

# ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–OCTOBER 2011

## Summary

The global economic boom considerably lost impetus to date in 2011. Developed countries are forecast to increase their economic performance this year by 1.6% on average, while developing and emerging states by 6.4%. A more dynamic growth in case of developed national economies is prevented by adjustments needed because of problems on labour markets and fiscal disequilibria (high budget deficits and indebtedness).

The growth of the economic performance of the **United States** was slowing down to date in the year. The GDP became 1.8%<sup>a</sup> higher on average in the first three quarters of the year. In addition to expenditures on consumption exports contributed to the expansion of the northern American economy. In the region of Asia the gross domestic product of **Japan** was declining from the beginning of the year, the performance decreasing by 0.8%<sup>a</sup> in January–September 2010. The economy of **China** grew by 9.4% in the first three quarters of the year, though the rate of increase was gradually losing momentum.

Despite the slowdown the economy of the **European Union**<sup>b</sup> (EU-27) increased by 1.8% on average in the 1st–3rd quarters of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The engine of growth remained Germany (3.4%), although the rate of its expansion fell significantly. In the euro zone a 1.8% growth was recorded in the first three quarters.<sup>c</sup>

Similarly to the majority of developed countries the economic growth of Hungary also lost impetus. The **gross domestic product of Hungary** increased by 1.4% in quarter 3 of 2011 and by 1.8% in the first three quarters of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year.

According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, used for international comparisons, the rate of increase was 1.7% compared to January–September 2010, which put Hungary in the middle of the ranking of Euro-

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a After seasonal adjustment

b Data on the EU and its member states are seasonally and calendar-adjusted.

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

pean Union member states. The economic performance in quarter 3 was 0.5% higher than in the previous quarter.

Although the external boom becoming less favourable was reflected by the **external trade** performance of Hungary, too, on the expenditure side external trade is still the only factor of growth for the Hungarian economy. In the first three quarters of 2011 the volume of exports and imports – along with a continuous deceleration measured within the period – rose by 10% and 7.7% respectively. In the first nine months a surplus of HUF 1754 billion was generated on external trade, which was equal to 8.6% of gross domestic product. In January–September the exports and imports at constant prices of external trade in goods, accounting for the majority of international trade, rose by 12% and 8.7% respectively. In the field of services exports and imports also expanded, by 4.4% and 1.7% respectively.

**Domestic demand** did not start to recover: in the period of January–September a decrease of 1.0% occurred in domestic use as a consequence of the stagnation of actual final consumption and a significant fall of gross fixed capital formation.

**Actual final consumption**, representing more than eight-tenths of domestic use, essentially stagnated on average in the first three quarters (-0.1%). Within this the actual final consumption of households hardly changed as well (+0.1%), while the volume of actual final consumption of government, accounting for about one-eighth of actual final consumption, decreased by 1.4%.

**Household final consumption expenditure** was essentially unchanged in the first nine months of 2011 (-0.1%) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In effect, final consumption expenditure was not affected by the payment of real returns by private pension funds in August. However, the volume of social transfers in kind – from the government and the non-profit institutions serving households – to households increased by 0.9%.

The volume of **gross fixed capital formation** was 6.4% lower in the first nine months this year than one year before, and the decreasing trend was further strengthened by a fall of 8.6% in the 3rd quarter. All this considerably lowered the expansion of economic performance.

According to investment statistics **investments in the national economy**, accounting for the overwhelming part of gross fixed capital formation, were down by 5.4% in quarter 3 and by 4.5% in the first nine months. In January–September construction investments were significantly (15%)

lower than one year earlier, while investments in machinery and equipment rose (by 10%). The output of investments was lowered in the majority of industries. As dwelling constructions went on decreasing investments in real estate activities were 22% less than in the same period of the previous year. In case of transportation and storage a fall of 23% was recorded, since investments were completed in several transport branches. Out of industries having relatively large weight a considerable rise occurred only in manufacturing (28%), within which volume increases were observed for the majority of branches as well. Primarily individual large investments showed substantial growths in a few industries of relatively low weight: in mining and quarrying (33%) and in human health and social work activities (44%). Additional rises were measured in scientific and technical activities (12%) and in agriculture (4.3%).

The stock of **inventories** in the 3rd quarter increased by HUF 175 billion at current prices, however, the change of inventories had a negative impact on economic expansion for the first time after six consecutive quarters. In quarters 1–3 the level of inventories rose by HUF 250 billion.

In January–September 2011 the performance of the Hungarian economy from **production (output)** side was influenced by the continuously decelerating industry as well as agriculture.

The performance of **agriculture** rose by 27% over nine months, within which very significantly, too, by 29% in the 3rd quarter. The considerable volume increase in the branch was caused by improving yields.

In January–September 2011 the gross value added by **industry** grew by 6.8%, mainly as a consequence of the expansion of manufacturing by 8.1%, thus contributing significantly to GDP growth. In quarter 3 the slowdown of the performance, lasting for a year, continued. The volume of industry rose by 3.5%, while that of manufacturing by 4.6%. The slowdown was due to the high base as well as the deceleration of external demand. The performance of export-oriented enterprises continues to be considered as the engine of industrial production. Among manufacturing branches production increased considerably in the manufacture of transport equipment, basic metals and fabricated metal products as well as machinery and equipment n.e.c. and in textile industry.

The fall of **construction** output, lasting for six years, went on in January–September as well, the rate of shrinkage made up 10.9%. In the 3rd quarter the volume was 14.3% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, which was the highest fall over the past year. The output

declined in every group of constructions. In addition to the decrease of dwelling constructions all over the year the lack of large investments in July–September also increased the fall.

The total performance of **services**, producing over six-tenths of gross value added, diminished by 0.7% in the first nine months. Among non-goods producing branches the total value added by **public administration, education and health**, having the largest weight, lessened by 0.5%. This group of branches, typically including public services, and **wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities** had comparable performances in the first three quarters on average. As an aggregate effect of slight rises in the first two quarters and a 1.9% decrease in quarter 3 the volume diminished by 0.4% in January–September. A decrease of 1.3% was recorded in the performance of **real estate activities**, which continued the declining trend typical of the branch. The performance of **financial and insurance activities** fell at a higher rate (by 7.2%). This was caused by the reduced lending activity of banks, which could not be offset even by increasing interest rate margins. Slight growths in the first three quarters on average were typically registered in services branches with relatively large weight, of which 1.0% in **transportation and storage**, which can be considered as export-oriented. This was due to the growth of goods transport by road, which reflects increasing exports.

In the first three quarters of 2011 the goods transport performance of the national economy, expressed in freight tonne-kilometres, was 1.8% higher than in the corresponding period last year. The passenger-kilometre performance of interurban passenger transport in the period of January–September was 2.0% higher than in the same period of the previous year. The dominant factor of the rise was the 11% growth of the performance of airplane transport, which was lowered by the 1.6% decrease observed in case of coach transport. The number of passengers using urban passenger transport, equal to one and a half billion in January–September, was 0.6% higher than one year earlier. During the first nine months of the year 55 thousand passenger cars were registered first time in Hungary, which was 21% more than the very low base in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In **information and communication**, representing 5.4% of gross value added, the volume rise – lasting for several years – continued to date this year. The growth of the branch was helped by the increasing turnover of

the sub-section of telecommunications, the dynamic growth of internet subscriptions, primarily resulting from the spread of mobile internet.

According to the latest available data broken down by branches, the volume of **industrial production in October** – along with deteriorating external conditions of recovery and the high base registered one year before – increased by 3.0% compared to the corresponding period last year. Exports were up by 1.0%, while domestic sales fell by 6.3%.

**In the first ten months of the year** the volume of production was 5.8% higher than one year earlier, with an 8.1% expansion of sales on external markets and a 5.3% decrease of domestic sales.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of production in manufacturing in January–October grew by 6.2%, while the output of the energy sector diminished by 1.4%. The volume of production in mining, having small weight in production, was 13.2% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

In the majority of **manufacturing sub-sections** the volume of production rose in the first ten months. The manufacture of transport equipment, accounting for approximately one-fifth of manufacturing output, increased substantially, by 12%, with both domestic and export sales expanding. At the same time the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, the other important sub-section of machinery branches, was 4.1% lower than one year before, primarily as a consequence of a fall in demand on external markets for communication equipment and consumer electronics. In food industry, producing some one-tenth of industrial production, a 2.0% growth was recorded – along with a declining rate of increase.

**Industrial production per employee** at enterprises employing at least 5 persons grew by 1.7% in January–October compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The expansion of productivity took place along with a 3.9% rise in the number of employees.

The volume of **new orders** in October was 9.0% higher than twelve months earlier, stemming from an 11.0% rise of export orders and a 3.0% fall of domestic orders. The total stock of orders was 17.3% higher at the end of October than one year before.

The level of **industrial producer prices** was 3.5% higher in January–October than in the same period of 2010. Domestic sales prices rose by 5.9%, while export prices by 1.8%.

The volume of **construction output** decreased by 8.5% in October, and by an average 10% in the first ten months compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, which was caused primarily by a fall in the erection of buildings, and especially dwelling constructions. The volume of the erection of buildings was down by 13%, while the volume of civil engineering works by 7.7%.

