

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–APRIL 2011

Summary

At the beginning of 2011 the expansion of the global economy continued, and the majority of dominant national economies had a growing performance. The total performance of OECD, comprising predominantly developed countries, rose – according to seasonally adjusted data – by 2.5% in the 1st quarter of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The gross domestic product (GDP) of the **United States** expanded by 2.3%. In the Asian region the performance of **Japan** lessened by 0.7% – primarily because of the earthquake and tsunami in March –, while that of **China** increased by 9.7%.

The economy of the **European Union (EU-27)** increased by 2.5% – according to seasonally and working-day adjusted data – in quarter 1 of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year, which is a higher expansion than what was observed in the previous quarters. Although all of the dominant national economies grew, out of them only Germany did so above the average (by 4.8%), with which the German economy remains the engine of EU growth. There was a decrease only in two of the 25 countries providing data (5.5% in Greece and 0.6% in Portugal). The expansion was higher in all of the Visegrád countries than in Hungary: 2.8% in the Czech Republic, 3.6% in Slovakia and 4.3% in Poland.

The **gross domestic product of Hungary** increased by 2.5% in quarter 1 of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of 2010. No similar expansion has occurred since the 4th quarter of 2006. In the same period of last year the economic performance of Hungary was hardly higher (+0.1%) than one year earlier but has expanded at a higher and higher rate since then. According to the seasonally and calendar-adjusted index the rise was 2.2%, with which Hungary is in the middle of the ranking of EU member states.

In January–March – based on the seasonally and calendar-adjusted index – the performance of the economy expanded further compared to the previous quarter, at a rate of 0.7%.

On the **expenditure side** the engine of growth of the Hungarian economy is invariably **external trade**, having a positive balance, where a surplus of HUF 620 billion was generated in quarter 1 of 2011. With this the share of net exports of GDP is 9.8%. Such a high proportion has not been recorded in the past 15 years. Both exports and imports of goods and services continued to show a two-digit increase of 14%. The expansion dominantly came from merchandise trade. Exports and imports of goods were up by 17% and 15%, respectively. Exports and imports of machinery, transport equipment and manufactured goods reached higher, while those of food, beverages and alcoholic products lower increases than the average. Within imports of fuels and electric energy the considerable decrease of natural gas imports is to be highlighted. However, the surplus on international trade in services lessened, since imports grew at a higher rate (by 9.0%) than exports (2.0%).

Actual final consumption, accounting for the largest part of domestic use, diminished by a total 0.2%. Within this, the **actual final consumption of households** decreased by 0.8%, while the volume of the actual final consumption of government, representing 13% of actual final consumption, went up by 3.8%.

The final consumption expenditure of households lessened by 0.8% in quarter 1 of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year. This comprised a decrease of the volume of expenditure on food, transport, and cultural and other services, while the volume of expenditure on communication and on health products slightly rose. The volume of social transfers in kind, provided to households by the government and by non-profit institutions serving households, also decreased, by 0.6%.

The volume of **gross fixed capital formation** went down by 1.6%, a lower rate than earlier on. **Investments** in the national economy, representing the largest proportion of this item of use, lessened by 1.1% compared to the first quarter of 2010. (Compared to the previous quarter a growth of 1.7% was observed according to seasonally adjusted volume indices.) The volume of construction investments declined by 8.0%, while investments in machinery and equipment n.e.c. and transport equipment increased by 4.2% compared to the same period of the previous year. This latter rise

was dominantly caused by the dynamic expansion of investments in manufacturing, the rate of which was 38% during the first quarter. Investments increased in the majority of manufacturing sub-sections, and among these considerably did so in many sub-sections determining the evolution of industrial exports. In contrast, investments in transportation and storage fell by about one-third, while those in real estate activities – owing to a sharp decline of dwelling constructions – were one fifth less than one year before.

The stock of **inventories** decreased by only HUF 7 billion in quarter 1 of 2011, which had a favourable impact on GDP. In propulsive branches of manufacturing and in retail trade the stock of inventories grew, offsetting to a high extent the value of natural gas inventories used.

Looking at the **production side** the value added by **industry**, suffering the most severe fall in the period of the crisis, rose dynamically, by 11% compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The rise was primarily due to an expansion in export-oriented manufacturing, while the performance of energy industry practically stagnated mainly as a consequence of a milder weather than in the same period of last year. The performance of **agriculture**, accounting for some 3% of the gross value added by the national economy, rose by 2.9% in quarter 1 of 2011 compared to the same period of 2010. The performance of the agricultural sector increased for the first time after two years, in which the low base plays a part (in quarter 1 of 2010 a fall of 11.4% was registered). The value added by **construction** became 9.2% lower than in January–March 2010. The performance was influenced by the decrease of production of all groups of constructions and the continuation of negative trends in the area of dwelling constructions.

The total performance of **services branches**, producing over six-tenths of the gross value added, essentially stagnated (–0.1%), slowing down somewhat the increase of GDP. Transport, storage, post and telecommunications reached the highest rate of performance growth (1.7%) among the groups of branches. Increasing exports continue to have a favourable impact on performance. In wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities the expansion of performance (0.7%) was recorded, same as in quarter 4 of 2010. The gross value added by the branch group of public administration, education and health, including mainly state-funded services, rose by 0.6%. Within this group of branches the volume of gross value added of health expanded – primarily because of an increase in outpatient services – by more than 1%, while that of education was down

by 2% in January–March 2011. The total performance of other community, social and personal service activities essentially stagnated (+0.1%) compared to the high base observed one year earlier. Contrarily, in financial and real estate, renting and business activities a decrease of 1.4% was measured compared to the same period of the previous year. Within this the performance of financial activities lessened mainly because of the reduced credit-granting activity of banks. The decrease in the volume of newly placed loans was slowed down by rising interest margins.

April data on the particular branches reveal in most of the cases the continuation of the trends observed for the first three months.

