



Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011 (preliminary data)

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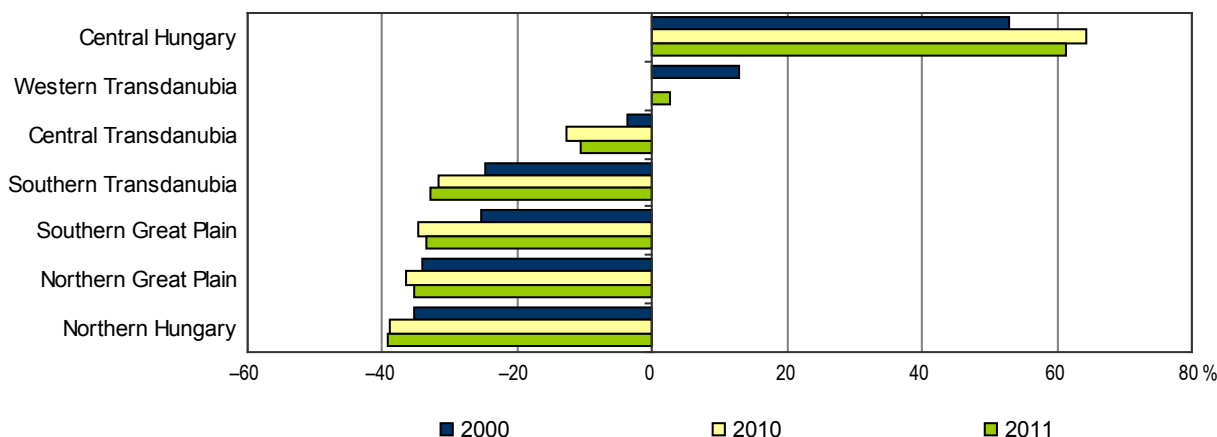
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Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011 (preliminary data)

According to preliminary regional gross domestic product (GDP) data for 2011, regional differences increased further in Hungary. The per capita GDP of Central Hungary – including the capital – declined by 3.2 percentage points as measured against the national average compared to 2010, nevertheless, this did not influence its outstanding economic advantage. The performance compared to the national average decreased by 1.0 and 0.4 percentage point in Southern Transdanubia and Northern Hungary respectively, while it grew in the remaining regions (by 1.2–2.6 percentage points) compared to the previous year.

Figure 1

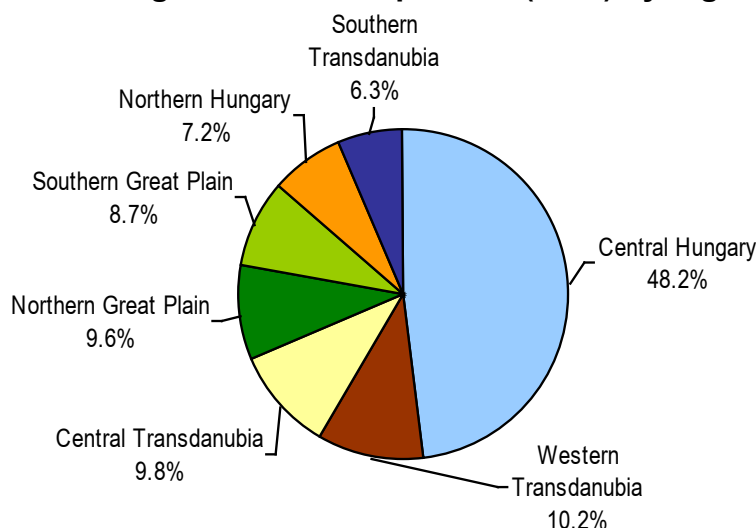
Regional differences from national average of per capita GDP, 2000, 2010, 2011



The gross domestic product (GDP) was HUF 27,886 billion at current prices in 2011, 48.2% of which was produced in Central Hungary, 26.3% in Transdanubia and 25.5% in the large region of Great Plain and North. The share of the central region fell further in 2011 (by 0.5 percentage point), while the proportion of the large region of Transdanubia and the share of the regions in the area of Great Plain and North increased by 0.3 and 0.2 percentage point respectively compared to 2010. The growth of the economic performance of Transdanubia in 2011 was caused by the higher-than-average expansion of manufacturing output – of which mostly the manufacture of transport equipment, basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, as well as rubber and plastic products – in Central and Western Transdanubia.

