

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–JULY 2011

Summary

In the first half of 2011 the rate of expansion of the **global economy** slowed down. The growth of the gross domestic product calculated for the OECD as a whole, mainly comprising developed countries, decelerated from 2.4% in the first quarter to 1.6% in the second quarter. Among dominant actors in the global economy the gross domestic product of the United States^a, with a decelerating increase, was 1.9% higher in the 1st half of 2011 than one year earlier, while that of the European Union (EU-27)^b was up by 2.0%. The performance of Germany^b, considered as the economic engine of the EU, rose by 3.7%. Of the countries of the Far East the Chinese national economy went on expanding dynamically, by 9.6%, while the GDP of the natural disaster-hit Japan^a decreased by 0.9%.^c

The **gross domestic product of Hungary** grew by 1.5% in quarter 2 of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In spite of the increase the economic performance was still 5.7% lower than three years before. Similarly to the majority of developed countries the expansion of the domestic economy slowed down as well. The growths of 2.5% in quarter one and 1.5% in quarter two resulted in a rise of 1.9% in the first half of the year on average.

According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, used for international comparisons, the rate of increase was 1.2% compared to the second quarter of 2010, with which Hungary is at the end of the middle of the ranking of European Union member states. Compared to the previous quarter the growth having lasted for one and a half years stopped in April–June, so the Hungarian economy stagnated.

Despite the influence that the slowdown of the external boom had on the **external trade** performance of Hungary too, external trade has re-

^a After seasonal adjustment.

^b After seasonal and calendar-day adjustment

^c Sources: Cabinet Office, Government of Japan; Eurostat; National Bureau of Statistics of China; OECD; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

mained the key factor of growth for the Hungarian economy on the expenditure side. In quarter 2 of 2011 the volume of both exports and imports – for the first time since the beginning of 2010 – showed one-digit increases (8.8% and 6.1% respectively). In the first half of the year on average exports grew by 12% and imports were up by 10% compared to the same period of the previous year, further promoting the economic expansion. A surplus of HUF 1295 billion was generated at current prices on the external trade of Hungary in the first six months, which is equal to 9.7% of the gross domestic product. In April–June the exports and imports of trade in goods, representing the majority of external trade, increased by 8.2% and 6.6% respectively.

After the expansion of **domestic use** in the previous quarters a volume decrease of 1.4% occurred in quarter 2, and essentially stagnation (-0.1%) can be seen in the half-year as a whole. In total there was no change in the **volume of actual final consumption**, accounting for over eight-tenths of domestic use. Within this the actual final consumption of households diminished by 0.3%, while the volume of the actual final consumption of government, representing 13.2% of actual final consumption, grew by 1.9% in the first half of 2011.

The **final consumption expenditure of households** was 0.2% lower in the first six months of 2011 than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The volume of social transfers – by the government and non-profit institutions serving households – in kind to households also went down, by 0.7%.

The volume of **gross fixed capital formation** was 5.3% less in the first half of this year than one year earlier, which trend of decrease was further enhanced by an 8.1% fall in quarter 2. All this had a significant downward effect on the expansion of economic growth.

Volume of investments in the national economy, according to data of investment statistics, were cut by 6.5% in quarter 2 and by 4.0% in the first half of the year. In January–June, at the same time as construction investments were significantly – 11% – lower than in the same period of the previous year, investments in machinery, equipment and vehicles rose by 4.4%, thanks mainly to developments in manufacturing. The output of investments was lowered in the majority of branches. Out of those with relatively large weight a considerable, 29% increase was registered in manufacturing. At the same time a decrease of 19% was observed in case of real estate activities and of 29% for transportation and storage, which was due

to the fall of dwelling construction investments in case of the former branch, and the significant decrease of investments in the development of transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, urban passenger transport, pipeline transport) for the latter. Dominantly individual large investments caused substantial growths in a few branches of relatively low weight: in mining and quarrying (15%), in education (15%), in human health and social work activities (48%) and in arts, entertainment and recreation (12%).

In quarter 2 the stock of inventories was up by HUF 73 billion at current prices after decreases measured in the previous two quarters. In the corresponding period of the previous year the size of inventories rose by HUF 43 billion. Inventories increased in the manufacture of machinery and transport equipment and of refined petroleum products within manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade, while they lessened in the communication technology branch of manufacturing and in energy industry.

In the 1st half of 2011 the performance of the Hungarian economy from **production (output)** side remained influenced mainly by the performance of export-oriented branches, because of their position of boom.

Compared to the low base recorded one year before, the value added by **agriculture** rose at an outstanding rate, by 15%, mainly due to the expansion of the performance reaching 24% in quarter 2.

The gross value added by **industry** was up by 8.0%, chiefly owing to a 9.3% expansion in manufacturing, substantially contributing to the growth of GDP. After more than a year, the volume increases of industry and manufacturing slowed down below 10% (5.6% and 6.6% respectively) in quarter 2 because of the deceleration of external demand. The performance of export-oriented enterprises is invariably considered as the engine of industrial production. Within goods-producing branches agriculture had a positive contribution too in the first half of the year – after a decrease in the corresponding period of 2010 – to the change of economic performance.

The fall of **construction** performance, lasting for the sixth consecutive year, continued in January–June too, reaching 9.0%. All groups of constructions had a lower output.

The total performance of **services**, producing more than six-tenths of the gross domestic product, stagnated in the first half of the year. Among non-goods producing branches a 1.5% volume increase was recorded in transportation and storage, sensitive to external boom. The growth in information and communication, lasting for over a year, continued, the volume of the gross value added surpassing that registered one year earlier

by 1.0%. In the field of wholesale and retail trade as well as accommodation and food service activities, representing a large weight, a rise of only 0.5% occurred. The fall of the performance of real estate activities was 2.1%, with which the trend of decrease characteristic of the branch continued. The performance of financial and insurance activities declined to a higher extent, by 4.2%, which was caused by the reduced lending activity of banks. The aggregate value added by public administration, education and health, including mostly state-financed services, rose by 0.4%.

Besides detailed data of the gross domestic product referring to the first six months, data on July and in some cases August provide further information on economic and social processes of Hungary this year.

In **agriculture**, the volume of crop production increased primarily because the yield of ear cereals was more favourable than last year, while animal husbandry continued to stagnate. Ear cereals were harvested from 1.4 million hectares in 2011, a 4.9% smaller area than in the previous year. Production equalled 5.7 million tons, 7.9% more than in 2010 but 8.4% less than in years 2006–2010 on average. Yields – in spite of changeable weather conditions – exceeded the production per hectare both in the previous year and in the previous five years on average. Though the production of wheat, accounting for about three quarters of the production of ear cereals, grew by 10% compared to the last year, it was even so 6.8% lower than the average of the previous five years. 4.8% more barley was produced than one year earlier.

The **producer price level of agricultural products** increased by 35% in January–July (compared with only 5% back in the same period of last year). Within this the prices of crop products remained high, rising by 48% compared to the first seven months of last year. Within this group of products the growth rate of cereals prices already slowed down in July as a result of the harvest of ear cereals. The prices of live animals and animal products – despite a decrease since May – were still approximately 15% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the first seven months of the year **industrial production** was 7.0% higher than in the same period of the previous year. Industrial exports grew by 10%, in turn the volume of domestic sales decreased by 5.1% compared to January–July 2010. According to the working-day adjusted monthly volume indices production expanded by 1–3% and exports by 2–6% in the months of May–July, as opposed to the first months of the year, when two-

digit increases were observed compared to the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of manufacturing output in the first seven months of the year was 7.4% higher than a year before, while the output of the energy sector hardly changed (rose by half a per cent). The output of mining, having a slight weight in production, was 12% more than in the same period of the previous year.

Production grew in nine of the **manufacturing sub-sections**, decreased in two and was essentially unchanged in another two at constant prices. In six of the sub-sections showing an increase production rose at a two-digit rate. The manufacture of transport equipment, accounting for 18% of the output and being thus the most significant sub-section, rose by 11% compared to the first seven months of 2010. One-sixth of production came from the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, where however a 1.9% fall was observed. In the case of this sub-section production has been lower than one year before since April, which is the consequence of declining demand for communication equipment and consumer electronics on external markets. The manufacture of foods products, beverages and tobacco products, with a share of some one-tenth of production and mainly selling goods in domestic markets, had essentially the same output as one year earlier: it was 0.4% lower than that.