The **gross output of industry** measured for the period of January–April was 11% higher than one year before. The growth of production continued to be based on the significant rise of export sales, which was 15% in the first four months of the year. In contrast, the volume of domestic sales decreased by 4.7% compared to the base period of January–April 2010. In March and April within the period both production and exports expanded at a lower rate compared the same month of the previous year than in the first two months of the year. The trend line of exports is still lower than the highest level (calculated for the turn of 2007 and 2008) recorded before the crisis, while that of domestic sales was higher all over the past ten years than in the period of January – April 2011.

The volume of production in the first four months was higher almost in case of all **manufacturing sub-sections** than one year earlier. In eight of the thirteen sub-sections a two-digit increase were registered. The manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, the sub-section representing 18% of industrial production and having thus the largest weight in manufacturing, increased its performance by 13%, while the manufacture of transport equipment, the other sub-section with significant weight, by 12% compared to the first four months of 2010. Both sub-sections produce for exports primarily, the rate of increase of their export sales was similar to that of their production. The manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, accounting for one-tenth of production and selling products mostly in Hungary, in turn hardly changed, was only 0.7% higher than one year before.

Among enterprises employing at least 5 persons **industrial production per capita** – along with a 5.2% rise in the number of employees – grew by 5.5% in January–April.

In April the volume of **new orders** was 2% less than twelve months earlier. January 2010 was the last time when a decrease occurred. However, the **stock of orders** at the end of April was more than one-fifth higher than one year before.

The growth of industrial production in the first four months of the year took place along with a 6.2% rise of **industrial producer prices**. Among manufacturing sub-sections considerable producer price rises were recorded in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (25%), chemicals and chemical products (17%), and basic metals and fabricated metal products (15%). A price decrease was observed only in the manufacture of transport equipment, the rate of which did not reach 1%. Export sales prices measured in HUF rose by 4.6%, while domestic sales prices by 8.5% compared to the period of January–April 2010.

The **producer price level of agricultural products** was 45% higher in the first four months of 2011 than one year before. Within this the higher increase was characteristic of crops and horticultural products (63%) but a marked price rise was observed in case of live animals and animal products as well (15%).

The **output of construction** measured for the period of January–April was 9.6% (within which in April 16%) less than one year earlier. Among the main groups of constructions the erection of buildings and civil engineering works decreased by 5.3% and 15%, respectively, compared to the same period of 2010.

In the first four months of the year the volume of **new construction contracts** was 38% lower than one year before. Because of the significant decrease in the volume of new contracts the **stock of contracts** at the end of April was about one-third less than twelve months earlier.

During the first four months of the year there were 1.8 million tourist arrivals and 4.4 million tourism nights at **public accommodation establishments**, which values are 8% higher each than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of tourism nights registered for the first four months was already somewhat (0.8%) higher than in January–April 2008 – not yet hit by the crisis. The number of international tourist arrivals and tourism nights was 11% higher each than one year earlier, while the same indicators for domestic tourists rose at more modest rates of 5% each. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was 39% over the period on average, 3 percentage points higher than in the same period of the previous year.

In the first quarter of 2011 the recovery of **international tourism demand** was observed. The 7.6 million international visits to Hungary and the 16.6 million days spent by the visitors in Hungary were 1% higher each than the values measured one year before. As for the travels of Hungarians higher increases were recorded: our compatriots travelled abroad on 3% more occasions in the first quarter, where they spent 6% more days. Exports of passenger transport services – amounting to HUF 208 billion – were lower, while the imports of HUF 133 billion were higher than one year earlier, due to which the balance, showing a surplus of HUF 75 billion, became HUF 20 billion less favourable.

In external merchandise trade, according to a first estimate on the period of January–April 2011, the euro value of exports and imports were 21% and 20% higher, respectively, than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The balance of external trade showed a surplus of about EUR 2.6 billion at the end of the first four months, which was EUR 638 million more than what was generated one year before.

In the first quarter of 2011 the **volume** of exports grew by 18%, while that of imports by 16% compared to the same period of the previous year. In March within the period the rate of growth was lower than over the first two months of the year. In the first three months on average the **forint price level** of exports and imports was 5.9% and 6.2% higher, respectively, than one year earlier, so the terms of trade were essentially unchanged.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** was 0.5% lower in the first four months of 2011 than in the corresponding period of the previous year according to both unadjusted and calendar-adjusted data. Compared to the previous month the volume of retail trade turnover after seasonal and calendar adjustment was 0.4% lower in April.

Sales of food, drinks and tobacco stagnated in January–April compared to the same period of the previous year, while – within this – sales in specialised stores, representing a lower weight, rose by 3.4%. The decrease in the sales turnover of non-food products decelerated compared to the corresponding period of the previous year: in the first four months a decrease of 0.9% occurred. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, accounting for over one-tenth of the turnover, were down by 4.0%, while the sales of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores, representing a low proportion of the turnover, and of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods fell by 12% and 2.7%, respectively. These rates of decrease were lower than those measured in the same period of 2010. A 4.9% sales

growth was observed in the sales of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods, which rate was higher than that registered for January–April 2010, while the sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics, showing stagnation in the same period of last year, increased by 2.1%. After a decrease of 8.9% in this period of last year, the sales volume of automotive fuel also fell to a lower extent, by 0.9% in the first four months this year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

After a significant fall (of 33%) in this period of last year the sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories, accounted for outside retail trade, were 3.4% lower in January–April this year than in the same period of the previous year.

According to the latest **vital statistics** there was a considerable decline in the number and rate of births and a rising trend of deaths in the period of January–April 2011, which led to a growth in the rate of natural decrease.

During the four months 27,560 children were born, 11.1% less than in January–April 2010, while the birth rate was down from 9.4 per mille to 8.4 per mille. At the same time 45,515 persons died, which was a growth of 3.1%, while the death rate rose from 13.4 per mille to 13.9 per mille over a year. (Within this the infant mortality rate grew by 1.2 per mille points to 5.4 per mille.) As a consequence of all this the natural decrease was 17,955, as compared with 13,147 one year earlier. At the end of the period – partly based on estimated data – the **population number** was 9 million 972 thousand.

