



Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2010 (preliminary data)

Contents

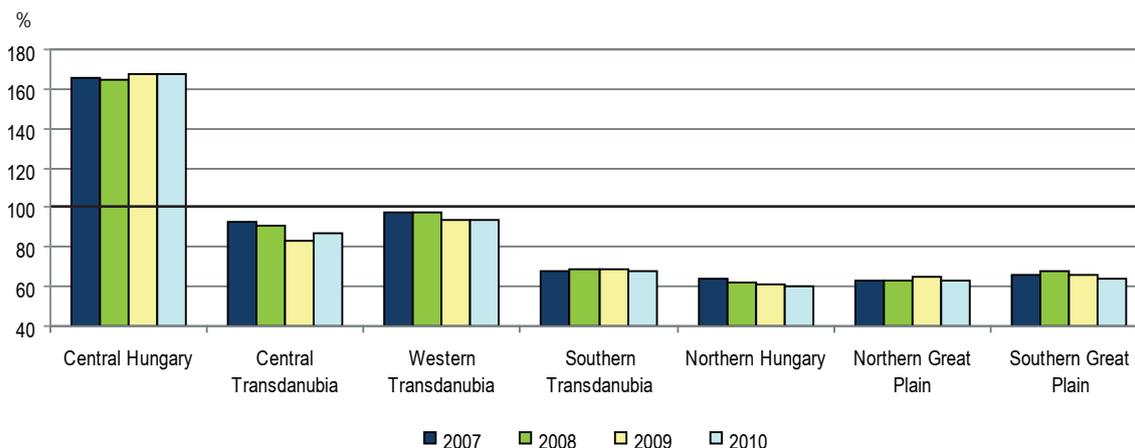
| | |
|--|----|
| Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 (preliminary data)..... | 2 |
| Tables | 5 |
| Table 1 Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2007–2010..... | 6 |
| Table 2 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), 2007–2010 | 8 |
| Table 3 Order of counties and regions on the basis of GDP per capita, 2007–2010..... | 9 |
| Table 4 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in PPS, 2007–2010 | 10 |
| Table 5 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in PPS, EU-27=100, 2007–2010 | 11 |
| Table 6 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as a percentage of national average, 2007–2010 | 12 |
| Table 7 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as a percentage of counties' average, 2007–2010 | 13 |
| Table 8 Classification of per capita gross domestic product of counties according to difference from counties' average, 2009–2010 | 14 |
| Table 9 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2007..... | 15 |
| Table 10 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2008..... | 16 |
| Table 11 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2009..... | 17 |
| Table 12 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2010..... | 18 |
| Methodological notes..... | 19 |
| Contact details | |

Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 (preliminary data)

According to preliminary regional gross domestic product figures of 2010, the regional differences in the economic development of Hungary increased, and the share of the capital became higher. The per capita GDP as a percentage of the national average went down by 0.5–1.8 percentage points in the lagging regions (Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain and Southern Great Plain) compared to the previous year. In spite of the growth of this indicator by 3.5 and 1 percentage points in 2010 in the more developed Central Transdanubia and Western Transdanubia respectively, the achievement of these regions was smaller than in 2007.

Figure 1

Regional per capita GDP as a percentage of national average, 2007–2010



49.6% of the gross domestic product of HUF 26,748 billion (at purchasers' prices) was produced by Central Hungary, 25.2% by Transdanubia, and the same proportion by Great Plain and North in 2010.

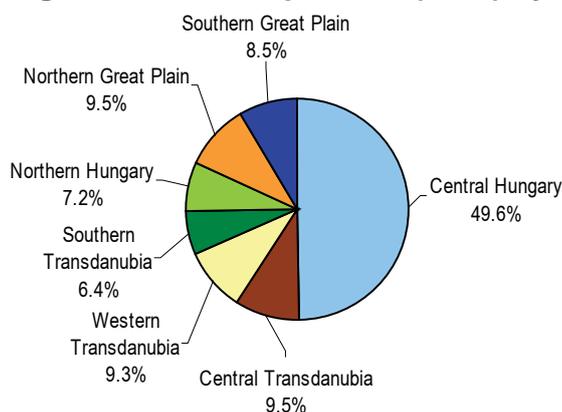
The contribution of Central Hungary and the western part of Hungary grew by 0.4 percentage point each, while the contribution of regions in Great Plain and North decreased by 0.8 percentage point compared to the previous year.

The contribution to producing GDP was almost the same between 2007 and 2010 in the two parts of Hungary, except in 2009. The share of the western part of Hungary was down by 1.4 percentage points that year, while Central Hungary increased its share at the same rate compared to 2008.

The decreasing economic achievement of Great Plain and North in 2010 was due to the economic crisis, which caused a descending achievement in manufacturing – especially in the manufacture of consumer electronics – in Northern Great Plain.

