

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, JANUARY–DECEMBER 2011

Summary

In 2011 the growth rate of the **global economic recovery** lost impetus. According to the latest forecast of the International Monetary Fund for 2011 the growth of the global economy was 3.8%, lower than in 2010 (5.2%). The gross domestic product calculated for the OECD as a whole, mostly comprising developed countries, rose by 1.8% in 2011 compared to the previous year. 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 economic performance of the **United States**, considered as a good indicator of the development of global economic trends, expanded by 1.7% in 2011 compared to the previous year. In addition to expenditures on consumption, investments also contributed to the expansion of the North-American economy.

The economic performance of **Japan** decreased by 0.9% over the year as a whole, which was influenced by the earthquake and tsunami of 11th March 2011 too. In **China**, the other dominant economy in Asia, the dynamism of economic expansion gradually lost momentum in 2011 but even so a growth of 9.2% was registered in the whole of the year.

According to preliminary data the total performance of the member states of the **European Union (EU-27)** was 1.6% higher in 2011 than one year before. In the 4th quarter of the year – according to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data – the GDP increased by 0.9% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, which was the lowest rise in the last two years. The engine of growth remained Germany, though the rate of expansion significantly decelerated there too. The economic performance of the euro area also slowed down: its gross domestic product was 1.5% higher in 2011 than in the previous year.

In line with global economic trends the growth of the Hungarian economy lost impetus, too. According to seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, used for international comparisons, the pace of expansion was 1.5% in quarter 4 of 2011, which put Hungary at the top of the middle of the ranking of European Union member states.

According to the common flash estimate of the HCSO and Ecostat – using a restricted information base – the **gross domestic product of Hungary** rose by 1.7% in 2011. In spite of the rise the economic performance was still 4.0% lower than in 2008. In the 4th quarter of 2011 the GDP increased by 1.4% compared to the same period of the previous year, as a result of which the slowdown registered in the previous two quarters stopped. Compared to the previous quarter – based on a seasonally and calendar-adjusted index – the Hungarian economy expanded by 0.3% in quarter 4.

From production side the contributors to the growth of the national economic performance in 2011 were industry, producing in a significant extent for exports, and agriculture, showing good yields as a consequence of favourable weather conditions. From expenditure side the GDP was negatively influenced by the 4.5% decrease in the performance of **investments in the national economy** in 2011 (the fall equalled 4.5% in the last quarter of the year too). In the majority of sections the volume of developments went down. In manufacturing however, representing over one-fourth of total investments, the expansion reached 24%. In the remaining sections of larger weight such as real estate activities, transportation and storage, as well as wholesale and retail trade falls of 20%, 23% and 4.1% were recorded respectively.

At the time of the first release (flash estimate) of the GDP infra-annual branch statistics provide help to understand the effects influencing the gross domestic product.

According to preliminary data of the economic accounts for agriculture the volume of **agricultural** output was 10%, while its value at current prices 29% higher than in the previous year. This latter has been the highest annual rate of increase since 2000. Among the two main branches the gross output of **crop products** was 17% higher than the lower-than-average output in 2010. The yields of the major crops grown on arable land exceeded the average production per hectare in 2010. In 2011 13.8 million tons of cereals were produced, 12% more than in the previous year. 4.1 million tons of wheat and 8.1 million tons of maize were harvested, 10% and 16%

more respectively than in 2010. The volume of production of **live animals and animal products** grew slightly, by 1.5%.

On 1 December 2011 out of the most important **livestock** the number of cattle was 698 thousand heads, 2.3% more than one year before. In contrast, the number of pigs decreased further (4.3%), and the size of the stock (3.0 million heads) has been the lowest for decades. 33.0 million heads of chickens were held, 3.6% more than on 1 December 2010. The number of sheep, largely kept in private holdings, was 1095 thousand, 7.3% less than a year earlier.

The **producer price level of agricultural products** was 19% higher in 2011 than in the previous year. The producer prices of crop products were 22% higher than in 2010, within which the prices of cereals and industrial plants rose by 30% and 33% respectively. Contrarily, among the groups having a significant value of production the prices of fresh vegetables were down by 12%. Similarly to the group of crop products the prices of live animals and animal products increased too: the rate of increase was 15%. Within the group the price of milk, poultry for slaughter and pigs for slaughter went up by 20%, 16% and 9.8% respectively. The **input price level** of agricultural production grew by 13%. The most important factor of this increase was the change of fodder prices, which were 28% higher in 2011 than one year earlier. Producer prices rose at a higher pace than input prices, so the **terms of trade**, calculated as the quotient of the two indices, improved by 5.7%, the income position of agricultural producers improving at this rate.

The volume of **industrial production** was 5.4% higher in 2011 than in the previous year. On the side of sales, exports were up by 7.6%, while the volume of domestic sales was 5.1% less than in 2010. Due to the increase of exports the growth of production reached an essentially higher rate in the first quarter of the year than in the other three quarters.

Among the **sections of industry** 93% of the output was represented by manufacturing, where the volume of production was 5.8% higher in 2011 than one year before. Growth was observed in case of mining as well (16%), however, the output of the energy sector diminished (1.1%).

Among the **sub-sections of manufacturing** production increased in the majority of branches. In the manufacture of transport equipment, with a production value of HUF 4.1 trillion and thus having an 18% share of total industrial production, a growth of 12% was measured. In contrast, the output of the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, a

branch having nearly the same share of production, was 5.4% lower than one year before. The production of the sub-section was lower each month from April to the end of the year than twelve months earlier, the decline largely caused by falling export demand for communication equipment and consumer electronics. The output of the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, the sub-section with the third highest production value and accounting for one-tenth of the output, was 2.5% higher in 2011 than a year earlier. Nearly two-thirds of the sales of the sub-section were in Hungary but the increase of production was based on export growth (6.4%). The output of the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, a sub-section having a share of 8% of production, was 1.9% lower than in 2010. On the sales side the volume of export sales shows an increase, while that of domestic sales a decline in case of this sub-section, too. Out of the sub-sections the most significant, 44% increase of production was registered in the manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., the output of the branch was HUF 1.7 trillion.

Among enterprises employing no less than 5 persons **industrial production per employee** was 1.9% higher than in 2010. The growth of productivity took place along with a 3.4% rise in the number of employees.

The volume of **new orders** of selected manufacturing branches was 4.2% higher in December than twelve months before. The **stock of orders** at the end of the year was 16% more than one year earlier, which was the aggregate effect of the 19% expansion of the export order stock and the 9% decrease of the domestic stock of orders. Among the branches the total stock of orders of the manufacture of transport equipment was 15% more, while that of the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products 45% higher at the end of 2011 than one year before.

Industrial producer prices were 4.2% higher in 2011 than in the previous year. Among manufacturing branches the producer price level of the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products rose at the highest rate, by 26%. Considerable price rises were recorded in addition in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (12.5%) as well as food products, beverages and tobacco products (8.9%). In 2011 domestic and export sales prices rose by 6.2% and 2.8% respectively. The higher price increase of domestic sales was mostly due to the fact that some branches where a significant producer price level rise was measured (manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, as well as food products, beverages and tobacco products) had an essentially larger share of domestic sales

than exports. (Another reason for this was that the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, the only branch where the producer price level decreased, chiefly sells its products on export markets, thus only slightly reducing the rate of increase of domestic sales prices.) In autumn substantial rises were registered in producer prices: the price level in November was some 8% higher than in August, which mainly stemmed from the 12% price rise of the manufacture of transport equipment – dominantly selling its products on export markets.

The decline in the volume of **construction output**, lasting since 2006, continued in 2011 as well, the decrease measured for last year was 7.8%. The output was reduced in both main groups of constructions: the erection of buildings was down by 11% and civil engineering works by 3.8%. In 2011 a 17% lower volume of **new construction contracts** was made than in the previous year. At the end of December the **contract stock** of construction enterprises was 42% lower than at the end of 2010. **Construction output prices** were 2.2% higher on average in 2011 than one year before.