In the period of February–April 2011 the **number of employed persons** in the 15–64 year-old age group was 3 million 728 thousand, 26 thousand (0.7%) more than one year before. (The rate of increase is considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) The employment rate of 55.0% is 0.3 percentage point higher than it was in February–April 2010. The number of employed males was up by 31 thousand, while in case of employed females essentially stagnation was observed. Over the three months on average the half of the female age group and six-tenths of males were present on the labour market as employed persons.

During the period of February–April the **number and rate of unemployed people** – based on the concepts used in the labour force survey, also considering the 15–64 year-old age group – equalled 481 thousand and 11.4%, respectively. The number of unemployed people was cut by 16 thousand and the unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point compared to

the same period of the previous year. (The rate of improvement is considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) The half of unemployed persons had looked for a job for at least one year, and the average length of unemployment was more than one and a half years.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 654 thousand **employees** in the national economy as a whole in the first four months of 2011, half a per cent – 14 thousand – more than one year earlier. The number of employees at enterprises employing at least 5 persons (1 million 833 thousand people) rose by 2.6%, while that of people working in the public sector (720 thousand persons) decreased by 4.6% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This latter decrease of the staff size was caused by the transformation of the public employment system: the staff number of 681 thousand calculated without public employment was almost identical with that in January–April 2010. In the non-profit sector there were 101 thousand employees, 2.2% more than in the first four months of 2010.

In January–April 2011 **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 211,200, 2.6% more than one year before. Monthly average **net earnings**^a amounted to HUF 140,400, 4.5% more than in January–April 2010. The average amount of wages and salaries per employee was HUF 144,100 in the private, HUF 132,700 in the public and HUF 124,600 in the non-profit sector. In the private and non-profit sectors growths (of 8.3% and 6.5%) were registered, while in the public sector – owing to the base effect caused by ad hoc salary supplements in January and March 2010 – net earnings were reduced by 4.5%. (In April within the period the average net wages and salaries in the public sector were 8.0% higher than in the same period of the previous year.) Employees in the public sector receive a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes at the beginning of 2011. This measure affected some 46% of full-time employees in January–April, and the monthly average amount of this benefit was HUF 5200.

In quarter 1 of 2011 the **real value of earnings**^b grew by 1.4% in the national economy as a whole. The increase of earnings is the highest in families with several children, its rate rising in parallel with the number of

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

^b Because of the change of the personal income tax system in 2011 – introduction of the uniform 16 per cent personal income tax and the family tax allowances – net and real earnings of employees are computed according to a new calculation method. The methodological development, based on a micro-simulation model, allows for the estimation of net and real earnings by the number of children.

children. In case of childless families a decrease was recorded in real earnings.

Table 1

Change of earnings by the number of children, quarter 1 of 2011
(compared to the same quarter of the previous year)

(%)

Number of dependent children	Average net earnings	Real earnings
No dependent children	2.9	-1.2
1 child	5.0	0.8
2 children	9.8	5.4
3 or more children	17.0	12.3
National average	5.6	1.4

The rise of **consumer prices**, after reaching 4.7% in April, slowed down to 3.9% in May, which has been the lowest price rise since last September. **In January–May 2011** consumer prices were 4.2% higher than one year earlier. The highest price increase during the first five months was measured in case of food, the prices of which were 8.1% higher than in January–May 2010. Within this group the consumer price of potatoes approximately doubled, while those of sugar and flour rose some one-and-a-half fold compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Besides food higher-than-average increases were recorded for electricity, gas and other fuels (6.8%) and other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants (6.1%). Within electricity, gas and other fuels, the price of piped gas and district heating rose by 14% and 9%, respectively, while the marked price rise of the other group was mainly due to the 16% price increase of motor fuels. However, prices increased at a lower-than-average rate in case of services (2.1%), clothing and footwear (1.9%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (0.4%). In respect of consumer durable goods a 1.4% price decrease was observed compared to the first five months of 2010. Compared to January–May 2010 5.0% more was needed to be paid for the basket representing the consumption of pensioners.

The consolidated cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – according to preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 724 billion in **January–May 2011**, HUF 12 billion less than in the same period of the previous year. Among the subsystems the largest change of balance was registered for social security funds, the HUF 154 billion deficit of which is HUF 119 billion more than one

year before. As for the central government and extra-budgetary funds, however, the balance became more favourable: in case of the former subsystem the improvement and the five-month deficit amounted to HUF 102 billion and HUF 627 billion, respectively. Revenues and expenditures of the general government calculated for the period of January–May were HUF 5.1 trillion and about 5.9 trillion, respectively, which values were 2–3% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Approximately two thirds of money flows affected the central government and nearly one third social security funds.

Table 2

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

1.) January–April 2011

	2010	January– March	April	January– April
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.5	112.2	107.1	111.0
Domestic sales	97.1	94.9	96.6	95.3
Export sales	116.4	117.1	107.6	114.7
Employment	98.8	105.4	104.8	105.2
Productivity	112.1	106.5	102.1	105.5
Index of construction output	89.9	93.0	84.5	90.4
Agricultural sales index	85.7	93.7	90.8	92.6
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	99.4	99.8	99.5
Value of imports, million euro	65 883	17 951 ^R	5 849	23 800
value index	118.9	121.7 ^R	113.9	119.7
Value of exports, million euro	71 408	20 022 ^R	6 328	26 350
value index	120.7	123.5 ^R	113.2	120.9
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	106.7	104.9	106.2
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	109.2	106.4	108.5
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	145.2	145.2	145.0
Forint prices of imports	101.7	106.2	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	105.9	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 642	2 693	2 654
Index	101.5	100.7	100.2	100.5
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	11.7	..	11.4 ^b
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.6	210.0	214.7	211.2
nominal index	101.4	101.5	105.9	102.6
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	139.7	142.5	140.4
nominal index	106.9	103.5	107.6	104.5

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64. – ^b February–April 2011.