Figure 2

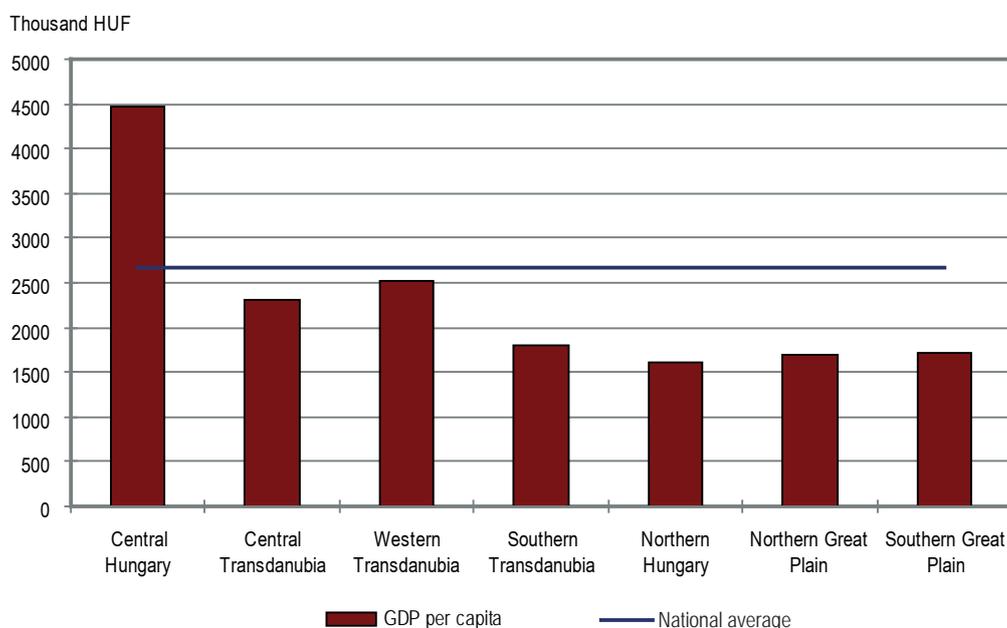
Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) by regions, 2010



The gross domestic product per capita was HUF 2675 thousand in Hungary in 2010, which is HUF 119 thousand more at current prices than a year before. Growths were recorded in the GDP per capita in all regions, the highest of which for Central and Western Transdanubia, which represented rises of 9.1 and 5.7 percentage points respectively compared to the low level of 2009 caused by the economic crisis.

Figure 3

Per capita GDP by regions, 2010



The economic differences in terms of GDP per capita increased further between the regions, whilst the ranking of development of regions did not change in 2010. The GDP per capita in Central Hungary – the first in the ranking – was 2.6 times higher in 2008, 2.7 times higher in 2009 and 2.8 times higher in 2010 than in Northern Hungary, which was the last in the ranking of regions.

If we do not take into account the figures of Central Hungary – due to its special position – there was a considerably smaller, 1.6-fold difference in 2010 between this indicator of Western Transdanubia and Northern Hungary, the two regions representing the two extreme values.

In the ranking of counties there was not a significant change in 2010 compared to the previous year. 7 counties held their positions, 4 regions moved up and another 4 moved down one place, and 2 regions were ranked two places higher and another 2 two places lower. The GDP per capita of the capital was 2.3 times higher than the national average in 2010, which represented rises of 3.2, 11.1 and 14.6 percentage points compared to 2009, 2008 and 2007 respectively.

In addition to the capital Komárom-Esztergom and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties were above the national average, except 2009. The GDP per capita of Komárom-Esztergom county fell by 8 percentage points in 2009, at the bottom of the economic crisis, then a 7.4 percentage-point rise in 2010 resulted again in a second place for the county in the ranking. The GDP per capita of Pest county was 79.7% of the national average in 2010, which was a decrease of 13.4 percentage points compared to 2007.

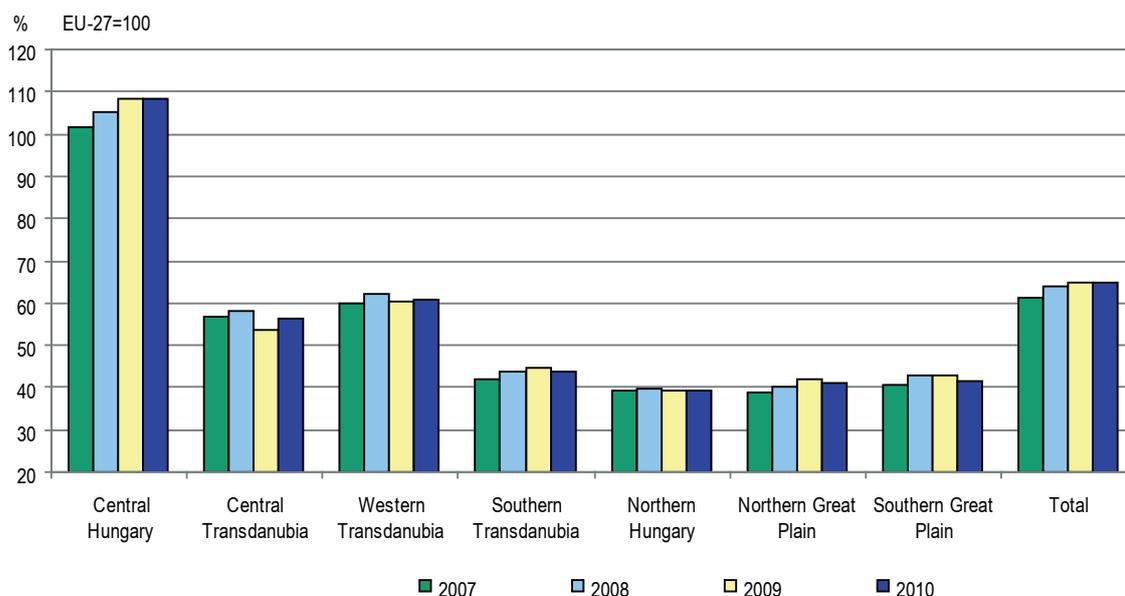
The least developed counties remained Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Nógrád, their GDP per capita was 46.5% and 55.3% less respectively than the national average. The difference between the per capita GDP of Budapest and Nógrád, the least developed county in Hungary, grew further: it was 4.9-fold in 2009 and 5.2-fold in 2010. When replacing the capital with Győr-Moson-Sopron, the most developed county, the same difference was 2.5-fold in 2010 compared with 2.3-fold in 2009.

