

HUNGARY IN FIGURES 2008



AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom
CH	Switzerland
NO	Norway
RU	Russia

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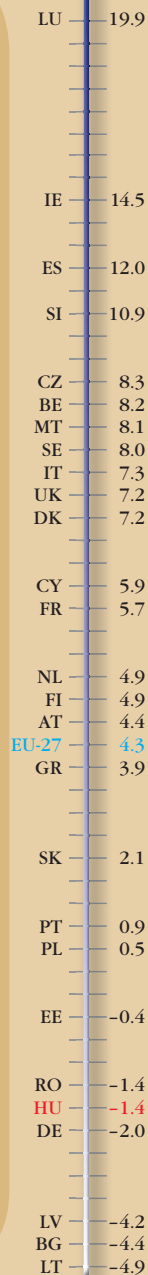
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Official name	Republic of Hungary
Capital	Budapest
Official language	Hungarian
Surface area, sq. km	93,030
Population in thousand	10,031
Population density, inhabitants per sq. km	108
Number of parliamentary representatives	386
Number of representatives to the European Parliament	22
Highest point, m	Kékes, 1,014 Tisza, 596
Longest rivers, km	Danube, 417 Lake Balaton, 594
Largest lake, sq. km	1,289
Number of thermal springs	270
Number of thermal baths	8
Number of world heritage sites	1,505
Number of protected natural areas	884
Area thereof, thousand hectares	785
Length of motorways, km	Ferihegy
Largest airport	forint (HUF)
Currency	

Distance on public roads between Budapest and some European cities (km)

Athens	1,570	London	1,670
Belgrade	400	Madrid	2,620
Berlin	910	Moscow	1,980
Vienna	250	Paris	1,460
Brussels	1,370	Bratislava	194
Bucharest	830	Prague	570
the Hague	1,450	Rome	1,250
Helsinki	2,570	Stockholm	1,920
Kiev	1,155	Warsaw	680
Copenhagen	1,290	Zagreb	342
Ljubljana	432		





GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

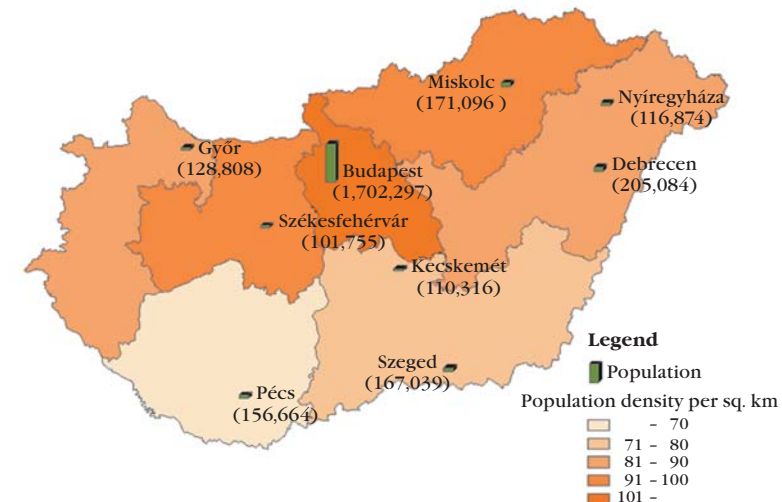
POPULATION, VITAL EVENTS

Major demographic data

Denomination	2001	2008	2009
	at the beginning of the year		
Males, thousand	4,851	4,769	4,761
Females, thousand	5,349	5,276	5,270
Total, thousand	10,200	10,045	10,031
Number of females per thousand males	1,103	1,106	1,107
Distribution of population by character of settlements, %			
Budapest	17.2	16.9	17.1
Other towns	47.1	50.8	51.3
Villages	35.7	32.3	31.6
Number of foreign citizens residing in Hungary, thousand	110	175	184
Of which: distribution by nationality, %			
Romanian	38	38	36
Ukrainian	8	10	10
German	7	8	9
Serbian and Montenegrin	8	10	9
Chinese	5	6	6
Slovakian	1	3	3

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Population of largest towns in Hungary and population density of regions, 2008



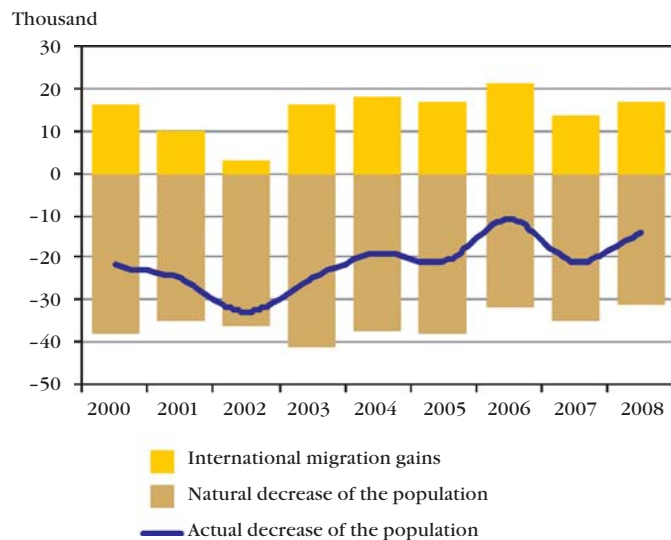
Major vital events

Denomination	2000	2007	2008
Per thousand inhabitants			
live births	9.6	9.7	9.9
deaths	13.3	13.2	13.0
marriages	4.7	4.1	4.0
divorces	2.3	2.5	2.5
Infant mortality (per thousand live births)	9.2	5.9	5.6
Proportion of children born outside marriage, %	29.0	37.5	39.5
Total fertility rate	1.33	1.32	1.35
Average life expectancy at birth, years	71.3	73.3	73.8
males	67.1	69.2	69.8
females	75.6	77.3	77.8

EE	57.8
SE	54.8
FR	51.7
SI	50.8
BG	50.2
DK	46.1
UK	43.7
LV	43.0
FI	40.6
NL	39.5
BE	39.0
AT	38.3
HU	37.5
CZ	34.5
PT	33.6
IE	33.2
DE	30.8
LT	29.2
LU	29.2
SK	28.8
ES	28.4
RO	26.7
MT	24.9
IT	20.7
PL	19.5
CY	8.7
GR	5.8

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Factors influencing population size



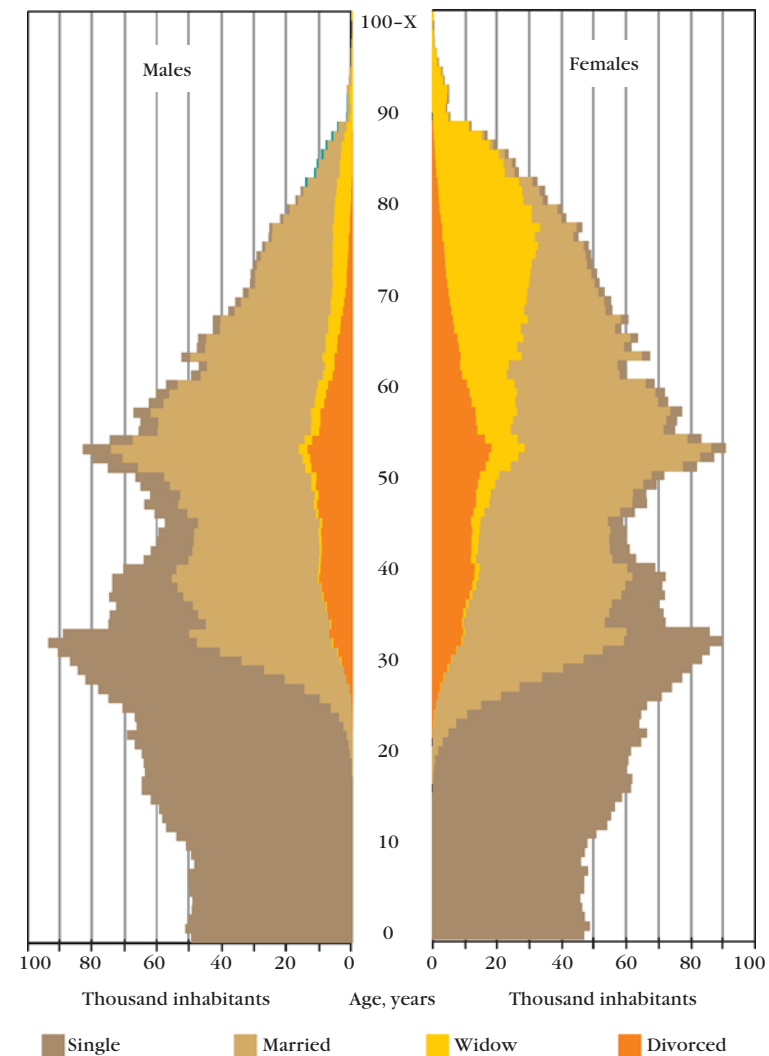
Age structure of population, dependency ratio

Denomination	2001	2007	2008	2009
	at the beginning of the year			
Age structure:				
aged 14 or less	16.6	15.2	15.0	14.9
aged 15-64	68.3	68.9	68.8	68.8
aged 65 or older	15.1	15.9	16.2	16.3
Child dependency ratio	24.3	22.1	21.8	21.6
Old-age dependency ratio	22.2	23.2	23.5	23.9
Ageing index	91.3	104.9	107.6	109.9

(%)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Population number by sex, age and marital status, 1 January 2008

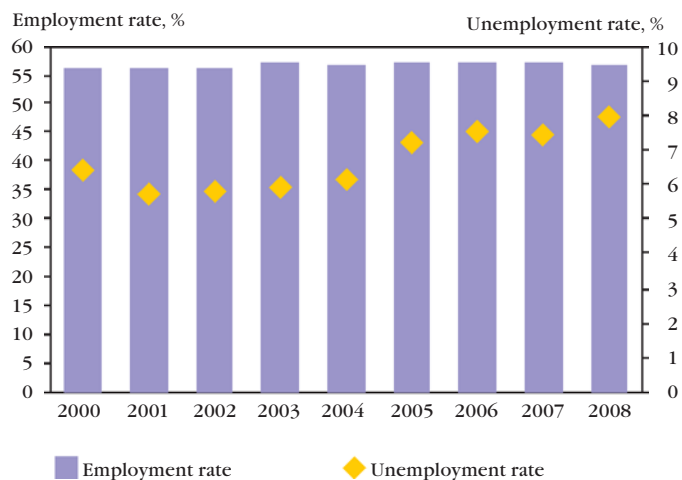


NL 46.8

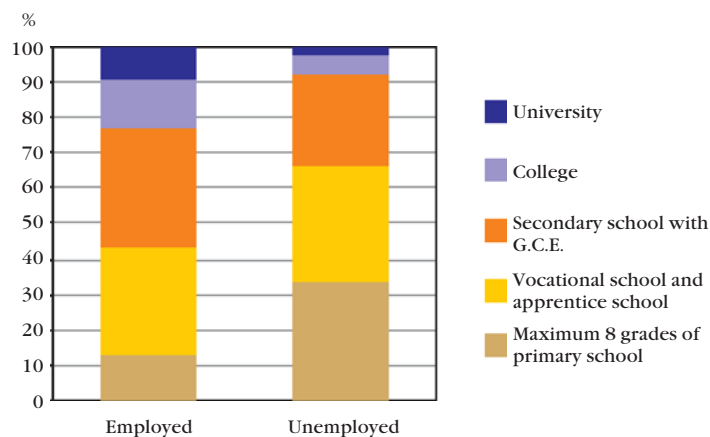
SE 25.7
DE 25.2
UK 24.2
DK 23.9
AT 22.6
BE 22.4IE 18.1
LU 17.9
EU-27 17.6
FR 16.7IT 14.1
FI 12.7
ES 11.8
MT 11.1PT 8.6
RO 8.6
SI 8.1
PL 7.7
CY 6.8
LT 6.5
EE 6.4
LV 5.5
GR 5.4
HU 4.3
CZ 4.3SK 2.5
BG 2.0

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT

Major labour market trends
(within population aged 15–64)

Distribution of employed and unemployed persons by school attainment, 2008



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of employed persons by industries, 2008
(within population aged 15–64)