2.) January–May 2011

	2010	January– April	May	January– May
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.3	103.9	104.2
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–870	–666	–58	–724
Of which:				
central government	–836	–587	–40	–627
social security funds	–96	–129	–24	–154

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	95.0	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	100.3	110.0	106.4	96.0	84.2	87.5
May	106.0	114.2	108.0	99.9	89.5	88.0
June	100.6	115.3	109.3	99.0	81.7	86.5
July	99.2	109.4	109.3	102.2	95.3	87.9
August	101.8	117.8	110.3	100.2	97.2	89.3
September	101.0	111.2	110.4	96.9	90.8	89.5
October	98.9	108.5	110.2	97.1	87.6	89.2
November	104.0	114.7	110.7	102.3	98.5	90.1
December	86.7	108.5	110.5	95.5	87.7	89.9
2011						
January	115.1	113.3	113.3	98.8	95.3	95.3
February	101.1	114.6	114.0	101.6	96.8	96.1
March	96.4	109.2	112.2	96.8	89.1	93.0
April	100.7	107.1	111.0	94.0	84.5	90.4
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	70.0	98.6	100.0	100.6	104.7	104.3
May				100.2	103.9	104.2
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	159.1	119.9	145.2	162.6	115.2	145.0
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	99.7	104.9	106.2	100.8	106.4	108.5
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	105.7	104.5
March	98.6	101.5	101.7	103.5
April	105.9	102.6	107.6	104.5
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	5 675	6 076	6 076	401	401
February	5 836	11 512	6 667	12 743	831	1 232
March	6 439 ^R	17 951 ^R	7 279 ^R	20 022 ^R	840 ^R	2 071 ^R
April ^b	5 849	23 800	6 328	26 350	479	2 551
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	105.3	106.2	106.2	105.9	116.0	118.1
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	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.0	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.5	98.5	97.7	98.9	97.9
2011					
January	100.6	100.1	100.1	100.6	100.6
February	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.4
March	99.5	99.1	99.8	97.6	99.4
April	99.6	98.7	99.5	99.8	99.5
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	-58.0	-724.2	-40.1	-626.6
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	99.8	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	99.7	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.1	101.0	100.5	99.0	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.8	101.7	100.9	101.6	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.5	101.9	101.2	98.9	99.2	97.8
2011						
Q1	100.7	102.5 ^R	102.5 ^R	99.7	99.2	99.2
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	96.5	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.5	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
2010					
Q1	98.2	93.6	93.6	86.1	86.1
Q2	98.9	95.1	94.5	89.7	87.9
Q3	100.0	98.1	95.8	80.4	84.3
Q4	98.1	92.2	94.5	88.4	85.7
2011					
Q1	101.7	98.9	98.9	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	98.7	77.2	77.4	102.2	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.6	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	103.0	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
2009						
Q1	89.0	75.2	75.2	89.5	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.2	75.8	75.5	102.9	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.6	84.5	78.3	105.7	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.5	98.5	82.9	104.5	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.4	112.0	112.0	102.5	116.7	116.7
Q2	103.7	117.0	114.7	104.3	118.5	117.9
Q3	104.9	117.0	115.8	104.8	117.7	117.9
Q4	101.5	112.7	115.0	102.3	113.6	116.8
2011						
Q1	104.2	116.0	116.0	105.2	118.1	118.1
Q2						
Q3						
Q4						

^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	102.4	91.8	91.8
Q2	105.4	106.1	98.0	100.0	93.4	92.6
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.4	100.9	93.4	92.8
Q4	93.1	100.8	101.8	101.1	96.7	93.8
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)	
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	3 150 ^R
Q4	2 931 ^R	1 322	12 012	4 482	3 341
2011					
Q1	2 914	1 358	11 893	4 371	3 459
Q2					
Q3					
Q4					

3. Gross domestic product*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2009	2010	Q1 2011
GDP, total	100.0^a	93.3	101.2	102.5
Of which:				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.5	84.8	84.6	102.9
industry	26.8	86.9	108.9	111.4
construction	4.0	93.7	91.7	90.8
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	101.7
financial intermediation, real estate	23.3	97.8	100.1	98.6
Domestic use of GDP total	92.7^a	89.2	98.9	101.4
Of which:				
actual final consumption, total	74.2	94.3	98.0	99.8
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	93.2	97.8	99.2
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	91.9	97.9	99.2
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	102.2	99.4	103.8
gross capital formation	18.4	72.9	102.1	108.4
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	92.0	94.4	98.4

* 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	Q1 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	107.0	74.5	99.4
Mining and quarrying	7.4	54.1	52.4	197.0
Manufacturing	973.4	84.8	109.4	138.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	208.4	108.1	102.8	139.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	78.0	106.4	81.2
Construction	101.4	79.0	93.8	92.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	81.4	93.9	99.0
Transportation and storage	722.7	108.3	87.5	67.7
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	68.8	97.0	92.2
Information and communication	177.4	91.4	95.4	85.4
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	61.2	104.4	106.0
Real estate activities	818.6	94.6	82.9	79.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	91.9	102.0	94.3
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	68.8	95.9	94.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.3	85.9	67.3
Education	143.5	113.3	155.2	154.7
Human health and social work activities	62.5	82.4	101.0	121.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	91.0	122.1	92.7
Other service activities	23.3	93.5	98.3	140.3
Total	4 334.9	91.4	94.5	98.9

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Apr 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
		2010		2011	
Crops and horticultural products	18.4	75.6	71.1	48.0	74.7
Of which:					
cereals	13.2	79.9	62.8	42.2	74.5
vegetables	1.8	62.2	79.8	90.7	89.6
fruits	0.2	64.1	204.4	33.5	43.4
Live animals and animal products	81.6	96.8	96.0	105.4	97.8
Of which:					
live animals	61.1	100.7	98.3	105.7	97.9
animal products	20.5	88.4	91.0	101.8	97.5
Total	100.0	85.7	88.3	90.8	92.6