In the period of January–October the volume of **new construction contracts** was 21% lower, while that of the **stock of contracts** at the end of October 37% less than one year earlier.

In January–October 2011 6.6 million tourist arrivals and 17.1 million tourism nights were registered **at public accommodation establishments**. While the number of tourist arrivals hardly changed compared to the same period of the previous year, that of tourism nights diminished by 1.4%. International tourism at accommodation establishments followed a more favourable pattern compared to the corresponding period of the previous year: the number of tourism nights was up by 1.8%. At the same time domestic tourists spent 4.6% less nights at accommodation establishments.

The only type of accommodation where tourism increased in the period as a whole was hotels. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms grew by one and a half percentage points during a year, reaching 47.8% in the first ten months. Within this growths were observed only in four-star units. Compared to the first ten months of 2010 an 8.3% expansion of tourism and a 3 percentage points higher occupancy rate were typical in the above-mentioned category.

The gross sales of accommodation establishments were up by 1.7% at current prices, while the prices of accommodation were down by 2.1% in the same period.

**In the external trade of goods** the euro value of exports increased by 5.3%, while that of imports by 4.0% in October 2011 – according to a first estimate – compared to the same month of the previous year. The balance of foreign trade reached a surplus of EUR 497 million in October, which means an improvement of the balance by EUR 99 million compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. In the period of January–October as a whole the growths of the euro values of exports and imports were 14% and 12% respectively. The balance of international trade showed a surplus of EUR 5948 million for the ten months, EUR 1616 million more than in the same period of the previous year.

The **forint price level of external trade** grew by 1.5% in exports and by 2.7% in imports in **January–September**, so the terms of trade deteriorated by 1.2%. Our national currency strengthened over a year by 2.4% against the major currencies in the first nine months of the year, within which revaluations of 1.4% and 7.9% were measured against the EUR and the USD respectively.

In the period of **August–October 2011** and considering the 15–64 year-old population 36 thousand more people were working than one year earlier. The **number of employed persons** came to 3 million 828 thousand, which was 0.9% higher than in August–October 2010. The employment rate of 56.6% calculated for this age group was 0.6 percentage point higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number and rate of employed men rose relatively considerably, while those of women remained practically unchanged. In this period the employment rate of men and women were 62.1% and 51.2% respectively.

The **number and rate of unemployed persons** was essentially the same as one year earlier. The 468 thousand unemployed people – also in the age group of 15–64 year-olds – were 2 thousand (half a per cent) more than in August–October 2010. The unemployment rate was 10.9%, the same as in the same period of the previous year. Unemployment figures slightly improved for men, in turn the number and rate of unemployed women increased. In this period the unemployment rate of men was 10.7%, while that of women was 11.1%. Unemployment rates remained unchanged for 15–24 year-olds and for those of the “best working age”, i.e. 25–54 year-olds. The unemployment rate of the former age group was 27.0%, while that of the latter was 9.8%. Nearly half of unemployed people had been looking for a job for at least a year, the average length of unemployment was 17.7 months.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 693 thousand **employees** in the observed group of organisations in the national economy in the period of January–October 2011, 6 thousand (0.2%) less than one year before, which means a practically unchanged level. In the first four months within the period somewhat more people were working, while in the months of May–October slight decreases were observed in the staff number. In the different areas of the national economy trends of opposite direction continued to be recorded. In the public sector there were 735 thousand employees in the first ten months of 2011, 39 thousand (5.0%) less than in the corresponding period

of the previous year. The substantial decrease was mainly due to the transformation of the public employment system. (The number of employees in public employment was 59 thousand on average, compared with 89 thousand one year earlier.) 1 million 853 thousand persons were working at enterprises employing at least 5 people, which was 29 thousand (1.6%) more than in January–October 2010. Growth was observed in the non-profit sector – having lower weight – as well, where the number of employees rose by 3 thousand to 105 thousand.

In the first ten months of the year **average gross earnings** – based on accounting records – were HUF 209 900,, 4.6% higher in nominal terms than one year before. The monthly average **amount of net earnings**<sup>d</sup> equalled HUF 139,200, which was 5.8% higher than in January–October 2010. Net earnings were HUF 142,200 at enterprises, HUF 133,200 in the public sector and HUF 124,600 in the non-profit sector. Relatively significant, 7.4% and 8.1% increases were recorded in earnings in the private and the non-profit sectors respectively, while a more modest, 1.3% rise was observed in the public sector.

Employees in the public sector received a compensation – not making part of earnings – for tax and contribution changes in 2011, the benefit amounting to HUF 5200 per month on average and affecting 45% of full-time employees. Gross earnings in the sector show a rise of 4.1% taking into account the impact of the measure, and of 2.9% leaving the compensation out of consideration.

The rate of increase of **consumer prices** – because of the substantial price rises of motor fuels as well as electricity, gas and other fuels – accelerated further, so prices increased by 4.3% in November compared to the same month of the previous year. The price rise in January–November was 3.9% on average.

In the first **eleven months** food prices continued to rise the most, by 6.8% on average, though the rate of increase has decelerated since August. A significant price rise (6.2%) was registered in case of other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants, too, compared to the corresponding period last year. The price of motor fuels, representing the largest weight within this, went up by 15% over a year. Petrol cost HUF 60 more, while gas oil – partly owing to the increase of excise duty – HUF 100 more on average than in November last year. In the first eleven months the price

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



level of electricity, gas and other fuels rose by 5.7%, a rate similar to that observed in the same period last year. The consumer prices of clothing and footwear and of services grew at lower rates than the average, by 2.9% and 2.2% respectively. After a considerable price rise in the corresponding period last year, the price of alcoholic beverages and tobacco stagnated to date this year. The decrease in the prices of consumer durables, lasting since July 2010, continued: 1.4% less had to be paid for them in January–November 2011.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (without local governments) – according to preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1248 billion in the period of **January–November** 2011, HUF 57 billion less than in the same period of the previous year. The revenue of the general government amounted to over HUF 11.9 trillion, its expenditure to HUF 13.2 trillion, which was 3.5% and 2.7% more respectively than one year before. The purchase of a parcel of MOL shares increased expenditures by some HUF 500 billion, while the revenue from the Pension Reform and Debt Reduction Fund, received during the months of October and November and amounting in total to about HUF 420 billion, raised the level of revenues. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government shows a deficit of HUF 1296 billion following a deterioration of HUF 14 billion. Improvement was recorded in case of social security funds: the deficit of HUF 30 billion was HUF 71 billion less than in the same period last year. A surplus of HUF 79 billion was measured for extra-budgetary funds, the same amount as in January–November 2010.

Table 1

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

**1.) January–October 2011**

	2010	January– September	October	January– October
		2011		
<b>Industrial indices</b>				
Production	110.6	106.2	103.0	105.8
Domestic sales	97.0	94.8	93.7	94.7
Export sales	116.9	109.1	101.0	108.1
Employment	98.7	104.2	101.7	103.9
Productivity	112.3	101.7	101.2	101.7
Index of construction output	89.6	89.4	91.5	89.7
Agricultural sales index	85.7	104.1	113.3	105.4
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	99.9	..	..
Value of imports, million euro	65 934	54 170 <sup>R</sup>	6 395	60 565
value index	119.0	113.1 <sup>R</sup>	104.0	112.0
Value of exports, million euro	71 449	59 621 <sup>R</sup>	6 892	66 513
value index	120.8	115.0	105.3	113.9
<b>Price indices</b>				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	103.1	107.0	103.5
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	105.7	107.5	105.9
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	128.5	113.4	123.5
Forint prices of imports	101.7	102.7	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	101.5	..	..
<b>Number of employees</b>				
1000 persons	2 702	2 691	2 710	2 693
Index	101.5	99.9	98.8	99.8
Unemployment rate <sup>a</sup> , %	11.2	..	..	10.9 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Average monthly gross earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	202.5	210.1	207.7	209.9
nominal index	101.3	104.4	106.1	104.6
<b>Average monthly net earnings</b>				
thousand HUF	132.6	139.4	137.6	139.2
nominal index	106.8	105.7	106.6	105.8

<sup>a</sup> As a percentage of population aged 15–64. – <sup>b</sup> August–October 2011.

