

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–NOVEMBER 2011

Summary

In 2011 the **global economic boom** considerably lost impetus. Based on the latest forecast of the World Bank the global economy grew by 2.7% in 2011. Within this high-income countries increased their economic performance by 1.6% and developing countries by 6.0% on average. In the second half of the year – despite a slightly easing inflationary pressure – developed national economies had to face several problems restricting growth (e.g. disequilibria of general government or labour market). The global investment atmosphere, typically negative in 2011, deteriorated further in autumn, and this was enhanced by the government crisis in Italy as well as the considerations on Italy's solvency, and effects thereof.

Among the dominant actors of the global economy the increase of the economic performance of the **United States** was slowing down. In the first three quarters of the year the gross domestic product became 1.8%^a higher on average. In the Asian region the GDP of **Japan** was diminishing from the beginning of the year, the performance decreasing by 0.8%^a in January–September 2011. The dynamism of economic growth in **China** was gradually losing impetus in 2011. The gross domestic product increased by 8.9% in quarter 4 of 2011 and by 9.2% over the year as a whole. Key factors of the slowdown were lower external demand on the one hand and bouncing inflation on the other, which peaked in July (the rate of increase reaching 6.5% compared to July 2010). As a consequence of the accelerating rise of consumer prices and the patterns followed by credit and real estate markets the monetary policy applied restriction in the larger part of the year, which was loosened only in the last few months of the year, in order to restrict the slowdown of economic growth.

The economy of the **European Union**^b (EU-27) – also along with a decelerating growth – was up by an average 1.8% in the 1st–3rd quarters of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Although

^a After seasonal adjustment.

^b Data on the EU and its member states are seasonally and calendar-adjusted. Hungary's data are unadjusted.

the engine of growth remained Germany (3.4%), the rate of expansion decreased considerably there, too. Fears raised by the economic deceleration because of the debt crisis in Europe can be well seen in the deterioration of the Economic Sentiment Indicator, published by the European Commission: expectations on economic recovery deteriorated in the majority of the member states by December compared to the beginning of the year.^c

Similarly to the majority of developed countries the growth of the domestic economy also lost momentum. The **gross domestic product of Hungary** grew by 1.8% in the first three quarters of 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year. Quarter 1, 2 and 3 saw expansions of 2.5%, 1.5% and 1.4%, respectively, within the period.

Regarding the performances of the branches in Hungary 13.8 million tons of cereals were produced in 2011 according to **preliminary data on agricultural production**, 12% more than in the previous year. Of the two most significant types of cereals 10% higher production of wheat was harvested from a 3% smaller area, while 8.1 million tons of maize, the highest production in the last few years, was produced on a 14% larger area. Among plants harvested in autumn the production of sunflower and potatoes increased substantially, concerning yields only the yield of sugar beet was lower than in the previous year.

The **volume of industrial production in November** – along with deteriorating external conditions for economic recovery – was up by 3.5% according to both unadjusted and calendar-adjusted data compared to the high base registered one year earlier. The volume of seasonally and calendar-adjusted industrial production was 4.2% higher in November than in the previous month.

In January–November the output of industry rose by 5.6%. The growth of production continued to result from the varying rate of expansion of sales on external markets (7.7%), domestic sales decreased by 4.9% during this period.

Among the **sections of industry** the volume of manufacturing output in the first eleven months increased by 5.9%, while the output of the energy sector lessened by 1.3%. The output of mining and quarrying, having a small weight in production, increased by 15.3% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

In the majority of **manufacturing sub-sections** the volume of production rose in the first eleven months. In the manufacture of transport equipment, representing a significant weight, a growth of 11.5% was measured, primarily due to the expansion of the output of road transport equipment. In the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, with a medium weight, the output grew at above the average rate (by 12.9%). The volume of production of food industry, the third largest sub-section within manufacturing with a share of more than one tenth in production, expanded by 2.2%, which stemmed solely from the recovery of orders from external markets. Among sub-sections with a small weight the volume of production in the manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products grew by more than one fourth in January–November compared to the same period of the previous year. This was caused by a boom in both export and domestic sales. In a few sub-sections production was lower than in the previous year, among others the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, having the second largest weight in manufacturing, decreased by 5.5%. This resulted primarily from declining export demand for telecommunications equipment and consumer electronics.

3.7% more persons were working in January–November at enterprises employing at least 5 people than one year before. **Industrial production per employee** rose by 1.6%.

The volume of **new orders** was 7.3% lower in November than twelve months earlier, as a consequence of falls of domestic and export orders by 3.4% and 7.9%, respectively. At the end of November the total stock of orders was 4.3% higher than one year earlier, which was the aggregate effect of the 15.7% decline of the domestic **stock of orders** and the 6.6% expansion of the export stock.

Industrial producer prices were 3.9% higher in January–November than one year earlier. Domestic sales prices rose by 6.1%, while the prices of sales on external markets did so at a more modest rate, by 2.4% on average.

The **volume of construction output** increased by 3.6% in November compared to November 2010. (The last time when the performance of the branch was higher than twelve months earlier was in June 2009.) The low basis as well as road and railway renovation works played a role in the growth. The volume of output followed different patterns in the two main groups of constructions: while the erection of buildings was down by 3.2% in November, the output of civil engineering works increased by 10.3%. The

volume of production decreased by 8.8% in January–November 2011 as a whole compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The volume of **new construction contracts** in the first eleven months was 18.9% less, while that of the **stock of contracts** at the end of November some two fifths lower than one year before.

The results achieved in the tourism sector were partly more favourable than one year earlier: the receipts of public accommodation establishments at real prices increased, and inbound tourism recovered. However, Hungary's balance of international tourism services was less than in the first three quarters of 2010, and domestic tourist arrivals at public accommodation establishments decreased as well.

In the first three quarters 32.3 million **foreign visitors** arrived in Hungary, 3.8% more than in the same period of the previous year. **Hungarians travelled abroad** on 12.7 million occasions, which was an increase of 3.6% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In January–November 2011 7.1 million tourist arrivals and 18.3 million tourism nights were registered at **public accommodation establishments**. While the number of tourist arrivals was 1.0% higher than one year earlier, the number of tourism nights decreased by 1.3%. The only type of accommodation where tourism grew in the examined period as a whole was hotels. The occupancy rate of hotel rooms was up by 1.4 percentage points over a year, and equalled 47.3% in the first eleven months. Within this growth was measured only in four-star units, where an 8.1% expansion of tourism was typical compared to January–November 2010.

The gross sales of accommodation units were up by 2.2% at current prices, within which accommodation fee incomes, representing the largest item, rose by 3.6%, while the prices of the services related to accommodation diminished by 1.8%.

In **external trade in goods** – according to a first estimate – the **euro values** of exports and imports grew by 3.9% and 6.0%, respectively, in November 2011 compared to the same month of the previous year. The balance of external trade reached a surplus of HUF 666 million in November, which was a decrease of EUR 103 million compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. In the period of **January–November** as a whole the value of exports – also expressed in EUR – increased by 13%, while that of imports by 11% compared to the same period of the previous year. The balance of external trade showed a surplus of EUR 6607 million over the period, EUR 1506 million more than in January–November 2010.

In the first ten months of 2011 the forint price level of external trade in goods increased by 1.9% in exports and by 3.5% in imports compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, so the **terms of trade** deteriorated by 1.5%. The Hungarian currency strengthened by 1.4% against the major currencies in the period as a whole, within which it appreciated by 0.5% against the euro and by 6.3% against the dollar.

The volume of **retail trade turnover** showed a modest growth starting from August: it was 1.1% higher in November than one year before, while stagnation was registered for January–November on average. (Data after calendar-adjustment were the same as unadjusted figures.) Compared to the previous month the volume of turnover after seasonal and calendar-adjustment rose by 0.2% in November.

Among the main groups of activities **in the first eleven months** the sales of food, drinks and tobacco rose by 0.3% compared to the same period of the previous year. Within this, sales in non-specialised stores, representing a significant proportion of the turnover, grew by 0.2%, while sales in specialised stores expanded by 1.1%. The sales of non-food products were 1.0% higher in total than one year before. The 5.4% rise in the sales of books, newspapers, stationery and other manufactured goods as well as the 3.2% increase in the sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetics contributed to the growth. The sales of furniture, household goods and building materials, accounting for the largest part of the turnover, were 1.5% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The volume of sales of automotive fuel – along with a 15% rise of motor fuel prices – fell by 2.2% over a year.

Following a two-digit fall one year earlier, the sales of **motor vehicles and parts and accessories**, accounted for outside retail trade, were 5.7% lower in the first eleven months of 2011 than in the same period of the previous year.

