

# METHODOLOGY

Source of data (unless otherwise indicated): data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Data of the yearbook are broken down by planning-statistical regions, large regions.

Planning-statistical regions represent contiguous regional units embodying several counties (the capital) and bordered by the administrative boundaries of the counties concerned.

Regions are as follows:

Central Hungary: Budapest, Pest county;

Central Transdanubia: Fejér, Komárom-Esztergom, Veszprém counties;

Western Transdanubia: Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala counties;

Southern Transdanubia: Baranya, Somogy, Tolna counties;

Northern Hungary: Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Nógrád counties;

Northern Great Plain: Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties;

Southern Great Plain: Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád counties.

Statistical large regions represent contiguous regional units embodying several regions and bordered by the boundaries of the regions concerned.

Large regions are as follows:

Central Hungary: Budapest, Pest county;

Transdanubia: Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia;

Great Plain and North: Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain.

## 1. SUMMARY DATA BY COUNTIES, REGIONS AND LARGE REGIONS

To interpret data in this chapter, see the notes in the chapters 2–6 of specific branches.

### DEPENDENCY RATE, AGEING INDEX

(Table 1.3.)

**Dependency rate of child population:** 0–14 year-old population as a percentage of 15–64 year-old population.

**Dependency rate of old-age population:** population aged 65 or over as a percentage of 15–64 year-old population.

**Dependency rate:** the child and the old-age population as a percentage of population aged 15–64.

**Ageing index:** the old-age population as a percentage of the child population.

### AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

(Table 1.4.)

**Average life expectancy at birth:** reflects the length of life measured in years that can be expected in the year of birth at the mortality rates of the respective year.

**Average age:** the weighted arithmetic mean age of living population at a point of time.

## 2. POPULATION, VITAL STATISTICS

(Tables 1.1–1.7., 2.1–2.6., 7.1–7.9., 7.24–7.25., 7.40–7.42., 8.1–8.2., 8.13.)

**The population number** is full-scope population census data up to 1990. The population number for the period after 1 January 1990 is calculated retrospectively and further, respectively, based on the population census of 1 February 2001, using vital statistical data (live births and deaths) as well as data of internal and international migration.

**Resident population:** the number of persons having permanent residence on a respective area and having no temporary residence elsewhere, as well as the number of those with registered temporary residence on the same area.

**Marriage:** a marriage contracted before the registrar acting in his official capacity in the presence of two witnesses.

**Divorce:** a marriage dissolved and annulled by a court decision of legal force.

**Live birth:** (in accordance with UN-recommendations) a foetus is live-born if it gives any sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of pregnancy and the length of life after birth.

**Total fertility rate:** expresses the number of children a woman would give birth to during her lifetime if the age-specific fertility rates of the reference year prevailed.

**Death:** (in accordance with UN-recommendations) the final passing away of all signs of life after live birth at any time, i.e. the cessation of all life functions, without the capacity of revival.

**Causes of death:** all diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in, or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence which resulted in fatal injuries. The method of causes-of-death data processing was changed in 2005. Manual coding has been replaced by automated processing in which the coding of diagnose texts and selection of the underlying cause are carried out by a software.

**Natural increase, decrease:** the difference between live births and deaths.

**Internal migration:** the population's changing place of residence between settlements with registration obligatory.

**Permanent migration:** the migrant having given up his/her permanent place of residence indicates another residence in another settlement as a permanent one.

**Temporary migration:** if the migrant changes his/her residence, but keeps his/her permanent place of residence and indicates his/her new dwelling as a temporary place of stay, or moves from one temporary place of stay to another.

**Net migration:** the difference between departures and arrivals due to permanent and temporary migration.

Source of migration data: data collection based on the registration system of addresses of the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services.

Vital statistics are published according to actual place of residence.

Causes of death have been classified according to the Xth revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

Source of methodology: Demographic Yearbook, 2008 (HCSO, Budapest, 2009).

### 3.1. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS

#### INSTITUTIONAL LABOUR DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

(Tables 1.8–1.9., 3.1.1–3.1.5.)

**Employees:** persons who are in employment relationship with the given employer (till 2003 in main job) and are obliged to work against wages and salaries in the basis of a labour contract or agreement. The statistical staff number of employees includes persons being in legal employment relationship with the employer, with the exception of employees absent from work due to determined reasons (maternity leave, taking advantage of child care fee or child care allowance, sick-leave or unpaid leave longer than one month – till 1998 three months) and those having a labour contract for less than 60 working hours per month.

Until 2002, military organisations and institutions belonging to them prepared aggregated statistics, and were included in the Budapest figures. All institutions appear at the appropriate administrative units in the data published from year 2003 onwards.

**Number of employees:** the annual average of employees belonging to the statistical staff number of employers.

**Earnings:** basic wages and salaries, extra wages, wage supplements, bonuses, premiums as well as the 13<sup>th</sup> and further month salaries paid in the frame of wage costs.

**Average earnings:** an indicator calculated as the ratio of wage costs and the number of employed persons. Data on full-time employees are used for its calculation.

**Gross earnings:** earnings including personal income tax, linear pension and health contributions as well as employees' contribution.

**Net earnings:** average gross earnings broken down by enterprises, less employees' contribution, personal income tax and linear pension and health contributions according to the prevailing rates, taking into consideration the threshold of social security contribution, too.

(In tables presenting average earnings, indices of earnings of the total of persons employed may not fall among part indices. This phenomenon is based on the fact that not only wages changed in one year but also the composition of employees. See more details on this statistical phenomenon in the volume "General Statistics" by Köves and Párnitzky /Chapter 9: Comparison of main averages/).

Source of data: the annual integrated statistical reports and since 2006 the annual tax returns. Data supply is compulsory for all budgetary and social security institutions, corporations employing at least 20 persons and for the designated non-profit organizations (before 2006 also for further corporations with 5-19 employees designated on a representative basis). Labour data of corporations not obliged to supply data and those which do not fulfil data supply were produced till 2006 by grossing up on the basis of the sample. Since that time these data have been estimated on the basis of tax returns. If not otherwise

indicated, labour data have referred to the whole national economy since 2006. Comparability in time-series is ensured.

Pure regional data contain data of small corporations by their headquarters

Source of methodology: The Reference Book to Labour Statistical Definitions (HCSO, Budapest, 2003).

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

(Tables 1.10–1.11., 3.1.6.)

From 1992, on the average, nearly 24 thousand adresses were designated to the sample of the Labour Force Survey, while since 1998 interviewers have visited nearly 38 thousand households quarterly in order to collect information, according to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), on the economic activity of the population aged 15–74 living there. Between 1992 and 2002 the survey was conducted each month in the week comprising the 19th day of the month, while since 2003 it has been conducted continuously covering each week of the month (quarter, year). The published annual figures are averages of the estimations based on the quarterly surveys. Since 1998, data of the labour force survey have been inflated on the base of the updated 2001 census data.

**Economically active population:** the total number of persons employed and unemployed.

**Employed persons:** persons who worked one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind during the reference week or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick-leave, vacation, including maternity leave).

**Unemployed persons:** persons who were not employed during the reference week and had no job from which they were temporarily absent; had been looking for work actively in the four weeks before the reference week (contacted a public or private job centre, visited employers personally, advertised or replied to advertisements, etc.); who were available for work within two weeks following the reference week, or were waiting to start a job within 90 days (30 days until 2002).

**Economically inactive:** persons who cannot be classified either to the group of employed or to that of unemployed persons. This group includes seasonal workers out of season, in case they do not seek a job and 'passive unemployed' who would like to find a job, but considering their chances to find one unfavourable, they do not even try.

Those receiving child care fee, child care allowance or pension are classified as employed, unemployed or inactive according to the activity carried out in the week before the reference week.

**Activity rate:** the ratio of economically active persons to the population of corresponding age.

**Unemployment rate:** the ratio of unemployed persons to the economically active population of corresponding age.

**Employment rate:** the ratio of employed persons to the population of corresponding age.

Source of methodology: HCSO, Labour Force Survey, 2009.