6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Apr	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	index ^a
	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 ^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–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
		2010		2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.5	106.4	107.1	111.0
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.5	64.6	93.9	118.2
Manufacturing	92.4	111.8	108.0	107.3	111.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10.0	99.6	96.4	99.0	100.7
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	98.2	87.9	135.6	130.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.2	116.3	101.5	104.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.1	102.9	94.6	109.6	105.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.9	112.3	119.2	111.4
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	107.6	102.6	113.5	110.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.9	102.2	115.5	115.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.5	104.5	109.3	117.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.0	120.3	111.3	96.5	112.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.8	80.2	88.5	94.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.7	142.5 ^c	141.3 ^c	143.0 ^c	148.9 ^c
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.7	118.3	126.0	107.7	111.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.9	92.3	99.3	102.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.3	97.9	102.7	101.6
Industrial sales^b	x	106.4	102.5	102.4	105.0
Number of employees ^d	x	98.8	92.7	104.8	105.2
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.1	115.2	102.1	105.5

* 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–Apr 2011 (%) ^{a,b}
		Jan–Apr 2010	Apr	Jan–Apr	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	92.2	96.6	95.3	45.4
Mining and quarrying	0.6	64.9	82.8	108.3	89.9
Manufacturing	50.3	91.8	103.2	103.7	28.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.7	92.2	99.2	98.2	67.4
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	99.2	105.5	100.9	17.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	109.9	97.3	98.2	54.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.3	81.1	98.8	97.3	70.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	112.1	109.2	106.5	43.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	75.8	122.4	117.5	18.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	90.5	112.4	105.7	40.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	95.4	111.6	117.0	37.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	126.5	113.9	125.6	6.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	81.2	83.8	100.6	13.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.4	73.0	123.7	126.4	11.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	92.5	98.0	108.3	7.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	82.7	95.9	99.7	47.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.0	92.1	86.7	86.0	92.3

* 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- Apr 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan-Apr 2010	Apr	Jan-Apr	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100.0	114.9	107.6	114.7	54.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	82.3	223.0	274.7	10.1
Manufacturing	96.6	114.7	106.8	114.6	71.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.8	105.7	102.3	103.4	32.6
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	84.7	142.5	139.4	82.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	125.7	103.5	109.4	45.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	128.0	116.6	126.0	29.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	121.0	113.7	108.4	56.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	117.2	106.9	107.1	81.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	112.1	113.1	120.4	59.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	103.1	106.6	115.7	62.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.0	110.4	96.1	113.1	93.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.8	81.7	88.3	93.8	86.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.4	160.3	141.5	150.9	88.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.2	126.6	108.1	112.4	92.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	102.5	103.7	103.6	52.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	123.2	132.6	118.2	7.7

* 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-Apr	Apr	Jan-Apr
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.8	87.2	86.7	94.7
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.8	88.0	81.9	84.8
Construction total (construction- installation activities)	100.0	89.9	87.5	84.5	90.4
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.6	93.4	88.1	76.6	93.0
Civil engineering	26.6	79.0	86.1	78.8	79.9
Specialised construction activities	44.8	95.4	88.1	95.9	94.9

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Apr 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
		2010		2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	1 045.8	98.0	96.1	103.1	99.9
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	944.8	97.5	95.6	102.8	99.6
Sale in specialised stores	101.0	102.8	101.9	105.9	103.4
Non-food products	806.8	99.2	95.7	96.4	99.1
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	62.0	90.7	85.6	91.0	88.4
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	104.7	98.2	93.9	100.5	97.3
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	257.7	98.4	91.7	90.5	96.0
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	207.9	102.3	102.5	104.2	104.9
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	147.7	100.7	99.7	97.1	102.1
Sale of automotive fuel	420.5	94.5	91.1	99.1	99.1
Retail trade, total	2 273.1	97.9	95.2	99.8	99.5
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	177.2	90.2	66.9	99.5	96.6

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
April 2011^a						
Million EUR	5 848.9	113.9	6 327.9	113.2	479.0	455.5
Million USD	8 407.3	122.1	9 108.3	121.4	701.0	613.7
Billion HUF	1 559.7	114.6	1 685.4	113.7	125.7	121.6
January–April 2011^a						
Million EUR	23 799.7	119.7	26 350.2	120.9	2 550.5	1 912.4
Million USD	32 818.4	119.9	36 389.7	121.4	3 571.3	2 603.3
Billion HUF	6 453.0	121.0	7 141.1	122.2	688.1	509.8

^a First estimate.

13. External trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January–March 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	12 422.4	122.7	15 442.3	121.1	3 019.9	2 626.7
Of which:						
EU–15	9 548.2	119.5	11 307.8	116.9	1 759.6	1 684.9
New member states	2 874.2	135.0	4 134.5	134.6	1 260.3	941.8
Extra EU	5 528.3	119.3	4 579.9	132.2	–948.4	–1 169.8
Of which:						
European countries	2 033.2	122.6	2 163.2	119.4	130.0	153.0
Asian countries	2 893.6	111.5	1 539.5	146.1	–1 354.1	–1 541.6
Other countries	601.5	157.9	877.2	146.2	275.7	218.9
Total	17 950.8	121.7	20 022.2	123.5	2 071.4	1 456.9