**2.) January–November 2011**

	2010	January– October	November	January– November
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	103.9	104.3	103.9
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889	–1 328	80	–1 248
Of which:				
central government	–854	–1 257	–39	–1 296
social security funds	–95	–151	121	–30

## TABLES

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

### Explanation of Symbols:

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

## 1. Monthly business indicators

### 1.1. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	95.0	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	101.6	93.1	95.1
May	102.2	77.8	76.6	93.7	90.0	93.8
June	102.1	81.2	77.4	111.5	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.8	94.5	97.7
August	99.1	80.3	78.1	98.1	93.2	97.0
September	104.4	85.3	78.9	104.0	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	99.8	97.1	97.2
November	98.4	93.0	80.9	92.3	85.8	95.9
December	94.1	101.4	82.2	106.2	93.5	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
January	110.2	103.6	103.6	91.3	86.0	86.0
February	97.5	108.3	105.9	102.4	88.2	87.2
March	100.8	103.8	105.1	103.2	92.1	89.3
April	100.7	110.1	106.4	95.6	82.8	87.2
May	106.4	114.6	108.0	98.8	90.0	87.9
June	100.7	115.7	109.4	101.7	82.4	86.5
July	99.1	109.8	109.5	102.9	94.9	87.9
August	101.8	118.2	110.5	98.6	97.9	89.3
September	100.5	111.2	110.6	97.3	90.5	89.5
October	99.1	108.7	110.3	96.4	86.5	89.1
November	104.1	115.0	110.8	102.3	96.5	89.9
December	86.1	107.7	110.6	96.5	87.3	89.6
<b>2011</b>						
January	115.9	113.3	113.3	99.6	94.8	94.8
February	101.1	114.7	114.0	101.5	95.8	95.3
March	96.2	109.5	112.4	98.1	90.9	93.4
April	100.7	107.0	111.0	94.8	87.5	91.6
May	99.3	107.3	110.3	105.3	96.2	92.8
June	99.5	98.6	108.1	94.8	87.8	91.6
July	100.8	100.3	107.0	97.2	82.5	90.0
August	98.8	104.5	106.7	103.0	87.8	89.7
September	103.9	103.0	106.2	98.0	88.0	89.4
October	99.1	103.0	105.8	100.0	91.5	89.7
November						
December						

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

## 1.2. Energy consumption, consumer price index

Period	Energy consumption <sup>a</sup>			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	117.0	95.5	95.5	100.6	103.1	103.1
February	103.0	92.0	93.8	101.0	103.0	103.1
March	95.0	88.0	92.0	100.5	102.9	103.0
April	70.0	83.8	90.4	100.8	103.4	103.1
May	60.0	85.7	89.7	101.5	103.8	103.2
June	67.0	91.8	90.0	100.1	103.7	103.3
July	73.0	97.3	90.8	101.3	105.1	103.6
August	73.0	100.0	91.8	99.7	105.0	103.8
September	74.0	93.7	92.0	99.9	104.9	103.9
October	93.0	94.4	92.2	100.0	104.7	104.0
November	108.0	95.6	92.6	100.3	105.2	104.1
December	122.6	103.2	93.7	100.0	105.6	104.2
<b>2010</b>						
January	115.0	98.3	98.3	101.4	106.4	106.4
February	105.5	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
<b>2011</b>						
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	78.5	103.3	100.5	99.9	103.6	103.9
September	79.0	102.6	100.7	99.9	103.6	103.9
October	93.5	97.4	100.4	100.7	103.9	103.9
November				100.7	104.3	103.9
December						

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

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

### 1.3. Producer price indices of agricultural products

Period	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total
	same month of the previous year = 100.0			since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>		
<b>2009</b>						
January	61.7	96.5	72.1	61.7	96.5	72.1
February	63.2	96.7	72.9	61.7	96.5	71.9
March	65.3	94.8	73.5	62.1	95.5	71.7
April	73.2	98.0	80.4	63.4	95.9	72.7
May	71.5	95.7	78.5	65.5	96.0	74.4
June	82.9	96.1	87.2	67.2	96.2	76.0
July	79.1	97.0	85.4	70.7	96.4	79.1
August	84.1	96.0	88.5	72.4	96.4	80.5
September	83.7	96.1	88.6	72.4	96.4	80.8
October	92.4	93.7	92.9	80.2	96.1	86.1
November	96.3	92.9	94.8	86.0	95.7	89.8
December	101.6	94.0	98.4	87.3	95.4	90.5
<b>2010</b>						
January	104.9	97.7	102.0	104.9	97.7	102.0
February	102.0	97.2	100.3	104.4	97.3	101.6
March	94.6	98.1	95.9	101.8	97.7	100.2
April	94.0	94.7	94.3	101.2	97.4	99.8
May	99.9	98.4	99.4	100.5	97.5	99.4
June	99.8	98.5	99.4	102.0	97.4	100.2
July	120.5	101.4	112.8	109.7	98.0	105.0
August	131.7	103.2	120.1	113.1	98.7	107.3
September	139.7	104.3	124.3	117.7	99.3	110.1
October	136.9	107.6	124.6	123.5	100.1	113.8
November	145.3	111.0	131.0	126.5	101.1	115.9
December	141.7	109.9	129.0	127.6	101.8	116.8
<b>2011</b>						
January	157.6	110.5	139.6	157.6	110.5	139.6
February	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	112.4	112.1	112.4	140.6	114.4	130.9
September	119.2	112.7	116.9	137.1	114.1	128.5
October	112.0	115.9	113.4	128.9	114.4	123.5
November						
December						

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

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

Period	Producer price index of industry			Domestic sales price index of industry		
	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	103.0	105.7	105.7	100.9	104.0	104.0
February	103.2	108.4	107.1	102.4	106.1	105.0
March	100.7	109.1	107.7	99.3	104.6	104.9
April	98.1	107.2	107.6	99.1	102.5	104.3
May	98.0	106.2	107.3	99.7	101.8	103.8
June	99.9	106.6	107.2	100.9	102.1	103.5
July	98.5	106.0	107.0	98.7	99.6	102.9
August	99.5	104.6	106.7	99.8	99.1	102.5
September	100.1	103.4	106.4	100.0	98.8	102.1
October	100.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	97.3	101.6
November	100.5	100.3	105.2	100.5	99.1	101.4
December	100.1	101.3	104.9	100.0	100.7	101.3
<b>2010</b>						
January	100.8	99.4	99.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
February	100.9	97.2	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.8
March	99.8	96.5	97.7	100.5	101.2	100.9
April	101.6	99.9	98.3	103.0	105.2	102.0
May	103.8	105.5	99.7	103.4	109.1	103.4
June	101.4	106.9	100.9	101.0	109.2	104.4
July	100.2	108.7	102.0	99.4	109.9	105.2
August	99.8	109.0	102.9	100.3	110.5	105.8
September	99.1	107.9	103.4	99.3	109.7	106.3
October	99.2	107.1	103.8	99.8	110.0	106.6
November	101.5	108.2	104.2	101.2	110.8	107.0
December	100.0	108.1	104.5	100.1	110.9	107.3
<b>2011</b>						
January	100.0	107.0	107.0	100.6	109.6	109.6
February	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	100.7	99.9	103.0	100.3	103.4	105.7
September	103.3	104.1	103.1	101.7	105.9	105.7
October	101.9	107.0	103.5	101.3	107.5	105.9
November						
December						

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

### 1.5. Earnings

Period	Nominal gross earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>		Nominal net earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
January	94.7	94.7	95.9	95.9
February	102.0	98.2	101.2	98.5
March	104.3	100.2	103.3	100.1
April	103.5	101.0	102.7	100.7
May	102.9	101.4	102.2	101.0
June	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.0
July	101.6	101.4	104.1	101.4
August	100.6	101.3	103.3	101.7
September	100.8	101.2	103.4	101.8
October	98.4	101.0	101.5	101.8
November	97.0	100.6	100.2	101.7
December	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.8
<b>2010</b>				
January	106.2	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
<b>2011</b>				
January	101.8	101.8	103.5	103.5
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	106.9	103.5	107.7	105.1
June	104.6	103.7	105.8	105.3
July	106.3	104.0	106.8	105.5
August	106.5	104.3	106.8	105.7
September	105.2	104.4	105.7	105.7
October	106.1	104.6	106.6	105.8
November				
December				

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

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



## 1.6. External merchandise trade

(million EUR)

Period	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
January	4 357	4 357	4 138	4 138	-219	-219
February	4 157	8 514	4 408	8 545	250	31
March	4 743	13 257	5 213	13 758	470	502
April	4 268	17 525	4 637	18 395	368	870
May	4 211	21 737	4 615	23 010	404	1 274
June	4 753	26 489	5 070	28 080	317	1 590
July	4 650	31 140	4 978	33 058	328	1 918
August	4 064	35 203	4 224	37 283	161	2 079
September	5 122	40 326	5 581	42 864	459	2 538
October	5 165	45 490	5 606	48 470	441	2 980
November	5 360	50 850	5 817	54 287	457	3 437
December	4 551	55 401	4 852	59 139	301	3 738
<b>2010</b>						
January	4 359	4 359	4 790	4 790	431	431
February	4 842	9 201	5 223	10 013	380	812
March	5 560	14 761	6 134	16 147	574	1 386
April	5 122	19 883	5 553	21 699	431	1 817
May	5 308	25 191	5 681	27 380	373	2 189
June	5 715	30 905	6 346	33 726	631	2 821
July	5 654	36 560	5 817	39 543	162	2 983
August	5 242	41 801	5 687	45 229	445	3 428
September	6 105	47 906	6 611	51 841	507	3 935
October	6 150	54 056	6 548	58 388	398	4 333
November	6 337	60 393	7 106	65 494	769	5 102
December	5 541	65 934	5 954	71 449	414	5 515
<b>2011</b>						
January	5 714	5 714	6 120	6 120	405	405
February	5 857	11 571	6 694	12 814	837	1 242
March	6 492	18 064	7 321	20 135	829	2 071
April	5 877	23 941	6 345	26 480	468	2 539
May	6 139	30 079	6 844	33 324	706	3 245
June	5 933	36 013	6 543	39 867	609	3 854
July	5 798	41 810	6 153	46 019	355	4 209
August	5 927	47 737	6 428	52 447	501	4 710
September	6 433 <sup>R</sup>	54 170 <sup>R</sup>	7 174 <sup>R</sup>	59 621 <sup>R</sup>	741 <sup>R</sup>	5 451 <sup>R</sup>
October <sup>b</sup>	6 395	60 565	6 892	66 513	497	5 948
November						
December						