In 2011 approximately 12,660 **dwelling**s were built, 39% less than in the previous year. The number of dwellings built by natural persons out of constructors fell by about one-quarter, while that of dwellings built by enterprises by nearly six-tenths. (Parallely, around the similar magnitude of decrease was observed in the number of dwellings built for own use and sales respectively.) The rate of decline was the higher the more urbanised a settlement was: the fall was nearly 50% in Budapest and some one-quarter in villages, its rate varying between these two extreme values in towns with county rank and other towns respectively. The number of dwellings completed in residential parks in 2011 (331) was less than two-tenths of what was recorded one year earlier. The average floor-space of newly built dwellings was 103 square metres, 11 square metres more than in 2010. In 2011 some 12,490 **dwelling construction permits** were issued, 28% less than in the previous year. The largest fall was observed for the capital in the case of this indicator too (56%), while the decrease was 1.1% for villages. The number of residential buildings that were granted dwelling construction permits in 2011 was 6.4% less (6930), while that of non-residential buildings was 2.7% more (5237) than in 2010. Among non-residential buildings the number of permits issued for industrial buildings increased by 8%.

In 2011 the number of tourists arrivals at **public accommodation establishments** was one and a half percent higher than in 2010, while the number of tourism nights they spent there slightly decreased (by 0.6%).

Slightly more than the half of the 7.6 million tourist arrivals was domestic, the number of which decreased by 2.4%, and a decline was registered in respect of their tourism nights as well (4.3%). As for international tourists both the number of tourist arrivals and tourism nights rose, by 6.0% and 3.2% respectively. A considerable part of tourism was accounted for by hotels, in case of which type of accommodation tourism was more favourable than the average, which is also reflected by the 1.9 percentage point increase of the occupancy rate of rooms (46.5%). In case of Budapest, with a share of nearly one-third of the number of tourism nights spent in public accommodation establishments in Hungary, the number of tourism nights grew by 4.5%, while in case of the Balaton region, having a weight of one-fifth, it decreased by 8.1% compared to 2010.

In 2011 as a whole **external trade in goods** expanded at a two-digit rate: exports amounting to EUR 79.8 billion were 12% higher, while imports of the value of EUR 72.8 billion nearly 11% higher than in 2010. The balance of external trade had a surplus of EUR 7.0 billion at the end of the year, which means the improvement of the balance by EUR 1.4 billion over a year. The euro value of exports somewhat lessened, while that of imports remained unchanged in **December** compared to the same month of the previous year, as a consequence of which the surplus went down by EUR 62 million to EUR 352 million.

In the first eleven months of 2011 – calculated from data processed in detail – the **volume** of exports and imports increased by 11% and 7% respectively compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The volume of the trade grew at a two-digit rate in the first five months of the year compared to the same period of the previous year, while typically one-digit expansion was measured in the period of June–November, within which slightly changing trade in one or two months. According to the **trend line** of external trade the level of exports was higher already in the second half of 2010 than in the first half of 2008, preceding the crisis, while that of imports only approximated that even at the end of 2011. During the period 2.4% and 4.4% higher **forint prices** were measured in exports and imports respectively than in January–November 2010. The increase of the price level was largely due to the considerable rise of the currency prices of energy sources having relatively significant weight in imports. Owing to the higher price increase of imports the **terms of trade** became less favourable, the rate of deterioration reaching 1.9%.

In 2011 the **goods transport performance** of the national economy, expressed in freight tonne-kilometres, was slightly, 0.7% higher than one year before. The growth of the performance stems from longer transport distances, for the quantity of transported goods was down by 6.0%. The passenger kilometre performance of **interurban passenger transport** rose by 2.8% compared to 2010. The dominant factor of the increase was represented by the 13% expansion of the performance of airplane transport, which was lowered by the 1.3% decrease observed in case of coach transport. The number of passengers using **urban passenger transport** in 2011 was essentially the same as – 0.2% higher than – a year earlier. Over the year some 76,470 **passenger cars were registered first time** in Hungary, which is one-quarter more than in the previous year, but less than one-third of the average of the five years preceding the crisis (2003–2007).

In 2011 there were some 15,800 **road traffic accidents causing personal injury**, 2.9% less than in 2010. In these accidents some 20,800 people were injured, which is also (3.9%) lower than in the previous year. The outcome of accidents was less fatal in 2011 than one year earlier, among the victims of accidents the number of deaths (638 persons) decreased by 14%. Nearly seven-tenths of accidents were in built-up areas, at the same time the majority (63%) of deaths took place outside built-up areas – but predominantly not on motorways.

In 2011 the volume of **retail trade turnover** was essentially the same as – 0.2% higher than – one year before. The stagnation followed a decline observed for years 2007–2010, the volume of the turnover last year was one-tenth lower than in 2006. In 2011 the value of the retail trade turnover amounted to HUF 7.9 trillion. The sales of food, drinks and tobacco accounted for 45%, those of non-food products for 37% and those of automotive fuel for 18% of the total turnover, out of which the turnover of the first two groups somewhat grew – by 0.3% and 1.1% respectively, while that of automotive fuel decreased (2.3%). **In December**, when the turnover is traditionally the highest, the retail trade turnover was 0.4% higher than twelve months earlier, and the growth rate of the turnover compared to the previous month was 0.1%.

The **sales of motor vehicles and parts and accessories**, accounted for outside retail trade, were 4.5% lower in 2011 than in the previous year.

According to preliminary **vital statistics** 88,050 children were born and 128 700 people died in 2011. The number of births and deaths was 2.5% and 1.3% lower respectively than in 2010. Last year there were 35,750

marriages in Hungary, 0.6% more than in the previous year. The birth rate of 8.8 per mille was 0.2 per mille point lower than a year earlier, which resulted in another low in the history of birth statistics in Hungary. The number of deaths per thousand inhabitants was 12.9 compared with 13.0 one year before. The value of infant mortality of 4.9 per mille was down by 0.4 per mille point compared to the previous year, which was the lowest value measured to date.

The rate of natural decrease somewhat accelerated, since the number of births declined at a higher rate than that of deaths. As a consequence, natural decrease equalled 40,650 in 2011 compared with 40,121 in 2010. At the end of 2011 the population number was estimated – taking into account international migration and further calculated based on the population census held in 2001 – at 9 million 962 thousand, some 24 thousand less than one year before.

In 2011 29 thousand more people were working within the 15–64 year-old population than in the previous year. The **number of employed persons** was 3 million 779 thousand on average, which means an increase of 0.8%. The employment rate of 55.8%, calculated for this age group, was 0.4 percentage point higher than in 2010. The favourable change in employment was due to the improving labour market position of men. Last year the employment rate of men was equal to 61.2% following a growth of 0.8 percentage point, while that of women was the same as one year earlier (50.6%).

The **number of unemployed people** – also within the population aged 15–64 – was 468 thousand on average, and the **unemployment rate** was 11.0%, which were decreases of 7 thousand persons and 0.2 percentage point respectively over a year. Although the unemployment rate of the two sexes indicates identical levels, the position of men improved compared to the previous year, while that of women deteriorated. The unemployment of both 15–24 year-old young people and 25–54 year-olds, i.e. those of the best working age, decreased, the unemployment rate of the former and the latter age group was 26.1% and 10.1% respectively. 48.9% of unemployed people had been looking for a job for one year or longer, and the average length of unemployment was 18 months.