#### DATA COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL OFFICE

(Tables 3.1.7–3.1.8., 7.10., 7.26., 8.3., 8.14.)

**Registered jobseekers:** among the total number of clients registered with the Public Employment Service (PES) those who are out of employment, are not pensioners or full-time students; who do not get

employment facilitating promotion (re-training, employment for public benefit etc.); who look for work, employment or individual occupation, are available for work and signed a jobseeking agreement with the local office of PES. The data published refer to 20 December.

Differently, the representative sampling sphere of the labour force survey refers to the population aged 15–74 (see the definition of unemployed of the labour force survey).

**Registered career-starter jobseekers:** among registered jobseekers those who are younger than 25 years (in case of tertiary educational attainment those who are younger than 30 years) and did not become entitled to jobseekers' allowance or jobseekers' assistance after finishing their studies.

**Jobseekers' allowance recipients:** among the registered jobseekers those who met their obligation to pay contribution prior to becoming jobseeker and thus, they are entitled to jobseekers' allowance under the conditions defined in the Employment Act (Act IV/1991). The amendment to the Act on 1 November 2005 expands the entitlement to ex-entrepreneurs as of 1 January 2006.

**Recipients of jobseekers' assistance:** among registered jobseekers those, who (a) exhausted their (at least 180-day-long) eligibility for jobseekers' allowance, (b) have minimum 200 days, maximum 364 days employment and (c) on the date of applying for assistance not more than 5 years are left before their retirement age and they exhausted their (at least 140-day-long) eligibility for jobseekers' allowance.

**Recipients of regular social assistance:** among registered jobseekers those persons of active age who have no regular income for living costs, are disadvantaged in the labour market, have exhausted eligibility to unemployment benefits and are provided with regular social aid by the local government in accordance with Act III of 1993.

**Participants of active labour market policies:** persons who participate in a supported programme defined in the Employment Act. The total number of participants of the active labour market programmes includes all persons who participated in these programmes for at least one day during the reference period. During their participation in the programmes, jobseekers are not counted as registered jobseekers.

Source of methodology: Monthly report titled "Information on the main data on the labour market situation based on the administrative records of the Public Employment Service (PES, Budapest, 2009).

### 3.2. INCOME AND CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (Tables 3.2.1.–3.2.10.)

The data of the recent publication originate from OSAP ser. No. 2153 and ser. No. 2154 dedicated to annual and regular monthly household data collections. The surveyed households keep a detailed diary about their incomes and expenses for a month, which is followed by a detailed interview about their consumption and incomes at the end of the year. The sample covers about one-quarter percent of private households.

**Household:** consists of persons who - irrespective of kinship - form a common income and/or consumption unit sharing completely or partly the current costs of their living.

**Income:** Household Budget Survey covers only available incomes, the so-called personal incomes and their utilization not including values of social benefits in kind (i.e. health, education etc.).

Data on income are reported according to EU-SILC methodology for the sake of international comparison. This

caused a minor brake in time series in 2008. As a result of revision of indicators some new indices were included into indicators reflecting previously basically income. The new items became significant in line with the Stiglitz-report. The indicators represent the multidimensional phenomenon of poverty and social exclusion. E.g. the indicator on material deprivation examines the share of persons who cannot afford to have some commonly used articles or certain services or repayment of debts due to financial reasons, and so they are distressed. Out of the 9 items the three most important ones were selected and showed in the table.

**Expenditure:** all household expenditures financed from income in the current year or from the value of savings, sale of personal properties, presents received from other households in cash or in kind, the sale of compensation coupons, or covered by credits. (Hence by confronting income and expenditure data, savings cannot be derived.)

**Consumption:** contains the purchased consumption and the value of goods own produced or given as gifts.

If data on households in this survey are grossed up, figures do not fall in line with the ones in the national accounts. This partly derives from the different surveying method, and the coverage of observation. The Household Budget Survey covers only the private households. (ELAR).

The observation of the consumption is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) applied in the European Union since 2000. This system is made for the classification of purchased consumption according to function. The consumption of own-produced goods is significant in the group of food and alcoholic drinks in Hungary, accordingly COICOP nomenclature is applied for these two groups too.

### 3.3. HOUSING, PUBLIC UTILITIES

#### DWELLINGS

(Tables 1.12–1.13., 3.3.1–3.3.2., 3.3.5–3.3.8., 7.12., 7.28., 7.43., 8.4., 8.16.)

**Dwelling stock:** data are calculated on the basis of the population census, using dwelling construction and cessation reports.

**Dwelling:** according to the definition of the population census a dwelling is an interconnected group of living, cooking, hygienic, etc. premises which are built or reconstructed and are still suitable for human use, and which have an own entry from public ground, from a court or from a common space inside the building.

**Room:** a heatable living premise of a dwelling with useful floor space exceeding 6 m<sup>2</sup>, provided with a window to have natural light and ventilation, as well as with a door or a doorway, and has a section of wall of at least 2 metres where no door or window is built in.

**Mean price of sold used homes:** mean price of sold used homes according to property transaction contracts made by private persons. The source of data is the stamp duty database of the Tax and Financial Control Administration. If the contracted price was revised by property valuation connected to the estimation of stamp duty, the revised value was taken into consideration. 5% of 2009 transactions were identified as outliers by regression method, therefore were excluded from the calculation of mean prices.

**Construction in progress:** building in progress on the basis of construction permits in force at the end of the year, except for constructions not started and failed.

**Dwellings built:** new dwellings that were given home occupation permit in the respective year.

**Builder:** natural or legal person or company without legal entity who/which orders the planning and construction of the new dwelling and has all necessary permits to start works. **Natural person:** private individuals, using own resources (cash + loan) for building, mainly for private use. **Enterprise:** economic unit performing business activity in its own name, at own responsibility, aims at profit and takes risks (either with or without legal entity). **Local government and its companies:** local governments of villages, towns, the capital and its districts, county governments and companies established by local governments to provide public services. **Other builder:** central government and NGO's (e.g. parties, associations, foundations, churches).

**Family house:** a residential building built on a separate site including 1–2 dwellings.

**Multi-storey, multi-dwelling building:** a residential building of min. 2 storeys and min. 3 dwellings surrounded by its own site.

**Buildings in residential parks:** multi-dwelling residential buildings with uniform architectural feature on a building site registered under one topographical unit, generally isolated by physical barriers.

**Dwelling ceased:** dwellings ceased in the reference year due to natural disaster, destruction, demolition or reconstruction.

## REAL ESTATE PROPERTY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(Tables 3.3.3.–3.3.4.)

Classification by the state of dwellings was carried out by local governments, with the help of experts.

**Real estate:** a piece of land, the buildings and other structures on it or the buildings under its surface.

**Dwellings with all conveniences:** dwellings comprising a living room of minimum 12 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, a cooking premise, bathroom and flush toilet (in the bathroom or separately), provided with electricity, water, sewerage disposal, hot water supply (district, block, or individual central hot water supply or level hot water supply, or from electric boiler, or gas boiler or bath-stove), and central heating system (district, block, individual central or level heating).

**Dwellings with comfort:** dwellings comprising a living room of min. 12 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, a cooking premise, bathroom and flush toilet (in the bathroom or separately), provided with electricity, water, sewerage disposal, hot water supply and individual heating (gas heating, solid or fuel based stove, electric heat storing stove).

**Dwellings with semi-comfort:** dwellings comprising a living room of min. 12 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, a cooking premise, bathroom or flush toilet, provided with electricity, water, as well as individual heating (electric or solid based stove, etc.).

**Dwellings without comfort:** dwellings comprising a living room of min. 12 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space and a cooking premise. The toilet is outside the dwelling. The dwelling is provided with individual heating (e.g. solid based stove) and potable water is available there.