The per capita GDP figures of EU member states (in PPS) allow for the comparison of domestic indicators with international ones. In 2010 Hungary's gross domestic product per capita

(15,808 PPS) was 35.2 % less in PPS than the average of the EU-27, which meant a growth of 3.3 percentage points compared to 2007. Accordingly, the economic convergence of Hungary to the level of development of the European Union decelerated in the years of the economic crisis. At regional level it was the GDP per capita of Central Hungary only that exceeded (by 8.5%) the EU average in 2010. The figures of Central Transdanubia and Western Transdanubia could reach more than the half of the EU average (56.2% and 61% respectively), while the performance of the less developed four regions ranged around four-tenths (39.2%–43.8%) of the average.

Figure 4

Per capita GDP (in PPS) as a percentage of EU-27 average, 2007–2010



TABLES

Table 1 Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2007–2010

| Region | Gross domestic product at purchasers' prices, million HUF | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Budapest | 9 099 658 | 9 887 795 | 9 958 468 | 10 633 449 |
| Pest | 2 742 726 | 2 790 231 | 2 650 192 | 2 631 655 |
| Central Hungary | 11 842 384 | 12 678 026 | 12 608 660 | 13 265 104 |
| Fejér | 1 021 000 | 1 070 821 | 920 849 | 994 381 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 852 690 | 881 522 | 785 523 | 879 382 |
| Veszprém | 670 945 | 697 897 | 634 162 | 669 059 |
| Central Transdanubia | 2 544 635 | 2 650 240 | 2 340 534 | 2 542 822 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 1 246 729 | 1 332 238 | 1 224 592 | 1 348 105 |
| Vas | 591 919 | 599 069 | 544 079 | 573 876 |
| Zala | 587 683 | 639 136 | 608 579 | 585 511 |
| Western Transdanubia | 2 426 331 | 2 570 443 | 2 377 250 | 2 507 492 |
| Baranya | 702 279 | 739 038 | 699 252 | 699 062 |
| Somogy | 510 203 | 543 756 | 522 514 | 535 936 |
| Tolna | 417 540 | 451 622 | 453 154 | 473 846 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 1 630 022 | 1 734 416 | 1 674 920 | 1 708 844 |
| <i>Transdanubia</i> | 6 600 988 | 6 955 099 | 6 392 704 | 6 759 158 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 1 165 024 | 1 185 015 | 1 098 789 | 1 130 632 |
| Heves | 567 776 | 589 479 | 558 011 | 573 627 |
| Nógrád | 241 976 | 256 873 | 243 327 | 243 016 |
| Northern Hungary | 1 974 776 | 2 031 367 | 1 900 127 | 1 947 275 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 965 541 | 1 020 193 | 1 017 831 | 1 057 370 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 642 819 | 684 433 | 682 360 | 656 799 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 766 546 | 805 795 | 784 009 | 798 748 |
| Northern Great Plain | 2 374 906 | 2 510 421 | 2 484 200 | 2 512 917 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 876 094 | 955 262 | 899 137 | 898 952 |
| Békés | 556 854 | 584 794 | 530 211 | 538 507 |
| Csongrád | 765 845 | 830 680 | 807 827 | 825 749 |
| Southern Great Plain | 2 198 793 | 2 370 736 | 2 237 175 | 2 263 208 |
| <i>Great Plain and North</i> | 6 548 475 | 6 912 524 | 6 621 502 | 6 723 400 |
| Total | 24 991 847 | 26 545 649 | 25 622 866 | 26 747 662 |

Table 1 Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2007–2010 (continued)

| Distribution of gross domestic product, % | | | | Region |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 36.4 | 37.3 | 38.9 | 39.8 | Budapest |
| 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.8 | Pest |
| 47.4 | 47.8 | 49.2 | 49.6 | Central Hungary |
| 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | Fejér |
| 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | Komárom-Esztergom |
| 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | Veszprém |
| 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | Central Transdanubia |
| 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | Győr-Moson-Sopron |
| 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | Vas |
| 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | Zala |
| 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 | Western Transdanubia |
| 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | Baranya |
| 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Somogy |
| 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | Tolna |
| 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | Southern Transdanubia |
| 26.3 | 26.2 | 24.8 | 25.2 | Transdanubia |
| 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén |
| 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | Heves |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | Nógrád |
| 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | Northern Hungary |
| 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Hajdú-Bihar |
| 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok |
| 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg |
| 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 | Northern Great Plain |
| 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | Bács-Kiskun |
| 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | Békés |
| 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | Csongrád |
| 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | Southern Great Plain |
| 26.3 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 25.2 | Great Plain and North |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Total |

Table 2 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), 2007–2010

| Region | Gross domestic product per capita, thousand HUF ^a | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Budapest | 5 355 | 5 792 | 5 800 | 6 155 |
| Pest | 2 313 | 2 317 | 2 169 | 2 133 |
| Central Hungary | 4 105 | 4 355 | 4 291 | 4 479 |
| Fejér | 2 382 | 2 499 | 2 152 | 2 330 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 2 708 | 2 802 | 2 506 | 2 819 |
| Veszprém | 1 850 | 1 933 | 1 764 | 1 870 |
| Central Transdanubia | 2 300 | 2 401 | 2 126 | 2 319 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 2 811 | 2 989 | 2 735 | 3 001 |
| Vas | 2 254 | 2 292 | 2 091 | 2 220 |
| Zala | 2 009 | 2 197 | 2 103 | 2 034 |
| Western Transdanubia | 2 430 | 2 575 | 2 384 | 2 519 |
| Baranya | 1 767 | 1 867 | 1 773 | 1 781 |
| Somogy | 1 561 | 1 680 | 1 626 | 1 679 |
| Tolna | 1 742 | 1 904 | 1 930 | 2 039 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 1 691 | 1 813 | 1 762 | 1 810 |
| Transdanubia | 2 151 | 2 274 | 2 097 | 2 226 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 1 631 | 1 680 | 1 577 | 1 641 |
| Heves | 1 785 | 1 867 | 1 783 | 1 852 |
| Nógrád | 1 144 | 1 230 | 1 180 | 1 195 |
| Northern Hungary | 1 587 | 1 652 | 1 562 | 1 620 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 1 773 | 1 879 | 1 879 | 1 956 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 1 601 | 1 724 | 1 737 | 1 689 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 1 337 | 1 418 | 1 393 | 1 432 |
| Northern Great Plain | 1 563 | 1 664 | 1 659 | 1 690 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 1 638 | 1 795 | 1 698 | 1 707 |
| Békés | 1 468 | 1 564 | 1 437 | 1 479 |
| Csongrád | 1 806 | 1 959 | 1 907 | 1 954 |
| Southern Great Plain | 1 643 | 1 782 | 1 692 | 1 723 |
| Great Plain and North | 1 596 | 1 699 | 1 641 | 1 680 |
| Total | 2 485 | 2 644 | 2 556 | 2 675 |

a Calculated with mid-year resident population.