Among enterprises employing at least five persons **industrial production per capita** was 2.1% higher over the first seven months than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth of productivity took place along with a 4.7% rise in the number of employees.

In July the volume of **new orders** was 7.6% lower than twelve months earlier. (The indicator lessened in three of the past four months.) The volume of new orders for the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products was 36% lower in July as well as in June than in the same month of the previous year. Nonetheless, the **stock of orders** of highlighted manufacturing branches was 9.9% higher at the end of July than one year before.

The increase of industrial production in the first seven months of the year took place along with a 3.4% rise of **industrial producer prices**. Among manufacturing sub-sections considerable producer price rises were recorded in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (22%) as well as in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (13%). At the same time price decreases were observed in the case of three sub-

sections, reaching 2.3% in the manufacture of transport equipment and less than 1% in the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations as well as computer, electronic and optical products. The price levels of domestic and export sales were 6.0% and 1.6% higher respectively than in the first seven months of 2010. Export sales prices were lower in the period of May–July than one year before, and the rate of decrease rose month by month.

The output of **construction** in the first seven months was 11% lower than in the same period of the previous year. The performance of the erection of buildings, a group of constructions representing 55% of the output value and comprising both residential and non-residential buildings, was down by 9.3%, while that of civil engineering works^d fell by 13% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of January–July the volume of **new contracts of construction** was 25% lower than one year earlier, while the volume of the **stock of contracts** at the end of July was 35% less than twelve months before.

In the period of January–July 4.2 million tourist arrivals and 10.8 million tourism nights were registered at **public accommodation establishments**. The number of tourist arrivals expanded by 1.9% over a year, while that of tourism nights essentially stagnated (grew by 0.4%). Tourism grew thanks to international tourists, for domestic tourism shows a decrease. The number of tourism nights spent in Budapest rose by 7%, compared with a decrease of 6% at Lake Balaton. (The share of the capital in the national total of tourism nights was about one-third, and that of the Balaton tourism region was over one-fifth.) The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was 45% in the period on average, 2 percentage points higher than one year earlier. The **turnover of catering units** in the first seven months amounted to HUF 386 billion, 3.4% less at constant prices than in the same period of 2010.

In the **first half** of 2011 **international tourism demand** was livelier than one year before. The 17.6 million border crossings of foreign visitors and the 42.0 million days they spent in Hungary were both 4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. As for the travels of Hungarians somewhat lower growths can be observed: the number of the travels of our compatriots travelling abroad (7.6 million) and the days they

^d This group of constructions covers among others constructions built as part of the transport infrastructure, furthermore pipelines, telecommunications and electricity networks and their construction works, complex industrial projects and sports grounds.

spent abroad (22.2 million) were both 3% higher than one year earlier. The exports of passenger traffic services – amounting to HUF 523 billion – diminished by the same amount (some HUF 5 billion) as imports, so the balance of passenger traffic shows a surplus of HUF 295 billion, 1 billion lower than in the same period of the previous year.[°]

According to preliminary data on **external trade in goods** in the period of January–July the **euro values** of exports and imports were 17% and 14% higher respectively than one year before. In June and July within the period trade expanded at a substantially lower rate than during the first five months. The balance of external trade had a surplus of EUR 4.2 billion at the end of the first seven months of the year, which was EUR 1.2 billion more than one year earlier. **In the first half** of 2011 the **volume** of exports increased by 14% and that of imports by 12% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The **forint price level** of the external trade of Hungary was 3–4% higher over the period than one year before, the **terms of trade** deteriorating slightly, by 0.7%.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** in the first seven months of 2011 was 0.4% lower according to unadjusted and 0.3% less according to calendar-adjusted data than in the same period of the previous year. Compared to the previous month, the volume of retail trade turnover after seasonal and calendar-adjustment lessened by 0.3% in July.

In the first seven months of this year the sales of food, drinks and tobacco and those of non-food products both decreased by 0.3% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Within the latter group of activities it was the sales of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores that fell at the highest rate, by 7.7%. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, accounting for the largest part of the turnover, decreased by 4.0%, while the sales turnover of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods by 2.7%. The turnover of pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics and that of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods in turn rose: the former by 3.8% and the latter by 5.6%. After a decline of 7.6% in the first seven months of last year, the sales volume of automotive fuel went down at a significantly lower rate this year, by 0.8% compared to the same period of the previous year.

[°] As a result of a methodological development the travels of Hungarian citizens resident abroad and their consumption in Hungary are accounted for differently by the HCSO than formerly. In order to ensure comparability, data on the number and expenditures of Hungarians travelling abroad as well as on the imports and the balance of travel in the balance of payments were recalculated back to 2005.

The **sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories**, accounted for outside retail trade, were 5.5% lower in January–July this year than in the corresponding period of the previous year after the considerable fall of 22% one year before.

At the end of June 2011 the number of fixed **telephone** lines was 2.9 million in Hungary, 2.9% less than a year before. Following a decrease of 1.4% the number of mobile phone subscriptions equalled 11.7 million. The latter change resulted from the increasing proportion of customers paying a monthly subscription fee, who do not buy a new SIM card when they change their phone. However, this does not counterbalance the falling significance of the prepaid group. Those switching to monthly subscriptions do not need a new SIM-card when changing their phone, a process formerly playing a considerable role in the growth. In the first half of the year the duration of calls initiated from mobile networks was 4.0% higher than one year earlier, while that of calls initiated from fixed line networks was practically unchanged. The number of **internet subscriptions** was 3.6 million at the end of June, 22% more than one year before. Within this, the number of people having mobile internet access grew from 1.0 million to 1.6 million over a year.

According to the latest data on **vital events** approximately 49,700 children were born and some 76,000 people died in the first seven months of 2011. The number of births decreased by 6.2% compared to the same period of the previous year, while that of deaths hardly changed (increased by 0.2%). It is a favourable phenomenon that more children were born in the summer months than in the corresponding period of last year. The infant mortality rate was 5.3 per mille, half a per mille point higher than a year earlier. The number of marriages was about 19,700, 1.4% less than in January–July 2010. At the end of July the population number – also including the impact of international migration, calculated partly on the basis of estimated data – was 9 million 967 thousand.

In the period of May–July 2011 the **number of employed persons** – in the 15–64 year-old age-group – was 3 million 800 thousand, 43 thousand people (1.1%) more than one year before. The employment rate (56.1%) was 0.6 percentage point higher than in May–July 2010. The total growth of employment resulted from the employment indicators of males becoming more favourable. Employment rate was 61.6% in case of males and 50.7% for females.

In the period of May–July 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 – were equal to 463 thousand and 10.9% respectively. The number of unemployed people lessened by 4 thousand and the unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. (These figures of improvement are considered to be within the margins of sampling error.) The unemployment rate for males was lower, while that for females was somewhat higher than one year earlier. Improvements were observed in the unemployment rates of 15–24 year-olds and those of the “best working age”, i.e. 25–54 year-olds. Unemployment affected one in four young people and one in ten 25–54 year-olds. The half of unemployed people had been looking for a job for at least a year, and the average length of unemployment was somewhat more than one and a half years.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 684 thousand **employees** in the national economy in the period of January–July 2011 on average, as many as (0.1% more than) one year earlier. During the first four months within the half-year there were more, while in May, June and July fewer employees than in the same period of last year. As for the average of the first seven months, processes of opposite direction were observed for the different areas of the national economy, for the number of employees at enterprises employing at least 5 persons (1 million 846 thousand people) rose by 2.0%, while the number of employees in the public sector (733 thousand persons) decreased by 4.7% compared to corresponding period of the previous year. This latter decrease of the staff size was dominantly caused by the transformation of the public employment system; the staff number of 679 thousand calculated without public employment was 1% lower than in January–July 2010. In the non-profit sector there were 104 thousand employees, 3.2% more than in January–July 2010.