According to the latest staff number data of institutional labour statistics there were 2 million 692 thousand **employees** on average at the observed organisations^a of the national economy in 2011, 10 thousand people (0.4%)

^a At enterprises having no less than five employees, government institutions and observed non-profit organisations.

less than one year earlier. In the first four months of the year there were somewhat more, while in the period of May–December less employees than one year before. Opposite trends were registered in the different areas of the national economy in 2011. There were 25 thousand (1.3%) more, 1 million 851 thousand employees in the private sector, while a decrease of 38 thousand (4.9%) was observed in the staff number in the public sector, having 735 thousand employees. In the public sector there were 674 thousand employees without public employment, which corresponds to a decrease of 1.7%, a lower rate than for the sector as a whole. (As an effect of the public employment system, undergoing a transformation, the number of persons in public employment decreased from 87 thousand to 61 thousand during a year.) In the non-profit sector there were 106 thousand employees, 3.1% more than in 2010.

In 2011 the average **gross earnings** of full-time employees – based on accounting records – were HUF 213,100, 5.2% more than one year earlier. The monthly average **amount of net earnings**^b came to HUF 141,100, which value was 6.4% higher than in 2010. The average amount of net earnings equalled HUF 144,400 in the private sector, HUF 134,300 in case of government organisations and HUF 126,600 in the non-profit sector. In the private and non-profit sectors earnings increased relatively substantially, by 8%–9%, while in the public sector a more modest 2% rise was observed. 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 2011 consumer prices were 3.9% higher on average than in the previous year, which was 1.0 percentage point lower than in 2010. In the first half of the year it was the marked increase of food prices that was a driving force of inflation, while the price rise of fuels contributed to the general price increase in the last few months of the year. The monthly change of consumer prices varied between 1.1% and -0.3%. **In January 2012** the inflation accelerated considerably: the level of consumer prices was 5.5% higher than in the same month of the previous year, which was the highest value from spring 2010. One of the main reasons for the price rise higher than earlier on was the increase of VAT in January: the constant tax-rate consumer price index was 3.6% in January, so tax changes increased the growth rate of consumer prices by 1.9 percentage points. In addition, the

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

fast rise of fuel prices and the depreciation of the forint both contributed to the inflation. Compared to the previous month the rate of price rise was 2.1%.

According to preliminary data of the National Bank of Hungary the gross **financial assets of households** were HUF 27.2 trillion at the end of 2011, 6.0% less than twelve months earlier. The value of liabilities was HUF 11.1 trillion, 1.0% lower than at the end of 2010. Net financial assets, i.e. the difference between the two factors, came to HUF 16.1 trillion, 9.1% less than one year before. The decrease of assets was the consequence of people's leaving private pension funds, as a result of which – as estimated by the bank of issue – an amount of HUF 2678 billion was transferred to the general government as capital transfer. The stock value of foreign exchange loans, accounted on the liabilities side, was 5.9% lower at the end of December (HUF 6.7 trillion) than one year earlier. An important factor of the decrease was that households paid back HUF 642 billion of their loans at market prices in the fourth quarter, under the terms of final redemption. (By applying foreign exchange rates in the relevant legislation, significantly differing from those on the market, the household sector was transferred a capital transfer of HUF 174 billion, 70% of which it received from financial corporations and 30% from the general government.)

In January 2012 the consolidated, cash-based balance of the **general government** (not including local governments) – based on preliminary data of the Ministry for National Economy – showed a surplus of HUF 107 billion, which means that the balance improved by HUF 230 billion compared to January 2011. The revenue of the general government, amounting to HUF 1230 billion, was 14% higher, while its expenditure of HUF 1123 billion was 6.6% lower than twelve months earlier. Among the sub-systems the balance of the central government became HUF 196 billion more favourable, and shows a surplus of HUF 85 billion. An improvement was observed in case of social security funds as well, since after the deficit of HUF 38 billion in January 2011 a surplus of HUF 1 billion was generated this January. Contrarily, the balance of extra-budgetary funds deteriorated somewhat: the surplus amounting to HUF 21 billion was HUF 5 billion less than one year earlier.

Table 1

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

1.) January–December 2011

	2010	January– November	December	January– December
		2011		
Industrial indices				
Production	110.6	105.7 ^R	102.1	105.4
Domestic sales	97.0	95.0 ^R	94.3	94.9
Export sales	116.9	108.0 ^R	102.4	107.6
Employment	98.7	103.7	100.6	103.4
Productivity	112.3	101.8 ^R	101.9	101.9
Index of construction output	89.6	91.3 ^R	99.2	92.2
Agricultural sales index	85.7	102.5	77.3	100.2
Index of retail trade turnover	97.9	100.2 ^R	100.4	100.2
Value of imports, million euro	65 934	67 292 ^R	5 547	72 839
value index	119.0	111.4	100.1	110.5
Value of exports, million euro	71 449	73 897 ^R	5 899	79 796
value index	120.8	112.8	99.1	111.7
Price indices				
Industrial producer prices	104.5	103.9	107.5	104.2
Industrial domestic sale prices	107.3	106.1	107.4	106.2
Agricultural producer prices	116.8	120.2	110.0	119.3
Forint prices of imports	101.7	104.4	..	..
Forint prices of exports	101.6	102.4	..	..
Number of employees				
1000 persons	2 702	2 694	2 663	2 692
Index	101.5	99.7	98.8	99.6
Unemployment rate ^a , %	11.2	..	..	11.0
Average monthly gross earnings				
thousand HUF	202.5	211.3	231.8	213.1
nominal index	101.3	104.7	110.1	105.2
Average monthly net earnings				
thousand HUF	132.6	140.1	152.3	141.1
nominal index	106.8	106.0	111.4	106.4

^a As a percentage of population aged 15–64.^R Revised data.**2.) January 2012**

	2010	2011	January 2012
Consumer prices	104.9	103.9	105.5
Balance of general government, billion HUF	–889	–1 734	107
Of which:			
central government	–854	–1 718	85
social security funds	–95	–83	1

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	100.4	77.4	77.4	94.7	86.9	86.9
February	96.1	71.0	74.1	103.8	97.2	92.1
March	105.1	84.2	77.5	100.8	101.9	96.1
April	95.1	72.8	76.3	101.7	93.1	95.1
May	101.6	77.8	76.6	93.5	90.0	93.8
June	102.1	81.2	77.4	111.9	115.1	98.3
July	99.7	80.6	77.8	88.5	94.5	97.7
August	99.4	80.3	78.1	98.2	93.2	97.0
September	103.7	85.3	78.9	104.3	98.4	97.2
October	101.5	86.9	79.7	100.0	97.1	97.2
November	98.1	93.0	80.9	90.3	85.8	95.9
December	97.1	101.4	82.2	107.5	93.5	95.7
2010						
January	106.8	103.6	103.6	91.0	86.0	86.0
February	98.4	108.3	105.9	102.7	88.2	87.2
March	100.9	103.8	105.1	103.5	92.1	89.3
April	100.9	110.1	106.4	95.6	82.8	87.2
May	105.6	114.6	108.0	99.0	90.0	87.9
June	100.9	115.7	109.4	102.1	82.4	86.5
July	99.0	109.8	109.5	103.1	94.9	87.9
August	102.3	118.2	110.5	98.9	97.9	89.3
September	99.6	111.2	110.6	97.4	90.5	89.5
October	99.3	108.7	110.3	96.5	86.5	89.1
November	103.4	115.0	110.8	98.0	96.5	89.9
December	89.5	107.7	110.6	98.8	87.3	89.6
2011						
January	112.2	113.5 ^R	113.5 ^R	99.8	94.7 ^R	94.7 ^R
February	101.8	115.0 ^R	114.2 ^R	102.1	95.9 ^R	95.3
March	96.5	109.7 ^R	112.6 ^R	98.4	90.9	93.4
April	100.8	107.2 ^R	111.3 ^R	95.0	87.6 ^R	91.6
May	99.0	107.5 ^R	110.5 ^R	105.9	96.3 ^R	92.8
June	99.1	98.8 ^R	108.3 ^R	94.9	87.7 ^R	91.6
July	100.7	100.5 ^R	107.2 ^R	97.7	82.6 ^R	90.1 ^R
August	99.6	104.6 ^R	106.9 ^R	103.6	88.0 ^R	89.7
September	102.4	103.1 ^R	106.4 ^R	98.4	88.3 ^R	89.5 ^R
October	99.5	103.2 ^R	106.0 ^R	100.5	91.9 ^R	89.8 ^R
November	103.5	103.5	105.7 ^R	107.3	104.2 ^R	91.3 ^R
December	92.6	102.1	105.4	95.9	99.2	92.2