Based on **vital statistics of January–November 2011** approximately 80,600 children were born, while the number of deaths was slightly more than 117 thousand.

In the first eleven months of 2011, the number of births decreased by 2.8% and the birth rate was down from 9.1 per mille to 8.8 per mille. The number and rate of deaths were also lower than in the same period of the previous year, the former lessened by 1.2%, while the latter by 0.1 per mille point to 12.8 per mille. The infant mortality rate of 5.0 per mille was 0.1 per mille point lower than one year before. (Based on monthly data June was

the turning point in case of the basic indicators of vital events. From that time on the number and rate of births rose at various rates, while those of deaths lessened – except for August.)

The rate of natural decrease somewhat accelerated, as the number of births decreased to a higher extent than that of deaths. Natural decrease approximated 36,500, which meant an increase of 2.4% compared to the first eleven months of 2010. At the end of the period the estimated **population number** – calculated further based on data of the population census held in 2001 – was 9 million 960 thousand.

In the period of **September–November 2011** 38 thousand more people of the 15–64 year-old population were working than one year earlier. The number of **employed persons** was 3 million 835 thousand on average, which equalled a 1.0% rise. The employment rate of 56.7%, calculated for this age group, was 0.6 percentage point higher than in September–November 2010.

The **number and rate of unemployed persons** were practically unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of 460 thousand unemployed people – also among the 15–64 year-olds – was the same as in September–November 2010, while the unemployment rate was 10.7%. Essentially unchanged unemployment rates were observed for the 15–24 year-olds and those of the “best working age”, i.e. the 25–54 year-olds. The unemployment rate of the former age group was 26.1%, while that of the latter 9.7%. 46.9% of the unemployed people had been looking for a job for at least a year, and the average length of unemployment was 17.3 months.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 694 thousand **employees** at the observed organisations^d in the national economy in the period of January–November 2011 on average, 8 thousand (0.3%) less than one year before. In the different areas of the national economy opposite-direction trends continued to be registered. There were 1 million 853 thousand employees in the private sector, which was an increase of 27 thousand (1.5%), while in the public sector, where there were 735 thousand employees, the staff number fell by 39 thousand (5.0%). This latter significant loss of staff can be attributed on the one hand to the effect of the public employment system, undergoing a transformation, on the other hand to cost and also staff reduction meas-

^d At enterprises having at least five employees, government institutions and observed non-profit organisations.

ures, covering almost all areas of public administration. (The number of people carrying out work in the frame of public employment was 59 thousand on average, which is two thirds of what it was one year earlier.) In the non-profit sector, having a lower weight, growth was recorded, the number of employees rising by 3 thousand to 106 thousand. As a consequence of the crisis atypical forms of employment account for larger proportions than earlier on, because of which the number of persons employed part-time rose by 11.3% to 320 thousand in the first eleven months of 2011, while the number of persons employed full-time (2 million 375 thousand) decreased by 1.7% during a year. (The number of persons employed full-time became 40.5 thousand less, that of people employed part-time became 32.5 thousand more in this period.)

In the period of January–November 2011 the average **gross earnings** of full-time employees – based on accounting records – were HUF 211,300, which was 4.7% higher in nominal terms than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The monthly **amount** of average **net earnings**^e amounted to HUF 140,100, which was 6.0% higher than in January–November 2010. Net earnings were HUF 143,200 at enterprises, HUF 133,800 at government organisations and HUF 125 thousand in the non-profit sector. Earnings increased relatively significantly, by 7.5% and 8.4% in the private and non-profit sectors, respectively, while at a lower rate, by 1.6% 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 some 45% of full-time employees.

In quarters 1–3 of 2011 the **real value**^f of earnings – adjusted with family tax allowance – was 4.9% higher in the national economy as a whole than one year before. The growth of earnings was the highest among families having at least three children but the purchasing power of wages and salaries also increased, slightly, in case of childless people.

The rate of increase of **consumer prices** somewhat slowed down in **December**, prices grew by 4.1% compared to the same period of the previous year. The prices of other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as food increased at above the aver-

^e Not including family tax allowance, in line with the methodology applied in previous years.

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

age rate in December. A price decrease continued to be observed only on the market of consumer durables.

In 2011 as a whole consumer prices rose by 3.9% on average compared to the previous year. Within this food prices grew at the highest rate, by 6.6%. Higher-than-average price increases – because of the marked rise of fuel prices – were recorded for other goods, including motor fuels and lubricants (6.2%), and electricity, gas and other fuels (5.7%), too. Lower-than-average consumer price rises were measured in case of clothing and footwear (2.9%) and services (2.2%). The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased – as a result of the price rise in December – by 0.5% over the year as a whole. For consumer durables 1.4% less had to be paid in 2011 on average.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the **current account** had a surplus of EUR 1128 million at the end of the **first three quarters of 2011**, which means an improvement of the balance by EUR 240 million compared to the same period of the previous year. The surplus of about EUR 3.5 billion on the balance of goods, the only sub-balance of the current account showing an improvement, was EUR 1.1 billion higher than one year earlier. In case of services a surplus of EUR 2.2 billion was generated, EUR 121 million less than in the first three quarters of 2010. Approximately four fifths of the surplus are related to tourism services. The balance of incomes became EUR 526 million less favourable, the amount of the net outflow of incomes approximated EUR 4.7 billion. Within this the highest net outflow of incomes can still be related to direct capital investments, the value of which amounted to EUR 3.4 billion in the first three quarters. The balance of current transfers in the first nine months shows a surplus of EUR 122 million, which resulted from the deterioration of the balance by EUR 248 million. **External financing capacity** – equal to the aggregate balance of the capital account and the current account, i.e. calculated by top-down method – was EUR 2.7 billion during the first three quarters, EUR 235 million more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The aggregate balance of EU transfers accounted in the current and in the capital account shows a surplus of EUR 2.4 billion, which is EUR 169 million less than in the 1st–3rd quarters of 2010.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **foreign debt stock** of the national economy, not including other capital within direct capital investments, was EUR 109.2 billion at the end of September 2011, while the net debt stock amounted to EUR 49.5 billion.

The gross debt stock is 0.6% higher than one year earlier, while the net figure became 6.1% less. 52% of the gross and 34% of the net debt stock burdened the general government or the National Bank of Hungary.

The consolidated, cash-based deficit of the **general government** (not including local governments) – according to preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – was HUF 1734 billion **in 2011**, HUF 845 billion more than in 2010. The revenue of HUF 13.2 trillion of the general government hardly changed – increased by 0.3% – compared to year 2010, while its expenditure of HUF 14.9 trillion rose by 6.3%. The major factors of the deterioration of the balance were the purchase of a parcel of MOL shares (HUF 500 billion), the transfer of VAT repayments because of a decision of the European Court (HUF 220 billion) and the assumption of the debt of county governments (HUF 196 billion). (In parallel, significant balance-improving items were revenues from the Pension Reform and Debt Reduction Fund.) Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government deteriorated by HUF 864 billion and shows a deficit of HUF 1718 billion. Improvement was recorded in case of social security funds: the deficit of HUF 83 billion was HUF 12 billion less than in 2010. A surplus of HUF 67 billion was measured for extra-budgetary funds, which was HUF 7 billion higher than in the base year.

The accrual-based **balance** of the **government sector for the first three quarters** shows a surplus of HUF 1537 billion. Of the revenue of HUF 11.6 trillion the revenues accounted for due to the leaving of private pension funds amounted to HUF 2717 billion. Without this revenue item the government sector had a deficit of HUF 1180 billion, which is equivalent to 5.6% of the seasonally adjusted GDP in January–September. Without the revenues from private pension funds the deficit grew by HUF 242 billion, or by 0.9 percentage point as a proportion of GDP compared to the first nine months of 2010.

Table 1

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

1.) January–November 2011

	2010	January– October	November	January– November
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.6	105.8	103.5	105.6
Domestic sales	97.0	94.7	98.6	95.1
Export sales	116.9	108.1	104.5	107.7
Employment	98.7	103.9	101.5	103.7
Productivity	112.3	101.7	101.7	101.6
Index of construction output	89.6	89.7	103.6	91.2
Agricultural sales index	85.7	105.4	86.5	102.5
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	100.0	101.1	100.1
Value of imports, million euro	65 934	60 567 ^R	6 718	67 285
value index	119.0	112.0	106.0	111.4
Value of exports, million euro	71 449	66 508 ^R	7 384	73 892
value index	120.8	113.9	103.9	112.8
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	103.5	108.0	103.9
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	105.9	107.8	106.1
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	123.5	111.8	120.2
Forint prices of imports	101.7	103.5	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	101.9	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 693	2 707	2 694
Index	101.5	99.8	99.0	99.7
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	..	..	10.7 ^b
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.5	209.9	226.0	211.3
nominal index	101.3	104.6	106.0	104.7
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	139.2	148.8	140.1
nominal index	106.8	105.8	107.9	106.0

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64. – ^b September–November 2011.