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

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

Period	Import price index <sup>a</sup>		Export price index <sup>a</sup>		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	volume index, since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	
<b>2009</b>						
January	105.9	105.9	104.7	104.7	71.7	70.4
February	106.7	106.3	107.0	105.8	71.6	72.2
March	109.8	107.5	109.0	106.9	75.2	77.6
April	106.7	107.3	106.7	106.9	74.0	77.3
May	104.1	106.6	105.0	106.5	74.3	78.2
June	102.6	106.0	104.9	106.2	75.5	79.4
July	103.6	105.7	105.8	106.2	76.1	80.6
August	99.8	104.9	103.1	105.8	77.1	81.5
September	98.2	104.2	102.1	105.4	78.3	82.5
October	92.2	102.9	96.2	104.5	79.4	83.6
November	91.6	101.9	95.4	103.6	81.2	85.4
December	93.7	101.2	96.7	103.0	82.9	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
January	92.6	92.6	95.0	95.0	105.8	118.4
February	91.6	92.1	91.9	93.4	110.6	117.7
March	89.5	91.2	89.8	92.2	112.1	116.3
April	93.2	91.7	93.5	92.5	112.8	115.9
May	101.4	93.5	100.9	94.1	114.2	116.4
June	105.7	95.5	104.3	95.7	114.3	117.3
July	108.0	97.2	107.4	97.3	114.7	116.6
August	109.4	98.6	107.7	98.6	115.7	118.1
September	108.6	99.6	108.7	99.6	115.6	117.7
October	107.3	100.4	106.8	100.3	115.4	117.0
November	107.7	101.0	108.0	101.0	115.2	117.0
December	109.5	101.7	108.4	101.6	115.1	116.9
<b>2011</b>						
January	108.3	108.3	106.2	106.2	123.3	122.7
February	105.7	107.0	105.2	105.7	118.9	122.4
March	105.6	106.5	106.2	105.9	116.3	119.3
April	104.9	106.1	104.0	105.4	114.7	117.1
May	100.6	105.0	99.9	104.3	114.0	117.0
June	98.1	103.8	97.7	103.1	111.5	113.8
July	98.2	102.9	96.7	102.1	109.6	112.4
August	100.1	102.6	98.0	101.6	109.5	112.2
September	103.6	102.7	100.5	101.5	108.5	111.7
October						
November						
December						

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

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

## 1.8. Retail trade turnover

Period	Volume index of retail trade turnover <sup>a</sup>				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) <sup>b</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>c</sup>
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
<b>2009</b>					
January	99.7	97.7	97.7	97.1	97.1
February	99.2	97.0	97.3	95.3	96.2
March	99.6	96.6	97.1	94.5	95.6
April	100.1	96.6	97.0	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	100.8	92.7	95.9	92.7	95.7
September	100.3	93.3	95.6	93.3	95.4
October	100.2	92.5	95.3	92.0	95.0
November	99.7	92.1	95.0	92.6	94.8
December	100.5	93.1	94.9	93.5	94.7
<b>2010</b>					
January	99.7	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.5	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.1	96.0	95.4	97.5	95.9
April	99.6	95.3	95.4	93.8	95.3
May	99.1	94.6	95.2	94.7	95.1
June	100.5	95.2	95.2	95.9	95.3
July	100.7	102.5	96.3	101.9	96.3
August	99.0	100.2	96.8	100.6	96.9
September	100.3	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.8	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	100.1	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.6	98.4	97.7	98.9	97.9
<b>2011</b>					
January	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3
February	99.8	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.7
March	99.6	99.1	100.0	97.5	99.5
April	99.9	99.2	99.8	100.1	99.7
May	100.5	100.8	100.0	101.8	100.1
June	99.5	99.4	99.9	98.8	99.9
July	99.8	98.7	99.7	98.4	99.6
August	100.4	100.4	99.8	101.5	99.9
September	100.0	100.3	99.9	100.3	99.9
October					
November					
December					

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

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

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

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

(billion HUF)

Period	Balance of general government <sup>a</sup>		Of which: balance of central government <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
January	37.8	37.8	11.6	11.6
February	-294.5	-256.6	-273.6	-262.0
March	-309.4	-566.0	-293.5	-555.5
April	-38.1	-604.1	20.9	-534.6
May	35.4	-568.7	37.2	-497.4
June	-245.9	-814.6	-216.5	-713.9
July	-1.2	-815.8	10.7	-703.2
August	-97.7	-913.5	-54.9	-758.0
September	-145.7	-1 059.2	-97.5	-855.6
October	11.5	-1 047.7	61.7	-793.8
November	-75.9	-1 123.7	-120.2	-914.0
December	191.9	-931.8	170.3	-743.7
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
<b>2010</b>				
January	31.3	31.3	38.8	38.8
February	-381.9	-350.6	-374.8	-336.0
March	-259.3	-609.9	-272.0	-608.0
April	-27.1	-637.0	-41.5	-649.5
May	-99.2	-736.2	-79.0	-728.6
June	-297.4	-1 033.6	-293.3	-1 021.9
July	36.1	-997.5	9.0	-1 012.9
August	-83.9	-1 081.4	-81.2	-1 094.0
September	-7.7	-1 089.1	5.4	-1 088.6
October	-43.6	-1 132.7	-53.5	-1 142.1
November	-172.0	-1 304.8	-140.6	-1 282.8
December	415.3	-889.5	428.9	-853.9
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>	..	..	-	-
<b>2011</b>				
January	-122.8	-122.8	-110.8	-110.8
February	-436.9	-559.7	-419.5	-530.3
March	-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	-25.9	-1 570.6	18.6	-1 365.7
October	242.7	-1 327.8	108.7	-1 257.0
November	79.9	-1 247.9	-39.2	-1 296.3
December				
<i>December<sup>c</sup></i>				

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

## 2. Quarterly business indicators

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

Period	Gross domestic product (GDP)			Final consumption of households (macrodata)		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	96.7	92.8	92.8	98.7	94.3 <sup>R</sup>	94.3 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	98.8	91.9	92.3	99.8	95.2 <sup>R</sup>	94.8 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	99.1	92.4	92.4	96.4	91.8 <sup>R</sup>	93.8 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	100.2	95.6	93.2	100.8	95.8 <sup>R</sup>	94.3 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	101.1	100.1	100.1	98.5	95.4 <sup>R</sup>	95.4 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	100.4	101.0	100.6	99.8	95.2 <sup>R</sup>	95.3 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	100.7	101.8	101.0	100.9	100.5 <sup>R</sup>	97.0 <sup>R</sup>
Q4	100.2	101.9	101.3	99.2	98.3 <sup>R</sup>	97.3 <sup>R</sup>
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	100.5	102.5	102.5	100.6	100.6 <sup>R</sup>	100.6 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	100.2	101.5	102.0	99.4	99.8 <sup>R</sup>	100.2 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	100.5	101.4	101.8	100.5	100.0	100.1
Q4						

<sup>a</sup> Seasonally and calendar-day adjusted indices at 2005 prices. Complete time series may be modified at every publication.

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

## 2.2. Investment and procurement of agricultural products

Period	Investment			Procurement of agricultural products	
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>					
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
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	98.1	94.0	94.0	86.1	86.1
Q2	100.3	95.4	94.8	89.7	87.9
Q3	99.4	98.7	96.2	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.0	92.6	94.9	88.4	85.7
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	100.5	99.3	99.3	93.7	93.7
Q2	97.4	93.5	96.0	101.1	97.5
Q3	99.6	94.6	95.5	112.7	104.1
Q4					

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. 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 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b,c</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	90.6	77.5	77.5	97.8	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.8	77.2	77.4	102.6	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.6	82.2	78.9	93.4	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.8	93.2	82.2	98.5	92.2	95.7
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	103.7	105.1	105.1	94.9	89.3	89.3
Q2	104.9	113.6	109.4	98.2	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.0	112.8	110.6	101.8	94.2	89.5
Q4	97.9	110.6	110.6	94.5	89.7	89.6
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	105.5	112.4	112.4	98.4	93.4	93.4
Q2	97.9	104.1	108.1	95.7	90.4	91.6
Q3	100.6	102.6	106.2	96.7	86.2	89.4
Q4						

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

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

### 2.4. External merchandise trade turnover

Period	Volume of imports			Volume of exports		
	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	88.9	75.2	75.2	89.4	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.8	75.8	75.5	103.8	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.2	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.2	98.5	82.9	104.2	103.1	87.3
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	102.1	112.1	112.1	102.1	116.3	116.3
Q2	104.2	116.5	114.3	105.3	118.0	117.3
Q3	105.2	117.0	115.6	104.6	117.7	117.7
Q4	101.5	113.4	115.1	102.7	114.5	116.9
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	103.3	116.3	116.3	104.8	119.3	119.3
Q2	98.0	107.1	111.5	97.4	108.7	113.8
Q3	100.1	103.4	108.5	103.0	108.0	111.7
Q4						