Figure 2

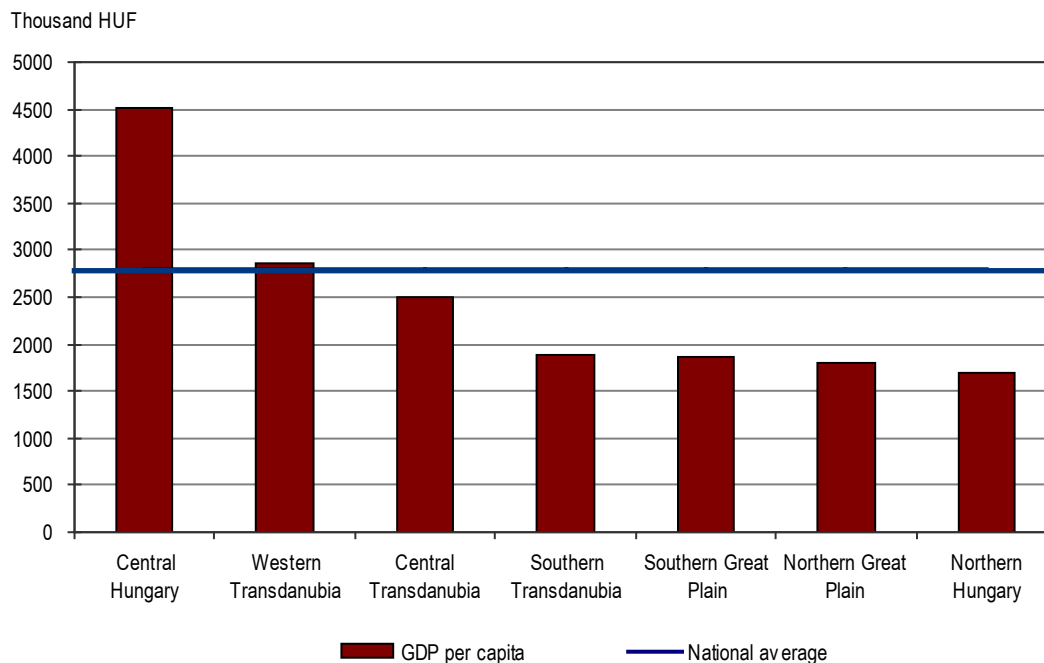
Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) by regions, 2011



The gross domestic product per capita was HUF 2 797 thousand in 2011, 5.1% more (at current prices) compared to a year before. GDP per capita as a percentage of the national average grew in four regions, mostly in Western and Central Transdanubia (by 2.6 and 2.0 percentage points respectively). GDP per capita in Northern Hungary, remaining the last in the ranking, decreased by 0.4 percentage point compared to the previous year.

Figure 3

GDP per capita by regions, 2011



Regional differences in terms of gross domestic product per capita continued to increase in 2011, while the ranking was unchanged compared to the last few years. The difference between the GDP per capita of Central Hungary – still the first in the ranking – and of the last Northern Hungary was 2.66-fold. Leaving Central Hungary out of consideration, there was an essentially lower, 1.69-fold difference between Western Transdanubia, having the highest GDP per capita, and the least developed region, which same was 1.52-fold in 2009 and 1.64-fold in 2010.