In the first seven months of 2011 **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 211,200, which was 4.0% higher than one year before. Monthly average **net earnings**^f amounted to HUF 140,100, 5.5% more than in January–July 2010. The average amount of wages and salaries per employee was HUF 143,300 in the private, HUF 133,900 in the public and HUF 124,900 in the non-profit sector. Growths of about 7.5% were registered in each of the private and the non-profit sectors, while net

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

earnings hardly changed in the public sector. (Wage and salary trends in the latter sector – the decrease of net earnings of 0.4% – were significantly influenced by ad hoc salary supplements in January and March 2010, which had an upward effect on the basis of comparison.) Employees in the public sector received a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes in 2011. The monthly average amount of the benefit amounted to HUF 5300 and affected 43% of full-time employees. Taking into account the impact of the measure the gross earnings of the sector shows an increase of 1.9%. (A growth of 0.7% was recorded leaving out of consideration the compensation.)

Taking into account family tax allowances too, average net earnings amounted to HUF 144,500 in the first half of the year, 8.3% more than one year earlier. The **real value of earnings**⁹ grew by 4.0%; the highest increase was recorded in case of families having many children but the purchasing value of wages and salaries grew somewhat in case of those without children, too.

The rate of increase of **consumer prices** continued to remain lower than in 2010: the price level increased by 3.6% in August compared to the same month of the previous year, and the rise was of 3.9% in the first eight months on average. Prices were 0.1% lower in August compared to the previous month. **In the first eight months** the highest price rise continued to be recorded in the case of food, the prices of which were 7.3% higher on average than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Within this considerable increases occurred in the consumer prices of flour (+56%) and sugar (+50%), while the prices of seasonal food items started to decline in the past three months following a considerable rise at the beginning of the year, so in total the rate of increase of prices slowed down to 9.6% in January–August. Among the main groups of commodities the prices of other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants, as well as electricity, gas and other fuels rose at a higher rate than the average, by 5.8% each. Within the former the prices of motor vehicle fuels – after a transitional deceleration – increased at a higher rate again in August, so they were 14% higher in January–August on average than in the same period of the previous year. At the same time the prices of clothing and footwear and services rose at lower rates than the average (by 2.9% and 2.1% respectively). The

⁹ Because of the change of the personal income tax system in 2011 – introduction of a single, 16% personal income tax and family tax allowances – the net and real earnings of employees are defined according to a new method of calculation. The methodological development, based on a micro-simulation model, permits the estimation of net and real earnings according to the number of children.

average price level of alcoholic beverages and tobacco was essentially as high as one year before, while the prices of consumer durables diminished by 1.4%. In the first eight months on average the consumer price index for pensioners (104.5%) went on exceeding that for the total population.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – according to preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1545 billion in the period of **January–August** 2011, HUF 463 billion more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. An important factor of the deterioration of the balance was the purchase of a parcel of MOL shares, which increased expenditures by HUF 498 billion. The revenues and expenditures of the general government amounted to approximately HUF 8.3 trillion and 9.8 trillion respectively; the former value was half a per cent lower, while the latter 4.5% higher than one year before. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government deteriorated by HUF 290 billion, because of which the deficit reached HUF 1384 billion. Deterioration was registered in respect of social security funds too, the deficit of HUF 247 billion is HUF 194 billion higher than in the same period of the previous year. The balance of extra-budgetary funds changed to the lowest extent, by HUF 21 billion, as a result of which the surplus increased to HUF 87 billion.

Table 1

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

1.) January–July 2011

	2010	January– June	July	January– July
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.6	108.1	100.3	107.0
Domestic sales	97.0	95.6	90.7	94.9
Export sales	116.9	111.2	102.8	110.0
Employment	98.7	104.9	103.3	104.7
Productivity	112.3	103.0	96.8	102.1
Index of construction output	89.6	90.4	84.6	89.4
Agricultural sales index	85.7	97.5	110.4	99.9
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	99.9	98.4	99.6
Value of imports, million euro	65 934 ^R	36 013 ^R	5 824	41 837
value index	119.0 ^R	116.5 ^R	103.0	106.6
Value of exports, million euro	71 449 ^R	39 867 ^R	6 198	46 065
value index	120.8 ^R	118.2 ^R	114.4	116.5
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	104.2	99.0	103.4
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	106.4	103.4	106.0
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	141.4	124.9	135.4
Forint prices of imports	101.7	103.8
Forint prices of exports	101.6	103.1
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 678	2 719	2 684
Index	101.5	100.2	99.3	100.1
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	10.9 ^b
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.5	211.4	210,1	211.2
nominal index	101.3	103.6	106.2	104.0
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	140.3	139.0	140.1
nominal index	106.8	105.2	106.8	105.5

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64. – ^b May–July 2011.

2.) January–August 2011

	2010	January– July	August	January– August
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	104.0	103.6	103.9
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889 ^R	–1 495	–50	–1 545
Of which:				
central government	–854 ^R	–1 368	–17	–1 384
social security funds	–95 ^R	–212	–35	–247