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

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

## 2.5. Number of employed persons and unemployment

Period	Number of employed persons <sup>a</sup>			Unemployment <sup>a</sup>		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	3 736.0	97.9	97.9	402.8	121.2	9.7
Q2	3 765.3	98.1	98.0	401.4	125.8	9.6
Q3	3 752.7	96.5	97.5	435.3	133.1	10.4
Q4	3 751.1	97.4	97.5	441.7	131.2	10.5
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	3 688.0	98.7	98.7	497.8	123.6	11.9
Q2	3 748.0	99.5	99.1	473.2	117.9	11.2
Q3	3 790.7	101.0	99.8	465.4	106.9	10.9
Q4	3 773.7	100.6	100.0	461.7	104.5	10.9
<b>2011</b>						
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	3 822.1	100.8	100.7	461.8	99.2	10.8
Q4						

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

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

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

Period	Nominal net earnings of employees <sup>a</sup>		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	100.1	100.1	101.1	103.0	103.0
Q2	101.9	101.0	102.4	103.6	103.3
Q3	103.6	101.8	101.6	105.0	103.9
Q4	101.4	101.8	100.0	105.2	104.2
<b>2010</b>					
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
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	103.5	103.5	101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2	107.0	105.3	101.6	104.0	104.1
Q3	106.5	105.7	99.6	103.4	103.9
Q4					

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

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



## 2.7. Balance of current account and capital account

(million EUR)

Period	Balance of current account <sup>a</sup>		Balance of capital account <sup>a</sup>	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year <sup>b</sup>
<b>2009</b>				
Q1	-673	-673	237	237
Q2	124	-549	369	606
Q3	302	-248	299	904
Q4	66	-181	189	1 093
<b>2010</b>				
Q1	257	257	501	501
Q2	371	627	526	1 027
Q3	260	888	508	1 534
Q4	176	1 064	201	1 735
<b>2011</b>				
Q1	385	385	484	484
Q2	738	1 123	332	817
Q3				
Q4				

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

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

## 2.8. Transport

Period	Transport of goods on basis of ton-kilometre		Interurban		Local	
			transport of passengers on basis of passenger-kilometre			
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year <sup>a</sup>
<b>2009</b>						
Q1	89.9	89.9	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.7
Q2	86.9	88.3	97.7	96.2	92.6	93.7
Q3	93.9	90.2	90.9	94.3	94.6	94.0
Q4	104.8	93.7	100.4	95.7	95.8	94.4
<b>2010</b>						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.4	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
<b>2011</b>						
Q1	106.6	106.6	98.8 <sup>R</sup>	98.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.5	101.5
Q2	101.2 <sup>R</sup>	103.8 <sup>R</sup>	102.5 <sup>R</sup>	100.7 <sup>R</sup>	101.4 <sup>R</sup>	101.5 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	97.7	101.8	104.4	102.0	99.8	100.9
Q4						

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

### 2.9. Number of telephone and internet subscriptions

Period	Number of	Duration of	Number of	Duration of	Number of internet subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)
	fixed telephone		mobile phone		
	main lines at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	
<b>2009</b>					
Q1	3 114	1 553	12 112	4 038	2 315
Q2	3 112	1 367	11 889	4 183	2 431
Q3	3 112	1 311	11 783	4 172	2 599
Q4	3 110	1 431	11 792	4 274	2 804
<b>2010</b>					
Q1	2 987	1 385	11 883	4 174	2 892
Q2	2 972	1 283	11 866	4 406	2 976
Q3	2 953	1 267	11 833	4 400	3 150
Q4	2 933	1 325	12 012	4 482	3 341
<b>2011</b>					
Q1	2 914	1 359 <sup>R</sup>	11 893	4 358 <sup>R</sup>	3 460 <sup>R</sup>
Q2	2 886 <sup>R</sup>	1 335 <sup>R</sup>	11 704	4 550	3 667 <sup>R</sup>
Q3	2 884	1 318	11 669	4 567	3 984
Q4					

## 3. Gross domestic product\*

Denomination	Structure in 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	Q3 2011	Q1–Q3 2011
<b>GDP, total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.3<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>
<b>The production of GDP</b>				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.8 <sup>R</sup>	83.7 <sup>R</sup>	128.5	126.8
industry	26.9 <sup>R</sup>	113.4 <sup>R</sup>	103.5	106.8
construction	4.4 <sup>R</sup>	91.1 <sup>R</sup>	85.7	89.1
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	11.2 <sup>R</sup>	98.4 <sup>R</sup>	98.1	99.6
transport and storage	5.7 <sup>R</sup>	100.5 <sup>R</sup>	100.5	101.0
information and communication	5.7 <sup>R</sup>	104.8 <sup>R</sup>	101.4	101.3
financial and insurance activities	4.7 <sup>R</sup>	95.7 <sup>R</sup>	94.4	92.8
real estate activities	9.0 <sup>R</sup>	100.2 <sup>R</sup>	99.7	98.7
professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	8.1	96.9 <sup>R</sup>	96.0	99.4
public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	17.7 <sup>R</sup>	97.2 <sup>R</sup>	100.1	99.5
arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	2.9 <sup>R</sup>	103.4 <sup>R</sup>	104.8	102.2
<b>The final use of GDP</b>				
Domestic use	93.5 <sup>R</sup>	99.5 <sup>R</sup>	97.4	99.0
Of which				
actual consumption	75.1 <sup>R</sup>	97.9 <sup>R</sup>	99.8	99.9
– actual final consumption of households	64.4 <sup>R</sup>	97.3 <sup>R</sup>	100.0	100.1
Of which				
household final consumption expenditure	51.8 <sup>R</sup>	97.9	100.1	99.9
social transfers in kind from government	11.2 <sup>R</sup>	95.1 <sup>R</sup>	99.1	101.3
social transfers in kind from NPISHs	1.5	96.2 <sup>R</sup>	101.9	98.4
– actual final consumption of government	10.7 <sup>R</sup>	101.1 <sup>R</sup>	98.6	98.6
gross capital formation	18.4	106.4 <sup>R</sup>	88.5	94.4
– gross fixed capital formation	18.0 <sup>R</sup>	90.3 <sup>R</sup>	91.4	93.6
Goods and services				
exports	86.5	114.3 <sup>R</sup>	107.6	110.2
imports	80.0 <sup>R</sup>	112.8 <sup>R</sup>	103.3	107.7
external trade balance of goods and services	6.5 <sup>R</sup>	x	x	x

\* According to quarterly data. GDP amounted to HUF 26 748 billion in 2010 at current prices.

<sup>a</sup> From September 2011, the data broken down by NACE 2008 are published.

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

#### 4. Investment\*

Branches	2010 (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	Q3 2011	Q1–Q3 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208.8	74.5	116.1	104.3
Mining and quarrying	7.4	52.4	172.4	133.2
Manufacturing	973.4	109.4	127.3	128.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	246.7	110.6	70.3	96.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	134.2	106.4	75.4	79.3
Construction	101.4	93.8	80.4	82.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	311.2	93.9	90.2	94.2
Transportation and storage	722.7	87.5	87.9	77.4
Accommodation and food service activities	40.4	97.0	92.5	87.6
Information and communication	177.4	95.4	90.8	80.9
Financial and insurance activities	58.2	104.4	74.0	88.3
Real estate activities	818.6	82.9	73.4	78.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.4	102.0	119.7	111.8
Administrative and support service activities	79.0	95.9	75.4	88.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144.1	85.9	128.3	90.6
Education	143.5	155.2	70.5	93.0
Human health and social work activities	62.5	101.0	137.7	143.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.0	122.1	69.7	93.9
Other service activities	23.3	98.3	104.5	98.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 373.2</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>95.5</b>

\* Data derive from interim data collection.

### 5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Oct 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Oct	Oct	Jan–Oct
		2010		2011	
<b>Crops and horticultural products</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>105.5</b>
Of which:					
cereals	19.6	79.9	62.3	158.7	103.5
vegetables	7.6	62.2	61.1	67.2	111.9
fruits	4.3	64.1	66.1	70.0	91.8
<b>Live animals and animal products</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>105.4</b>
Of which:					
live animals	45.0	100.7	100.2	113.0	105.5
animal products	14.7	88.4	88.5	116.6	105.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>105.4</b>

### 6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Aug	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	index <sup>a</sup>
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	thousand							
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 <sup>b</sup>	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

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

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

## 7. Main indicators of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Oct	Oct	Jan-Oct
		2010		2011	
<b>Industrial production<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>113.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	98.3	101.1	102.0
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	95.4	110.8	124.7
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	119.9	91.3	97.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	104.0	105.2	96.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	114.4	100.2	108.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	106.9	117.2	109.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	106.8	108.0	109.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	112.4	111.2	112.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	120.1	93.3	95.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	84.0	83.9	90.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 <sup>c</sup>	151.1 <sup>c</sup>	139.0 <sup>c</sup>	147.1 <sup>c</sup>
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	119.9	108.5	111.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	94.3	114.8	104.4
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Industrial sales<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>x</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>
Number of employees <sup>d</sup>	x	98.7	97.8	101.7	103.9
Labour productivity index <sup>d</sup>	x	112.3	113.1	101.2	101.7

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

<sup>c</sup> 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.)