Industries	Persons, thousand	Change between 2005 and 2008	Share of females
		per cent	
Agriculture	168.8	-11.3	24.3
Industry	936.9	-1.3	37.0
Of which:			
manufacturing	867.4	0.0	38.3
energy industry	57.3	-11.0	23.4
Construction	308.6	-1.8	8.0
Trade and repair	582.2	-0.2	55.2
Hotels and restaurants	156.0	+1.6	55.8
Transport, storage and communication	286.6	+0.8	27.0
Financial intermediation	93.8	+17.3	68.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	300.4	+10.4	45.3
Public administration, health, education and other community service activities	1,015.8	-3.4	66.5
National economy, total	3,849.1	-0.8	45.6

Characteristics of unemployment
(within population aged 15–64)

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Number of unemployed persons, thousand	316.5	311.7	328.8
Unemployment rate, %	7.5	7.4	7.9
males	7.2	7.2	7.7
females	7.9	7.7	8.1
15–24 year-olds	19.1	18.0	19.9
55–64 year-olds	3.9	4.2	5.0
Distribution of the unemployed by the length of job search, %			
0–6 months	36.4	35.3	34.9
7–11 months	16.8	16.5	16.7
12 months or more	46.7	48.2	48.4
Average length of job search, months	16.5	17.5	18.1

IT	14.7
AT	14.0
FR	13.2
PT	13.0
NL	12.7
DE	12.7
PL	12.4
SE	12.0
GR	11.9
EU-27	11.9
FI	11.0
BE	11.0
UK	10.7
DK	10.6
SI	10.3
HU	10.0
MT	9.2
ES	8.8
LU	8.6
CZ	8.4
BG	7.6
SK	7.3
CY	6.8
RO	6.5
LT	6.4
LV	6.1
EE	6.0
IE	5.0

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

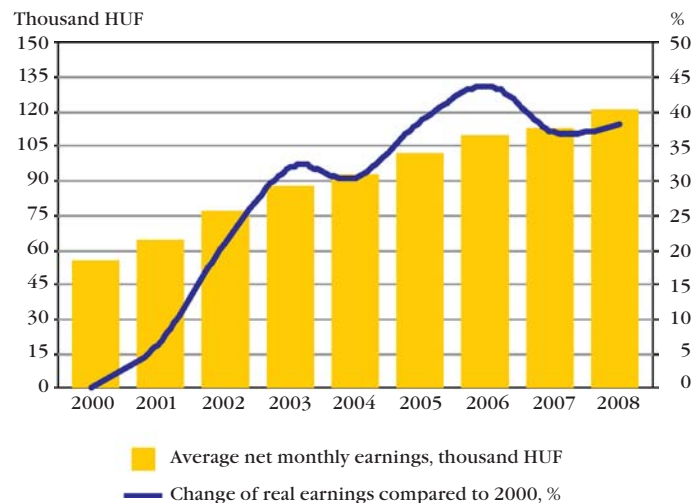
INCOME, CONSUMPTION

Income trends

(previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real income per capita	102.9	102.4	95.9	..
Real wages and salaries per earner	106.3	103.5	95.4	100.7
Real value of pensions per pensioner	107.8	104.5	99.8	103.4
Volume of social transfers in kind	104.0	102.8	90.0	103.1

Earnings

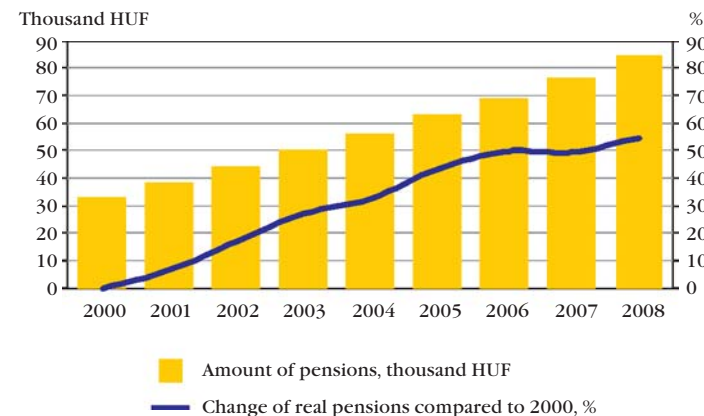


GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Average monthly earnings, 2008

Denomination	Manual	Non-manual	Total
Average gross earnings, HUF			
Private sector	131,336	299,441	192,351
Public sector	130,558	247,297	218,993
National economy, total	130,821	274,819	198,942
As a percentage of average of the national economy			
Private sector	66.0	150.5	96.7
Public sector	65.6	124.3	110.1
National economy, total	65.8	138.1	100.0

Average monthly pensions

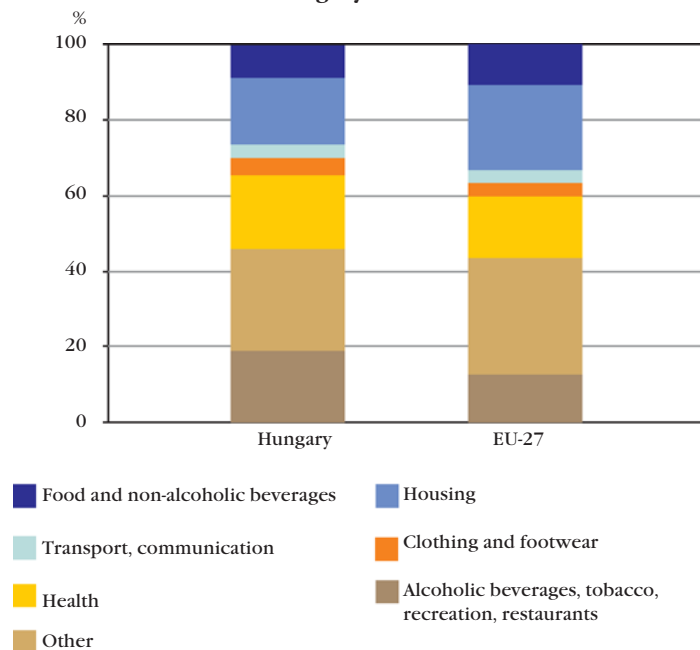


Pensions and family support, 2008

Denomination	Pensions	Child care allowance	Child care fee	Family allowance
Expenditure on provisions, billion HUF	3,062.6	102.4	95.9	366.8
as % of GDP	11.6	0.2	0.3	1.4
Average number of recipients, thousand	3,027	167.0	94.5	1,247
Average monthly amount of provisions per capita, HUF	84,306	31,381	75,505	24,521

LT	21
IT	20
ES	20
GR	20
UK	19
RO	19
LV	19
EE	19
IE	18
PT	18
PL	17
CY	16
EU-27	16
DE	15
BE	15
MT	14
LU	14
BG	14
FI	13
FR	13
SI	12
AT	12
HU	12
DK	12
SE	11
SK	11
NL	10
CZ	10

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Structure of household consumption
in Hungary and the EU

Consumption of households by source of income

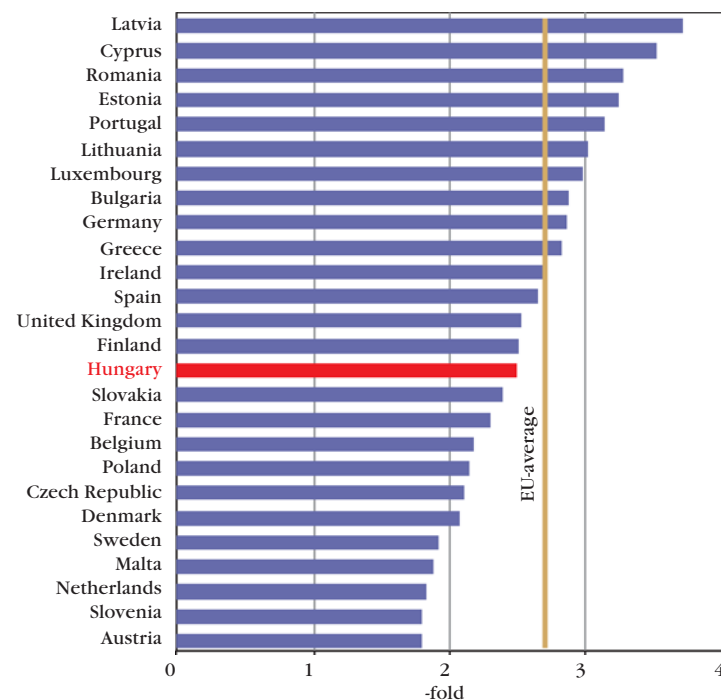
Denomination	2005	2006	2007
From disposable income	82.0	79.3	80.4
Of which: purchase	77.8	76.0	77.1
non-market production	4.2	3.3	3.4
From social transfer in kind	18.0	20.7	19.6
Domestic consumption, total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(%)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Consumer durable goods per 100 households, 2007

Consumer durable goods	Households without children	Households with children	Lowest income decile	Highest income decile	Total
Dishwasher	4	11	3	14	7
CD-player	26	53	30	51	35
Digital camera	14	32	9	39	20
DVD	31	68	48	50	43
Personal computer	38	83	41	83	53
Mobile phone	127	245	163	168	166
Passenger car	46	76	36	79	56
Of which: own	44	72	35	71	53

Difference between consumption of highest
and lowest income quartiles

ES	81.1
FR	81.0
SE	81.0
IT	81.0
CY	80.6
AT	80.1
NL	80.0
DE	79.9
IE	79.7
FI	79.6
BE	79.5
GR	79.5
MT	79.5
LU	79.4
UK	79.1
EU-27	79.1
PT	78.9
DK	78.4
SI	78.3
CZ	76.8
PL	75.3
SK	74.4
HU	73.2
EE	73.1
BG	72.7
RO	72.6
LT	71.1
LV	70.9

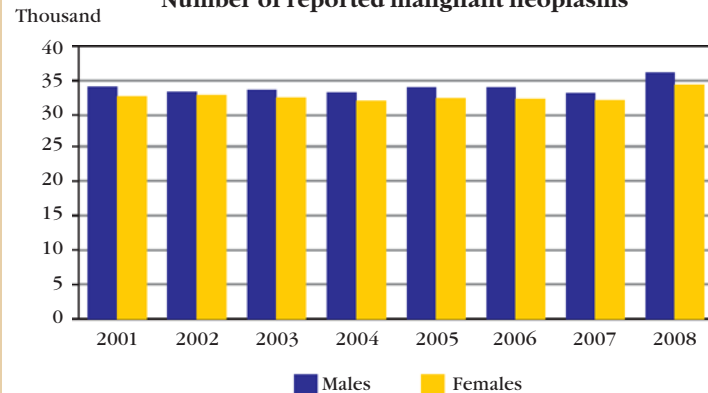
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

HEALTH

Primary health care, inpatient service

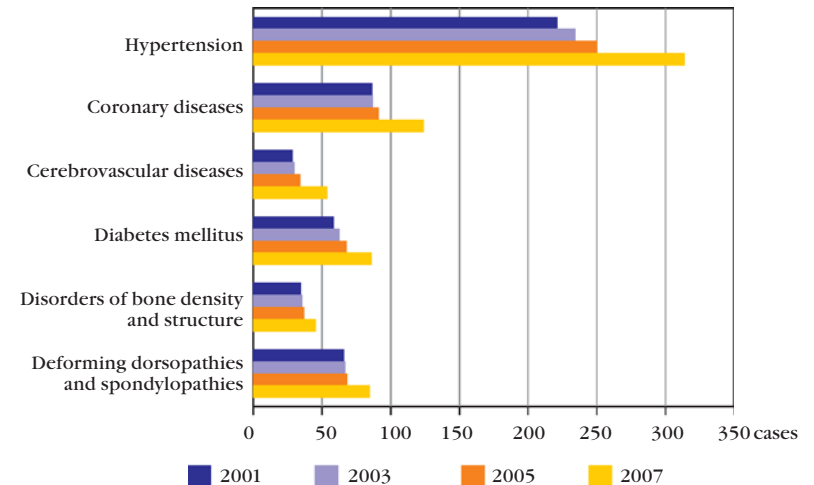
Denomination	2005	2006	2007
Primary health care			
Inhabitants per GP and family paediatrician, persons	1,529	1,535	1,540
Annual number of patients visiting a GP's consultations	10,789	11,455	9,669
Annual home visits by a GP	926	840	554
Number of a GP's directing patients to specialists' consultations	1,665	1,826	1,998
Number of a GP's sending patients to hospitals	83	87	84
Home visits per nurse	517	486	386
Home visits of specialised nurses per patient	25.2	29.2	31.4
Inhabitants per pharmacy	4,873	4,835	4,507
Inpatient service			
Hospital beds in operation, per ten thousand inhabitants	79	79	72
Share of active beds, %	60	60	45
Number of nursing days, million	22.7	21.6	19.3
Average length of nursing, in acute wards, days	6.3	6.1	5.6
Average length of nursing, in chronic wards, days	31.8	32.2	27.0
Number of discharged patients, thousand	2,800	2,716	2,423