* 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
2012						
January				102.1	105.5	105.5

^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	104.7	120.2	110.0	121.6	115.3	119.3

^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	99.5	107.5	104.2	99.7	107.4	106.2

^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	106.9 ^R	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	106.1 ^R	104.7	107.9	106.0
December	110.1	105.2	111.4	106.4

^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	60 567	6 887	66 508	490	5 941
November ^b	6 725 ^R	67 292 ^R	7 388 ^R	73 897 ^R	663 ^R	6 604 ^R
December	5 547	72 839	5 899	79 796	352	6 957

^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	113.1	104.4	107.7	102.4	107.4	110.9
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	100.2	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	100.6	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	100.2	100.7	97.2	100.9	97.4
October	99.7	99.4	97.4	99.3	97.6
November	99.9	99.7	97.6	99.7	97.8
December	99.5	98.4	97.7	98.9	97.9
2011					
January	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.3
February	99.8	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.7
March	99.7	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	98.8	99.8 ^R	98.4	99.6
August	100.5	100.5 ^R	99.8	101.5	99.9
September	100.2	100.9 ^R	100.0 ^R	100.8 ^R	100.0 ^R
October	99.8	100.6	100.0 ^R	100.6	100.1 ^R
November	100.2	101.1	100.1	101.1	100.2 ^R
December	100.1	101.5	100.2	100.4	100.2

^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>	..	..	-	-
2012				
January	107.3	107.3	85.3	85.3

^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	100.3	101.9	101.3	99.2	98.3	97.3
2011						
Q1	100.7	102.5	102.5	100.6	100.6	100.6
Q2	100.1	101.5	102.0	99.4	99.8	100.2
Q3	100.4	101.4	101.8	100.5	100.0	100.1
Q4	100.3	101.4	101.7			

^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	99.3	98.7	96.2	80.4	84.3
Q4	97.2	92.6	94.9	88.4	85.7
2011					
Q1	100.3	99.3	99.3	93.7	93.7
Q2	97.2	93.5	96.0	101.1	97.5
Q3	99.5	94.6	95.5	112.7	104.1
Q4	99.6	95.5	95.5	93.3	100.2

^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	90.3	77.5	77.5	97.7	96.1	96.1
Q2	98.7	77.2	77.4	102.8	99.8	98.3
Q3	102.4	82.2	78.9	93.4	95.5	97.2
Q4	101.5	93.2 ^R	82.2	97.9	92.2	95.7
2010						
Q1	103.2	105.1	105.1	95.0	89.3	89.3
Q2	105.0	113.6 ^R	109.4	98.7	84.8	86.5
Q3	102.7	112.8	110.6	102.5	94.2	89.5
Q4	98.5	110.6	110.6	92.9	89.7	89.6
2011						
Q1	105.3	112.6 ^R	112.6 ^R	99.2	93.4	93.4
Q2	98.1	104.3 ^R	108.3 ^R	96.6	90.5 ^R	91.6
Q3	100.3	102.7 ^R	106.4 ^R	97.9	86.4 ^R	89.5 ^R
Q4	100.8	103.0	105.4	104.0	98.4	92.2

* 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	89.5	77.6	77.6
Q2	100.9	75.8	75.5	103.8	81.1	79.4
Q3	104.5	84.5	78.3	105.2	89.6	82.5
Q4	104.0	98.5	82.9	104.1	103.1	87.3
2010						
Q1	102.2	112.1	112.1	102.2	116.3	116.3
Q2	104.3	116.5	114.3	105.3	118.0	117.3
Q3	105.3	117.0	115.6	104.6	117.7	117.7
Q4	101.2	113.4	115.1	102.5	114.5	116.9
2011						
Q1	103.3	116.3	116.3	104.9	119.3	119.3
Q2	98.1	107.1	111.5	97.5	108.7	113.8
Q3	100.3	103.4	108.5	103.0	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	3 815.4	101.1	100.8	458.4	99.3	10.7

^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	108.7	106.4	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	217	484	484
Q2	530	747	329	813
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	98.6 ^R	98.6 ^R	101.5	101.5
Q2	101.2	103.8	102.4 ^R	100.6 ^R	101.4	101.5
Q3	98.9 ^R	102.2 ^R	104.4	101.9 ^R	100.1 ^R	101.0 ^R
Q4	96.4	100.7	105.3	102.8	99.1	100.5

^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	2011 (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		2010	2011	Q4 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	238.8	74.5	106.8	111.7
Mining and quarrying	19.6	52.4	126.0	112.8
Manufacturing	1 229.0	109.4	124.2	118.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	235.2	110.6	91.9	85.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	129.2	106.4	87.0	97.6
Construction	74.8	93.8	79.0	72.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	304.2	93.9	95.9	99.2
Transportation and storage	574.2	87.5	76.7	75.5
Accommodation and food service activities	36.0	97.0	88.6	90.8
Information and communication	148.4	95.4	85.7	95.2
Financial and insurance activities	47.8	104.4	81.6	70.6
Real estate activities	662.9	82.9	79.6	82.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	74.5	102.0	107.4	102.4
Administrative and support service activities	81.0	95.9	102.1	142.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	141.0	85.9	100.1	126.3
Education	130.5	155.2	80.2	63.7
Human health and social work activities	85.7	101.0	142.2	138.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	58.6	122.1	94.8	96.3
Other service activities	28.0	98.3	93.8	87.2
Total	4 299.5	94.9	95.5	95.5

* Data derive from interim data collection.

5. Procurement of agricultural products

Denomination	Structure, Jan–Dec 2011 (%)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec 2010	Dec	Jan–Dec
			2011	
Crops and horticultural products	41.6	75.6	45.1	93.7
Of which:				
cereals	22.3	79.9	39.2	87.7
vegetables	7.1	62.2	163.8	116.4
fruits	3.7	64.1	37.3	73.6
Live animals and animal products	58.4	96.8	106.5	105.5
Of which:				
live animals	44.1	100.7	102.5	104.8
animal products	14.3	88.4	120.7	107.5
Total	100.0	85.7	77.3	100.2

6. Livestock

Denomination	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	1 Jun	1 Dec	index ^a
	2008	2009		2010		2011		
	thousand							
Cattle	701	703	700	706	682	689	698	102.3
Of which:								
cows	324	320	312	315	309	325	328	106.1
Pigs	3 383	3 181	3 247	3 208	3 169	3 130	3 032	95.7
Of which:								
sows	230	225	226	228	219	219	210	95.9
Sheep	1 236	1 292	1 223	1 204	1 181	1 131	1 095	92.7
Poultry ^b	39 716	49 290	40 264	51 640	42 213	49 125	41 747	98.9
Of which:								
domestic fowls	31 165	38 547	32 128	39 428	31 848	37 200	33 006	103.6

^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 2010	Dec	Jan–Dec
			2011	
Industrial production^b	100.0	110.6	102.1	105.4
Mining and quarrying	0.4	78.1	122.6	116.1
Manufacturing	92.4	111.9	102.8	105.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9.9	99.3	106.1	102.5
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.2	97.4	112.3	124.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.3	119.3	94.5	97.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	7.0	102.1	101.6	98.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.6	113.7	105.1	107.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.0	106.3	93.6	109.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.5	107.7	110.1	109.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.3	112.7	105.5	112.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	20.3	122.3	96.8	94.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.5	87.6	81.1	89.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.6	141.7 ^c	124.8 ^c	144.1 ^c
Manufacture of transport equipment	17.6	118.1	101.7	111.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.4	95.0	101.4	103.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	101.0	99.4	98.9
Industrial sales^b	x	106.6	98.1	101.5
Number of employees ^d	x	98.7	100.6	103.4
Labour productivity index ^d	x	112.3	101.9	101.9