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

## 8. Domestic sales of the industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan–Oct 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan–Oct 2010	Oct	Jan–Oct	
			2011		
<b>Domestic sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>44.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	97.2	95.8	96.2	66.5
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	98.8	93.4	108.8	17.8
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	112.7	85.2	93.2	55.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	94.9	98.2	92.8	70.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	115.7	100.5	106.1	45.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	81.0	100.7	112.2	17.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	94.7	98.3	98.0	41.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	103.4	105.5	112.3	38.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	134.2	70.3	86.5	5.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	94.0	93.9	98.5	14.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	76.9	122.0	136.4	12.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	96.8	114.6	106.0	7.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	88.4	124.3	103.7	51.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>91.5</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

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

### 9. Export sales of industry\*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan- Oct 2011 (%) <sup>ab</sup>
		Jan-Oct 2010	Oct	Jan-Oct	
			2011		
<b>Export sales, total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>55.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	107.5	103.6	105.8	33.5
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	94.2	112.1	128.5	82.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	130.4	98.5	103.5	44.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	125.7	88.5	108.1	29.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	113.6	101.6	106.9	55.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	114.3	115.5	107.1	82.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	116.0	111.9	116.7	58.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	111.9	112.0	112.1	61.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	117.3	92.0	97.8	94.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	81.7	81.1	89.7	85.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	173.1	135.9	147.1	87.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	120.6	105.9	111.6	92.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.2	95.6	102.9	48.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air   conditioning supply</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

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

### 10. Construction

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Oct	Oct	Jan-Oct
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5	93.4	83.2	87.4
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5	84.6	99.5	92.3
<b>Construction total (construction-   installation activities)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>89.7</b>
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	91.4	92.0	91.9	83.8
Civil engineering	26.2	77.6	78.4	106.1	95.2
Specialised construction activities	45.7	96.9	95.0	82.4	90.1



## 11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Sep 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Sep	Sep	Jan–Sep
		2010		2011	
<b>Sale of food, drinks and tobacco</b>	<b>2 540.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	2 302.2	97.5	97.3	101.5	100.0
Sale in specialised stores	238.3	102.8	102.4	101.3	101.5
<b>Non-food products</b>	<b>2 087.6</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>100.5</b>
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	173.0	90.7	88.2	107.3	96.9
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	261.0	98.2	98.3	83.2	94.8
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	732.2	98.4	97.0	97.5	97.4
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	516.9	102.3	102.0	106.6	105.7
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	339.4	100.7	100.7	103.1	103.9
<b>Sale of automotive fuel</b>	<b>1 049.8</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>98.2</b>
<b>Retail trade, total</b>	<b>5 677.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>93.8</b>

## 12. External trade merchandise turnover

(at current prices)

Currency	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
<b>October 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	6 394.8	104.0	6 892.2	105.3	497.4	398.0
Million USD	8 661.3	101.3	9 350.2	102.7	689.0	551.8
Billion HUF	1 883.6	111.0	2 033.7	112.8	150.0	106.1
<b>January–October 2011<sup>a</sup></b>						
Million EUR	60 565.2	112.0	66 513.4	113.9	5 948.2	4 332.6
Million USD	84 733.3	118.7	93 099.1	120.8	8 365.8	5 735.7
Billion HUF	16 580.8	111.4	18 214.2	113.3	1 633.4	1 189.6

<sup>a</sup> First estimate.



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

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
<b>Imports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	107.4	105.8	110.2	128.6	108.5
Raw materials	113.5	114.3	111.8	105.3	110.7
Fuels, electric energy	116.1	140.8	92.5	101.2	105.2
Manufactured goods	112.6	111.8	115.4	115.9	113.1
Machinery and transport equipment	111.7	110.7	115.4	96.4	106.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>108.5</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Food, beverages, tobacco	99.4	99.2	99.7	111.2	101.5
Raw materials	109.3	103.0	123.2	121.2	110.8
Fuels, electric energy	124.4	108.9	141.8	100.8	117.1
Manufactured goods	117.6	115.6	121.6	111.9	116.4
Machinery and transport equipment	106.9	106.1	110.4	121.9	110.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>

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

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
<b>Total turnover</b>	<b>54 170.4</b>	<b>59 621.2</b>	<b>5 450.8</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>115.0</b>
Of which:					
Austria	3 294.4	3 294.9	0.6	110.2	130.3
Belgium	1 209.2	946.7	-262.5	109.9	120.9
Croatia	196.6	690.9	494.3	110.6	109.9
Czech Republic	1 759.8	2 231.2	471.3	115.4	126.4
Denmark	326.8	391.8	64.9	92.8	112.4
Finland	310.4	167.9	-142.5	128.9	95.3
France	2 031.2	2 883.9	852.7	114.0	112.0
Germany	13 755.0	15 170.3	1 415.3	117.6	114.7
Greece	71.0	220.7	149.7	118.8	93.2
Italy	2 407.4	3 048.6	641.2	117.2	107.3
Netherlands	2 353.2	1 497.9	-855.2	107.5	88.4
Poland	2 660.8	2 385.3	-275.5	106.3	125.7
Portugal	110.8	202.9	92.0	135.3	87.4
Romania	1 648.0	3 314.9	1 666.9	133.4	122.4
Russia	4 589.4	1 889.8	-2 699.7	123.4	100.2
Serbia <sup>a</sup>	204.2	721.7	517.5	102.9	115.5
Slovakia	2 503.4	3 142.8	639.4	128.0	117.8
Slovenia	579.3	651.8	72.5	123.8	121.9
Spain	655.7	1 684.8	1 029.1	111.7	101.4
Sweden	657.4	583.8	-73.6	153.1	115.6
Switzerland	429.2	556.5	127.3	114.7	108.4
Ukraine	642.0	1 217.5	575.4	143.6	117.3
United Kingdom	1 083.8	2 739.1	1 655.3	119.3	96.8
China <sup>b</sup>	3 214.7	925.0	-2 289.7	98.4	103.4
Japan	880.3	322.3	-558.0	81.4	93.4
Malaysia	94.9	128.9	34.0	105.8	253.4
Republic of Korea	1 162.6	190.8	-971.7	75.8	118.5
Singapore	482.8	482.8	0.0	92.0	150.1
Taiwan	672.7	54.1	-618.5	91.9	116.3
United States	1 063.9	1 220.8	156.9	121.3	113.5

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

### 17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Oct 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Oct	Oct	Jan–Oct
		2010		2011	
<b>Public accommodation</b>					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	6 588	104.5	103.7	103.7	100.9
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	17 110	104.5	103.5	103.0	98.6
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	3 199	107.3	107.6	109.2	104.6
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	8 771	104.3	104.3	106.6	101.8
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	3 389	102.2	100.5	98.0	97.7
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	8 339	104.7	102.7	98.5	95.4
<b>Sales of catering, billion HUF</b>	<b>585.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>

### 18. Prices

#### 18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Oct	Jan–Oct	Oct	Jan–Oct
	2010			2011	
	<b>Producer price index of agricultural products<sup>a</sup></b>				
	<b>116.8</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>123.5</b>
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	136.9	123.5	112.0	128.9
live animals and animal products	101.8	107.6	100.1	115.9	114.4
<b>Industrial producer price index</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>103.5</b>
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	110.0	106.6	107.5	105.9
export sales price index	101.9	104.4	101.1	106.6	101.8
<b>Producer price index of construction-installation activities<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.9<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102.1<sup>c</sup></b>

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

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

<sup>c</sup> January–September.