2.) January–December 2011

	2010	January– November	December	January– December
		2011		
Consumer prices	104.9	103.9	104.1	103.9
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889	–1 248	–487	–1 734
Of which:				
central government	–854	–1 296	–422	–1 718
social security funds	–95	–30	–53	–83

TABLES

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

Explanation of Symbols:

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

1. Monthly business indicators

1.1. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous month = 100.0 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0 ^a	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
January	103.0	77.4	77.4	95.0	86.9	86.9
February	95.5	71.0	74.1	103.7	97.2	92.1
March	105.1	84.2	77.5	100.8	101.9	96.1
April	94.9	72.8	76.3	101.7	93.1	95.1
May	102.3	77.8	76.6	93.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.2	81.2	77.4	111.8	115.1	98.3
July	99.6	80.6	77.8	88.6	94.5	97.7
August	99.2	80.3	78.1	98.2	93.2	97.0
September	104.4	85.3	78.9	104.2	98.4	97.2
October	101.4	86.9	79.7	100.0	97.1	97.2
November	98.0	93.0	80.9	92.3	85.8	95.9
December	94.2	101.4	82.2	107.2	93.5	95.7
2010						
January	110.3	103.6	103.6	91.1	86.0	86.0
February	97.5	108.3	105.9	102.6	88.2	87.2
March	100.8	103.8	105.1	103.5	92.1	89.3
April	100.7	110.1	106.4	95.7	82.8	87.2
May	106.4	114.6	108.0	99.0	90.0	87.9
June	100.8	115.7	109.4	102.0	82.4	86.5
July	99.1	109.8	109.5	103.2	94.9	87.9
August	101.8	118.2	110.5	98.9	97.9	89.3
September	100.5	111.2	110.6	97.5	90.5	89.5
October	99.1	108.7	110.3	96.6	86.5	89.1
November	103.6	115.0	110.8	98.1	96.5	89.9
December	86.2	107.7	110.6	98.4	87.3	89.6
2011						
January	116.0	113.3	113.3	100.2	94.8	94.8
February	101.1	114.7	114.0	101.8	95.8	95.3
March	96.2	109.5	112.4	98.4	90.9	93.4
April	100.7	107.0	111.0	95.0	87.5	91.6
May	99.3	107.3	110.3	105.8	96.2	92.8
June	99.5	98.6	108.1	95.1	87.8	91.6
July	100.8	100.3	107.0	97.6	82.5	90.0
August	98.8	104.5	106.7	103.6	87.8	89.7
September	103.9	103.0	106.2	98.4	88.0	89.4
October	99.2	103.0	105.8	100.3	91.5	89.7
November	104.2	103.5	105.6	107.3	103.6	91.2
December						

* Excluding water and waste management.

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

^b Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.2. Energy consumption, consumer price index

Period	Energy consumption ^a			Consumer price index		
	petajoule	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
January	117.0	95.5	95.5	100.6	103.1	103.1
February	103.0	92.0	93.8	101.0	103.0	103.1
March	95.0	88.0	92.0	100.5	102.9	103.0
April	70.0	83.8	90.4	100.8	103.4	103.1
May	60.0	85.7	89.7	101.5	103.8	103.2
June	67.0	91.8	90.0	100.1	103.7	103.3
July	73.0	97.3	90.8	101.3	105.1	103.6
August	73.0	100.0	91.8	99.7	105.0	103.8
September	74.0	93.7	92.0	99.9	104.9	103.9
October	93.0	94.4	92.2	100.0	104.7	104.0
November	108.0	95.6	92.6	100.3	105.2	104.1
December	122.6	103.2	93.7	100.0	105.6	104.2
2010						
January	115.0	98.3	98.3	101.4	106.4	106.4
February	105.5	102.4	100.2	100.3	105.7	106.1
March	96.5	101.6	100.6	100.7	105.9	106.0
April	71.0	101.4	100.8	100.5	105.7	105.9
May	64.0	106.7	101.6	100.9	105.1	105.8
June	71.0	106.0	102.1	100.2	105.3	105.7
July	75.0	102.7	102.2	100.1	104.0	105.4
August	76.0	104.1	102.4	99.4	103.7	105.2
September	77.0	104.1	102.6	99.9	103.8	105.1
October	96.0	103.2	102.7	100.4	104.2	105.0
November	106.0	98.1	102.1	100.3	104.2	104.9
December	132.0	107.7	102.8	100.4	104.7	104.9
2011						
January	113.0	98.3	98.3	100.7	104.0	104.0
February	108.0	102.4	100.2	100.4	104.1	104.0
March	97.0	100.5	100.3	101.1	104.5	104.2
April	70.0	98.6	100.0	100.6	104.7	104.3
May	65.0	101.6	100.2	100.2	103.9	104.2
June	72.0	101.4	100.4	99.8	103.5	104.1
July	74.0	98.7	100.2	99.7	103.1	104.0
August	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	113.0	106.6	101.0	100.7	104.3	103.9
December				100.2	104.1	103.9

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

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

1.3. Producer price indices of agricultural products

Period	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total	Crop products	Live animals and animal products	Total
	same month of the previous year = 100.0			since the beginning of the year ^a		
2009						
January	61.7	96.5	72.1	61.7	96.5	72.1
February	63.2	96.7	72.9	61.7	96.5	71.9
March	65.3	94.8	73.5	62.1	95.5	71.7
April	73.2	98.0	80.4	63.4	95.9	72.7
May	71.5	95.7	78.5	65.5	96.0	74.4
June	82.9	96.1	87.2	67.2	96.2	76.0
July	79.1	97.0	85.4	70.7	96.4	79.1
August	84.1	96.0	88.5	72.4	96.4	80.5
September	83.7	96.1	88.6	72.4	96.4	80.8
October	92.4	93.7	92.9	80.2	96.1	86.1
November	96.3	92.9	94.8	86.0	95.7	89.8
December	101.6	94.0	98.4	87.3	95.4	90.5
2010						
January	104.9	97.7	102.0	104.9	97.7	102.0
February	102.0	97.2	100.3	104.4	97.3	101.6
March	94.6	98.1	95.9	101.8	97.7	100.2
April	94.0	94.7	94.3	101.2	97.4	99.8
May	99.9	98.4	99.4	100.5	97.5	99.4
June	99.8	98.5	99.4	102.0	97.4	100.2
July	120.5	101.4	112.8	109.7	98.0	105.0
August	131.7	103.2	120.1	113.1	98.7	107.3
September	139.7	104.3	124.3	117.7	99.3	110.1
October	136.9	107.6	124.6	123.5	100.1	113.8
November	145.3	111.0	131.0	126.5	101.1	115.9
December	141.7	109.9	129.0	127.6	101.8	116.8
2011						
January	157.6	110.5	139.6	157.6	110.5	139.6
February	167.9	113.3	147.5	161.3	112.0	142.8
March	167.3	115.5	148.2	164.1	113.5	145.2
April	159.1	119.9	145.2	162.6	115.2	145.0
May	148.9	116.6	137.6	159.7	115.7	143.4
June	146.7	115.0	135.3	156.6	115.6	141.4
July	132.3	111.4	124.9	147.6	114.7	135.4
August	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	108.7	117.3	111.8	123.3	114.7	120.2
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month; the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