**Emergency dwellings** are not classifiable by the above-mentioned degrees of comfort but have at least one premise with more than 6 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, a window or a door fitted with glass, are heatable and the usage of toilet (latrine) and potable water is available.

**Other dwelling** is a premise or a group of premises used for living, not classifiable even as emergency dwelling but its floor space is of at least 4 m<sup>2</sup>, or, in case of

more premises, the one used as a room is of at least 4 m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 6 m<sup>2</sup>. The classification of these dwellings is independent from their equipment and supply with public utilities.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Tables 1.14., 3.3.9–3.3.12., 7.13., 7.29., 7.44., 8.5., 8.16)

### Electric energy supply

**Consumption of households:** the amount of electric energy supplied to households (dwellings and holiday homes) including the separately measured electric energy calculated on the basis of night tariffs. Electricity consumption of industrial activities – measured separately – is not considered as household consumption.

**Household consumers:** the number of households equipped with an electricity meter (dwellings, co-tenancies, holiday homes) connected to the electric energy network and whose consumption is charged individually, on the basis of the household tariff.

### Piped gas supply

**Number and consumption of household consumers:** the number of dwellings equipped with a gas meter, utilising gas energy directly, and in the lack of gas meters the number of dwellings paying average fee, as well as in case of common gas meters in premises of common use in the house, the number of houses and their consumption are taken into consideration.

### Public water supply and public sewerage network

**Water pipe network:** total length of the main and distributor pipe network usually laid under public areas (roads, streets, squares) within the administrative boundaries of settlements, which is put into operation and used properly.

**Dwellings connected to water pipe network:** dwellings with at least one tap either inside the dwelling or in the wall outside the dwelling or on the yard, connected to the distributor pipe network.

**Water supplied for households:** water supplied to households through water pipe network including the amount of water used in households, in small economies or yards etc. belonging to the household, irrespective of localisation of taps inside the dwelling, on its yard or at a public area.

**Closed sewerage network:** a system of closed channels and structures for collecting and piping the sewerage, waste and drainage water to the sewerage farm or other purifier. Separated sewerage system: a separate sewerage for piping sewerage and waste water, and a separate culvert for piping precipitation.

**Dwellings connected to public sewerage network:** dwellings from which waste water is piped directly to a collective drain.

**Primary public utilities scissors:** Length of public sewerage network per one kilometre of water pipe network.

**Secondary public utilities scissors:** The gap between the ratio of dwellings connected to the public drinking water-conduit network and to the public sewerage.

### District heating

**Dwellings with district heating and hot water supply:** dwellings supplied with central heating and hot water from a remote thermal power plant (steam power

station) through long-distance transmission line. 'Block-heating' and hot-water supply also belong here: separate houses in the block are supplied with central heating and hot water through pipes from a central furnace located near the building. Furthermore, this category includes geothermal (thermal) heating and hot water supply from natural geothermal sources through transmission.

### 3.4. PUBLIC HEALTH AND ACCIDENTS

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

(Tables 1.15–1.16., 3.4.1–3.4.8., 7.14., 7.30., 7.45., 8.6., 8.17.)

**Physicians:** persons in possession of a physician's (dentist's) diploma and registered in the National Registry of Physicians. **General practitioner:** provides personal, continuous, wide scale, long term basic health care service (health promotion, prevention and treatment diseases). At settlements where no local paediatrician service is available he/she treats also children. **Family paediatrician:** provides basic care to children up to age of 14. Upon request he/she may continue to provide care to people aged 14–18 years.

**Patients' turnover of GPs'/Family paediatricians':** number of people attending the consulting hours of GPs'/Family Paediatricians, as well as number of home visits of GPs'/Family Paediatricians on call or for continuous care or prevention. If the size of child population is less than 600, General Practitioners treat children as well. Therefore, the rate of General Practitioners and family paediatricians per total population is applied

**Hospitals: Hospital beds in operation:** among approved hospital beds those which are suitable for hospitalization (ready to receive patients after preparations) for at least 6 months. **Discharged patients:** persons who either left the hospital, or were transferred to another ward of the hospital or to another medical institution, or those who died. **Average length of stay in hospitals:** is measured by dividing the total number of hospital days worked during a year by the number of discharged patients. (Hospital stay day: care of a patient in hospital for one day.) **Occupancy rate of beds:** the ratio of the actually performed and the performable nursing days. **Death rate:** the number of patients deceased as a percentage of patients discharged.

**Dispensaries:** provide regular care for patients found through screenings and patients assigned to or voluntarily participating in medical examinations. **Dispensary attendances:** all attendances of patients in dispensaries over the year – either due to illness or in order to prevent diseases. **Persons registered in addictological dispensaries:** registered alcohol addicts, drug addicts, medicine addicts and persons dependent on the combination of these factors.

**Screenings for TB:** medical examination using radiological (Chest X-ray) or digital methods primarily for detection of tuberculosis (TB) and neoplasm patients. **Registered patients with active TB:** new and further treated patients. Data are given by the location of institutions.

**National Ambulance Service:** from 1 January 2008, the Ministry of Health has separated rescue and patient transportation. "Simple patient transportation tasks belong fully to alternative ambulance services. **Rescue transportation:** ambulance mission when a patient is transported on the order of a medical doctor- immediately or

within two hours – from the place of discovery to a health institution. At least ambulance nurse's attention is needed.

Source of data: Ministry of Health, national health care institutions and the National Health Insurance Fund, Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures, National Centre for Healthcare Audit and Inspection, National Ambulance Service and HCSO.

#### ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

(Tables 1.17., 3.4.9–3.4.10., 7.45.)

Accidents occurring at railway and road level crossings figure twice, at both railway and road accidents.

**Road accidents causing personal injury:** incidental, unintentional road traffic accidents in connection with which death, personal injury incurred as per state of 30 days after the occurrence.

**Persons killed in road traffic accidents:** those who died on the spot of an accident or within 30 days following the accident.

**Persons seriously injured:** those who, due to an accident, suffered a casualty or a bruise healing beyond eight days or any other injury necessitating hospital care.

**Persons slightly injured:** those who, due to an accident, suffered an injury, a dislocation or a bruise healing within eight days after the accident.

Source of data: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

### 3.5. SOCIAL WELFARE

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

(Tables 1.18., 3.5.4–3.5.8., 7.15., 7.31., 7.46., 8.7., 8.18.)

**Persons receiving pension, retirement provisions:** those insured, who receive old-age pension, benefit or other provision from Central Administration of National Pension Insurance or from the Hungarian State Railways.

**Pension by own right:** old-age-, disability- and accident disability pension and rehabilitation annuity. **Old age pension:** pension received after a resolution accepting the retirement claim presented by the person who reached retirement age, or reached the stipulated service time. **Disability pension, accident disability pension:** pension claimed before reaching the retirement age due to the deterioration of working ability, which is also dependent on the degree of disability. **Rehabilitation annuity:** from 1 January 2008 this new social security pension was introduced for people with ill-health. Beside providing income-type allowance, it also aims at facilitating employment rehabilitation and thus at reintegrating into the labour market. The amount of the annuity equals to 120 percent of the disability pension. In order that the rehabilitation is successful, those receiving rehabilitation pension are obliged to cooperate with the respective regional job centre (this is the precondition for receiving this pension).

**Disabled persons above retirement age:** persons above retirement age who receive disability or accident disability pension.

**Disabled persons under retirement age:** persons under the applicable retirement age who receive disability or accident disability pension.

**The survivors' pension** benefits include widow's pensions, temporary widow's pensions, parents' pensions, orphan's benefit.

**Early retirement pension:** pension granted by the employer on the basis of an agreement. Conditions: max. 5 years before reaching retirement age, with confirmed service time prescribed by the provision of law.

**Average pension:** full amount of pensions per capita of pensioners.

Source of data: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

(Tables 1.18., 3.5.4–3.5.8., 7.15., 7.31., 7.46. 8.7., 8.19.)