Number of reported malignant neoplasms



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Diseases of persons aged over 18 registered at General Practitioners, per thousand inhabitants



Most visited fields in outpatient service, 2007

Fields of specialization	Cases of attendance	Interventions	Working hours performed by specialists
	per hundred inhabitants		
Laboratory diagnostics	111	1,241	7
Physiotherapy	61	273	1
Dentistry	75	256	48
Ophthalmology	23	133	7
Rheumatology	33	123	7
Internal medicine	36	98	13
Oto-rhino-laryngology	20	82	6
Neurology	12	80	5
Neonatology and paediatrics	16	77	8
Surgery	24	74	7

FI	548.4
NL	530.7
BE	520.3
EE	514.6
DK	513.0
CZ	509.9
AT	505.5
SI	504.5
DE	503.8
SE	502.4
IE	501.5
FR	495.5
UK	495.4
PL	495.4
SK	492.1
HU	490.9
LU	490.0
LT	486.4
LV	486.2
ES	480.0
PT	466.2
IT	461.7
GR	459.2
RO	414.8
BG	413.4

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

EDUCATION

Data on school year 2008/2009

Denomination	Kinder- garten	Primary school	Vocation- al school	Second- ary school	Tertiary educa- tion
Number of full-time pupils/ students, thousand	325.7	788.6	133.7	440.1	242.9
Of which:					
share of girls, %	48.2	48.1	37.1	52.6	52.6
share of pupils/students in state or local government institutions, %	94.2	92.3	85.3	81.1	87.9
Pupils/students per group	22.8	20.3	22.5	27.4	..
Pupils/students per teacher	10.9	10.4	13.2	11.6	17.0

Students in tertiary undergraduate (Bachelor) and postgraduate (Master) training by fields of training*

Denomination	2001/2002	2008/2009
Teacher training and education science	15.1	8.1
Arts	1.5	2.1
Humanities	7.4	8.3
Social sciences	9.5	8.8
Business and administration	21.4	25.5
Law	5.6	4.9
Science	1.7	3.4
Computing	3.5	3.7
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	13.9	14.7
Agriculture	3.6	2.6
Health and welfare	8.1	9.3
Services	8.7	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0

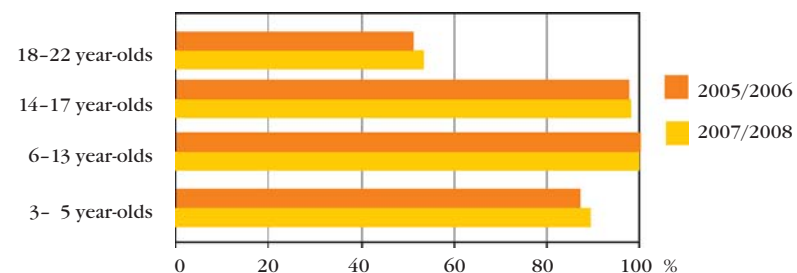
* Including students in university and college level education and in undivided training.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Students with G.C.E., graduates

Denomination	2005	2006	2007
Students with G.C.E. as a percentage of 18 year-olds	61.7	62.0	62.9
Students with a degree as a percentage of 22 year-olds	25.1	23.1	21.5
20-24 year-olds with at least secondary education	83.4	82.9	84.0
25-64 year-olds by qualification			
with at most primary education	23.6	21.9	20.8
with at least secondary education	76.4	78.1	79.2
with tertiary education	17.1	17.7	18.0

Full-time pupils/students as a percentage of population of corresponding age



Services related to education

Denomination	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Primary school pupils			
attending day-time homes services	41.8	41.4	42.8
receiving meals	64.4	64.3	65.4
Vocational school students			
living in students' hostels	10.9	10.1	9.7
Secondary school students			
living in students' hostels	10.9	10.3	9.8
receiving meals	22.4	21.3	20.8
holding a scholarship	2.1	2.1	2.2
Students in tertiary education			
living in students' hostels	21.4	20.2	20.1

LU	258.4
IE	143.1
NL	132.2
AT	124.8
SE	120.1
UK	118.5
BE	118.5
DK	117.1
DE	115.6
FI	115.5
FR	108.1
ES	104.2
EU-27	100.0
IT	99.3
GR	96.6
CY	92.6
SI	90.8
CZ	81.3
MT	79.0
PT	75.5
SK	70.7
EE	65.1
HU	62.9
LT	60.6
PL	56.1
LV	55.1
RO	44.9
BG	39.2

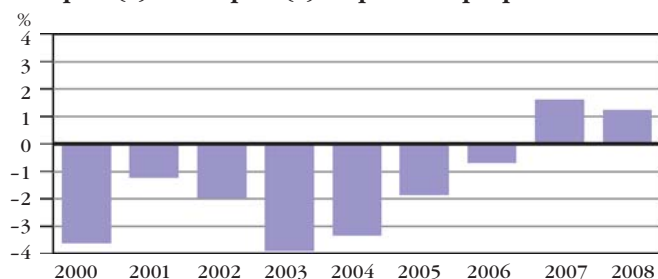
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ECONOMIC GROWTH, INVESTMENTS

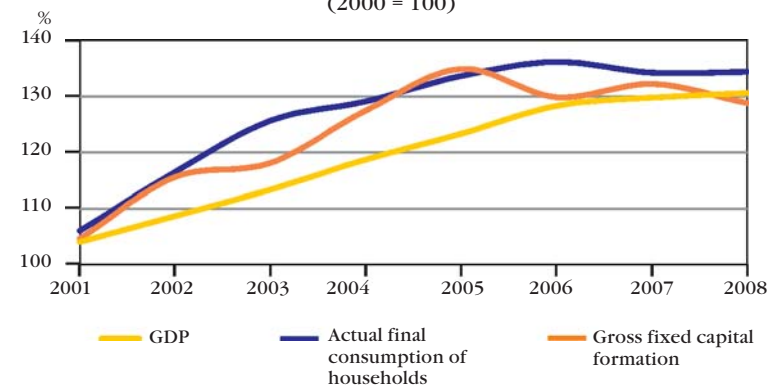
Gross domestic product

Industries	Distribution, 2008	Change in volume on previous year (%)		
		2006	2007	2008
Total GDP	100.0	4.0	1.2	0.6
Of which:				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	4.3	-6.5	-21.0	50.6
Industry	24.9	5.6	6.6	-0.1
Construction	4.6	0.8	-6.7	-5.2
Trade and repair, hotels and restaurants	13.9	8.2	3.8	-2.6
Transport, storage and communication	8.3	5.9	5.1	0.3
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	21.9	6.3	1.1	-2.3
Public administration, education, health and social work	17.7	0.3	-3.9	0.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	4.5	1.4	3.4	-4.0
Total domestic use of GDP	98.8	1.7	-1.0	0.4
Of which:				
actual final consumption of households	65.6	1.9	-1.4	0.1
actual final consumption of government	9.5	4.9	-4.5	-1.9
Actual final consumption, total	75.1	2.3	-1.9	-0.2
Gross fixed capital formation	20.1	-3.7	1.8	-2.6

Export (+) and import (-) surplus as a proportion of GDP

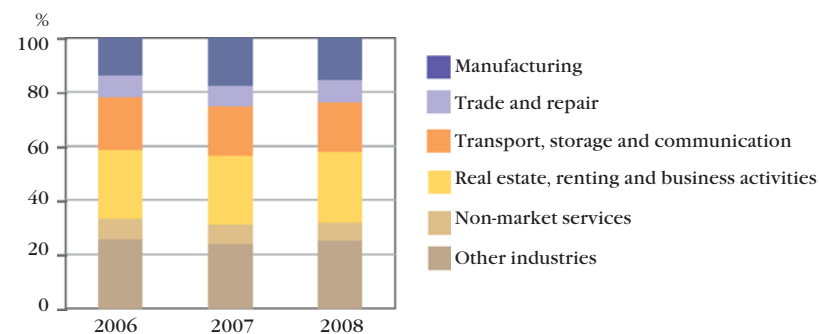


GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

GDP and its main components of use
(2000 = 100)Foreign direct investments in Hungary and
investments of residents abroad
(stocks at end of year)

Period	Foreign capital stock in Hungary	Hungarian capital stock abroad
2000	5,577	351
2005	11,795	1,631
2006	13,843	2,327
2007	15,164	2,861

Distribution of investment expenditures by main industries



UK	66.1
DK	62.5
HU	62.4
IE	60.8
RO	57.5
CZ	53.9
FR	53.6
PL	51.7
LU	50.6
NL	50.5
ES	49.7
IT	48.1
DE	47.5
BG	46.1
BE	44.9
LT	41.3
PT	40.0
SK	39.4
AT	38.6
MT	32.6
GR	30.2
LV	28.5
SI	24.6
EE	18.2
CY	16.4
SE	6.9
FI	6.7

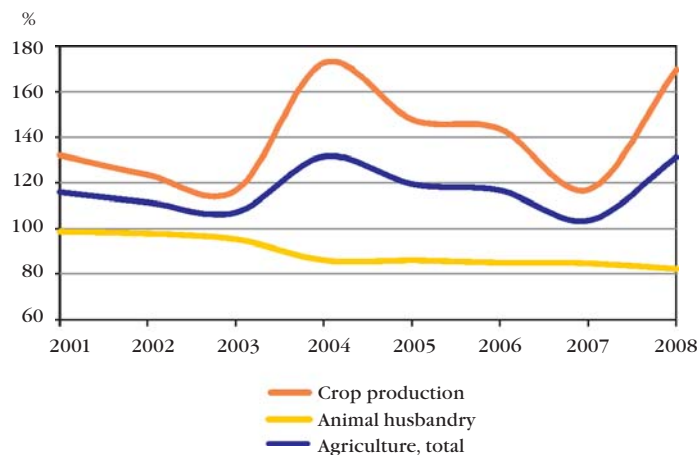
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

Structure of agricultural production

(%)

Products	2006	2007	2008
Cereals	27.0	27.9	31.7
Industrial crops	8.5	9.7	11.4
Horticultural products, potatoes	13.0	13.5	11.1
Fruits	8.9	8.1	7.9
Other crop products	3.9	4.0	3.4
<i>Crop products</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Animals	25.1	23.2	22.0
Animal products	13.4	13.6	12.5
<i>Live animals and animal products</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>34.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gross agricultural production
(2000 = 100)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Production of basic crop products

Denomination	2006	2007	2008	
	thousand tons			as a percentage of EU-27
Wheat	4,376	3,987	5,631	3.8
Maize	8,282	4,027	8,897	14.3
Sunflower	1,181	1,060	1,468	21.5
Sugar-beet	2,454	1,693	573	0.5
Vegetables	1,779	1,760	1,818	2.7a)
Fruits	863	360	840	1.1 ^{a)}
Grape	523	540	570	2.0 ^{a)}

a) 2007.

Production of major animal products

Denomination	2006	2007	2008	
	in natural units			as a percentage of EU-27
Animals for slaughter, thousand tons	1,372	1,396	1,378	..
Meat, thousand tons	782	783
Cows' milk, million litres	1,796	1,794	1,790	1.2 ^{a)}
Hen eggs, million	2,956	2,843	2,871	2.6 ^{a)}
Wool, tons	4,689	4,603	4,502	2.6 ^{a)}
Honey, tons	17,319	15,996	22,394	9.8 ^{a)}
Fish, tons	20,762	21,384	20,000	0.3 ^{b)}

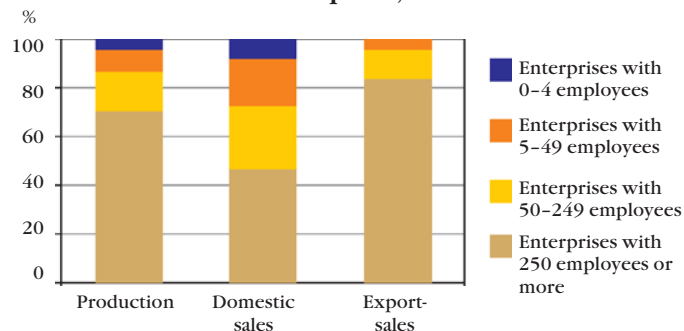
a) 2007.

b) 2006.