* 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–Dec 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan–Dec 2010	Dec	Jan–Dec	
			2011		
Domestic sales, total^c	100.0	97.0	94.3	94.9	44.9
Mining and quarrying	0.6	77.9	124.6	109.7	90.0
Manufacturing	50.2	99.0	103.6	99.4	29.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12.6	97.8	102.2	96.7	65.9
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	0.5	98.6	96.8	106.1	17.9
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	111.7	95.1	93.3	55.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	9.2	93.4	110.9	93.9	70.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	114.1	112.7	107.2	45.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.0	79.9	103.6	109.9	17.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.4	95.6	106.4	98.8	40.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	4.5	104.0	106.6	113.7	39.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.3	137.3	76.5	81.9	5.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.1	99.5	90.2	95.6	14.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.3	77.0	125.9	135.0	12.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.7	97.6	93.2	104.1	7.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.3	90.0	99.3	99.4	50.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49.2	94.1	86.6	87.7	91.6

* 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- Dec 2011 (%) ^{ab}
		Jan-Dec 2010	Dec	Jan-Dec	
			2011		
Export sales, total^c	100.0	116.9	102.4	107.6	55.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	89.3	146.6	228.2	10.0
Manufacturing	96.6	116.7	102.8	108.0	70.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.7	107.9	106.6	106.4	34.1
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	1.4	96.6	117.8	127.6	82.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2.1	130.5	95.5	102.9	44.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	2.8	122.4	152.4	111.4	29.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	112.5	101.4	106.1	54.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.7	112.9	104.2	108.6	82.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products	5.3	117.1	116.1	116.4	59.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.7	112.2	102.7	111.6	60.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28.4	120.3	89.5	96.0	94.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.7	84.9	85.5	88.6	85.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.3	158.0	124.0	143.7	87.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	24.0	118.8	102.0	112.1	92.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.7	102.9	103.9	107.4	49.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	123.6	95.3	95.8	8.4

* 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			
		Dec	Jan-Dec	Dec	Jan-Dec
		2010		2011	
Building erection	53.7	95.8	94.5	89.0	88.7
Civil engineering works	46.3	78.2	84.5	112.5	96.2
Construction total (construction- installation activities)	100.0	87.3	89.6	99.2	92.2
Of which:					
Construction of buildings	28.1	83.8	91.4	89.6	85.8
Civil engineering	26.2	67.9	77.6	132.9	100.7
Specialised construction activities	45.7	101.6	96.9	90.7	91.2

11. Retail trade turnover

Denomination	Jan–Dec 2011, at current prices (billion HUF)	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec 2010	Dec	Jan–Dec
			2011	
Sale of food, drinks and tobacco	3 515.8	98.0	100.2	100.3
Of which:				
Sale in non-specialised stores	3 188.4	97.5	100.0	100.2
Sale in specialised stores	327.5	102.8	102.9	101.2
Non-food products	2 952.0	99.2	102.3	101.1
Of which:				
Sale of manufactured goods in non-specialised stores	236.3	90.7	105.7	99.1
Sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	384.3	98.2	92.9	96.1
Sale of furniture and household goods, building materials	1 045.4	98.4	106.5	99.1
Sale of books, newspapers etc.	718.9	102.3	100.1	104.4
Sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods	471.4	100.7	100.1	103.1
Sale of automotive fuel	1 431.7	94.5	95.5	97.7
Retail trade, total	7 899.5	97.9	100.4	100.2
Sale of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	585.5	90.2	102.8	95.5

12. External trade merchandise turnover

(at current prices)

Currency	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
	December 2011^a					
Million EUR	5 547.2	100.1	5 899.2	99.1	352.1	413.6
Million USD	7 360.8	99.7	7 817.9	98.6	457.0	539.0
Billion HUF	1 693.4	110.2	1 799.8	108.9	106.4	114.8
	January–December 2011^a					
Million EUR	72 839.3	110.5	79 795.9	111.7	6 956.6	5 515.2
Million USD	101 258.3	115.8	110 960.8	117.1	9 702.5	7 315.1
Billion HUF	20 342.2	111.9	22 291.0	113.2	1 948.8	1 515.7

^a First estimate.

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

(at current prices, million EUR)

Groups of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	value	same period of the previous year = 100.0	in the concerned period	in the same period of the previous year
EU–27	46 934.4	114.3	56 509.0	111.0	9 574.6	9 871.8
Of which:						
EU–15	35 148.1	113.5	40 749.0	108.3	5 600.9	6 642.0
New member states	11 786.3	116.8	15 760.0	118.3	3 973.7	3 229.8
Extra EU	20 357.8	105.3	17 387.7	119.4	–2 970.1	–4 770.2
Of which:						
European countries	8 233.9	123.7	8 441.4	109.4	207.6	1 064.3
Asian countries	9 809.9	88.0	5 532.5	134.2	–4 277.4	–7 024.1
Other countries	2 314.0	150.9	3 413.8	125.4	1 099.7	1 189.6
Total	67 292.2	111.4	73 896.7	112.8	6 604.5	5 101.6

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

(million EUR)

Main commodity group	EU–27	Of which		Extra–EU	Total
		EU–15	new member states		
Total	46 934.4	35 148.1	11 786.3	20 357.8	67 292.2
Total	56 509.0	40 749.0	15 760.0	17 387.7	73 896.7

15. Volume indices of external trade merchandise turnover by main commodity and country group, January–November 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	104.4	103.2	106.8	124.2	105.6
Raw materials	109.4	110.1	107.5	102.5	106.9
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	136.7	93.7	100.6	104.7
Manufactured goods	111.8	111.2	114.0	113.2	112.1
Machinery and transport equipment	110.9	109.6	115.4	95.5	105.2
Total	111.0	110.6	111.9	99.7	107.4
Exports					
Food, beverages, tobacco	97.9	98.7	97.0	108.2	99.8
Raw materials	109.0	104.1	119.9	121.7	110.7
Fuels, electric energy	120.6	107.7	133.8	106.1	116.3
Manufactured goods	116.4	114.9	119.3	113.7	115.8
Machinery and transport equipment	105.8	105.3	107.9	122.5	109.6
Total	108.6	107.4	112.2	118.7	110.9

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

(at current prices)

Country	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports
	million EUR			same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Total turnover	67 292.2	73 896.7	6 604.5	111.4	112.8
Of which:					
Austria	4 029.8	4 029.8	0.0	107.6	125.6
Belgium	1 489.4	1 167.6	-321.8	110.1	118.6
Croatia	250.7	906.3	655.6	110.7	114.9
Czech Republic	2 183.1	2 781.2	598.1	111.1	123.4
Denmark	407.5	485.5	78.0	96.2	112.0
Finland	368.5	196.3	-172.2	123.4	86.5
France	2 488.3	3 545.7	1 057.5	110.6	108.0
Germany	16 931.2	18 806.2	1 875.1	115.9	113.3
Greece	86.7	269.7	183.1	117.9	93.3
Italy	2 955.1	3 735.6	780.5	113.9	102.9
Netherlands	2 896.5	1 844.6	-1 051.9	106.0	88.5
Poland	3 299.2	2 896.2	-402.9	103.4	119.7
Portugal	137.7	246.4	108.8	134.4	85.1
Romania	2 056.0	4 174.3	2 118.3	131.7	117.6
Russia	5 806.3	2 409.0	-3 397.2	124.8	103.5
Serbia ^a	261.3	895.2	633.9	102.7	115.2
Slovakia	3 200.1	3 967.3	767.3	127.9	113.2
Slovenia	715.8	807.8	92.0	121.0	117.7
Spain	811.1	2 053.3	1 242.2	110.2	97.9
Sweden	810.7	751.5	-59.2	148.8	114.3
Switzerland	517.9	680.4	162.5	112.2	106.2
Ukraine	823.6	1 513.4	689.8	140.6	114.0
United Kingdom	1 343.3	3 414.3	2 071.0	119.0	95.5
China ^b	4 078.8	1 122.7	-2 956.0	95.8	104.8
Japan	1 082.2	395.9	-686.4	81.1	94.3
Malaysia	155.8	161.6	5.9	140.7	243.6
Republic of Korea	1 425.3	236.3	-1 188.9	72.1	117.3
Singapore	557.1	588.8	31.7	84.4	147.2
Taiwan	849.8	68.0	-781.8	91.8	120.1
United States	1 293.8	1 507.9	214.1	118.9	114.7