**Endangered minors:** minors registered with the guardianship authority whose development is endangered by environmental, behavioural, financial or health reasons.

**Minors under guardianship:** children not supervised by parents for whom the Public Guardianship Authority assigned a guardian.

**Person under trusteeship:** persons with incapacity or limited capacity whom judicial interdiction is imposed on.

**Day care institutions:** for homeless people as well as for persons living in their own homes but needing social and mental support due to their health condition or old age, those being partly or wholly unable to care for themselves, disabled or autistic persons in need of supervision, psychiatric patients or addicts ensure daytime shelter, social relations and meeting basic hygienic needs.

**Social catering:** basic social service involving provision of at least one hot meal daily for persons in social need who are permanently or temporarily unable to provide this for themselves or their dependants.

**Domestic care:** basic social service provided to persons being unable to care for themselves in their home, as well as to psychiatric patients, disabled persons and addicts who, due to their condition, need help in performing the tasks necessary for independent life.

**Long-term residential social institutions:** institutions providing continuous care on a permanent basis, day and night accommodation, nursing, care or rehabilitation.

**Short-term residential social institutions:** -except homeless shelter and night shelter- provide continuous care on a temporary basis (not more than 1 year).

**Regular social assistance, availability support:** In 2009 the social support system changed significantly. Active age provision was introduced this year, under which people in need can receive, according to their age, health conditions and working ability, either regular social assistance or availability support. Persons who are unfit for work or at the age of 55 and over or cannot ensure day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14 continue to be eligible for regular social assistance. In 2009 the maximum amount of support was 57 815 HUF per family. A person who is eligible for active age provision and fit for work but not employed for a reason, which is not attributable to himself or herself may receive availability support. Its monthly amount is equal to the current minimum old-age pension, which is 28 500 HUF from 1 January 2009.

**Home maintenance support:** the local government may provide benefit for regular expenses of housing to a family or person who meets the eligibility criteria set out in the law (normative support); or receives debt reducing assistance or meets the eligibility criteria set out in the local government's decree (local home maintenance support). Normative support is payable to a person or a family whose per capita monthly income is less than 150% of the current minimum old-age pension if the home running expenses are more than 20 per cent of the total income of the household.

**Employment of persons eligible for active age provision** is organised by local governments of settlements to improve the labour market position of unemployed persons of working age. The obligation of employment can be fulfilled by ensuring public work,

public utility work or work for public purposes. The following persons can be employed in the frame of work for public purposes: recipients of availability support, unemployed persons of working age, who cooperate with the local government of the settlement, as well as persons who are eligible for regular social assistance as they are at the age of 55 and over or cannot ensure day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14. Data are given according to the location of institutions.

## **3.6. EDUCATION**

(Tables 1.19–1.23., 3.6.1–3.6.9., 7.16., 7.32., 7.47., 8.8., 8.20.)

**School-sites:** institutional units for education and training tasks within the administrative organization of the initial educational institute, operating at the seat of the institution or another site, furthermore institutional units operating at the seat or the same site but performing other tasks of initial education

**Classrooms:** rooms equipped and used exclusively for the accommodation of school classes irrespective of the purpose for which they were built. The number of classrooms does not contain premises built for educational purposes but used otherwise. Since 2000 the number of classrooms does not cover special classrooms either, created for the teaching of only one special subject or subject-group.

**Teachers (in initial education):** staff employed in educational institutions full or part-time as teachers (carrying out teaching-instructing activity), including employed pensioners and those on permanent leave, irrespective of qualification or status. Data of teachers do not include the number of invited lecturers.

**Kindergarten children:** children enrolled and registered in kindergartens at the date of the statistical survey.

**Pupils, students:** children enrolled in an institute of primary or secondary education and registered there at the date of the statistical survey. Since 2000 data of the number of primary school students have not contained those students of 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grades, who pursued their studies in general secondary schools. They are involved in the number of general secondary school students.

**Full-time education:** education of school-age students, or older students who are still below 22 (25) years of age in full-time education.

**Adult education:** school education of persons who are above school-age and who are unable or unwilling to participate in full-time education due to work, family or other engagements.

**General education:** Part of the initial education which bases general literacy and prepares for maturity examination.

**Data relating to vocational schools** include data of schools for shorthand and typing and sanitary vocational schools as well as of other vocational and apprentice schools, having operated in the previous school-system.

**Data relating to secondary vocational schools** also include preparation for maturity examination and post-secondary vocational training.

**Institute for tertiary education:** its main activities are tertiary education, scientific research and artistic creative activities. Institutes of tertiary education comprise universities and colleges.

**Teachers (in tertiary education):** professors, readers, lecturers, assistant lecturers, language teachers,

PE teachers, art teachers, supervisory teachers in student's hostels, and other teachers employed full-time or part-time in institutes of tertiary education.

**Students in tertiary education:** persons admitted and enrolled to and registered at a tertiary educational institute.

**Post-secondary program accredited by the Hungarian Higher Education:** a tuition programme performed in institutions of higher and initial education, creating legal relationship with the students, which becomes the integrated part of education programmes of institutions, granting higher professional qualification listed by the National Qualification Register, which, however, are not tertiary degrees.

**Tertiary undergraduate, Bachelor's programs:** participation in undergraduate studies can lead to an undergraduate degree (baccalaureus, bachelor) and a vocational degree. The undergraduate degree is the first level of tertiary educational attainments, which entitles the holder of the degree to participate in postgraduate master's education. A vocational degree obtained as a result of participation in undergraduate education entitles the holder to fill jobs dependent upon the given degree, laid down in legal rules. The duration of an undergraduate program is at least six at the most eight semesters.

**Tertiary postgraduate, Master:** participation in postgraduate master's studies can lead to a postgraduate master's degree (magister, master) and a vocational qualification. A vocational qualification obtained as a result of participation in postgraduate master's education entitles the holder to fill jobs, dependent upon the given degree laid down in legal rules. The master's degree is the second level of tertiary educational attainments. The duration of a postgraduate master's program is at least two or at the most four semesters.

**Undivided, unified education:** an undivided one-tier programme resulting in Master degree is a training with the length of 10-12 semesters. Besides religious education and some programmes of arts, the following programmes are conducted within one-tier Master courses: veterinary medicine, architecture, dentistry, pharmaceuticals, law and medicine.

**Specialized further education:** training for a specialized qualification, building on a university or college diploma (a bachelor's or master's equivalent degree), attested by a certificate. This qualification is not a separate degree in itself.

**PhD, DLA** postgradual training provided by institutes for tertiary education, which serves to prepare students for work in scientific (PhD) and artistic (DLA) research.

Source of data: concerning educational institutes, the data collected and processed by the Ministry of National Resources. Data surveys relating to initial education have undergone changes both in contents and in methodology since the 2000/2001 school-year; they follow the structural and activity system as laid down by Acts LXXIX. and LXXX. of 1993 on education. The observed units of the data survey are the educational institutes, and the activities and educational tasks within them. Since the 2000/2001 school-year, October 1<sup>st</sup> and October 15<sup>th</sup> of every year has been designated as the nominal date of data survey each year (before 2000 it was a date close to this date, which nevertheless varied by school-types). Data relating to completed studies refer to the end of the previous school-year preceding the data survey, adjusted with the results for passing repeated examinations.

The content of data changed in several cases. For the sake of comparability, data of former years have been revised according to the new methodology, however, this revision was not possible in some instances. Those data can be compared only by taking into consideration the diverse contents they stand for.

### 3.7. CULTURE

(Tables 3.7.1–3.7.3., 7.17., 7.33., 7.48., 8.8.)

**Theatre:** an economically independent institution with permanent building and professional company keeping regular performances for the public. Chamber theatres with a permanent building, and the Erkel Theatre belonging to the Opera house but having an independent building are considered as independent theatres. Studio theatres, and theatres with a permanent building and without their own professional company are not independent institutions.