MT	54.6
LU	40.7
IE	29.0
UK	26.5
CY	21.4
HU	20.3
NL	18.3
FI	18.1
FR	17.9
DE	14.0
SE	13.4
DK	12.8
CZ	12.7
AT	11.2
EE	8.0
PT	7.0
BE	6.6
IT	6.4
GR	5.7
SK	5.4
ES	4.9
SI	4.7
LT	4.7
LV	4.2
RO	3.8
BG	3.3
PL	3.1

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Distribution of industrial production and sales by size of enterprises, 2008



Distribution of industrial production and sales, 2008 (%)

Branch, branch group	Share of major branch groups of industrial		
	production	export	domestic
		sales	
Machinery branches	47.0	66.8	10.9
Chemical industry	17.5	13.1	18.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	9.8	4.3	13.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.3	1.9	40.7
Manufacture of basic metals	7.7	7.5	5.9
Textile, leather, wood and paper industry, printing and publishing	5.1	3.8	5.2
Other	4.6	2.6	5.5

Production of certain industrial products

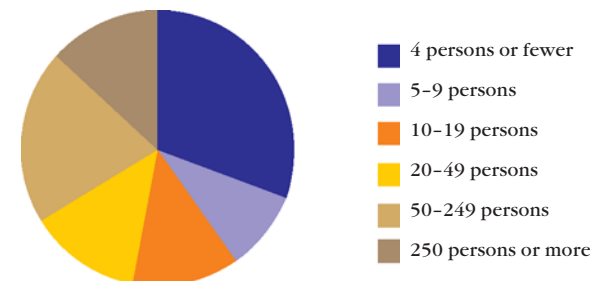
Products	2006	2007	2008
Crude oil, thousand tons	886	839	775
Natural gas, million cubic m	3,254	2,653	2,700
Electricity, GWh	32,156	35,763	34,996
Paper and paperboard, thousand tons	551	529	460
Motor fuel, thousand tons	1,369	1,394	1,364
Gas and fuel oil, thousand tons	3,723	3,855	3,736
Basic plastic material, thousand tons	1,578	1,672	1,434
Seats with wooden frames, upholstered, thousand units	647	711	629

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Construction activities by contractors, 2007

Denomination	Construction industry	Non-construction enterprises	Construction by households	Total
Distribution of production, %	84.7	6.3	9.0	100.0
Volume index				
2005=100.0	84.2	89.5	89.4	85.1
previous year = 100.0	84.8	79.4	97.7	85.5
Manual workers				
Number, thousand persons	191.1	15.3	34.0	240.4
Distribution, %	79.5	6.4	14.1	100.0

Distribution of construction output by staff categories, 2008



Dwelling construction and cessation

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Number of built dwellings	33,864	36,159	36,075
Number of ceased dwellings	4,884	4,114	3,745
Average basic floor space of built dwellings, sq. m	89.3	87.4	90.0

Dwelling stock, inhabitants per dwellings, 2008

Settlement type	Number of dwellings, thousand	Population per hundred dwellings, persons	Average basic floor space of dwellings, sq. m	Inhabitants per hundred rooms, persons
Budapest	881	194	63.4	82
Other towns	2,119	241	74.7	92
Villages	1,303	247	84.6	91
Total	4,303	233	75.4	90

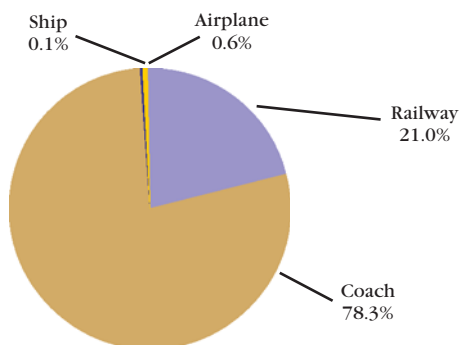
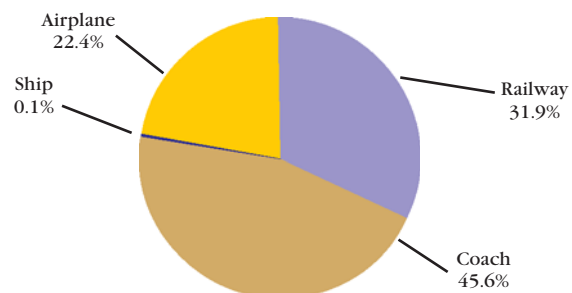
LU	95.3
BE	84.0
NL	73.4
SE	70.2
IT	69.9
BG	69.3
AT	61.8
PL	60.8
ES	56.6
DE	56.5
PT	50.5
FR	50.4
EU-27	49.8
FI	45.7
SK	42.9
SI	41.0
RO	36.3
HU	35.8
CZ	31.5
UK	25.1
DK	24.1
EE	13.7
LV	11.4
LT	6.9
GR	3.2
IE	2.7

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Goods transport performances, 2008

Denomination	Performance		Share of international traffic, %
	billion freight ton-kilometres	previous year = 100	
Railway	9.9	97	86
Road	35.7	100	64
Inland waterway	2.3	102	100
Pipeline	5.6	98	80
Total	53.5	99	71

Distribution of interurban passenger transport performances in 2008

According to number of passengers transported
(100% = 691.1 million persons)According to passenger kilometre performance
(100% = 26.0 billion passenger kilometres)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

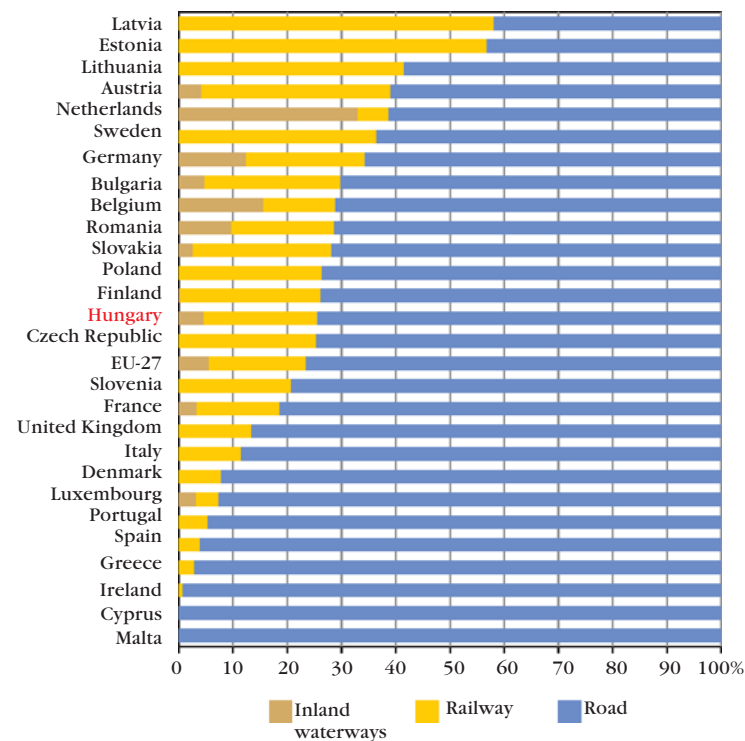
Number of passengers transported in urban public transport

(million persons)

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Bus	1,373	1,301	1,258
Tram	412	409	406
Trolleybus	110	109	108
Underground	280	282	297
Suburban railway	58	57	55
Total	2,233	2,158	2,124

Distribution of freight transport performance by modes, 2007

(based on data calculated in freight ton-kilometres)



IT	105.8
GR	97.6
BE	89.6
HU	73.0
FR	68.1
PT	66.4
DE	65.9
MT	64.1
AT	62.5
EU-27	61.5
NL	58.2
UK	52.0
CY	49.1
PL	47.1
IE	43.2
ES	39.5
SE	38.0
FI	33.4
DK	33.3
CZ	29.8
SK	27.6
SI	22.8
LV	19.5
LT	15.6
LU	14.7
BG	14.1
RO	13.6
EE	4.8

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUILIBRIUM

Balance of current account and its items

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Balance of current account	-6,794	-6,602	-8,902
Of which:			
Goods	-2,051	318	86
Services	1,246	1,051	910
Incomes	-5,577	-7,477	-8,585
Current transfers	-412	-494	-1,313

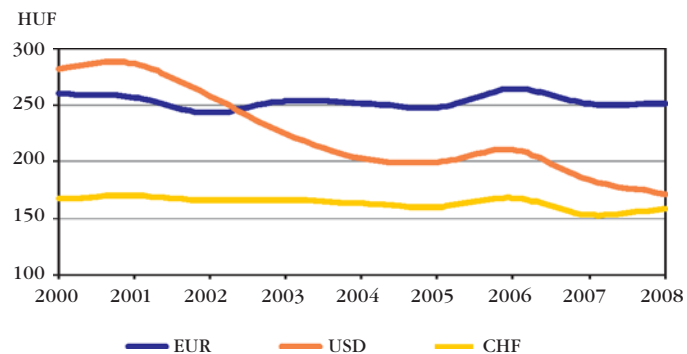
Balance of general government and its subsystems

(on accrual basis)

Denomination	2006	2007	2008 ^{a)}
General government	-2,189	-1,248	-905
Of which:			
Central government	-2,406	-1,424	-799
Social security funds	377	177	-80
Local governments	-160	-1	-27

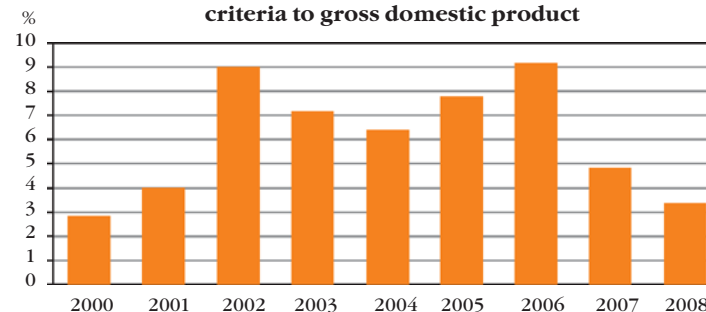
a) Preliminary data.

Average annual foreign exchange rates



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratio of general government deficit in line with Maastricht criteria to gross domestic product

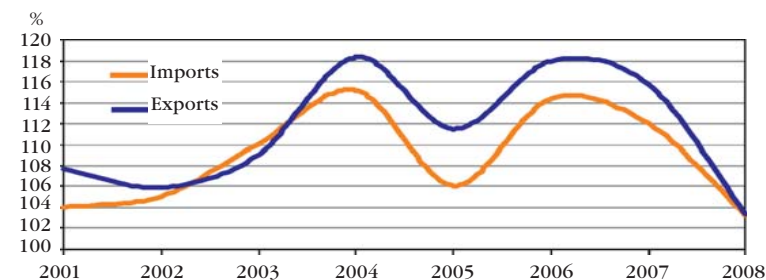


External trade in goods and services, 2008

(million EUR)

Denomination	Imports	Exports	Balance
Goods			
Food, beverages, tobacco	3,377	4,875	1,498
Raw materials	1,422	1,712	290
Fuels, electric energy	9,378	2,770	-6,608
Manufactured goods	23,074	19,391	-3,683
Machinery and transport equipment	35,746	44,090	8,344
Total	72,997	72,838	-159
Services			
Travel	2,740	4,101	1,361
Transport services	2,102	2,796	694
Business services	7,381	6,402	-979
Government services	175	98	-77
Total	12,397	13,396	999

Merchandise import and export volumes (previous year=100)



DK	143.3
IE	126.0
LU	123.7
SE	122.6
FI	122.2
UK	111.5
FR	108.6
BE	108.1
IT	105.8
AT	105.0
NL	104.5
DE	102.4
EU-27	100.0
ES	91.8
CY	90.2
GR	88.6
PT	83.9
SI	76.9
MT	69.4
EE	65.9
HU	61.8
LV	61.0
SK	58.6
CZ	58.4
PL	57.8
LT	54.5
RO	54.5
BG	41.0

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PRICES

Consumer price index

(previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	108.2	112.0	110.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.3	106.9	105.6
Clothing and footwear	99.4	101.0	100.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	105.5	115.1	109.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	98.6	101.6	100.9
Health	104.4	120.7	99.0
Transport	103.5	103.4	106.2
Communications	96.3	96.5	99.4
Recreation and culture	101.5	103.2	103.2
Education	107.7	106.4	104.6
Restaurants and hotels	105.3	108.2	107.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	102.5	105.0	104.1
Total	103.9	108.0	106.1