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

17. Tourism, catering

Denomination	Jan–Dec 2011	Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
		Jan–Dec 2010	Dec	Jan–Dec
			2011	
Public accommodation				
Number of total tourism arrivals, thousand	7 587	104.3	110.5	101.5
Number of total tourism nights, thousand	19 435	104.3	112.1	99.4
Number of international tourism arrivals, thousand	3 671	107.1	120.3	106.0
Number of international tourism nights, thousand	9 920	104.1	120.9	103.2
Number of domestic tourism arrivals, thousand	3 915	101.9	102.6	97.6
Number of domestic tourism nights, thousand	9 515	104.4	104.5	95.7
Sales of catering, billion HUF	697.9	98.3	94.6	96.3

18. Prices

18.1. Producer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	Dec	Jan–Dec	Dec	Jan–Dec
	2010		2011	
	Producer price index of agricultural products^a	129.0	116.8	110.0	119.3
Of which:				
products of crop production and horticulture	141.7	127.6	104.7	121.6
live animals and animal products	109.9	101.8	120.2	115.3
Industrial producer price index	108.1	104.5	107.5	104.2
Of which:				
domestic sales price index	110.9	107.3	107.4	106.2
export sales price index	105.5	101.9	107.5	102.8
Producer price index of construction-installation activities^b	101.6^c	101.1	102.3^c	102.2

^a Calculated with weight proportions of sales in 2005.

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

^c Q4.

18.2. External trade price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan–Nov	Nov	Jan–Nov
	2010		2011	
	Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	99.5	116.5	107.4
Raw materials	118.9	117.7	121.3	115.8
Fuels, electric energy	115.3	113.5	132.9	121.7
Manufactured goods	101.9	101.5	109.2	104.3
Machinery and transport equipment	98.4	97.9	110.7	100.0
Total	101.7	101.0	113.1	104.4
	Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.2	99.3	121.0	117.0
Raw materials	114.1	112.2	118.0	121.9
Fuels, electric energy	116.3	115.8	135.6	123.0
Manufactured goods	102.9	102.6	110.0	103.1
Machinery and transport equipment	100.1	99.4	103.4	98.8
Total	101.6	101.0	107.7	102.4

18.3. Consumer price indices

(same period of the previous year = 100.0)

Commodity group	Jan–Dec	Jan	Jan
	2011		2012
Food	106.6	106.4	105.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	100.5	101.2	106.7
Clothing and footwear	102.9	101.7	102.8
Consumer durable goods	98.6	98.4	98.5
Electricity, gas and other fuels	105.7	106.2	106.4
Other goods, incl. motor fuels and lubricants	106.2	106.2	108.5
Services	102.2	102.5	104.6
Total	103.9	104.0	105.5

19. Number of employees*

Branches	Average number (thousand)		Same period of the previous year = 100.0	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	74.7	92.6	97.4
Industry	673.8	692.9	98.9	102.8
Of which:				
manufacturing	600.3	621.5	99.0	103.5
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.1	24.9	97.9	98.9
Construction	118.3	115.7	100.4	97.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	343.4	338.5	99.4	98.5
Transportation and storage	184.8	182.4	99.2	98.7
Accommodation and food service activities	84.4	83.9	104.9	99.5
Information and communication	66.4	70.5	101.6	106.2
Financial and insurance activities	67.5	65.6	96.1	97.3
Real estate activities	29.3	29.1	99.2	99.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.3	79.7	103.9	105.8
Administrative and support service activities	134.2	146.1	122.1	108.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	262.5	247.0	89.4	94.1
Education	266.0	262.2	103.7	98.6
Human-health and social work activities	261.6	245.6	122.6	93.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36.4	35.9	96.5	98.8
Other service activities	21.3	21.8	119.6	102.5
National economy, total	2 701.9	2 691.6	101.5	99.6
Of which:				
business sector	1 826.7	1 851.3	100.3	101.3
budgetary institutions	772.6	734.6	103.3	95.1

* 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	2011	2010	2011
Number of registered jobseekers (registered unemployed) ^a	591.3	552.3	97.8	93.4
Of which:				
school-leavers	53.2	52.2	103.7	98.1
without qualification ^b	295.1	276.2	101.4	93.6
graduates	30.4	30.2	107.0	99.1
monthly inflow to the register	80.8	87.2	106.7	108.0

* 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, 2011*

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Employment	Unemployment
	thousand		rate (%)	
Central Hungary	1 226.7	119.3	60.2	8.9
Central Transdanubia	444.5	46.1	59.9	9.4
Western Transdanubia	409.7	32.8	60.2	7.4
Southern Transdanubia	331.2	48.4	51.8	12.8
Northern Hungary	384.7	77.4	48.7	16.8
Northern Great Plain	504.5	86.4	50.3	14.6
Southern Great Plain	477.7	57.2	54.5	10.7
Total	3 779.0	467.6	55.8	11.0

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

22. Average monthly nominal earnings of employees, 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	153 300	105 925	106.6	104.0
Industry	219 485	144 958	106.0	107.9
Of which:				
manufacturing	213 145	141 197	106.2	107.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	379 711	240 789	104.3	112.7
Construction	156 574	107 598	102.2	102.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	196 953	132 380	106.0	107.9
Transportation and storage	210 146	139 219	105.0	104.8
Accommodation and food service activities	125 757	89 379	102.5	100.2
Information and communication	392 974	249 896	106.8	117.0
Financial and insurance activities	456 942	289 044	105.4	117.5
Real estate activities	184 829	124 713	101.1	103.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	303 365	196 874	102.0	109.9
Administrative and support service activities	149 690	103 626	102.8	101.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	252 848	161 899	104.1	103.6
Education	192 984	128 587	98.5	96.7
Human-health and social work activities	153 832	106 552	108.1	104.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	192 407	129 034	106.9	105.1
Other service activities	162 093	110 690	108.0	105.7
National economy, total	213 054	141 127	105.2	106.4
Of which:				
business sector	217 878	144 447	105.3	108.0
budgetary institutions	203 516	134 323	103.8	102.0

* 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	Dec 31 2010	Dec 31 2011
Currency and deposits	9 974.5	10 700.1
Of which:		
currency, forint	1 938.3	2 267.5
forint deposits	6 287.0	6 800.6
Securities other than shares	1 593.6	1 729.8
Loans	257.6	266.5
Shares and other equities	10 237.6	10 509.5
Of which:		
unquoted shares and equities	7 878.7	8 259.6
mutual funds shares	2 359.0	2 249.9
Insurance technical reserves	6 001.6	3 016.8
Of which:		
life insurance reserves	1 667.3	1 610.0
net equity of households in pension funds	4 018.4	1 099.4
Gross financial assets	28 909.5	27 183.7
Loans	10 585.5	10 425.9
Of which:		
mortgage loans of other monetary financial institutions	4 377.5	4 267.4
consumer and other loans of other financial institutions	4 246.0	4 284.0
other loans	1 962.0	1 874.6
Liabilities	11 231.1	11 115.5
Net financial assets	17 678.3	16 068.2

* Source of data: National Bank of Hungary.