**Alternative theatre:** A company putting on shows regularly for the general public, but without a permanent building.

**Cinema:** an institution with public licence, having the installations needed for the regular projection of films and video films for the public. The yearbook does not contain data of mobile cinemas.

**Municipal library:** a library of general collection and open to the general public, providing services to meet cultural, informational and recreational needs of the population (users of libraries).

**Library stock:** all library materials, books, journals, periodicals, microfilms, audio-visual documents and other publications available for users. **Library unit:** any of the above-mentioned items.

Calculating **lent units per members** in municipal libraries, annual (subject year) averages were used as member numbers.

**Museums:** museums of nation-wide collection, museum showrooms and showrooms for other museum collections displaying permanent, temporary or travelling exhibitions.

Source of data: regular annual surveys of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

### 3.8. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Tables 1.24., 3.8.1–3.8.6., 7.18., 7.34., 8.21.)

**Registered crimes:** registered crimes and offences according to the standard criminal statistical interpretation of the police and the prosecutors. The number of these crimes also includes cases where investigation was terminated with the title 'the offender cannot be identified'.

**Selected crimes:** the common police and prosecution criminal statistics differentiate when processing criminal data, i.e. the most frequent or serious ones are selected. However, the group of offences and crimes formed this way covers the majority of all crimes discovered. Data of this yearbook are based on selected crimes concerning offended natural persons only.

**Local courts:** the municipal and the district courts.

**Persons with definitive sentence:** persons sentenced by final decision of the court to imprisonment, work for public benefit or fines – as a **main punishment**; or persons sentenced to an **individual secondary punishment** (reprimand, forbidding to pursue their occupation, withdrawal of driving licence, expatriation, obligation for enforceable exit), or those against whom **measures** are taken (placing on probation, confiscation, confiscation of property, in case of juveniles education at a



reformatory school), and persons – defendants staying abroad illegally – who were convicted but whom punishment was not imposed on by courts.

**Registered perpetrator:** Perpetrator of a crime: the indictable suspects, against whom the investigation finished.

**Perpetrators:** persons committing a crime, irrespective of their age and of the existence of reasons excluding or terminating punishability. (An example for exclusion of punishability: the offender is a minor who has not completed his/her 14 years of age yet.)

The number of **offended persons** does not equal the number of crimes, owing to the fact that there is no offended party in all crimes (while in some crimes there are more) or it is not a natural person.

Data of perpetrators are given by their residence, while data on crimes and offended persons refer to the place of perpetration.

**Juveniles:** persons who reached the age of 14 but are below 18 years of age.

**Number of criminal cases:** the total of publicly, privately and supplementary privately indicted cases, lawsuits and cases with simplified procedure.

Relative figures per ten thousand inhabitants are calculated based on the midyear population, taking into account the whole population and the population of corresponding age, respectively.

Cases belonging to the competency of military courts are not included in this yearbook.

Source of data: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Office of the National Council of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor General.

#### 4.1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Tables 1.27., 4.1.1–4.1.2.)

**Gross value added:** it is the sum of gross output of all resident producers measured at basic prices, less the intermediate consumption (at market prices). Gross value added is an aggregate value at basic prices.

**Gross domestic product:** 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.

#### 4.2. ENTERPRISES, INVESTMENTS

##### ENTERPRISES

(Tables 1.25–1.26., 4.2.1–4.2.9., 5.1.1., 5.2.1., 5.3.1., 5.6.1., 7.19., 7.35., 7.49., 8.9., 8.24.)

**Registered enterprises:** units, which according to administrative registrations legally exist at the date of survey and have a tax number, including units under bankruptcy, liquidation and dissolution proceedings.

**Active enterprises:** an enterprise is considered as active if in the reference year it has turnover or employment. This definition follows the methodology of the Eurostat business demography statistics.

**Sole proprietors:** private persons falling under the Act on Private Businesses, and also those who carry out business activity and have tax number (e.g. free-lance professions, agricultural primary producers). In case of

active sole proprietors the definition covers only private persons falling under the Act on Private Businesses.

**Companies and partnerships:** the total number of companies and partnerships contains both the number of companies with legal entity and the number of partnerships without legal entity. The definition „companies and partner-ships” contains all enterprises except sole proprietors.

**Foreign direct investments (FDI):** is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which an investor resident in another economy owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary share or voting power. Data do not refer to companies with less than 10 per cent share and enterprises pursuing passive functions abroad and being engaged in channelling funds.

**Classification by type of activity:** the classification of enterprises by type of activity is based on the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (TEÁOR '08) entered into force on 1 January 2008 in line with the Eurostat classification (NACE Rev. 2.)

The enterprises are classified by the HCSO according to their principal statistical activity. The statistical main activity is identified as the activity, which at factor cost contributes most to the total value added of the enterprise concerned. Since 1 January 2002, statistical data collections and publications have been based on statistical main activities

Names for certain branches – on editorial grounds – are provided as abbreviations.

Management type: HCSO Presidential Release 9001/2002 (SK 3.) – on Statistical Code and Nomenclature Elements – set guidelines for classifying economic organizations by management types.

**Size classes:** From 1 January 2004 the HCSO uses the number of persons occupied definition instead of the number of employees. In case of sole proprietors the number of persons occupied consists the sole proprietors and the helping family members as well. If a registered sole proprietor has only number of employees data, they are transformed to number of persons occupied data by adding 1. If in case of the companies and partnerships only the number of employees data are available they are currently not transformed.

In case of active enterprises, in line with the methodological recommendations of Eurostat, the way to determine the number of persons employed has been changed from 2007 onwards. According to the recommendation of Eurostat, an enterprise that carries on an economic activity have to have at least 1 employee, therefore, in case of all enterprises with a staff of 0, the staff is increased by 1, so there are no enterprises in the category with a staff of 0 person.

The number of enterprises is always broken down by head office of enterprises and refers to the administrative territorial breakdown at the end of the year.

Source of data: for registered and active enterprises is the Business Register of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office; for enterprises with foreign direct investment is the corporate tax reports submitted to the Tax and Financial Control Administration (APEH)

##### INVESTMENT

(Tables 4.2.10 –4.2.11.)

**Investment:** the procurement, establishment, production of tangible assets; the expansion, conversion, reconstruction, modernisation and replacement – except



for forest culture – of existing tangible assets, as well as all activities – to which assets can be related – carried out until assets are put into operation or forwarded to warehouses. Tangible assets: assets put into operation in compliance with their function, used directly or indirectly for regular production for over one year. Accounting of the investment is made on the basis of output value.

**Output value of investment:** includes the purchase price, costs of transportation, storage, laying the foundations, installation, trial run, putting to use, the commission of the purchasing agent, commission fees, supports, taxes, customs duties, the pre-charged but non-deductible VAT, and other individual investment related costs. The pre-charged deductible VAT is not a part of the output value.

#### **Source of data:**

##### **I. Businesses:**

Exceeding more than 19 employees the data of businesses come from the annual survey of economic statistics. In this group of businesses the observation is exhaustive.

Having less than 20 employees the data of businesses also derive from the annual survey of economic statistics, meanwhile the observation covers only the selected businesses and the grossing up is carried out by using tax data.

##### **II. Budgetary and social security institutions:**

The data come from the annual survey of economic statistics and the observation is implemented on full-scope basis.

##### **III. Non-profit organisations:**

The data come from the annual survey of economic statistics. The observation covers only the selected non-profit organisations.

#### **Scope of the data:**

The published data of tables 4.2.10. and 4.2.11. refer to all operating businesses as well as budgetary and social security institutions. In case of non-profit organisations the data are exclusively based on the selected units.

#### **Territorial dimension:**

The data of businesses more than 19 employees, the budgetary and social security institutions and non-profit organisations are accounted according to the place of investment, regardless the location of the investor. The investment data of businesses having at least 19 employees are taken into consideration according to the location of headquarters.