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	94.9	86.9	86.9
February	95.5	71.0	74.1	103.6	97.2	92.1
March	105.1	84.2	77.5	100.7	101.9	96.1
April	94.9	72.8	76.3	101.8	93.1	95.1
May	102.3	77.8	76.6	93.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.1	81.2	77.4	111.5	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.3	94.5	97.7
August	99.1	80.3	78.1	99.0	93.2	97.0
September	104.7	85.3	78.9	103.7	98.4	97.2
October	101.3	86.9	79.7	100.0	97.1	97.2
November	98.3	93.0	80.9	92.1	85.8	95.9
December	94.0	101.4	82.2	106.1	93.5	95.7
2010						
January	110.3	103.6	103.6	91.5	86.0	86.0
February	97.4	108.3	105.9	102.3	88.2	87.2
March	100.8	103.8	105.1	103.1	92.1	89.3
April	100.7	110.1	106.4	95.9	82.8	87.2
May	106.4	114.6	108.0	98.5	90.0	87.9
June	100.7	115.7	109.4	101.7	82.4	86.5
July	99.5	109.8	109.5	101.5	94.9	87.9
August	101.7	118.2	110.5	100.7	97.9	89.3
September	100.8	111.2	110.6	96.6	90.5	89.5
October	99.1	108.7	110.3	96.7	86.5	89.1
November	104.0	115.0	110.8	101.9	96.5	89.9
December	86.0	107.7	110.6	96.4	87.3	89.6
2011						
January	116.0	113.3	113.3	99.0	94.4	94.4
February	101.1	114.8	114.1	101.3	95.3	94.9
March	96.2	109.5	112.4	97.9	90.2	92.8
April	100.7	107.0	111.1	93.9	85.6	90.7
May	99.3	107.3	110.3	105.4	94.8	91.7
June	99.4	98.6	108.1	94.4	86.1	90.4
July	100.8	100.3	107.0	99.2	84.6	89.4
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	65.0	101.6	100.2	100.2	103.9	104.2
June	72.0	101.4	100.4	99.8	103.5	104.1
July	74.0	98.7	100.2	99.7	103.1	104.0
August				99.9	103.6	103.9
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	148.9	116.6	137.6	159.7	115.7	143.4
June	146.7	115.0	135.3	156.6	115.6	141.4
July	132.3	111.4	124.9	147.6	114.7	135.4
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	100.1	101.2	105.2	100.3	103.2	107.4
June	99.2	99.0	104.2	99.4	101.5	106.4
July	100.3	99.0	103.4	101.2	103.4	106.0
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	106.2	106.2	112.7	112.7
February	100.8	103.5	107.6	110.2
March	109.3	105.6	115.0	111.8
April	101.1	104.4	107.8	110.8
May	99.2	103.4	106.5	109.9
June	100.5	102.9	107.5	109.5
July	100.2	102.5	104.5	108.8
August	101.9	102.4	105.8	108.4
September	102.4	102.4	106.2	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	101.9	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.3	100.6	106.8
2011				
January	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.4
February	104.7	103.2	105.6	104.5
March	98.5	101.5	101.7	103.5
April	105.9	102.6	107.5	104.5
May	106.7	103.4	107.5	105.1
June	104.7	103.6	105.9	105.2
July	106.2	104.0	106.8	105.5
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	4 359 ^R	4 359 ^R	4 790 ^R	4 790 ^R	431 ^R	431 ^R
February	4 842 ^R	9 201 ^R	5 223 ^R	10 013 ^R	380 ^R	812 ^R
March	5 560 ^R	14 761 ^R	6 134 ^R	16 147 ^R	574 ^R	1 386 ^R
April	5 122 ^R	19 883 ^R	5 553 ^R	21 699 ^R	431 ^R	1 817 ^R
May	5 308 ^R	25 191 ^R	5 681 ^R	27 380 ^R	373 ^R	2 189 ^R
June	5 715 ^R	30 905 ^R	6 346 ^R	33 726 ^R	631 ^R	2 821 ^R
July	5 654 ^R	36 560 ^R	5 817 ^R	39 543 ^R	162 ^R	2 983 ^R
August	5 242 ^R	41 801 ^R	5 687 ^R	45 229 ^R	445 ^R	3 428 ^R
September	6 105 ^R	47 906 ^R	6 611 ^R	51 841 ^R	507 ^R	3 935 ^R
October	6 150 ^R	54 056 ^R	6 548 ^R	58 388 ^R	398 ^R	4 333 ^R
November	6 337 ^R	60 393 ^R	7 106 ^R	65 494 ^R	769 ^R	5 102 ^R
December	5 541 ^R	65 934 ^R	5 954 ^R	71 449 ^R	414 ^R	5 515 ^R
2011						
January	5 714 ^R	5 714 ^R	6 120 ^R	6 120 ^R	405 ^R	405 ^R
February	5 857 ^R	11 571 ^R	6 694 ^R	12 814 ^R	837 ^R	1 242 ^R
March	6 492 ^R	18 064 ^R	7 321 ^R	20 135 ^R	829 ^R	2 071 ^R
April	5 877 ^R	23 941 ^R	6 345 ^R	26 480 ^R	468 ^R	2 539 ^R
May	6 139 ^R	30 079 ^R	6 844 ^R	33 324 ^R	706 ^R	3 245 ^R
June	5 933 ^R	36 013 ^R	6 543 ^R	39 867 ^R	609 ^R	3 854 ^R
July ^b	5 824	41 837	6 198	46 065	374	4 228
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	118.4 ^R
February	91.6	92.1	91.9	93.4	110.6 ^R	117.7 ^R
March	89.5	91.2	89.8	92.2	112.1 ^R	116.3 ^R
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8	115.9 ^R
May	101.4	93.5	100.9	94.1	114.2	116.4 ^R
June	105.7	95.5	104.3	95.7	114.3 ^R	117.3 ^R
July	108.0	97.2	107.4	97.3	114.7 ^R	116.6 ^R
August	109.4	98.6	107.7	98.6	115.7 ^R	118.1 ^R
September	108.6	99.6	108.7	99.6	115.6 ^R	117.7 ^R
October	107.3	100.4	106.8	100.3	115.4	117.0 ^R
November	107.7	101.0	108.0	101.0	115.2 ^R	117.0
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.1 ^R	116.9 ^R
2011						
January	108.3 ^R	108.3 ^R	106.2 ^R	106.2 ^R	123.3 ^R	122.7 ^R
February	105.7 ^R	107.0 ^R	105.2 ^R	105.7 ^R	118.9 ^R	122.4 ^R
March	105.6 ^R	106.5 ^R	106.2 ^R	105.9	116.3 ^R	119.3 ^R
April	104.9 ^R	106.1 ^R	104.0 ^R	105.4	114.7 ^R	117.1 ^R
May	100.6 ^R	105.0 ^R	99.9 ^R	104.3	114.0 ^R	117.0 ^R
June	98.1	103.8	97.7	103.1	111.5	113.8
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	99.7	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.1
February	99.2	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	99.6	96.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
June	100.1	97.7	96.9	97.7	96.7
July	94.4	93.2	96.4	93.2	96.1
August	100.9	92.7	95.9	92.7	95.7
September	100.3	93.3	95.6	93.3	95.4
October	100.2	92.5	95.3	92.0	95.0
November	99.7	92.2	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
2010					
January	99.7	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.5	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.1	96.1	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.7	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.0	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.4	95.3	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.7	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	100.1	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.5	98.5	97.7	98.9	97.9
2011					
January	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3
February	99.7	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.7
March	99.5	99.1	100.0	97.5	99.5
April	99.7	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.6
May	100.5	100.7	99.9	101.7	100.0
June	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.1	99.9
July	99.7	98.7	99.7	98.4	99.6
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	415.3 ^R	-889.5 ^R	428.9 ^R	-853.9 ^R
<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	-310.4	-1 034.6	-280.7	-907.4
July	-459.9	-1 494.5	-460.1	-1 367.5
August	-50.1	-1 544.6	-16.8	-1 384.3
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	96.1	90.5	92.9
Q4	100.2	95.7	93.3	100.5	94.1	93.2
2010						
Q1	101.0	100.1	100.1	99.8	96.0	96.0
Q2	100.4	101.0	100.5	98.9	95.0	95.5
Q3	100.8	101.7	100.9	101.6	101.2	97.4
Q4	100.2	101.9	101.2	99.0	99.2	97.8
2011						
Q1	100.3	102.5	102.5	99.8	99.2	99.2
Q2	100.0	101.5	101.9 ^R	99.9	100.1	99.7
Q3						
Q4						

^a Seasonally and calendar-day adjusted indices at 2005 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	95.4	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.1	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.6	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.6	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
2010					
Q1	98.0	94.0 ^R	94.0 ^R	86.1	86.1
Q2	100.4	95.4 ^R	94.8 ^R	89.7	87.9
Q3	99.1	98.7 ^R	96.2 ^R	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.2	92.6 ^R	94.9 ^R	88.4	85.7
2011					
Q1	100.7	99.3 ^R	99.3 ^R	93.7	93.7
Q2	97.6	93.5	96.0	101.1	97.5
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 annual data, volume of investment decreased by 8,1% in 2009 compared to the previous year. According to the preliminary annual data, the volume decreased by 5,5% in 2010.

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	97.7	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.7	77.2	77.4	102.7	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.6	82.2	78.9	93.3	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.9	93.2	82.2	98.6	92.2	95.7
2010						
Q1	103.7	105.1	105.1	95.0	89.3	89.3
Q2	104.8	113.6	109.4	98.2	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.0	112.8	110.6	101.4	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.0	110.6	110.6	94.8	89.7	89.6
2011						
Q1	105.5	112.4	112.4	97.4	92.8	92.8
Q2	97.8	104.1	108.1	94.6	88.8	90.4
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	88.9	75.2	75.2	89.4	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.9	75.8	75.5	103.7	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.5	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.1	98.5	82.9	104.0	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.2	112.1 ^R	112.1 ^R	102.1	116.3 ^R	116.3 ^R
Q2	104.3	116.5 ^R	114.3 ^R	105.2	118.0 ^R	117.3 ^R
Q3	105.1	117.0	115.6 ^R	105.0	117.7	117.7 ^R
Q4	101.4	113.4 ^R	115.1 ^R	102.5	114.5 ^R	116.9 ^R
2011						
Q1	103.4	116.3 ^R	116.3 ^R	104.6	119.3 ^R	119.3 ^R
Q2	98.0	107.1	111.5	97.3	108.7	113.8
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	98.3	11.7
Q2	3 776.8	100.8	100.6	460.6	97.3	10.9
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	100.0	105.2	104.2
2010					
Q1	111.8	111.8	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.5	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.8	100.5	104.3	104.9
2011					
Q1	103.5	103.5	101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2	107.0	105.2	101.6	104.0	104.1
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
2009				
Q1	-549	-549	241	241
Q2	236	-313	378	618
Q3	417	104	308	926
Q4	228	332	183	1 109
2010				
Q1	604	604	452	452
Q2	621	1 225	389	841
Q3	432	1 658	439	1 280
Q4	360	2 017	454	1 734
2011				
Q1	787	787	484	484
Q2				
Q3				
Q4				