24. Balance of the general and central government, January 2012*

(at current prices)

Revenues, expenditures	Billion HUF	As a percentage of	
		annual estimate	Jan 2011
The balance of general government^a	107.3	x	x
Of which:			
Central government			
Revenues	811.1	8.6	116.1
Of which:			
payments of economic units	72.1	5.1	126.5
taxes on consumption	365.9	10.0	110.8
payments of households	154.0	9.2	89.4
revenues of budgetary institutions	106.3	11.2	171.4
revenues of professional chapter-administered appropriations	90.0	5.8	131.8
interest revenues	9.2	15.5	159.5
Expenditures	725.8	7.2	89.7
Of which:			
special and normatic subsidies	10.0	4.2	107.7
consumer price subsidy	10.4	11.2	110.9
housing subsidy	2.7	2.3	119.9
National Fund for Family and Social Policy	69.1	8.1	130.8
expenditures of central budget institutions	218.7	9.1	97.6
expenditures of professional chapter-administered appropriations	113.8	4.6	54.1
guarantee and contribution to social security funds' expenditures	56.3	8.3	105.2
transfers to local governments	118.5	11.4	87.1
interest expenditures	75.1	7.1	135.0
contribution to the EU-budget	23.2	8.8	110.4
<i>Balance (excluding revenues from privatization)</i>	85.3	x	x

* 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		The turnover of cash market	
	Jan 31 2011	Jan 31 2012	2010	Jan 2012
Total	19 106.6	15 964.9	4 224.0	393.6
Of which:				
equities	6 176.3	5 050.0	3 846.1	382.4
government bonds	8 906.9	8 093.8	266.9	1.8
treasury bills	1 303.1	1 329.7	17.3	0.0

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

28. The Budapest Stock Index (BUX)*

(January 2 1991 = 1000.00)

Denomination	Jan 2011	2011	Jan 2012
Max	23 246.88	24 451.38	19 286.15
Min	21 745.86	14 929.76	16 107.72
Closing (at the end of the period)	22 709.35	16 974.24	18 891.07

* Source of data: Budapest Stock Exchange.

29. Regional data

County, region	Distribution of the population (%) ^a	Performance value of investments of enterprises, 2011 ^b		Industrial production*, 2011 ^c	Output of construction, 2011 ^{b,c}
		billion HUF	per capita (thousand HUF)	same period of the previous year = 100.0	
Budapest	17.4	1 225.9	705.4	102.7	96.1
Pest	12.4	243.3	195.9	104.7	100.3
<i>Central Hungary</i>	29.8	1 469.2	493.0	103.4	97.0
Fejér	4.3	139.3	327.1	111.2	97.9
Komárom-Esztergom	3.1	79.5	255.8	93.0	72.7
Veszprém	3.6	65.6	184.3	110.9	102.0
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	11.0	284.5	260.3	101.6	89.9
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.5	320.9	711.5	115.7	97.2
Vas	2.6	76.4	297.4	112.0	140.7
Zala	2.9	35.3	123.3	104.1	74.2
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	9.9	432.6	435.2	112.8	99.1
Baranya	3.9	75.8	194.3	100.3	88.9
Somogy	3.2	60.9	192.1	101.0	61.4
Tolna	2.3	53.8	234.0	107.1	111.1
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	9.4	190.5	203.3	102.5	80.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6.9	162.9	239.2	109.0	85.9
Heves	3.1	62.9	204.8	116.0	45.8
Nógrád	2.0	16.8	84.2	105.2	93.4
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	12.0	242.6	204.2	110.5	70.5
Hajdú-Bihar	5.4	142.9	265.1	110.0	98.1
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3.9	60.8	157.8	94.7	110.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5.6	63.8	115.1	121.1	106.3
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	14.8	267.5	181.0	103.8	103.7
Bács-Kiskun	5.2	148.3	283.6	104.9	113.7
Békés	3.6	56.0	155.5	105.7	98.1
Csongrád	4.2	107.1	254.4	102.2	84.2
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	13.1	311.4	238.8	104.0	99.0
Total	100.0	3 198.2	320.7	105.4	92.2

* 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, 2011 ^a		Dwelling construction, 2011		
	HUF	same period of the previous year = 100.0	number of dwellings taken into use	same period of the previous year = 100.0	per 10 000 inhabitants ^b
Budapest	175 771	108.2	3 192	51.6	18.4
Pest	128 395	105.0	3 272	69.8	26.4
<i>Central Hungary</i>	165 850	107.7	6 464	59.4	21.7
Fejér	132 283	103.9	435	72.3	10.2
Komárom-Esztergom	135 228	104.0	231	64.3	7.4
Veszprém	117 165	103.8	589	129.7	16.5
<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	128 939	103.9	1 255	88.7	11.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	136 544	106.2	800	49.8	17.8
Vas	120 607	103.5	234	49.2	9.1
Zala	111 553	102.5	205	55.3	7.2
<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	126 139	104.7	1 239	50.5	12.5
Baranya	120 649	102.7	372	77.8	9.5
Somogy	114 116	104.3	309	32.8	9.7
Tolna	126 932	106.8	120	67.4	5.2
<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	119 754	104.3	801	50.1	8.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	117 947	104.9	266	39.8	3.9
Heves	129 551	106.1	190	73.9	6.2
Nógrád	110 980	103.6	104	71.2	5.1
<i>Northern Hungary</i>	120 043	105.1	560	52.3	4.7
Hajdú-Bihar	119 386	103.8	593	92.1	11.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	111 377	104.4	211	58.4	5.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	110 646	106.0	342	65.8	6.2
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	114 249	104.8	1 146	75.1	7.7
Bács-Kiskun	114 189	104.2	508	73.3	9.7
Békés	108 890	102.1	191	65.2	5.3
Csongrád	117 838	101.4	491	54.6	11.6
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	114 149	102.7	1 190	63.1	9.1
Total	141 127	106.4	12 655	60.8	12.7

^a Data by headquarters.

^b Calculated with population data of Jan 1 2011.

30. International business indicators

30.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)*

Countries	2011 ^a		Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	
	total (billion EUR)	per capita GDP (PPS) ^{b,c}				volume index, same period of the previous year = 100.0
EU-27	12 649.1	24 400	101.6	101.7	101.4	100.9
Austria	300.9	30 800	102.9	103.9	102.7	101.5
Bulgaria	39.0	10 700	102.2	102.0	101.6	..
Czech Republic	157.5	19 400	101.8	102.0	101.2	..
Estonia	16.0	15 700	107.5	108.4	108.5	104.0
Germany	2 570.0	28 800	103.0	102.9	102.7	102.0
Greece	217.8	21 900	94.5	92.6	95.0	..
Hungary	99.3	15 800	101.7	101.7	101.5	101.5
Italy	1 586.2	24 600	100.5	100.8	100.3	99.5
Lithuania	30.4	14 000	105.8	106.5	107.3	104.5
Poland	369.3	15 300	104.0	104.6	104.2	..
Portugal	171.6	19 500	98.1	99.0	98.3	..
Slovakia	69.9	18 000	103.3	103.5	103.0	103.4
Slovenia	35.8	20 700	101.1	100.7	99.9	..
United States	10 838.9	..	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.6
Japan	4 218.4	..	99.1	98.3	99.4	99.0

* Source of data: Eurostat.

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

^a Eurostat forecast.

^b Purchasing Power Standard.

^c Data refer to 2010.