### 18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan-Dec	Jan-Sep	Sep	Jan-Sep
	2010		2011	
<b>Imports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	98.2	106.9	105.9
Raw materials	118.9	116.0	109.0	114.5
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	109.4	113.8	118.9
Manufactured goods	101.9	100.3	103.7	103.4
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	97.0	100.8	98.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	96.9	111.6	116.4
Raw materials	114.1	108.6	115.7	122.6
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	114.6	122.8	120.6
Manufactured goods	102.9	101.7	101.8	101.9
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	98.0	97.0	97.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>101.5</b>

### 18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan-Dec	Jan-Nov	Nov	Jan-Nov
	2010		2011	
Food	103.2	102.8	105.1	106.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	108.6	101.6	100.2
Clothing and footwear	99.6	99.5	103.4	102.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	100.4	98.6	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	106.1	106.3	105.7
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	109.0	108.6	106.2
Services	104.3	104.5	102.5	102.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>103.9</b>

## 19. Number of employees\*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Oct 2011	2010	Jan–Oct 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	75.2	92.6	97.3
Industry	673.8	693.1	98.9	103.3
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	621.6	99.0	104.0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	25.0	97.9	99.7
Construction	118.3	115.9	100.4	98.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.8	99.4	98.6
Transportation and storage	184.8	182.4	99.2	98.7
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.4	104.9	100.2
Information and communication	66.4	70.4	101.6	106.4
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.8	96.1	97.5
Real estate activities	29.3	29.2	99.2	99.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.4	103.9	105.7
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	145.4	122.1	109.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.7	89.4	93.9
Education	266.0	263.1	103.7	99.0
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	244.3	122.6	93.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.1	96.5	99.1
Other service activities	21.3	21.9	119.6	102.7
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>2 701.9</b>	<b>2 693.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 852.5	100.3	101.6
budgetary institutions	772.6	735.1	103.3	95.0

\* 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	Q3 2011	2010	Q3 2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) <sup>a</sup>	591.3	536.7	97.8	98.2
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	55.0	103.7	97.4
without qualification <sup>b</sup>	295.1	265.8	101.4	100.5
graduates	30.4	32.4	107.0	104.3
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	73.6	106.7	112.0

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

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

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

### 21. Regional labour data, Q3 2011\*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 231.9	122.4	60.3	9.0
Central Transdanubia	450.6	45.5	60.6	9.2
Western Transdanubia	413.2	32.4	60.7	7.3
Southern Transdanubia	332.3	47.6	52.2	12.5
Northern Hungary	390.9	75.6	49.5	16.2
Northern Great Plain	517.8	84.4	51.6	14.0
Southern Great Plain	485.4	53.9	55.4	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 822.1</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>

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

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

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net <sup>a</sup>	gross	net <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	148 443	102 983	106.0	103.2
Industry	214 618	141 984	105.8	107.3
Of which:				
manufacturing	209 036	138 692	106.0	107.2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	365 446	231 746	104.4	111.9
Construction	154 685	106 411	101.8	101.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	194 838	131 085	105.4	107.3
Transportation and storage	205 056	136 259	104.7	104.3
Accommodation and food service activities	124 871	88 857	102.3	100.0
Information and communication	392 078	249 506	105.9	116.3
Financial and insurance activities	453 799	287 432	104.6	116.7
Real estate activities	181 694	122 883	100.8	102.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	299 301	194 222	101.1	108.8
Administrative and support service activities	147 679	102 409	102.7	101.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	249 977	160 164	102.8	102.5
Education	190 542	127 250	97.8	96.1
Human-health and social work activities	152 913	106 171	107.3	104.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	188 133	126 507	106.1	104.2
Other service activities	159 676	109 169	108.0	105.4
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>209 897</b>	<b>139 229</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>105.8</b>
Of which:				
business sector	214 211	142 234	104.9	107.4
budgetary institutions	201 530	133 208	102.9	101.3

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

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



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

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	Sep 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Sep 30 2011
Currency and deposits	9 711.4	9 974.5	10 400.7
Of which:			
currency, forint	1 897.8	1 938.3	2 086.4
forint deposits	6 089.8	6 287.0	6 580.5
Securities other than shares	1 519.6	1 593.6	1 720.0
Loans	248.7	257.6	265.6
Shares and other equities	10 079.8	10 237.6	10 435.7
Of which:			
unquoted shares and equities	7 740.5	7 878.7	8 125.8
mutual funds shares	2 339.3	2 359.0	2 310.0
Insurance technical reserves	5 968.5	6 001.6	3 055.1
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 645.0	1 667.3	1 604.2
net equity of households in pension funds	3 988.6	4 018.4	1 131.7
<b>Gross financial assets</b>	<b>28 492.8</b>	<b>28 909.5</b>	<b>26 809.8</b>
Loans	10 339.2	10 585.5	10 672.3
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 239.0	4 377.5	4 454.6
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 160.0	4 246.0	4 281.4
other loans	1 940.1	1 962.0	1 936.4
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>10 938.9</b>	<b>11 231.1</b>	<b>11 267.9</b>
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>17 553.9</b>	<b>17 678.3</b>	<b>15 541.9</b>

\* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Oct 2010
<b>Balance of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>–1 327.9</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Of which:			
<b>Central government</b>			
Revenues	6 789.8	83.7	103.2
Of which:			
payments of economic units	897.5	75.9	140.5
taxes on consumption	2 739.5	80.5	103.2
payments of households	1 204.2	83.3	77.9
revenues of budgetary institutions	738.7	130.2	102.4
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	978.8	79.7	139.4
revenues related to debt service	85.9	144.3	76.3
Expenditures	8 046.8	87.0	104.2
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	177.7	82.7	113.5
consumer price subsidy	87.3	80.1	99.6
housing subsidy	100.4	79.7	86.5
family benefits, social allowances	518.2	82.5	98.0
expenditures of central budget institutions	1 947.9	105.3	101.5
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 805.7	80.9	123.8
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	531.5	83.4	52.7
transfers to local governments	972.6	82.9	89.6
interest expenditures	931.3	87.3	95.2
contribution to the EU-budget	205.5	79.6	116.4
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>–1 257.0</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

\* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

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

**25. Balance of payments\***

(million EUR)			
Denomination	Q1–Q2 2010	2010	Q1–Q2 2011
Goods			
credit	32 604	68 978	38 554
debit	30 826	65 749	35 996
balance	1 779	3 229	2 557
Services			
credit	7 007	14 648	7 547
debit	5 566	11 740	5 884
balance	1 441	2 908	1 663
of which:			
travel	1 028	2 229	1 039
Income			
revenues	2 112	4 223	2 151
expenditures	4 932	9 692	5 279
balance	–2 820	–5 468	–3 128
Current transfers, net	228	395	30
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 123</b>
<b>Non-debt generating financing, net</b>	<b>–897</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>–1 029</b>
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	60	–1 033	–438
-in Hungary	–731	2 771	–823
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	–226	–603	232

\* 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	Jun 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Jun 30 2011
Gross	109 806	107 315	110 932
Net	52 419	51 178	53 025
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	14 031	16 487	17 380

\* 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	
	Nov 30 2010	Nov 30 2011	2010	Jan–Nov 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 763.0</b>	<b>15 530.1</b>	<b>5 822.9</b>	<b>3 932.2</b>
Of which:				
equities	5 580.3	4 762.4	5 522.5	3 599.0
government bonds	8 549.1	7 878.5	197.2	230.9
treasury bills	1 536.0	1 347.8	23.7	15.5

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

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

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Nov 2010	2010	Nov 2011
Max	23 326.41	25 322.96	17 634.68
Min	20 221.37	20 221.37	16 195.62
Closing (at the end of the period)	20 639.64	21 327.07	17 634.68

\* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

## 29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) <sup>a</sup>	Performance value of investments of enterprises, Q1–Q3 2011 <sup>b</sup>		Industrial production*, Jan–Oct 2011 <sup>c</sup>	Output of construction, Jan–Oct 2011 <sup>b,c</sup>
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	753.9	434.9	102.9	93.9
Pest	12.4	162.1	131.0	105.6	92.9
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	916.0	308.3	103.9	93.7
Fejér	4.3	89.3	209.6	110.1	91.4
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	51.0	163.9	94.2	69.0
Veszprém	3.6	41.5	116.5	112.4	99.7
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	181.9	166.2	102.1	85.4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	156.9	348.8	112.8	95.8
Vas	2.6	48.9	189.9	113.2	119.0
Zala	2.9	21.7	75.6	106.3	65.3
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	227.6	228.8	111.6	91.5
Baranya	3.9	50.4	128.7	101.9	87.7
Somogy	3.2	38.6	121.5	102.5	51.1
Tolna	2.3	34.2	147.8	108.2	107.3
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	123.2	131.0	103.9	73.6
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	107.9	157.6	110.5	85.2
Heves	3.1	39.3	127.6	116.1	40.3
Nógrád	2.0	10.9	53.9	106.5	89.2
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	158.1	132.3	111.6	66.6
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	93.9	174.1	112.3	93.5
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	41.3	106.7	94.3	111.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	39.3	70.8	121.8	107.1
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	174.5	117.8	104.3	102.3
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	109.3	208.3	105.3	111.6
Békés	3.6	38.1	105.4	106.3	91.9
Csongrád	4.2	68.7	162.8	101.8	84.2
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	216.1	165.2	104.2	97.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 997.4</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>89.7</b>

\* Excluding water and waste management.