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

Period	Producer price index of industry			Domestic sales price index of industry		
	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	previous month = 100.0	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
January	103.0	105.7	105.7	100.9	104.0	104.0
February	103.2	108.4	107.1	102.4	106.1	105.0
March	100.7	109.1	107.7	99.3	104.6	104.9
April	98.1	107.2	107.6	99.1	102.5	104.3
May	98.0	106.2	107.3	99.7	101.8	103.8
June	99.9	106.6	107.2	100.9	102.1	103.5
July	98.5	106.0	107.0	98.7	99.6	102.9
August	99.5	104.6	106.7	99.8	99.1	102.5
September	100.1	103.4	106.4	100.0	98.8	102.1
October	100.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	97.3	101.6
November	100.5	100.3	105.2	100.5	99.1	101.4
December	100.1	101.3	104.9	100.0	100.7	101.3
2010						
January	100.8	99.4	99.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
February	100.9	97.2	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.8
March	99.8	96.5	97.7	100.5	101.2	100.9
April	101.6	99.9	98.3	103.0	105.2	102.0
May	103.8	105.5	99.7	103.4	109.1	103.4
June	101.4	106.9	100.9	101.0	109.2	104.4
July	100.2	108.7	102.0	99.4	109.9	105.2
August	99.8	109.0	102.9	100.3	110.5	105.8
September	99.1	107.9	103.4	99.3	109.7	106.3
October	99.2	107.1	103.8	99.8	110.0	106.6
November	101.5	108.2	104.2	101.2	110.8	107.0
December	100.0	108.1	104.5	100.1	110.9	107.3
2011						
January	100.0	107.0	107.0	100.6	109.6	109.6
February	100.2	106.3	106.7	100.4	109.2	109.4
March	100.0	106.6	106.7	100.1	108.7	109.2
April	99.7	104.9	106.2	100.8	106.4	108.5
May	100.1	101.2	105.2	100.3	103.2	107.4
June	99.2	99.0	104.2	99.4	101.5	106.4
July	100.3	99.0	103.4	101.2	103.4	106.0
August	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	102.5	108.0	103.9	101.5	107.8	106.1
December						

^a Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.5. Earnings

Period	Nominal gross earnings of employees ^a		Nominal net earnings of employees ^a	
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
January	94.7	94.7	95.9	95.9
February	102.0	98.2	101.2	98.5
March	104.3	100.2	103.3	100.1
April	103.5	101.0	102.7	100.7
May	102.9	101.4	102.2	101.0
June	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.0
July	101.6	101.4	104.1	101.4
August	100.6	101.3	103.3	101.7
September	100.8	101.2	103.4	101.8
October	98.4	101.0	101.5	101.8
November	97.0	100.6	100.2	101.7
December	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.8
2010				
January	106.2	106.2	112.7	112.7
February	100.8	103.5	107.6	110.2
March	109.3	105.6	115.0	111.8
April	101.1	104.4	107.8	110.8
May	99.2	103.4	106.5	109.9
June	100.5	102.9	107.5	109.5
July	100.2	102.5	104.5	108.8
August	101.9	102.4	105.8	108.4
September	102.4	102.4	106.2	108.2
October	101.2	102.3	105.2	107.9
November	98.8	101.9	103.7	107.5
December	95.4	101.3	100.6	106.8
2011				
January	101.8	101.8	103.5	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	106.0	104.7	107.9	106.0
December				

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

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

1.6. External merchandise trade

(million EUR)

Period	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
January	4 357	4 357	4 138	4 138	-219	-219
February	4 157	8 514	4 408	8 545	250	31
March	4 743	13 257	5 213	13 758	470	502
April	4 268	17 525	4 637	18 395	368	870
May	4 211	21 737	4 615	23 010	404	1 274
June	4 753	26 489	5 070	28 080	317	1 590
July	4 650	31 140	4 978	33 058	328	1 918
August	4 064	35 203	4 224	37 283	161	2 079
September	5 122	40 326	5 581	42 864	459	2 538
October	5 165	45 490	5 606	48 470	441	2 980
November	5 360	50 850	5 817	54 287	457	3 437
December	4 551	55 401	4 852	59 139	301	3 738
2010						
January	4 359	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
2011						
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	54 170	7 174	59 621	741	5 451
October	6 397 ^R	60 567 ^R	6 887 ^R	66 508 ^R	490 ^R	5 941 ^R
November ^b	6 718	67 285	7 384	73 892	666	6 607
December						

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

1.7. Price and volume indices of external merchandise trade

Period	Import price index ^a		Export price index ^a		Import	Export
	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	volume index, since the beginning of the year ^b	
2009						
January	105.9	105.9	104.7	104.7	71.7	70.4
February	106.7	106.3	107.0	105.8	71.6	72.2
March	109.8	107.5	109.0	106.9	75.2	77.6
April	106.7	107.3	106.7	106.9	74.0	77.3
May	104.1	106.6	105.0	106.5	74.3	78.2
June	102.6	106.0	104.9	106.2	75.5	79.4
July	103.6	105.7	105.8	106.2	76.1	80.6
August	99.8	104.9	103.1	105.8	77.1	81.5
September	98.2	104.2	102.1	105.4	78.3	82.5
October	92.2	102.9	96.2	104.5	79.4	83.6
November	91.6	101.9	95.4	103.6	81.2	85.4
December	93.7	101.2	96.7	103.0	82.9	87.3
2010						
January	92.6	92.6	95.0	95.0	105.8	118.4
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
2011						
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	111.3	103.5	105.7	101.9	107.6	111.2
November						
December						

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

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

1.8. Retail trade turnover

Period	Volume index of retail trade turnover ^a				
	previous month = 100.0 (seasonally and calendar-day adjusted) ^b	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c	same month of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^c
		calendar-day adjusted		non-adjusted	
2009					
January	99.7	97.7	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
2010					
January	99.7	94.4	94.4	93.9	93.9
February	100.5	95.8	95.1	95.8	94.9
March	100.1	96.0	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	100.4	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.6	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	99.9	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.8	98.4	97.7	98.9	97.9
2011					
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	100.0	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	99.9	98.7	99.7	98.4	99.6
August	100.5	100.4	99.8	101.5	99.9
September	100.0	100.3	99.9	100.3	99.9
October	100.0	100.6	99.9	100.6	100.0
November	100.2	101.1	100.1	101.1	100.1
December					

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

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

^c Until the end of the concerned month, the same period of the previous year = 100.0.

1.9. Balance of the general and the central government

(billion HUF)

Period	Balance of general government ^a		Of which: balance of central government ^a	
	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned month	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
January	37.8	37.8	11.6	11.6
February	-294.5	-256.6	-273.6	-262.0
March	-309.4	-566.0	-293.5	-555.5
April	-38.1	-604.1	20.9	-534.6
May	35.4	-568.7	37.2	-497.4
June	-245.9	-814.6	-216.5	-713.9
July	-1.2	-815.8	10.7	-703.2
August	-97.7	-913.5	-54.9	-758.0
September	-145.7	-1 059.2	-97.5	-855.6
October	11.5	-1 047.7	61.7	-793.8
November	-75.9	-1 123.7	-120.2	-914.0
December	191.9	-931.8	170.3	-743.7
<i>December^c</i>	..	-1 014.3	-	-
2010				
January	31.3	31.3	38.8	38.8
February	-381.9	-350.6	-374.8	-336.0
March	-259.3	-609.9	-272.0	-608.0
April	-27.1	-637.0	-41.5	-649.5
May	-99.2	-736.2	-79.0	-728.6
June	-297.4	-1 033.6	-293.3	-1 021.9
July	36.1	-997.5	9.0	-1 012.9
August	-83.9	-1 081.4	-81.2	-1 094.0
September	-7.7	-1 089.1	5.4	-1 088.6
October	-43.6	-1 132.7	-53.5	-1 142.1
November	-172.0	-1 304.8	-140.6	-1 282.8
December	415.3	-889.5	428.9	-853.9
<i>December^c</i>	..	-1 121.5	-	-
2011				
January	-122.8	-122.8	-110.8	-110.8
February	-436.9	-559.7	-419.5	-530.3
March	-182.4	-742.1	-157.3	-687.6
April	75.9	-666.2	101.1	-586.5
May	-58.0	-724.2	-40.1	-626.6
June	-310.4	-1 034.6	-280.7	-907.4
July	-459.9	-1 494.5	-460.1	-1 367.5
August	-50.1	-1 544.6	-16.8	-1 384.3
September	-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	-486.5	-1 734.4	-422.1	-1 718.3
<i>December^c</i>	..	..	-	-

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

2. Quarterly business indicators

2.1. Gross domestic product and final consumption of households

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

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

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

2.2. Investment and procurement of agricultural products

Period	Investment			Procurement of agricultural products	
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009					
Q1	95.4	92.3	92.3	117.2	117.2
Q2	99.1	95.3	94.0	102.3	109.7
Q3	96.6	91.1	92.9	94.3	101.8
Q4	99.6	89.0	91.4	96.3	99.7
2010					
Q1	98.1	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
2011					
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					

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

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

^c Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data. According to the annual data, volume of investment decreased by 8,1% in 2009 compared to the previous year. According to the preliminary annual data, the volume decreased by 5,5% in 2010.