### **4.3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)**

(Tables 4.3.1.)

The survey of research and development (R&D) activities – in harmony with international recommendations – covers all institutions (research institutes, corporations, universities, colleges, as well as the departments, clinics and laboratories working within them, and budgetary institutions) where research and experimental development are carried out.

**Research and development:** all creative activities which aim to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of nature, humanity, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. Research and development are characterised by the presence of the following fundamental elements: the element of creation, the element of novelty,

the adoption of scientific methods and the creation of new knowledge. Types of R&D are: basic research, applied research, experimental development

#### **Total staff number of R&D units (headcount data):**

scientists and engineers; technicians and R & D assistants directly promoting research and development with their work, as well as other manual and non-manual workers, providing for working conditions.

**Calculated staff number:** full-time equivalent of the actual staff number, i.e. staff number weighted with the ratio of time spent on actual research and development to the total number of working hours.

**Persons with scientific degree:** Hungarian citizens who received scientific degrees in Hungary or abroad, in which latter case the degrees were accepted in Hungary. The scientific degrees obtained by foreign citizens in Hungary are excluded (with the exception of foreign citizens having settled in Hungary or staying here permanently for long-term labour).

**Expenditure of R&D units:** the total of current costs and investments, available from any domestic or foreign source and irrespective of the fact whether the financial source was originally assigned for research and development or for any other purpose.

Source of methodology: Methodology of R+D statistics, Statistical Methodology booklets, series 42. (HCSO, Budapest, 2004).

### **4.4. BUDGET OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

(Tables 4.4.1–4.4.2.)

**Budget transfers to local governments:** (the total of) state transfers depending on the size of permanent population and on the task indicator, state contributions allocated for definite purposes and tasks, and other state transfers to local governments.

**GFS (Government Finance Statistics):** a government finance statistical system elaborated by the International Monetary Fund, summarising economic and statistical concepts, accounting regulations, and directives for the systematisation of operational data of the general government sector.

**GFS-system revenues:** all revenues of the reference year except for credit transactions (namely incomes from credits, revenues from sales of securities, government bonds, other).

**GFS-system expenditures:** all expenditures of the reference year except for credit transactions. In respect of some items of the revenue and expenditure side, the sum of county and Budapest figures is not equal to the 'total'. The difference derives from 'balancing' items. The essence of this operation is that the balance is shown on place of the higher amount, while the smaller amount is taken as zero. Totals are corrected with the value of the smaller amount. The balanced items are as follows:

- capital-accumulation and capital-type revenues and expenditures,
- subsidies, supplements and withdrawals,
- credit transactions.

Source of data: local-government reports summarised by Regional Directorates of the Hungarian State Treasury.

### **5.1. AGRICULTURE**

(Tables 1.28–1.29., 5.1.1–5.1.8.)

Regular agricultural surveys of the HCSO on production cover agricultural enterprises as well as private farmers. Agricultural enterprises have been surveyed on a full-scope

basis, while private farmers on a representative basis. (The representative surveys are carried out by stratified sampling. Experts' estimations are also applied for grossing up.)

**Uncultivated land area:** the total of agricultural areas not utilised (agricultural areas not cultivated for economic, social or other reasons and not used for crop rotation) and other areas (buildings, structures, farm-yards, rest gardens and ornamental gardens, roads and roadside ditches, lakes, storage-lakes, stone-pits, unproductive land, etc.).

**Total production:** main crops grown on arable land, production of kitchen gardens and the harvested quantity of successive and interplanted crops.

**Yield:** in case of crops grown on arable land: harvested production per one hectare of harvested arable land area. In case of vineyards: harvested production per one hectare of productive vineyard. Figures are rounded to 10.

**Livestock:** data refer to livestock stabled in counties.

**Use of chemical and organic fertilizers, irrigation:** annual data of agricultural enterprises and private farms.

The number of employees derives from the institutional labour data collection system. (See methodology of Chapter 3.1. on employment, unemployment and earnings.)

## 5.2. INDUSTRY

(Tables 1.30., 5.2.1.–5.2.2.)

**Industrial production:** gross production value of industrial activities of corporations and unincorporated enterprises classified into industry, calculated by correcting the net returns on sales of industrial activity with the changes of self-produced industrial stocks.

**Volume indices of industrial production:** indicators showing the changes in the value of industrial production calculated from the price level of production in the reference period on the basis of constant prices and with Paasche weights. Volume indices of industrial production reflect changes of the industrial production value, while eliminating price changes.

In table 1.30. industrial production data of enterprises employing more than 4 persons are given by local units, i. e. by counties (or the capital) where production is actually carried out (in other words, data are not given by head office of enterprises). These data can be determined for the whole of the industry only – due to the survey system and the method of estimation.

As for data on economic organizations and on labour issues, in the relevant chapters the methodological notes are authoritative.

Data surveyed by location of head office of enterprises (Table 5.2.2.) refer to the county (Budapest) where the head office of enterprises is located, irrespective of the local units of these enterprises being located in the same county (Budapest) or not.

From 2009 the data have been published according to the classification NACE Rev. 2.

## 5.3. CONSTRUCTION

(Tables 5.3.1–5.3.3.)

**Construction activity:** erection of new buildings, extension, re-building, maintenance or demolition of existing buildings. The value of construction activity is increased with price subsidies and overcharges, less excise duty and discounts, net from value added tax. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to own construction

activity, performed by employees belonging to one's own staff or by contractual employees, and with one's own or with leased machines.

**Construction activity carried out by:** enterprises classified into construction. Data of enterprises not classified into the branch of construction but carrying out construction activity are also included in table 5.3.2.

**Volume indices of construction activities:** indicators calculated for construction activity at constant prices expressed at the price-level of the reference period. Calculations are based on national price indices.

**Persons employed in construction:** average statistical staff number of manual workers employed full-time or part time at the enterprises surveyed, contractual workers and pensioners.

Registered corporations: (Table 5.3.1.) see methodology of Chapter 4.2. Enterprises, Investment.

Data in tables 5.3.2. and 5.3.3. refer to enterprises of construction with more than 4 employees. In table 5.3.2. data of those non-construction enterprises are given too, where the annual value of the output of construction exceeds 50 million HUF, or which reported construction activity in the related annual economic statistical data collection.

Figures in the columns of table 5.3.3. columns refer to construction activity carried out in the territory of a county, region, Budapest or outside the country. The rows of the table contain data by headquarters of the contractors.

## 5.4. RETAIL TRADE

(Tables 1.31., 5.4.1–5.4.2., 7.20., 7.36., 7.50., 8.10., 8.22.)

Data on the number of retail shops, wholesale warehouses and wine growers' taverns cover those units, which have an operating licence on 31 December (in 2009 on 30 June) in the reference year.

**Retail shop:** outlets that sell commercial products mainly to inhabitants and are open on a permanent or temporary basis.

Type of shops: the main activity of the shops according to the current classification of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities.

Legal form of enterprises: legal form of enterprises operating retail shops according to the current classification of HCSO.

Source of data: Hungarian Outlet Register based on municipal registers according to the government decree regulating the operation of shops.

## 5.5. TOURISM, CATERING

(Tables 1.32–1.33., 5.5.1–5.5.8., 7.20–21., 7.36–37., 7.50–51., 8.11.; 8.23., 10.1–4.)

**Public accommodation establishments:** all establishments entitled by operation license, built or refurbished and used for such purpose that are operated in a professional way, throughout the year or periodically, providing accommodation services without intervals.

**Private accommodation units:** private individuals' dwellings or holiday houses, as well as economic organisations' dwellings or parts thereof and accessory premises and areas, utilisable for the purposes of tourism in a profit-oriented way. The use of dwellings or holiday houses for the purposes of tourism in a profit-oriented way covers private room services and rural accommodation services.