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

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	837.9	538.5	299.4	55.7	893.6
Raw materials	277.0	199.5	77.5	143.1	420.1
Fuels, electric energy	559.7	361.1	198.6	1 437.6	1 997.3
Manufactured goods	5 166.0	3 923.6	1 242.4	872.7	6 038.7
Machinery and transport equipment	5 581.8	4 525.5	1 056.3	3 019.3	8 601.1
Total	12 422.4	9 548.2	2 874.2	5 528.3	17 950.8
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 134.0	621.9	512.1	275.2	1 409.1
Raw materials	428.4	269.9	158.5	81.4	509.8
Fuels, electric energy	416.1	198.0	218.1	132.5	548.6
Manufactured goods	4 510.8	3 026.5	1 484.4	1 102.8	5 613.6
Machinery and transport equipment	8 953.1	7 191.6	1 761.5	2 988.1	11 941.2
Total	15 442.3	11 307.8	4 134.5	4 579.9	20 022.2

15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–March 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	114.7	106.0	135.1	132.7	115.7
Raw materials	122.4	116.7	141.3	118.1	121.2
Fuels, electric energy	98.5	100.1	96.6	88.5	91.6
Manufactured goods	119.2	118.1	123.0	124.4	119.9
Machinery and transport equipment	120.5	117.2	137.4	116.9	119.1
Total	118.5	116.2	127.1	110.7	116.0
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.9	106.5	105.3	128.3	109.7
Raw materials	99.0	90.9	118.0	124.6	102.3
Fuels, electric energy	106.7	76.3	167.3	63.8	91.7
Manufactured goods	121.7	118.0	130.5	117.5	120.7
Machinery and transport equipment	115.4	113.4	123.6	136.8	120.0
Total	115.6	112.6	124.8	127.4	118.1

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

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	17 950.8	20 022.2	2 071.4	121.7	123.5
Of which:					
Austria	1 088.6	995.9	-92.7	109.4	139.8
Belgium	375.2	322.1	-53.1	117.7	105.5
Croatia	59.0	193.6	134.6	150.2	90.9
Czech Republic	583.7	725.7	142.0	120.9	134.0
Denmark	111.8	127.1	15.3	99.1	112.4
Finland	96.1	61.3	-34.7	137.1	125.3
France	738.7	1 074.0	335.3	125.2	126.3
Germany	4 639.2	5 030.8	391.6	119.4	118.1
Greece	26.5	76.9	50.4	128.3	90.2
Italy	774.1	1 068.7	294.6	127.8	114.2
Netherlands	794.6	543.5	-251.1	118.8	91.6
Poland	791.3	802.6	11.3	138.6	137.1
Portugal	36.4	76.2	39.9	139.1	105.1
Romania	526.7	1 064.1	537.3	141.1	137.4
Russia	1 429.5	576.2	-853.3	117.0	108.6
Serbia ^a	61.7	223.1	161.4	123.4	107.2
Slovakia	698.5	1 034.1	335.6	136.1	128.3
Slovenia	182.0	222.1	40.1	149.9	134.0
Spain	217.8	615.6	397.8	111.9	111.2
Sweden	195.6	186.9	-8.7	156.2	119.6
Switzerland	138.2	189.9	51.7	107.7	116.8
Ukraine	191.1	387.6	196.5	180.8	146.2
United Kingdom	339.8	1 064.1	724.3	118.0	114.7
China ^b	1 130.9	278.2	-852.7	120.0	94.8
Japan	314.5	107.8	-206.7	95.2	102.7
Malaysia	31.2	42.2	11.0	119.5	255.5
Republic of Korea	504.4	64.8	-439.6	102.9	171.6
Singapore	170.5	234.8	64.3	125.1	379.4
Taiwan	254.1	15.7	-238.4	100.8	132.6
United States	360.5	396.9	36.3	137.8	130.8

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

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Apr 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
		2010		2011	
Public accommodation					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	1 806	101.9	102.6	111.6	107.7
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	4 376	101.5	103.7	111.8	107.8
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	847	104.8	106.0	118.3	111.3
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	2 232	101.4	104.3	118.2	110.7
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	959	99.5	99.8	105.0	104.7
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	2 144	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.9
Sales of catering, billion HUF	204.0	101.5	97.3	98.8	98.4

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Apr	Jan–Apr	Apr	Jan–Apr
	2010			2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a				
	116.8	94.3	99.8	145.2	145.0
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	94.0	101.2	159.1	162.6
live animals and animal products	101.8	94.7	97.4	119.9	115.2
Industrial producer price index	104.5	99.9	98.3	104.9	106.2
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	105.2	102.0	106.4	108.5
export sales price index	101.9	94.9	94.7	103.8	104.6
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.1	..	100.6^c	..	102.4^c

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

^b Quarterly data are available on producer price index of construction.

^c January–March.

18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Mar	Mar	Jan–Mar
	2010		2011	
	Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	92.5	107.7	108.6
Raw materials	118.9	96.7	120.6	123.2
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	86.8	125.4	129.4
Manufactured goods	101.9	93.7	107.1	107.1
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	90.4	99.5	100.3
Total	101.7	91.2	105.3	106.2
	Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	90.5	121.8	119.0
Raw materials	114.1	90.4	131.4	133.0
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	100.7	130.5	125.9
Manufactured goods	102.9	94.5	106.3	105.6
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	90.8	102.4	102.8
Total	101.6	92.2	106.2	105.9

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–May	May	Jan–May
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	101.7	108.6	108.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	111.1	99.0	100.4
Clothing and footwear	99.6	100.5	103.8	101.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	102.8	98.9	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	104.6	104.4	106.8
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	111.7	105.5	106.1
Services	104.3	105.8	101.9	102.1
Total	104.9	105.8	103.9	104.2