2.3. Output of industry and construction

Period	Industrial production*			Output of construction		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^{b,c}
2009						
Q1	90.6	77.5	77.5	97.7	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.8	77.2	77.4	102.8	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.7	82.2	78.9	93.5	95.5	97.2
Q4	100.7	93.1	82.2	97.9	92.2	95.7
2010						
Q1	103.8	105.1	105.1	94.9	89.3	89.3
Q2	104.9	113.5	109.4	98.7	84.8	86.5
Q3	103.1	112.8	110.6	102.6	94.2	89.5
Q4	97.8	110.6	110.6	92.9	89.7	89.6
2011						
Q1	105.5	112.4	112.4	99.1	93.4	93.4
Q2	97.9	104.1	108.1	96.6	90.4	91.6
Q3	100.7	102.6	106.2	97.9	86.2	89.4
Q4						

* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

^c Data derive from interim data collection and may differ from annual data.

2.4. External merchandise trade turnover

Period	Volume of imports			Volume of exports		
	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0 ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009						
Q1	88.9	75.2	75.2	89.4	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.8	75.8	75.5	103.8	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.1	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.2	98.5	82.9	104.3	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.2	112.1	112.1	102.1	116.3	116.3
Q2	104.2	116.5	114.3	105.2	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
2011						
Q1	103.3	116.3	116.3	104.8	119.3	119.3
Q2	97.9	107.1	111.5	97.4	108.7	113.8
Q3	100.1	103.4	108.5	102.9	108.0	111.7
Q4						

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

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

2.5. Number of employed persons and unemployment

Period	Number of employed persons ^a			Unemployment ^a		
	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	thousand	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	rate (%)
2009						
Q1	3 736.0	97.9	97.9	402.8	121.2	9.7
Q2	3 765.3	98.1	98.0	401.4	125.8	9.6
Q3	3 752.7	96.5	97.5	435.3	133.1	10.4
Q4	3 751.1	97.4	97.5	441.7	131.2	10.5
2010						
Q1	3 688.0	98.7	98.7	497.8	123.6	11.9
Q2	3 748.0	99.5	99.1	473.2	117.9	11.2
Q3	3 790.7	101.0	99.8	465.4	106.9	10.9
Q4	3 773.7	100.6	100.0	461.7	104.5	10.9
2011						
Q1	3 701.6	100.4	100.4	489.6	98.3	11.7
Q2	3 776.8	100.8	100.6	460.6	97.3	10.9
Q3	3 822.1	100.8	100.7	461.8	99.2	10.8
Q4						

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

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

2.6. Nominal net earnings of employees and consumer price index

Period	Nominal net earnings of employees ^a		Consumer price index		
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b	previous quarter = 100.0	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009					
Q1	100.1	100.1	101.1	103.0	103.0
Q2	101.9	101.0	102.4	103.6	103.3
Q3	103.6	101.8	101.6	105.0	103.9
Q4	101.4	101.8	100.0	105.2	104.2
2010					
Q1	111.8	111.8	101.9	106.0	106.0
Q2	107.3	109.5	101.8	105.3	105.7
Q3	105.5	108.2	100.1	103.8	105.1
Q4	103.1	106.8	100.5	104.3	104.9
2011					
Q1	103.5	103.5	101.8	104.2	104.2
Q2	107.0	105.3	101.6	104.0	104.1
Q3	106.5	105.7	99.6	103.4	103.9
Q4			101.1	104.1	103.9

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

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

2.7. Balance of current account and capital account

(million EUR)

Period	Balance of current account ^a		Balance of capital account ^a	
	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b	in the concerned quarter	since the beginning of the year ^b
2009				
Q1	-673	-673	237	237
Q2	124	-549	369	606
Q3	302	-248	299	904
Q4	66	-181	189	1 093
2010				
Q1	257	257	501	501
Q2	371	627	526	1 027
Q3	260	888	508	1 534
Q4	176	1 064	201	1 735
2011				
Q1	217 ^R	217 ^R	484	484
Q2	530 ^R	747 ^R	329 ^R	813 ^R
Q3	381	1 128	715	1 529
Q4				

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

^b Until the end of the concerned quarter.

2.8. Transport

Period	Transport of goods on basis of ton-kilometre		Interurban		Local	
			transport of passengers on basis of passenger-kilometre			
	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a	same quarter of the previous year = 100.0	since the beginning of the year ^a
2009						
Q1	89.9	89.9	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.7
Q2	86.9	88.3	97.7	96.2	92.6	93.7
Q3	93.9	90.2	90.9	94.3	94.6	94.0
Q4	104.8	93.7	100.4	95.7	95.8	94.4
2010						
Q1	106.8	106.8	102.4	102.4	91.8	91.8
Q2	105.4	106.1	98.0	100.0	93.4	92.6
Q3	99.1	103.6	102.4	100.9	93.4	92.8
Q4	93.2	100.8	101.8	101.1	96.7	93.8
2011						
Q1	106.6	106.6	98.8	98.8	101.5	101.5
Q2	101.2	103.8	102.5	100.7	101.4	101.5
Q3	97.7	101.8	104.4	102.0	99.8	100.9
Q4						

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

2.9. Number of telephone and internet subscriptions

Period	Number of	Duration of	Number of	Duration of	Number of internet subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)
	fixed telephone		mobile phone		
	main lines at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	subscriptions at the end of the period (thousand)	calls (million minutes)	
2009					
Q1	3 114	1 553	12 112	4 038	2 315
Q2	3 112	1 367	11 889	4 183	2 431
Q3	3 112	1 311	11 783	4 172	2 599
Q4	3 110	1 431	11 792	4 274	2 804
2010					
Q1	2 987	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
2011					
Q1	2 914	1 359	11 893	4 358	3 460
Q2	2 886	1 335	11 704	4 550	3 667
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
GDP, total^a	100.0^b	101.3	101.4	101.8
The production of GDP				
agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.8	83.7	128.5	126.8
industry	26.9	113.4	103.5	106.8
construction	4.4	91.1	85.7	89.1
trade, repair of vehicles and household goods; hotels, restaurants	11.2	98.4	98.1	99.6
transport and storage	5.7	100.5	100.5	101.0
information and communication	5.7	104.8	101.4	101.3
financial and insurance activities	4.7	95.7	94.4	92.8
real estate activities	9.0	100.2	99.7	98.7
professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	8.1	96.9	96.0	99.4
public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	17.7	97.2	100.1	99.5
arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	2.9	103.4	104.8	102.2
The final use of GDP				
Domestic use	93.5	99.5	97.4	99.0
Of which				
actual consumption	75.1	97.9	99.8	99.9
– actual final consumption of households	64.4	97.3	100.0	100.1
Of which				
household final consumption expenditure	51.8	97.9	100.1	99.9
social transfers in kind from government	11.2	95.1	99.1	101.3
social transfers in kind from NPISHs	1.5	96.2	101.9	98.4
– actual final consumption of government	10.7	101.1	98.6	98.6
gross capital formation	18.4	106.4	88.5	94.4
– gross fixed capital formation	18.0	90.3	91.4	93.6
Goods and services				
exports	86.5	114.3	107.6	110.2
imports	80.0	112.8	103.3	107.7
external trade balance of goods and services	6.5	x	x	x

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

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

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

4. Investment*

Branches	2010 (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	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
Total	4 373.2	94.9	94.6	95.5

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Nov 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Nov	Nov	Jan–Nov
		2010		2011	
Crops and horticultural products	42.6	75.6	73.9	76.9	98.9
Of which:					
cereals	22.6	79.9	76.1	75.5	94.9
vegetables	7.3	62.2	62.7	154.3	114.9
fruits	3.9	64.1	63.7	54.5	75.1
Live animals and animal products	57.4	96.8	96.8	104.8	105.4
Of which:					
live animals	43.3	100.7	100.7	101.3	105.0
animal products	14.1	88.4	88.6	118.5	106.4
Total	100.0	85.7	84.7	86.5	102.5

6. Livestock

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

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

^b Excluding guinea-fowl.

7. Main indicators of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Nov	Nov	Jan-Nov
		2010		2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.6	110.8	103.5	105.6
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.1	76.1	133.3	115.3
Manufacturing	92.4	111.9	112.2	103.4	105.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	99.2	104.3	102.2
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	96.5	130.9	125.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	119.9	95.0	97.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	103.1	105.8	97.7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	113.8	104.3	107.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	106.5	130.2	111.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	107.3	109.4	109.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	112.9	115.1	112.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	123.3	85.3	94.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	86.4	80.5	89.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 ^c	145.8 ^c	141.5 ^c	146.6 ^c
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	118.4	110.7	111.5
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	94.3	101.9	104.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.0	101.0	100.0	98.7
Industrial sales^b	x	106.6	106.8	101.8	101.7
Number of employees ^d	x	98.7	98.3	101.5	103.7
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.3	113.1	101.7	101.6

* Excluding water and waste management.