30.2. External merchandise trade turnover, January–November 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	4 050.6	111.7	3 979.8	112.0	-70.8
Austria	126.5	115.0	118.1	112.0	-8.5
Bulgaria	21.1	121.0	18.5	131.0	-2.6
Czech Republic	100.3	115.0	107.6	117.0	7.3
Estonia	11.6	140.0	11.1	142.0	-0.5
Greece	39.2	89.0	20.2	139.0	-19.0
Germany	828.8	114.0	973.9	112.0	145.2
Hungary	67.8	111.0	74.5	113.0	6.6
Italy	370.1	111.0	344.3	112.0	-25.8
Lithuania	20.8	130.0	18.4	131.0	-2.3
Poland	137.8	112.0	124.5	112.0	-13.3
Portugal	53.3	103.0	39.1	116.0	-14.2
Slovakia	51.0	114.0	52.6	118.0	1.6
Slovenia	23.4	113.0	23.1	114.0	-0.4

* 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 2011	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2011				
EU–27	103.3	103.4	100.1	101.0	100.2	99.0
Austria	..	106.3	..	104.5	102.5	..
Bulgaria	104.9	103.1	101.0	102.5	101.2	99.4
Czech Republic	106.9	103.7	103.8	101.7	105.4	104.4
Estonia	117.6	117.3	100.2	102.3	100.9	97.4
Germany	107.5	108.1	102.6	104.1	104.1	99.3
Greece	91.2	94.5	88.3	85.9	91.7	87.6
Hungary	105.4	102.0	104.5	103.2	103.5	106.7
Italy	100.0	99.5	96.6	96.0	95.9	98.3
Lithuania	107.6	107.9	99.7	98.6	101.1	99.3
Poland	107.3	105.7	108.9	107.1	109.8	110.0
Portugal	97.9	97.3	96.1	100.2	96.8	91.1
Romania	106.0	105.7	103.4	104.8	103.4	101.9
Slovakia	106.9	105.6	103.1	107.8	100.4	100.9
Slovenia	103.1	101.0	99.7	100.8	100.9	97.1
United States	104.1	103.7	103.7	104.4	103.8	102.9
Japan	96.4	97.7	97.6	99.8	95.8	97.3

* 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 2011	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2011				
EU–27	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.0
Austria	103.6	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.9	103.4
Bulgaria	103.4	103.1	102.5	103.0	102.6	102.0
Czech Republic	102.1	102.0	102.8	102.6	102.9	102.8
Estonia	105.1	105.4	104.4	104.7	104.4	104.1
Germany	102.5	102.7	102.7	102.9	102.8	102.3
Greece	103.1	102.1	102.6	102.9	102.8	102.2
Hungary	103.9	103.4	104.1	103.8	104.3	104.1
Italy	102.9	102.7	103.7	103.8	103.7	103.7
Lithuania	104.1	104.6	104.0	104.2	104.4	103.5
Poland	103.9	103.7	104.2	103.8	104.4	104.5
Portugal	103.6	103.1	103.8	104.0	103.8	103.5
Romania	105.8	104.2	103.4	103.6	103.5	103.2
Slovakia	104.1	104.1	104.7	104.6	104.8	104.6
Slovenia	102.1	101.5	102.6	102.9	102.8	102.1
United States	103.2	103.8	103.3	103.5	103.4	103.0
Japan	99.7	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.5	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 2011	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2011				
EU–27	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9
Austria	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Bulgaria	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2
Czech Republic	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
Estonia	..	11.3	..	..	..	..
France	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9
Germany	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Hungary	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.9
Lithuania	..	15.3	..	..	..	..
Poland	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Portugal	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.6
Romania	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.0
Slovakia	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4
Slovenia	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Spain	21.6	22.1	22.8	22.7	22.9	22.9
United States	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.5
Japan	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6

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

30.6. Exchange rates*

Countries	Jan–Dec 2010	Q3	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2011			
Eurozone, euro	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.75	0.77
Bulgaria, leva	1.46	1.45	1.40	1.46	1.51
Czech Republic, koruna	18.76	18.33	17.71	18.87	19.93
Denmark, krone	5.58	5.51	5.32	5.54	5.75
United Kingdom, pound sterling	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.65
Hungary, forint	208.02	216.66	216.81	229.27	243.13
Latvia, lats	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.54
Lithuania, litas	2.58	2.56	2.47	2.57	2.67
Poland, zloty	2.97	3.26	3.10	3.36	3.45
Romania, leu	3.19	3.23	3.10	3.24	3.34
Sweden, krona	6.71	6.86	6.43	6.82	6.89
Japan, yen	81.31	76.86	78.01	77.51	77.44

* *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 ^a (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
2011 [†]	9 962	88 050	128 700	–40 650	8.8	12.9	4.9
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	9 983 ^R	7 610 ^R	12 000 ^R	–4 390 ^R	9.0	14.2 ^R	6.3
February	9 979 ^R	6 603	11 342 ^R	–4 739 ^R	8.6	14.8	4.2
March	9 976 ^R	7 049 ^R	11 765 ^R	–4 716 ^R	8.3	13.9	4.5
April	9 973 ^R	6 361	10 676 ^R	–4 315 ^R	7.8	13.0	7.2
May	9 971 ^R	6 758 ^R	10 719 ^R	–3 961 ^R	8.0	12.7	6.8
June	9 970 ^R	7 324 ^R	9 876 ^R	–2 552 ^R	8.9	12.1 ^R	4.2
July	9 969 ^R	8 052 ^R	10 065 ^R	–2 013 ^R	9.5	11.9	4.6
August	9 968 ^R	7 926 ^R	10 205 ^R	–2 279 ^R	9.4	12.1 ^R	3.7
September	9 968 ^R	7 920 ^R	9 402 ^R	–1 482 ^R	9.7	11.5 ^R	4.3
October	9 966 ^R	7 643 ^R	10 919 ^R	–3 276 ^R	9.0	12.9 ^R	5.9
November	9 965 ^R	7 353 ^R	10 462 ^R	–3 109 ^R	9.0	12.8 ^R	3.8 ^R
December	9 962	7 451	11 269	–3 818	8.8	13.3	4.2
Jan–Dec	9 962	88 050	128 700	–40 650	8.8	12.9	4.9
Jan–Dec 2011 as a percentage of Jan–Dec 2010	99.8	97.5	98.7	101.3	97.7	98.9	92.8

* 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.)

^a The population data are calculated on the basis of the population census taken on 1 February 2001.

32. Registered crimes

Denomination	Total			Same period of the previous year = 100.0		
	2010	2011	of which: in Budapest	2010	2011	of which: in Budapest
Number of crimes, thousand	447.2	451.4	107.6	113.5	100.9	97.1
Of which:						
felony	159.5	162.2	46.2	104.1	101.7	100.5
delict	287.7	289.2	61.4	119.5	100.5	94.7
Of crimes:						
violent crimes against the person, thousand ^a	39.3	38.6	6.7	134.9	97.7	101.9
committed on public area, thousand	117.2	109.3	39.0	112.2	93.3	94.1
Crimes per 100 000 inhabitants	4 465.5	4 520.2	6 205.3	113.7	101.2	96.5
Number of offended natural persons, thousand	248.2	261.3	67.4	116.2	105.3	107.7
Of which:						
number of minors, thousand	6.6	8.9	0.7	129.9	134.8	128.0
Damage caused by crimes against property, billion HUF	140.0	123.6	46.2	137.7	88.3	92.1
Damage recompensed, billion HUF	11.9	7.7	1.8	160.1	65.0	54.9
Perpetration value of economic crimes, billion HUF	34.4	33.4	7.1	82.8	97.1	53.6
Value recompensed by confiscation, billion HUF	4.2	5.1	0.4	139.1	121.9	21.3
Number of perpetrators, thousand	122.5	112.9	14.2	109.7	92.1	84.7
Of which:						
number of juveniles, thousand	11.2	11.0	1.1	112.0	98.2	96.3
number of foreign citizens, thousand	4.2	4.9	0.5	104.6	116.6	88.6

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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