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan-Apr 2011	2010	Jan-Apr 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	71.6	92.6	95.3
Industry	673.9	687.0	98.9	104.5
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	616.4	99.0	105.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.2	97.9	101.1
Construction	118.3	110.8	100.4	100.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.5	337.9	99.4	98.8
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.0	99.2	98.3
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	83.7	104.9	103.7
Information and communication	66.4	70.2	101.6	107.3
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.5	96.1	97.2
Real estate activities	29.3	28.8	99.2	101.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	78.8	103.9	106.0
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	141.6	122.2	112.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.6	246.2	89.5	94.6
Education	266.0	267.3	103.7	100.0
Human-health and social work activities	261.3	226.3	122.5	92.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	35.9	96.5	100.1
Other service activities	21.3	21.6	119.6	103.6
National economy, total	2 701.8	2 654.4	101.5	100.5
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.8	1 832.6	100.3	102.6
budgetary institutions	772.4	720.4	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–April 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	143 572	100 093	106.2	103.2
Industry	213 884	141 726	106.1	107.7
Of which:				
manufacturing	208 605	138 603	106.3	107.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	364 026	231 424	104.9	112.5
Construction	152 835	105 347	100.3	100.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	198 862	134 122	106.3	108.8
Transportation and storage	200 697	133 794	103.3	103.0
Accommodation and food service activities	124 476	88 666	98.8	97.4
Information and communication	403 927	258 102	105.6	116.9
Financial and insurance activities	501 683	321 273	110.0	124.4
Real estate activities	181 597	122 845	101.4	103.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	306 733	199 602	102.7	111.0
Administrative and support service activities	147 827	102 540	102.0	100.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	248 190	159 286	96.5	97.6
Education	187 873	125 823	91.4	91.2
Human-health and social work activities	154 099	106 937	99.9	98.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	182 888	123 127	98.7	97.7
Other service activities	162 347	110 630	110.0	106.8
National economy, total	211 216	140 410	102.6	104.5
Of which:				
business sector	216 597	144 144	105.3	108.3
budgetary institutions	200 414	132 685	95.5	95.5

* 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	9 789.2
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 669.7	1 897.2	1 812.8
forint deposits	6 168.1	6 287.1	6 278.4
Securities other than shares	1 438.5	1 593.7	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	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	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	10 484.5
Net financial assets	17 010.2	17 294.0	15 607.4

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–May 2010
Balance of general government^a	-724.2	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	3 252.3	39.3	99.5
Of which:			
payments of economic units	387.8	30.2	124.8
taxes on consumption	1 312.2	37.8	106.5
payments of households	631.8	43.5	78.1
revenues of budgetary institutions	352.4	62.1	93.9
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	493.2	40.2	141.1
revenues related to debt service	38.5	64.7	65.2
Expenditures	3 878.9	43.6	97.1
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	61.5	28.6	94.9
consumer price subsidy	47.8	43.9	102.5
housing subsidy	47.9	38.0	84.5
family benefits, social allowances	261.4	41.6	99.3
expenditures of central budget institutions	982.8	49.8	97.9
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	964.0	42.4	127.2
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	266.0	41.7	52.7
transfers to local governments	509.9	44.4	86.5
interest expenditures	502.2	47.7	102.1
contribution to the EU-budget	117.6	45.5	115.9
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-626.6</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	
	May 31 2010	May 31 2011	2010	Jan–May 2011
Total	17 601.8	19 353.0	5 822.9	1 754.1
Of which:				
equities	5 882.5	6 322.5	5 522.5	1 653.2
government bonds	8 686.9	8 993.0	197.2	66.2
treasury bills	1 384.3	1 428.2	23.7	3.7

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	May 2010	2010	May 2011
Max	24 550.46	25 322.96	24 272.08
Min	20 679.55	20 221.37	22 463.57
Closing (at the end of the period)	22 103.42	21 327.07	23 376.19

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, Q1 2011 ^b		Industrial* production, Jan–Apr 2011 ^c	Output of construction, Jan–Apr 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	186.2	107.2	109.3	83.9
Pest	12.4	50.4	40.7	114.7	103.5
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	236.6	79.5	111.1	88.1
Fejér	4.3	30.4	71.3	111.6	94.1
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	15.5	49.8	104.8	59.5
Veszprém	3.6	10.8	30.4	115.0	132.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	56.8	51.9	108.5	88.7
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	33.3	74.1	110.1	91.0
Vas	2.6	12.4	48.4	118.4	143.9
Zala	2.9	6.7	23.3	112.6	32.9
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	52.4	52.8	112.0	86.6
Baranya	3.9	11.4	29.0	104.3	96.9
Somogy	3.2	10.5	33.1	108.3	32.1
Tolna	2.3	10.2	44.2	106.7	117.7
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	32.1	34.2	106.8	64.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	26.8	39.1	116.8	100.4
Heves	3.1	7.9	25.8	120.6	56.1
Nógrád	2.0	2.7	13.4	106.3	94.6
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	37.4	31.3	117.1	83.3
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	22.3	41.4	114.8	104.6
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	11.5	29.8	108.9	126.6
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	12.1	21.8	125.6	88.5
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	46.0	31.0	113.4	103.5
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	23.3	44.4	104.1	112.5
Békés	3.6	10.8	30.0	107.9	93.9
Csongrád	4.2	22.7	53.9	104.9	93.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	56.9	43.5	105.1	101.1
Total	100.0	518.1	51.9	111.0	90.4

* 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				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 266.4	24 500	101.8	102.2	102.1	102.5
Austria	284.4	30 700	102.1	102.7	103.2	103.9
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	100.0	103.8	103.4
Czech Republic	145.0	19 500	102.3	102.6	102.7	102.8
Estonia	14.5	15 900	103.1	105.4	106.8	108.6
Germany	2 498.8	29 000	103.6	103.9	103.8	104.8
Greece	230.2	21 700	95.5	95.9	92.6	94.5
Hungary	98.4	15 700	101.2	102.3	102.6	102.2
Italy	1 548.8	24 300	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.0
Lithuania	27.4	14 200	101.3	101.6	104.6	106.8
Poland	353.7	15 200	103.8	104.6	103.9	104.3
Portugal	172.7	19 800	101.3	101.2	101.0	99.4
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.0	103.9	103.4	103.6
Slovenia	36.0	21 200	101.2	101.4	101.9	102.1
United States	11 058.5	36 500	102.9	103.2	102.8	102.3
Japan	4 122.7	26 000	104.0	104.8	102.4	99.3

* Source of data: Eurostat.

Quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days.

^a Eurostat forecast.

^b Purchasing Power Standard.

30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–March 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	1 093.2	120.8	1 068.9	119.9	-24.3
Austria	32.6	122.0	30.9	121.0	-1.8
Czech Republic	26.7	129.0	28.9	128.0	2.2
Estonia	3.0	78.0	2.7	155.0	-0.2
Greece	10.0	115.0	4.5	133.0	-5.5
Germany	219.7	124.0	260.3	119.0	40.6
Hungary	18.1	121.0	20.2	123.0	2.1
Italy	104.6	109.0	90.4	119.0	-14.2
Lithuania	5.2	121.0	4.6	150.0	-0.6
Poland	34.6	150.0	32.0	117.0	-2.7
Portugal	14.5	125.0	10.2	118.0	-4.3
Slovakia	13.3	124.0	13.5	125.0	0.1
Slovenia	6.2	124.0	6.1	123.0	-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	Feb	Mar	Apr
	2010		2011			
EU–27	106.9	107.6	106.3	107.5	105.1	104.8
Austria	106.6	109.0	111.2	110.6	110.7	..
Bulgaria	102.2	105.2	109.6	115.4	106.2	109.4
Czech Republic	109.9	111.1	111.7	113.0	108.7	107.5
Estonia	120.3	133.8	131.7	132.0	133.5	131.8
Germany	110.9	112.7	112.1	113.8	111.4	109.9
Greece	93.4	93.8	93.8	95.7	92.1	89.3
Hungary	110.5	109.7	111.5	114.6	109.2	109.7
Italy	106.4	105.0	102.1	102.4	103.4	103.7
Lithuania	106.5	116.6	114.4	113.2	114.2	108.5
Poland	110.8	109.1	107.4	109.7	104.8	108.6
Portugal	101.6	101.0	100.1	102.6	98.1	98.3
Romania	105.5	106.3	110.1	112.9	107.0	105.3
Slovakia	118.9	116.7	111.9	110.9	106.8	108.3
Slovenia	106.4	108.0	109.0	107.3	107.6	106.8
United States	105.3	106.2	105.4	105.2	105.3	105.0
Japan	116.0	106.7	97.6	102.8	87.2	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	Feb	Mar	Apr
	2010		2011			
EU–27	102.1	102.4	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.3
Austria	101.7	102.0	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.7
Bulgaria	103.0	104.0	104.5	104.6	104.6	103.3
Czech Republic	101.2	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.6
Estonia	102.7	105.0	105.2	105.5	105.1	105.4
Germany	101.2	101.6	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.7
Greece	104.7	105.1	104.5	104.2	104.3	103.7
Hungary	104.7	104.3	104.3	104.2	104.6	104.4
Italy	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.8	102.9
Lithuania	101.2	102.9	103.2	103.0	103.7	104.4
Poland	102.7	102.7	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1
Portugal	101.4	102.3	103.7	103.5	103.9	104.0
Romania	106.1	107.8	107.5	107.6	108.0	108.4
Slovakia	100.7	101.1	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.9
Slovenia	102.1	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.4	102.0
United States	101.6	101.3	102.1	102.1	102.7	103.2
Japan	99.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3

* 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	Feb	Mar	Apr
	2010		2011			
EU–27	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4
Austria	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2
Bulgaria	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
Czech Republic	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Estonia	16.9	14.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	..
France	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4
Germany	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
Hungary	11.2	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6
Lithuania	17.8	17.3	..	..	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Portugal	11.0	11.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6
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	8.1	8.1	8.2
Spain	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.7
United States	9.6	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.0
Japan	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	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	Feb	Mar	Apr
	2009		2011		
Eurozone, euro	0.69	0.75	0.72	0.70	0.67
Bulgaria, leva	1.36	1.46	1.41	1.38	1.32
Czech Republic, koruna	18.38	18.76	17.60	17.28	16.30
Estonia, korona	10.86	11.71	..	..	..
Hungary, forint	187.71	208.02	195.69	187.03	177.99
Lithuania, litas	2.40	2.58	2.50	2.43	2.32
Poland, złoty	2.85	2.97	2.86	2.82	2.65
Romania, leu	2.94	3.19	3.04	2.90	2.74
Japan, yen	92.43	81.31	81.87	82.78	81.20

* *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 per 1000 inhabitants	Deaths per 1000 inhabitants	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (–)			
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	90 335 ^R	130 456 ^R	–40 121 ^R	9.0	13.0	5.3
2010.							
January	10 012	7 980	11 479 ^R	–3 499 ^R	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	11 402 ^R	–3 219 ^R	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 674 ^R	–3 268 ^R	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 010 ^R	10 629 ^R	–3 619	8.3 ^R	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 193 ^R	–3 019 ^R	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 797 ^R	10 945 ^R	–3 148 ^R	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 063 ^R	–2 590 ^R	8.8	11.9 ^R	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 469 ^R	–2 796 ^R	9.3	12.7 ^R	5.3
October	9 992 ^R	7 389	11 430 ^R	–4 041 ^R	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 347 ^R	10 595 ^R	–3 248 ^R	8.9 ^R	12.9 ^R	6.5
December	9 986	7 478 ^R	11 991 ^R	–4 513 ^R	8.8	14.1 ^R	7.6 ^R
2011.*							
January	9 982	7 608 ^R	11 993 ^R	–4 385 ^R	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 598 ^R	11 309 ^R	–4 711 ^R	8.6	14.8 ^R	4.2 ^R
March	9 975	7 035 ^R	11 727 ^R	–4 692 ^R	8.3	13.8 ^R	4.5 ^R
April	9 972	6 319	10 486	–4 167	7.7	12.8	6.5
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan–Apr	9 972	27 560	45 515	–17 955	8.4	13.9	5.4
Jan–Apr 2011 as a percentage of Jan–Apr 2010	99.7	88.9	103.1	136.6	89.2	103.4	129.9

* 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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