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

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

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

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

8. Domestic sales of the industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of domestic sales, Jan–Nov 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Nov 2010	Nov	Jan–Nov	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	97.0	98.6	95.1	44.4
Mining and quarrying	0.6	76.0	125.7	107.9	89.5
Manufacturing	50.2	99.4	97.3	99.2	29.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	97.6	98.3	96.4	65.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	98.7	93.5	107.1	17.6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	112.4	91.6	93.0	55.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	95.4	90.2	92.5	70.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	114.7	112.1	106.7	45.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	81.3	110.9	112.1	17.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	95.5	101.1	98.3	40.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	104.5	116.9	112.8	38.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	138.0	61.4	82.6	5.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	97.6	81.0	96.2	14.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	76.2	133.0	136.0	12.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	97.0	97.6	105.1	7.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	88.6	105.9	104.0	51.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.2	93.7	97.6	87.9	91.5

* Excluding water and waste management.

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

^b Share of domestic sales in the total sales.

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

9. Export sales of industry*

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%) ^a	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			Share of export sales, Jan- Nov 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan-Nov 2010	Nov	Jan-Nov	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100.0	117.2	104.5	107.7	55.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	84.1	238.2	238.0	10.5
Manufacturing	96.6	117.0	104.9	108.1	70.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	108.3	109.2	106.2	34.1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	95.5	128.4	128.5	82.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	130.8	99.2	103.0	44.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	124.1	109.3	108.2	29.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	113.4	103.2	106.5	55.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	113.8	132.4	109.6	82.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	116.6	113.5	116.3	59.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	111.9	114.4	112.4	61.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	120.5	88.9	96.7	94.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	84.1	80.4	88.7	85.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	166.8	142.4	146.6	87.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	118.8	112.4	111.7	92.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	103.5	103.8	103.0	49.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	125.6	91.7	95.6	8.5

* Excluding water and waste management.

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

^b Share of export sales in the total sales.

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

10. Construction

Denomination	Structure, 2010 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Nov	Nov	Jan-Nov
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	94.5	94.4	96.8	88.3
Civil engineering works	46.3	84.5	85.2	110.3	94.3
Construction total (construction- installation activities)	100.0	89.6	89.9	103.6	91.2
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	91.4	92.5	98.5	85.2
Civil engineering	26.2	77.6	78.7	115.7	97.5
Specialised construction activities	45.7	96.9	96.3	98.9	91.0

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Nov 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Nov	Nov	Jan–Nov
		2010		2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	3 135.0	98.0	98.1	101.0	100.3
Of which:					
Sale in non-specialised stores	2 841.3	97.5	97.6	101.2	100.2
Sale in specialised stores	293.6	102.8	102.4	99.0	101.1
Non-food products	2 621.6	99.2	98.8	103.7	101.0
Of which:					
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	213.5	90.7	89.9	103.9	98.3
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	336.2	98.2	98.2	103.3	95.9
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	931.5	98.4	97.7	103.4	98.5
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	637.4	102.3	101.9	104.3	105.4
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	420.1	100.7	100.6	102.4	103.2
Sale of automotive fuel	1 315.7	94.5	94.5	95.1	97.8
Retail trade, total	7 072.3	97.9	97.8	101.1	100.1
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	529.2	90.2	88.9	101.3	94.3

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
November 2011^a						
Million EUR	6 718.1	106.0	7 384.1	103.9	666.0	769.0
Million USD	9 152.2	105.3	10 044.7	103.2	892.5	1 040.5
Billion HUF	2 065.4	118.1	2 277.2	116.1	211.8	211.3
January–November 2011^a						
Million EUR	67 285.4	111.4	73 892.4	112.8	6 607.1	5 101.6
Million USD	93 888.3	117.3	103 137.3	118.8	9 249.0	6 776.1
Billion HUF	18 646.7	112.1	20 490.0	113.6	1 843.2	1 400.9

^a First estimate.

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

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Main commodity group	EU-27	Of which		Extra-EU	Total
		EU-15	new member states		
Imports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.7	104.5	108.2	125.3	106.9
Raw materials	110.5	110.8	109.7	105.4	108.6
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	137.5	93.3	101.4	105.1
Manufactured goods	111.9	111.1	114.8	113.7	112.2
Machinery and transport equipment	110.8	109.9	114.3	95.2	104.9
Total	111.2	110.8	111.8	100.1	107.6
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	98.7	99.3	98.0	108.9	100.5
Raw materials	109.0	103.3	121.9	122.4	110.8
Fuels, electric energy	120.2	106.1	135.3	106.0	116.0
Manufactured goods	116.8	115.2	120.3	112.6	116.0
Machinery and transport equipment	106.4	105.8	108.9	121.4	110.0
Total	109.3	107.8	113.2	117.8	111.2

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

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	60 567.2	66 508.3	5 941.1	112.0	113.9
Of which:					
Austria	3 649.2	3 640.9	-8.3	108.5	127.8
Belgium	1 354.8	1 051.8	-303.0	110.5	119.6
Croatia	229.2	800.2	571.1	113.4	113.0
Czech Republic	1 970.1	2 507.3	537.2	113.7	125.4
Denmark	368.7	440.0	71.3	94.9	112.8
Finland	339.7	181.3	-158.4	126.3	90.2
France	2 255.7	3 213.4	957.7	112.0	110.6
Germany	15 288.8	16 941.8	1 653.1	116.5	113.8
Greece	78.2	243.7	165.5	117.8	91.9
Italy	2 679.1	3 382.0	702.9	115.4	105.8
Netherlands	2 619.4	1 665.6	-953.8	107.1	88.6
Poland	2 960.5	2 639.2	-321.2	104.0	122.6
Portugal	124.4	223.7	99.3	135.4	87.4
Romania	1 840.9	3 720.8	1 879.9	132.3	119.0
Russia	5 238.7	2 134.6	-3 104.1	125.4	101.4
Serbia ^a	231.3	815.6	584.2	101.5	115.7
Slovakia	2 853.3	3 550.3	697.0	128.1	114.8
Slovenia	644.0	730.2	86.2	121.6	121.2
Spain	732.2	1 846.9	1 114.6	111.2	99.0
Sweden	725.4	667.8	-57.6	147.8	116.0
Switzerland	475.6	618.8	143.2	114.0	107.9
Ukraine	728.6	1 358.6	629.9	143.8	115.7
United Kingdom	1 212.3	3 068.6	1 856.3	118.9	96.9
China ^b	3 630.1	1 022.0	-2 608.2	97.1	104.5
Japan	976.4	358.8	-617.7	80.9	94.4
Malaysia	111.4	145.5	34.2	111.9	250.4
Republic of Korea	1 293.6	213.8	-1 079.8	72.8	119.6
Singapore	520.6	515.6	-5.0	86.5	144.2
Taiwan	748.9	61.8	-687.1	89.6	122.5
United States	1 188.5	1 364.0	175.5	121.4	114.6

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

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Nov 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0			
		Jan–Dec	Jan–Nov	Nov	Jan–Nov
		2010		2011	
Public accommodation					
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	7 096	104.3	104.4	101.1	101.0
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	18 316	104.3	104.3	100.6	98.7
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	3 434	107.1	107.4	113.1	105.2
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	9 361	104.1	104.3	110.2	102.3
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	3 662	101.9	101.9	92.6	97.3
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	8 955	104.4	104.3	92.9	95.2
Sales of catering, billion HUF	640.3	98.3	98.2	93.4	96.7

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Jan–Dec	Nov	Jan–Nov	Nov	Jan–Nov
	2010			2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a				
	116.8	131.0	115.9	111.8	120.2
Of which:					
products of crop production and horticulture	127.6	145.3	126.5	108.7	123.3
live animals and animal products	101.8	111.0	101.1	117.3	114.7
Industrial producer price index	104.5	108.2	104.2	108.0	103.9
Of which:					
domestic sales price index	107.3	110.8	107.0	107.8	106.1
export sales price index	101.9	105.7	101.5	108.1	102.4
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.1	..	100.9^c	..	102.1^c

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

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

^c January–September.