^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	93.2	100.8	101.8	101.1	96.7	93.8
2011						
Q1	106.6	106.6	98.9	98.9	101.5	101.5
Q2	99.1	102.8	101.9	100.5	101.6	101.6
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	2 987 ^R	1 385 ^R	11 883	4 174 ^R	2 892
Q2	2 972 ^R	1 283 ^R	11 866	4 406 ^R	2 976
Q3	2 953 ^R	1 267 ^R	11 833	4 400 ^R	3 150
Q4	2 933 ^R	1 325 ^R	12 012	4 482 ^R	3 341
2011					
Q1	2 914	1 358	11 893	4 371	3 459
Q2	2 885	1 313	11 704	4 550	3 634
Q3					
Q4					

3. Gross domestic product*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
GDP, total^a	100.0^b	101.2	102.5	101.5
The production of GDP				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.4	84.3	102.9	124.0
industry	27.2	108.5	110.6	105.6
construction	4.1	91.7	92.9	89.7
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	13.0	99.2	100.4	100.6
transport and storage	5.3	102.6	102.7	100.5
information and communication	5.0	103.0	100.2	101.9
financial and insurance activities	4.4	98.6	96.2	95.4
real estate activities	8.4	98.7	98.3	97.4
professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	8.1	102.4	100.7	101.0
public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	17.5	99.6	101.2	99.6
arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	3.6	100.1	100.7	100.6
The final use of GDP				
Domestic use	92.7	98.9	101.4	98.6
Of which				
actual consumption	74.2	98.0	99.8	100.1
– actual final consumption of households	64.5	97.8	99.2	100.1
Of which				
household final consumption expenditure	51.2	97.9	99.2	100.4
social transfers in kind from government	11.8	97.4	99.6	99.7
social transfers in kind from NPISHs	1.5	98.5	98.1	95.3
– actual final consumption of government	9.7	99.4	103.8	100.1
gross capital formation	18.4	102.1	108.4	92.6
– gross fixed capital formation	19.3	94.4	98.4	91.9
Goods and services				
exports	86.5	114.1	114.4	108.8
imports	79.1	112.0	114.4	106.1
external trade balance of goods and services	7.3	x	x	x

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

^a From September 2011, the data broken down by NACE 2008 are published.

^b 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		
		2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	74.5	99.4	96.4
Mining and quarrying	7.4	52.4	197.0	84.1
Manufacturing	973.4	109.4	138.4	121.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	246.7 ^R	110.6 ^R	139.2 ^R	97.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	106.4	81.2	83.0
Construction	101.4	93.8	92.9	72.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	93.9	99.0	94.1
Transportation and storage	722.7	87.5	67.7	73.0
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	97.0	92.2	79.6
Information and communication	177.4	95.4	85.4	67.7
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	104.4	106.0	90.1
Real estate activities	818.6	82.9	79.9	82.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	102.0	94.3	119.6
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	95.9	94.9	98.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.9	67.3	81.2
Education	143.5	155.2	154.7	94.2
Human health and social work activities	62.5	101.0	121.9	175.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	122.1	92.7	125.9
Other service activities	23.3	98.3	140.3	73.8
Total	4 373.2^R	94.9^R	99.3^R	93.5

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Jul 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jul	Jul	Jan–Jul
		2010		2011	
Crops and horticultural products	25.6	75.6	66.9	109.4	93.4
Of which:					
cereals	13.6	79.9	61.8	107.2	83.8
vegetables	5.8	62.2	58.5	142.6	123.5
fruits	2.3	64.1	68.3	89.4	121.5
Live animals and animal products	75.4	96.8	97.0	111.2	102.3
Of which:					
live animals	55.8	100.7	100.8	110.4	102.6
animal products	18.6	88.4	89.3	113.7	101.5
Total	100.0	85.7	85.3	110.4	99.9

6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	thousand							index ^a
Cattle	702	701	703	700	706	682	678	96.0
Of which:								
cows	325	324	320	312	315	309	321	101.9
Pigs	3 709	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 208	3 169	3 132	97.6
Of which:								
sows	246	230	225	226	228	219	218	95.6
Sheep	1 269	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 204	1 181	1 185	98.4
Poultry ^b	48 780	39 716	49 290	40 264	51 640	42 213	50 421	97.6
Of which:								
domestic fowls	38 002	31 165	38 547	32 128	39 428	31 848	37 695	95.6

^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-Jul	Jul	Jan-Jul
		2010		2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.6	109.5	100.3	107.0
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.1	69.2	101.0	111.6
Manufacturing	92.4	111.9	111.0	100.2	107.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	97.0	96.7	99.6
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	91.4	123.4	128.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	118.2	90.7	100.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	101.3	102.8	101.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	116.6	115.5	111.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	106.8	67.7	105.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	104.1	101.2	110.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	112.9	110.9	113.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	119.1	76.8	98.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	82.1	85.3	92.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 ^c	149.3 ^c	156.6 ^c	150.0 ^c
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	121.7	110.5	111.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	92.6	96.0	102.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.0	99.6	96.3	100.5
Industrial sales^b	x	106.6	105.8	96.9	102.7
Number of employees ^d	x	98.7	95.9	103.3	104.7
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.3	114.5	96.8	102.1

* 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–Jul 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Jul 2010	Jul	Jan–Jul	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	95.9	90.7	94.9	44.9
Mining and quarrying	0.6	70.0	89.0	102.1	89.2
Manufacturing	50.2	95.7	91.7	100.7	29.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	94.6	89.2	95.9	67.8
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	97.6	93.2	108.0	18.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	110.2	87.3	95.9	55.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	93.3	85.2	94.4	70.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	116.6	99.4	106.8	44.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	77.8	101.3	110.9	17.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	89.7	90.5	98.9	40.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	100.5	116.4	116.4	38.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	129.4	49.9	101.2	5.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	87.9	89.5	99.8	14.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	70.3	123.1	141.1	12.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	92.7	104.7	103.0	7.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	84.2	91.9	98.3	49.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.2	95.5	85.1	86.5	91.7

* 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–Jul 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Jul 2010	Jul	Jan–Jul	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100.0	116.6	102.8	110.0	55.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	76.8	261.9	257.5	10.8
Manufacturing	96.6	116.4	103.8	110.0	70.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	106.6	102.3	102.2	32.2
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	89.1	125.0	132.4	82.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	129.0	98.2	106.0	44.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	122.2	108.8	116.8	29.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	117.2	113.0	109.0	55.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	115.4	87.4	106.6	82.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	114.6	108.0	117.2	59.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	110.2	106.6	112.8	61.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	116.7	85.0	99.6	94.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	81.7	82.6	91.4	85.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	171.8	164.1	150.5	87.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	122.4	111.0	112.2	92.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.6	103.9	106.5	50.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	124.5	69.8	109.7	8.3

* 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–Jul	Jul	Jan–Jul
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5	90.2	85.1	90.7
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5	85.3	81.7	87.3
Construction total (construction-installation activities)	100.0	89.6	87.9	84.6	89.4
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	91.4	89.8	80.2	87.4
Civil engineering	26.2	77.6 ^R	79.1	85.1	89.2
Specialised construction activities	45.7	96.9	92.8	87.0	90.8

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Jul 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Jul	Jul	Jan–Jul
		2010		2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	1 928.8	98.0	97.0	98.2	99.7
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	1 747.2	97.5	96.5	98.0	99.5
Sale in specialised stores	181.6	102.8	102.2	99.6	101.5
Non-food products	1 554.4	99.2	97.1	98.9	99.7
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	126.1	90.7	86.9	104.9	92.3
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	200.1	98.2	97.0	89.8	97.3
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	526.4	98.4	94.5	96.3	96.0
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	391.7	102.3	101.8	104.3	105.6
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	263.2	100.7	100.5	98.7	103.8
Sale of automotive fuel	795.0	94.5	92.4	98.0	99.2
Retail trade, total	4 278.2	97.9	96.3	98.4	99.6
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	325.7	90.2	78.4	79.7	94.5

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
July 2011^a						
Million EUR	5 824.1	103.0	6 198.0	106.6	373.8	162.4
Million USD	8 337.9	116.9	8 870.0	120.5	532.0	225.2
Billion HUF	1 558.0	97.5	1 658.2	100.8	100.1	47.5
January–July 2011^a						
Million EUR	41 836.8	114.4	46 064.7	116.5	4 227.9	2 982.9
Million USD	58 703.4	121.9	64 682.9	124.2	5 979.5	3 934.7
Billion HUF	11 266.7	112.8	12 402.7	114.8	1 136.0	815.2

^a First estimate.

