	6.7	117.0	2.8	139.0	-3.9
Germany	140.3	125.0	162.2	121.0	21.9
Hungary	11.6	124.0	12.9	127.0	1.2
Italy	66.2	110.0	56.0	122.0	-10.2
Lithuania	3.3	125.0	2.9	151.0	-0.4
Poland	22.0	153.0	20.4	119.0	-1.7
Portugal	9.1	127.0	6.4	120.0	-2.7
Slovakia	8.4	126.0	8.5	129.0	0.1
Slovenia	3.9	126.0	3.8	126.0	-0.1

* Source of data: Eurostat.

^a 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	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2010		2011			
EU–27	106.9	107.6	106.2	106.6	107.5	104.7
Austria	106.6	109.0	..	112.4	110.3	..
Bulgaria	102.2	105.2	109.2	108.6	115.4	105.1
Czech Republic	109.5	110.7	111.5	113.5	113.0	108.6
Estonia	120.3	133.8	131.2	129.2	131.5	132.7
Germany	110.9	112.7	111.9	111.4	113.8	110.9
Greece	93.4	93.8	94.2	94.1	96.1	92.5
Hungary	110.5	109.7	111.5	110.6	114.6	109.2
Italy	106.4	105.0	102.0	100.4	102.4	103.1
Lithuania	106.5	116.6	114.5	115.6	113.2	114.5
Poland	110.8	109.1	107.4	108.3	109.7	104.9
Portugal	101.6	101.0	99.8	100.0	102.5	97.6
Romania	105.5	106.3	110.1	111.2	112.9	107.0
Slovakia	118.9	116.7	111.3	117.3	110.8	106.8
Slovenia	106.5	108.0	109.0	112.7	107.5	107.1
United States	105.3	106.3	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.9
Japan	116.0	106.7	97.7	103.0	102.8	87.4

* 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	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2010		2011			
EU–27	102.1	102.4	102.9	102.8	102.9	103.1
Austria	101.7	102.0	103.0	102.5	103.1	103.3
Bulgaria	103.0	104.0	104.5	104.3	104.6	104.6
Czech Republic	101.2	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
Estonia	102.7	105.0	105.2	105.1	105.5	105.1
Germany	101.2	101.6	102.2	102.0	102.2	102.3
Greece	104.7	105.1	104.5	104.9	104.2	104.3
Hungary	104.7	104.3	104.3	104.0	104.2	104.6
Italy	101.6	102.0	102.3	101.9	102.1	102.8
Lithuania	101.2	102.9	103.2	102.8	103.0	103.7
Poland	102.7	102.7	103.6	103.5	103.3	104.0
Portugal	101.4	102.3	103.7	103.6	103.5	103.9
Romania	106.1	107.8	107.5	107.0	107.6	108.0
Slovakia	100.7	101.1	103.5	103.2	103.5	103.8
Slovenia	102.1	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.0	102.4
United States	101.6	101.3	102.1	101.6	102.1	102.7
Japan	99.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	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	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2010		2011			
EU–27	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Austria	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.3
Bulgaria	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4
Czech Republic	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9
Estonia	16.9	14.3	..	..	..	..
France	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5
Germany	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6,,3
Hungary	11.2	11.1	12.1	12.3	12.1	11.9
Lithuania	17.8	17.3	..	..	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8
Portugal	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1
Romania	7.3	7.4	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9
Slovenia	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1
Spain	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.7
United States	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8
Japan	5.1	5.0	..	4.9	4.6	..

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

30.6. Exchange rates*

Countries	Jan–Dec	Q4 2010	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2009	2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.70
Bulgaria, leva	1.36	1.46	1.43	1.41	1.38
Czech Republic, koruna	18.38	18.76	17.69	17.60	17.28
Estonia, korona	10.86	11.71	..	..	..
Hungary, forint	187.71	208.02	200.01	195.69	187.03
Lithuania, litas	2.40	2.58	2.52	2.50	2.43
Poland, złoty	2.85	2.97	2.87	2.86	2.82
Romania, leu	2.94	3.19	3.11	3.04	2.90
Japan, yen	92.43	81.31	82.16	81.87	82.78

* *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 [†]	9 986	90 350	130 450	-40 100	9.0	13.0	5.3
2010.*							
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
2011.*							
January	9 982	7 606 ^R	11 969 ^R	-4 363 ^R	9.0 ^R	14.1 ^R	6.3 ^R
February	9 978 ^R	6 577 ^R	11 262 ^R	-4 685 ^R	8.6 ^R	14.7 ^R	4.3 ^R
March	9 975	6 998	11 532	-4 534	8.3	13.6	4.4
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan-Mar	9 975	21 181	34 763	-13 582	8.6	14.1	5.1
Jan-Mar 2011 as a percentage of Jan-Mar 2010	99.7	89.8	103.9	137.5	90.1	104.2	120.4

* 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 ^a	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, Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

^a 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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