18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Oct	Oct	Jan–Oct
	2010		2011	
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	99.0	111.4	106.5
Raw materials	118.9	117.1	121.7	115.3
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	111.8	134.8	120.6
Manufactured goods	101.9	100.9	107.6	103.8
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	97.5	107.9	99.0
Total	101.7	100.4	111.3	103.5
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	98.3	118.3	116.6
Raw materials	114.1	110.6	120.3	122.3
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	115.6	130.4	121.6
Manufactured goods	102.9	102.2	107.0	102.4
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	98.7	101.8	98.3
Total	101.6	100.3	105.7	101.9

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Dec	Jan–Dec
	2010	2011	
Food	103.2	104.6	106.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	108.2	104.1	100.5
Clothing and footwear	99.6	102.5	102.9
Consumer durable goods	100.2	98.8	98.6
Electricity, gas and other fuels	106.3	105.9	105.7
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	108.8	106.8	106.2
Services	104.3	102.7	102.2
Total	104.9	104.1	103.9

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	Jan–Nov 2011	2010	Jan–Nov 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	75.0	92.6	97.4
Industry	673.8	693.5	98.9	103.1
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	622.1	99.0	103.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	24.9	97.9	99.3
Construction	118.3	116.1	100.4	98.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.7	99.4	98.6
Transportation and storage	184.8	182.5	99.2	98.7
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	84.2	104.9	99.9
Information and communication	66.4	70.4	101.6	106.3
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.7	96.1	97.4
Real estate activities	29.3	29.1	99.2	99.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.6	103.9	105.8
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	145.8	122.1	109.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.4	89.4	94.0
Education	266.0	262.6	103.7	98.8
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	245.6	122.6	93.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	36.0	96.5	99.0
Other service activities	21.3	21.9	119.6	102.5
National economy, total	2 701.9	2 694.2	101.5	99.7
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 853.2	100.3	101.5
budgetary institutions	772.6	735.4	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) ^a	591.3	536.7	97.8	98.2
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	55.0	103.7	97.4
without qualification ^b	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.

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

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

21. Regional labour data, 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
Total	3 822.1	461.8	56.4	10.8

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

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

Branches	Average monthly earnings, HUF		Index of earnings (same period of the previous year = 100.0)	
	gross	net ^a	gross	net ^a
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	149 941	103 865	106.4	103.5
Industry	217 731	143 899	106.0	107.7
Of which:				
manufacturing	211 774	140 364	106.1	107.6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	376 007	238 510	105.0	113.1
Construction	155 365	106 819	101.9	101.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	195 870	131 717	105.6	107.5
Transportation and storage	205 766	136 690	103.9	103.7
Accommodation and food service activities	125 405	89 176	102.3	100.1
Information and communication	390 824	248 571	106.0	116.2
Financial and insurance activities	453 440	286 936	104.6	116.6
Real estate activities	182 813	123 529	101.2	103.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	300 103	194 697	101.3	109.1
Administrative and support service activities	148 868	103 114	102.8	101.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	251 582	161 153	103.5	103.1
Education	192 160	128 121	97.8	96.1
Human-health and social work activities	152 733	106 043	107.3	103.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	190 442	127 862	106.7	104.8
Other service activities	160 305	109 592	107.7	105.3
National economy, total	211 337	140 104	104.7	106.0
Of which:				
business sector	215 861	143 226	104.9	107.5
budgetary institutions	202 649	133 849	103.2	101.6

* Data refer to employees in full-time job.

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

23. Financial assets and liabilities of households*

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	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	2 086.5 ^R
forint deposits	6 089.8	6 287.0	6 580.4 ^R
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	10 435.8 ^R
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	3 039.7 ^R
Of which:			
life insurance reserves	1 645.0	1 667.3	1 604.0 ^R
net equity of households in pension funds	3 988.6	4 018.4	1 116.5 ^R
Gross financial assets	28 492.8	28 909.5	26 784.9^R
Loans	10 339.2	10 585.5	10 669.8 ^R
Of which:			
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 239.0	4 377.5	4 476.2 ^R
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 160.0	4 246.0	4 259.6 ^R
other loans	1 940.1	1 962.0	1 934.1 ^R
Liabilities	10 938.9	11 231.1	11 265.9^R
Net financial assets	17 553.9	17 678.3	15 519.1^R

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

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

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan–Dec 2010
Balance of general government^a	-1 734.4	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	8 329.8	102.7	98.4
Of which:			
payments of economic units	1 210.2	102.3	107.5
taxes on consumption	3 132.3	92.1	97.9
payments of households	1 462.0	101.1	78.6
revenues of budgetary institutions	921.7	162.5	103.5
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	1 236.0	100.7	126.2
revenues related to debt service	107.7	171.1	81.7
Expenditures	10 048.2	104.2	107.9
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	212.0	98.7	105.3
consumer price subsidy	108.3	99.3	100.9
housing subsidy	129.1	102.4	87.6
family benefits, social allowances	618.9	98.5	97.9
expenditures of central budget institutions	2 512.5	135.9	105.9
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	2 207.9	93.5	120.4
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	637.8	100.1	55.6
transfers to local governments	1 195.6	101.9	94.9
interest expenditures	1 101.1	103.2	96.9
contribution to the EU-budget	233.0	90.3	101.2
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	<i>-1 718.4</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

* Source of data: Ministry for National Economy.

^a Excluding local governments.

25. Balance of payments*

(million EUR)			
Denomination	Q1–Q3 2010	2010	Q1–Q3 2011
Goods			
credit	50 099	68 978	57 607
debit	47 758	65 749	54 131
balance	2 340	3 229	3 475
Services			
credit	10 963	14 648	11 295
debit	8 623	11 740	9 075
balance	2 340	2 908	2 219
of which:			
travel	1 745	2 229	1 746
Income			
revenues	3 153	4 223	3 270
expenditures	7 315	9 692	7 958
balance	–4 162	–5 468	–4 688
Current transfers, net	370	395	122
Current account balance	888	1 064	1 128
Non-debt generating financing, net	512	1 135	241
Of which:			
Equity capital and reinvested earnings, net			
-abroad	–320	–1 033	–488
-in Hungary	1 377	2 771	–806
portfolio investment, equity securities, net	–545	–603	1 534

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

26. Foreign debt*

(million EUR)			
Denomination	Sep 30 2010	Dec 31 2010	Sep 30 2011
Gross	108 531	107 315	109 186
Net	52 668	51 178	49 474
Of which:			
general government and National Bank of Hungary	15 671	16 487	17 038

* 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	
	Dec 31 2010	Dec 31 2011	2010	2011
Total	18 500.6	15 605.4	5 822.9	4 224.0
Of which:				
equities	5 816.1	4 583.2	5 522.5	3 846.1
government bonds	8 647.7	8 009.7	197.2	266.9
treasury bills	1 378.1	1 494.2	23.7	17.3

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Dec 2010	2011	Dec 2011
Max	21 763.33	24 451.38	17 745.74
Min	21 065.24	14 929.76	16 774.82
Closing (at the end of the period)	21 327.07	16 974.24	16 974.24

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, Q1–Q3 2011 ^b		Industrial production*, Jan–Nov 2011 ^c	Output of construction, Jan–Nov 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	753.9	434.9	103.2	94.9
Pest	12.4	162.1	131.0	105.3	95.6
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	916.0	308.3	104.0	95.0
Fejér	4.3	89.3	209.6	111.0	95.6
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	51.0	163.9	93.1	71.2
Veszprém	3.6	41.5	116.5	111.7	99.9
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	181.9	166.2	101.6	88.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	156.9	348.8	113.7	95.4
Vas	2.6	48.9	189.9	112.5	143.9
Zala	2.9	21.7	75.6	105.7	68.6
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	227.6	228.8	112.0	97.4
Baranya	3.9	50.4	128.7	101.4	87.5
Somogy	3.2	38.6	121.5	102.2	56.4
Tolna	2.3	34.2	147.8	107.9	108.0
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	123.2	131.0	103.5	76.8
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	107.9	157.6	108.7	85.6
Heves	3.1	39.3	127.6	115.4	42.1
Nógrád	2.0	10.9	53.9	104.9	90.3
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	158.1	132.3	110.2	68.0
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	93.9	174.1	112.1	95.3
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	41.3	106.7	94.3	113.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	39.3	70.8	120.5	105.2
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	174.5	117.8	103.9	103.0
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	109.3	208.3	104.9	115.4
Békés	3.6	38.1	105.4	106.0	95.0
Csongrád	4.2	68.7	162.8	102.2	84.0
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	216.1	165.2	104.1	99.0
Total	100.0	1 997.4	200.0	105.6	91.2

* Excluding water and waste management.

^a Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

^b Data by headquarters.

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

29. Regional data (continued)

County, region	Net nominal earnings, Q1–Q3 2011 ^a		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 ^b
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
Total	139 409	105.7	8 147	61.6	8.2

^a Data by headquarters.