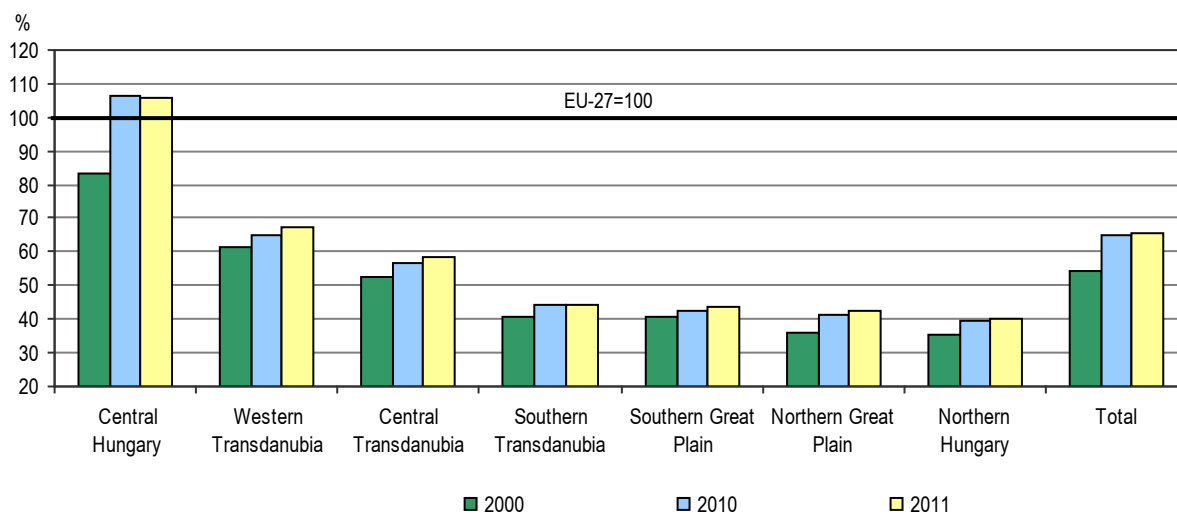
In terms of GDP per capita, there was no significant change in the development order of counties in 2011 compared to the previous year. The majority of counties (10 counties) kept their position, 7 counties improved or worsened their position by one place, 1 county improved its position by three places and 1 county worsened its position by two places. The improvement of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok – moving up the most, three places in the ranking – by 5.2 percentage points as measured against counties' average was largely due to the substantial expansion of the performance of industry, of which the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, compared to the low level in the previous year. Baranya county moved down two positions, behind counties with a comparable level of development – Bács-Kiskun and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, because of their higher rate of development. The outstanding GDP per capita of the capital was 2.16 times higher than the national average in 2011, decreasing by 9.8 and 3.6 percentage points compared to 2009 and 2010 respectively. Two counties in Transdanubia – Győr-Moson-Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom counties – continue to have higher values than the national average, similarly to 2010. The position of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Nógrád counties did not change in 2011 either, they have been in the last two positions of the ranking since 2000. The difference between the capital and Nógrád county was still significant, 4.8-fold, down by 0.1 percentage point compared to 2009–2010. Leaving out of consideration the figure of Budapest, the difference between the GDP per capita

of Győr-Moson-Sopron county, having the highest indicator value, and Nógrád county increased – continuously – further, from 2.3-fold in 2009 to 2.8-fold in 2011.

The per capita gross domestic product of Hungary was 16,484 PPS – purchasing power standards, used in international comparisons – in 2011, 3.8% more than in 2010, and 65.7% of the EU average in 2011. Hungary’s economic convergence with the level of development of the European Union has decelerated in the past few years. In 2011, the per capita GDP of Hungary was 11 percentage points higher than in 2000, while the same value was up by only 3 percentage points and 1 percentage point compared to 2003 and the average of 2009–2010 respectively. The development level of the central region – due to the outstanding level of development of Budapest (141.8%) – reached 105.9% of the EU average. Out of the remaining six regions, the GDP per capita of the two most developed regions – in Transdanubia – equalled 59%–67%, while that of the other regions 40%–44% of the EU-27 average.

Figure 4

GDP per capita as a percentage of EU-27 average, 2000, 2010, 2011



TABLES

1. Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2009–2011

Capital, county, region	Gross domestic product at purchasers' prices, million HUF		
	2009	2010	2011
Budapest	9 907 021	10 086 547	10 484 988
Pest	2 655 497	2 866 776	2 942 598
Central Hungary	12 562 518	12 953 323	13 427 586
Fejér	924 144	999 095	1 126 974
Komárom-Esztergom	787 275	849 352	894 739
Veszprém	636 374	697 888	706 296
Central Transdanubia	2 347 793	2 546 335	2 728 009
Győr-Moson-Sopron	1 227 419	1 424 472	1 567 207
Vas	546 772	589 779	641 425
Zala	609 629	635 345	644 848
Western Transdanubia	2 383 820	2 649 596	2 853 480
Baranya	701 478	705 439	708 029
Somogy	524 062	547 665	566 237
Tolna	459 405	460 862	486 716
Southern Transdanubia	1 684 945	1 713 966	1 760 982
Transdanubia	6 416 558	6 909 897	7 342 471
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1 103 379	1 137 276	1 175 953
Heves	562 028	571 038	589 112
Nógrád	243 914	243 993	250 565
Northern Hungary	1 909 321	1 952 307	2 015 630
Hajdú-Bihar	1 022 192	1 064 950	1 121 005
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	684 298	638 306	711 439
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	785 881	810 669	842 385
Northern Great Plain	2 492 371	2 513 925	2 674 829
Bács-Kiskun	901 760	911 349	992 393
Békés	532 193	542 747	579 801
Csongrád	811 759	823 791	853 691
Southern Great Plain	2 245 712	2 277 887	2 425 885
Great Plain and North	6 647 404	6 744 119	7 116 344
Total	25 626 480	26 607 339	27 886 401