External trade price indices and terms of trade

(previous year = 100.0)

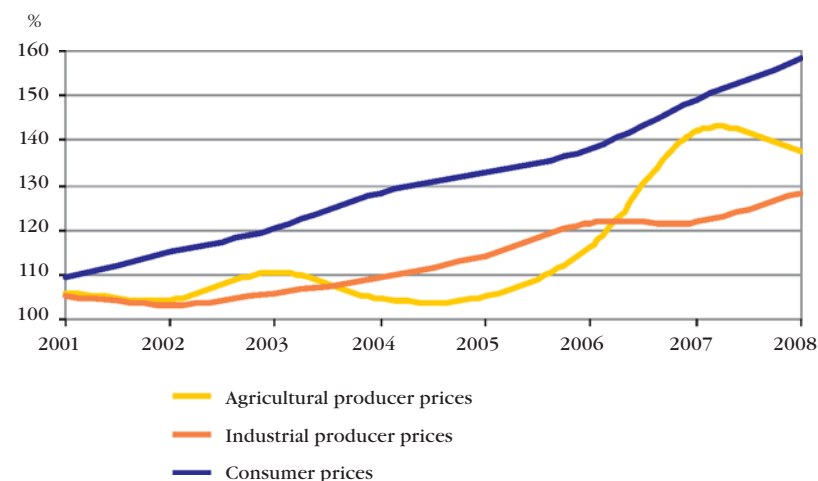
Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Import price index	107.9	95.6	102.1
Export price index	106.4	95.5	100.4
Terms of trade	98.6	99.9	98.3

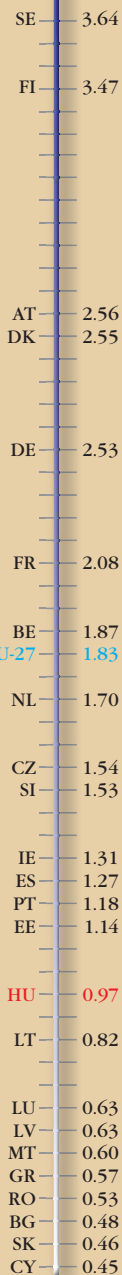
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Average consumer price of selected goods and services

(HUF)

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Bread (home-made type), kg	217	256	293
Milk (2.8%), l	168	187	219
Hungarian salami, kg	4,040	4,550	4,770
Beer lager, 0.5 l bottle	119	130	141
Colour stereo TV (70-75 cm, teletext)	75,800	70,200	63,380
Hi-fi set	43,560	39,640	35,200
Gasoline (unleaded, 95 octane), l	277	276	293
Electricity (daytime), 10 kW/h	343	383	420
Natural and manufactured (piped) gas, 10 cubic m	548	757	931
Water charges, cubic m	223	252	273

Producer and consumer prices
(2000 = 100)



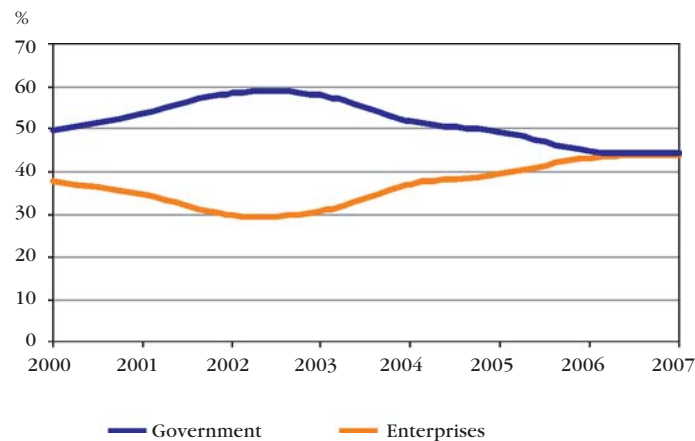
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SCIENCE

Research and development data by R&D units, 2007

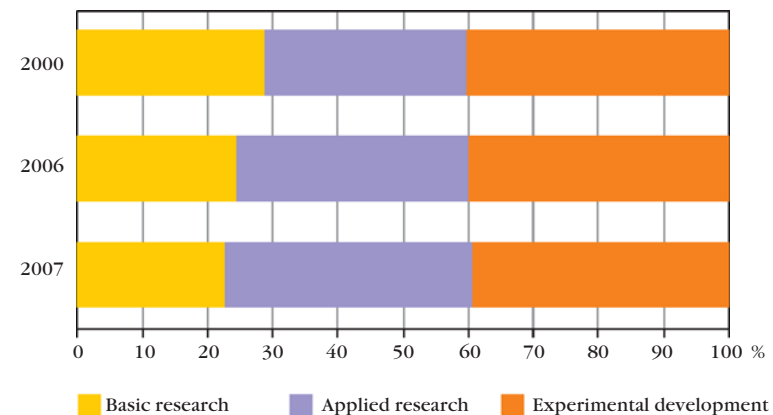
Denomination	Research institutes	Tertiary-level educational institutions	Enterprises	Total
Expenditures, million HUF	59,337	57,365	123,669	245,693
Actual staff number, persons	10,429	25,923	13,133	49,485
Actual staff number of scientists, persons	5,941	18,545	8,573	33,059
Share of females of scientists, %	38.8	37.0	22.3	33.5
Hungarian-language papers per 100 scientists	92	210	14	100
Foreign-language papers per 100 scientists	94	155	6	79

Proportions of R&D expenditures financed by government and enterprises

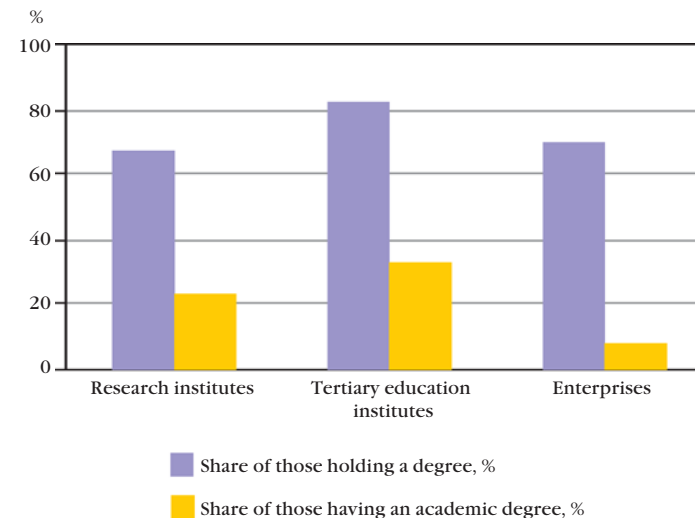


GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Utilization of R&D expenditures

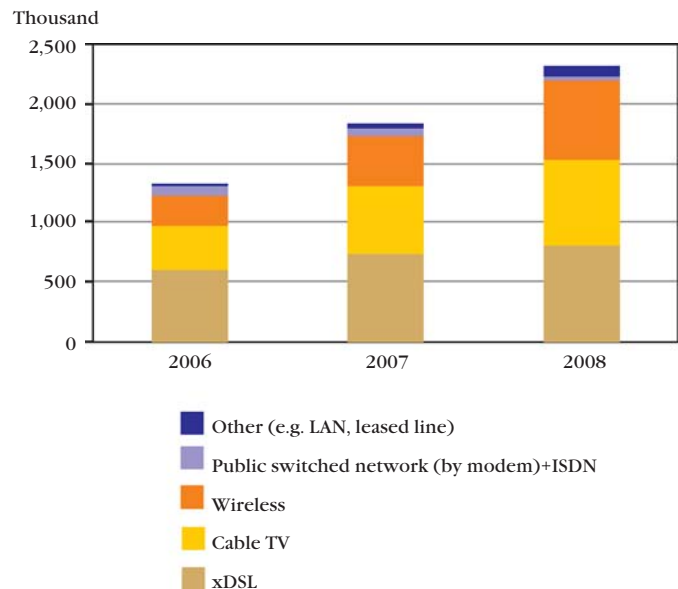


Qualifications as a percentage of total headcount, 2007



INTERNET, TELEPHONY

Internet subscriptions



Share of enterprises using major information and communication technologies

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Personal computer, workstation	89.5	90.5	89.6
Mobile phone	90.1	91.3	89.7
Intranet	17.0	21.5	16.2
Internet/WWW	78.1	85.0	86.2
E-mail	74.0	84.1	85.0

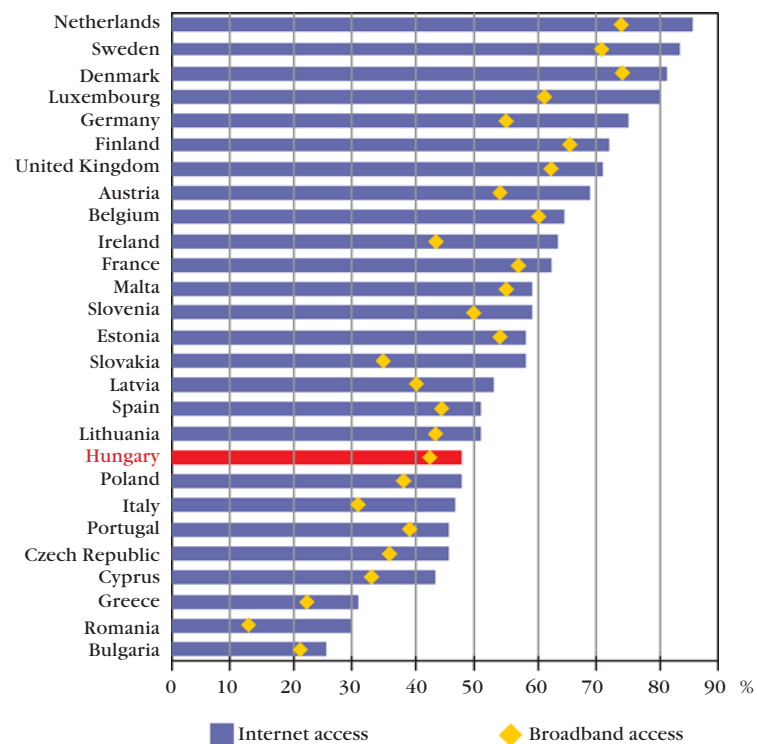
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Main data of telephony, 2008

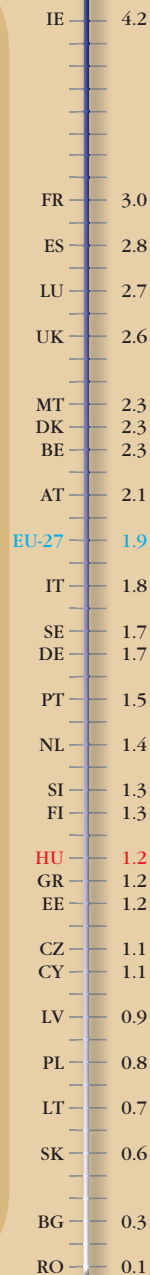
Indicator	Fixed-line	Mobile
Number of fixed main lines and mobile phone subscriptions, thousand	3,100	12,224
Per 100 inhabitants	30.9	121.9
Number of initiated calls, million	1,981	7,777
Calls per line or subscription number	634	636
Length, minutes	1,938	1,289
Average length of initiated calls, minutes	3.1	2.0

Proportion of households having internet access, 2008



Accessibility of e-government services, %

AT	100
MT	95
PT	90
SI	90
UK	89
SE	75
DE	74
EE	70
ES	70
FR	70
IT	70
FI	67
DK	63
NL	63
BE	60
EU-27	59
CZ	55
IE	50
HU	50
GR	45
CY	45
LU	40
LT	35
RO	35
SK	35
LV	30
PL	25
BG	15



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

CULTURE

Selected indicators of cultural life

Denomination	2006	2007	2008
Number of titles of published books	11,377	13,239	14,447
Number of copies of published books, thousand	38,281	43,824	42,507
Cinema attendance per thousand inhabitants	1,155	1,085	1,164
Theatre attendance per thousand inhabitants	413	403	401
Concert attendance per thousand inhabitants	43	40	41
Museum attendance per thousand inhabitants	1,153	1,111	1,014