Table 3 Order of counties and regions on the basis of GDP per capita, 2007–2010

| Region | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Budapest | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pest | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Central Hungary | I | I | I | I |
| Fejér | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Veszprém | 8 | 9 | 13 | 11 |
| Central Transdanubia | III | III | III | III |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Vas | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Zala | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Western Transdanubia | II | II | II | II |
| Baranya | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| Somogy | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Tolna | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Southern Transdanubia | IV | IV | IV | IV |
| <i>Transdanubia</i> | | | | |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Heves | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Nógrád | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Northern Hungary | VI | VII | VII | VII |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Northern Great Plain | VII | VI | VI | VI |
| Bács-Kiskun | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| Békés | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Csongrád | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Southern Great Plain | V | V | V | V |
| <i>Great Plain and North</i> | | | | |

Table 4 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in PPS, 2007–2010

| Region | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Budapest | 33 110 | 34 984 | 34 467 | 36 376 |
| Pest | 14 301 | 13 997 | 12 892 | 12 607 |
| Central Hungary | 25 379 | 26 304 | 25 498 | 26 474 |
| Fejér | 14 727 | 15 098 | 12 789 | 13 771 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 16 745 | 16 928 | 14 892 | 16 662 |
| Veszprém | 11 438 | 11 678 | 10 479 | 11 055 |
| Central Transdanubia | 14 223 | 14 501 | 12 634 | 13 707 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 17 379 | 18 055 | 16 253 | 17 737 |
| Vas | 13 938 | 13 843 | 12 427 | 13 119 |
| Zala | 12 420 | 13 270 | 12 496 | 12 023 |
| Western Transdanubia | 15 022 | 15 557 | 14 165 | 14 886 |
| Baranya | 10 925 | 11 280 | 10 537 | 10 523 |
| Somogy | 9 654 | 10 150 | 9 661 | 9 921 |
| Tolna | 10 770 | 11 503 | 11 470 | 12 049 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 10 456 | 10 953 | 10 471 | 10 695 |
| <i>Transdanubia</i> | 13 299 | 13 736 | 12 460 | 13 157 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 10 084 | 10 148 | 9 368 | 9 701 |
| Heves | 11 033 | 11 280 | 10 596 | 10 946 |
| Nógrád | 7 070 | 7 427 | 7 010 | 7 061 |
| Northern Hungary | 9 814 | 9 976 | 9 284 | 9 575 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 10 959 | 11 349 | 11 164 | 11 562 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 9 901 | 10 413 | 10 322 | 9 985 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 8 263 | 8 567 | 8 277 | 8 461 |
| Northern Great Plain | 9 662 | 10 054 | 9 858 | 9 986 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 10 125 | 10 845 | 10 092 | 10 088 |
| Békés | 9 074 | 9 445 | 8 540 | 8 739 |
| Csongrád | 11 169 | 11 835 | 11 334 | 11 550 |
| Southern Great Plain | 10 157 | 10 767 | 10 057 | 10 184 |
| <i>Great Plain and North</i> | 9 870 | 10 264 | 9 750 | 9 928 |
| Total | 15 366 | 15 974 | 15 191 | 15 808 |

Table 5 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in PPS, EU-27=100*, 2007–2010

(%)

| Region | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Budapest | 132.4 | 139.9 | 146.7 | 149.1 |
| Pest | 57.2 | 56.0 | 54.9 | 51.7 |
| Central Hungary | 101.5 | 105.2 | 108.5 | 108.5 |
| Fejér | 58.9 | 60.4 | 54.4 | 56.4 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 67.0 | 67.7 | 63.4 | 68.3 |
| Veszprém | 45.8 | 46.7 | 44.6 | 45.3 |
| Central Transdanubia | 56.9 | 58.0 | 53.8 | 56.2 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 69.5 | 72.2 | 69.2 | 72.7 |
| Vas | 55.8 | 55.4 | 52.9 | 53.8 |
| Zala | 49.7 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 49.3 |
| Western Transdanubia | 60.1 | 62.2 | 60.3 | 61.0 |
| Baranya | 43.7 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 43.1 |
| Somogy | 38.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 |
| Tolna | 43.1 | 46.0 | 48.8 | 49.4 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 41.8 | 43.8 | 44.6 | 43.8 |
| Transdanubia | 53.2 | 54.9 | 53.0 | 53.9 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 |
| Heves | 44.1 | 45.1 | 45.1 | 44.9 |
| Nógrád | 28.3 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 28.9 |
| Northern Hungary | 39.3 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.2 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 43.8 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 47.4 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 39.6 | 41.7 | 43.9 | 40.9 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 33.1 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 34.7 |
| Northern Great Plain | 38.6 | 40.2 | 41.9 | 40.9 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 40.5 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| Békés | 36.3 | 37.8 | 36.3 | 35.8 |
| Csongrád | 44.7 | 47.3 | 48.2 | 47.3 |
| Southern Great Plain | 40.6 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 41.7 |
| Great Plain and North | 39.5 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.7 |
| Total | 61.5 | 63.9 | 64.6 | 64.8 |

* Based on EU data available in April 2012.