1. Regional distribution of gross domestic product (GDP), 2009–2011 (continued)

Distribution of gross domestic product, %			Capital, county, region
2009	2010	2011	
38.7	37.9	37.6	Budapest
10.4	10.8	10.6	Pest
49.0	48.7	48.2	Central Hungary
3.6	3.8	4.0	Fejér
3.1	3.2	3.2	Komárom-Esztergom
2.5	2.6	2.5	Veszprém
9.2	9.6	9.8	Central Transdanubia
4.8	5.4	5.6	Győr-Moson-Sopron
2.1	2.2	2.3	Vas
2.4	2.4	2.3	Zala
9.3	10.0	10.2	Western Transdanubia
2.7	2.7	2.5	Baranya
2.0	2.1	2.0	Somogy
1.8	1.7	1.7	Tolna
6.6	6.4	6.3	Southern Transdanubia
25.0	26.0	26.3	Transdanubia
4.3	4.3	4.2	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
2.2	2.1	2.1	Heves
1.0	0.9	0.9	Nógrád
7.5	7.3	7.2	Northern Hungary
4.0	4.0	4.0	Hajdú-Bihar
2.7	2.4	2.6	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
3.1	3.0	3.0	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
9.7	9.4	9.6	Northern Great Plain
3.5	3.4	3.6	Bács-Kiskun
2.1	2.0	2.1	Békés
3.2	3.1	3.1	Csongrád
8.8	8.6	8.7	Southern Great Plain
25.9	25.3	25.5	Great Plain and North
100.0	100.0	100.0	Total

2. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), 2009–2011

Capital, county, region	Gross domestic product per capita, thousand HUF ^{a)}			Ranking by GDP per capita		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Budapest	5 770	5 838	6 037	1	1	1
Pest	2 174	2 324	2 371	4	5	6
Central Hungary	4 275	4 374	4 509	I	I	I
Fejér	2 160	2 341	2 646	5	4	4
Komárom-Esztergom	2 512	2 723	2 879	3	3	3
Veszprém	1 770	1 951	1 986	13	10	11
Central Transdanubia	2 133	2 322	2 498	III	III	III
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2 741	3 171	3 476	2	2	2
Vas	2 102	2 281	2 495	7	6	5
Zala	2 107	2 207	2 254	6	7	7
Western Transdanubia	2 390	2 661	2 871	II	II	II
Baranya	1 779	1 797	1 815	12	13	15
Somogy	1 631	1 715	1 787	16	15	16
Tolna	1 957	1 983	2 115	8	8	8
Southern Transdanubia	1 773	1 815	1 879	IV	IV	IV
Transdanubia	2 105	2 276	2 428			
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1 583	1 651	1 725	17	16	17
Heves	1 796	1 844	1 921	11	12	12
Nógrád	1 182	1 199	1 250	20	20	20
Northern Hungary	1 570	1 624	1 696	VII	VII	VII
Hajdú-Bihar	1 887	1 970	2 080	10	9	9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1 742	1 642	1 848	14	17	14
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1 396	1 453	1 521	19	19	19
Northern Great Plain	1 664	1 690	1 810	VI	VI	VI
Bács-Kiskun	1 703	1 731	1 895	15	14	13
Békés	1 442	1 490	1 612	18	18	18
Csongrád	1 917	1 950	2 030	9	11	10
Southern Great Plain	1 699	1 734	1 860	V	V	V
Great Plain and North	1 647	1 685	1 793			
Total	2 557	2 661	2 797			

a) Calculated with mid-year resident population.

3. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power standards, 2009–2011

Capital, county, region	Per capita GDP					
	in purchasing power standards (PPS)			as a percentage of EU-27 average ^{a)}		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Budapest	34 598	34 859	35 583	147.2	142.3	141.8
Pest	13 034	13 874	13 973	55.5	56.6	55.7
Central Hungary	25 633	26 117	26 576	109.1	106.6	105.9
Fejér	12 951	13 978	15 599	55.1	57.1	62.1
Komárom-Esztergom	15 060	16 258	16 969	64.1	66.4	67.6
Veszprém	10 611	11 649	11 708	45.2	47.5	46.6
Central Transdanubia	12 787	13 867	14 722	54.4	56.6	58.7
Győr-Moson-Sopron	16 437	18 934	20 487	69.9	77.3	81.6
Vas	12 601	13 621	14 707	53.6	55.6	58.6
Zala	12 630	13 180	13 285	53.7	53.8	52.9
Western Transdanubia	14 332	15 891	16 920	61.0	64.9	67.4
Baranya	10 666	10 728	10 696	45.4	43.8	42.6
Somogy	9 777	10 242	10 532	41.6	41.8	42.0
Tolna	11 733	11 839	12 465	49.9	48.3	49.7
Southern Transdanubia	10 629	10 837	11 075	45.2	44.2	44.1
Transdanubia	12 619	13 588	14 314	53.7	55.5	57.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	9 492	9 858	10 171	40.4	40.2	40.5
Heves	10 768	11 008	11 323	45.8	44.9	45.1
Nógrád	7 090	7 162	7 369	30.2	29.2	29.4
Northern Hungary	9 413	9 698	9 996	40.1	39.6	39.8
Hajdú-Bihar	11 313	11 764	12 262	48.1	48.0	48.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	10 444	9 803	10 894	44.4	40.0	43.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8 371	8 675	8 968	35.6	35.4	35.7
Northern Great Plain	9 979	10 093	10 671	42.5	41.2	42.5
Bács-Kiskun	10 213	10 333	11 172	43.5	42.2	44.5
Békés	8 649	8 898	9 499	36.8	36.3	37.8
Csongrád	11 492	11 641	11 964	48.9	47.5	47.7
Southern Great Plain	10 186	10 356	10 966	43.3	42.3	43.7
Great Plain and North	9 876	10 061	10 566	42.0	41.1	42.1
Total	15 330	15 886	16 484	65.2	64.8	65.7

a) Based on EU figures available in April 2013.

4. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) as a percentage of national and counties' average, 2009–2011

Capital, county, region	Gross domestic product per capita					
	as a percentage of national average			as a percentage of counties' average		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Budapest	225.7	219.4	215.9	304.9	292.3	285.7
Pest	85.0	87.3	84.8	114.9	116.4	112.2
Central Hungary	167.2	164.4	161.2	225.9	219.0	213.4
Fejér	84.5	88.0	94.6	114.1	117.2	125.2
Komárom-Esztergom	98.2	102.3	102.9	132.7	136.3	136.2
Veszprém	69.2	73.3	71.0	93.5	97.7	94.0
Central Transdanubia	83.4	87.3	89.3	112.7	116.3	118.2
Győr-Moson-Sopron	107.2	119.2	124.3	144.8	158.8	164.5
Vas	82.2	85.7	89.2	111.0	114.2	118.1
Zala	82.4	83.0	80.6	111.3	110.5	106.7
Western Transdanubia	93.5	100.0	102.6	126.3	133.3	135.8
Baranya	69.6	67.5	64.9	94.0	90.0	85.9
Somogy	63.8	64.5	63.9	86.2	85.9	84.6
Tolna	76.5	74.5	75.6	103.4	99.3	100.1
Southern Transdanubia	69.3	68.2	67.2	93.7	90.9	88.9
<i>Transdanubia</i>	82.3	85.5	86.8	111.2	114.0	114.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	61.9	62.1	61.7	83.6	82.7	81.7
Heves	70.2	69.3	68.7	94.9	92.3	90.9
Nógrád	46.2	45.1	44.7	62.5	60.1	59.2
Northern Hungary	61.4	61.0	60.6	83.0	81.3	80.2
Hajdú-Bihar	73.8	74.1	74.4	99.7	98.7	98.4
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	68.1	61.7	66.1	92.0	82.2	87.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	54.6	54.6	54.4	73.8	72.8	72.0
Northern Great Plain	65.1	63.5	64.7	87.9	84.6	85.7
Bács-Kiskun	66.6	65.0	67.8	90.0	86.7	89.7
Békés	56.4	56.0	57.6	76.2	74.6	76.3
Csongrád	75.0	73.3	72.6	101.3	97.6	96.1
Southern Great Plain	66.4	65.2	66.5	89.8	86.8	88.0
<i>Great Plain and North</i>	64.4	63.3	64.1	87.0	84.4	84.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	135.1	133.2	132.3