Books and booklets by nationality of author

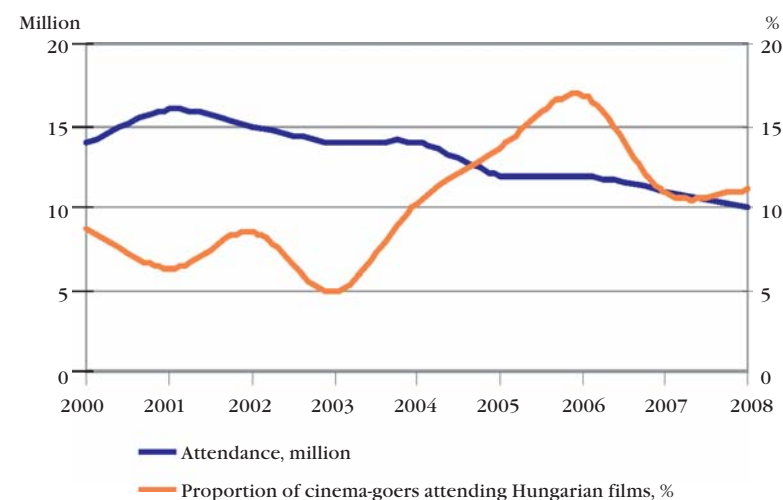
Denomination	2006	2007	2008
	number of titles		
All published books, booklets total	11,737	13,600	15,255
Of which, %			
Hungarian	68.9	66.4	69.4
American (USA)	13.9	15.4	12.8
British	13.9	15.4	12.8
German	5.4	5.5	4.5
Youth and children's literature, total	858	1,170	1,407
Of which, %			
Hungarian	42.7	35.9	35.4
American (USA)	9.8	25.3	26.3
British	2.3	9.8	14.6
German	5.2	12.3	8.6

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Theatre guest performances, 2007

Denomination	Hungarian theatres abroad	Foreign theatres in Hungary
Number of countries	28	32
Number of performances	339	280
Attendance, thousand	146	63
Attendance per performance	430	226

Cinema attendance



Hungarian medals won at Beijing Olympics and at European and world championships, 2008

Denomination	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Beijing Olympics	3	6	2
World championships	1	1	3
European championships	9	15	16

BG	55.4
RO	52.2
PL	44.7
IT	41.6
CZ	40.7
GR	36.1
HU	35.8
BE	33.9
SI	33.3
PT	32.0
ES	31.4
NL	31.0
AT	30.4
SK	28.3
DK	27.1
DE	25.6
UK	24.8
EE	22.7
FR	21.1
SE	20.4
LT	20.2
FI	16.6
IE	15.4

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

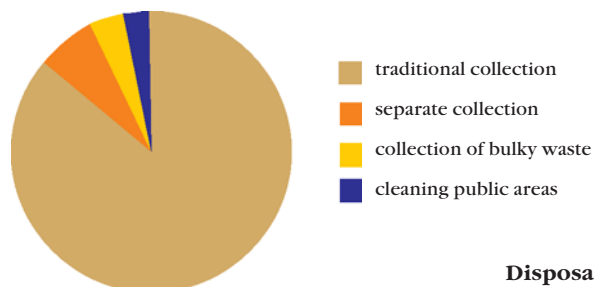
ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY

Environmental protection

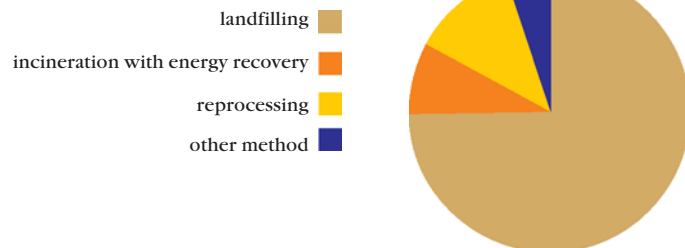
Denomination	2005	2006	2007
Forest area, thousand ha	1,851	1,853	1,891
Waste water connected to public sewerage network, million cubic m	588.7	567.4	534.0
Proportion of treated waste water, %	65.9	67.5	71.7
Municipal solid waste, kg/person	460	468	456
Proportion of dwellings covered by waste removal services, %	90.2	91.9	92.3
Emissions of carbon dioxide, kg/person	6,045	5,924	5,720
Emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), kg/person	17.6	17.5	14.7
Emissions of sulphur dioxide, kg/person	12.8	11.7	8.4
Emissions of particulate matter, kg/person	8.9	8.2	6.0

Collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, 2007

Collection by



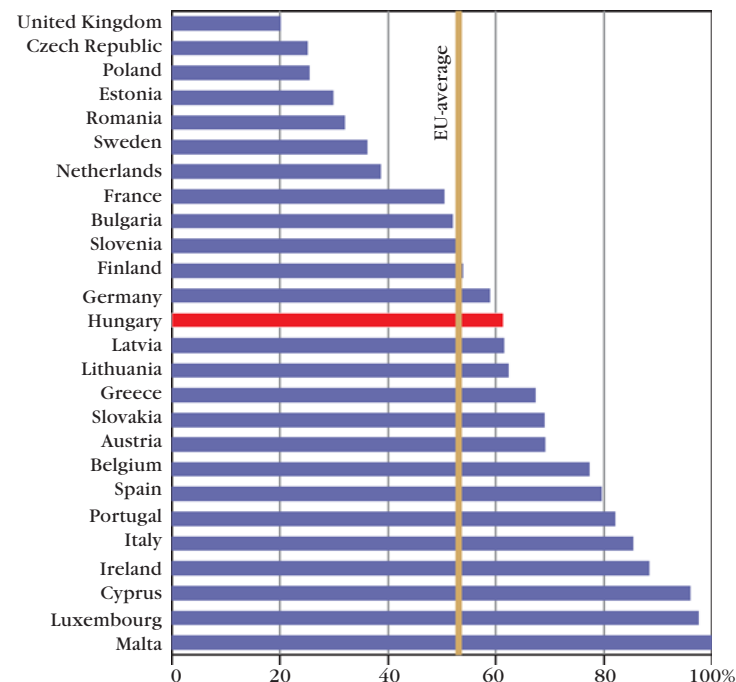
Disposal by



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Energy consumption

Year	Total		Consumption per unit of GDP, previous year = 100.0
	petajoules	previous year = 100.0	
2006	1,152.0	99.9	96.1
2007	1,125.4	97.7	96.5
2008	1,120.0	99.5	98.9

Energy dependency of the EU and its member states, 2007
(net imports as a percentage of energy supply)



TOURISM IN FOCUS

Hungary, rich in natural beauties, spas, tourist sights, also having a lively cultural life, attracts more and more foreign visitors due to its improving infrastructure and reviving spa culture. Monuments, castles, historic sites, museums, cultural landscapes, archeologic, ethnographic heritages and those figuring on UNESCO's world heritage list: old village of Hollókő and its surroundings; Budapest, including the banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue; caves of Aggtelek Carst and Slovak Carst; Tokaj wine region historic cultural landscape; the Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its natural environment; Hortobágy National Park; Fertő/Neusiedlersee cultural landscape and early Christian necropolis of Pécs consisting of 16 buildings as well.



An annually growing number of visitors arrives in Hungary, nearly 40 million visitors in 2008. Almost two thirds of them came as transit visitors or had the purpose of shopping or working, however, the share of those coming for recreation was also significant. City sightseeing, holidays, health tourism and visiting friends or relatives are important motives for those spending their free time here. The proportion of tourists participating at fairs, exhibitions among business travellers is significant, while conference participants have a lower share.

TOURISM IN FOCUS

Number of foreign visitors in Hungary by major sender countries

(thousand)

Country	2006	2007	2008
Slovakia	7,380	7,805	8,142
Romania	7,998	7,990	8,079
Austria	5,936	6,510	6,397
Germany	3,090	3,059	3,103
Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	3,114	2,927	2,279
Poland	1,125	1,293	1,526
Ukraine	1,756	1,420	1,371
Bulgaria	..	1,212	1,243
Czech Republic	..	932	1,086
Croatia	1,199	1,119	990

Hotels had the highest share, nearly four tenths of the 303 thousand bed-places available at public accommodation establishments. Out of the 277 thousand bed-places at private accommodation establishments, 8 tenths were available at private room-service and 2 tenths at rural room-service. 3.5 million foreign tourists arrived at public, 285 thousand at private accommodation establishments. They focused their interest principally on Budapest, Western Transdanubia and Lake Balaton.

The number of Hungarian guests at public accommodation establishments amounted to 4.1 millions, while 684 thousand Hungarians arrived at private accommodation establishments.

As a result of the geographic and geologic characteristics of the country, waterside and **health tourism** are significant. There are 63 thermal baths, 22 spas and 10 amusement baths, another 78 offer both medicinal and thermal water, and in further 34 both the services of amusement baths and those of spas or thermal baths can be found. In Budapest 10 spas and thermal baths and 3 amusement baths await guests.



Number and share of foreign visitors in Hungary, spending at least one night, by touristic regions visited*, 2008

Touristic region	Thousand visitors	As a percentage of foreign visitors
Budapest	3,612	41.0
Central Danubia	230	2.6
Northern Great Plain	546	6.2
Western Transdanubia	2,346	26.6
Northern Hungary	310	3.5
Lake Balaton	1,205	13.7
Lake Tisza	106	1.2
Central Transdanubia	500	5.7
Southern Great Plain	303	3.4
Southern Transdanubia	466	5.3

* Respondents were allowed to mark more than one region.

1.7 million foreign visitors arrived in Hungary in 2008 with the main purpose of health tourism and they spent 5 days here on the average. Most of them came from Austria, Germany and Slovakia. 409 thousand Hungarians participating at a multi-day trip in the country had the same objective.

Spa and wellness hotels, belonging to public accommodation establishments, offer specialised services. The number of such hotels was 136 in 2008. 37% of the bedplace-capacity of spa hotels (2 stars or above category) and 33% of that of wellness hotels (3 stars or above) were available in Lake Balaton Priority Resort Area.



Main indicators of spa and wellness hotels, 2008

Indicator	Spa hotels	Wellness hotels
Number of operating units ^{a)}	54	82
Number of bed-places ^{a)}	14,645	11,689
Number of foreign tourists, thousand	310	161
Number of Hungarian tourists, thousand	456	554
Number of foreign tourism nights, thousand	1,356	452
Number of Hungarian tourism nights, thousand	1,339	1,208
Average length of stay of foreign tourists, night	4.4	2.8
Average length of stay of Hungarian tourists, night	2.9	2.2
Gross average room rate, HUF	13,027	14,678

a) On 31 July 2008.

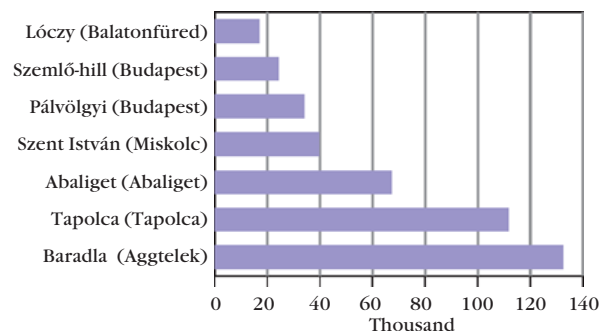
531 international **conferences** and 57 international fairs or exhibitions were organized in 2008 in Hungary. Altogether some 120 thousand guests participated at the international conferences. The highest share of these events focused on economic or medical issues. 8 tenths of the conferences were organized in Budapest, the number of participating countries was more than nine on the average, more than 3 fourths of the guests arrived from abroad. Budapest is the 6th most attractive conference site on the world after Paris, Vienna, Barcelona, Singapore and Berlin.

The largest number of conferences, 77.3% of the total took place at conference hotels. Conference centres had a proportion of 14.5, while universities and other scientific organizations 4.3%.

The 8 most important **caves** open for tourism were visited by 440 thousand tourists in 2008. Baradla in Aggtelek, constituting part of the world heritage and the cave lake in Tapolca had the most visitors. Baradla and the cave system in Szemlő hill in Budapest have the longest system explored. Visitors had the opportunity to visit special caves like the cave lake in Miskolctapolca or Szent István Cave in Miskolc, used for medical therapy as well.



Number of visitors in major caves in Hungary, 2008



Zoos and arboreta attract those interested in **nature**. There are approximately 30 arboreta, while the number of major zoos is 11. About 3 million people visit zoos annually, most of them pay a visit to the one in the capital or in Nyíregyháza.