13. External trade merchandise turnover by group of countries, January–June 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	25 210.3	119.2	30 709.6	116.4	5 499.2	5 244.0
Of which:						
EU–15	19 040.3	117.5	22 315.0	112.8	3 274.7	3 583.6
New member states	6 170.0	125.0	8 394.6	127.3	2 224.6	1 660.4
Extra EU	10 802.4	110.7	9 157.2	124.8	–1 645.2	–2 423.5
Of which:						
European countries	4 317.9	126.0	4 380.2	115.2	62.3	375.5
Asian countries	5 360.6	96.6	3 012.7	139.6	–2 347.9	–3 392.3
Other countries	1 123.9	143.4	1 764.3	128.1	640.4	593.3
Total	36 012.7	116.5	39 866.7	118.2	3 854.0	2 820.5

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

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 698.1	1 100.9	597.2	114.8	1 812.9
Raw materials	563.9	404.0	159.9	293.4	857.3
Fuels, electric energy	1 238.2	709.1	529.1	3 081.4	4 319.5
Manufactured goods	10 401.0	7 883.9	2 517.1	1 735.3	12 136.2
Machinery and transport equipment	11 309.3	8 942.5	2 366.7	5 577.5	16 886.7
Total	25 210.3	19 040.3	6 170.0	10 802.4	36 012.7
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	2 255.5	1 211.6	1 043.9	517.0	2 772.5
Raw materials	893.9	576.5	317.4	154.7	1 048.7
Fuels, electric energy	1 073.1	549.7	523.4	312.1	1 385.2
Manufactured goods	9 357.1	6 256.5	3 100.6	2 307.1	11 664.2
Machinery and transport equipment	17 130.0	13 720.6	3 409.4	5 866.2	22 996.2
Total	30 709.6	22 315.0	8 394.6	9 157.2	39 866.7

15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–June 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	111.1	108.1	117.3	126.6	111.8
Raw materials	120.5	119.8	122.8	111.4	117.3
Fuels, electric energy	126.4	151.7	101.2	98.9	106.0
Manufactured goods	115.1	114.2	118.1	119.3	115.6
Machinery and transport equipment	113.3	111.4	121.4	102.9	109.6
Total	114.4	113.4	117.7	105.1	111.5
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	101.4	101.3	101.6	115.7	104.0
Raw materials	100.3	92.7	118.9	127.9	103.7
Fuels, electric energy	139.9	127.9	155.4	86.5	122.6
Manufactured goods	119.9	117.7	124.4	117.3	119.4
Machinery and transport equipment	107.8	106.4	113.9	128.0	112.3
Total	111.3	109.1	118.0	122.7	113.8

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

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	36 012.7	39 866.7	3 854.0	116.5	118.2
Of which:					
Austria	2 180.7	2 222.6	41.9	113.1	139.3
Belgium	811.5	638.1	-173.5	118.0	123.4
Croatia	132.3	428.1	295.7	124.2	103.3
Czech Republic	1 182.0	1 457.5	275.5	120.2	127.8
Denmark	221.5	256.5	35.0	96.6	110.1
Finland	212.0	117.9	-94.1	134.2	117.9
France	1 414.6	1 985.6	571.0	118.3	115.7
Germany	9 090.8	10 105.3	1 014.5	118.2	116.0
Greece	49.4	139.5	90.0	115.3	85.3
Italy	1 613.5	2 121.8	508.4	120.3	110.9
Netherlands	1 564.9	1 030.1	-534.8	109.1	91.3
Poland	1 715.5	1 616.2	-99.3	113.0	131.1
Portugal	76.6	141.3	64.7	137.4	92.0
Romania	1 129.8	2 187.7	1 057.9	138.8	127.4
Russia	3 051.6	1 195.8	-1 855.7	124.4	107.9
Serbia ^a	137.7	461.7	324.0	111.0	113.6
Slovakia	1 580.8	2 094.4	513.6	132.8	121.8
Slovenia	380.5	447.4	66.8	132.1	129.8
Spain	448.2	1 186.6	738.4	113.4	101.3
Sweden	405.3	392.3	-13.0	153.8	120.7
Switzerland	291.1	383.7	92.7	116.3	115.8
Ukraine	414.2	778.8	364.5	163.2	126.6
United Kingdom	731.0	1 873.4	1 142.4	123.6	97.8
China ^b	2 099.2	621.2	-1 478.0	104.7	104.5
Japan	598.8	209.7	-388.9	86.9	95.4
Malaysia	63.0	76.8	13.9	112.6	195.4
Republic of Korea	854.1	131.5	-722.6	85.5	125.0
Singapore	346.8	346.1	-0.7	106.1	213.6
Taiwan	488.2	39.5	-448.7	97.4	133.1
United States	717.3	790.4	73.1	124.6	118.6

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

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan-Jul 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Jul	Jul	Jan-Jul
		2010		2011	
Public accommodation					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	4 198	104.3	103.4	96.2	101.9
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	10 786	104.3	103.1	94.1	100.4
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	1 987	107.1	107.3	101.5	106.2
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	5 432	104.1	103.5	98.8	104.1
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	2 211	101.9	100.4	92.3	98.3
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	5 355	104.4	102.6	90.6	96.9
Sales of catering, billion HUF	385.7	98.3	97.0	93.3	96.6

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan-Dec	Jul	Jan-Jul	Jul	Jan-Jul
	2010			2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a				
	116.8	112.8	105.0	124.9	135.4
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	120.5	109.7	132.3	147.6
live animals and animal products	101.8	101.4	98.0	111.4	114.7
Industrial producer price index	104.5	108.7	102.0	99.0	103.4
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	109.9	105.2	103.4	106.0
export sales price index	101.9	107.5	99.0	96.0	101.6
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.1	..	100.7^c	..	102.3^c

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

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

^c January-June.

18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan-Dec	Jan-Jun	Jun	Jan-Jun
	2010		2011	
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	94.9	102.9	107.2
Raw materials	118.9	108.0	108.7	117.1
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	99.8	109.1	122.5
Manufactured goods	101.9	96.9	99.5	104.4
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	93.6	93.8	98.6
Total	101.7	95.5	98.1	103.8
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	92.6	116.2	118.6
Raw materials	114.1	101.3	113.7	126.4
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	111.2	113.4	122.3
Manufactured goods	102.9	98.3	97.8	103.0
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	94.1	94.0	99.7
Total	101.6	95.7	97.7	103.1

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan-Dec	Jan-Aug	Aug	Jan-Aug
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.0	106.3	107.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	109.9	99.9	100.1
Clothing and footwear	99.6	99.6	103.8	102.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	101.4	98.7	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	106.0	104.8	105.8
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	110.0	105.6	105.8
Services	104.3	105.0	102.0	102.1
Total	104.9	105.2	103.6	103.9

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Jul 2011	2010	Jan–Jul 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	74.5	92.6	96.4
Industry	673.8	691.6	98.9	104.0
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	620.2	99.0	104.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.1	97.9	100.4
Construction	118.3	114.2	100.4	98.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.3	99.4	98.6
Transportation and storage	184.8	181.8	99.2	98.5
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.4	104.9	101.2
Information and communication	66.4	70.2	101.6	106.5
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.5	96.1	97.3
Real estate activities	29.3	29.4	99.2	100.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.0	103.9	105.4
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	143.8	122.1	110.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.2	89.4	93.8
Education	266.0	265.6	103.7	99.8
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	240.1	122.6	93.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.2	96.5	99.4
Other service activities	21.3	21.7	119.6	102.5
National economy, total	2 701.9	2 683.7	101.5	100.1
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 846.2	100.3	102.0
budgetary institutions	772.6	733.4	103.3	95.3

* 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	Q2 2011	2010	Q2 2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) ^a	591.3	553.3	97.8	101.3
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	47.9	103.7	103.4
without qualification ^b	295.1	274.4	101.4	104.0
graduates	30.4	31.2	107.0	109.2
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	61.0	106.7	100.9