Table 6 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as a percentage of national average, 2007–2010

| Region | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Budapest | 215.5 | 219.0 | 226.9 | 230.1 |
| Pest | 93.1 | 87.6 | 84.9 | 79.7 |
| Central Hungary | 165.2 | 164.7 | 167.8 | 167.5 |
| Fejér | 95.8 | 94.5 | 84.2 | 87.1 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 109.0 | 106.0 | 98.0 | 105.4 |
| Veszprém | 74.4 | 73.1 | 69.0 | 69.9 |
| Central Transdanubia | 92.6 | 90.8 | 83.2 | 86.7 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 113.1 | 113.0 | 107.0 | 112.2 |
| Vas | 90.7 | 86.7 | 81.8 | 83.0 |
| Zala | 80.8 | 83.1 | 82.3 | 76.1 |
| Western Transdanubia | 97.8 | 97.4 | 93.2 | 94.2 |
| Baranya | 71.1 | 70.6 | 69.4 | 66.6 |
| Somogy | 62.8 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 62.8 |
| Tolna | 70.1 | 72.0 | 75.5 | 76.2 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 68.0 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 67.7 |
| Transdanubia | 86.6 | 86.0 | 82.0 | 83.2 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 65.6 | 63.5 | 61.7 | 61.4 |
| Heves | 71.8 | 70.6 | 69.7 | 69.2 |
| Nógrád | 46.0 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 44.7 |
| Northern Hungary | 63.9 | 62.5 | 61.1 | 60.6 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 71.3 | 71.0 | 73.5 | 73.1 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 64.4 | 65.2 | 67.9 | 63.2 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 53.8 | 53.6 | 54.5 | 53.5 |
| Northern Great Plain | 62.9 | 62.9 | 64.9 | 63.2 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 65.9 | 67.9 | 66.4 | 63.8 |
| Békés | 59.1 | 59.1 | 56.2 | 55.3 |
| Csongrád | 72.7 | 74.1 | 74.6 | 73.1 |
| Southern Great Plain | 66.1 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 64.4 |
| Great Plain and North | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 62.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 7 Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as a percentage of counties' average, 2007–2010

| Region | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Budapest | 281.6 | 289.7 | 307.6 | 316.0 |
| Pest | 121.6 | 115.9 | 115.0 | 109.5 |
| Central Hungary | 215.8 | 217.8 | 227.5 | 230.0 |
| Fejér | 125.2 | 125.0 | 114.1 | 119.6 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 142.4 | 140.2 | 132.9 | 144.7 |
| Veszprém | 97.3 | 96.7 | 93.5 | 96.0 |
| Central Transdanubia | 121.0 | 120.1 | 112.7 | 119.1 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 147.8 | 149.5 | 145.0 | 154.1 |
| Vas | 118.5 | 114.6 | 110.9 | 114.0 |
| Zala | 105.6 | 109.9 | 111.5 | 104.4 |
| Western Transdanubia | 127.8 | 128.8 | 126.4 | 129.3 |
| Baranya | 92.9 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 91.4 |
| Somogy | 82.1 | 84.0 | 86.2 | 86.2 |
| Tolna | 91.6 | 95.2 | 102.3 | 104.7 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 88.9 | 90.7 | 93.4 | 92.9 |
| Transdanubia | 113.1 | 113.7 | 111.2 | 114.3 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 85.8 | 84.0 | 83.6 | 84.3 |
| Heves | 93.8 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 95.1 |
| Nógrád | 60.1 | 61.5 | 62.5 | 61.3 |
| Northern Hungary | 83.5 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 83.2 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 93.2 | 94.0 | 99.6 | 100.4 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 84.2 | 86.2 | 92.1 | 86.7 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 70.3 | 70.9 | 73.9 | 73.5 |
| Northern Great Plain | 82.2 | 83.2 | 88.0 | 86.7 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 86.1 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 87.6 |
| Békés | 77.2 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 75.9 |
| Csongrád | 95.0 | 98.0 | 101.1 | 100.3 |
| Southern Great Plain | 86.4 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.5 |
| Great Plain and North | 83.9 | 85.0 | 87.0 | 86.2 |
| Total | 130.7 | 132.3 | 135.6 | 137.3 |

Table 8 Classification of per capita gross domestic product of counties according to difference from counties' average, 2009–2010

(thousand HUF)

| County | Gross domestic product per capita 2009 | County | Gross domestic product per capita 2010 |
|---|---|------------------------|---|
| Above 120% of counties' average | | | |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 2 735 | Győr-Moson-Sopron | 3 001 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 2 506 | Komárom-Esztergom | 2 819 |
| Between 101% and 120% of counties' average | | | |
| Pest | 2 169 | Fejér | 2 330 |
| Fejér | 2 152 | Vas | 2 220 |
| Zala | 2 103 | Pest | 2 133 |
| Vas | 2 091 | Tolna | 2 039 |
| Tolna | 1 930 | Zala | 2 034 |
| Csongrád | 1 907 | | |
| Between 91% and 100% of counties' average | | | |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 1 879 | Hajdú-Bihar | 1 956 |
| Heves | 1 783 | Csongrád | 1 954 |
| Baranya | 1 773 | Veszprém | 1 870 |
| Veszprém | 1 764 | Heves | 1 852 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 1 737 | Baranya | 1 781 |
| Below 90% of counties' average | | | |
| Bács-Kiskun | 1 698 | Bács-Kiskun | 1 707 |
| Somogy | 1 626 | Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 1 689 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 1 577 | Somogy | 1 679 |
| Békés | 1 437 | Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 1 641 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 1 393 | Békés | 1 479 |
| Nógrád | 1 180 | Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 1 432 |
| | | Nógrád | 1 195 |