**Rural accommodation services** are private accommodation services provided in rural houses.

**Rural houses:** houses (detached houses) and accessory buildings, premises and areas

- a) in villages not defined as highly visited health or holiday resorts by part I of annex 1 to Government Decree No. 110/1997 (VI.25.),
- b) in settlements not defined as highly visited settlements by part II of annex 1 to the government decree, and in living space thereof defined as rural by Government Decree No. 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the requirements of land use planning and construction in settlements,
- c) in areas of detached farms.

**Private room services** are private accommodation activities carried out in settlements or part thereof not mentioned under rural accommodation services.

**Catering unit:** regularly (permanently or seasonally/temporarily) open service unit providing commercial hospitality/catering (food and beverage) services; including canteen and public catering as well as food home delivery services.

**Type of unit:** the registered main activity of the shops is indicated here, in accordance with the classification of the Hungarian Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities '08 (TEÁOR) which were published by the HCSO in 2008.

**Public catering units:** catering units serving hot and cold meal, confectioneries, catering units serving alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, places of entertainment playing also music (pubs, discotheques).

**Canteens:** catering units offering non-public dining possibilities, without serving alcoholic beverages as well as catering units with food home delivery services (concession operating of eating facilities). This section includes: catering services provided to students of elementary and secondary schools and institution of higher learning within the framework of the educational institution, serving meals to the employees of a given work place (e.g. factory, office or sport facility) as well as canteens, snack bars in institutions, such as schools.

## 5.6. TRANSPORT

(Tables 1.34–1.35., 5.6.1–5.6.5., 7.22., 7.38., 7.52., 8.25.)

**National public roads:** network of roads open for inter-city and long-distance transport. Public road sections passing through villages or towns are also included.

Source of data: Hungarian Roads Management Company.

**Road motor vehicles:** only those registered in Hungary are taken into account in the yearbook, not including vehicles of the military forces and police corps. The fall in the stock of road motor vehicles in 1998 is largely due to the fact that between September and December 1998 the Central Data Processing, Registration and Electoral Office of the Ministry of the Interior revised their registration regarding the previously finally deregistered vehicles.

**Stock of motorcycles:** the number of motorcycles over 50 cm<sup>3</sup> with register plates, registered in Hungary.

**Special-purpose motor vehicles:** public road motor vehicles for special tasks, not primarily and exclusively for passenger or goods transport (e.g.: ambulance cars, fire-engines, travelling cranes, repair trucks, bulldozers).

**Slow vehicles:** self-propelled motor vehicles running on their own resources at a maximum speed of 25 km/h on even road.

**Number of passengers transported:** the number of passengers having gotten on vehicles for passenger transport and having been transported.

**One passenger kilometre:** the transport of one passenger to a distance of one kilometre.

**Interurban passenger transport:** passenger transport between towns and villages, including international traffic, too.

**Urban passenger transport:** passenger transport entirely or primarily within a town or a village.

**Fare receipts:** receipts of commercial passenger transport services, excluding price subsidies and other receipts (e.g. fees collected for baggage) related to passenger transport.

**Local bus network. Length of network:** total length of the lines in kilometres on which the buses (routes) carry out regular passenger transport. **Length of routes:** total length of the whole line of all routes (scheduled services).

**Number of routes:** total number of scheduled services running on determined lines. **Number of localities connected to the network:** total number of towns and villages where local passenger transportation is carried out by buses.

Source of data: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services (stock of vehicles), OSAP questionnaire, Hungarian Roads Management Company, Ministry of Transport Telecommunication and Energy

## 5.7. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION

(Tables 1.36., 5.7.1–5.7.5., 7.22., 7.38., 7.52., 8.25.)

**Letter post consignments:** letters, postcards, reply cards, picture postcards, newspapers, books, printed matters, blindmen's script, samples, little parcels.

**Despatched parcel:** Parcel despatched with or without value declaration.

**Postal money order:** an order for delivery and payment of an amount to the payee. Data do not refer to postal orders for transfer, and cheques issued by Postabank.

**Transferring and paying out cheques:** as opposed to other publications of HCSO, it includes – in addition to postal money order and cheques paid back – cash paid in at bank tellers, money paid in and out using a card through POS terminals, as well as traveller's cheques paid out.

**Telephone main lines:** private and business subscribers' telephone stations in actual operation or temporary suspension, all public stations, as well as telecommunication service main lines since 1998, and ISDN lines since year 2000.

**Residential lines:** main lines in operation or temporarily suspended, connected to dwellings.

**Business lines:** main lines used by business subscribers.

**Public main lines:** main lines of specially formulated booths for telephone calls, fax or data transfers, connected to the public telephone network.

**ISDN:** stands for Integrated Services Digital Network. Its main feature besides digital code transmission is the integration of services: sound, data and image transmissions are integrated into one network so that they are digitally transmitted from the sender to the addressee.

**Dwellings connected to cable television network:** dwellings with one or more functioning cable-television termini, irrespective of whether the owner or the tenant of a dwelling is a subscriber of the cable TV network.

**Subscribers:** the number of persons in valid contractual relationship with suppliers at the end of the reference year.

Annual one-time surveys have been conducted on the **provision of ICT tools to enterprises and on the characteristics of their use** since 2005. This survey covers all sections, but only enterprises with more than 10 persons.

**EDI (electronic data interchange):** A standard package to electronically forward business documents, e.g. orders and accounts. Its purpose is to decrease paperwork and shorten response time. The electronic forwarding may take place via intranet or internet.

**E-mail:** a way of sending textual messages and data sets via a telecommunication network, local network or internet, regularly among computers or terminals.

**Extranet:** a way of extending the corporate intranet by applying www technology to make it easier for the enterprise to communicate with its suppliers and customers. It ensures a limited access to the corporate intranet for the customers and suppliers with the purpose to enhance the speed and efficiency of their trade relations.

**Home page:** the introductory page of an information site with an independent, international domain address. Under the notion of 'home page', in the context of the World Wide Web, such a card-like main page is meant which may cover more websites with references, hyperlinks, in some cases with large multimedia databases and much information. In this latter case we rather speak of a website; sometimes the home page is only a portal, which contains links to goods and services. According to the practice, it is simpler to create a home page than to maintain a rational system with original content in the background of that.

**Intranet:** a network that is planned to process information inside an enterprise or an organization. It has different services e.g. disseminating documents and software and providing access to databases and course materials. The intranet is called such because it usually uses internet related applications such as websites, web browsers, FTP sites, electronic mailing, newsgroups and mail lists; however, these are accessible only to the members of an enterprise or an organization.

**Internet:** a worldwide network of networks and passageways that uses the set of TCP/IP protocol to communicate with one another. The heart of the internet is made up of a spine containing high speed data transmission lines that connect hubs and host PCs together. This spine is made up of commercial, government, educational and other data transmission computer systems.

**LAN (local area network):** A mass of computer and other devices that is distributed in a relatively limited area and interconnected with communication lines; it is to make it possible for any device to contact and communicate with any other device that is on the network. A LAN usually contains computers, shared resources, laser printers and large hard disks.

**Personal computer (PC):** a microprocessor based computer that is designed for one person to use. Personal computers do not have to share their processing, storing and printing resources with another computer. Not included here: any PC that is configured as a server, which are classified to the category of PC based servers.

## 6. ENVIRONMENT

(Tables 6.1–6.5., 7.23., 7.39., 7.53., 8.12., 8.26.)

**Area for forest management:** forest and other areas together.

**Forest area:** areas over 1500 m<sup>2</sup> ground, irrespective of the branch of cultivation, covered with trees, bushes, utilized for forestry purposes.

**Logging:** the wood of the exploited wood or forest stands manufactures into wood product. The overground and underground wood volumes are included.

**Forest used for production:** forest serves for wood production, production of propagation material, game management and other production (christmas tree, wicker, forest fruit, etc.).

**Forest used for protection:** forest serves for the environmental landscape and soil protection, as well as nature conservation, water management and other protection purposes (road, railway, embankment mine, building, etc.).