* 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, Q2 2011*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 225.2	119.6	60.2	8.9
Central Transdanubia	443.4	45.5	59.5	9.3
Western Transdanubia	407.8	32.1	60.0	7.3
Southern Transdanubia	334.8	45.2	52.3	11.9
Northern Hungary	383.2	76.3	48.5	16.6
Northern Great Plain	505.5	85.5	50.3	14.5
Southern Great Plain	476.8	56.4	54.4	10.6
Total	3 776.8	460.6	55.8	10.9

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

22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, January–July 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	146 382	101 750	105.4	102.7
Industry	215 713	142 791	106.0	107.7
Of which:				
manufacturing	210 216	139 551	106.2	107.6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	367 726	233 391	105.1	112.6
Construction	154 518	106 364	100.9	101.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	196 400	132 243	105.9	108.0
Transportation and storage	205 216	136 370	104.4	104.2
Accommodation and food service activities	124 929	88 901	101.4	99.3
Information and communication	393 297	250 516	105.2	115.8
Financial and insurance activities	473 609	301 010	106.2	119.1
Real estate activities	181 381	122 724	100.8	102.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	300 469	195 055	101.7	109.5
Administrative and support service activities	148 046	102 644	102.6	101.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	250 716	160 694	101.2	101.4
Education	191 699	127 805	95.6	94.3
Human-health and social work activities	154 003	106 843	105.3	102.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	186 498	125 432	103.6	102.1
Other service activities	160 719	109 774	108.2	105.6
National economy, total	211 190	140 141	104.0	105.5
Of which:				
business sector	215 652	143 277	105.0	107.7
budgetary institutions	202 632	133 854	100.7	99.6

* 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	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Jun 30 2011
Currency and deposits	9 820.8	9 922.8	9 878.5
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 826.7	1 897.3	1 871.2
forint deposits	6 179.7	6 287.0	6 299.7
Securities other than shares	1 466.1	1 593.7	1 705.2
Loans	249.4	257.6	267.6
Shares and other equities	9 531.9	9 909.6	10 023.3
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 333.3	7 624.1	7 710.7
mutual funds shares	2 198.6	2 285.5	2 312.5
Insurance technical reserves	5 735.9	6 001.6	3 123.8
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 638.9	1 667.3	1 639.3
net equity of households in pension funds	3 753.6	4 018.4	1 163.4
Gross financial assets	27 782.1	28 532.7	26 232.2
Loans	10 708.0	10 585.0	10 195.7
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 372.5	4 377.5	4 239.9
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 324.6	4 246.0	4 098.8
other loans	2 011.0	1 961.5	1 856.9
Liabilities	11 351.0	11 236.8	10 840.0
Net financial assets	16 431.2	17 295.9	15 392.2

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Aug 2010
Balance of general government^a	–1 544.6	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	5 224.0	64.4	101.7
Of which:			
payments of economic units	635.1	53.7	160.0
taxes on consumption	2 164.0	63.6	103.8
payments of households	961.9	66.5	77.1
revenues of budgetary institutions	558.6	98.4	96.9
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	740.1	60.3	131.3
revenues related to debt service	68.5	115.1	77.1
Expenditures	6 608.3	71.5	106.0
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	147.1	68.5	115.6
consumer price subsidy	72.0	66.1	100.3
housing subsidy	87.4	69.4	93.1
family benefits, social allowances	417.5	66.4	97.9
expenditures of central budget institutions	1 573.0	85.1	101.0
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 456.8	65.2	121.9
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	425.4	66.7	52.7
transfers to local governments	803.6	68.5	90.4
interest expenditures	752.4	70.5	97.5
contribution to the EU-budget	164.4	63.7	117.6
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>–1 544.6</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	Q1 2010	Q1–Q4 2010	Q1 2011
Goods			
credit	16 008	70 375	19 706
debit	14 756	65 700	17 916
balance	1 252	4 674	1 791
Services			
credit	3 308	14 391	3 455
debit	2 696	11 985	3 011
balance	612	2 406	444
of which:			
travel	343	1 808	265
Income			
revenues	1 212	4 570	1 130
expenditures	2 435	10 035	2 517
balance	-1 223	-5 465	-1 387
Current transfers, net	-37	402	-60
Current account balance	604	2 017	787
Non-debt generating financing, net	405	990	1 235
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	-322	-1 346	-435
-in Hungary	699	2 903	1 421
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	28	-567	249

* 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	Mar 31 2010	Dec 31 2010	Mar 31 2011
Gross	109 438	107 616	109 746
Net	53 682	51 430	52 918
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	15 740	16 586	16 388

* 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	
	Aug 31 2010	Aug 31 2011	2010	Jan–Aug 2011
Total	17 483.9	17 417.5	5 822.9	2 792.9
Of which:				
equities	5 983.4	4 939.8	5 522.5	2 627.8
government bonds	8 555.1	8 419.5	197.2	104.0
treasury bills	1 292.9	1 534.4	23.7	5.1

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Aug 2010	2010	Aug 2011
Max	23 399.61	25 322.96	21 133.02
Min	21 597.95	20 221.37	17 381.28
Closing (at the end of the period)	22 561.54	21 327.07	18 471.25

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, Q1–Q2 2011 ^b		Industrial production*, Jan–Jul 2011 ^c	Output of construction, Jan–Jul 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	467.4	269.6	105.3	90.2
Pest	12.4	106.6	86.2	108.4	95.0
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	574.0	193.2	106.4	91.3
Fejér	4.3	57.1	133.9	108.9	88.2
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	33.8	108.5	95.7	66.4
Veszprém	3.6	27.7	77.8	112.5	108.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	118.6	108.4	102.5	85.7
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	93.5	207.8	111.3	82.4
Vas	2.6	29.2	113.2	115.3	112.5
Zala	2.9	12.9	45.1	105.2	60.3
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	135.6	136.3	110.9	82.2
Baranya	3.9	29.5	75.3	101.0	89.6
Somogy	3.2	23.4	73.5	100.9	37.4
Tolna	2.3	23.0	99.4	110.0	111.3
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	75.8	80.6	103.4	66.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	64.6	94.3	113.7	88.0
Heves	3.1	22.6	73.3	117.4	42.7
Nógrád	2.0	6.7	33.1	103.6	93.3
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	93.9	78.6	114.0	69.5
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	57.1	105.7	112.7	108.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	25.5	66.0	98.3	107.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	24.6	44.3	126.3	102.0
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	107.2	72.3	107.4	105.9
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	70.5	134.2	103.7	112.0
Békés	3.6	25.9	71.5	106.9	85.6
Csongrád	4.2	46.0	109.1	102.6	82.6
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	142.3	108.8	103.9	95.3
Total	100.0	1 247.5	124.9	107.0	89.4

* 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–Q2 2011 ^a		Dwelling construction, Q1–Q2 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	175 330	107.2	1 666	64.2	9.6
Pest	127 752	104.1	1 306	59.9	10.5
<i>Central Hungary</i>	165 379	106.7	2 972	62.2	10.0
Fejér	131 098	103.0	176	53.2	4.1
Komárom-Esztergom	132 148	102.2	97	50.3	3.1
Veszprém	115 309	102.0	206	100.0	5.8
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	127 015	102.5	479	65.6	4.4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	135 288	105.2	299	57.9	6.7
Vas	118 850	102.2	81	33.1	3.2
Zala	109 940	101.2	78	53.4	2.7
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	124 667	103.6	458	50.5	4.6
Baranya	119 738	101.1	185	98.4	4.7
Somogy	112 871	102.5	149	58.2	4.7
Tolna	126 190	105.9	52	54.7	2.3
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	118 758	102.7	386	71.6	4.1
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	117 842	104.1	104	37.4	1.5
Heves	127 393	104.8	88	76.5	2.9
Nógrád	109 853	101.9	37	72.5	1.8
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	119 246	104.0	229	51.6	1.9
Hajdú-Bihar	118 377	102.3	271	108.4	5.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	110 064	102.5	117	77.5	3.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	110 844	105.6	152	65.8	2.7
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113 569	103.5	540	85.4	3.6
Bács-Kiskun	112 216	102.1	208	67.3	4.0
Békés	107 972	100.7	79	80.6	2.2
Csongrád	117 064	99.6	234	129.3	5.5
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	112 873	100.9	521	88.6	4.0
Total	140 329	105.2	5 585	64.8	5.6