5. Classification of per capita GDP of counties by difference from counties' average, 2010–2011

County	Gross domestic product per capita, thousand HUF, 2010	County	Gross domestic product per capita, thousand HUF, 2011
Above 120% of counties' average			
Győr-Moson-Sopron	3 171	Győr-Moson-Sopron	3 476
Komárom-Esztergom	2 723	Komárom-Esztergom	2 879
		Fejér	2 646
Between 101% and 120% of counties' average			
Fejér	2 341	Vas	2 495
Pest	2 324	Pest	2 371
Vas	2 281	Zala	2 254
Zala	2 207		
Between 91% and 100% of counties' average			
Tolna	1 983	Tolna	2 115
Hajdú-Bihar	1 970	Hajdú-Bihar	2 080
Veszprém	1 951	Csongrád	2 030
Csongrád	1 950	Veszprém	1 986
Heves	1 844	Heves	1 921
Below 90% of counties' average			
Baranya	1 797	Bács-Kiskun	1 895
Bács-Kiskun	1 731	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1 848
Somogy	1 715	Baranya	1 815
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1 651	Somogy	1 787
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1 642	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1 725
Békés	1 490	Békés	1 612
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1 453	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1 521
Nógrád	1 199	Nógrád	1 250

6. Gross value added by industries at current prices, 2010

(million HUF)

Capital, county, 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	11 173	1 368 030	251 919	6 888 736	8 519 858
Pest	45 793	709 051	143 921	1 522 730	2 421 495
Central Hungary	56 966	2 077 081	395 840	8 411 466	10 941 353
Fejér	41 703	361 256	34 370	406 582	843 911
Komárom-Esztergom	31 006	380 196	27 846	278 379	717 427
Veszprém	31 202	197 207	27 709	333 371	589 489
Central Transdanubia	103 911	938 659	89 925	1 018 332	2 150 827
Győr-Moson-Sopron	45 445	588 826	45 283	523 662	1 203 216
Vas	28 228	186 788	25 943	257 213	498 172
Zala	29 504	187 235	27 092	292 829	536 660
Western Transdanubia	103 177	962 849	98 318	1 073 704	2 238 048
Baranya	47 279	125 373	27 609	395 606	595 867
Somogy	42 098	77 546	27 545	315 410	462 599
Tolna	31 596	142 178	22 125	193 380	389 279
Southern Transdanubia	120 973	345 097	77 279	904 396	1 447 745
Transdanubia	328 061	2 246 605	265 522	2 996 432	5 836 620
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	35 631	330 956	49 979	544 063	960 629
Heves	21 398	181 583	24 451	254 910	482 342
Nógrád	8 038	54 001	11 674	132 382	206 095
Northern Hungary	65 067	566 540	86 104	931 355	1 649 066
Hajdú-Bihar	72 364	224 417	40 721	562 035	899 537
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	37 640	189 846	24 768	286 907	539 161
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	51 156	169 335	38 431	425 830	684 752
Northern Great Plain	161 160	583 598	103 920	1 274 772	2 123 450
Bács-Kiskun	69 298	204 504	46 882	449 110	769 794
Békés	57 731	95 488	19 787	285 439	458 445
Csongrád	52 854	174 100	36 707	432 175	695 836
Southern Great Plain	179 883	474 092	103 376	1 166 724	1 924 075
Great Plain and North	406 110	1 624 230	293 400	3 372 851	5 696 591
Total	791 137	5 947 916	954 762	14 780 749	22 474 564

7. Gross value added by industries at current prices, 2011

(million HUF)