Table 9 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2007

(million HUF)

| Region | Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing | Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply | Construction | Services | Industries, total (at basic prices) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | A | B-E | F | G-U | A-U |
| Budapest | 18 625 | 1 181 855 | 293 756 | 6 295 159 | 7 789 395 |
| Pest | 56 964 | 736 244 | 145 880 | 1 408 712 | 2 347 800 |
| Central Hungary | 75 589 | 1 918 099 | 439 636 | 7 703 871 | 10 137 195 |
| Fejér | 42 637 | 389 815 | 39 073 | 402 461 | 873 986 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 30 659 | 408 512 | 29 522 | 261 218 | 729 911 |
| Veszprém | 33 615 | 185 468 | 33 114 | 322 138 | 574 335 |
| Central Transdanubia | 106 911 | 983 795 | 101 709 | 985 817 | 2 178 232 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 43 596 | 490 513 | 49 110 | 483 993 | 1 067 212 |
| Vas | 42 392 | 179 072 | 27 143 | 258 081 | 506 688 |
| Zala | 29 775 | 154 772 | 27 913 | 290 602 | 503 062 |
| Western Transdanubia | 115 763 | 824 357 | 104 166 | 1 032 676 | 2 076 962 |
| Baranya | 39 400 | 130 728 | 31 153 | 399 877 | 601 158 |
| Somogy | 45 770 | 72 677 | 25 568 | 292 724 | 436 739 |
| Tolna | 35 873 | 118 510 | 23 511 | 179 524 | 357 418 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 121 043 | 321 915 | 80 232 | 872 125 | 1 395 315 |
| <i>Transdanubia</i> | <i>343 717</i> | <i>2 130 067</i> | <i>286 107</i> | <i>2 890 618</i> | <i>5 650 509</i> |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 39 832 | 369 478 | 51 531 | 536 431 | 997 272 |
| Heves | 26 360 | 186 126 | 26 567 | 246 969 | 486 022 |
| Nógrád | 9 357 | 50 414 | 14 538 | 132 825 | 207 134 |
| Northern Hungary | 75 549 | 606 018 | 92 636 | 916 225 | 1 690 428 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 75 662 | 183 451 | 48 007 | 519 392 | 826 512 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 46 928 | 177 368 | 27 321 | 298 642 | 550 259 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 56 781 | 147 600 | 45 001 | 406 789 | 656 171 |
| Northern Great Plain | 179 371 | 508 419 | 120 329 | 1 224 823 | 2 032 942 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 84 233 | 191 870 | 41 951 | 431 891 | 749 945 |
| Békés | 67 527 | 100 035 | 22 925 | 286 185 | 476 672 |
| Csongrád | 68 926 | 153 419 | 35 399 | 397 827 | 655 571 |
| Southern Great Plain | 220 686 | 445 324 | 100 275 | 1 115 903 | 1 882 188 |
| <i>Great Plain and North</i> | <i>475 606</i> | <i>1 559 761</i> | <i>313 240</i> | <i>3 256 951</i> | <i>5 605 558</i> |
| Total | 894 912 | 5 607 927 | 1 038 983 | 13 851 440 | 21 393 262 |

Table 10 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2008

(million HUF)

| Region | Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing | Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply | Construction | Services | Industries, total (at basic prices) |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | A | B-E | F | G-U | A-U |
| Budapest | 19 834 | 1 318 231 | 300 889 | 6 796 331 | 8 435 285 |
| Pest | 66 348 | 661 379 | 164 210 | 1 488 411 | 2 380 348 |
| Central Hungary | 86 182 | 1 979 610 | 465 099 | 8 284 742 | 10 815 633 |
| Fejér | 47 711 | 391 647 | 45 512 | 428 648 | 913 518 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 28 773 | 409 642 | 32 361 | 281 251 | 752 027 |
| Veszprém | 29 330 | 190 061 | 32 659 | 343 326 | 595 376 |
| Central Transdanubia | 105 814 | 991 350 | 110 532 | 1 053 225 | 2 260 921 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 42 252 | 509 122 | 50 550 | 534 609 | 1 136 533 |
| Vas | 33 548 | 182 783 | 29 116 | 265 619 | 511 066 |
| Zala | 30 765 | 180 519 | 25 517 | 308 446 | 545 247 |
| Western Transdanubia | 106 565 | 872 424 | 105 183 | 1 108 674 | 2 192 846 |
| Baranya | 42 996 | 135 072 | 33 530 | 418 876 | 630 474 |
| Somogy | 46 473 | 76 865 | 26 596 | 313 945 | 463 879 |
| Tolna | 37 139 | 125 942 | 30 992 | 191 206 | 385 279 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 126 608 | 337 879 | 91 118 | 924 027 | 1 479 632 |
| Transdanubia | 338 987 | 2 201 653 | 306 833 | 3 085 926 | 5 933 399 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 45 558 | 338 958 | 56 442 | 569 979 | 1 010 937 |
| Heves | 28 724 | 182 963 | 32 085 | 259 113 | 502 885 |
| Nógrád | 10 053 | 57 714 | 15 378 | 135 994 | 219 139 |
| Northern Hungary | 84 335 | 579 635 | 103 905 | 965 086 | 1 732 961 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 69 362 | 196 664 | 51 156 | 553 145 | 870 327 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 56 309 | 188 762 | 28 705 | 310 114 | 583 890 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 63 968 | 147 454 | 46 374 | 429 628 | 687 424 |
| Northern Great Plain | 189 639 | 532 880 | 126 235 | 1 292 887 | 2 141 641 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 80 067 | 207 059 | 49 344 | 478 465 | 814 935 |
| Békés | 72 179 | 105 695 | 22 855 | 298 159 | 498 888 |
| Csongrád | 60 640 | 172 052 | 38 378 | 437 584 | 708 654 |
| Southern Great Plain | 212 886 | 484 806 | 110 577 | 1 214 208 | 2 022 477 |
| Great Plain and North | 486 860 | 1 597 321 | 340 717 | 3 472 181 | 5 897 079 |
| Total | 912 029 | 5 778 584 | 1 112 649 | 14 842 849 | 22 646 111 |