^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		Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) ^b				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 248.5	24 400	101.8	102.1	102.4	101.7
Austria	286.2	30 800	102.3	102.5	104.3	103.5
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	103.7	103.3	102.0
Czech Republic	145.0	19 500	102.3	102.7	102.8	102.2
Estonia	14.3	15 700	102.3	106.3	109.5	108.4
Germany	2 476.8	28 700	103.7	103.8	104.6	102.8
Greece	230.2	21 700	95.5	92.6	94.5	..
Hungary	98.4	15 700	101.2	102.4	101.7	101.2
Italy	1 548.8	24 300	101.3	101.5	101.0	100.8
Lithuania	27.4	14 200	101.3	104.6	106.8	106.2
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.8	103.9	104.4	104.5
Portugal	172.7	19 800	101.3	101.1	99.5	99.1
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.0	103.3	103.5	103.5
Slovenia	35.4	20 900	101.4	102.2	102.1	101.0
United States	10 957.5	36 500	103.0	103.1	102.2	101.5
Japan	4 122.3	26 000	104.0	102.5	99.3	98.9

* 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–June 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	2 201.0	115.8	2 158.2	115.8	-42.8
Austria	66.8	118.0	63.2	116.0	-3.6
Bulgaria	10.8	124.0	9.6	140.0	-1.2
Czech Republic	54.3	123.0	58.4	123.0	4.1
Estonia	6.3	80.0	5.9	153.0	-0.3
Greece	19.8	117.0	10.3	137.0	-9.5
Germany	445.9	119.0	524.4	115.0	78.5
Hungary	36.4	116.0	40.2	118.0	3.8
Italy	210.1	106.0	188.0	116.0	-22.1
Lithuania	11.0	117.0	9.7	141.0	-1.3
Poland	73.8	142.0	66.8	117.0	-6.9
Portugal	29.6	121.0	21.0	118.0	-8.6
Slovakia	27.4	118.0	27.7	120.0	0.3
Slovenia	12.6	118.0	12.5	119.0	-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 2010	Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul
		2011				
EU–27	106.9	106.2	103.7	104.3	101.7	103.6
Austria	106.6	111.4	108.8	106.8	107.8	..
Bulgaria	102.2	109.6	106.7	107.6	103.0	106.2
Czech Republic	109.9	111.3	109.2	112.0	107.9	106.8
Estonia	120.3	131.7	126.1	123.8	123.8	122.9
Germany	110.9	111.9	107.8	107.1	106.8	110.4
Greece	93.4	93.7	88.5	89.8	86.4	97.1
Hungary	110.6	111.6	104.3	102.3	101.0	102.7
Italy	106.4	102.1	101.9	101.9	100.1	98.4
Lithuania	106.5	114.4	110.8	112.1	110.8	108.4
Poland	110.8	107.4	107.2	109.4	103.6	103.8
Portugal	101.6	100.1	98.4	99.8	97.2	95.6
Romania	105.5	110.1	105.1	108.0	101.9	104.4
Slovakia	118.9	111.9	107.9	110.7	105.1	105.0
Slovenia	106.1	109.0	105.0	105.9	102.3	101.9
United States	105.3	105.4	103.9	103.4	103.7	103.7
Japan	116.0	97.6	93.1	93.3	98.1	98.2

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

Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

30.4. Consumer price index*

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	102.9	103.2	103.2	103.1	102.9
Austria	101.7	103.0	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.8
Bulgaria	103.0	104.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4
Czech Republic	101.2	101.9	101.8	102.0	101.9	101.9
Estonia	102.7	105.2	105.3	105.5	104.9	105.3
Germany	101.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.6
Greece	104.7	104.5	103.3	103.1	103.1	102.1
Hungary	104.7	104.3	103.9	103.9	103.5	103.1
Italy	101.6	102.3	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.1
Lithuania	101.2	103.2	104.7	105.0	104.8	104.6
Poland	102.7	103.6	104.0	104.3	103.7	103.6
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.3	103.0
Romania	106.1	107.5	108.3	108.5	108.0	104.9
Slovakia	100.7	103.5	104.1	104.2	104.1	103.8
Slovenia	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.4	101.6	101.1
United States	101.6	102.1	103.4	103.6	103.6	103.6
Japan	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.2

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

Source of data: Eurostat, OECD.

30.5. Unemployment rate*

(%)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Austria	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7
Bulgaria	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.5
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Estonia	16.9	13.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	..
France	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9
Germany	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Hungary	11.2	11.0	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7
Lithuania	17.8	16.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	..
Poland	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4
Portugal	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.3
Romania	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Slovakia	14.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
Slovenia	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
Spain	20.1	20.6	20.9	20.8	21.0	21.2
United States	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
Japan	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	..

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

30.6. Exchange rates*

Countries	Q4 2010	Q1	May	Jun	Jul
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.70
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.37
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	17.28	17.06	16.84	16.96
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.25	5.18	5.16	5.22
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.61
Hungary, forint	208.02	187.03	185.51	184.12	189.32
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.43	2.40	2.39	2.42
Poland, zloty	2.97	2.82	2.75	2.76	2.81
Romania, leu	3.19	2.90	2.87	2.94	2.97
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.29	6.18	6.35	6.36
Japan, yen	81.31	82.78	81.49	80.43	77.55

* *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	90 335	130 456	-40 121	9.0	13.0	5.3
2010.							
January	10 012	7 980	11 479	-3 499	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	-3 219	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 674	-3 268	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 010	10 629	-3 619	8.3	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 193	-3 019	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 797	10 945	-3 148	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 063	-2 590	8.8	11.9	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 469	-2 796	9.3	12.7	5.3
October	9 992	7 389	11 430	-4 041	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 347	10 595	-3 248	8.9	12.9	6.5
December	9 986	7 478	11 991	-4 513	8.8	14.1	7.6
2011.*							
January	9 982	7 609 ^R	11 989 ^R	-4 380 ^R	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 602 ^R	11 327 ^R	-4 725 ^R	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 040 ^R	11 758 ^R	-4 718 ^R	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 357 ^R	10 656 ^R	-4 299 ^R	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 751 ^R	10 692 ^R	-3 941 ^R	8.0	12.6	6.8
June	9 968	7 313 ^R	9 817 ^R	-2 504 ^R	8.9 ^R	12.0 ^R	4.1 ^R
July	9 967	8 013	9 808	-1 795	9.5	11.6	4.2
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Jan-Jul	9 967	49 685	76 047	-26 362	8.6	13.1	5.3
Jan-Jul 2011 as a percentage of Jan-Jul 2010	99.8	93.8	100.2	115.0	94.1	100.5	110.0

* Life expectancy at birth in 2010: males 70.5, females 78.1, the average is 74.4 years. Net reproduction rate in 2010: 0.606. (Calculated from life tables of 2010.) 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–Jul 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Jul 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	236.3	58.9	113.5	97.4	95.9
Of which:						
felony	159.5	85.1	25.4	104.1	98.3	105.2
delict	287.7	151.2	33.4	119.5	97.0	89.9
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand ^a	39.3	21.8	3.8	134.9	104.6	106.4
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	60.6	21.5	112.2	96.4	94.3
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	97.4	95.9	113.7	97.4	95.9
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	138.6	37.0	116.2	104.0	109.3
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	5.1	0.5	129.9	135.5	154.5
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	74.6	23.5	137.7	94.5	91.3
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	4.3	1.1	160.1	60.4	50.8
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	17.0	5.6	82.8	104.2	119.9
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	2.1	0.4	139.1	116.8	148.6
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	63.9	8.4	109.7	96.9	94.5
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	6.5	0.7	112.0	110.2	131.4
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	2.5	0.3	104.6	113.8	89.9

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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Editor: Mónika Freid, deputy head of department

Prepared by:

Norbert Bakos, Aranka Deák, Mónika Freid, Tamás Herzog,
Angéla Kátai-Marosi, Nóra Kelemen, Krisztián Kovács, Beatrix Molnár,
Urszula Nagy-Pakula, Linda Szarka, Zsuzsa Szittyá

Internet: <http://www.ksh.hu>
informacioszolgalat@ksh.hu

(36–1) 345–6789 (telephone), (36–1) 345–6788 (fax)