^b Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

30. International business indicators

30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)*

Countries	2010 ^a		Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) ^b				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 256.2	24 400	102.0	102.4	101.7	101.4
Austria	286.2	30 800	102.3	104.4	104.1	102.9
Bulgaria	36.0	10 700	100.2	103.3	102.0	101.6
Czech Republic	149.3	19 400	102.7	102.8	102.0	101.2
Estonia	14.3	15 700	102.3	109.5	108.4	108.5
Germany	2 476.8	28 800	103.7	104.6	102.9	102.6
Greece	227.3	21 900	96.5	91.7	92.6	95.0
Hungary	97.1	15 800	101.2	101.9	101.7	101.5
Italy	1 556.0	24 600	101.5	100.8	100.7	100.2
Lithuania	27.5	14 000	101.4	105.4	106.5	107.3
Poland	354.3	15 300	103.9	104.5	104.6	104.2
Portugal	172.6	19 500	101.4	99.5	99.0	98.3
Slovakia	65.9	18 000	104.2	103.4	103.4	103.2
Slovenia	35.4	20 700	101.4	101.9	100.7	99.9
United States	10 957.6	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.

^a Eurostat forecast.

^b Purchasing Power Standard.

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

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance (billion EUR)
	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	billion EUR	same period of the previous year = 100.0 ^a	
EU-27	3 664.2	112.5	3 613.5	113.1	-50.7
Austria	113.6	116.0	106.4	113.0	-7.3
Bulgaria	18.8	122.0	16.8	132.0	-2.1
Czech Republic	90.6	116.0	97.1	118.0	6.5
Estonia	10.5	142.0	10.0	144.0	-0.5
Greece	35.2	88.0	18.4	143.0	-16.9
Germany	750.0	115.0	879.2	112.0	129.2
Hungary	61.1	112.0	67.0	114.0	6.0
Italy	336.1	112.0	311.9	112.0	-24.2
Lithuania	18.8	132.0	16.6	132.0	-2.1
Poland	124.8	113.0	112.8	113.0	-12.0
Portugal	48.5	104.0	35.2	116.0	-13.3
Slovakia	45.9	115.0	47.3	119.0	1.4
Slovenia	21.1	114.0	20.8	115.0	-0.3

* Source of data: Eurostat.

^a On the basis of current prices in euro.

30.3. Volume index of industrial production*

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov
		2011				
EU–27	106.8	103.8	103.4	102.1	101.0	99.9
Austria	106.7	109.4	106.3	104.8	104.2	..
Bulgaria	102.2	106.7	103.1	101.4	102.5	100.6
Czech Republic	109.9	109.2	103.7	101.6	101.7	105.4
Estonia	120.3	126.2	117.4	106.4	102.2	101.1
Germany	110.9	108.2	108.1	105.4	104.1	103.2
Greece	93.4	88.4	94.4	97.9	86.3	91.8
Hungary	110.6	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.0	103.5
Italy	106.4	101.9	99.5	97.3	95.9	95.9
Lithuania	106.5	110.8	107.7	109.3	98.5	101.0
Poland	110.8	107.2	105.7	107.5	107.1	109.9
Portugal	101.6	98.4	97.3	98.0	100.3	97.7
Romania	105.5	105.1	105.7	105.7	104.8	103.3
Slovakia	118.9	107.9	105.6	107.4	107.8	100.4
Slovenia	106.0	104.0	101.1	102.8	101.0	..
United States	105.3	103.8	103.7	103.5	104.3	103.7
Japan	116.0	93.1	97.7	96.5	99.8	..

* 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	Sep	Oct	Nov
		2011				
EU–27	102.1	103.2	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.4
Austria	101.7	103.7	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.9
Bulgaria	103.0	103.4	103.1	102.9	103.0	102.6
Czech Republic	101.2	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.6	102.9
Estonia	102.7	105.3	105.4	105.4	104.7	104.4
Germany	101.2	102.5	102.7	102.9	102.9	102.8
Greece	104.7	103.3	102.1	102.9	102.9	102.8
Hungary	104.7	103.9	103.4	103.7	103.8	104.3
Italy	101.6	103.0	102.7	103.6	103.8	103.7
Lithuania	101.2	104.7	104.6	104.7	104.2	104.4
Poland	102.7	104.0	103.7	103.5	103.8	104.4
Portugal	101.4	103.7	103.1	103.5	104.0	103.8
Romania	106.1	108.3	104.2	103.5	103.6	103.5
Slovakia	100.7	104.1	104.1	104.4	104.6	104.8
Slovenia	102.1	102.0	101.5	102.3	102.9	102.8
United States	101.6	103.4	103.8	103.9	103.5	103.4
Japan	99.3	99.6	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.5

* 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	Sep	Oct	Nov
		2011				
EU–27	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
Austria	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Bulgaria	10.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9
Czech Republic	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Estonia	16.9	12.7	11.3	11.3	..	..
France	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Germany	7.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
Hungary	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7
Lithuania	17.8	15.6	15.3	15.3	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Portugal	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.2
Romania	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.3
Slovakia	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5
Slovenia	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Spain	20.1	21.0	22.1	22.5	22.7	22.9
United States	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.6
Japan	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.5

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

30.6. Exchange rates*

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q2	Sep	Oct	Nov
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.71	0.75
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.35	1.45	1.40	1.46
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	16.84	18.33	17.71	18.87
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.16	5.51	5.32	5.54
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.62	0.64
Hungary, forint	208.02	184.12	216.66	216.81	229.27
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.52
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.39	2.56	2.47	2.57
Poland, zloty	2.97	2.76	3.26	3.10	3.36
Romania, leu	3.19	2.94	3.23	3.10	3.24
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.35	6.86	6.43	6.82
Japan, yen	81.31	80.43	76.86	78.01	77.51

* *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
2010.							
January	10 012	7 980	11 479	–3 499	9.4	13.5	4.0
February	10 009	7 425	10 586	–3 161	9.7	13.8	3.9
March	10 008	8 183	11 402	–3 219	9.6	13.4	4.6
April	10 006	7 406	10 674	–3 268	9.0	13.0	4.1
May	10 003	7 010	10 629	–3 619	8.3	12.5	6.8
June	10 001	7 174	10 193	–3 019	8.7	12.4	4.6
July	9 999	7 797	10 945	–3 148	9.2	12.9	5.9
August	9 997	7 473	10 063	–2 590	8.8	11.9	5.0
September	9 995	7 673	10 469	–2 796	9.3	12.7	5.3
October	9 992	7 389	11 430	–4 041	8.7	13.5	5.7
November	9 989	7 347	10 595	–3 248	8.9	12.9	6.5
December	9 986	7 478	11 991	–4 513	8.8	14.1	7.6
2011.*							
January	9 982	7 609	11 997 ^R	–4 388 ^R	9.0	14.1	6.3
February	9 978	6 603	11 341 ^R	–4 738 ^R	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 975	7 047	11 764 ^R	–4 717 ^R	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 972	6 361 ^R	10 667 ^R	–4 306 ^R	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 969	6 758 ^R	10 714 ^R	–3 956	8.0	12.7 ^R	6.8
June	9 968	7 323 ^R	9 871 ^R	–2 548 ^R	8.9	12.0	4.2
July	9 966	8 050 ^R	10 053 ^R	–2 003 ^R	9.5	11.9	4.6
August	9 965	7 925 ^R	10 173 ^R	–2 248 ^R	9.4	12.0	3.7
September	9 964	7 916 ^R	9 370 ^R	–1 454 ^R	9.7	11.4	4.3 ^R
October	9 962	7 639 ^R	10 851 ^R	–3 212 ^R	9.0	12.8 ^R	5.9 ^R
November	9 960	7 329	10 238	–2 909	9.0	12.5	3.4
December							
Jan–Nov	9 960	80 560	117 039	–36 479	8.8	12.8	5.0
Jan–Nov 2011 as a percentage of Jan–Nov 2010	99.7	97.2	98.8	102.4	97.5	99.1	97.3

* 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–Nov 2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	Jan–Nov 2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	394.6	99.3	113.5	101.4	101.6
Of which:						
felony	159.5	137.3	43.0	104.1	97.9	105.3
delict	287.7	257.3	56.3	119.5	103.3	98.9
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand ^a	39.3	34.3	6.2	134.9	101.4	107.3
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	99.4	36.2	112.2	95.3	97.7
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	3 951.6	5 725.7	113.7	101.7	100.9
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	232.4	62.3	116.2	107.5	112.0
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	7.7	0.7	129.9	142.0	140.7
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	108.3	39.6	137.7	87.3	88.1
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	6.7	1.5	160.1	62.8	49.5
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	30.2	7.0	82.8	108.9	65.1
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	4.9	0.4	139.1	132.9	23.3
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	100.6	13.1	109.7	94.3	89.4
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	9.9	1.1	112.0	102.2	111.6
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	4.3	0.5	104.6	118.0	91.2

Source of data: www.crimestat.b-m.hu, Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

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

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