Capital, county, 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	19 635	1 399 382	265 695	7 218 302	8 903 014
Pest	60 893	718 720	135 623	1 583 383	2 498 619
Central Hungary	80 528	2 118 102	401 318	8 801 685	11 401 633
Fejér	54 469	459 944	34 733	407 790	956 936
Komárom-Esztergom	38 258	409 472	24 807	287 204	759 741
Veszprém	36 237	190 683	30 143	342 667	599 730
Central Transdanubia	128 964	1 060 099	89 683	1 037 661	2 316 407
Győr-Moson-Sopron	62 277	676 534	45 351	546 585	1 330 747
Vas	35 850	215 093	29 614	264 090	544 647
Zala	38 610	193 568	22 968	292 407	547 553
Western Transdanubia	136 737	1 085 195	97 933	1 103 082	2 422 947
Baranya	64 272	118 025	29 580	389 325	601 202
Somogy	54 001	80 851	24 396	321 555	480 803
Tolna	44 596	148 044	21 496	199 144	413 280
Southern Transdanubia	162 869	346 920	75 472	910 024	1 495 285
Transdanubia	428 570	2 492 214	263 088	3 050 767	6 234 639
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	49 628	356 154	51 547	541 196	998 525
Heves	28 204	187 600	23 305	261 118	500 227
Nógrád	9 394	60 792	10 725	131 849	212 760
Northern Hungary	87 226	604 546	85 577	934 163	1 711 512
Hajdú-Bihar	98 068	249 276	39 176	565 348	951 868
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	56 984	234 909	27 213	284 991	604 097
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	69 411	182 868	36 993	426 014	715 286
Northern Great Plain	224 463	667 053	103 382	1 276 353	2 271 251
Bács-Kiskun	94 296	228 617	43 661	476 087	842 661
Békés	82 255	106 524	21 531	282 011	492 321
Csongrád	69 666	182 985	34 090	438 145	724 886
Southern Great Plain	246 217	518 126	99 282	1 196 243	2 059 868
Great Plain and North	557 906	1 789 725	288 241	3 406 759	6 042 631
Total	1 067 004	6 400 041	952 647	15 259 211	23 678 903

Methodological notes

The **regional GDP data for 2011** disclosed in the publication are **preliminary**, and are the same as preliminary GDP values of the national economy for 2011, published in October 2012. At the time of the preliminary data estimations, the data sources necessary for the calculations were not fully available, so the data may still be revised. Finalised regional GDP data for 2011 will be published in the second half of October 2013.

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. So 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. (It means it excludes taxes on purchased goods and services acquired for intermediate consumption and subsidies on products.)

PPS: For international comparisons, HCSO has published gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parities, too, for counties and regions since 1998. Purchasing power parities are a statistical measure applied for the comparison of the purchasing power of national currencies. They show the number of national currency units of another country that the national currency unit of a particular country equals in terms of purchasing power, in a particular group of products and services.

The international comparison of the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) and its components is based on purchasing power parities. The source of purchasing power parities data is the European Comparison Programme, co-ordinated by Eurostat, in which 37 countries co-operate.

2) Estimation method of regional distribution of GDP

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 methods of calculation are used in the different sectors.

In the **non-financial corporations (NFC)** sector, gross value added figures are aggregated from data provided by the many different enterprises in a county. 1501 and 1665 corporations had local units in more than one county in 2010 and 2011 respectively. In the case of enterprises having more than one local unit, gross value added figures were distributed across the relevant counties in proportion to the wages and salaries of their local units. The data of the other enterprises were recorded in the county where their headquarters were located, supposing that they were engaged in economic activities only in the county of registration.

In the case of the **financial corporations sector**, gross value added was accounted in the same way as for non-financial corporations, i.e. the GVA figures of financial corporations having local

units in more than one county 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 in only 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 total value added of all other activities.

In the **household sector**, the production indicators of sole proprietors are estimated by counties and by classes of NACE, so there is no need for regionalisation.

Concerning the auxiliary activities of households, data are not available by counties directly, regional indicators are calculated by the two methods below.

For most of the activities, a regional indicator closely related to the given activity is used for the distribution of national GVA figures by counties. Such activities include: agricultural small-scale production and production for own use, housing services of owner-occupied dwellings, own-account construction and renovation of dwellings, income from renting out private accommodation units, gratuity, production and trade of drugs, production activity of private households with employed persons.

In the other group of auxiliary activities of households, in case of e.g. prostitution and educational services, national GVA figures, based on expert estimations, are – in the lack of appropriate spatial indicators – distributed by counties in the same proportion as the gross value added by sole proprietors belonging to the particular branch.

The representative survey of **non-profit institutions serving households** covers the place of activity, too. All elementary data at county level are the result of estimation from statistical reports, which is the basis of calculations. In the case of the remaining institutions – for example political parties – the proportion of the data of the non-profit sector allocated already earlier on are used as a basis.

Net taxes on products are broken down by counties in proportion to gross values added at basic prices.

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