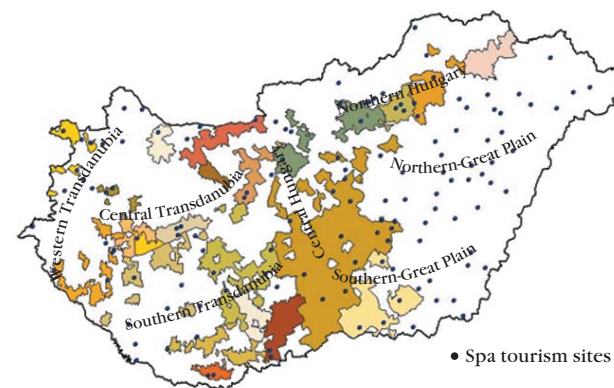


Zoos belonging to the Federation of Hungarian Zoos

Settlement	Area, ha	Number of species	Settlement	Area, ha	Number of species
Budakeszi	30	49	Miskolc	21	156
Budapest	11	862	Nyíregyháza	30	319
Debrecen	17	175	Pécs	3.5	196
Győr	7	100	Szeged	40	144
Jászberény	4.5	73	Veszprém	13	140
Kecskemét	3	64			

Traditional Hungarian cuisine and wines are not only enjoyed by Hungarian but also by foreign guests. Diverse programmes provided beside gastronomic offers, various gastronomic festivals attract a high number of visitors.

Spa tourism sites and wine regions in Hungary



Wine regions in Hungary:



In the frame of **wine tourism**, participants going along the wine routes can visit the most significant settlements of the wine region. Various programmes are organized to amuse the tourists; such as visiting cellars, including wine tasting, wine museums (vinotekas), vintages and vintage feasts, wine auctions, wine festivals. Out of the 22 wine regions in Hungary, the Kunság wine region, consisting of 97 settlements in Southern Great Plain, is the largest, while Southern Transdanubia has the most wine regions. Producers of the Tokaj-Hegyalja wine region, which is lying on 11 thousand hectares, produced a quantity of 250 thousand hectolitres of wine, and about 15 thousand people were involved in viticulture. In 2008 the number of producers' wineshops was nearly 2,600, most of which, some 700 were in Northern Hungary and in Central Transdanubia each.

Beside horse-breeding, having historic traditions, and equestrian performances, service providers offer various services for those interested in **equestrian tourism**. Share of service providers belonging to the top categories, indicated by 4 or 5 horseshoes, is the highest in Northern Hungary and Northern Great Plain. One of the two state-owned stud-farms can also be found in Northern Hungary, in Szilvássvár.



Hungarian and international art programmes and **festivals** are a core area in cultural tourism in Hungary and abroad as well. Approximately 3 thousand festivals are recorded annually, and according to surveys, most people visit cultural and art festivals. Beside these, many visitors are attracted by gastronomic, amateur festivals, or those linked to landscape, natural values or traditions. For instance, the Miskolc Meat-jelly Festival, Csaba Sausage Festival belong to the gastronomic, the Budapest Spring Festival, the International Bartók Festival, the International Opera Festival to music, the VIDOR Festival to all-artistic festivals. Beside those organized in the capital and attracting a high number of visitors, cultural events make known many smaller settlements.

Foreign guests also appear, depending on the topic, the performers, the site, European level of fame, and naturally on the ticket prices. For example, the share of foreigners is especially high at the Sziget Festival, organized annually in Budapest, and at the Budapest Spring Festival, also taking place in the capital.

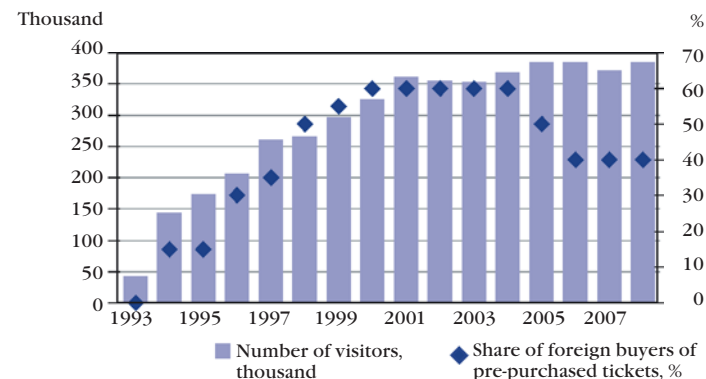
The **Budapest Spring Festival** has been the largest cultural festival in Hungary since 1981. Nearly 200 events are organized at 50–60 sites in the capital in the last two weeks of March. 15 sites in the country outside Budapest have also joined the course of events during the years.

Beside the classic and light music concerts, theatre performances, films, open-air programmes and other



events figure in the offer of this festival. The number of visitors is nearly 70 thousand, more than 30% of the tickets are sold to foreigners every year. 80% of the foreign visitors arrive by plane, spend 6–7 nights in Budapest on the average and participate at more than 3 events. 1 fifth of them are returning guests.

Sziget Festival



Sziget Festival was organized in 1993 for the first time, on the Óbuda Island. The number of visitors in 2008 was more than 65 thousand daily.

One of the outstanding events in the summers of Budapest is the **Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix**, which has been organized at the Hungaroring track, situated 19 kilometres away from Budapest since 1986. The track is said to be resemblant to that of Monaco because of its narrow curves. It meets the strictest technical standards and is among the safest tracks of the world. It saw Nigel Mansell and Michael Schumacher becoming world champions in 1992 and in 2001, respectively. Nearly 90% of the foreign guests of the Formula 1 arrived in Hungary only because of the Formula 1 Grand Prix, and almost 60% planned to return in the following 3 years. As a result of the Polish racer 22% of the foreigners was Polish, another 22% British, 9% German. Nearly half of the visitors arrived by plane, within that, one third by low-cost airlines. 53% planned to spend 2–4, 36% 5–8 days in Hungary. Four-, five- and three-star hotels and campsites were the most popular among them. 41% of Hungarian visitors participated at the Hungarian Grand Prix for the first time, while the share of those coming for the second or third time reached 35%.

Sources:

Magyar Turizmus Zrt, Hungarian Convention Bureau, International Congress & Convention Association, Office of Nature Conservation, Federation of Hungarian Arboreta and Botanical Gardens, Federation of Hungarian Zoos, Wine Cadastre and Data of Viticulture of Tokaj Wine Region, Hungarian Equestrian Tourism Society, Ministry of Education and Culture, Wikipedia, Budapest Spring Festival, Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix.

CHANGING TIMES – EVERYDAY HUNGARIAN HISTORY

The population number was 7.6 million on the present area of Hungary at the end of 1910...	...at the beginning of 2009 2.4 million more, 10 million 31 thousand people lived in Hungary.
At birth newborn boys and girls could expect to live for 39 and 40 years, respectively, in 1910–1911...	...until 2007 life expectancy at birth lengthened by 30 years for boys and by 37 years for girls, so their life prospects can be estimated to equal 69 and 77 years, respectively.
The proportion of children born out of wedlock was 8% in 1919...	...and 39.5% in 2008. The about five-fold rise dates essentially from the end of the eighties.
Out of a thousand live-born children 215 did not live at their first birthday in 1911...	... this share was 5.6 per mille in 2008, a very slight proportion of what was measured previously.
There were 3 physicians and 21 hospital beds per ten thousand inhabitants in 1910...	...until 2007 the number of active physicians more than decupled (32), and that of hospital beds in operation rose to three and a half fold (72).
62% of deaths were reported to have been caused by "other causes" in 1921, which were followed by infectious diseases...	... 50% of deaths were caused by circulatory diseases, 25% by neoplasms, and the cause of death was unknown or "other" only in a very slight proportion of cases in 2008.
The number of automobiles was 1,047 in 1910...	... 3 million 55 thousand passenger cars were running on public roads in 2008.
24,694 dispatches were sent from telegraph offices in 1911...	...Hungarian post offices forwarded 700 thousand telegrams in 2007, while 1.9 billion SMS messages were sent from mobile phones.
Motion picture attracted 19 million visitors in 1935, which figure rose to 140 million until 1960...	...in 2008 – in the age of television, mobile phones and internet – cinema attendance was 10 million.
In hotels and boarding houses of Budapest 174 thousand domestic and 53 thousand foreign tourists were accommodated in 1910...	...in 2008 the number of domestic and international tourist arrivals at this type of establishments was 374 thousand and 2 million 119 thousand, respectively.
At the end of the 19th century one in a hundred dwellings had a bathroom, while 30 years later more than 6 bathrooms were recorded per hundred dwellings...	...at the beginning of 2009 90% of dwellings were equipped with a bathroom.



SHOW-CASING BUDAPEST

Budapest is the capital of Hungary; the country's economic, transport and cultural centre. With a population of 1 million 709 thousand, it is the 12th and 8th most populous city in Europe and the European Union, respectively, covering an area of 525 sq. km on the banks of the Danube. Widely regarded as a city of beautiful location, in 1987 the Budapest Danube Panorama and the Buda Castle District, then in 2002 the Andrásy Avenue and its historical surroundings were awarded world heritage status by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The city is outstandingly rich in natural assets. A unique natural asset is that there are 123 tepid and thermal springs in its territory; these were already used during the Roman age and the Turkish occupation. In 1934, a spa resort status was awarded for Budapest and the first International Balneological Congress declared it as an international spa resort in 1937.

The present "Budapest capital" was established on 17 November 1873 with the unification of the royal boroughs of Pest and Buda, the borough of Óbuda and the Margaret Island.

In the development of this city, the first and most dynamic period was the four decades between the unification and World War 1. That is when the present urban structure came into existence: ring roads and avenue, railway stations, bridges, public warehouses were built; the Parliament, the Opera, the Museum of Fine Art, the Museum of Ethnography, the Museum of Applied Arts, the Basilica and the Central Market-place were completed between 1884 and 1906. Since 1893 street gas lamps have been replaced by public electric lighting, as part of the development of public transport, in the year of the millennial celebrations of 1896 the first shallow-subway of Europe was completed; tramway services were started; universities, secondary schools, student hostels, publishing houses and theatres were established, the network of health-



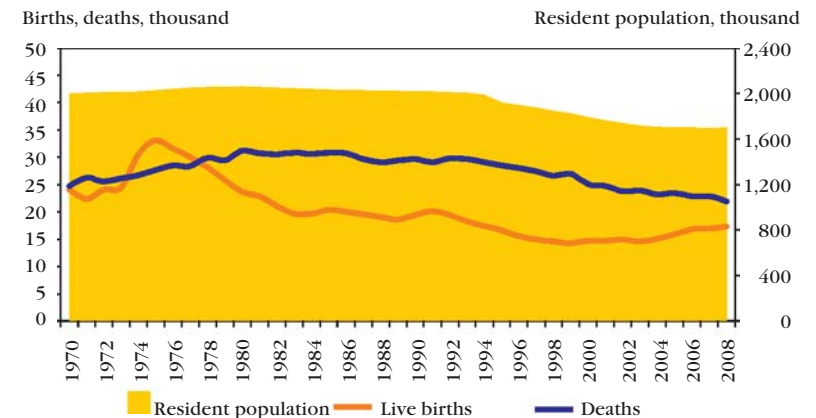
SHOW-CASING BUDAPEST

care was developed; the Káposztásmegyer waterworks, one of the most advanced waterworks of Europe at the time, were completed between 1893 and 1904 with their wells, engine houses and pipe network. In this period did Budapest become a fully fledged transport, industrial, commercial, financial and cultural hub.

Greater Budapest was created on 1 January 1950 with the integration of suburban towns and villages – a total of 23 settlements – being in the surroundings of the capital: as a result of this its territory was two and a half times larger and its population number one and a half times higher than before the unification. As a consequence of a suburbanization process Budapest is surrounded by an agglomeration belt of 80 settlements and 725 thousand people.



Resident population, vital statistics in Budapest



Budapest had a population of about 302 thousand people in its present area at the time of the first official census of 1870, since then a 5.5-fold rise has occurred. The population of the capital – first of all as a result of a large immigration that served to satisfy the labour demand caused by the industrialization –, up to 1980, showed a more dynamic growth than what was seen nationally. The capital reached a peak of

2 million 59 thousand people in 1980. However, since the 1980s the natural decrease has been in excess of the number of those moving into the capital, moreover around the turn of the millennium there was a strong outward migration from Budapest to Pest County.