Table 11 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2009

(million HUF)

| Region | Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing | Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply | Construction | Services | Industries, total (at basic prices) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | A | B–E | F | G–U | A–U |
| Budapest | 12 797 | 1 282 361 | 278 916 | 6 843 138 | 8 417 212 |
| Pest | 47 171 | 629 093 | 154 091 | 1 409 671 | 2 240 026 |
| Central Hungary | 59 968 | 1 911 454 | 433 007 | 8 252 809 | 10 657 238 |
| Fejér | 37 998 | 308 931 | 40 532 | 390 870 | 778 331 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 26 570 | 344 895 | 31 049 | 261 435 | 663 949 |
| Veszprém | 25 220 | 158 636 | 27 266 | 324 892 | 536 014 |
| Central Transdanubia | 89 788 | 812 462 | 98 847 | 977 197 | 1 978 294 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 37 741 | 440 392 | 49 077 | 507 854 | 1 035 064 |
| Vas | 26 957 | 166 495 | 24 647 | 241 774 | 459 873 |
| Zala | 25 383 | 177 756 | 25 234 | 286 017 | 514 390 |
| Western Transdanubia | 90 081 | 784 643 | 98 958 | 1 035 645 | 2 009 327 |
| Baranya | 39 905 | 123 693 | 35 367 | 392 065 | 591 030 |
| Somogy | 39 146 | 74 872 | 26 906 | 300 721 | 441 645 |
| Tolna | 29 524 | 127 518 | 40 065 | 185 913 | 383 020 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 108 575 | 326 083 | 102 338 | 878 699 | 1 415 695 |
| <i>Transdanubia</i> | 288 444 | 1 923 188 | 300 143 | 2 891 541 | 5 403 316 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 35 475 | 290 081 | 47 577 | 555 598 | 928 731 |
| Heves | 22 471 | 161 371 | 37 933 | 249 874 | 471 649 |
| Nógrád | 8 264 | 49 489 | 12 444 | 135 471 | 205 668 |
| Northern Hungary | 66 210 | 500 941 | 97 954 | 940 943 | 1 606 048 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 61 398 | 191 099 | 43 165 | 564 641 | 860 303 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 43 811 | 208 500 | 27 683 | 296 758 | 576 752 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 53 286 | 142 208 | 47 197 | 419 978 | 662 669 |
| Northern Great Plain | 158 495 | 541 807 | 118 045 | 1 281 377 | 2 099 724 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 67 105 | 198 243 | 46 618 | 448 013 | 759 979 |
| Békés | 57 877 | 87 599 | 21 603 | 281 072 | 448 151 |
| Csongrád | 48 539 | 172 354 | 37 557 | 424 351 | 682 801 |
| Southern Great Plain | 173 521 | 458 196 | 105 778 | 1 153 436 | 1 890 931 |
| <i>Great Plain and North</i> | 398 226 | 1 500 944 | 321 777 | 3 375 756 | 5 596 703 |
| Total | 746 638 | 5 335 586 | 1 054 927 | 14 520 106 | 21 657 257 |

Table 12 Gross value added by industries, at current prices, 2010

(million HUF)

| Region | Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing | Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply | Construction | Services | Industries, total (at basic prices) |
|------------------------------|---|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | A | B-E | F | G-U | A-U |
| Budapest | 12 976 | 1 717 686 | 270 797 | 6 989 019 | 8 990 478 |
| Pest | 53 042 | 607 401 | 137 332 | 1 427 264 | 2 225 038 |
| Central Hungary | 66 018 | 2 325 087 | 408 129 | 8 416 283 | 11 215 516 |
| Fejér | 45 888 | 359 853 | 36 157 | 398 841 | 840 739 |
| Komárom-Esztergom | 31 981 | 409 854 | 30 015 | 271 659 | 743 509 |
| Veszprém | 30 173 | 181 455 | 28 637 | 325 419 | 565 683 |
| Central Transdanubia | 108 042 | 951 162 | 94 809 | 995 918 | 2 149 932 |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron | 43 259 | 532 544 | 43 769 | 520 238 | 1 139 810 |
| Vas | 31 543 | 175 479 | 25 823 | 252 361 | 485 206 |
| Zala | 29 715 | 126 969 | 28 747 | 309 613 | 495 044 |
| Western Transdanubia | 104 517 | 834 992 | 98 339 | 1 082 212 | 2 120 060 |
| Baranya | 45 691 | 135 380 | 28 973 | 381 006 | 591 050 |
| Somogy | 44 194 | 77 744 | 28 083 | 303 107 | 453 128 |
| Tolna | 35 078 | 147 817 | 25 927 | 191 811 | 400 633 |
| Southern Transdanubia | 124 963 | 360 942 | 82 983 | 875 924 | 1 444 811 |
| Transdanubia | 337 522 | 2 147 096 | 276 130 | 2 954 054 | 5 714 802 |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 40 989 | 323 081 | 48 972 | 542 896 | 955 938 |
| Heves | 23 843 | 181 515 | 32 935 | 246 704 | 484 996 |
| Nógrád | 9 413 | 53 621 | 11 679 | 130 755 | 205 468 |
| Northern Hungary | 74 245 | 558 217 | 93 586 | 920 354 | 1 646 402 |
| Hajdú-Bihar | 73 146 | 210 910 | 43 637 | 566 302 | 893 996 |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 47 233 | 199 718 | 27 959 | 280 407 | 555 317 |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg | 58 558 | 155 102 | 41 604 | 420 070 | 675 334 |
| Northern Great Plain | 178 937 | 565 730 | 113 201 | 1 266 779 | 2 124 646 |
| Bács-Kiskun | 76 296 | 205 385 | 48 065 | 430 309 | 760 055 |
| Békés | 63 899 | 94 618 | 20 347 | 276 439 | 455 303 |
| Csongrád | 55 818 | 182 066 | 36 382 | 423 896 | 698 162 |
| Southern Great Plain | 196 013 | 482 069 | 104 793 | 1 130 645 | 1 913 520 |
| Great Plain and North | 449 195 | 1 606 015 | 311 580 | 3 317 778 | 5 684 569 |
| Total | 852 735 | 6 078 198 | 995 839 | 14 688 115 | 22 614 887 |