<sup>a</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

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

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

## 29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, Q1–Q3 2011 <sup>a</sup>		Dwelling construction, Q1–Q3 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 <sup>b</sup>
Budapest	173 547	107.3	2 597	60.1	15.0
Pest	126 928	104.3	1 814	57.6	14.7
<i>Central Hungary</i>	163 784	106.8	4 411	59.0	14.8
Fejér	130 876	103.4	260	62.8	6.1
Komárom-Esztergom	131 986	102.5	148	54.0	4.8
Veszprém	115 094	102.7	306	94.4	8.6
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	126 794	103.0	714	70.6	6.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	133 980	105.3	439	60.1	9.8
Vas	118 777	102.9	175	48.3	6.8
Zala	109 935	101.8	121	44.0	4.2
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	123 994	103.9	735	53.8	7.4
Baranya	119 397	102.0	226	68.5	5.8
Somogy	112 787	103.5	191	60.1	6.0
Tolna	125 696	106.4	68	58.6	2.9
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	118 470	103.6	485	63.5	5.2
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	117 202	104.7	150	34.6	2.2
Heves	127 693	105.6	111	67.7	3.6
Nógrád	109 963	103.0	50	50.5	2.5
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	118 969	104.8	311	44.6	2.6
Hajdú-Bihar	118 204	103.2	378	81.3	7.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	110 289	103.7	142	73.2	3.7
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	110 280	106.2	192	67.8	3.5
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113 374	104.4	712	75.6	4.8
Bács-Kiskun	112 365	103.2	315	66.5	6.0
Békés	107 951	101.8	112	64.0	3.1
Csongrád	116 812	100.8	352	105.4	8.3
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	112 830	102.1	779	79.2	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 409</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

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

Countries	2010 <sup>a</sup>		Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) <sup>b</sup>				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 248.2	24 400	101.9	102.4	101.7	101.4
Austria	286.2	30 800	102.3	104.4	104.0	102.8
Bulgaria	36.0	10 600	100.2	103.3	102.0	101.6
Czech Republic	149.3	20 100	102.7	102.8	102.2	101.5
Estonia	14.3	15 700	102.3	109.5	108.4	107.9
Germany	2 476.8	28 700	103.7	104.6	102.9	102.6
Greece	227.3	21 500	96.5	91.7	92.6	94.8
Hungary	97.1	15 500	101.2	101.9	101.7	101.5
Italy	1 556.0	24 500	101.5	101.0	100.8	..
Lithuania	27.5	14 200	101.4	105.4	106.5	107.3
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.9	104.5	104.6	104.2
Portugal	172.8	19 800	101.4	99.6	99.0	98.3
Slovakia	65.9	18 100	104.2	103.4	103.4	103.2
Slovenia	35.4	20 900	101.4	101.9	100.7	99.9
United States	10 957.5	36 500	103.0	102.2	101.6	101.5
Japan	4 122.5	26 000	104.1	99.4	99.0	99.8

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

The quarterly volume indices are seasonally adjusted and corrected with working days. Data of Estonia and Greece are unadjusted. Those of Portugal are seasonally adjusted.

<sup>a</sup> Eurostat forecast.

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

**30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–September 2011\***

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 <sup>a</sup>	
EU-27	3 283.7	113.0	3 223.2	113.3	-60.5
Austria	101.8	117.0	95.2	114.0	-6.6
Bulgaria	16.6	122.0	15.0	133.0	-1.7
Czech Republic	81.5	118.0	87.0	120.0	5.5
Estonia	9.5	144.0	9.0	147.0	-0.5
Greece	29.1	80.0	15.9	142.0	-13.2
Germany	672.2	115.0	790.1	114.0	117.9
Hungary	54.7	113.0	60.1	115.0	5.5
Italy	302.9	113.0	279.7	113.0	-23.1
Lithuania	16.7	134.0	14.9	135.0	-1.9
Poland	111.3	114.0	100.5	113.0	-10.8
Portugal	43.8	105.0	31.4	116.0	-12.4
Slovakia	41.0	117.0	41.8	120.0	0.9
Slovenia	19.0	116.0	18.7	116.0	-0.3

\* Source of data: Eurostat.

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

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

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
		2011				
EU–27	106.8	103.8	103.4	104.7	102.1	..
Austria	106.7	109.4	105.9	107.0	103.7	..
Bulgaria	102.2	106.7	103.1	101.1	101.4	102.4
Czech Republic	109.9	109.2	103.7	103.5	101.6	101.7
Estonia	120.3	126.2	117.4	122.4	106.4	102.3
Germany	110.9	108.2	108.2	108.6	105.5	104.2
Greece	93.4	88.4	94.5	88.0	98.0	87.6
Hungary	110.6	104.3	101.8	99.6	103.0	103.0
Italy	106.4	101.9	99.5	104.7	97.3	95.8
Lithuania	106.5	110.8	107.7	106.6	109.3	98.6
Poland	110.8	107.2	105.7	105.5	107.5	107.1
Portugal	101.6	98.4	97.3	98.5	98.2	100.6
Romania	105.5	105.1	105.7	107.8	105.7	104.8
Slovakia	118.9	107.9	105.6	104.2	107.4	107.8
Slovenia	106.0	104.0	101.1	98.7	102.8	101.0
United States	105.3	103.8	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.9
Japan	116.0	93.1	97.7	98.5	96.5	100.2

\* 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	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	103.2	103.0	102.9	103.3	103.3
Austria	101.7	103.7	103.8	103.7	103.9	103.8
Bulgaria	103.0	103.4	103.1	103.1	102.9	103.0
Czech Republic	101.2	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.1	102.6
Estonia	102.7	105.3	105.4	105.6	105.4	104.7
Germany	101.2	102.5	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.9
Greece	104.7	103.3	102.1	101.4	102.9	102.9
Hungary	104.7	103.9	103.4	103.5	103.7	103.8
Italy	101.6	103.0	102.7	102.3	103.6	103.8
Lithuania	101.2	104.7	104.6	104.4	104.7	104.2
Poland	102.7	104.0	103.7	104.0	103.5	103.8
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.1	102.8	103.5	104.0
Romania	106.1	108.3	104.2	104.3	103.5	103.6
Slovakia	100.7	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.4	104.6
Slovenia	102.1	102.0	101.5	101.2	102.3	102.9
United States	101.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.5
Japan	99.3	99.6	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.8

\* 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	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
Austria	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1
Bulgaria	10.2	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Estonia	16.9	12.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	..
France	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Germany	7.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5
Hungary	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.8
Lithuania	17.8	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	..
Poland	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9
Portugal	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9
Romania	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3
Slovakia	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6
Slovenia	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
Spain	20.1	21.0	22.2	22.1	22.5	22.8
United States	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
Japan	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	..

\* *Seasonally adjusted harmonized rates.*  
*Source of data: Eurostat.*

**30.6. Exchange rates\***

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Aug	Sep	Oct
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.71
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.40
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	16.84	16.69	18.33	17.71
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.16	5.16	5.51	5.32
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.62
Hungary, forint	208.02	184.12	188.24	216.66	216.81
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.50
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.39	2.39	2.56	2.47
Poland, zloty	2.97	2.76	2.87	3.26	3.10
Romania, leu	3.19	2.94	2.93	3.23	3.10
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.35	6.34	6.86	6.43
Japan, yen	81.31	80.43	76.51	76.86	78.01

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

## 31. Vital statistics\*

Year, month	Population at the end of the period (thousand)	Number of			Live births per 1000 inhabitants	Deaths per 1000 inhabitants	Infants deceased before 1 year of age per 1000 live births
		live births	deaths	natural increase, decrease (-)			
1990	10 373	125 679	145 660	-19 981	12.1	14.0	14.8
2001	10 175	97 047	132 183	-35 136	9.5	13.0	8.1
2002	10 142	96 804	132 833	-36 029	9.5	13.1	7.2
2003	10 117	94 647	135 823	-41 176	9.3	13.4	7.3
2004	10 098	95 137	132 492	-37 355	9.4	13.1	6.6
2005	10 077	97 496	135 732	-38 236	9.7	13.5	6.2
2006	10 066	99 871	131 603	-31 732	9.9	13.1	5.7
2007	10 045	97 613	132 938	-35 325	9.7	13.2	5.9
2008	10 031	99 149	130 027	-30 878	9.9	13.0	5.6
2009	10 014	96 442	130 414	-33 972	9.6	13.0	5.1
2010	9 986	90 335	130 456	-40 121	9.0	13.0	5.3
<b>2010.</b>							
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
<b>2011.*</b>							
January	9 982	7 609	11 992	-4 383	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 603	11 331	-4 728	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 047	11 760	-4 713	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 358	10 664	-4 306	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 756	10 708	-3 952	8.0	12.6	6.8
June	9 968	7 316	9 853	-2 537	8.9	12.0	4.2
July	9 966	8 045	10 025	-1 980	9.5	11.8	4.6
August	9 965	7 913	10 136	-2 223	9.3	12.0	3.7
September	9 964	7 892	9 188	-1 296	9.6	11.2	3.8
October							
November							
December							
Jan-Sep	9 964	65 539	95 657	-30 118	8.8	12.8	5.0
Jan-Sep 2011 as a percentage of Jan-Sep 2010	99.7	96.2	99.2	106.4	96.5	99.5	101.8

\* 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–Oct 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Oct 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	350.9	88.1	113.5	100.1	98.9
Of which:						
felony	159.5	123.5	38.4	104.1	97.5	103.7
delict	287.7	227.4	49.7	119.5	101.6	95.6
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand <sup>a</sup>	39.3	30.7	5.6	134.9	101.0	106.1
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	88.8	32.2	112.2	94.2	96.1
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	3 514.1	5 079.7	113.7	100.4	98.2
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	206.0	55.3	116.2	106.2	110.7
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	6.8	0.6	129.9	135.0	154.7
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	99.8	36.5	137.7	89.1	92.7
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	5.8	1.4	160.1	60.0	57.3
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	27.8	6.3	82.8	123.6	87.7
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	4.7	0.4	139.1	223.5	140.0
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	90.5	11.9	109.7	94.2	89.9
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	9.0	1.0	112.0	104.5	120.8
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	3.7	0.4	104.6	113.6	89.0

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

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

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