In the last decades Budapest has showed a significant change in the age structure of the population: a decrease was seen in the number of children aged less than 15 years along with an increase in that of the population aged over 64 years. The capital has a more unfavourable age structure than other areas of our country: there are nearly 150 old-aged people per 100 children, 40 more than nationally. (Only four out of the capitals of the European Union member states have a higher ageing index than that of Budapest). In conjunction with this, inhabitants of Budapest have a higher average age than nationally.

Life expectancy at birth, average age, 2008

(year)

Denomination	Budapest	Country
Life expectancy at birth ^{a)} , men	71.22	69.19
Life expectancy at birth ^{a)} , women	77.85	77.34
Average age, men	39.9	38.4
Average age, women	44.6	42.6

a) 2007.

Budapest's population has a higher employment and a lower unemployment level than nationally. According to 2008 data, the employment rate in the capital is 6.7 percentage points higher than the national average, at the same time the unemployment level is significantly lower than the average.

Deriving from the administrative, educational, cultural and healthcare functions of the capital, a third of all employed persons are in managerial and white-collar jobs; a proportion significantly above the average in national comparison. Owing to this specific composition incomes in Budapest are above the average.

Commuters play a significant role in the labour supply of the capital: based on micro-census data of 2005, around 210 thousand employed persons – nearly a fourth of the total – commute from the countryside, first of all from the agglomeration, to a Budapest-based workplace; at the same time around 63 thousand inhabitants of Budapest work in other settlements.

Employment, unemployment, earnings, 2008

Denomination	Budapest	Country
Number of employed persons, thousand ^{a)}	747.6	3,879.4
Number of unemployed persons, thousand ^{a)}	33.2	329.2
Economically active population, thousand ^{a)}	780.8	4,208.6
Economically non-active population, thousand ^{a)}	529.7	3,501.6
Activity rate, % ^{a)}	59.6	54.6
Employment rate, % ^{a)}	57.0	50.3
Unemployment rate, % ^{a)}	4.3	7.8
Average gross monthly earnings of employees, HUF	256,953	198,942
Average net monthly earnings of employees, HUF	149,055	122,047

a) Within the population aged 15–74 years.

Budapest makes a significant contribution to the economic output of Hungary: it accounts for 37% of the gross domestic product of the country. GDP per capita is HUF 5.5 million, 2.2 times higher than nationally. At purchasing power parity, per capita GDP in Budapest was 36% higher than the average of EU-27.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Budapest

Year	GDP at market prices, million HUF	GDP per capita	
		thousand HUF	country = 100,0
2000	4,708,767	2,653	200.5
2005	7,895,286	4,651	213.3
2007	9,359,301	5,508	217.4

In Budapest, services play a more significant role in the generation of gross value added than nationally. Services accounted for about eight tenths of the value added of the capital in 2007 against a national average of two thirds.

A fourth of the registered and six tenths of the foreign-owned enterprises in our country are headquartered in Budapest. There is an outstanding enterprise density: 215 registered enterprises per thousand people, 60 more than the national average.

As a consequence of the organizational integrations of 2000/2001, then the transition to the so-called Bologna system introduced in school





year 2006/2007 there was a significant change in the higher education of Hungary. In school year 2007/2008 Budapest had 46 higher education institutions and 40%, 160 thousand of the national student headcount.

Budapest is the largest higher education centre of our country with 94 students per thousand inhabitants, which is twice as high as the national average. Those studying in universities and colleges accounted for an overwhelming proportion, those studying in advanced as well as PhD courses, in a national context, accounted for a higher than average proportion of one tenth. Budapest plays an especially significant role in teaching economics, medical and technical sciences as well as arts.

In school year 2007/2008 105 thousand, 24% of all secondary school students studied in the capital, nearly half of them in general secondary schools.

Secondary education, 2007/2008

Denomination	General secondary school	Secondary vocational school	Teachers	Students in full-time education	Of which: general secondary school
Budapest	186	189	10,083	105,173	50,917
Country	822	955	38,874	442,042	200,026

Budapest is the country's most outstanding tourist hub: the capital accounts for 33.7% of the GDP of the section of hotels and restaurants. About 40 thousand bed-places are in Budapest-based public accommodation establishments, 34 thousand of them in hotels. 60 out of 145 hotels in the capital are four- and five-star rated. In 2008, 2.6 million arrivals and 6 million tourism nights were recorded in Budapest-based public accommodation establishments. A majority, 84% of guests came from abroad, most of them from the member states of the European Union. Of these countries the most tourists, in a decreasing order, arrived



from Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy, the most significant source country outside Europe being the United States of America.

Budapest is the country's cultural centre, abounding in historical attractions, cultural and other entertaining events and high-quality services of internationally famous museums, exhibition facilities and theatres. Of cultural establishments in the capital cinemas and museums are the most frequented, followed by theatres and concert halls. There are 130 cinemas in the city with a combined capacity of 24 thousand places; a total of 6 million 400 thousand admissions were recorded. In 2007, Budapest had 85 museums with nearly 5 million visitors and 566 permanent and temporary exhibitions. The 22 theatres of the capital having a permanent company had a total capacity of nearly 15 thousand places. A total of 2 million 300 thousand theatre attendances were recorded in the course of the year. In terms of theatre attendances the Madách Theatre (374 thousand), the Budapest Operetta and Musical Theatre (366 thousand), the Comedy Theatre of Budapest (349 thousand), the Opera House (234 thousand) and the József Attila Theatre (106 thousand) were in the forefront with a combined attendance figure of nearly four tenths of the total of all theatre attendances in the capital.

Main indicators of cultural life, 2007

Institution	Budapest	Country = 100
Cinema performances	208,755	48.0
Attendants, thousand	6,395	58.6
Attendance per 100 inhabitants	376	3.5 times
Theatre performances	6,357	47.1
Attendants, thousand	2,288	56.5
Attendance per 100 inhabitants	135	3.4 times
Museums	85	13.4
Exhibitions	566	19.6
Attendants, thousand	4,969	44.5
Attendance per 100 inhabitants	292	2.6 times
Concerts	124	9.2
Attendants, thousand	68	17.0

Year by year concerts of world famous artists are held in the concert halls of Budapest. In 2007, 124 concerts took place in the capital with



FR	3 rd
UK	4 th
IE	6 th
CH	7 th
GR	9 th
DE	11 th
ES	12 th
IT	13 th
AT	15 th
DK	17 th
RU	18 th
CZ	20 th
NO	21 st
NL	21 st
BE	26 th
FI	27 th
HU	28 th
RO	30 th
SE	31 st
BG	32 nd
PL	36 th
PT	38 th
SK	38 th

SHOW-CASING BUDAPEST

a combined attendance of 68 thousand. The Bartók Béla National Concert Hall of the Palace of Arts, which is the most modern concert hall of Central Europe, was opened in 2005 in Budapest with an auditorium of 1,700 people.

An ever increasing challenge for the metropolises of the world is to provide the conditions to live a healthy life, in which clean air and the proper drinking water provision play a determining role. Based on average air pollution data for 24 hours in Budapest in 2007 the high concentration of particulate matter is the most important concern, at the same time the concentration of sulphur-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, ozone and benzene did not reach the respective limit values.

Budapest's drinking water is of much higher quality than the respective limit values and the corresponding figures of several other European capitals. 70% of residential drinking water is provided by the wells of the northern water base in the Szentendre Island and on the left bank of the Danube – backed by the Káposztásmegyer facilities –, while 30% comes from the southern water base in the Csepel Island.



Based on the noise map of Budapest, which was made in 2007, road traffic plays the main role in the noise pollution of the city. Two fifths of the people live in a place where the level of noise – as a daily average – is in excess of 65 dB, 41% of Budapesters live in a neighbourhood with a level of night noise in excess of 55 dB.

There are tramway, trolleybus, bus, suburban train and

SHOW-CASING BUDAPEST



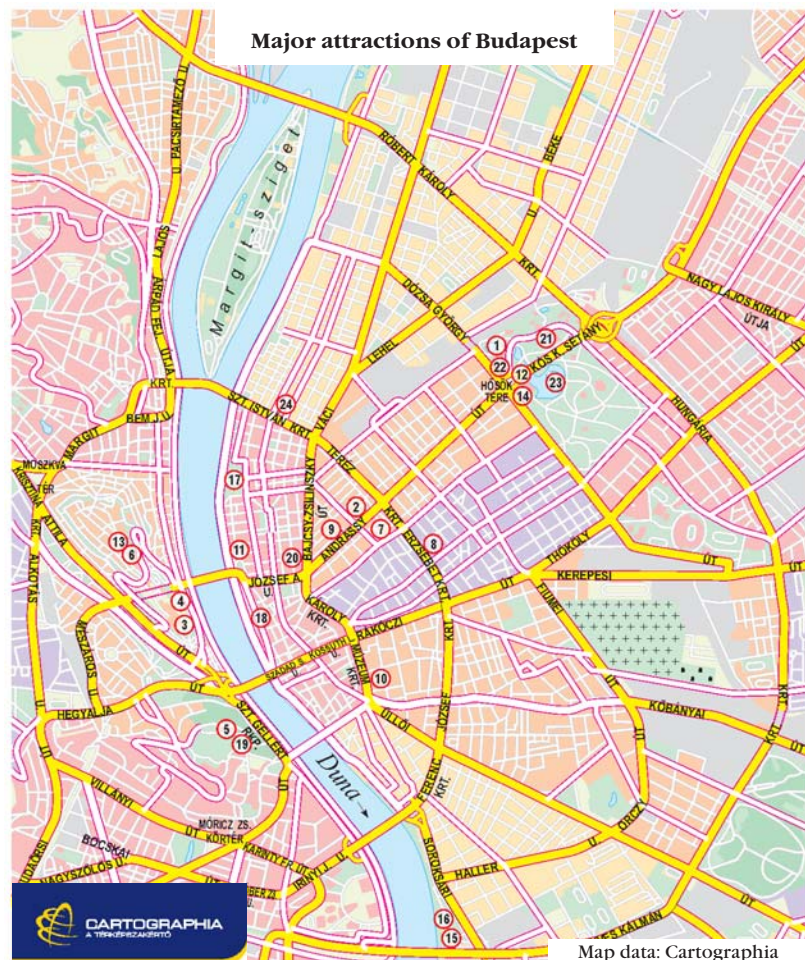
underground services to meet the public transport demand of Budapest. In the first place tramway and trolleybus lines are to make the inner districts accessible, in some places bus lines cross the city boundaries, in this way – similarly to suburban train lines – they are to link the capital with agglomeration settlements.

Main indicators of public transport of Budapest, 2008

Vehicle	Passengers		Daily average number of	
	thousand	distribution, %	passengers	passenger kilometers
			thousand	
Tramway	545,875	41.7	1,491	7,467
Trolley	333,067	25.5	910	2,508
Bus	296,507	22.7	810	3,389
Suburban railway	77,205	5.9	211	533
Underground	55,166	4.2	151	1,254
Total	1,307,820	100.0	3,573	15,151

In 2008, nearly 600 thousand personal cars were registered in Budapest with an average age of 9 years.





- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Budapest Zoo & Botanical Garden | 9 Hungarian State Opera House | 17 Parliament |
| 2 Budapest Operetta Theatre | 10 Hungarian National Museum | 18 Vigadó Concert Hall |
| 3 Buda Castle | 11 Hungarian Academy of Sciences | 19 Liberty Statue |
| 4 Castle Hill Funicular | 12 Millennium Memorial | 20 St. Stephen's Basilica |
| 5 Citadel | 13 Mathias Church | 21 Széchenyi Thermal Bath |
| 6 Fishermen's bastion | 14 Műcsarnok ("art hall") | 22 Museum of Fine Arts |
| 7 Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music | 15 Palace of Arts | 23 Vajdahunyad Castle |
| 8 Madách Theatre | 16 National Theatre | 24 Comedy Theatre |



Regional Atlas - Settlement network

Public administration structure

- Counties and regions
- Statistical subregions
- Settlement network
- Interactive thematic maps

Socio-economic changes having taken place in recent years in Hungary have resulted in large restructuring of the settlement system, the regional distribution of population and the settlement concentration. The process was basically characterised by an accelerating urbanization, manifesting both in the growth of the number of towns and their population and also in the improvement of institutional system, infrastructure of towns and the urban lifestyle becoming general.

This process was given a fresh supply as regional population leaving villages, positive net migration and urbanized villages of a larger size and large migration grew and became permanent at a high level way depopulation of very small villages on periphery more and more significant.

Parallel with the urbanisation process village network infrastructure significantly improved, but the difference strengthened.

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