**Stocked forest area:** area covered by species of trees not included the clear cutting area, forestation area, shrubby.

Source of data: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Central Agricultural Office, Forest Property.

**Waste water:** used water with physico-chemical and biological changes in quality, containing more or less organic and inorganic contamination. All discharged sewage requires treatment. **Waste water treatment** is done, in harmony with the methodology of the European Union, at 3 quality levels: **mechanically treated:** the sewerage is sieved or sedimentated by machines and equipment; **biologically treated:** the biological treatment of mechanically purified sewerage through induced biological processes (with the aid of micro-organisms); **treated with advanced treatment technology:** further treatment of the mechanically and biologically purified sewerage to remove nitrogen and phosphorus.

**Dwellings connected to the waste removal system:** dwellings or holiday houses from where waste removal is carried out regularly by companies carrying out tasks related to public hygiene.

**Municipal solid waste:** household waste and all other types of waste of similar composition, which can be transported and neutralized together.

Municipal solid waste **transported by public services** covers only the quantity removed by public services, so it does not include e.g. the quantity of waste removed to order based on individual contracts.

**National park:** a major landscape having country specific characteristics and endowments not essentially disturbed, where joint presence of plant and animal species as well as geographical relief/terrain represent special importance for science, public education and social welfare/recreation.

**Protected landscape:** a major area or landscape served for conservation and maintenance of the nature protected values and the favourable natural property.

**Nature conservation reserves:** area served for conservation and maintenance of the nature protected values, as well as the opened up caves and its superficial area.

**Environmental protection investments** are all investment expenditures resulting from actions and activities which have as their prime objective the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution and any other degradation of the environment.

**End-of-pipe investments** are additional technical installations that do not affect the production process itself, they operate independently of or are identifiable parts added to the production facilities, treat pollution that has been generated, prevent the emissions or spread of the pollutants or measure the level of pollution (monitoring).

**Integrated investments** are investments where a production process or installation is adapted or changed such that it generates fewer emissions or pollutants than in the absence of the technique. These are generally preventive measures. A process integrated technique can be implemented by adapting an existing installation, the environmental investment is then the total cost of the adaption. It can also be implemented by installing a new production installation in which the design takes account of environmental demands, the environmental investment consist of the extra investment compared with the available cheaper alternative.

The **internal current environmental expenditure** includes the internal current expenditures aiming at the reduction of emissions to the environment.

Source of methodology: Environmental Statistical Yearbook of Hungary, 2005 (HCSO, Budapest, 2007).

## 7–8. DETAILED DATA OF THE SETTLEMENT NETWORK AND TERRITORIAL BREAKDOWN BY STATISTICAL MICRO-REGIONS

(Tables 7.1–7.53., 8.1–8.26.)

Data in this chapter reflect activities, phenomena and situation of the denominated territories, irrespective of the location of seat of data suppliers. Aggregates do not contain data that cannot be broken down by settlements. Content of data and indicators corresponds to statements of previous chapters.

The grouping of settlements by population size is made on the basis of the size of resident population at the end of 2009 (1 January 2010).

**Settlement groups:** existing agglomerations, agglomerating areas at a certain stage of agglomeration, and the less closely related settlement-groups of large towns in the area of the country. Data have been classified into 21 settlement-groups in accordance with the results of a professional review.

The **territorial breakdown** of Hungary by micro-regions is a (non-administrative) breakdown covering the total national area, and not crossing the borders of counties. Each micro-region is a group of geographically connected settlements, based on actual working, residential, transport, secondary provisional (education, health care, trade), etc. connections between settlements. In the breakdown by micro-regions, settlements belong to the zone of attraction of one or more central settlements.

The statistical micro-regional breakdown having consisted of 138 units was introduced by the HCSO on 1 January 1994, and transformed into a breakdown including 150 micro-regions on 1 August 1997. Government Decree No. 244/2003 (18 December) established 168 micro-regions on 1 January 2004. The micro-regional breakdown published in the yearbook consists of 174 micro-regions, which were enacted by Act CVII of 2007 on 25 September 2007.

The system and the list of statistical micro-regions, as well as the classification of settlements by micro-regions are included on the CD.

## 9. INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL DATA

(Tables 9.1–9.2.)

Data are presented according to the regional classification in force since 1 January 2008, which is the first revision of the NUTS system, revisions taking place every three years. Compared to the system of 2003, the previous version of the classification, changes occurred at NUTS level 2 in the case of Denmark, Germany, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

The most significant change occurred in Denmark, which country was a single region at NUTS level 2 previously, but consists of 5 regions according to the present system. The names of the new regions are Hovedstaden, Sjælland, Syddanmark, Midtjylland and Nordjylland. In Germany the former regions of Dessau, Halle and Magdeburg merged as Sachsen-Anhalt. Slovenia formerly was a single region at NUTS level 2, which split into two regions. The new Slovenian regions are called Vzhodna Slovenija and Zahodna Slovenija. In the United Kingdom the boundaries of the regions of North Eastern Scotland and Highlands and Islands were changed.

Bulgaria and Romania became members of the European Union on 1 January 2007, which resulted in changes for regions in both countries. In Bulgaria the borders of five of the six NUTS level 2 regions were changed, the only exception was the southwestern region (Yugozapaden) around the capital. In Romania there were no territorial changes at NUTS level 2 but the names of three of the eight regions were altered. The order of regions was somewhat modified in both countries compared to that published in former years.

As a result of Eurostat's dissemination practice, national subtotals of certain indicators do not add up to EU totals or averages.

**Purchasing power standards (PPS):** an artificial currency, used for international comparisons of GDP, reflecting differences in national price levels that are not taken into account by exchange rates, and therefore permits better comparability of the data.

In 2003 a major reform of the regional **unemployment rates** was implemented. The main focus shifted from second-quarter results to annual averages.

Table 2 contains harmonised unemployment rates of population aged 15 and over.

**Long term unemployment rate:** unemployed persons for 12 months and more as a percentage of the active population of corresponding age.

Source of data: Eurostat's (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/>) "Regions" database.

## 10. TOURISM DATA BY TOURISM REGIONS AND RESORT AREAS

(Tables 10.1–10.4.)

**Tourist regions:** the classification of settlements by tourist regions is based on the annex of 28/1998 (V.13.) IKIM Decree on the Tasks of Regional Tourism Boards and those of their Working Organizations as well as on Act CXII of 2000 on the Approval of the Spatial Development Plan and Definition of the Spatial Planning Regulation for Lake Balaton Priority Recreational District.

**Recreational Districts:** in case of the Lake Balaton Priority Recreational District the classification was based on Act CXII of 2000 on the Approval of the Spatial Development Plan and Definition of the Spatial Planning Regulation for Lake Balaton Priority Recreational District. The other priority recreational districts, based on a consultation with the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, are subject to the classification of the "Territorial Code System, 2004".

## 11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL MINORITY ELECTIONS, 2010

(Tables 11.1–11.3.)

Names and abbreviations of parties and bodies in the tables	Names and abbreviations of parties and bodies in the tables
Parliamentary parties	Other bodies that won electoral mandates
<i>Fidesz-Hungarian Civic Union (HCU)</i> <i>Fidesz-HCU</i>	<i>Society for Settlements in Fejér County</i> <i>FETE</i>
<i>Jobbik – The Movement for a Better Hungary</i> <i>Jobbik</i>	<i>Movement for Solidarity with the Countryside</i> <i>SOLIDARITY</i>
<i>Christian Democratic People's Party (CDPP)</i> <i>CDPP</i>	<i>Association for People in Baranya County</i> <i>FOR PEOPLE OF BARANYA</i>
<i>LMP – Politics Can Be Different</i> <i>LMP</i>	<i>Society for Somogy County</i> <i>FOR SOMOGY</i>
<i>Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP)</i> <i>HSP</i>	<i>Union for the Recovery of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County'</i> <i>Association</i> <i>UNION FOR OUR COUNTY</i>