Methodological notes

This publication contains preliminary data for 2010 and these data are the same as those used in the calculations of the national accounts completed in October 2011. At the time of the preliminary national accounts estimations for 2010 the data sources necessary for the calculations were not fully complete. HSCO implemented methodological improvements in a benchmark revision made in 2011. The regional data in this release, revised for former years and made methodologically comparable, are available according to the NACE Rev.2 classification from 2007, in line with EU regulations. Estimates for back-casting until 2000 and year 2010 data on the basis of comprehensive information will be published in the second half of October 2012.

1) Definitions

Data of the HNA presented by this publication correspond to the statistical recommendations of the UN (SNA'93) and the regulations of the European System of Accounts (ESA'95).

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a concept of value added. It is the sum of gross value added of all resident producers (institutional sectors or industries) measured at basic prices, plus the balance of taxes and subsidies on products, which cannot be divided among industries or sectors. GDP is an aggregate value at market prices.

Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of economic value. It measures the difference between the gross output produced by economic units and the costs of materials and other inputs (intermediate consumption) which were used in production. It is measured at basic prices.

Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced. It is equal to output minus any tax payable plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale.

Purchasers' price is the amount actually paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax (i.e. it excludes taxes on purchased goods and services acquired for intermediate consumption and subsidies on products).

Purchasing power parities are the means for estimating PPPs within the framework of the international comparison programme. These parities give the possibility to compare the per capita GDP volumes of different countries. The measurement unit is PPS, which is roughly equal to 1 euro. The real value of GDP, its value expressed in PPS or in euro, is the same for the European Union as a whole (EU-27) in both these currencies. The source of the applied purchasing power parities is Eurostat.

2) Estimating gross value added by sectors

Regional Accounts are the regional specification of the corresponding accounts of the total economy. For the regional estimation of gross domestic product (GDP) the production method is used. The exception is the general government sector, where the income method is preferred. According to the available sources the following estimation methods are used in the different sectors.

In the non-financial corporations (NFC) sector the gross value added was calculated at individual level using tax declaration figures. 1 472 and 1 501 corporations had local units in more than one county in 2009 and 2010 respectively. In the case of these enterprises the gross value added figures were distributed among relevant counties in proportion to the wages and salaries of their local units. Data of the other corporations were recorded in the county where their headquarters were located, supposing that they are engaged in economic activities only in the county of registration.

The gross value added of financial corporations was allocated to regions in the same way as in the case of non-financial corporations. GVA figures of multi-regional enterprises were allocated to counties/regions in proportion to their wages and salaries.

The gross value added of the general government sector is equal to the sum of the compensation of employees, the balance of other taxes and subsidies on production and gross operating surplus (which

is made up of consumption of fixed capital mainly). The first two items can be calculated on institutional level based on the annual report of government institutions. For the institutions that have local KAUs only in one county the data on county level can be compiled as the sum of institutional data. For the institutions that have local KAUs in several counties the split is based on labour data. The consumption of fixed capital is allocated to county level based on the stock of tangible and non-tangible assets at the end of the year. The regional breakdown of GVA in the area of defence and security is estimated according to the regional distribution of the total value added of all other activities.

In the case of the household sector regional data are obtained by combining different methods. The production indicators of sole proprietors are originally estimated by counties and by classes of NACE, so there is no need for regionalisation there.

The regional breakdown of the gross value added by agricultural small-scale production and by the production for own use of households is calculated using proportions from the Regional Agricultural Accounts for the relevant sector.

Regarding the regionalisation of the output of housing services of owner-occupied dwellings, the number and the average floor space of dwellings by counties are used – derived from the last census or micro census, and actual market prices per square metre of dwellings by counties, from the survey organised by the Dwellings Statistics Section.

The estimation of the regional breakdown of own-account construction and renovation of dwellings is based on the number and average floor space of newly built dwellings by counties and the per unit cost of construction, also by counties.

The gross value added of renting out private accommodation by counties is calculated with an indirect indicator, namely the number of tourism nights spent at private accommodation units by counties.

The regional estimation of gratuity to doctors and nurses is based on data from health statistics, namely the number of treatment cases in outpatient services by counties and nursing days in hospitals by counties.

As for illegal activities, the indicator applied for the regional allocation of the estimated GVA of drug production and trade is the number of drug addicts by counties, which derives from health statistics. To regionalise the estimated value of prostitution an indirect indicator from HCSO's regional statistics is applied.

In the case of other unregistered activities of households, like domestic services, educational and artistic activities and other unregistered services no appropriate spatial indicators are available for regionalisation, so in these cases the national GVA figures, based on expert estimations, are distributed by counties in the same proportion as the GVA of the recorded production of sole proprietors belonging to the given industry.

The representative survey of non-profit institutions serving households includes the county code of activities, so the “bottom-up” method can be applied for estimating their value added figures by counties and regions. The value added of the remaining NPISHs – for example political parties, which are not obliged to report to HCSO and whose data are derived from their public reports – is distributed across regions in the proportions estimated for the surveyed NPISHs.

The gross value added at basic prices is thus obtained by counties and regions. Net taxes on products are added in proportion to the basic price values by counties and regions. This gives gross domestic product at market prices by counties and regions.

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